

A  
SERIES  
OF  
ORIGINAL PORTRAITS  
AND  
CARICATURE ETCHINGS,

BY THE LATE  
JOHN KAY,  
MINIATURE PAINTER, EDINBURGH;

WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND ILLUSTRATIVE  
ANECDOTES.

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To Her Majesty Queen Victoria,  
AND HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

MDCCCXXXVIII.

In A.L.A. Index.

174

usually unmanageable set of persons—the Fife boatmen. He was fond of alluding to his inferior office, when holding a higher one, and not unfrequently prefaced his decisions by saying, “When I was Shirra’ of Fife”—a peculiarity noticed in the celebrated *Diamond-Beetle Case*. He spoke with a strong Scotch accent. He was fond of his joke, and sometimes indulged in it even on the bench. On one occasion, a young counsel was addressing him on some not very important point that had arisen in the division of a common, or commonty, (according to law phraseology,) when, having made some bold averment, Balmuto exclaimed—“That’s a lee, Jemmie.” “My lord,” ejaculated the amazed barrister. “Ay, ay, Jemmie; I see by your face you’re leeing.” “Indeed, my lord, I am not.” “Dinna tell me that; it’s no in your memorial (brief)—awa wi’ you;” and, overcome with astonishment and vexation, the discomfited barrister left the bar. Balmuto thereupon chuckled with infinite delight; and, beckoning to the clerk who attended on the occasion, he said, “Are ye no Rabbie H——’s man?” “Yes, my lord.” “Was na Jemmie —— leeing?” “Oh no, my lord.” “Ye’re quite sure?” “Oh yes.” “Then just write out what you want, and I’ll sign it; my faith, but I made Jemmie stare.” So the decision was dictated by the clerk, and duly signed by the judge, who left the bench highly diverted with the fright he had given his young friend.

### No. XCIII.

#### REV. JAMES HALL, D.D.,

OF THE SECESSION CHURCH, BROUGHTON PLACE, EDINBURGH.

THROUGHOUT the long period of his ministry in this city, few men enjoyed a greater degree of popularity, or were more highly and generally esteemed, than the Rev. gentleman whose Portrait is prefixed. He was born at Cathcart Mill, a few miles west of Glasgow, on the 6th January 1756.\* His ancestors were millers, and had occupied the mill for several generations. His father, James Hall, a man of education and intelligence greatly superior to his rank, was one of the original seceders from the Church of Scotland, and feued the site of the first Secession Church in Glasgow; and his mother, Isabella Bulloch, whose paternal property lay in the vicinity of Kirkintulloch, presented the Seceders of that place with the ground on which their church is erected.

DR HALL had the misfortune to lose his father at a very early age; but the pious deportment and acquaintance with Scripture, which characterized his

\* He had three sisters and two brothers, four of whom were older than himself. The Rev. Robert Hall, his younger brother, was long a minister in Kelso. His sisters were all married to clergymen of the Secession—Mary, to the Rev. John Lindsay, of Johnstone; Helen, Rev. James Moir, of Tarbolton; and Isobel, to the Rev. David Walker, of Pollockshaws.



Owing to the crowded state of the church in Rose Street, and from the impossibility of enlarging it, ground was feued for the erection of a new place of worship. This caused a considerable difference of opinion in the congregation, and about four hundred resolved on remaining where they were. On the 29th of May 1821, Dr Hall opened the new church in Broughton Place, which was the third that had been built for him since the commencement of his ministry, and in all of which he attracted large congregations.\*

He was allowed to possess, in an eminent measure, the peculiar requisites of a Christian orator. His appearance, especially while young, was uncommonly interesting. His person was tall, handsome, and dignified. His voice, though not sonorous, was clear, extensive, and mellifluent—modulated with natural taste and impressive variety. His action was animated, graceful, and appropriate.

Dr Hall was extremely attentive to the private duties of his office, while he continued able to perform them. In visiting the sick, his presence, his prayers, and his converse, were peculiarly acceptable and consolatory, not only to his own people, but to many of different religious opinions. About ten years prior to his death he was afflicted with an inflammation of his liver, by which his life was thought to be in imminent danger; and though he gradually regained a considerable share of health, he was ever afterwards subject to internal complaints, that rendered him unable to endure any great degree of fatigue.

As a member of the ecclesiastical courts, his judgment was more than usually respected. He assumed no dictatorial airs, no superiority of discernment, no disposition to become the leader of a party; but his thorough acquaintance with the forms of business—the deep interest he took in the concerns of the church—his impartiality in the weighing of evidence—and his unbiassed attachment to equity, justice, and the general interest of religion—gave a peculiar weight to his sentiments, and his opinions were uniformly respected.

Though somewhat warm in temper, he was open, generous, and affectionate. Induced by plausible propositions, and desirous to be serviceable to his friends, he unhappily entered into a mercantile speculation, which proving ruinous, he was for a time subject to very disagreeable consequences, and had the mortification of incurring the censure of many who were ignorant of the motives that had prompted him to engage in secular matters. His open, manly statement, and ingenuous exposition of the causes which led to his embarrassments, coupled with his willingness to make every sacrifice calculated to repair any injury which his failure had occasioned, proved perfectly satisfactory to all concerned. He continued to discharge his public duties pretty regularly, and with great acceptability, till about a year and three quarters before his death, when he was again seized by his former complaint, which confined him nearly three months; after which he appeared only occasionally in the pulpit.

\* He was succeeded in his former place of worship by the Rev. John (now Dr Brown of Broughton Place); and, notwithstanding the split that had taken place among the members, the utmost friendship subsisted betwixt Dr Hall and Mr Brown; the latter experiencing from him the kindness and solicitude of a father.



In 1824, Dr Hall assisted at the dispensation of the Lord's Supper in his old place of worship in Cumnock. As this was his first and only visit, from the time of his removal to Edinburgh in 1786—a period of thirty-eight years—the occasion was one of no ordinary interest. For the following particulars we are indebted to the communication of a friend :—

“ I met him at the Coach-office, on his arrival from Edinburgh, and walked with him to my house. On reaching the bridge over the far-famed Lugar, he stood entranced, as it were, and would not move, till, in thoughtful silence, he enjoyed for a time the scene on which, as he said, his eye in youth had so often rested with delight. He abode with me a week, nearly the whole of which, excepting the time devoted to religious services, we spent in visiting scenes with which he had been formerly familiar. A few of these are very picturesque. In our walks he seemed keenly to recall former associations. On one occasion, as we walked along the banks of the Lugar, in a very lovely dell, he exclaimed—‘ O, I remember that stone ! (alluding to a large stone in the bed of the river). Time has produced no change on it ; but (turning round, he added) these trees have grown beyond my knowledge.’ We called on such of the old people as had been members of his congregation, and on the descendants of others. He seemed to feel, and, in tones which were peculiar to his manner, expressed a deep interest in them. The daughter of a valued friend, who had long ago descended into the grave, we found lying on a bed of sickness. He prayed ; and, on taking leave, affectionately kissed her, as he said, for her father's sake. In the course of our conversations, he told me that during his residence here he had made himself master of the theology of the *Cromwellian age* ; from which, as it seems to me, his style of preaching, in all probability, derived much of that *raciness* for which he was so much distinguished.

“ Dr Hall was a highly popular and much esteemed minister while he laboured here. Nor was the exercise of this esteem confined to the people who enjoyed the benefit of his ministry. Among others who sought and cultivated his friendship, may be mentioned the late Lord and Lady Dumfries, who often entertained him at their table, and in return visited him—a circumstance not common between dissenting ministers and persons of their rank.”

Dr Hall died on the morning of November 28, 1826, in the seventy-first year of his age, and fiftieth of his ministry. He suffered much during the continuance of his trouble ; but he bore his affliction with exemplary fortitude and resignation. His death was deeply regretted. The interest it excited was obvious at his funeral, and especially at the appropriate sermon preached in his church on the subsequent Sabbath, by the Rev. John Brown, (who had succeeded him in Rose Street), when at least two-thirds of the vast multitude that appeared solicitous to hear it were unable to gain admission.

Among other affairs of moment affecting the prosperity of the church that deeply engaged the attention of the Doctor, was the long-wished-for union of the two great dissenting bodies in Scotland ; and no one rejoiced more than he did at its accomplishment. At his death, he was father of his Presbytery, and had the satisfaction of being Convener of the Committee of the United Synod for preparing the “ Testimony,” which has since been issued by that body.

In Broughton Place Church a handsome tablet is erected to his memory.

## No. XCIV.

## MR HAMILTON BELL, W.S.,

CARRYING A VINTNER'S BOY FROM EDINBURGH TO MUSSELBURGH.

AND

## MR JOHN RAE, SURGEON-DENTIST,

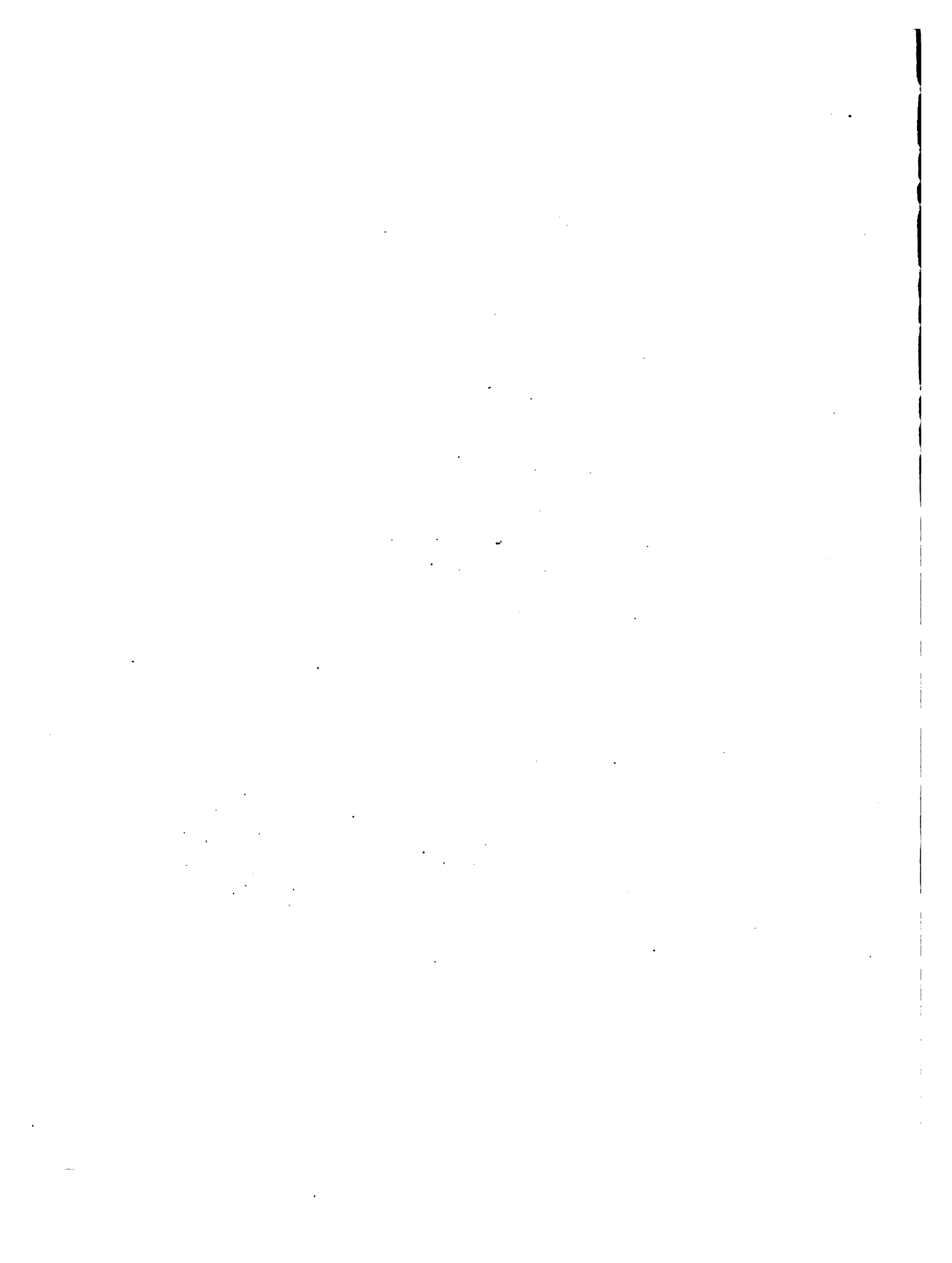
ACCOMPANYING HIM IN THE CHARACTER OF BOTTLE-HOLDER.

THE scene described in this Etching records a somewhat ludicrous but highly characteristic instance of the social spirit of former times. At a convivial meeting overnight, a pedestrian match was entered into betwixt Mr Innes, confectioner, and Mr Bell, to walk from Edinburgh to Musselburgh; the latter, a man of uncommon strength, agreeing to carry the waiting-boy of the tavern, in which they were then regaling themselves,\* on his back. In order to avoid the gaze of spectators, as well as to anticipate the scorching heat of a summer day, the bet was decided early next morning, almost unknown to any one, save a few fish-women, some of whom are represented as on their way to the Edinburgh market, to which they then repaired at a very early hour.

MR HAMILTON BELL was a Writer to the Signet of considerable respectability and extent of employment. He was originally from Forfarshire, but had been brought up and educated in Edinburgh. His mother for many years kept a well-frequented tavern in the Canongate. He served his apprenticeship with Mr Walter Ross, W.S., whose friendship he enjoyed long afterwards; and from him he probably imbibed, in addition to a knowledge of law, a taste for antiquarian research and a keen passion for music. To a powerful frame and vigorous constitution, he added a spirit somewhat impatient of control, which occasionally led to ebullitions of temper not of the most polite or pleasant description. Like other professional men of his day, he conducted his business chiefly in taverns. Fortune's was his favourite haunt; and there, in the enjoyment of *high-jinks*, and other pleasantries of the olden time, the tedious dulness of law was often enlivened or forgotten. He was also a member of the *Cape Club*, which met every night. From his deep potations with the knights of the *Cape*, a dropsy ensued, and a vast quantity of water having been taken from his body, his life was despaired of by his acquaintances. He rallied, how-

\* The "Star and Garter Tavern," Writers' Court, then kept by Mr James Hunter, and now possessed by Mr Paxton of the Royal Exchange Coffee-house.





ever; took out his license as a sportsman; and, to the astonishment of every one, survived for ten years afterwards. Mr Bell died at his house, north side of the Canongate, on the 6th of May 1807.

The vintner's boy was the late MR CHARLES OMAN, the first tenant of the extensive premises called the Waterloo Hotel, for which he paid the enormous sum of £1500 per annum. Mr Oman was a native of Caithness, but came to Edinburgh in early life. On leaving the "Star and Garter Tavern," in Writers' Court, he was appointed Keeper of the Archers' Hall, and subsequently succeeded the well-known *Bayle*, as tenant of the coffee-house in Shakspeare Square. From thence Mr Oman removed to more commodious premises in West Register Street. Here he remained till his entering on the lease of the Waterloo Hotel, which he held till May 1825, when he removed to Charlotte Square. He died there in the month of August following. The hotel is still kept by his widow.

MR JOHN RAE, who figures as bottle-holder, and who had been one of the social party when the pedestrian match was entered into, possessed a spirit of jovialty and good-humour that could well relish the amusement of such an enterprise. He was a younger son of Mr James Rae, formerly described in this Work, and was brought up under his father's tuition to the medical profession. He entered the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in the year 1781, and was Deacon of the Incorporation, and their President during the years 1804-5. Mr Rae was considered a good surgeon, but he more particularly confined himself to the dental branch, and was certainly the most scientific and extensively employed dentist in Edinburgh. He peculiarly excelled in extracting teeth; insomuch that, witnessing his dexterity on one occasion, the Hon. Henry Erskine characterized the operation as *suaviter in modo et fortiter in Re*.

During the Volunteer system Mr Rae took an active part. He served at one time as fogleman to the First Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, and no one could have acquitted himself with greater ability in that capacity. Thoroughly acquainted with the manual exercise, his activity and expertness were such as forcibly to remind the onlookers of *Justice Shallow's* paragon of a soldier:—"I remember at Mile-End Green there was a little quiver fellow, and—a—would manage you his piece thus; and—a—would about, and about, and come you in, and come you in; *rub, tuk, tak*, would—a—sing; *bounce* would—a—say; and away again would—a—go, and again would—a—come: I shall never see such a fellow!"

Mr Rae was afterwards Captain-Lieutenant and Surgeon of the Second Battalion; and latterly Captain of a corps of sharpshooters. He held this commission at the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of the year 1808, in consequence of an apoplectic attack: he was buried with military honours. He married a daughter of Mr John Fraser, W.S., by whom he had two daughters, who still survive. He was understood to leave considerable property.

No. XCV.

MR EDWARD INNES,

AND HIS SECOND,

MR JAMES COOPER,

FOLLOWING AFTER MR BELL.

IN this, the sequel of the preceding Etching, MR INNES is represented in the rear of his victorious opponent; and, from the expression of his countenance, it may be augured that every hope of success has expired.

The progenitors of Mr Innes were farmers in the neighbourhood of Glencorse, but his father was a baker, and had his shop at one time at the head of the Fleshmarket Close. Latterly, the shop having been let, without his knowledge, to a higher bidder, he removed to his son's property, situated betwixt Marlin's and Niddry's Wynds.\* In his younger years, the old man was usually styled the "handsome baker," from his exquisite symmetry; and he was not less fortunate in his choice of a pretty woman for his wife. Isabella, or Bell Gordon, had been married to the captain of a vessel, who was drowned at sea only a few weeks after. The young widow, then only in her eighteenth year, happening to be on a visit at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr Syme, ship-builder, Leith, the "handsome baker" was introduced to her acquaintance, and the result was a speedy union.† Besides a daughter by her first husband, Mrs Innes had eight children, of whom the subject of our notice was the second eldest.

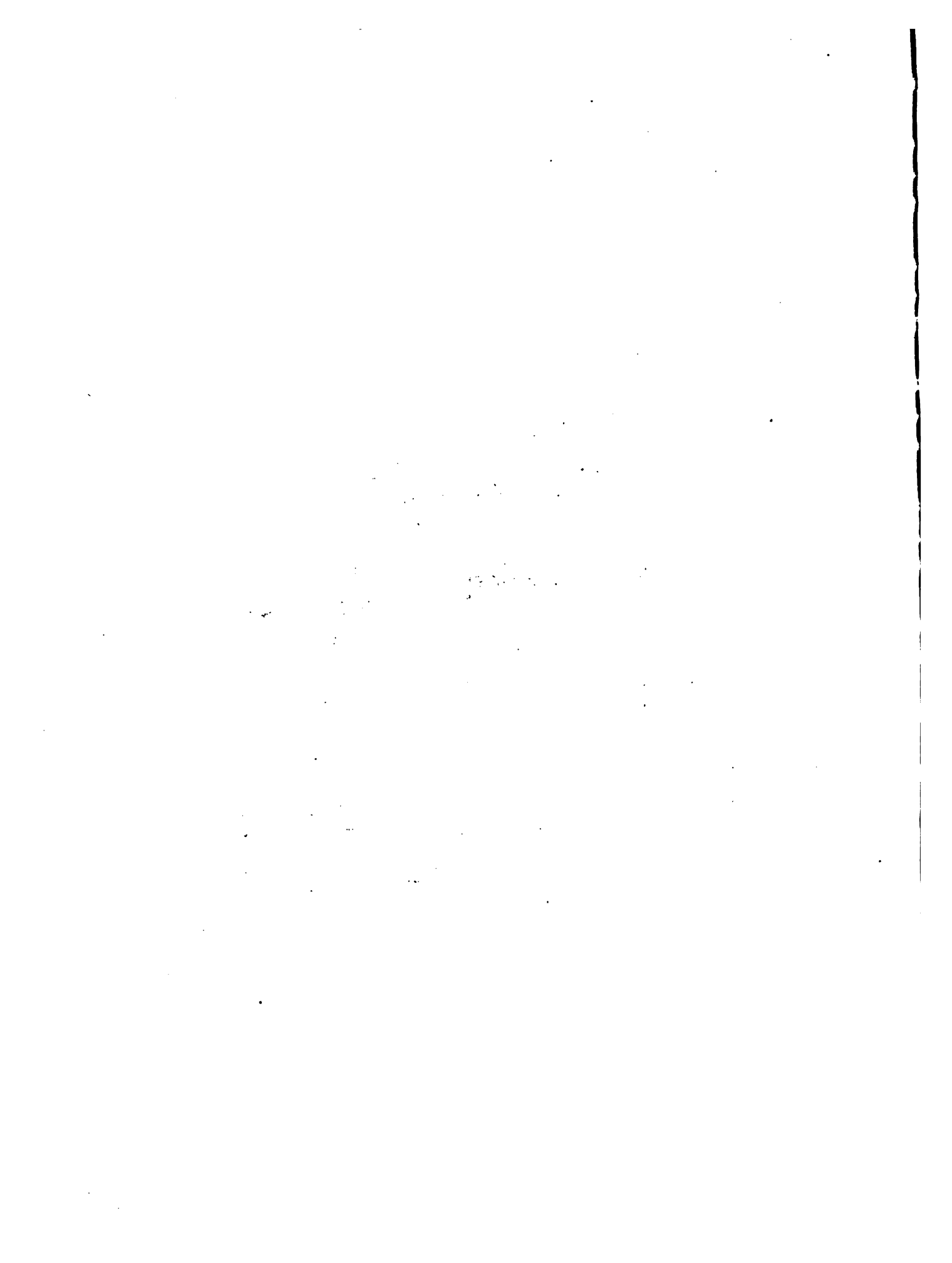
Mr Edward Innes, after serving his apprenticeship with his father, commenced as a baker, on his own account, in the High Street. In addition to his good fortune in business, he acquired considerable property by his wife, a Miss Wright, of Edinburgh, by whom he had several children. Mr Innes kept a horse and gig—an equipage rather unusual for a tradesman in his day; and what was considered remarkable at that time, he drove to London on one occasion, accompanied by his wife, in eight days, a distance averaging fifty miles a-day. The circumstance was much talked of, and taking into account the then state of the roads, the performance was really one of no ordinary magnitude.

\* It was a timber land, and taken down to make way for the South Bridge.

† In compliment to his pretty wife, the bakers of Edinburgh used to bake a description of sweet-cake, (shaped, in millinery phrase, like a *stomacher*), called "Bell Gordon," which at one time was much in repute, not only in the capital, but in the provinces.



J. Kay del. 1792





Mr Innes was a man of pleasant manners ; much respected by all who were acquainted with him ; and greatly esteemed by his workmen. On his way to London he called on an old apprentice, then working as a journeyman in Newcastle ; and treated him in a very kind manner. This marked attention on the part of his former master, so recommended the young man in the estimation of his employer, that he daily rose in his confidence ; and such was the progress of his good fortune, attributed alone to this incident, that he afterwards became an eminent and wealthy merchant in London.

Though certainly social in his disposition, Mr Innes by no means approached in his conviviality to the character of a *bon vivant*. His wager with Mr Hamilton Bell was quite an accidental affair ; and from the silence maintained on the subject, it may be presumed that he was not altogether pleased with the remembrance of the adventure. He was at the time a widower ; and the alarm occasioned by the early hour at which he that morning left home was only explained to his daughter, who was his housekeeper, in the publicity given to the affair by the caricatures of the artist.

Having again entered into the married relation, by espousing the widow of Mr Steele, a confectioner, Mr Innes opened a new establishment on the South Bridge, where he combined the confectionery with the baking business ; and for many years carried on an extensive and lucrative trade. He died on the 4th of March 1808, leaving two daughters, one of whom was married to Mr Scott, apothecary, South Bridge ; the other to Mr Davidson, confectioner, Frederick Street.

The bottle-holder represents the late MR JAMES COOPER, jeweller on the South Bridge, an intimate acquaintance of Mr Innes. The history of Mr Cooper, like that of many worthy merchants of last century—whose descendants now rank among the high and the wealthy—affords an honourable instance of industry and enterprise surmounting the most formidable difficulties. The eldest of two sons, he was born at Douglas, in Lanarkshire, where his father, who died at an early age, possessed a small estate, and exercised the profession of a land-surveyor. His mother unfortunately espousing another husband—a reckless spendthrift—the property was dissipated ; and, driven by the violence of their stepfather, the two boys were ultimately compelled to leave a home where they could no longer find shelter.

With a few pence, all they possessed betwixt them, laid out in the purchase of a small stock of light wares, the young adventurers commenced the game of life. For some time they travelled in company ; but their stock increasing, it occurred to them that business might be done to more advantage singly. England being at this time an attractive field for Scots pedlars, the brothers journeyed as far as Newcastle ; and here the plan of a division of stock was put in practice. They parted : and from that moment never met again.

After a lapse of some years, and having become master of capital to a small amount, Mr Cooper settled in Edinburgh as a hardware merchant and jeweller in that shop, the corner one, now occupied as a coach-office, No. 2 North Bridge

Street. Successful beyond expectation, he shortly afterwards added to his good fortune by an alliance with a daughter of Mr James Fergusson,\* copper-smith, one of the "well-to-do" lairds of the West Bow. She lived only to be the mother of one son.

Grieved as he might be at this event, Mr Cooper did not long remain a widower. He was then a handsome man, and found little difficulty in gaining the affections of Miss Marion Scott,† one of three sisters who were left, with considerable fortunes, under guardians so scrupulous in the selection of suitors, that the ladies were fain to consult their own judgment, by eloping with the objects of their choice.

Shortly after his second marriage, Mr Cooper took two brothers of the name of Bruce into partnership. This arrangement, as frequently happens in similar cases, gave rise to much annoyance. The young men had formed an intimacy with Deacon Brodie, who, though then moving in a respectable sphere, was known to be a person of irregular habits; and entertaining an aversion towards him, for which he could not well account, Mr Cooper was resolved not to tolerate his frequent visits to the shop. An opportunity was not long sought for to lecture his young friends on their want of attention, and the impropriety of their intercourse with Brodie. This brought matters to a crisis: the Bruces were not to be dictated to, and equally resolute, Mr Cooper avowed his determination that the copartnery should cease.

According to the terms of contract, the stock, which was extensive and valuable, was put up to the highest bidder, who was to find "caution," or surety for the price to be paid—the purchaser to retain possession of the shop. On the morning of sale Mr Cooper found himself deserted by his proposed cautioner—the whole fell into the hands of the Messrs Bruce—and thus he was compelled reluctantly to abandon an establishment of which he had been the originator. Fatally for themselves, the Bruces continued their intimacy with the Deacon, who, it is said, taking impressions of their keys, effected their ruin by the midnight plunder of their premises.‡

\* When the son and successor of this gentleman died he left about eighteen thousand pounds to distant relatives; which sum would have fallen to Mrs Cooper's son had he survived his uncle.

† The eldest sister was married to a Mr Miller, gunsmith, with whom originated, we believe, the idea of employing mounted artillery-men in the management of field ordnance. His suggestions were first tendered (through the medium of a friend) to the British Government, but being treated with contempt, they were next communicated to the French executive, by whom the plan was at once appreciated, and instantly carried into effect. After witnessing the success of the scheme in the hands of their enemies, the British army was not allowed to remain long without the advantage of a well disciplined corps of "flying artillery." Miller did not live to see the triumph of his project. The friend to whom he had entrusted his various plans and models, failing to interest the Government in the matter, passed over to France, where he appropriated the credit, and no doubt the profit, of the design to himself. He never returned to this country; and rumour asserts that he was guillotined.

‡ Although it may have been projected by Brodie, the robbery was committed by his accomplice, Smith, alone, the former having refused to go at the time appointed, as he was busily engaged at play. There was no evidence of this robbery except the voluntary declaration of Smith. See Memoir of Deacon Brodie in the first volume.

Though his friend had proved slippery at the critical moment, Mr Cooper was not without funds. He built the first property erected on the South Bridge, the house (No. 1) forming the corner building at the junction with the High Street. Here he opened with an entire new stock of goods, and continued to prosecute business with his usual success.

Strictly attentive in the management of his affairs, Mr Cooper was by no means insensible to the relaxations and pleasures of social life. With a few friends he was in the habit of unbending occasionally, even beyond the rules of strict decorum, though quite in keeping with the indulgences of the times.\* There was one crony in particular, Mr Weddell, confectioner, with whom he was on terms of more than common intimacy. Both originally from Lanarkshire, their "calf-country" afforded them many interesting reminiscences. Weddell in some measure owed his advance in life to the kind offices of his friend the jeweller; the latter having recommended him to Mrs Finch,† the widow of an extensive confectioner in Edinburgh, as a person well qualified to wind up her husband's affairs. In this task he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his employer, that she speedily doffed the symbols of her widowhood and became Mrs Weddell.

Among other methods of enjoying themselves, Cooper and Weddell made frequent country excursions, rising early and breakfasting at some known resort in the suburbs.‡ Occasionally they devoted a summer afternoon to their walks, seldom failing to regale themselves plentifully by the way. It at length occurred to the friends that they might lighten the toil, and add to the pleasure of their rambles, by keeping a riding-horse betwixt them. One to each would

\* One of his principal companions was the late Mr Henderson, Russia-merchant, also a native of the west country. Their favourite evening walk was to Inglis Green, where, with Mr M'Whirter of the Bleachfield, they formed a social party sometimes rather tedious in their sittings. On one occasion they tarried so long and so effectually at the bowl, that it was found necessary to convey the friends to town in the Bleachfield cart. At that time Archie Campbell, afterwards city-officer, acted as porter to Mr Cooper, and was luckily in attendance when the load arrived. Archie could not imagine what "the Bleachfield cart could be wanting at that time o' nicht;" and the driver, no less puzzled how he would get quit of his charge, stood irresolute. Archie, at last comprehending the nature of the dilemma, suggested what "she'll do." Unyoking the horse, he poised the cart so as gently to upset the insensible wassailers on the pavement, and shouldering his master, carried him up stairs to his bedroom. The other two were picked up by their attendant porters, and disposed of in a similar manner.

† Finch was at one time in partnership with Steele, whose widow, as already mentioned, married Mr Innes. The former, a native of London, accompanied the latter to Edinburgh, and commencing business as confectioners, their house may be said to have been the origin of all the confectionery establishments now in the city.

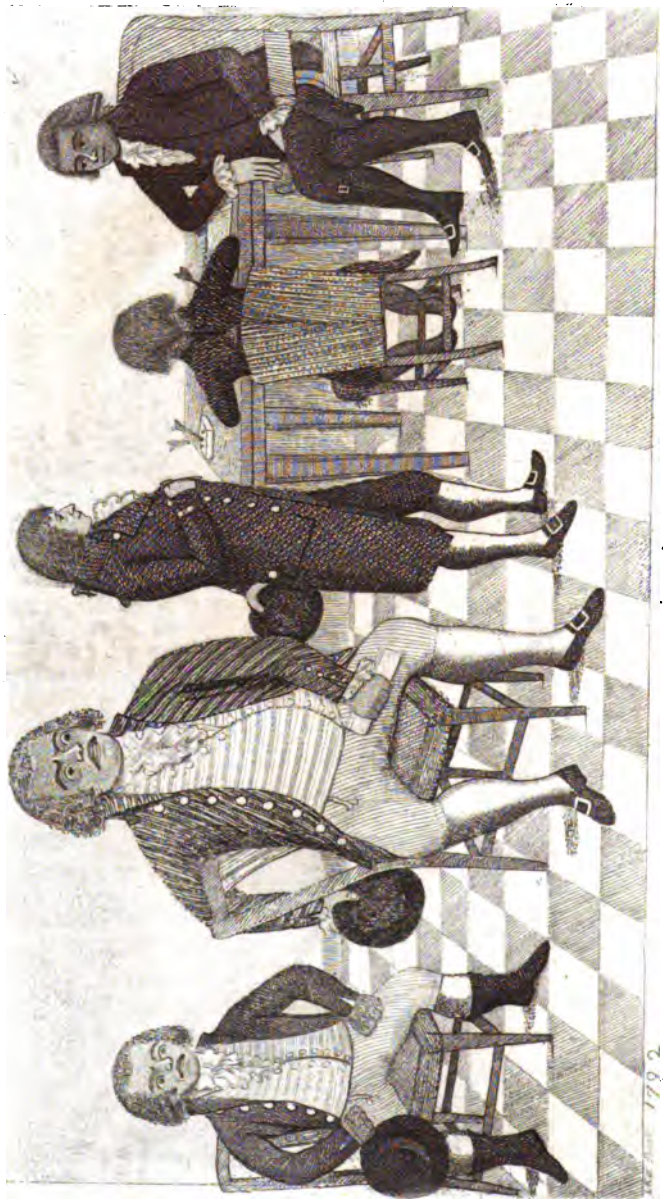
‡ A well-known story, usually attributed to an Englishman, originated, we believe, with Mr Cooper on one of these occasions. The butter happening to be by no means to their liking, by way of quizzing the good dame, they said to the girl, "Go tell your mistress that we want to have the butter on one plate and the *hairs* on another!" Not comprehending exactly the bent of their humour, the girl did as desired. Immediately the hostess, flushed with the insult, entered the room, and clutching the two friends in her "wally nieves," knocked their heads together, exclaiming as she repeated the violence. "An' ye want the butter on ae plate an' the hairs on anither!—tak' that for your impudence." Many a time Mr Cooper used to laugh at the remembrance of this incident.

have greatly exceeded their ideas of economy. A thorough blood—a “good once-had-been”—was accordingly procured; and as they could not think of enjoying themselves separately, they had recourse to the contrivance of “ride-and-tie.” In this way, alternately riding and walking, they frequently went ten or twelve miles into the country of a morning.

Neither of the two friends were good horsemen; and the sorry appearance of the old hack, with the awkwardness of the riders, exposed them sometimes to the ridicule of the neighbouring villagers. One day, Sunday too it happened to be, they were proceeding down hill to Lasswade, where they calculated on arriving for dinner before sermon should be finished. Contrary to their usual custom, both were mounted at once, and *Rosenante* was jogging on very stiffly under the unusual burden, amid the jeers of a few idlers, who were attracted by the oddness of the spectacle. Perceiving that the parish church was about to pour forth its assembled worshippers, and anxious, if they could not get out of sight, at least to cut as smart a figure as possible, they had just spurred their veteran charger into something like a canter; when lo! an unlucky stone came in contact with his foot, and away he rolled head foremost down the hill! Overwhelmed with confusion, and stunned by the fall, the worthy equestrians were glad to effect a speedy retreat, and to drown all remembrance of the accident in an extra libation.

Though fond of good fellowship, and possessing a keen relish for the ludicrous, Mr Cooper displayed, both in appearance and in manner, a high degree of dignity, and well knew how to exact the respect he was invariably prepared to yield to others. He was naturally of a proud and impetuous temper, but generous and warm-hearted. The unknown fate of his brother, with whom he had parted at Newcastle, often recurred painfully to his recollection. He could scarcely hope, still there was a probability that sooner or later some intelligence of him might transpire. One day, when absent in the country, a person called at the shop, apparently very anxious to see Mr Cooper, but he would neither explain his business nor leave his address. At a late hour he repeated his visit for the third time, and was informed that, though still absent, he would be certain to find him by ten o'clock next morning. All this appeared mysterious enough to Mr Cooper when apprised of the circumstance. He inquired minutely as to the personal appearance of the stranger—he became thoughtful—and was heard to utter involuntarily, “If he be the person I suspect, to-morrow will be the happiest day of my existence.” In this frame of mind he retired to a sleepless pillow, having first given directions that the stranger should be instantly admitted the moment he arrived. To-morrow came—the person called at the hour appointed—was shown into the parlour—and Mr Cooper, in a state not easily to be described, hastened down stairs to meet—whom?—an impertinent tax-collector! demanding arrears that had been long ago settled, and for which the receipts were in his possession. The pleasing dream thus rudely dissipated—rage gave way to every other feeling; and, on rushing down at the terrible noise that ensued, Mr Cooper's family





*Examination.*

found him in a paroxysm of passion, kicking the astonished official of the tax-office out of doors!

Mr Cooper, who, on the death of his second wife, married a third time, had in all a family of seventeen children.\* He died in December 1818. He resided in one of the upper flats of the corner land, looking into the High Street and North Bridge. This property was built by Mr Cooper jointly with his friend Mr Weddell, whose shop was on the ground floor.

No. XCVI.

THE ARTIST UNDER EXAMINATION

BY

SHERIFF PRINGLE,

WITH THE PURSUERS,

BELL AND RAE, SITTING BEHIND.

When the two preceding Etchings made their appearance, BELL and RAE were so highly incensed that they raised a prosecution against the artist, and obtained an interdict, prohibiting the publication of the Prints. While the process was pending, Kay adopted his usual method of retaliation, by publishing the "Examination," which represents him before the Sheriff, with the prosecutors, "black in the face" with rage, seated behind. As the truth only had been set forth—the fact having been established that Bell did bet and carry the waiter on his back—the parties found they could do nothing farther in the matter. Mr Innes had the good sense not to interfere.

The Sheriff before whom Kay is represented as having compeared, was JOHN PRINGLE, Esq., son of Robert Pringle, Esq. of Edgefield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.† He was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in January 1763, and succeeded the late Baron Cockburn as Sheriff-Depute of Edinburgh in June 1790. In January 1794, Mr Pringle was appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session. This situation he held till his death, which occurred at Edinburgh on the 14th of February 1811.

\* One of the daughters of Mr Cooper is married to Mr Livingston, well known in the commercial world.

† Lord Edgefield was the son of Thomas Pringle, W.S. He passed advocate, 4th July 1724; was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the county of Banff in 1748; and was raised to the bench, 20th November 1754. He died on the 8th of April 1764.

On the formation of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, Mr Pringle was appointed Lieutenant of the left grenadiers, and afterwards promoted to a Captaincy. He lived at that time in "the Society," Brown Square.

The Clerk seated at the table, of whom only a back view is afforded, is MR JOSEPH MACK, who for many years officiated as a clerk in the Sheriff Court. He was a native of Edinburgh. His father was one of the officials of St Cuthbert's Church, under the late Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff and Mr Paul. As an amanuensis, or copyist, Mr Joseph was remarkably expeditious. He died on the 1st of October 1801, the day on which the account of the peace of Amiens arrived in Edinburgh.

## No. XCVII.

### THE HON. SIR NASH GROSE,

ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH.\*

NASH GROSE, son of Edward Grose, Esq. of the city of London, was born in 1740. Admitted of Lincoln's Inn in 1756, he was called to the bar in 1766; and, by the display of considerable professional abilities, speedily established himself in extensive business.

After eight years practice as a barrister he obtained the degree of Sergeant, and for many years took the lead in the Court of Common Pleas. He was also allowed to be an excellent *Nisi Prius* advocate; and, as a *special pleader*, he had distinguished himself by blending with the formal nature of his duties a degree of eloquence seldom associated with the office.

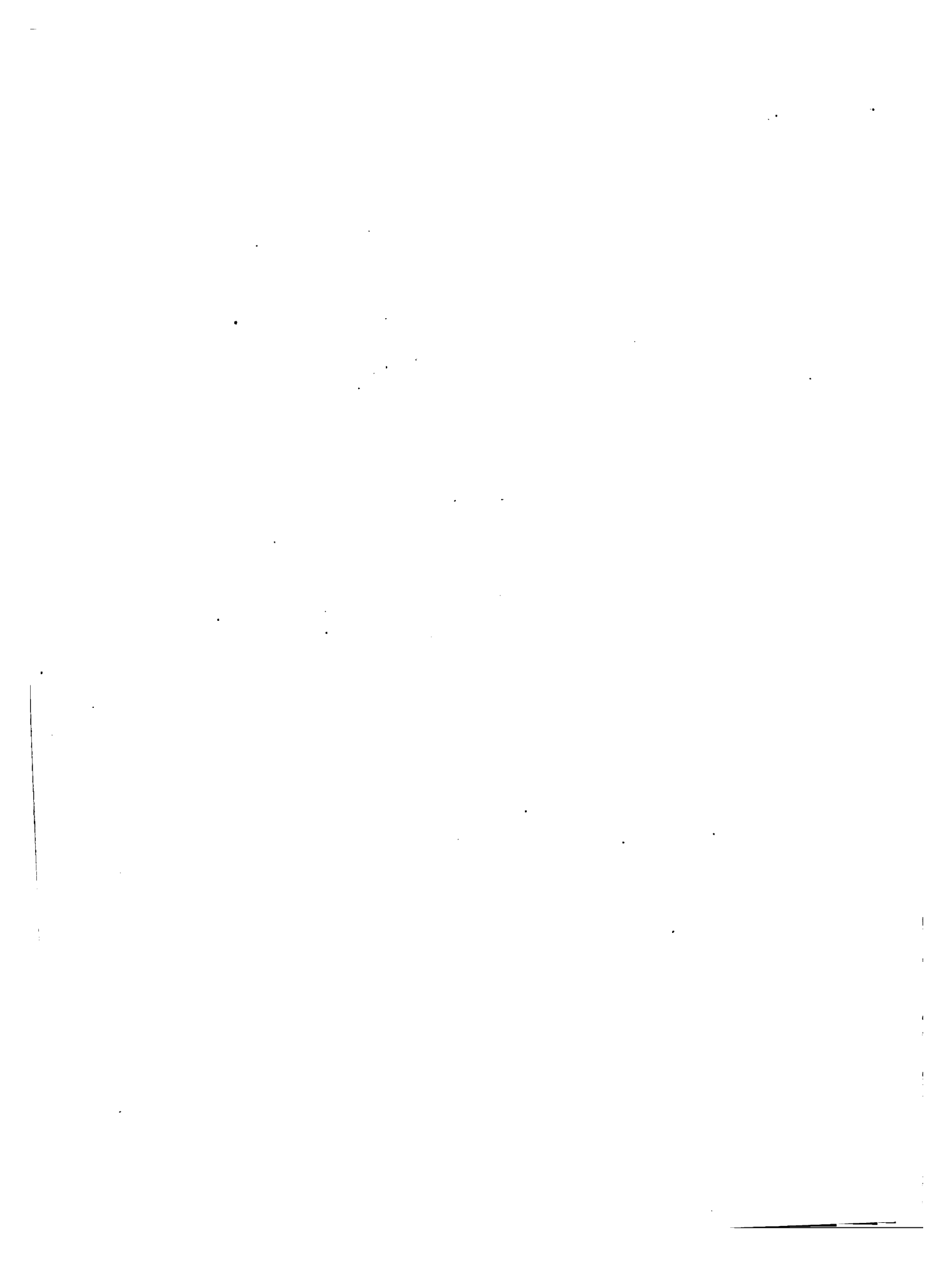
The elevation of Mr Grose to a judicial seat, in 1780, was generally regarded as a just appreciation of his talents and rectitude of conduct; and, while he continued on the bench, he is universally allowed to have maintained an uprightness, integrity, and freedom from political bias, which, with one or two exceptions, has been the proud characteristic of the English judges since the Revolution. Shortly after his elevation the honour of knighthood was conferred on him by his Majesty George the Third.

Sir Nash Grose retired from the bench in 1813, and died suddenly the following year. He was at the time (the 6th of June) on his return to his seat in the Isle of Wight, and had scarcely entered the room when he fell on a sofa, and expired in a few minutes afterwards. His remains were interred in the Isle of Wight.

\* The Portrait of Judge Grose was taken by the artist when in London in 1800.











## No. XCVIII.

## HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, ESQ.,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THIS is another of the few Portraits sketched by Kay while he sojourned for a short time in the great metropolis. ALDERMAN COMBE, as he was usually denominated, was well known in London, both politically and as a brewer in very extensive business. He was born at Andover, in Hampshire, where his father, an attorney, was the owner of considerable landed property. The eldest son, and succeeding at an early age to the patrimonial inheritance, he might have lived in independence, far from the bustling scenes of commercial activity; but his spirit of enterprise dictated a different course. Under the patronage of a relative, he began his career in London as a corn-factor—was successful—and, by a matrimonial alliance with a cousin, he soon afterwards, on the death of his father-in-law, came into possession of property to some extent. He subsequently engaged in the brewing establishment so long and so successfully carried on, first under the firm of Gyfford & Co., and latterly of Combe, Delafield, & Co., in Castle Street, Long Acre.

The active mind and business habits of Mr Combe were such as to call him prominently forward, while his pleasing manners and liberality of disposition tended greatly to his popularity. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1790—served as Sheriff in 1791—was appointed Governor of the Irish Society in 1793—and arrived at the highest dignity of the Corporation, by being elected Lord Mayor in 1799.

Though he so far concurred in the defensive measures recommended by Government, as to hold the command of the 10th regiment of London Volunteers for some time, the politics of Alderman Combe were decidedly opposed to the Pitt administration. He was a member of the Whig Club; and first stood candidate for the city in opposition to Mr Lushington. He failed on this occasion, but was returned at the general election in 1796; and, in 1802, his popularity had so greatly increased that he stood at the head of the poll, having 3377 votes. His conduct in Parliament, throughout a period of more than twenty years, was marked by a constant adherence to principle, and to the party with which he had been early associated.

In a work entitled "The Whig Club, or a Sketch of Modern Patriotism," Mr Combe is favoured with a few passing touches of the sketcher's pencil; and, in common with the other members, he is described as a frequenter of the gaming table, and a *bon vivant* of unconquerable stamina. "This, indeed,"

## No. XCIX.

## SIR JOHN MARJORIBANKS, BART.,

LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH, IN HIS ROBES.

THE late SIR JOHN MARJORIBANKS was the eldest son of Edward Marjoribanks, Esq. of Lees, near Coldstream. This gentleman was a native of Linlithgowshire, and owner of the small estate of Hallyards. He married a daughter of Archibald Stewart, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh at the commencement of the Rebellion in 1745, and who was afterwards tried on suspicion of favouring the Pretender.\* For many years a wine merchant in France, Mr Marjoribanks resided at Bordeaux till 1770, when, on succeeding to the estate of Lees,† as heir of entail, he returned with his family to Scotland.

Sir John, who was born at Bordeaux, entered the army in early life, and was afterwards a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He married, about the year 1790, Miss Ramsay of Barnton. Shortly afterwards, he sold his commission, and bought the estate of Eccles,‡ in Berwickshire, to which he retired. Here he remained for a number of years; and by his judicious management in farming a great portion of his own lands, nearly doubled the value of the property in the course of a few seasons.

The father of a numerous family, Sir John at length removed to Edinburgh, a town residence affording greater facilities for the education of his children. He now became a partner in the banking-house of Mansfield, Ramsay, & Co.; and, entering the Town Council in 1811, was chosen to fill the office of Chief Magistrate in 1814–15. In the latter year, he was created a Baronet; and succeeding, by the death of his father, to the estate of Lees, was elected M.P. for the county of Berwick.

While Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir John displayed much zeal in carrying forward the improvements of the city; and he may be considered as the chief promoter of the New Jail and the Regent Bridge. This elegant approach, (opened when Prince Leopold entered the Scottish metropolis in 1819,) had been projected so early as 1784,§ under the Provostship of Sir James

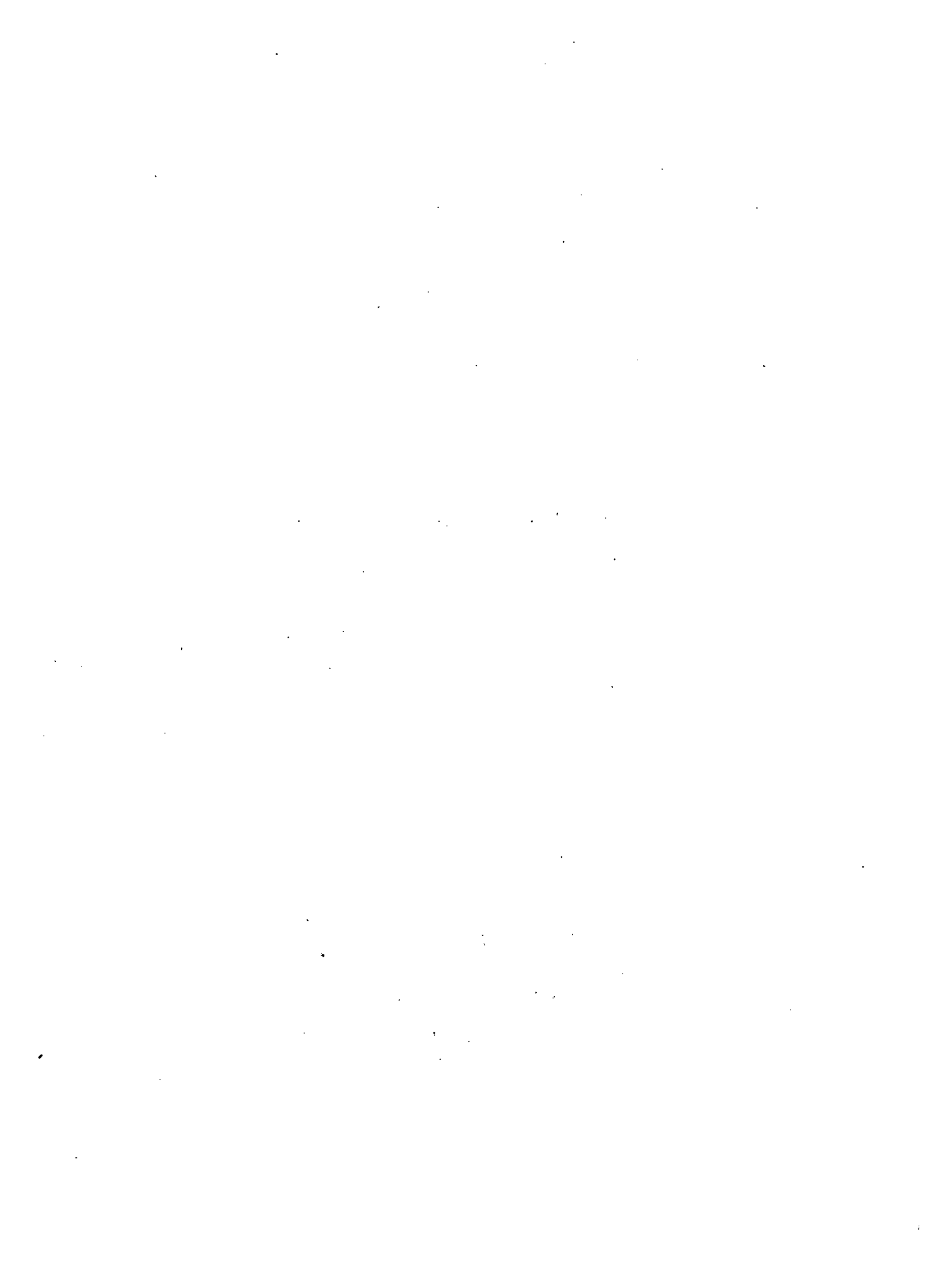
\* Provost Stewart went to London, where, meeting with the support of the Jacobite party, he became a banker and realized a considerable fortune.

† This beautifully situated property belonged to a family of the name of Pringle, and fell to Mr Marjoribanks as their heir-female.

‡ This estate was sold by Sir John, and purchased by James Greig, Esq. W.S.

§ A plan of the improvement was drawn out by a person of the name of Kyles, on whose death the late Dr Duncan had it engraved by subscription for the benefit of the widow and children. Kyles was supposed to have been the original projector.







Hunter Blair, and the authority of an act of Parliament procured ; but in consequence of other undertakings, and the want of funds, the act was allowed to expire, and the design fell to the ground. It remained for Sir John to effect an object, not less useful than ornamental ; and that the progress of the work might be facilitated, he is understood to have made a serious inroad on his own resources, calculating no doubt on a return which we believe he did not experience.

The freedom of the city having been voted to Lord Lynedoch,\* “ the gallant Graham,” who distinguished himself so much in the Peninsular war, Sir John gave a grand dinner on Saturday, the 12th of August 1815, in honour of the Prince Regent’s birth-day, at which were present Lord Lynedoch, the Earl of Morton, Lord Audley, Sir David Dundas, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Commissioner, Admiral Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope, General Wynyard, Sir James Douglas, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Right Hon. William Dundas, member for the city, Charles Forbes, Esq. M.P., Sir H. H. M’Dougal, Sir John Dalrymple, Mr Earle, Mr Sedgwick, and a party of nearly one hundred of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh.

After the cloth was removed, and the usual series of toasts had been given, the Lord Provost proposed the health of Lord Lynedoch ; and, presenting his lordship with the freedom of the city in a gold box, addressed him as follows :—

“ Lord Lynedoch—I have the honour, in the name of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, to congratulate your lordship on your safe return to this country, after a series of services rendered to it, which not only reflect the greatest credit on your lordship, but do high honour to your country.

“ My Lord—In the very commencement of the French Revolution, your lordship, with penetrating discernment, foresaw the imminent danger to which every thing dear to man had become exposed, and leaving the distinguished situation to which your birth, talents, and the esteem you were so eminently entitled to hold in this country, you betook yourself to the profession of arms, in which you have rendered the country services which it is out of my power to enumerate. In the war of the Peninsula, which happily turned the fate of Europe, as a Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards as second to the immortal Wellington, one invariable line of victory attended your course ; and if Ireland can proudly claim Wellington as her own, Scotland has the gratification to feel that ‘ *Proximos illi tamen occupavit Graham honores.*’

“ My Lord, the Magistrates of Edinburgh sincerely wish—a wish in which I am sure we are joined by the country at large—that your health may be long preserved to enjoy the high esteem and gratitude of your countrymen, and those honours which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has, in the name of our revered King, so justly conferred upon your lordship.”

Lord Lynedoch, with that feeling and diffidence so characteristic of merit, in returning thanks to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, for the honour they had conferred upon him, expressed himself as overpowered by the over-rated estimation in which any services he had been able to render to his country had been held. That he had had the particular good fortune to serve under that greatest of all men, the Duke of Wellington ; and to have served under his orders, and to have commanded British troops, almost insured success. He must, however, say, that nothing could be more gratifying to his feelings than

\* Sir Thomas Graham, G.C.B. was elevated to the peerage in 1814.

the mark of approbation which he had this day received from the magistracy of the metropolis of his native country ; and if anything could add to it, it would be the very handsome terms in which that testimony had been conveyed to him by the Lord Provost.

The healths of the Lord Chief Commissioner, and Charles Forbes, Esq. M.P. for Beverley, upon whom the freedom of the city was lately conferred, were also drank ; and each of these gentlemen made suitable speeches in return.

The Lord Provost then proposed the health of the city Member, to whose unremitting exertions, his lordship stated, together with those of the Right Hon. Lord Melville, the city of Edinburgh was entirely obliged for the late grant towards finishing the College. His health was drank with the greatest enthusiasm.

Lord Lynedoch begged leave to give a toast ; and after stating that he had not intended to have taken so much liberty with the company, he could not resist proposing the repetition of a toast given by that venerable warrior Prince Blucher, at a grand dinner given by the Duke of Wellington to all the high official characters now assembled in Paris, and by them received with the utmost applause—" May the Ministers not lose by their pens, what the army has gained by their swords."

During the latter period of his life, Sir John resided chiefly on his estate of Lees, and was much respected in the neighbourhood for his beneficence and many acts of kindness to the poor. He died on the 5th of February 1833, in the seventy-first year of his age, having been born in 1762—the same year with his Majesty George IV., whom he was said very much to resemble in certain points of feature and person.

Sir John was succeeded by his second son,\* William, on whose death the following year, the title and estates devolved on his son, John, a minor, who was born in 1830.

## No. C.

### REV. CHARLES SIMEON, M.A.

OF TRINITY CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.

THIS popular divine was born at Reading in 1759.† He was educated at Eton, and entered King's College, Cambridge, in 1779. Up to this period MR SIMEON was not in any way remarkable for piety. On the contrary, he has been frequently heard to say that he " was greatly addicted to the gaieties of

\* Edward, the eldest son, died in India.

† He was a younger brother of the late Sir John Simeon, Bart., one of the Masters in Chancery.



J. KAY. 1798.



the world," delighting in his "horses, and in feats of bodily agility and vigour." He was first led to the serious consideration of religion, on being requested to take the sacrament at his College; and from that time he became not only strongly impressed with the truth and efficacy of divine revelation, but displayed the sincerity of his conversion by devotedly attaching himself to the service of religion.

Having been elected a Fellow of King's College, he was ordained a deacon in the Cathedral Church of Ely in 1782; and his first sermon in Trinity Church, to which he had been appointed minister, was delivered the following year. Like most of his contemporaries in England, whose exertions were conspicuous in the advancement of religion during the last half-century, Mr Simeon experienced his own share of the contumely which then attached to all who were zealous for purity in the church and piety in the people. The opposition he met with was considerable; and he was abandoned by all who from community of profession ought to have been his warmest supporters. "Some of the principal persons of his own parish joined the clamour against him, not only refusing to attend themselves, but locking their pew-doors that others might not occupy them."

Thus persecuted, Mr Simeon steadily maintained his course with all the vigour and fortitude which his native energy of character and a good cause could so well inspire, while his fame as a preacher extended far beyond the limits of his locality. His acquaintance and favour were earnestly sought by the more serious; and among Dissenters he was regarded as one assimilated to them in all but in name.

In 1796, he was induced to visit Scotland for the first time, making a tour through the more populous districts of the country. In Edinburgh he preached in various of the established churches,\* and was attended by immense audiences. Several instances are recorded of the awakening power of his eloquence. When about to leave *Moulin*, the horses of the party being actually saddled, "he was induced, from unusual fatigue, to defer his departure. This led to his spending a Sabbath there, which happening to be the sacramental occasion, he preached and assisted in administering the ordinance, himself serving, as they express it, one of the tables." In reference to his ministry on that occasion, the Rev. (afterwards Dr) Alexander Stewart has the following observations:—"I cannot omit mentioning in this connection the blessing I enjoyed in the preaching, the prayers, and the conversation of that much-favoured servant of Christ, the Rev. C. Simeon. He was a man sent from God to me, and was my guest for two days in June 1796; preached in my church; and left a savour of the things of God which has remained among us ever since."

Liberal in principle as he was, however, and maintaining as he did a friendly intercourse with sectarians, more particularly in the earlier part of his career, Mr Simeon continued steadily within the pale of the Church of England, apparently more anxious to distinguish himself by re-animating the old fabric, than

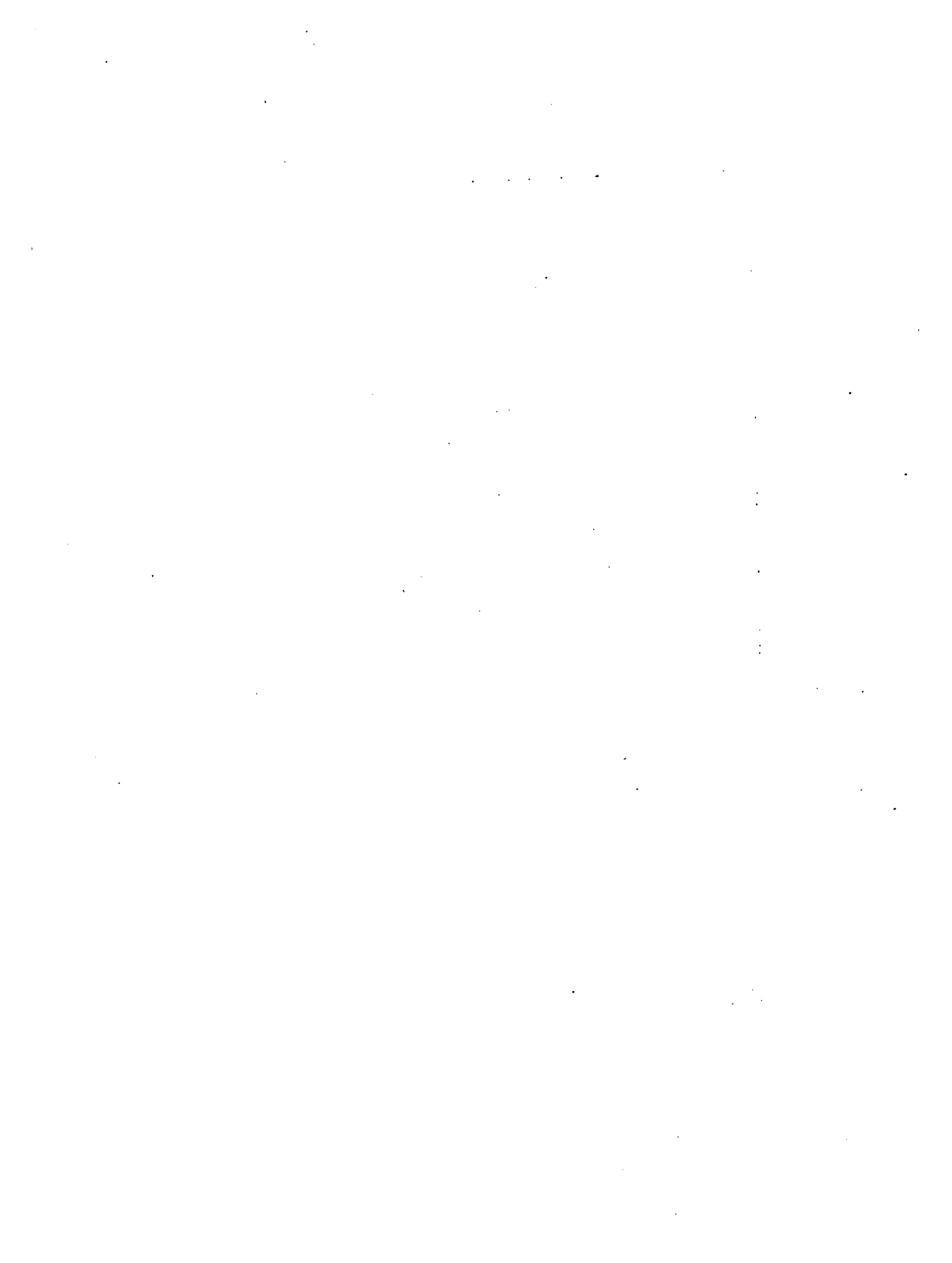
\* A hint uttered by Mr Simeon, on one of these occasions, led to the formation of the "Leith Female Society for relieving Aged and Indigent Women"—an institution which has been the means of effecting signal benefit to many whose age or infirmities incapacitated them for labouring for their own support.

in becoming the leader of a new denomination. But while he laboured for the purity of the Church, and exhibited the fervency of his zeal by engaging with a liberal hand in the scheme of purchasing advowsons, in order to secure the presentation of efficient clergymen, yet his philanthropy extended to all classes of Christians.

Possessing considerable wealth and extensive influence, Mr Simeon, as may be augured from his character, was an active and generous promoter of all societies which had for their object the propagation of the gospel, and the welfare of mankind. For the conversion of the Jews he seemed particularly solicitous, and took a prominent interest in the Society established for that purpose. Towards erecting a Chapel at Bethnal Green he subscribed two hundred guineas, and engaged in many extensive tours throughout England and Scotland in their behalf. In 1818, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, he preached at Amsterdam, for the benefit of the Society; and again at Paris in 1825.

The life of Mr Simeon was one of continued activity, mental and corporeal. His printed works, besides occasional publications, extend to twenty-one large octavo volumes, and contain a series of two thousand five hundred and thirty-six discourses, from Genesis to Revelation. Many of these are of great merit; and immense as the labour expended in their production must have been, it appears doubly augmented when we are told by his biographer, that in the manuscripts before him "several of the *outlines* are written over four, five, and even six times, till he could bring them to that point of precision and force in which he so much delighted. Many preachers labour for quantity, and some for splendour; Mr Simeon laboured for brevity and effect. He rarely preached more than thirty or thirty-five minutes; and his problem seemed to be, *how much useful truth he could condense into the shortest possible time, with the greatest possible effect* upon the heart and conscience. On the Monday, as he told the writer of these lines, he employed perhaps as much as eight hours more in writing them fairly out for the press, with the enlargements that had occurred to him in preaching, and his latest improvements. So careful was he in his preparation for preaching, that he sometimes read his sermon *five* times over in private, and *twice* as nearly as possible with the tone, attitude, and manner he purposed employing in the pulpit."

It would be surprising if the private life of such a man as Mr Simeon did not at least equal his public character. While ample testimony is borne to his many virtues, it must be admitted that he possessed a warm and somewhat irritable temper, and was not without a due share of the imperfections of human nature; but these were checked and held in abeyance by the constant action of more noble qualities of the mind. The besetting, and probably the most unconquerable of all the human passions with which genuine piety has to contend, is the love of approbation. However much mere human praise may be condemned, few indeed are superior to its influence. In this assailable point, Mr Simeon does not appear to have been more impregnable than others. By way of illustrating his *personal piety*, it is related that "be-





**M<sup>c</sup>ARTHUR, PIPER**  
**TO RANALD MACDONALD Esq. of STAFFA**



sides the handsome rooms he occupied in College, as senior Fellow of King's, he had contrived a kind of upper chamber, hollowed out in the roof, which he used as his oratory, or place of prayer, whether he retired when he wished to be, as he expressed it—*alone with God*; and where he occasionally pursued his studies with unremitting earnestness. By a small step-ladder he could instantly get out and walk upon the leads, between the two roofs, where he had the advantage of ample air and exercise, in unbroken privacy, without coming down into the town at all." Such was his love of retirement; but the novelty of the contrivance seems to have been dictated by a feeling somewhat opposite. If Mr Simeon aimed at distinction, however, it was the ambition to be distinguished for good; and charity, which "covereth a multitude of sins," was in him an unfeigned attribute of Christianity. His kindness to Henry Kirk White is well known; and, among other remarkable instances of his generosity, it is stated that to Thomas Scott (the Commentator on the Bible) he sent £590 by one post.

Mr Simeon neither obtained, and probably never desired any preferment in the Church; nor did he hold any prominent office in the University, although his reputation was great, and he was held in much estimation. He expired on the 13th November 1836, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His remains were interred in the Fellows' Vault of King's College. Besides his friends, nearly two hundred gentlemen connected with the University, many of them of the highest influence, attended the funeral.

## No. CI.

## ARCHIBALD M'ARTHUR,

PIPER TO THE LATE SIR REGINALD MACDONALD STEWART SETON,  
OF TOUCH AND STAFFA, BART.

M'ARTHUR was a native of the Island of Mull, and was allowed to be well skilled in bagpipe music, having been taught by an excellent preceptor, Macrimmon of Skye. In 1810, the date of the Print, he exhibited at the annual competition of pipers in Edinburgh, but failing to carry off the first prize, he refused to accept the second, thereby debarring himself from again appearing before the Highland Society on any similar occasion.

When the King visited Edinburgh in 1822, M'Arthur, as a matter of course, followed in the train of his Chief, from whom he held a cottage, with a small portion of land, in lieu of his services as piper. That part of the Staffa estate upon which this possession was situated having been sold some years since, M'Arthur, though no longer employed in his former capacity, was allowed to remain by the new proprietor. He died, we believe, in 1834.

## No. CII.

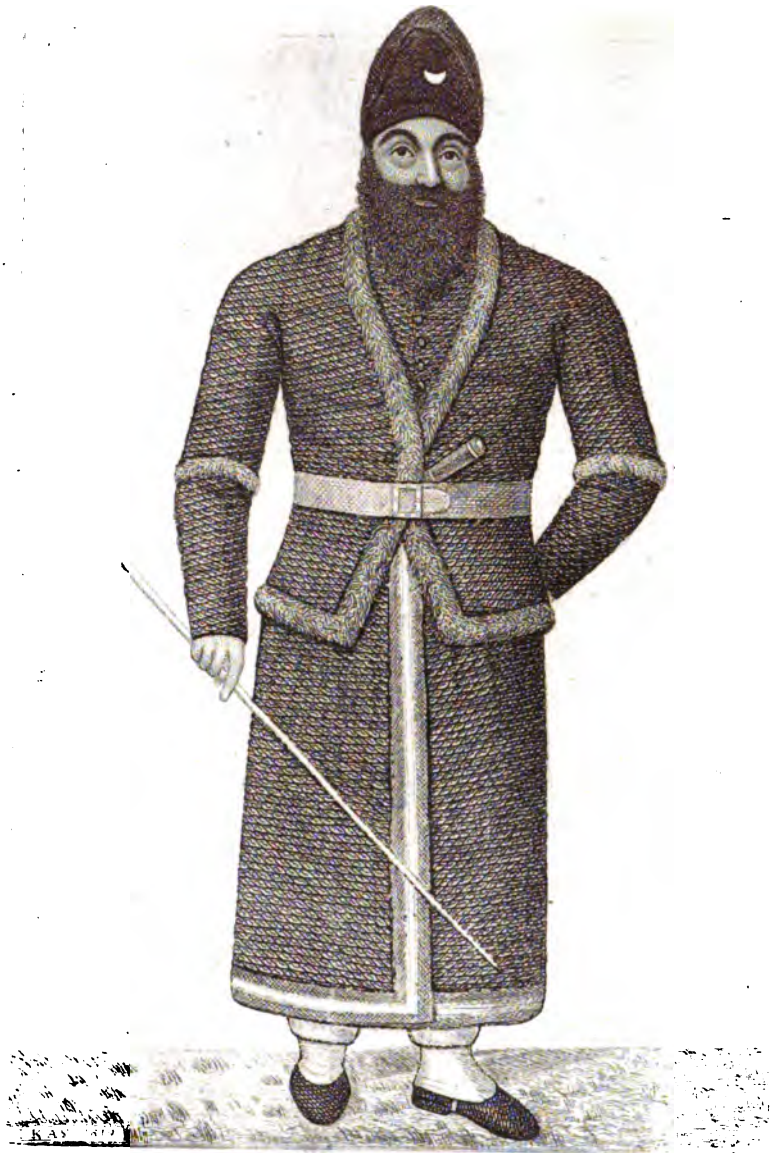
## MIRZA ABOUL HASSAN KHAN,

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY FROM THE KING OF PERSIA TO THE COURT OF  
GREAT BRITAIN.

ABOUL HASSAN, the Persian Ambassador, first visited Great Britain in 1809. He was intrusted with a formal complaint against the Government of India, and with instructions for the settlement of a treaty then pending betwixt Persia and this country. His Excellency landed at Plymouth, on the 30th of November. Every attention was paid to his accommodation; and, on his arrival in London, he was conducted to an elegant house prepared for him in Mansfield Street. On the 15th of the following month, the King's ministers, in full dress, paid their respects; and on the 20th, he had his first audience of his Majesty at the Queen's Palace. He was introduced by the Marquis Wellesley, and was accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., whom his Majesty appointed to hold the situation of mehmander, or interpreter. The following account is given of the manner in which the Ambassador was conducted to the Palace:—

“ About one o'clock, his Majesty's carriage, and six beautiful bay horses, with the servants in new state liveries, and two new carriages of his Excellency, together with that of Sir Stephen Cottrell, master of the ceremonies, arrived at his Excellency's house. In a short time after, his Excellency came out of the house, carrying his credentials in his hand, in an elegant gold casket, upon an elegant silver salver, covered with crimson velvet. His Excellency appeared highly pleased with the grand appearance of his Majesty's carriage and superb liveries, also with the reception of a generous English public, who took off their hats, and gave him three cheers. Mr Chester, for Sir Stephen Cottrell, who was indisposed, followed his Excellency into the coach, and took his seat on the left of the Ambassador. Sir Gore Ouseley took his seat with his back to the horses. His Excellency's carriage followed, with Mr Morier, who went from England with Sir Harford Jones upon his mission to Persia,\* as an interpreter, and returned with his Excellency to this country in the same capacity, and other attendants. In the third carriage were two pages, his Excellency's priest, and Mr Durrant, the interpreter to the attendants and household; those who were not of this country were dressed in new Eastern dresses. The procession was led by the carriage of Sir Stephen Cottrell. The streets through which it passed were crowded to excess; and the Park was so extremely thronged that it was with difficulty the carriages could proceed. It being the determination of Government to show his Excellency every mark of respect, he was allowed to enter the Queen's Palace by the great doors in front, where, usually, no one is allowed to enter save the royal family. His Excellency entered the Palace about a quarter before two o'clock. He was accompanied to the state apartments by Mr Chester, Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr Morier. His servants were dressed in scarlet coats, richly embroidered with gold lace, breeches and waistcoat of green and gold, hat cocked, with gold lace. On his return to Mansfield Street, Sir Gore Ouseley and Mr Morier were invited to partake of an entertainment with him, called in Persia a *Pillaw*; it was composed of rice and fowls stewed with spices.”

\* Sir Harford went out in 1808; but owing to some misunderstanding betwixt the Governor of India (Lord Minto) and General Malcolm, he failed in accomplishing an amicable adjustment of the treaty.





The following interesting sketch of the personal appearance and character of the Ambassador, at this period, is from the pen of Lord Radstock, in a letter addressed to a lady of high rank :—

“ Aboul Hassan is in person above the common stature ; and this is in no small degree increased by a high cap covered with a shawl, and heels a full inch and a half high. He is about thirty-five years of age. His features are perfectly regular ; his eyes have a peculiar softness in them, though sometimes animated to the highest degree ; his nose aquiline ; his teeth the most regular and beautiful imaginable ; and his profile as fine as the pencil could trace. His countenance is open and full of candour ; and, when in its natural state, is no less mild than dignified. When conversing and highly pleased, it has a sweetness that nothing can exceed ; and when animated by argument, it bespeaks a soul replete with energy, and a depth of understanding rarely to be met with. His manners are truly captivating, graceful, and as engaging as can be conceived, whilst, at the same time, they are such as ever to command respect, and remind even his very intimates, that he is the representative of a great monarch. I have visited the Ambassador every day since his arrival, excepting one, when in the evening he told Mr James Morier that ‘ his heart was sick, as he had not seen his friend Lord Radstock during the whole day.’ \* \* \* \* A few days ago, he gave us a grand dinner, at which were present Lord Winchilsea, Lord Teignmouth, General Grenville, Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr Vaughan, and four or five others. Sir Gore Ouseley sat at the head of the table, and the Mirza on his left, it being the side near the fire. Nothing could surpass the grace and ease with which he did the honours of the entertainment. \* \* \* \* He drank but one glass of wine at dinner, and none after, although he acknowledged he liked wine ; and we kept our seats little short of three hours. This act of his forbearance and abstinency, from religious motives, might have served as a lesson to his Christian guests ; but here, candour bids me own, they seemed by no means inclined to follow so excellent an example, though certainly nothing like excess was committed. \* \* \* \* When the conversation was serious, the Mirza’s attention, questions, and replies, alike bespoke a refined and superior understanding ; and when jocose, he displayed his perfect knowledge of repartee, and was all life and merriment. \* \* \* \* I accompanied his Excellency the other night to the Opera for the second time. The Ambassador was received at the King’s door, and with the same ceremony as if he had been of the blood royal. This marked attention pleased him much ; and he expressed his gratitude with seeming warmth. He appeared to be but little struck with the beauty or grandeur of the Theatre ; and, to my surprise, held the dancing very cheap. He laughed heartily at the folly of bringing forward Peter the Great and his Empress as dancing to divert the throng. ‘ What !’ exclaimed he, ‘ is it possible that a mighty monarch and his queen should expose themselves thus ? how absurd ! how out of nature ! how perfectly ridiculous !’ Soon after, he jokingly said, ‘ When I get back to my own country, and the King shall ask me, What did the English do to divert you ? I will answer, Sire, they brought before me your Majesty’s great enemies, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and made them dance for my amusement !’ This he repeated with the highest glee, as if conscious of saying a witty thing. \* \* \* \* At the end of the comic opera, at which he often laughed heartily, I asked him which he liked best, the serious or the comic opera ? Without a moment’s hesitation he replied, ‘ The serious, when I am inclined to cry ; and the comic, when I am inclined to laugh.’

“ I forgot to mention a laughable observation made the other night during the grand ballet. He asked Sir G. Ouseley what the Empress was going to do with the great chest and the casket which her slaves were carrying ? Sir G. Ouseley replied, that she was going to endeavour to bribe the Pasha to sign a truce and withdraw his troops. ‘ Is that it ?’ cries the Mirza, ‘ then I’ll answer for her success ; for those fellows, the Turks, would even sell their father, could they gain a piastre by it.’ He appears to despise and detest the Turks. He told the Turkish Ambassador the other morning, when I was present, that he would carry him to the Opera, where he should first see the Grand Viser dance, and then sell his country. The stupid Turk bowed, and seemed thankful, receiving the speech as a compliment. \* \* \* \* The mind of the Ambassador seems to be ever on the stretch, and filled with interesting and important objects only. His mission is consequently the primary one ; his next is, the attainment of useful knowledge. His questions and answers are endless, when food for an inquisitive mind presents itself ; but they are ever to the purpose, scarcely anything frivolous escapes him, though at times, particularly at table, no one seems to enjoy pleasantry more, even to playfulness. \* \* \* \* The objects which hitherto seem to have made the strongest impressions on the Mirza’s mind, are Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the Bank, St Paul’s, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Bridge. He desired to have the exact dimensions of the latter, but the fogs and damp weather have hitherto prevented him seeing any external objects

with pleasure and satisfaction. He was highly delighted with his reception, both at the India House and at the Bank; at both which places he was received in a princely style. \* \* \* \*

"Last Sunday evening the Mirza sent a message to Mrs Morier, requesting that she would permit him to pay her a visit. This being accepted, he shortly after made his appearance, and remained with her and her family, and myself, nearly two hours. On inquiring what were the books he saw upon the table, he was informed that they were the Bible and some books of sermons. He then desired to have explained to him the nature of the latter, and seemed to approve much the study of such books on days set apart for devotion. The Miss Moriers then sung a hymn to him, without telling him what was the nature of the music. When they had ended, he thanked them, adding—"I am sure that must be sacred music, it affected me so very much." He said that among the many of our customs which he approved, he admired none more than that of not suffering the servants to remain in the room when not wanted. He added, that he was endeavouring to introduce this excellent custom into his own house; and for that purpose he was ever driving his servants out of the room, but they returned like flies in spite of all he could do. I never beheld him in such high spirits and so merry as he was during that whole evening.

"Every thing seemed to conspire to please him; the smallness and neatness of the house gave him an idea of comfort he had never experienced before. He repeated more than once, 'What could any person in the world wish for more than you have here?' Mrs Morier showed him a miniature of one of her daughters when a child. This delighted him so much that Mrs M. begged he would accept it. He was so much pleased with the present that he would not part with it for a moment during the remainder of the evening. He is uncommonly fond of children, and the younger they are the more he likes them. The first time he saw my youngest daughter, who is eleven years of age, he seemed quite enchanted with her, and made her sit by him the whole evening, when not dancing. He afterwards saw a little girl of Mr Elliot's, who is not yet six years of age, and he seemed still more delighted with her, if possible, than he was with my daughter. I asked him at what age girls were married in Persia? He said, 'About sixteen.' I remarked that in India they married at a much younger age; he replied, 'It was true; but in Persia they liked children as children, but women as wives.' He has but one wife, which he says is enough for any man, adding, that 'there can be no good or use in having more.' The first time he heard my daughters sing a trio, he was much struck with it, saying, 'This music quite delights me, but at the same time it puzzles me beyond measure; for, though I can plainly discover that all of them are singing in different tones, yet it seems to produce but one sound: all is in unison, as if their very souls understood each other.' \* \* \* \*

"A circumstance has just come into my recollection, which certainly ought not to be omitted. On the third or fourth day of the Ambassador's arrival, the Turkish Ambassador paid him a visit. 'What are you about?' cries the Turk. 'I am writing English!' 'Writing English! why you have scarcely been here three days, whilst I have been in England seven years, and I know not a syllable of the language, or even how to form a single letter.' Thanks to Mr J. Morier's kind attention and instruction, the Mirza writes daily copies that would do credit to any boy of twelve or fourteen."

Though ignorant of European literature, his Excellency was versant in that of his own country. His knowledge of oriental history was apparently extensive; and he seemed intimately acquainted with the productions of Hafiz, Zadi, and other celebrated eastern poets. Besides the Persian, he spoke Arabic, Hindostanee, and Russ. It is said he was indebted for much of his refinement and knowledge to the circumstance of having been for some time in disgrace at the Persian Court. The period of his exile was chiefly spent in travelling; and for three years he had resided in India, under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley. Returning to Bombay, he learned from the Decan, that the King of Persia had discovered his innocence, and granted him permission to return home. During his travels, he had been an attentive observer, and kept a journal, to which, on his return, he gave the title of the "Wonderful Book;" wherein were recorded his opinions on whatever he imagined might be curious or instructive to his countrymen.

Thus recommended by his talents, and especially for his knowledge of Indian affairs, seconded by the influence of an uncle, who then held the office of Minister of Finance, Aboul Hassan was chosen for the important mission to Britain already mentioned. After a stay of nearly seven months, his Excellency quitted England, accompanied by Sir G. Ouseley, as minister at the Court of Persia. On the passage the vessel touched at Rio Janeiro, and his Excellency had thus, for the first time, an opportunity of seeing the new world. On his arrival in Persia, he was honoured with the title of Khan, and every mark of confidence was shown him by the King. In 1813, he was employed to conclude a peace with Russia; and immediately proceeding to St Petersburg, remained there upwards of three years.

The next visit of Aboul Hassan to Great Britain occurred in 1819. The embassy on this occasion appeared to be more for the purpose of cultivating friendly relations generally, than for the attainment of any specific object. Besides innumerable other presents from the King, the Ambassador had with him sixteen of the finest horses in the Persian dominions as a compliment to the Prince Regent. These, under the charge of the King's head groom, arrived in London some time prior to the Ambassador, who, coming by France, remained in Paris much longer than he intended, being greatly captivated with the gaiety of the French capital.\*

On this side the channel, public curiosity was excited by the frequent and sometimes extravagant announcements in the Parisian journals. The beauty of the "Fair Circassian," by whom he was accompanied, was so much extolled, that, "like another Ellen," she had almost "fired another Troy." "The beautiful Circassian," says one of the journals, "has been so closely confined, that not a single person has been able to obtain a sight of her, though thousands crowd daily round her hotel, in the vain hope of a glimpse." The *Gazette de France* was more minute in its details:—"Exiled to her chamber, inaccessible to all the world, she dares not even appear at her window, without being covered with a large veil; and she is not relieved from this restraint, except when her master is out with his people. She then walks about in her apartment without meeting any one save the females of the hotel, or the two persons charged to watch her. If she chance to meet the females, she becomes quite joyous with spirits—she plays with them—romps with them; but on the least noise she disappears, and shuts herself up in her cabinet. Some ladies, among them Lady Somerset, solicited the Ambassador to permit the interesting stranger to pass an evening at their houses; but their entreaties were all to no purpose."

The fair prisoner thus became an object of intense interest, and her arrival in London was looked for with impatience. At length it was announced that the Ambassador was about to quit Paris, without having been presented at the Tuileries. The reason assigned was, that the Mirza expected the King to stand up in his presence, and in that posture receive the letter with which he was

\* At one of the balls given in honour of him, he was heard to say, in an under tone, "This world is the prison of the true believer, but the paradise of the infidel!"

intrusted from his master, the Persian Monarch. This the French King could not do, being ill at the time with gout. His Excellency next insisted that he must sit beside his Majesty, or at least in front of him, otherwise he should have his head cut off on his return. As neither of these points of etiquette could be complied with, and the French Court had no desire to be accessory to his decapitation, it was resolved that the simplest way to avoid difficulties was to dispense with the interview altogether.

After much delay and anxious expectation the Ambassador and his fair Circassian arrived at their lodgings in Charles Street, Berkley Square, London, on the 27th of April 1819. He was waited on by several of the Ministers, and next day gave a dinner to a select party of five; among whom were Lords Castlereagh and Walpole, and Sir Gore Ouseley, who had formerly accompanied him to Persia. None of the visitors, however, were gratified with a glimpse of the Circassian. She occupied the inner drawing-room; and the door of her apartment, according to the newspaper reports of the day, (which were probably not entitled to unlimited credence,) was constantly guarded by two of the four black eunuchs, with sabres by their sides, who were her only attendants.\*

This watchful seclusion of the "Fair Circassian" tended the more to exaggerate a belief in the reality of her charms. At length the irresistible importunities of his friends induced his Excellency to comply with the wishes of the female portion of the nobility; and on the first occasion upwards of twenty ladies of distinction were admitted into the presence of the fair incognita. The introduction took place in the front drawing-room, between one and two o'clock. The Circassian was elegantly attired in the costume of her country. Her dress was a rich white satin, fringed with gold, with a bandeau round her head, and a wreath of diamonds. She received her visitors with graceful affability; and the ladies were highly pleased with her reserved manners. Although not quite such a model of female beauty as "fancy painted her," she was nevertheless described, even by her *fair* critics, as a creature truly admirable, of medium stature, and exquisite symmetry; her complexion brunette; her hair jet black, with finely arched black eyebrows; handsome black penetrating eyes; and her features regular and pleasing. Lady Augusta Murray, one of the visitors, presented her with a beautiful nosegay, with which she seemed highly pleased.

From this period the residence of the Ambassador continued to be daily thronged with ladies of rank, anxious to pay their respects to the interesting stranger; and all brought with them some elegant and costly present for the decoration of her person.

Owing to the indisposition of the Prince Regent, the audience to the Ambassador was deferred till the 20th of May, when a Court was held at Carlton House, and the greatest preparations made to receive the distinguished foreigner

\* As illustrative of the domestic habits of the Ambassador, it was stated in the journals, that he usually rose at six in the morning—went down stairs to bathe in a common bath, hired from a tinsmith—and that his dinner hour was six in the evening. His fair slave, or mistress, was supplied from his own table, the servants in waiting conveying the dishes to her attendants outside the drawing-room.



in a style suited to his rank, and worthy of the British Court. The civil and military force assembled in as great display as in 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns were in England. On the right side of the grand hall was placed a large painting of the King of Persia on horseback.

“ The procession of his Excellency was preceded by a numerous detachment from the corps of Lancers, followed by six of the Prince Regent’s carriages, with servants in their state liveries, five of them drawn by six bays, and the sixth by six black horses, surrounded by a numerous detachment of Royal Horse Guards. The Arabian horses brought by his Excellency to England, as a present to the Prince Regent, were drawn up in front of Carlton House, in the Court-yard, at the time of the arrival of his Excellency. In five of the carriages were four of his Excellency’s attendants, dressed in the costume of their country, Mr Morier, the highmander, and Captain Willock. Two of the carriages contained presents brought for the Prince Regent, among which was a magnificent, costly sword, the sheath was ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds ; also two large silver salvers, on one of which was a splendid cabinet, and on the other a numerous collection of large pearls, and other valuable articles.

“ His Excellency was attended in his carriage by the Marquis of Headford, who was specially appointed, with Sir Robert Chester, to conduct the Ambassador into the presence of the Regent. His Excellency was dressed in a richly embroidered robe, his turban ornamented with jewels, and in his hand a silver stick or staff. His Excellency leaned on the arm of Sir Robert Chester, being a little lame from a kick he received on Tuesday from one of his horses. The Prince Regent being seated on his throne, Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Robert Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies, introduced and conducted his Excellency into the presence of the Regent to deliver his credentials. His Excellency had the honour of an audience, and was graciously received. After the Ambassador had retired from the Royal presence, he viewed several of the State apartments previous to his departure.”

At a ball subsequently given at Carlton House, the Prince Regent presented the Ambassador with a portrait of himself. The miniature, suspended by a blue ribbon, was placed by his Royal Highness round the neck of the Persian—a condescension of which he seemed exceedingly proud.

After residing in London nearly six months, and having visited and inspected every place of note, besides making several excursions into the country, to Epsom races, and elsewhere, Mirza Aboul began to prepare for his departure. Designing to return himself overland, he hired a vessel to convey his fair companion to Constantinople, from whence she would proceed to Persia. This much-talked of female accordingly left London on the 30th of September. From an account of her departure, written apparently by one well acquainted with the circumstances, we gather the following interesting particulars respecting the “ Fair Circassian :”—

“ That she is a native of Circassia is an undoubted fact ; and it is equally true, that the inhabitants of that country are neither a polished nor a well-civilized people, but still they have the reputation of possessing many excellent qualities, and are proverbial for bravery and romantic hospitality. Constantly engaged in warfare or the chase, the males are a hardy race of beings ; and it is a lamentable fact, that excites horror in the mind of a European, that their daughters, even in infancy, are made an article of traffic with the Turkish slave merchants, though they as frequently become subject to a state of vassalage from the chance of war. It is, however, believed that the female in question became so by the voluntary act of unfeeling parents for the sake of lucre ; although, from every inquiry I have made, it cannot be reduced to a certainty. Be this as it may, she was undoubtedly a vassal of one of the Pashas of Constantinople, and was ransomed from her servitude by his Excellency the Persian Ambassador, during his residence in that city on his way to England. Embracing the Mahomedan faith, her creed enjoins her to observe the strictest privacy ; and on no account to expose her features, or even her figure, to any of the male sex, excepting to particular individuals by the special permission of her lord or protector. \* \* \*

" I am constrained to confess that her countenance is far more lovely and interesting than really beautiful ; and it is a mistaken notion that the Circassian women are the most celebrated for beauty of any of the inhabitants in the countries round the Caucasus, as it is the Georgian women who are entitled to this distinction. To attempt a description of the female in question, we may say with great truth, that her eyes are black and remarkably fine, adorned with arched black eyebrows, and fringed with long eyelashes of the same colour ; and her whole countenance is expressive of peculiar modesty, and a becoming diffidence, that is very pleasing ; and, joined with a natural and easy politeness, and a sweetness of disposition, renders her altogether a most interesting young creature. Her teeth are beautiful, and her mouth good, though her lips are rather thick than otherwise. Her nose is far from handsome. Her hair is a fine, soft, and glossy jet, which she arranges in a very tasteful manner, and highly becoming her countenance, which, indeed, is of no ordinary description, and particularly when enlivened with a smile. Her complexion is brunette, but by no means of so dark a hue as the pictures in the Print-shops exhibit to the public eye ; yet several ladies have asserted that her skin is very soft and clear, and that a blush has been frequently seen to mantle over her cheek. She is rather below the middle stature, and is considered a remarkably good figure for a Circassian, who by art acquire a very slender waist, which makes them broader about the shoulders than is pleasing to the eye of a European, and destroys the contours of proportionable beauty. She appeared to be about twenty years of age, though it is said she has only arrived at eighteen. Her dialect is Turkish, which indeed is the general language of Persia, particularly in the northern parts ; the pure Persian being considered as the language of the Court of Tehran. She has, however, some knowledge of this, as well as of the English tongue. The name by which she is distinguished is *Dill Arum*, which are two Persian words, signifying *heart* and *quiet* ; but the more general and appropriate application corresponds with the small and favourite flower called "*Heart's Ease*."

The writer then goes on to state that " it proves the superiority of *Dill Arum* as much as it bespeaks the noble and generous disposition of Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan, that he not only released her from vassalage, but faithfully adopted her as the partner of his bosom." To his Excellency's affection and anxiety for her safety the writer attributes her departure by sea, and considers it " particularly honourable to his feelings that he would rather forego the pleasures of her society," than subject her to the unavoidable constraints and fatigues of an overland journey. The vessel engaged for her conveyance was a new coppered brig, the *Lord Exmouth*, fitted up in a comfortable manner for the voyage. The fair Circassian was accompanied by the Ambassador's two nephews, Mirza Abul Tallib, and Abbas Beg (the latter of whom was in England with his Excellency on the former embassy), and other confidential servants.

" At eight o'clock on Monday morning, the 30th September, three carriages were in attendance in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the Ambassador, in Charles Street, Berkley Square ; and shortly after the first coach was occupied by three of the Persians who were to accompany her to Persia. In the second coach were seated the Circassian lady, with three other Persians, two of whom were the Ambassador's nephews, and a Persian attendant mounted the coach-box. The last coach contained Lieut.-Colonel D'Arcy, of the Royal Artillery, who was a resident in Persia for five years, and commanded the military party of the embassy under Sir Gore Ouseley ; and who, for his eminent and extensive services in that country, was elevated by the Shah to the rank of Khan, with the title of Alijah or Honourable, and invested with the Persian order of the Lion and Sun. He was accompanied by Captain George Willock (who is attached to the present embassy from Persia, and is brother to the British Charge d'Affaires at Tehran), and also by Mr Percy, the Persian accountant, who likewise acts as a confidential secretary. They proceeded along the principal streets on their way to the Artichole Tavern, Blackwall, where the Circassian was conducted into a private room, whilst some necessary arrangements were made ; and about ten o'clock, the travellers, attended by the three English gentlemen, went on board a boat provided for the occasion, and suitably fitted up for privacy and comfort, by Mr Barber, of the house of Messrs Matthias, P. Lucas, & Co., the lightermen to his Excellency. The distressing situation of the Circassian on taking leave of the Ambassador, and the native sensibility of the males on taking leave of their old

friends and relatives, unavoidably delayed the arrival of the party at the waterside considerably beyond the time agreed upon, which occasioned a loss of the first hour's ebb tide; and although this detention added considerably to the labours of the boatmen, who were all chosen men in the employ of Messrs Lucas & Co. (their foreman acting as captain of the boat's crew), and whose occupations did not generally lead them to this sort of duty; yet with such alacrity did they proceed, stimulated, no doubt, by the honour of conveying a female of such distinguished notoriety, that they reached the vessel in Gravesend Roads, about three o'clock, where they were received on board with every mark of attention by Captain Mills and his ship's crew."

A vast crowd had assembled at Gravesend, in the hope of obtaining a sight of the "Fair Circassian;" and although orders had been issued by Government, to the various officers of customs, not to interfere with the luggage of the party, every official contrivance was resorted to by some of them in order to obtain a glimpse of the stranger.

"Such was the anxiety of the Ambassador respecting his *Dill Arum*," continues the account from which we have quoted so largely, "that although he had given ample directions that every thing possible should be provided for her private use, beyond the supplies of the ship, and which he could not doubt would be strictly attended to; yet after she had proceeded on her way to the ship, he despatched the Persian medical student, Mirza Jiafer Tabeeb, to attend her on board, that nothing might be wanted as far as his professional knowledge could suggest, that could in a remote degree contribute to her comfort and the preservation of her health.

"On her passage to the ship, she was attired in English costume, wearing a black velvet pelisse, and buff sandals, with an Anglo-Cashmere shawl placed over her head, which nearly covered her figure; and on leaving the Ambassador's house it veiled her face, with the exception of her beautiful jet eyes, which lost none of their lustre, although she was evidently labouring under a depression of spirits, bordering on dejection, but from which she appeared to have considerably recovered in the course of the day.

"When she arrives at Constantinople, she will have to perform a tedious journey of about fifteen hundred miles overland to Tehran, the present capital of Persia, where the principal residence of the Ambassador is situated. The mode of conveyance from Constantinople, for females of her rank, is in a *Tackir awan*, which, in the Persian language, signifies a moving throne or seat. It may be compared to an English sedan chair, only considerably more spacious; two poles are similarly fastened to each side, which project fore and aft; but instead of being supported by men, two mules are substituted, one in front, and the other on the principle of a propelling power, and a strap or cord being fastened behind from one pole to the other, which rests on a kind of saddle placed on the back of the mule, the *Tackir awan* is supported by the mules at a proper distance from the ground to preserve a due equilibrium; and in this way they travel at an easy rate in perfect safety through a dangerous tract of country."

After the departure of his *Dill Arum*, the Ambassador remained in England about a month, a portion of which he spent at Cheltenham for his health. In the prosecution of his design of visiting Scotland and Ireland, his Excellency arrived at Dumbreck's Hotel, Edinburgh, on Saturday the 30th of October, and shortly afterwards took up his residence at the Royal Hotel. He was waited upon by the Lord Provost (Manderston), and about three o'clock, accompanied by his lordship, Bailie Manners, and an interpreter, the Ambassador proceeded in his carriage to the Parliament House, and viewed with much interest the Courts of law, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, and the Signet Hall. He then drove to the Palace of Holyrood-House; and after being conducted through the public apartments, returned to the hotel. Next day (Sabbath) during the interval of public service, escorted by the Lord Provost, several of the Magistrates, and Sir Thomas Bradford, K.B., and his Staff, his Excellency visited the Castle, went into the Crown-Room, and saw

the Regalia of Scotland. He inspected different parts of the garrison, and appeared to be much pleased with the martial appearance of a small body of Highlanders then stationed in the Castle. In the course of the afternoon he repaired to Leith, viewed the new docks, pier, &c.

Being slightly indisposed on Monday, his Excellency remained in the hotel ; but, on the following day, he visited the Register House, Heriot's Hospital, and rode through several of the streets, on horseback, attended by an officer of the Staff, and another gentleman. The same evening, after dining with the Lord Provost and a select party, he went to the Pantheon, accompanied by the then Lord Advocate (Sir William Rae, Bart.), the late Sir John Sinclair, and other gentlemen. The house was filled to overflowing with the rank and fashion of the city, and he was received with every mark of respect.

On Wednesday the Ambassador was waited upon by the Earl of Glasgow, Sir William Elliot, and various persons of distinction. His Excellency afterwards proceeded to the Calton Hill, the hazy weather the day previous having induced him to postpone his visit. With the promenade round the hill, and the wide expanse of prospect afforded at every point, the Ambassador was highly gratified, and frequently stopping short to admire the scene before him, gave vent to his feelings of admiration by repeatedly exclaiming—"grand," "very grand," "the finest city in Europe," &c. No prominent object escaped him ; and his minute inquiries sufficiently indicated the deep interest taken in what he witnessed. Requesting to be informed the meaning of the round tower erected on the grave of Hume, he expressed peculiar satisfaction on learning that the memorial marked where the ashes of the Historian of England were deposited. From the Calton Hill his Excellency rode down to Leith ; and proceeding westward, by the Fort, returned to the hotel.

On Thursday morning his Excellency departed for Hamilton Palace, on a visit to the Duke. On his way he breakfasted with the Earl of Morton at Dalmahoy. During his short stay in Edinburgh the attention he experienced from the public authorities, and others who attended him in his perambulations, called forth the most lively expressions of satisfaction. In the Print by Kay the Mirza is represented in his riding-dress. When here, he might be in his forty-fourth or forty-fifth year. His manners were dignified, and courteous in his intercourse with the authorities and other gentlemen ; but his demeanour in the hotel did not accord so well with the refinement and amiableness of feeling attributed to him in the reminiscences of Lord Radstock and the other writer. Several females of respectability were insulted by him ;\* and it was necessary to impress upon him that, whatever license for such conduct might exist in Persia, it would not be tolerated in Scotland.

\* His Excellency entertained the idea that, on meeting, it was the custom here for gentlemen to salute the fair sex. Two ladies on a visit from London resided in the same hotel with him. One morning when coming down stairs, the youngest of them was encountered by the Ambassador. He instantly seized her, if not rudely, at least roughly, and endeavoured to salute her. The lady screamed out, "You monster !" upon which he let her go, exclaiming, in his own language, "She is insane !"





**JOHN FINLAYSON**

*author of the Admiration to all Countries, and a believer in  
M. Brothers.*

After remaining a few days at the Palace of Hamilton, the Mirza proceeded through Kilmarnock and Ayr on his way to Ireland. In the latter town he remained one night. While travelling, his Excellency reposed on a mattress made of soft leather and filled with hay, placed above the bed of the inn where he halted. This was carried along with him, and re-filled by his servants every night.\*

## No. CIII.

## MR JOHN FINLAYSON,

FORMERLY A WRITER IN CUPAR-FIFE.

THE father of MR JOHN FINLAYSON was originally an officer of excise at Anstruther; but, disgusted with his situation, he resigned, and turning farmer, became tenant of the farm of Benyhole, in the parish of Abdie, in Fife, where he died many years ago. His son, John Finlayson, was born about the year 1770, and served his apprenticeship with the late Mr James Stark, procurator-fiscal for the county. He passed procurator before the Sheriff Court of Fife in 1793, and practised in Cupar with tolerable success for some time.

In consequence of perusing the works of Richard Brothers, Finlayson was not only weak enough to credit the predictions of that writer, but, becoming himself affected with the spirit of prophecy, gave full scope to his opinions in a pamphlet, entitled "An Admonition to all Countries," which, we believe, never reached a second edition. So confident was he that the millenium would begin, and the Jews be recalled to Judea, on the 19th of September 1797, (the day mentioned in his pamphlet,) that he actually retired from business early that year, wound up his affairs, and transferred all his unfinished processes to Mr John Christie, who had commenced business as a writer in Cupar the preceding year.

Soon after this Finlayson left Fife; and finding that neither his own nor Brothers' predictions were likely to be verified, he settled in London, where he is still living, and carries on the business of a house-agent. Some years ago he published a book, the object of which was to convict Sir Isaac Newton of ignorance, and to show that he really knew nothing of the subjects on which he had written.

\* In Mrs Trollope's excellent work, entitled "Vienna and the Austrians, vol ii. p. 91, (2 vols. Lond. 1838, 8vo,) there is preserved the following anecdote of Aboul Hassan. When Sir Thomas Lawrence was at Vienna in 1819, the Ambassador paid him a visit; and young Napoleon (Duc de Reichstadt), who had expressed a strong desire to see the stranger, was taken to Sir Thomas's apartments at the time he was expected there. The Persian entered, and was presented to the young Duke, but immediately began conversing in English with much vivacity with Count Dietrichstein. Struck with his noisy and uncereemonious manner, the Duke, then only eight years of age, remarked very gravely—"Voilà un Persan bien vil; il me paraît que ma présence ne lui cause pas le plus léger embarras."

## No. CIV.

## REV. DAVID DICKSON,

MINISTER OF NEW NORTH CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

MR DICKSON, the third son of the Rev. David Dickson, minister of Newlands, Peeblesshire, and afterwards proprietor of the estate of Kilbucho, in the same county, was born in April 1754. After receiving his elementary education at the parochial school of West Linton, the parish immediately adjoining to that of Newlands, he was removed to the grammar-school at Peebles, then under the skilful tuition of Mr Oman, who is still remembered as a superior linguist and a most successful teacher. Entering the University of Glasgow in 1766, he there prosecuted his literary, philosophical, and theological course of studies, till the session of 1774-5, when he completed them at the Divinity Hall of Edinburgh.

Being licensed by the Presbytery of Biggar, in September 1775, Mr Dickson soon after became the almost stated assistant of his step-uncle, the Rev. Mr Noble, minister of Libberton, in the same Presbytery, then in the decline of life: and such was his popularity during the entire period of Mr Noble's survivance, that on his death, in 1776, the parishioners unanimously applied to the patron, in his favour, who, at once acceding to their wishes, immediately presented him to the vacant charge. After going through the prescribed presbyterial trials, with more than ordinary approbation, he was ordained minister of that parish on the 1st of May 1777.

During his ministry at Libberton, Mr Dickson began that course of faithful and zealous labour, among all classes of the people, not in the pulpit only, but from house to house, by which he was so peculiarly distinguished throughout the remainder of his life. But, while this produced a mutual and very strong attachment betwixt him and his first flock, it led others who enjoyed, though only occasionally, the benefit of his public, and heard of his not less valuable private ministrations, earnestly to seek for themselves so estimable a pastor. Accordingly, on a vacancy taking place at Bothkennar, in the Presbytery of Stirling, where he had been accustomed to assist, especially on sacramental occasions, he was, on the unanimous application of the parishioners to the patron, Mr Graham of Airth, appointed to that charge, into which he was duly inducted in July 1783.

Being, by this time, well known in Edinburgh, where he was in the habit of regularly assisting, twice a-year, the most eminent evangelical ministers at the dispensation of the Lord's Supper; and, being particularly intimate with Mr







Gibson of St Cuthbert's, for whom, as well as for Sir Henry Moncreiff, he had frequently preached, he was brought forward as a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of the former in 1785, but was subsequently withdrawn by his friends, in order to ensure the appointment for Mr Paul, in preference to a third candidate, who, though there was every reason to apprehend that he would have been any thing but acceptable to the congregation, might otherwise have obtained it. In 1792, he was urgently solicited to become colleague to Dr Jones in Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, a situation to which the Rev. Greville Ewing was soon after appointed; but, on mature consideration, he felt it his duty to decline the invitation, though strongly urged by all concerned to accept of it. The Chapel of Ease in New Street, Canongate, having, however, been erected and opened in the summer of 1795—chiefly through the pious and beneficent exertions of the late Dr Buchanan, then one of the ministers of that parish, and who had not only been an early and esteemed class-fellow of Mr Dickson at Glasgow, but afterwards, while at Stirling, one of his most intimate and endeared friends as well as co-presbyters—on being unanimously elected by the managers and congregation, he accepted their call, and was admitted to the pastoral office, as the first minister of that place of worship, in the month of October, the same year.

Under his ministry there, which continued very nearly three years and a half, the chapel was completely filled, and even crowded; and by the affectionate earnestness, uncompromising faithfulness, and winning attractiveness, a bond of spiritual union was formed betwixt him and many of his flock of the tenderest and the most enduring kind. A vacancy having occurred in the College Church, Edinburgh, by the resignation of Mr Lundie, he was, without the slightest solicitation, either on his own part, or that of any relative or friend, who might have had influence with the Town Council, then under the provostship of Sir William Fettes, unanimously presented to that charge, to which he was inducted in March 1799. And thither he was followed by a numerous body of his former congregation, many of whom indeed became so increasingly attached to him, that they again followed him to the New North or Little Church, to which he was translated in November 1801, as successor to Principal Baird, and colleague to Dr Gloag. Dr John Thomson, at that time in the New Greyfriar's, having succeeded Dr Gloag in 1803, Mr Dickson and he continued associated in the ministry as colleagues till October 1814, when, in consequence of Dr Andrew Thomson having been translated to St George's, and the New North Church being uncollegiated, his father, Dr J. Thomson, returned to his former charge in the New Greyfriar's, having a stated assistant provided for him at the expense of the Town Council; while Mr Dickson, receiving at the same time the promise of a similar assistant, should he afterwards find himself unable to undertake the whole duties of the church and parish, remained sole minister of the New North Church during the subsequent years of his life. Of the mutual affection and Christian fellowship which subsisted between the Doctor and Mr Dickson, during the period of their collegiate labours, both of them

used to speak with a warmth of feeling which proved how closely their hearts were knit together, and which remained unabated till the last pulse of life beat within their breasts.

On Mr Dickson's ministerial and personal character it were easy to dilate at no inconsiderable length. This, however, seems scarcely the place for doing so. Suffice it, therefore, to give a transient glance at the more prominent traits of both.

Devotedly pious from early life, furnished with a competent store of useful learning, acquired by diligent and persevering study, and deeply versant especially in biblical knowledge and theological lore, his very first pulpit discourses were distinguished by almost the same maturity of Christian experience, correctness of statement, lucidness of arrangement, copiousness of scriptural illustration, dignified simplicity of style, and solemn impressiveness and unction, both of manner and matter, for which, during the more than forty years of his service in the work of the ministry, they were so highly estimated by all, whether old or young, who enjoyed the privilege and benefit of statedly or even occasionally listening to them. Experiencing himself much of that peace and joy in believing, which the world can neither give nor take away, he was to others most peculiarly a Barnabas, or Son of Consolation; well knowing how to enter into the true state and feelings of those who needed to be comforted, whether under temporal or spiritual distress, and how to speak a word in season to them, suited to all the variety and exigence of their circumstances. Of this the general strain of many of his sermons, more particularly the addresses at their conclusion, of which the volume that he published in 1817 furnishes a number of interesting and valuable specimens, afforded the most unequivocal proofs. But perhaps his correspondence by letter with a multitude of private individuals, in every rank of society—with youthful inquirers and aged believers, with doubting, and afflicted, and sorrowful, as well as confirmed, and prosperous, and rejoicing Christians—attests the fact still more powerfully. Very few ministers indeed, we believe, were ever more zealous and faithful than he; and to not many has the high honour and unspeakable satisfaction been given of being more successful in either the conversion of sinners or the edification of saints.

Nor were his ministrations confined to those of the pulpit or Sabbath. In the various charges which he successively occupied, he regularly visited from year to year, till the decline of his health most reluctantly compelled him to discontinue such exertion, not merely the families and individuals connected with his several congregations, but all the parishioners placed under his pastoral care, whether belonging to the Established Church or not, unless they refused or declined, which scarcely any of them ever did, to receive him under their roof. The young were the objects of his most affectionate solicitude; and wherever sickness and sorrow, personal or domestic, were to be found, thither he hastened, to administer to the afflicted sufferers those comforts which the precious truths of the gospel alone can impart; renewing his visits with unwearied assiduity, and labouring, by his appropriate instructions, and his fervent and

importunate prayers, to lead them to the balm that is in Gilead, and the physician who is there. The widow and the fatherless were his peculiar care: he sought out their cause; and many had occasion to bless him for the reasonable soothing and relief, both temporal and spiritual, which they received through his instrumentality.

He was a member, and from time to time in the direction, of almost every charitable institution in Edinburgh, but took a more especial and active interest in those of them connected with the religious instruction of the rising generation, and the more extensive diffusion of the knowledge and influence of gospel truth, whether at home or abroad. It need scarcely now be added that Mr Dickson was conscientiously and firmly attached to the principles, and approved, in general, of the measures adopted by what is called the *popular* party in the Church. But it may be right to mention, that besides, in earlier life, taking no small share in the discussions connected with the questions about patronage and Popery, his first sentiments and convictions respecting both of which he retained till the close of life, he was one of the small majority in the General Assembly who voted against receiving the explanation of Dr M'Gill of Ayr, as a satisfactory recantation of the heresy with which he had been charged.\* On two several occasions, also, viz. the settlements of Biggar and Larbert, he actually braved the highest censure of the ecclesiastical courts, rather than surrender the dictates of his conscience to what he thought their time-serving policy and unconstitutional decisions.

In domestic and private life, Mr Dickson was all that a Christian husband, and father, and friend, and companion, could be wished to be. Tender, affectionate, kind, habitually cheerful, yet always dignified, there was a charm in his manner, arising from the natural warmth of his heart, hallowed by genuine religious feeling, which not only endeared him to those with whom he was more intimate, but irresistibly commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he became but partially acquainted in the intercourse of social life.

And, as he lived, so he died in the faith and hope of the gospel. After a very painful, though not very lengthened illness—during which not a murmur of impatience was heard from him, but on the contrary, the constant language of submissive resignation, and peaceful waiting for his departing to be with Christ—he calmly entered into his rest about midnight on the 3d of August 1820, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and forty-fourth of his ministry.

His surviving family are, his eldest son, the Rev. Dr Dickson, one of the ministers of St Cuthbert's; one married, and two unmarried daughters; and James Wardrobe Dickson, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of the Falkirk district of Stirlingshire.

\* The heresy of Dr M'Gill occasioned great excitement at the time; and the satirical poem of "The Kirk's Alarm," by Burns, has given the affair a celebrity likely to last as long as the fame of the bard himself.

## No. CV.

## HUGH MACPHERSON,

SOMETIME CLERK TO THE PERTH CARRIERS.

HUGH MACPHERSON, or "wee Hughie," as he was commonly termed, was born in the district of Badenoch, some sixty years ago. His father, who lived to a great age, was shepherd on an extensive farm in that quarter; and both his parents were persons of ordinary stature. When Hughie first ventured forth of his native fastnesses, he made his debut in the Lowlands, attired in the Highland garb—bonnet, kilt, and plaid—with a pair of top-boots in lieu of hose! For some years after his arrival in Perth, he was employed as a clerk in the George Inn; next in the shop of a grocer; and subsequently with Messrs J. and P. Cameron, carriers betwixt Perth and Edinburgh. The tartans had, long ere this, given way to a coat of dark green, light vest, darkish trousers, and high-heeled boots;\* a dress to which he adhered without alteration for a length of time. Hughie was, in his own estimation, a perfect dandy. Every new suit, to make sure of being fashionably fitted, cost him a visit to Edinburgh. At length, that he might take charge of his employers' establishment there, he had the peculiar satisfaction of being removed permanently to the capital.

Hugh was a well-known character, the oddness of his figure, and his excessive self-conceit, making him the subject of much diversion. While in Perth, some one having drawn a caricature of him, he at once sought reparation by challenging the offender to fight a duel; but this display of spirit only tended to make matters worse, for, in another picture, the little mountaineer was grotesquely exhibited brandishing a pair of pistols not much shorter than himself. Proud and vindictive, he was easily affronted; and nothing vexed him more than to be underrated, or looked upon in the light of pity, by the fair sex. If insulted in their presence, he became perfectly furious. On one occasion, at a wedding party in Edinburgh, Hugh was dancing with great spirit, and in imagination as big as the tallest in the company, when a waggish participator in the reel, seizing a favourable opportunity, tripped up his heels, sending him head-foremost into the ash-pit. Those who were present will not easily forget the miniature hero's countenance on regaining his feet. Seizing a candlestick,

\* Hughie invariably wore boots, not shoes, as represented in the Print. His hat, too, it may be remarked, was particularly high and capacious; thereby, we presume, to add to the height and dignity of his appearance.











M. H. E. JOHNSTON

*IN THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET.*

*That undiscover'd Country, from whose bowne no traveller returns.*

*The end*

in a fury of passion, he hurled it with all his force at the head of the offender, who, escaping by the door, narrowly missed the blow.

It was a failing of the little man to be most vulnerable to female influence. His heart, (to use a vulgar simile,) was like a box of tinder, liable to be ignited by the smallest spark. A look, a glance, or a smile, was sufficient to flatter him that he had made a conquest. His credulity in this way led to many mortifying deceptions.

Hugh was altogether a gay, lively fellow, and could join in a night's debauch with the best of them. Drinking with a party one evening in a tavern on the South Bridge, he had occasion to quit the apartment for a short time, and mistaking his way on returning, walked into an empty hogshead lying beside the door. What with the darkness of the night, and the effects of the liquor, Hugh in vain kept groping for the handle of the door, while his friends within were astonished and alarmed at his absence. Losing all patience he at last applied his cane, which he always carried with him, so vigorously against the end of the barrel, that not only his friends, but a party of police, were brought to his rescue. Nothing afterwards could incense Hugh more than any allusion to his adventure in the sugar hogshead.

The Print of "little Hughie" was executed in 1810. He had been in Edinburgh a year or two previous, having been first employed by the Perth carriers about the year 1806. Although a capital scribe, and one who understood his duty well, his peculiarities of temper and manner were continually involving him in difficulties.

On leaving the service of the Messrs Cameron, with whom he had been above four years, he was next employed as clerk to the Hawick and Carlisle carriers, Candlemaker Row; and subsequently, in a similar capacity, at Lord Elgin's Colliery, Fifeshire. He afterwards went to Kirkaldy, where he acted as clerk to a flesher, and died about two years ago.

#### No. CVI.

### MR HENRY JOHNSTON,

#### IN THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET.

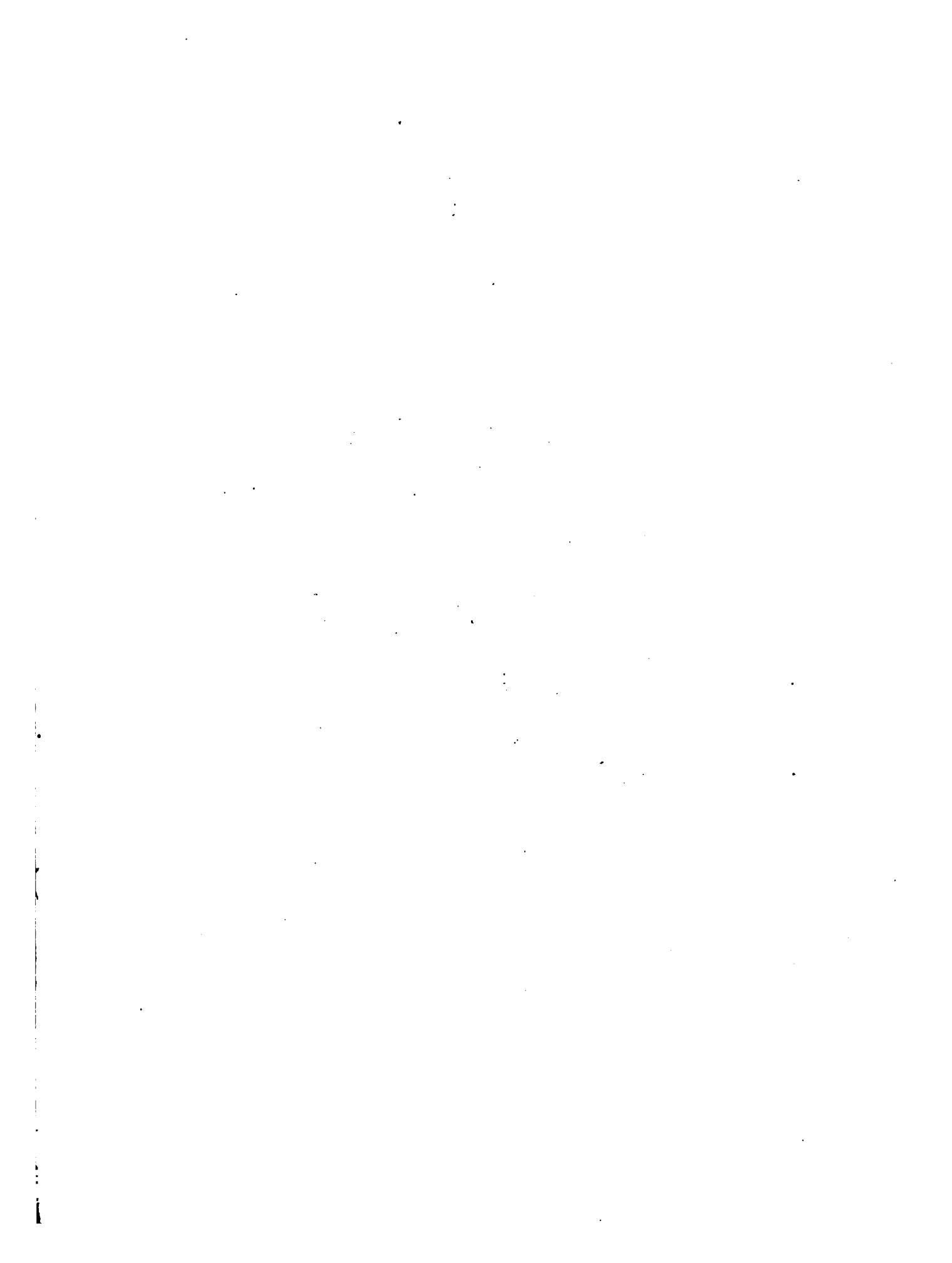
THIS gentleman was born in Edinburgh in the year 1774. His father, Robert Johnston, was for many years keeper of an oyster tavern in Shakspeare Square, where he died on the 21st of January 1826. The original occupation of this venerable personage was a barber. His shop, in the High Street, was much frequented, from its proximity to the Parliament House, by gentlemen of the long robe. One morning while operating, as was his wont, upon the

chin of the Hon. Henry Erskine, intelligence was brought that his wife had been safely delivered of a son—the subject of the present memoir. From this circumstance he was named after the learned gentleman.

On leaving school, HENRY ERSKINE JOHNSTON was placed by his father in the office of a Writer to the Signet ; but, finding Erskine's Institutes not such pleasant reading as Shakspeare's dramas, he soon abandoned the profession, and was for three years afterwards in the shop of a linen draper, from which he stepped on the boards of the Theatre-Royal. When twenty years of age he recited "Collins' Ode on the Passions" for the benefit of a friend, with his manner of delivering which Mr Stephen Kemble was so much struck, that he immediately offered him an engagement. He now made his appearance in the characters of *Hamlet* and *Harlequin*, to the great delight of an overflowing audience, attracted by the novelty of such an attempt. His success was complete ; and in order to distinguish him from his Irish namesake, he was shortly afterwards endowed with the *soubriquet* of "The Edinburgh Roscius." In 1797, while he was the nightly attraction of the Scottish playgoers, Miss Parker, daughter of the proprietor of an exhibition, called "The Storming of Seringapatam," saw him act ; and seeing, fell desperately in love ; and after a very short, albeit impassioned courtship, she became Mrs Johnston, although at that period only about fifteen. After playing at different Theatres in the northern circuit, he went to Dublin to perform twelve nights, seven of which were devoted to the representation of Home's egotistical hero, Douglas. Mrs Johnston having prevailed on her husband to allow her to make one appearance, she did so, for the first time, on the occasion of his benefit, in the characters of *Lady Contest* in the *Wedding-Day*, and *Josephine* in *The Children in the Wood*, and was enthusiastically received.

After Johnston had appeared with great success in Ireland, and most of the English provincial towns, Mr Harris offered him an engagement, which he accepted, and appeared on the boards of Covent Garden in the character of *Douglas*, when he met with a most flattering reception. He next trode the Haymarket stage, at which Theatre Mrs Johnston made her appearance as *Ophelia* and *Rosalana*, and immediately rose into the favour of the town. She became the rage ; and, unhappily for Mr Johnston's domestic comfort, and her own happiness and reputation, she yielded to the many temptations thrown in her way, and a separation ensued—she to blaze for a few short years in the theatrical hemisphere of London, and then to sink into comparative insignificance ; and he to become a houseless, heart-broken wanderer. For sometime he was manager of the Glasgow Theatre ; and on the 27th of December 1823, he opened the Caledonian Theatre, Edinburgh, where he remained some short time ; but his repeated losses at length caused him to give up the speculation. He did not return to Edinburgh till the autumn of 1830, when he appeared for four nights at the same Theatre, then under the management of Mr C. Bass.

While in London he was universally admired for his performance of panto-





mimic characters, such as Oscar, Don Juan, Raymond, Perouse, Brazen Mask, Bravo of Venice, Three-Fingered Jack, &c. ; and no part came amiss to him. He enjoyed the acquaintance of several eminent literary men, among whom was Monk Lewis.

Mr Johnston, we believe, is now (1838) in the United States, having gone out in the same vessel with Ducrow and his company of equestrians.

## No. CVII.

### REV. JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.,

OF THE ASSOCIATE CONGREGATION, NICOLSON STREET ;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH ; OF THE SOCIETY  
OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, &c.

DR JAMIESON, the distinguished compiler of the " Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," is by birth a native of Glasgow ;\* at the University of which city his classical and theological studies were prosecuted with much success. After qualifying himself as a preacher, in connection with the Secession, he was ordained pastor of a small congregation in Forfar.

Possessing a strong literary bias, and a keen taste for antiquarian research, Dr Jamieson became a corresponding member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries so early as 1783 ; and, during his residence in Angusshire, contributed to their *Transactions* several papers illustrative of the antiquities of that district. In 1789, he appeared as an author by the publication of two volumes 8vo., entitled " Sermons on the Heart," which were well received. About the same time, the subject of the African slave trade having been brought prominently forward in the House of Commons, by the discussion of " a bill to regulate the slave trade," and much excitement prevailing in the public mind, † Dr Jamieson gave his aid in the cause of humanity, by a pamphlet entitled " The Sorrows of Slavery." This poetical exposure of the horrors of the slave trade was welcomed " as not the least valuable among the many publications lately written on the same subject."

The Poem is now so extremely scarce, that the library of the venerable advocate of slave-emancipation himself, we believe, is without a perfect copy. The

\* His father was pastor of a dissenting congregation there. By the mother's side he is descended from the Bruces of Kennet, Clackmannanshire, who claim to be representatives of that family who gave Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland.

† Wilberforce brought forward his " motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade" towards the close of the session 1789.

Poem was divided into three parts ; the first, " A Description of the Methods used to procure Slaves on the Guinea Coast ;" the second, " Of their Treatment on the Middle Passage ;" and the third, " Of their Situation in the West Indies." It began appropriately with an address to the " British fair :"—

————— " In that warm clime alone  
Does love's electric fire shoot through no vein,  
Rapid, resistless, hurrying on the blood,  
As its elastic channels it would burst ?  
Of cruel absence finds no lover there  
The sadd'ning influence ? Can he, in his heart,  
That void insufferable never feel,  
Thou oft, fair maid, hast felt ; a void so great,  
A world, without the object loved, to fill,  
Is far too little ? He hath felt it too.  
To him his dusky mistress is as fair  
As thou art to thy lover."

The description of Zelia displays considerable poetical talent :—

" Behold that maid, possess'd of every charm  
That Nature boasts, if regular lineaments  
And faultless symmetry contribute aught  
To beauty's form ; if in the various eye  
It beams or languishes, commands or pleads,  
With rhetoric resistless ; in the mouth  
If e'er it smiles, or spreads the toils of love  
In playful dimples ; if at once it awes  
And captivates the heart in every look  
And motion ; if its subtle essence lies  
In framing to the comparative eye  
Th' external image of a lovely soul,  
Pure, noble, piteous, and benevolent,  
Harmonious with itself and human kind.  
Yes—notwithstanding her dark hue, she's fair ;  
If beauty floats not lightly on the skin,  
Nature's mean rhind, her garment outermost,  
(To fence the finer teguments designed.)"

While resident at Forfar, the name of Dr Jamieson was distinguished by the publication of several other works, of which the most important were a " Reply to Dr Priestley's History of Early Opinions," 2 vols. 8vo. ; and the " Use of Sacred History," also in 2 vols. 8vo.

On the death of the Rev. Adam Gib, of the Associate Congregation, Nicolson Street, in 1788, Dr Jamieson was invited to the charge ; but it was not till 1797, when the church again became vacant, that he was induced to leave his affectionate congregation in Angussshire. To a man of his tastes and acquirements, much as he might regret the breaking up of old ties, his translation to Edinburgh must have opened up to him many new sources of gratification. Among the extended circle of literary acquaintance, to whom his learning and talents were a ready passport, it is probably worth mentioning that he was on



terms of intimacy with the late Sir Walter Scott. To the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," he contributed the "Water Kelpie"—a poem descriptive of the superstitions prevalent in the county of Angus, and intended, in the words of the Editor of the *Minstrelsy*, as "a specimen of Scottish writing more nearly approaching to the classical compositions of our bards than that which has been generally followed for seventy or eighty years past." The same paragraph "announces to the literary world that Dr Jamieson is about to publish a complete Dictionary of the Scottish Dialect."

This great work—for certainly so it is worthy of being called, and one for which every lover of his country must ever be grateful—appeared in two vols. 4to., in 1810.\* Though not at first with a view to publication, the author, as he mentions in his preface, had begun his researches into the Scottish language thirty years previous. Several of his other works bear ample testimony to his learning and profound inquiry, but the Etymological Dictionary, as a national work, will ever be prized as his chief performance. Whether for its utility, as furnishing a key to old authors and ancient records, or for the light which it throws on the manners and customs of days long gone by, it is equally entitled to the highest commendations. It has been stated that "the Dictionary of the Scottish Language cannot have cost less labour than Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language." We conceive it must have cost a great deal more. The one is the compilation of a living and well-cultivated language; the other, of one comparatively obsolete, and involving, on the part of the lexicographer, not only the classical acquirements of the former, but the knowledge and research of an antiquary.

In the Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language, prefixed to the Dictionary, Dr Jamieson contends, with much force of argument, against the prevailing opinion that the Scottish is merely a dialect of the English, acquired in consequence of our intercourse with the south. He claims for it the dignity of a language, on the ground that it is not more allied to the English "than the Belgic is to the German, the Danish to the Swedish, or the Portuguese to the Spanish." Like the Anglo-Saxon, the Scottish has a Gothic origin; and he argues, with much historical acumen, for the Teutonic origin of the Picts, by whom the Lowlands of Scotland were peopled at an early period.

Though long a corresponding member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, Dr Jamieson did not become an ordinary one till 1815, when he was appointed Secretary conjointly with Mr A. Smellie, printer, who had held the office alone for twenty years previously. This office he held till 1820. In that year, edited by the Doctor, appeared "The Bruce and Wallace; published from two ancient manuscripts preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates;" the former by *Barbour*; the latter by *Henry*, or "Blind Harry." This work, in two vols. 4to, printed at the Ballantyne press, and got up in a style of superior elegance, was dedicated "to the most noble the Marchioness

\* Two supplementary volumes were published in 1825.

of Hastings, Countess of Loudoun, &c., amongst whose paternal honours it is not least that she is the representative of the ancient family of Crawford of Loudoun, one of whom gave birth to the renowned and immortal Wallace." In the introductory sketches of the lives of *Barbour* and *Henry*, if the author has failed in adding any previously unknown facts, he has been happy enough to expose several gross inaccuracies of former biographers; and while the text is revised with the utmost care, many doubtful passages are explained and illustrated in copious notes by the Editor. Two notable events in the life of Wallace—the "burning of the barns, or *barracks* of Ayr," and his betrayal by "the false Menteith," as related by Henry—he effectually vindicates from the scepticism of the learned author of the "Annals of Scotland." Were it not for the length to which they extend, we could willingly quote Dr Jamieson's remarks on these popular incidents, not only because the work itself is scarce, but as a specimen of the writer's felicity of argument in matters of controversy.

In 1821, Dr Jamieson published his "Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona"\*—a work characterized by the author's usual depth of research. Though somewhat heavy, and probably defective in style, the antiquarian reader is amply repaid for his perusal, by the erudition and ingenuity with which the author contends for the apostolic mode of church government which prevailed while Christianity flourished in this country under the propagation of the monastics of Icolmkill.

In 1827, Dr Jamieson was admitted a member of the Bannatyne Club, which was founded by Sir Walter Scott. This literary Society is strictly limited in number; and it is almost as difficult to procure admission as it is to obtain a seat in Parliament. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; of the American Antiquarian Society; of the Society of Northern Literature of Copenhagen; and an Associate of the First Class of Royal Associates of the Royal Society of Literature of London.

The "Views of the Royal Palaces of Scotland," which appeared in 1828, we believe, was the last acknowledged publication by the venerable author. In 1830, in consequence of old age, and increasing infirmities, Dr Jamieson resigned the charge of the congregation over whom he had so long presided, and in whose affections his learning, piety, and benevolence secured for him a lasting hold. It is gratifying to think that his literary labours, directed as they were chiefly to subjects of antiquity, and less likely to prove remunerative than the works of more popular authors, have not been entirely overlooked by Government. The small pension he enjoys is no more than a just appreciation of his arduous historical researches and laborious philological investigations.

Dr Jamieson married, in 1781, Charlotte, daughter of Robert Watson, Esq. of Easter Rhind, Perthshire. Out of a family of seventeen children only two

\* In Lockhart's Life of Scott it is mentioned that the publishers lost considerably by the limited sale of this work.

daughters and one son now survive. One of his sons the late Robert Jameson, Esq. advocate, was a distinguished member of the Scottish bar;\* and whose premature demise alone prevented his being raised to the bench; another, Mr Alexander, bookseller in Edinburgh, who died a few years ago, was the reputed author of a well-known little work, entitled "A Trip to London in a Berwick Smack."

The following, we believe, is a pretty accurate list of Dr Jameson's works:—

- Sermons on the Heart. 2 vols. 8vo. 1789.  
 Sorrows of Slavery; a Poem, containing a faithful statement of facts respecting the Slave Trade. Lond. 1789. 12mo.  
 Socinianism Unmasked, occasioned by Dr Macgill's Practical Essay on the Death of Christ. 8vo.  
 An Ordination Sermon. 8vo.  
 A Dialogue between the Devil and a Socinian Divine, on the confines of the other world. 8vo.  
 An Alarm to Great Britain; or an Inquiry into the Rapid Progress of Infidelity in the present age. Lond. 1795. 12mo.  
 Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture, and of the Primitive Faith, concerning the Divinity of Christ, in reply to Dr Priestly's History of Early Opinions, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1795.  
 Cougal and Fenella, a Tale. 8vo.  
 Eternity; a Poem, addressed to Freethinkers and Philosophical Christians. 8vo. Lond. 1798.  
 Remarks on Rowland Hill's Journal. 8vo. Lond. 1799.  
 The Use of Sacred History, especially as Illustrating and Confirming the Great Doctrines of Revelation. To which are prefixed Two Dissertations, the first on the Authenticity of the History contained in the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; the second, proving that the Books ascribed to Moses were actually written by him, and that he wrote them by Divine Inspiration. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1802.  
 Important Trial in the Court of Conscience. 8vo. Lond. 1806.  
 An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; illustrating the words in their different significations by examples from ancient and modern writers; showing their affinity to those of other languages, and especially the Northern: explaining many terms, which, though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries; and elucidating National Rites, Customs, and Institutions, in analogy to those of other Nations. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language. 2 vols. 4to. Edin. 1809-10. Two supplemental volumes were added in 1825.  
 The Same Abridged, and published under the title of An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, in which the words are explained in their different senses, authorized by the names of the writers by whom they are used, or the titles of the works in which they occur, and deduced from their originals. 8vo. Edin. 1814.  
 The Beneficent Woman, a Sermon. 8vo. 1811.  
 Hermes Scythicus, or the Radical Affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages to the Gothic, illustrated from the Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, French, Alemannic, Suio-Gothic, Islandic, &c. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Historical Proofs of the Scythian Origin of the Greeks. 8vo. Lond. 1814.  
 On the Origin of Cremation, or the Burning of the Dead. *Trans. Soc. Edin.* viii. 83. 1817.  
 The Hopes of an Empire Reversed; or the Night of Pleasure turned into Fear: a Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte. 1818.  
 The Duty, Excellency, and Pleasantness of Brotherly Unity, in Three Sermons. 8vo. 1819.  
 Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, and of their Settlement in Scotland, England, and Ireland. 4to. Edin. 1821.  
 Sletzer's *Theatrum Scotiz*, with Illustrations, &c. Folio.  
 Views of the Royal Palaces of Scotland, with Historical and Topographical Illustrations. Royal 4to. 1828.  
 Remarks on the Progress of the Roman Army in Scotland during the Sixth Campaign of Agricola, and an Account of the Roman Camps of *Battle-dykes* and *Haerfauds* with the *Via Militaris* extending between them, in the County of Forfar; forming part of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 36, 4to.  
 The Water Kelpie, or Spirit of the Waters, with a Glossary, published in the third volume of *Scott's Minstrelsy of the Border*.

Besides the above acknowledged publications, Dr Jameson contributed occasionally to the periodical works of the day. In particular, he was the writer

\* Mr Robert Jameson was also a member of the Bannatyne Club, and presented as his contribution, in 1830, a beautiful reprint, in 4to, of "Simeon Grahame's *Anatomic of Humours*," originally printed at Edinburgh in 1609; and the "Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Minde," also by Grahame, and published at London in 1604. To which there is prefixed a brief prefatory notice. He spelt his name differently from his father, uniformly writing *Jameson* in place of *Jamieson*.

of an article in the *Westminster Review* upon the Origin of the Scottish Nation, which attracted considerable notice. Nor, amid the cares of advancing years, and the duties of more grave avocations, did he entirely lose sight of the muse. About twenty-two years ago, at the request of several fellow-members, he wrote an appropriate song for an anniversary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, which was sung on the occasion by Mr Peter Hill, jun., to the air of *Auld Lang Syne*.

In 1831, the Poem on "Eternity" was reprinted along with "The Grave," "The Last Day," &c. forming a little work entitled "The Christian Shade," edited by the late James Brownlee, Esq., advocate.

### No. CVIII.

#### ROBERT CRAIG, ESQ. OF RICCARTON,

SEATED AT THE DOOR OF HIS OWN HOUSE IN PRINCES STREET.\*

THIS venerable gentleman was in early life, and even in extreme old age, an excellent pedestrian, and exceedingly fond of exercise in the open air. When no longer capable of extended excursions, his walks were limited to Princes Street; and latterly, as increasing infirmities rendered even that effort beyond his strength, he used daily, in good weather, to enjoy the freshening breeze on a seat placed at the door. In the Print he is well described, with his long staff and broad-rimmed, low-crowned hat, while his faithful attendant, William Scott, is carefully taking "tent" of his aged master from the dining-room window. Long service, in the case of "Will," as his name was broadly pronounced, had almost set aside the formalities customary betwixt master and servant. Wherever the old man travelled, his trusty valet followed in the rear—the contrast of the two figures attracting no small attention; the one lean and spare, in fashion like some ancient empiric; the other, in portliness of person, approaching to the good-natured rotundity of a London Alderman.

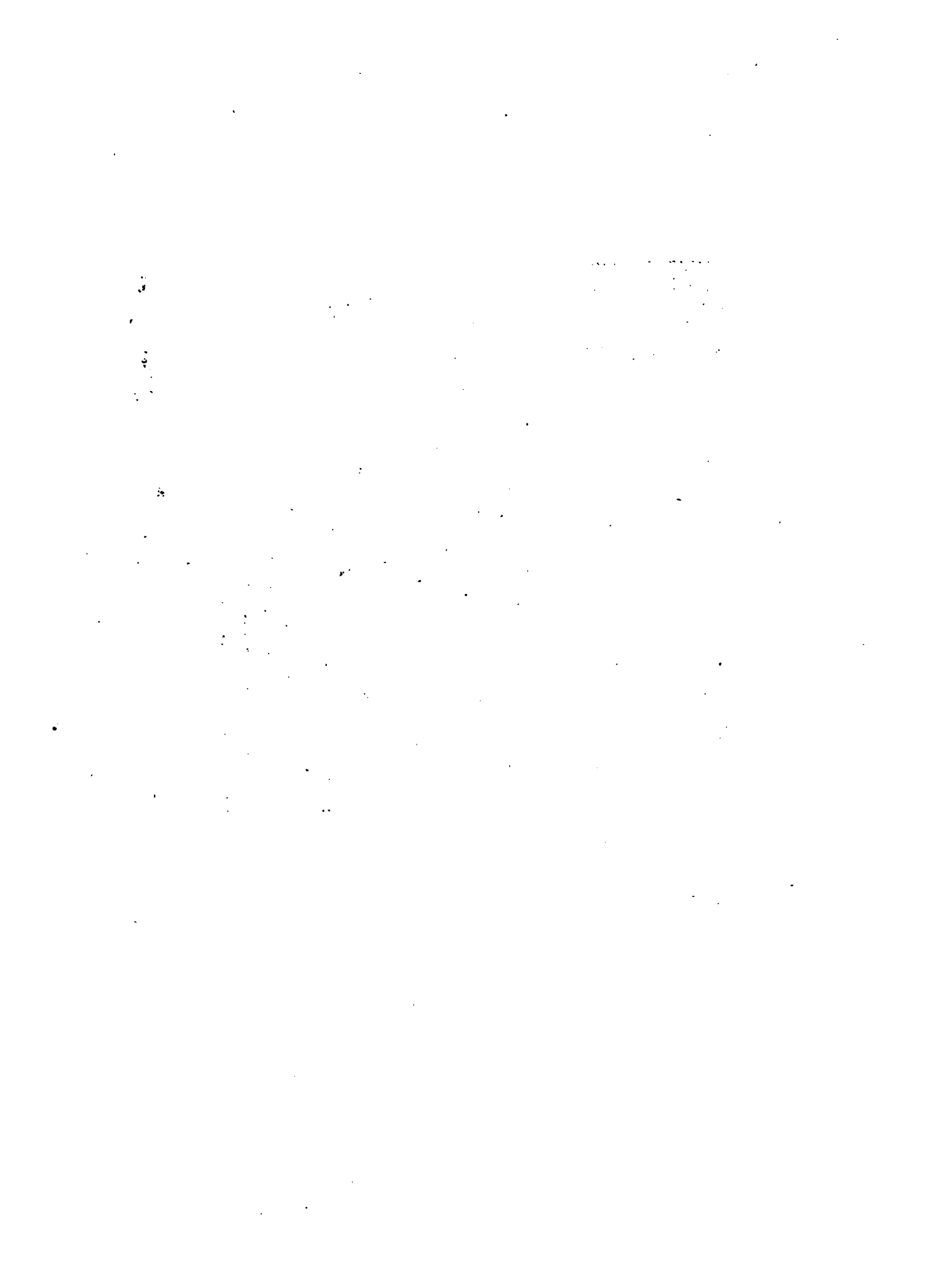
MR CRAIG was lineally descended from the distinguished feudal lawyer of Scotland, Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton.† His father, James Craig, fourth son of the great-grandson of Sir Thomas, was Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh. His mother was a daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

There were two brothers, sons of the Professor. Thomas, the eldest, was

\* The original drawing, which Kay afterwards engraved, was done at the suggestion of the late Mr Archibald Constable, who presented it to Sir James Gibson-Craig.

† See Life by J. F. Tytler, author of the History of Scotland.





usually styled "the Laird." Robert, who studied law, passed advocate in 1754, and, about the year 1776, was appointed one of the Judges of the Commissary Court, which office he resigned in 1791.

The Laird and his brother were men of primitive habits. From some unaccountable aversion to matrimony, neither of them ever married;\* and they both resided in the same house. Their domestic establishment was limited to one female and two men-servants; one of whom, Archibald Brown, butler and factotum, was considered the waiting-man of the Laird; the other of the Commissary Judge. It does not appear that this retired mode of life resulted from parsimony of disposition. They were very wealthy; and their management of accounts exhibited the utmost liberality. To their domestics they were extremely kind, a new-year's gift of a hundred pounds being no unfrequent addition to the stated salary; and several distant relatives, in circumstances not the most prosperous, were understood to participate largely in their munificence, often receiving sums of double that amount, in such a way as amply testified the disinterested kindness of the donors.

Both brothers were early risers, and it was no uncommon thing for them to walk the length of Dalkeith and back again before the servants were out of bed. As an instance of the active benevolence of the Laird, it is told that one morning meeting a person of abject appearance, with bruised feet and worn-out shoes, he instantly stripped off his own, and, causing him to sit down by the wayside, desired him to try whether they would fit. An exchange having been thus readily effected, the philanthropic Laird of Riccarton, putting on the shoes of the mendicant, proceeded on his walk.

In stature the Laird was somewhat shorter than the Commissary Judge. Totally indifferent to external appearance, almost no persuasion could reconcile him to any innovation in the fashion of his habiliments. Even a change of linen was reluctantly complied with; and he was often observed greatly to lack some portion of that industry which gave to the stockings of Sir John Cutler so much celebrity for their durability. Those of the Laird were usually retained, without the application of soap or needle, until perfectly useless; then, and then only, consigned to the flames, the old made way for the new, to be in turn subjected to similar treatment. A gentleman passing him one day, charitably slipped a sixpence into his hand. Not at all disconcerted, after examining it for some time, Mr Craig coolly pocketed the donation.

The death of the elder brother occurred on the 22d January 1814, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He succeeded his father in 1732, and had consequently been eighty-two years in possession of the estate. "During the whole course of his life he uniformly supported the character of an upright, honest man. He was a father to his tenants and servants, and a most liberal friend to the poor."

\* Notwithstanding the strong prejudice entertained against wedlock, neither the laird nor his brother showed any dislike to children. On the contrary, the boys of the neighbourhood were often regaled in the kitchen with strawberries and other fruits when in season.

Robert—the subject of the Print—survived till he attained the advanced age of ninety-three. In his manner and habits he was scarcely less peculiar than the Laird, though somewhat more particular as to his dress. He wore a plain coat, without any collar; a stock in place of a neckcloth; knee breeches; rough stockings; and shoes ornamented with massy buckles. At an early period of life, (and until so annoyed by the boys as he walked in the Meadows, that he judged it prudent to comply with the fashion of the times,\*) he persisted in wearing a hat of a conical shape, with a narrow brim, in form not unlike a helmet. Latterly he adopted the broad-rimmed description represented in the Print. When he had occasion to call any of his domestics, he rang no bell, but invariably made use of a whistle, which he carried in his pocket for the purpose. His indifference to money matters amounted even to carelessness. He kept no books with bankers; a drawer, and that by no means well secured, in his own house, being the common depository of his cash.

In politics, Mr Craig was decidedly liberal. Though an ardent admirer of the British Constitution, yet not insensible to its abuses or defects, he was opposed to the foreign policy of Government at the era of the French Revolution. His opinions on this subject, he embodied in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled “An Inquiry into the Justice and Necessity of the present War with France,” 8vo, Edin. 1795, of which a second and improved edition was published the following year. In this essay he contended for the right which every nation had to remodel its own institutions; referring, by way of precedent, to the various revolutions effected in Britain, without producing any attempt at interference on the part of other states. “If we consult the principles of natural law and equity,” says the writer, “France must certainly have an equal right with any other European state, to change and to frame her constitution to her own mind. She is as free and independent in this respect as Great Britain, or any other kingdom on the globe; and there does not appear to be any reason why she should be excluded from exercising this right, or why we should pretend to dictate to her with regard to the government she is to live under. When Louis XIV., on the death of James VI., thought proper to proclaim his son King of Great Britain, how did the Parliament here take it? Did they not address the King upon the throne, and represent it in their address as the highest strain of violence, and the greatest insult that could be offered to the British nation, to presume to declare any person to be their King, or as having a title to be so! What, therefore, should entitle us to take up arms in order to force them to submit to monarchical government?” Such is the style and spirit of the Inquiry.

Mr Craig died on the 13th of March 1823. Pursuant to a deed of entail, Mr James Gibson, W.S., (now Sir James Gibson-Craig, Bart. of Riccarton and Ingliston,†) succeeded to the estate, and assumed the name and arms of

\* Cocked hats were then the rage.

† William, eldest son of this gentleman, is at present M.P. for the county of Mid-Lothian.







Craig. The house in Princes Street, No. 91, now occupied as a hotel, was left to Colonel Gibson.

The two waiting-men, Brown and Scott, both of whom had been nearly forty years in the establishment, were amply provided for by the long-continued munificence of their aged masters. Scott purchased a property in Leopold Place, where he and Brown resided. The latter bought a small estate in Inverness-shire.

### No. CIX.

#### DAVID SMYTHE, LORD METHVEN.

LORD METHVEN was the son of David Smythe of Methven, and born in 1746. He studied law, and passed advocate in 1769. In possession of the family estates, to which he succeeded on the death of his father in 1764, he did not seek to obtain practice at the bar, but resided entirely in Perthshire, and took an active and influential part in every thing that related to the local interests of that county. It was not until after the death of his first wife, in 1785, that he returned to Edinburgh, and betook himself to the law as a profession.\* He was shortly afterwards appointed Sheriff-Depute of Perthshire, which office he held until he was promoted to the bench on the death of Lord Gardenstone in 1793. He was appointed one of the Commissioners of Justiciary in the room of Lord Abercromby in 1796.

As a judge Lord Methven is represented to have possessed extensive general knowledge and soundness of understanding. He resigned his appointment as a Justiciary Lord in 1804; and died on the 30th of January 1806. His death was remarkably sudden. He was taken ill while walking on the street, and expired in half an hour after having been carried home. His remains were interred in the Canongate churchyard; and the great attendance at his funeral testified the general esteem in which he had been held.

Lord Methven lived in St Andrew Square. He was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Murray of Hillhead, Bart., and sister to General Sir James Murray Pulteney, Bart.; secondly, to Euphemia Amelia, daughter of Mungo Murray, Esq. of Lintrose.† He had large families by

\* His practice as an advocate was limited. In speaking, he hesitated considerably, appearing frequently at a loss for a word; consequently, although his judicial qualifications were respectable, he appeared to great disadvantage among his brethren.

† This lady, who still survives, was distinguished on account of her beauty, by the appropriate appellation of the Flower of Strathmore; and celebrated by Burns in his song of "Blyth was she," having been seen by that poet when on a visit to her relative Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre.—Murray of Lintrose was succeeded by the present Mungo Murray, Esq. late of Murray & Cochrane, printers, Edinburgh.

both marriages, of whom there now survive three sons, Robert Smythe, Esq. of Methven; William Smythe, Esq. advocate; and the Rev. Patrick M. Smythe, of Tanworth, in the county of Warwick;\* and two daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk; the other is unmarried.

No. CX.

GENERAL FRANCIS DUNDAS,  
 SIR HENRY JARDINE,  
 SIR ROBERT DUNDAS OF BEECHWOOD, BART.,  
 CAPTAIN HAY,  
 THE LATE EARL OF EGLINTON,  
 AND THE  
 MISSES MAXWELL, &c.

THIS Print is highly illustrative of society in the Scottish metropolis during the warlike era of the Volunteers. On the Castle Hill, Princes Street, or the Meadow Walks, similar groups might be daily witnessed. The first and most conspicuous of the military gentlemen is the late GENERAL FRANCIS DUNDAS, son of the second President Dundas, and brother to the late Lord Chief Baron. At the time the Engraving was executed, in 1795, he was Colonel of the Scots Brigade—a corps long distinguished in the service of Holland, and afterwards embodied in the British line as the 94th regiment.

Colonel Dundas attained the rank of Major-General in 1795; Lieut.-General in 1802; and General in 1812. In 1809, he was appointed Colonel of the 71st light infantry, six companies of which were draughted, in 1810, to serve in Spain under the Duke of Wellington.

In 1802–3, he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. During the brief peace of Amiens, in accordance with his instructions to evacuate the colony, the garrison had embarked on board the British squadron; but having, on the

\* Another son, George Smythe, Esq. advocate, was unfortunately killed a few years ago by a fall from a gig. This gentleman was a member of the Bannatyne Club, and contributed for the use of that Society a very curious and valuable volume, entitled "Letters of John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, with illustrative documents." Edin. 1826, 4to.



MILITARY PROMENADE.

1863 #195



evening of embarkation, fortunately received counter-orders, the General re-landed his troops, and the place was speedily retaken. Ever since the Cape has remained in possession of Britain.

General Dundas was appointed Governor of Dumbarton Castle in 1819. He died at his house in Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, on the 4th of January 1824, after a long and painful illness, "which he supported with the patience of a Christian, and the fortitude of a soldier."

The next of the military figures, with the volunteer cap and feather, in the centre of the Promenade, is SIR HENRY JARDINE. His father, the Rev. Dr John Jardine—who died in 1766, aged fifty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of his ministry—was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, one of the Deans of the Chapel-Royal, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle. His mother was a daughter of Provost Drummond, of whose patriotic exertions for the city of Edinburgh, the New Town, and the Royal Infirmary, are honourable memorials. Sir Henry was brought up to the profession of the law, and passed a Writer to the Signet in 1790. He was appointed Solicitor of Taxes for Scotland in 1793; Depute King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer in 1802; and King's Remembrancer in 1820, which latter office he held till the total change of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland in 1831. He was knighted by George the Fourth in 1825.

Sir Henry was the original Secretary to the Committee for raising the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers in 1794, of which corps he was appointed a Lieutenant on the 20th October of the same year; a Captain in 1799; and Major in March 1801. He is the only individual now alive enumerated in the original list of officers; and he is one of three trustees for managing the fund remaining, after the Volunteers were disbanded, for behoof of any member of the corps in distress.

The character of Sir Henry Jardine, as a public-spirited citizen, has long been conspicuous, there being few institutions for the promotion of any useful or national object of which he is not a member. In the lists of the current year (1838) his name appears as one of the Councillors of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; one of the Extraordinary Directors of the Royal Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts; one of the Ordinary Directors of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy; one of the Brigadier-Generals of the Royal Company of Archers; one of the Councillors of the Skating Club; one of the Directors of the Assembly Rooms, George Street; and one of the Sub-Committee of Directors of the Royal Association of Contributors to the National Monument. He is also one of the Ordinary Directors of the Bank of Scotland; one of the Trustees for the Encouragement of Scottish Manufactures; one of the Trustees for Promoting the British White Herring Fishery; and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

With the charitable and humane institutions of the city, the name of Sir Henry is not less extensively associated. He is one of the Managers of the Orphan Hospital; one of the Auditors of the Society of the Industrious Blind; one of the Committee of Management of the Deaf and Dumb Institution; one of the Extraordinary Directors of the House of Refuge; and one of the Ordinary Managers of the Royal Infirmary, and of the Royal Public Dispensary.

To the Society of Antiquaries, Sir Henry communicated an interesting account of the opening of the grave of King Robert the Bruce, which took place at Dunfermline, in presence of the Barons of Exchequer and other gentlemen, on the 5th of November 1819.\*

The other figure, with the volunteer cap, immediately in the rear of Sir Henry, is the late SIR ROBERT DUNDAS of Beechwood, Bart., one of the Principal Clerks of Session, and Deputy to the Lord Privy Seal of Scotland. He was born in June 1761, and descended of the Arniston family, whose common ancestor, Sir James Dundas, was knighted by Charles I., and appointed a Senator of the College of Justice by Charles II. His father, the Rev. Robert Dundas, brother to the late General Sir David Dundas, K.G.C.B., and some years Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces, was a clergyman of the Established Church, and sometime minister of the parish of Humber, in the county of Haddington. Sir Robert—the subject of our notice—was educated as a Writer to the Signet. After a few years practice, he was made Deputy Keeper of Sasines; and, in 1820, appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session. He succeeded to the baronetage, and the estate of Beechwood, on the death of his uncle, General Sir David Dundas. He acquired by purchase, from Lord Viscount Melville, the beautiful estate of Duneira, in Perthshire.

Sir Robert was an original member of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, and held the commission of Lieutenant in 1794. In 1792, he married Matilda, daughter of Baron Cockburn, by whom he had eight children. He died on

\* The communication of Sir Henry appeared in the Society's *Transactions*, printed in 1823, vol. ii. part ii., together with a drawing of the coffin, and a fac-simile of a plate of copper supposed to have been attached to it. This relic is stated to have been found by the workmen a few days after the opening of the grave, and is described as "five and a half inches in length, and four in breadth, and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, with holes at each corner for fixing it on the coffin, bearing this inscription, *Robertus Scotorum Rex*; the letters resemble those on the coins of this King [Bruce]. A cross is placed under the inscription, with a mullet or star in each angle, with the crown, precisely of the form in those coins. It was found among the rubbish which had been removed on the 5th, close to the vault on the east side, and most probably had been adhering to the stones of the vault, and had thus escaped our notice at the time." The plate, so minutely and gravely described, was forwarded by Provost Wilson of Dunfermline, and duly deposited in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries; but it afterwards transpired, that the "important fragment," as it was termed, was nothing more than an ingenious device, the work of a blacksmith, contrived for the purpose of hoaxing the Antiquaries! The success of his attempt was complete; and but for his own imprudence, or rather an irresistible desire to enjoy the laugh at the expense of the Society, the deception might have remained undiscovered.



the 26th of December 1835. Throughout life Sir Robert maintained an untainted character, and was universally respected as a most humane, benevolent, and excellent man.

The full-length figure, with the military hat and veil, which he wore in ridicule of the ladies, represents the eccentric CAPTAIN HAY, or "the Daft Captain," as he was usually styled.

This gentleman was born at Dantzic, in Prussia. His father, Mr John Hay, who had early settled there as a general merchant, was a Scotsman, and descended from a highly respectable family. He had two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Mr John Hay, came to this country when about the age of twenty, as Prussian Consul, to the port of Leith, where he also transacted business as a foreign merchant, but was never very successful. Like most Germans of any respectability, he had acquired a musical education; and, being of industrious habits, sought to better his income by obtaining the appointment of performer on the musical bells of St Giles's Church, Edinburgh; which office he enjoyed until his demise. At that period there were two musicians employed, and his coadjutor was Mr Alexander Robertson, engraver. We may mention, for the information of those at a distance, that in St Giles's there is a very complete set of musical bells, which are played upon every day between the hours of one and two o'clock.\*

The second son, Captain Hay, was a bachelor; and, after being placed upon half-pay, took up his residence in Edinburgh. At that time the principal promenade was the Meadows, where he almost daily appeared to ogle the ladies; and being somewhat short-sighted, and not wearing glasses, he approached sometimes closer than was agreeable, staring them hard in the face. When they saw him advancing, they frequently drew down their veils; and this giving the gallant Captain offence, he retaliated by sporting a veil, which he occasionally wore thrown up over his hat; and if he noticed any lady who had pulled down her veil in approaching him, he was sure to return the compliment, muttering as he did so—

I know what you mean;  
I'm too ugly to be seen.

He did not always wear uniform, but more frequently appeared in plain clothes; and we have sometimes seen him veiled with his round hat on. He was seldom observed on the streets in company, and seemed to have a particular pleasure in walking alone. It was not uncommon for him to kiss his hand to ladies whom he admired in passing, and would even take off his hat to others, but never attempted to speak to them. Both he and his brother spoke broken English.

The Captain died in Edinburgh about the year 1804. His brother, who left behind him two sons and a daughter, survived him a few years. The eldest son, Mr Frederick Hay, an eminent engraver, long settled in London, succeeded

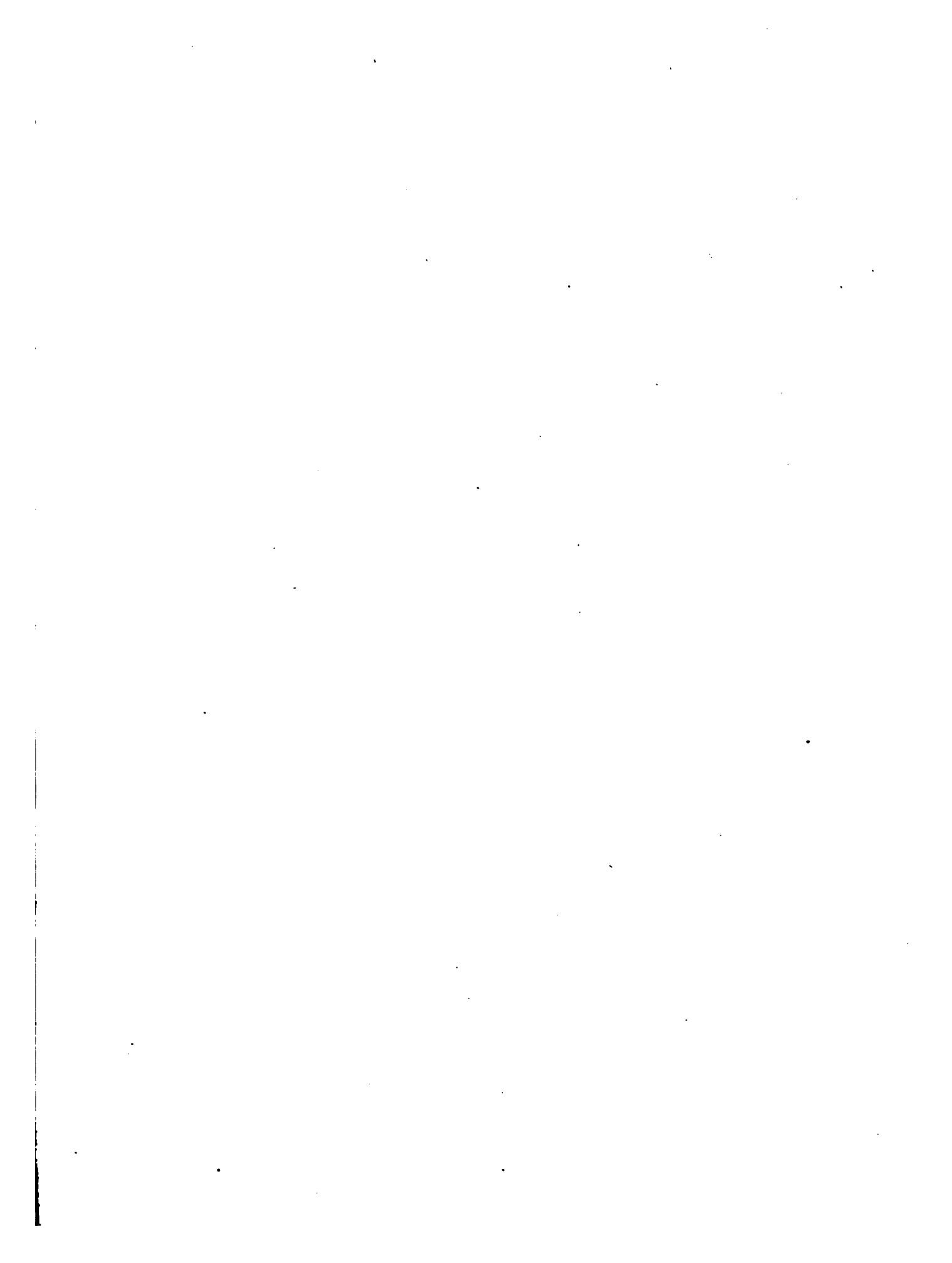
\* From one to two was the dinner hour of the citizens in former times.

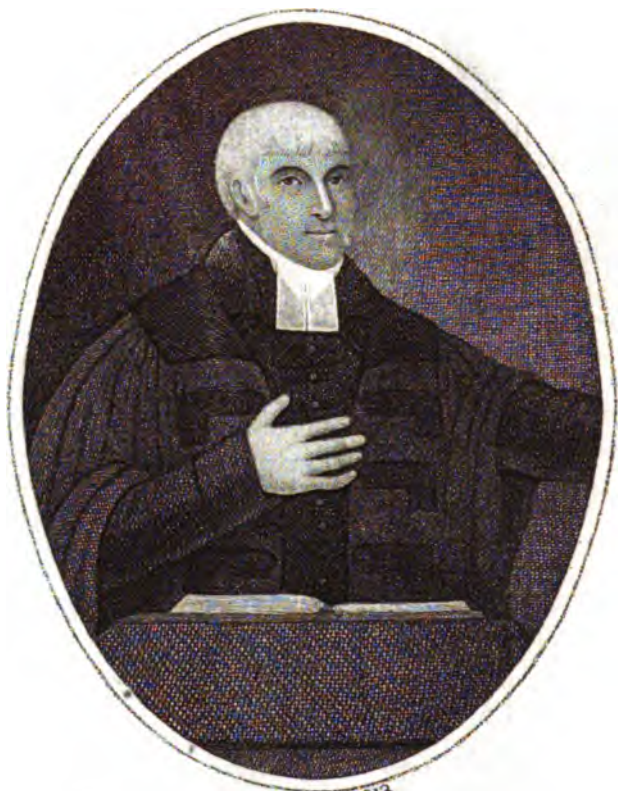
to the remains of his grandfather's fortune, through the death of his aunt, Miss Henrietta Hay, who died at Dantzic about three years ago.

The last Portrait in the group will be easily recognized as the late EARL of EGLINTON, of whom we have already given a memoir. At the period referred to by the Print, he was Colonel of the West Lowland Fencibles. The regiment wore the Highland uniform; to which garb his lordship was extremely partial. He had served abroad in a Highland corps; and while residing at his paternal estate of Coilsfield, not the least important personage among his retainers was the family piper, whose martial strains were poured forth on all occasions prescribed by feudal or baronial usage. The Colonel was a stern and brave soldier. It is told that, on his return from the American war, he was much annoyed by the interrogatories of his mother, whose maternal fondness could never be satisfied with the narration of the toils and perils to which he had been exposed. More than usually teased on one occasion, he good-humouredly replied—"Deed, mother, to tell the truth, the greatest difficulty and annoyance I experienced, was when, in endeavouring to clear a fence, I happened to leap into a close column of very long *nettles*!"—no enviable situation for a man with a kilt on.

The ladies attired in military uniform, and whose figures are most prominent in the Promenade, were the two eldest daughters of the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart., and nieces of the celebrated Jane Duchess of Gordon, and the almost equally well-known Lady Wallace. The MISSES MAXWELL were much admired in the fashionable world, of which they were distinguished ornaments. At that period, when every citizen was a soldier, and every thing military the rage, it was the fashion for the female relatives of the noblemen and gentlemen, who bore commissions in the regulars, fencibles, and volunteers, to assume the uniforms of the respective corps to which their fathers, husbands, and brothers belonged. The two young ladies are accordingly in the uniform of the West Lowland Fencibles, of which their father, Sir William Maxwell, was Lieut.-Colonel. One of the sisters is married to William Murray, Esq. of Polmaise, now Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Stirling, and Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Stirlingshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The other, who is now dead, was married to James Dupre, Esq. of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire.

Of the other figures in the Print, the artist not having left even a record of their names, no authentic information can be procured. That they are all likenesses, and were well-known at the time, there can be little doubt. The costumes of the ladies convey a pretty accurate idea of the fashions prevailing at the period.





J. KAY. 1813

REV. MR JOHN McDONALD

## No. CXI.

## REV. JOHN M'DONALD,

OF THE GAELIC CHAPEL, CASTLE WYND, EDINBURGH.

MR M'DONALD, son of a small farmer at Rae, in Caithness, was born there on the 12th of November 1779. Having acquired the rudiments of education at the parish school, he commenced his theological studies at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1797, and was licensed to preach in 1805. For sometime thereafter he was employed as a missionary in his native district; and, in 1807, was chosen successor to the Rev. Mr M'Lachlan in the Gaelic Chapel, Edinburgh. Here he continued about six years, and was greatly esteemed by his congregation as a sound preacher and an amiable man.

In July 1813, he was translated to the parish of Urquhart, where he still continues to discharge the duties of the pastoral office. In his zeal for the cause of the gospel, Mr M'Donald was in the habit of making occasional excursions into the adjacent parishes, omitting no opportunity of preaching to a widely-scattered and ill-supplied people. In doing so he probably had not calculated on the danger to which he exposed himself, by exciting the displeasure of the Church. The Presbyteries of Strathbogie and Aberlour took up the matter; but refusing to bow to their decision, or to acknowledge his error, an appeal was of course made to a higher court. The case, which was brought before the General Assembly in 1818, created an unusual interest in the public mind. After a protracted discussion, a motion to the following effect was made and carried:—

“ That having considered the reference [from the Presbyteries of Strathbogie and Aberlour], the Assembly declare, as it is hereby declared, that the performance of divine service, or any part of public worship or service, by members of this Church, in meeting-houses of dissenters,\* is irregular and unconstitutional, and ought on no occasion to take place, except in cases in which, from the peculiar circumstances of the parish, its minister may occasionally find it necessary for conducting the ordinary religious instruction of his people; and the Assembly farther declare, that the conduct of any minister of the Church, who exercises his pastoral functions in a vagrant manner, preaching during his journeys from place to place, in the open air, in other parishes than his own, or officiating in any meeting for religious exercises, without the special invitation of the minister in whose parish it shall be held, and by whom such meeting shall be called, is disorderly, and unbecoming the character of a minister of this Church, and calculated to weaken the hands of the minister of the parish, and to injure the interests of sound religion; and the Assembly enjoin Presbyteries to take order, that no countenance be given by ministers within their bounds to such occasional meetings, proposed to be held for divine service, or other pious purposes, as many, under the pretext of promoting religion, injure its interests, and so disturb the peace and order of the Church; and in case such meetings take place, the Presbyteries within whose bounds they are held, are enjoined to report the same to the Assembly next ensuing.”

\* Mr M'Donald preached in a dissenting meeting-house on one occasion, and but one, at a time when the parish church was under repair, and not even then without the consent of the parochial minister.

Not discouraged by the reproof conveyed in the decision of the Assembly, Mr M'Donald is known in the religious world for his praiseworthy exertions in various parts of the Highlands, and particularly in behalf of the previously much-neglected inhabitants of St Kilda\*—the most distant and isolated of all the islands of Scotland. Commissioned by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, his first visit was undertaken in 1822, for the purpose of ascertaining the religious and moral condition of the inhabitants. In his journal Mr M'Donald gives an interesting account of his reception by the natives. He was accompanied by Mr M'Lellan, the tacksman of the island; and not being able to effect a landing on the eastern coast, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, the boat veered round to the leeward, where shelter was found in an arm of the sea. Upon landing, he and Mr M'Lellan, walked towards the village, a distance of nearly two miles. "When descending the brow of the hill above the village," says the journal, "we observed some person standing without; and, on a sudden, in consequence, as we afterwards learned, of his sounding the alarm, all the souls in the village appeared at once; at first flying in different directions, until they discovered from what quarter the strangers were coming, when they made toward us in a body, shook hands with their tacksman, and welcomed him to the place. After these salutations were over, he introduced me to them as a minister who had come to visit them, and was sent by the Society. Upon this they immediately shook hands with me, as if we had been many years acquainted; and, 'God bless the Society which sent him, and God bless him for coming,' was the general exclamation."

Mr M'Donald remained nearly a fortnight on the island, during which he embraced every opportunity of preaching to them; and in his private conversations entered so warmly into their affairs and interests, that when the day of departure came, he had much difficulty in sustaining the emotions with which the scene overpowered him. Mr M'Lellan and he were accompanied by the inhabitants to the beach, where they assisted in launching the boat—took an affecting farewell—and long after the party had bid adieu to the shores of St Kilda, they could still see the group of islanders clustering round the gentle rising ground, gazing as if unwilling to lose sight of their recent visitors.

The report which Mr M'Donald submitted to the Society on his return con-

\* St Kilda, or Kirta, a solitary isle in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the range of the Hebrides, but removed to a considerable distance from the main cluster. The nearest land to it is Harris, from which it is distant sixty miles in a west-south-west direction; and it is about one hundred and forty miles from the nearest point of the mainland of Scotland.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Of late a trip to St Kilda has become a favourite steam-boat and pleasure-yacht excursion; and some curious, though rather exaggerated, descriptions of the isle and its inhabitants were in circulation a short time ago. In former days, however, little intercourse was maintained with the mainland; and so late as about the middle of last century, the island was the prison of the lady of Erskine of Grange, brother of the Earl of Mar, attainted for his concern in the Rebellion of 1715. The cruel treatment of the unfortunate lady was attributed to a violence of temper on her part, and a fear on that of her husband, lest she might betray the secrets of the party to which he was attached. She was a daughter of Chiesley of Dalry, who was executed for the murder of President Lockhart in 1689.

tains some interesting particulars regarding St Kilda and its inhabitants. We need offer no apology for the following extract :—

“ The length of the island appears to be about three miles from the westernmost point to that on the north side of the eastern bay, and its breadth nearly two miles from north to south. It is surrounded with high and almost perpendicular rocks, except on the N.W. and S.E. sides, in each of which there is a small bay, or arm of the sea ; of which the latter alone affords any harbouring place for vessels. The land is in general rather elevated ; and there are three hills of considerable height. Of these, by far the highest is *Congar*, on the north side, supposed to be upwards of 1400 feet above the level of the sea : the next, *Orwall-hill*, on the east ; and the third, *Ruaveil* (Gaelic, *Ruadh-mheall*), on the south-west side of the island.

“ I could discover no old edifices on this island, except that called *Christ's Church*, near the village, and situated in the burying-ground ; and St Brianan's, a little above the bay, on the south-west side—both of which are in ruins.

“ There are two small islands besides the main one, which are serviceable to the people for pasture, as well as for the fowls which frequent them. The one is called *Soay*, situate on the west side of St Kilda, and separated from it by a narrow channel. It is about a quarter of a mile long, and scarcely half as broad. The other is *Boreray*, about four miles in a direct line to the north, and a little larger than *Soay*.

“ The ground is used chiefly for pasture ; and the islanders keep a stock of sheep and black cattle on it, from which they are supplied with articles of clothing, milk, butter, cheese, &c. There is no moss on the island ; and the only fuel consists of turf cut on the hills, and carried home as it is needed. The group of houses in which the people reside, for it scarcely deserves the name of a village, is situate a little above the eastern bay, and is composed of twenty small huts, built with stone, and thatched with turf and straw. Being surrounded with hills on all sides, except the south and south-east, it is pretty well sheltered, unless when the wind blows from these quarters.

“ All the cultivated lands lie around the village in scattered and irregular patches ; of which each family in the island, about twenty in number, has nearly an equal quantity—what they call a *farthing-land*, or something about two acres. This sows about five firlots of barley and six of oats, which, with potatoes, are the only crops they raise. Though the soil is naturally rich, yet, owing to want of good management, it seldom yields above three returns. Hence they cannot conveniently dispose of much of their grain ; and of late years, indeed, I believe they have done but very little in this way. Besides, every three years, these lands pass by lot from one hand to another ; a practice which evidently militates greatly against real improvement. The grain also, as might be expected, is rather of an inferior quality. In making it into meal, they grind it in *querns*, or little hand-mills, there being neither windmills nor water-mills in the island.

“ Their houses, or huts, are all exactly of the same form and dimensions, and in internal appearance also completely alike. They consist of but one apartment, in which the family is accommodated at one end, and the cattle at the other. The walls contain their beds and places for their stores, for which purpose they are generally six or seven feet thick. No chairs or tables are to be seen : wooden stools and even stones being made to supply their place. The ashes are never carried out of the house, nor even removed to the part of the room appropriated to the cattle, but are spread every morning under the feet of the inmates, in order, as they call it, to help the manure. The floor, thus raised in the course of the season, to a considerable height, is reduced to its proper level only once a-year, when the whole matter so accumulated is conveyed to the fields. I reasoned with the people on the impropriety of this habit, chiefly on the ground of its being injurious to their health and comfort, but to little effect, long custom having reconciled them to it. As might be expected, also, their habits in other respects, and particularly in point of cleanliness and dress, are much of a piece with the interior of their houses, their persons being extremely dirty, and seeming to undergo no sort of purification, except once a-week ; while their clothes are in general coarse and ragged, though, on Sunday, both the young men and women dress a little more decently. I was somewhat surprised at not finding the kilt and hose among them, instead of which, the men commonly wear a jacket or short coat, with trousers or pantaloons. There is scarcely any thing like division of labour among them, every man being his own tailor, shoemaker, and, in most cases, weaver, there being no thorough-bred workman of any kind in the island.

“ Notwithstanding these habits, it is not a little remarkable that they enjoy such a degree of health and longevity. During my residence among them, there was not a single individual in the island sick or

ailing; and the oldest of them, a man of seventy-two, was pretty healthy and vigorous. A number of their children, however, perhaps two out of three, die in infancy. This is ascribed to a peculiar disease, with which they are seized a few days after their birth; but it may be as much owing to bad management as to any thing else. Hence also many of the mothers die in childbed, from want of proper persons to attend them. The population of the island, which is at present 108, has been rather stationary for a considerable period—a circumstance sufficiently accounted for by the mortality of the children and mothers.

“The chief employment of the men consists in bird-catching; and the *fulmar* and *solan goose*,\* which frequent their rocks in immense numbers, are peculiarly serviceable to them, both as to the payment of their rents, which they generally do with the oil and feathers, and as to affording them provision; for they salt the carcasses, and lay them up for winter store. Their mode of killing these birds is attended with considerable danger; but long practice has inured them to it, and they seem to be quite fearless in their enterprises. In some cases they let down each other by ropes, along a steep rock, two or three hundred feet, while others at the top are holding the ropes fast, ready to haul up their comrade, loaded with his prey, whenever he gives them a signal. In most cases, however, they get at the *solan geese* without being obliged to have recourse to so dangerous an experiment. They are fondest of the young ones, as being the fattest, and generally lodging on the top of the rocks; in consequence of which, especially before their wings are fully grown, they are easily taken with the hands, or struck down with bludgeons. So great is the execution in this way done among them, that on one of the days I was on the island, the people, in the course of a few hours, brought home their boats deeply laden with 1200 of them, and left 400 more on the field of action, to be sent for afterwards. When the booty was brought on shore, it was immediately divided, by lot, into twenty equal parts, according to the number of the families—a method of dividing almost every kind of property to which they have frequent recourse.

“While their rents are paid chiefly in feathers,† they present to the tacksman of the island all other articles of produce which it affords, and with which they can conveniently dispense—such as beef, mutton, cheese, oil, &c.; and for any overplus that remains, after the amount of the rent is deducted, he gives them value in other articles which they need—such as printed cloths, handkerchiefs, hats, indigo, &c. of which he takes with him an annual assortment for their supply. Hence, a native of St Kilda can never be rich; neither, while he can work, need he ever be poor, or in total want. Money is of little use to them, except when the tacksman comes round; yet they do not object to receiving a present of that kind from a friend, when it is put into their offer.

“The people of St Kilda have scarcely any tradition among them relative to their origin or history, further than that their forefathers came originally from the Western Isles, particularly Uist and Harris; that they were Roman Catholics till upwards of a century ago, (I suppose about the Revolution 1688,) when the Protestant religion was introduced among them, and has ever since been the religion of the island; that down from that period they had a succession of ministers or missionaries connected with the Church of Scotland, but of whom, with the exception of the two last, the late missionary and his father, they now know nothing but the name;‡ that of old the population was much larger than it has been of late years; that the decrease has been occasioned chiefly by the ravages of the small-pox, which, many years

\* The *solan goose* is not found in St Kilda itself, but on Boreray and the neighbouring rocks.

† From a calculation made by Mr M'Donald, it appears that not “less than 32,000 of these fowls must be sacrificed every year, to make up the quantity of feathers payable by the people. The calculation would run thus:—Of *solan geese* it takes about 160 to make a stone of feathers; of the *fulmar*, an equal number; and of the *Greenland parrot*, and other smaller birds, about 800. The whole average of feathers paid by the people, in any one year, may be stated at 160 stones. Now, supposing 150 of these stones to be made up of the *fulmar* and *solan geese* feathers, and the remaining ten of those of the small birds, it would take 24,000 of the former, and 8000 of the latter, to complete the quantity; making in all 32,000.”

‡ “A list of their names, in the order, as they say, of their succession, I here take down. 1. Mr Buchan, supposed to have been settled soon after the Revolution, and to have laboured upwards of twenty years among them.—2. Mr Roderick M'Kinnon.—3. Mr Alexander M'Leod.—4. Mr Donald M'Leod. 5. Mr Alexander M'Leod.—6. Mr Angus M'Leod, said to have been settled about 1774, and to have died in 1788.—7. Mr Lauchlan M'Leod, late missionary, and son of Mr Alexander. He left them in April 1821, having officiated about thirty-two years.”



ago, had been brought into the island by some foreign vessel, and had swept away at once the whole population, excepting *four* families; and that though some from the neighbouring isles, who had come to live among them, have made an accession to their number, yet this catastrophe had given a death-blow to the population which it has not yet fully recovered. This is at least a rational account of the matter.

" Their tradition also regarding their origin is extremely probable; for in language, customs, and manners, and indeed in every other respect, they bear so complete a resemblance to their neighbours in the Western Isles, as to leave no room to doubt that they have originally sprung from them. Besides, the very names which are most prevalent in these isles—as M'Leod, M'Donald, M'Kinnon, Morrison, &c.—hold the same predominance in St Kilda, a circumstance which strongly confirms the supposition. The language they speak is pure Gaelic, and the dialect that of Uist and Harris. There is, however, a rapidity, and an indistinctness, if not a degree of lisp in their utterance, which makes it rather difficult at first for a stranger to understand them; but, in the course of a short time, he gets over this difficulty. Their peculiar employments, (as has been already stated,) consist in attending to their little farms, their cattle and sheep, and preparing a certain quantity of feathers annually for the tacksman, which may be considered the most arduous and enterprising part of their work. But I fear they cannot be exempted from the charge of almost habitual *indolence*. They are seldom wholly idle; but when they are at any work, one would think that they are more anxious to *fill up* than to *occupy* the time. How desirable on this, as well as on many other accounts, that they might become savingly acquainted with that gospel, which teaches its true subjects to be 'diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord!' In this, as in many other respects, they admit of much improvement; and I have no doubt that, without interfering with the prerogative of a landlord or tacksman, a prudent missionary, by his advice and example, might effect much in this way, as well as in more important respects. If he has a sensible, judicious wife, too, who would take an interest in the females, it would be of vast advantage to them; and such a companion in St Kilda, I need scarcely say, would in every respect be an acquisition to his own comfort."

As anticipated, Mr M'Donald found the islanders extremely destitute of religious instruction. They had no place of worship; and when he addressed them in a body, they assembled in the barn—an uncomfortable shed which belonged to all in common. But, although few of them were capable of reading, and consequently entertained an imperfect notion of the nature of a religious faith, he admits that in morality of conduct they were at least equal to their neighbours of the Hebrides; and he found that several vices prevalent in more refined society were unknown amongst this primitive and secluded people.

In consequence of the statements furnished by Mr M'Donald, a subscription was entered into to erect a place of worship on St Kilda, together with a suitable house or manse. While this design was in contemplation, and before its completion, Mr M'Donald undertook other three journeys to St Kilda,\* in the welfare of whose inhabitants he felt an interest which overcame every fatigue or inconvenience. On one of these occasions he had the pleasure of laying the foundation-stone of the church destined for their use, and of laying off two acres of ground as a small glebe, attached to the house of the missionary; and on the last of his visits he had the peculiar satisfaction to be accompanied by the Rev. Mr Neil M'Kenzie and his family, who had been sent out by the Society, and whom he introduced to the grateful islanders as their future pastor.

In thus witnessing the accomplishment of an object so dear to his heart, and the gratitude with which the boon was received, the joy experienced by

\* These were performed in 1825, 1827, and 1830.

Mr M'Donald may be more easily conceived than described. In his journal he thus closes his remarks :—" I have only to say, in conclusion, that my mind is now relieved from a burden regarding St Kilda. The inhabitants are provided with a pastor, who will dispense the word of life to them, and guide their feet in the paths of peace. And in this I have got my wish accomplished. I may never see them ; but I shall never cease to pray for them. And may He who ' holds the seven stars in his right hand, and walks among the golden candlesticks,' preserve pastor and people, walk among them, and render them permanent blessings to each other."

Since the translation of Mr M'Donald to Ross-shire, he generally revisits Edinburgh at least once a-year, on the sacramental occasion, where he is eagerly welcomed by those who sat under his ministrations while he officiated as pastor of the Gaelic Chapel, thus affording an honourable testimony to his worth. He was twice married—first to Miss Georgina Ross, of Gladfield, Ross-shire, who died in 1814, and by whom he had two sons and a daughter ; secondly, to Miss Janet M'Kenzie, daughter of Kenneth M'Kenzie, Esq. of Millbank, Ross-shire, by whom he has five children alive, two daughters and three sons. His eldest son, by the first marriage, was sometime pastor of Chadwell Scots Church, London ; but, devoting himself to the conversion of the heathen, he has lately gone to India, as a missionary, on the General Assembly's Scheme.

## No. CXII.

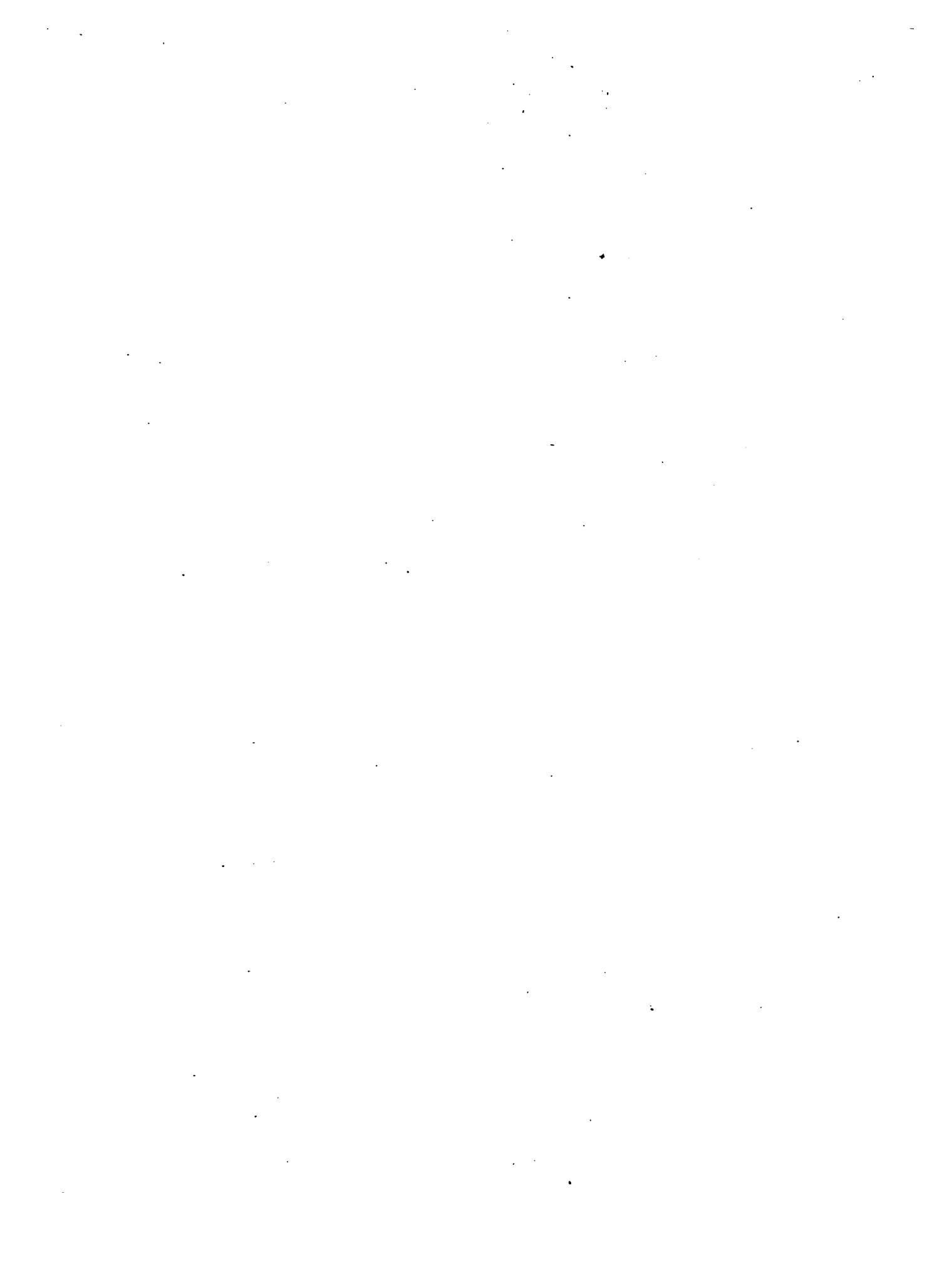
### LORD CULLEN,

ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

ROBERT CULLEN, Esq. was the eldest son of the celebrated Dr William Cullen. He studied at the University of this city, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates on the 15th of December 1764. On the death of Lord Alva, in 1796, he was raised to the bench ; and, in 1799, succeeded Lord Swinton as a Lord of Justiciary.

The practice of Lord Cullen as a barrister was extensive. In addition to his legal knowledge, which was considerable, he was distinguished as an acute and logical reasoner. His written pleadings were remarkable for neatness and elegance of composition—a circumstance attributable to his literary acquirements and highly cultivated mind. He was a contributor to the *Mirror* and *Lounger* ; and the various essays from his pen have been much admired. His manners were polished and courteous ; and he possessed a happy gaiety of spirit, which rendered his company peculiarly attractive. He was one of the few individuals





who were spoken favourably of by the Rev. George William Auriol Hay Drummond, in his "Town Eclogue."\*

" Let justice veil her venerable head,  
When dulness sits aloft in robes of red !  
Though with delight we upright Cockburn see,  
With courteous Cullen, deep-read Woodhouselee :  
In the Chief Baron's† bland, ingenuous face,  
Read all the worth and talent of his race."

In his boyish days, Lord Cullen was an excellent mimic, and often, in later years, took pleasure in mentioning the exploits which his talent in this way enabled him to perform. His father, Professor Cullen, used to keep his loose money in a desk-drawer in his study, from which he was in the habit of supplying Mrs Cullen with whatever sums she might be in want of, usually handing over the notes without being at the trouble of looking round. Observing this, and when pressed by any juvenile contingency, the youthful mimic, imitating the somewhat querulous voice of his mother, found the means of drawing upon the old man more frequently than the latter would have been inclined to submit to. As the demands in this way multiplied the Doctor began to grumble. "What! were you not here already?" said he with some warmth to his good lady, as she one day requested a few pounds. "No, indeed, I was not, my dear," was her reply. "Don't tell me that," rejoined the Professor, evidently chafed at what he considered a false assertion; while the lady, unable to account for the late unkindness of her husband, indignantly resented the imputation of her veracity. The misunderstanding might have been carried far enough, but for the discovery which the awakened vigilance of the Doctor enabled him to make on the next occasion. Casting his eyes round, he was astonished to find the mystery cleared up in the culpability of his son.

Another anecdote of his imitative talent may be given. Long after he had assumed the *toga*, he continued his imitations, and was very successful in catching the peculiarities of many of the leading members of the College of Justice. His attainments in this way having reached the ears of the then Lord President, he was invited by the legal dignitary to a dinner party, where, after the cloth was removed, he exhibited a succession of imitations of the most eminent practising barristers. His lordship was highly delighted, and hinted that he need not limit himself to the bar; but that he might, without offence, make free with the bench. Cullen, in the excitement of the moment, took the hint thus given, and quickly the whole race of "paper lords" passed rapidly before the eyes of the astonished President, who applauded the actor warmly for his astonishing powers of mimicry. "But," said his lordship, "why am I excepted? I cannot really allow this." Cullen would not for worlds take off his host—the latter insisted, and in an evil moment the guest yielded—and

\* Edinburgh, 1804. 8vo.

† Robert Dundas of Arniston, of whom a biographical sketch has already appeared.

the Lord President of the Court of Session was given to the life. Those present roared with laughter, with one solitary exception. Who the stoical individual was, who did not share the general mirth, may be guessed, when we mention that the giver of the feast, after an unsuccessful attempt to affect indifference, and unable longer to contain his wrath, at last, with much bitterness, ejaculated—"Very amusing, Mr Robert—very amusing, truly: ye're a clever lad—very clever; but just let me tell you—*that's no the way to rise at the bar!*"

Lord Cullen died on the 28th November 1810. He had entered, in latter life, into marriage with a servant girl of the name of Russell, by whom, however, he had no issue. Although a woman of rather plain appearance, and destitute of fortune, she nevertheless, after his lordship's death, obtained for a second husband a gentleman of property in the West Indies, where she died in 1818.

### No. CXIII.

## THE EDINBURGH FISH-WOMEN.

THE artist has not favoured us with the name of the "OYSTER LASS" whom this figure represents. The omission is probably a matter of no great moment, as the characteristics of individuals of her class are usually pretty much the same.

*Wordsworth's* description of the "Calais Fish-women"—

" Withered, grotesque—immeasurably old,  
And shrill and fierce in accent"—

will not apply to the goodly fish-dames of Modern Athens. Stout, clean, and blooming, if they are not the most handsome or comely of Eve's daughters, they are at least the most perfect pictures of robust and vigorous health; and not a few of them, under the pea-jacket and superabundance of petticoat with which they load themselves, conceal a symmetry of form that might excite the envy of a Duchess. Neither are they "shrill and fierce in accent." Their cry,\* echoing through the spacious streets of the New Town, though not easily understood, especially by our southern visitors, has a fulness of sound, by no means unpleasant to the ear.

In some of the late numbers of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," the character and habits of the fish-women form the substance of one or two interesting articles. We quote the writer's description of their dress:—

" A cap of cotton or linen, surmounted by a stout napkin tied below the chin, composes the investiture of the head; the more showy structures wherewith other females are adorned being inadmissible

\* In calling oysters the cry now is "Wha'll o' caller ow!"



WHAT A CALLER OYSTERS





from the broad belt which supports the "creel," that is, fish-basket, crossing the forehead. A sort of woollen pea-jacket, of vast amplitude of skirt, conceals the upper part of the person, relieved at the throat by a liberal display of handkerchief. The under part of the figure is invested with a voluminous quantity of petticoat, of substantial material and gaudy colour, generally yellow with stripes, so made as to admit of a very free inspection of the ankle, and worn in such immense numbers, that the bare mention of them would be enough to make a fine lady faint. One-half of these ample garments is gathered up over the haunches, puffing out the figure in an unusual and uncouth manner. White worsted stockings and stout shoes complete the picture. Imagine these investments indued upon a masculine but handsome form, notwithstanding the slight stoop forward, which is almost uniformly contracted—fancy the firm and elastic step, the toes slightly inclined inwards—and the ruddy complexion resulting from hard exercise, perhaps sometimes from *dram-drinking*—and you have the *beau-ideal* of fish-wives."

That "*dram-drinking*" does prevail among the sisterhood to a certain extent is a fact readily admitted, even by the parties themselves; nor need we wonder at the circumstance, when the laborious nature of their avocation is taken into consideration. The nearest fishing stations to Edinburgh are Newhaven and Fisherrow: the former distant at least two miles—the latter upwards of five. After carrying a load, varying from one hundred to two hundred-weight, of fish from their respective stations, and probably perambulating the greater portion of the city ere they complete their sales, no one can be surprised that they should indulge in a dram.\* To say, however, that their potations amount to drunkenness; or that, in its literal sense, they are given to dram-drinking, would be a very bold assertion—the more especially if we compare their habits with those of other females in the plebeian grades of society. They are as far removed from the gin-swilling vixens of *Billingsgate*, or the dirty, squalid fish-hawkers of Dublin, as intoxication is from sobriety; and they are not more their superiors in robustness of figure, than in respectability and morality of character.

One of the pleasantest walks we can imagine is a leisurely stroll, on a fine April morning, from Edinburgh to Newhaven. The sun, though radiant and sparkling, does not as yet oppress with excessive warmth, while around, nature is smiling in bush and flower. At every turn you are sure to meet a knot of fish-women, fresh as the morning itself, each with her "creel" and well-filled "maun" of haddocks, or codlings, or flukes, or whittings, or skate, or lobsters, dripping from the waters of the Frith, and glistening with a freshness well calculated to tempt the eye of an epicure. A flush may be observed on the faces of the women as they bend under the load, but their step is long and elastic; and though the journey is uphill, their athletic forms appear fully able for the task. On reaching the brow of the rising ground above Newhaven,

\* In the Statistical Account of Scotland—parish of Inveresk—it is stated that "when the boats come in late to the harbour [Fisherrow] in the forenoon, so as to leave them [the fish-women] no more than time to reach Edinburgh before dinner, it is not unusual for them to perform their journey of five miles by relays, three of them being employed in carrying one basket, and shifting it from one to another every hundred yards, by which means they have been known to arrive at the Fishmarket in less than three-fourths of an hour." The writer (Dr Carlyle) adds—"It is a well-known fact, that three of them not many years ago [1795] went from Dunbar to Edinburgh, which is twenty-seven miles, with each of them a load of herrings on her back of 200 lb. in five hours. They sometimes carry loads of 250 lbs."

the scene is truly enchanting. The broad Frith before you is calm and tranquil—to the right of Inchkeith appear a whole fleet of fishermen, engaged it may be in dredging oysters for the evening market—innumerable vessels, with sails set, are courting the light and gentle breeze—while, with fiery speed, the various steamers give life and animation to the picture. Proceeding to the village, the visitor is impressed with the thriving appearance of the place, and the commendable industry of its inhabitants. Most of the women who have remained from market are busily employed out of doors—some in making and mending nets for the approaching herring-season—others are barking sails, while the younger portion are returning with loads of bait for the lines of their fathers or brothers.

Though Newhaven is now a place of considerable importance in its way, and can boast of a population greatly exceeding the number employed in fishing, a marked distinction is maintained betwixt the two classes; and the fishermen pride themselves on the exclusive intercourse which has distinguished their community from time immemorial. The Buckhaven fishermen, on the opposite coast, are said to be the descendants of settlers from the Netherlands; and even yet they adhere to the wide trousers and long boots of the Dutch; but there is no reasonable ground for believing that either the fishers of Prestonpans, Fisherrow, or Newhaven derive their origin from a foreign stock.

It is rather curious, in villages so nearly connected by locality and avocation, that any marked difference should be found in manners or habits. This is the case, however, both in regard to dialect, dress, and several other particulars. Thus the Newhaven women are distinguished from those of Fisherrow by the arrangement of their head-dress, particularly in the disposal of their hair. Formerly, and the feeling is not yet entirely extinct, much rivalry prevailed among the various communities of fishermen on the coast. About forty years ago an inveterate feud existed betwixt the Prestonpans and Newhaven men. The bone of contention was the right to certain oyster beds which the latter claimed as the tacksmen of the city of Edinburgh.\* Many conflicts resulted from this misunderstanding, as will appear from the following extracts:—

“ On Wednesday, March 19, [1788], a sharp contest took place at the back of the Black Rocks, near Leith harbour, between a boat's crew belonging to Newhaven and another belonging to Prestonpans, occasioned by the latter dredging oysters on the ground alleged to belong to the former. After a severe conflict of about half an hour, with their oars, boat-hooks, &c. the Newhaven men brought in the Prestonpans boat to Newhaven, after much hurt being received on both sides. This is the second Prestonpans boat taken from them in the same manner by the Newhaven men.”

“ Some time ago five fishermen from Prestonpans were imprisoned for dredging oysters near Newhaven, contrary to an interdict of the Judge-Admiral. In order that the public, particularly the lovers of good oysters, may know the reason of granting this interdict, the following state of facts is submitted.

“ For more than a year past a cause has been pending in the Court of Admiralty, between sundry fishermen in Newhaven, as tacksmen of the town of Edinburgh, and Lady Greenwich, on the one part; and certain fishermen in Prestonpans, &c. on the other. The point in dispute is certain oyster-scalps, to which each party claims an exclusive right. Accusations of encroachment were mutually given and re-

\* The rent at present paid by the Newhaven men for the oyster banks is £80.

torted. At dredging, when the parties met, much altercation and abusive language took place—bloody encounters ensued—and boats were captured on both sides. It would require the pen of a Drummond (Hawthornden) to describe, in a proper manner, the many bloody conflicts of these sons of Neptune, in which as much enterprise and heroism were frequently displayed, as would have done honour to a more important cause. A scarcity of fish at first gave rise to these disputes; but it would appear that the combatants afterwards fought not so much for *oysters* as for *victory*. And indeed, what with *vinegar* on the one part, and *pepper* on the other, the oysters, upon the whole, were highly *seasoned*.

“The Newhaven fishers contend that the community of Edinburgh, whose tacksmen they are, have the sole right to the Green Scalp on the breast of Inchkeith, and to the Beacon Grounds lying off the Black Rocks. To instruct this right, they produce a notorial copy of a charter from King James VI., and likewise a charter from Charles I., 1636, wherein *fishings* are expressly mentioned. There was also produced a charter in favour of Lady Greenwich, in which *fishings* are comprehended.

“On the other hand, the Prestonpens fishers contended that the Newhaven men have encroached on the north shores belonging to the Earl of Morton and burgh of Burntisland, of which they are tacksmen. They accordingly produced an instrument of seisin, dated Nov. 10, 1786, in virtue of which his lordship was infeft, *inter alia*, in the oyster scalps in question. They also condescended on a charter granted by King James VI., 1585, to the town of Burntisland, which is on record, and which they say establishes their right. They further contend, that the Magistrates of Edinburgh have produced no proper titles to prove their exclusive right to the scalps they have set in tack to the Newhaven fishermen. The charter of King James VI. was resigned by the town in the reign of Charles I.; and the new charter granted by the latter in 1636, gives no right to the oyster scalps in dispute. The word *fishings*, in general, is not contained in the dispositive clause, but only occurs in the *Tenendas*, like *hawkings*, *huntings*, or other words of style, which is of no signification.

“After various representations to the Judge-Admiral, his lordship pronounced an interlocutor, ordaining both parties to produce their respective rights to these fishings, and prohibiting them from dredging oysters in any of the scalps in dispute till the issue of the cause.

“A petition was presented to his lordship on the 6th January last, [1790,] by the Newhaven fishers, stating, that, by the late interdict, they find themselves deprived of the means of supporting themselves and families, while the Prestonpens fishers are pursuing their usual employment by dredging on other scalps than those in dispute; and praying his lordship would recal or modify said interdict. Which petition being served on the agent for the east-country fishers, his lordship, by interlocutor of the 5th February last, ‘allowed both parties to dredge oysters upon the scalps they respectively pretended right to; and before going to fish, to take with them any of the six sworn pilots at Leith, to direct each party where they should fish, to prevent them from encroaching on each others scalps, or taking up the seedlings.’”

This cause was finally decided by the Judge-Admiral against the Prestonpens fishermen; but no damages were awarded, and each party had to pay their own expenses.

On the breaking out of hostilities with France, the danger which threatened the coast had the effect of diverting the attention of the Newhaven men from their local quarrels; and they were the first to offer their services as a marine force, to guard against the encroachments of the enemy. This well-timed manifestation of public spirit was so highly appreciated, that on the 10th of May 1796, the president of their Society, at a meeting convened for the purpose, was presented with a handsome silver medal and chain, in presence of several gentlemen, by the Duke of Buccleuch, who delivered an appropriate speech on the occasion. On one side, the medal contained the following inscription:—“In testimony of the brave and patriotic offer of the fishermen of Newhaven, to defend the coasts against the enemy, this honorary mark of approbation was voted by the county of Mid-Lothian, November 2, 1796.” On the reverse side was the Scottish Thistle, surmounted with the national

motto, "Nemo me impune lacesset;" and underneath, the words "Agmine Remorum Celeri."

Speedily formed into an effective body of Sea Fencibles, they did not allow their gallantry to evaporate in mere words. Besides at all times keeping a watchful look-out upon the coast, upwards of two hundred of them volunteered, in 1806, to man the *Texel* ship-of-war, then lying in Leith Roads, and instantly proceeding to sea, gave chase to some French frigates by whom the coast had been infested, and numerous depredations committed on our trade. A subscription, amounting to upwards of £250, was raised in Edinburgh, and distributed among the men, as a reward for this important service.\* With the *Texel*, the gallant band of Sea Fencibles were next year engaged at Copenhagen, and had the good fortune to capture a frigate named the *Neyden*, which they brought as a prize to Yarmouth Roads, from whence they returned with much eclat to Newhaven. Some of the old hands still survive who were in this expedition, and delight in spinning a yarn on the subject—"as how, when I was on board the *Texel*."

Newhaven, small though it be, is a place of some antiquity. So early as the reign of James IV., certain burgal privileges were conferred on it; but these, at an after period, were bought up by the Town Council of Edinburgh.† "Coeval with the erection of this suburb, James built a chapel, which he dedicated to St Mary, and from this fabric the little haven was sometimes called 'our Lady's Port of Grace.'"‡ The coincidence of name has probably given rise to a belief among the simple inhabitants, that the village was designated "Mary's Port," from the circumstance of Queen Mary having landed there on her arrival from France. In confirmation of this, they point to an ancient-looking house near the centre of the village, said to have been erected in commemoration of the event, with a tabular stone in the wall, bearing the date 1588, and surmounted by a thistle. The centre of the tablet contains the figure of a vessel of peculiar form, said to be the Spanish *polachre* in which the Queen arrived. Underneath are the words, "In the neam of God;" also the figures of two globes, with compass and square, &c. Unfortunately for the authenticity of this tradition, the young Queen of Scots, according to our historians, landed at Leith twenty-seven years prior to the above date. Her mother, Mary of Guise, first came to Scotland in 1538; an event which, could

\* "It is with much satisfaction we have to state, that the amount of the subscription for the Sea Fencibles, ship-wrights, and some ropemakers, who so handsomely volunteered to go on board his Majesty's ship *Texel*, is £250, 19s. This has enabled Captain Milne to give to each of the men £1, 5s.; to three petty officers, £3, 3s. each; and to Andrew Sandilands, a Sea Fencible, belonging to Leith, £20 in addition, having had his leg broken while on board the *Texel*. A small balance remaining is to be given to a distressed family in Newhaven."—*Edinburgh Newspaper*.

† By way of denoting, we suppose, the jurisdiction of the city over Newhaven, it was an ancient practice of the Magistrates of Edinburgh to proceed annually to the village, where they publicly drank wine in what was then called the *Square*.

‡ *Chambers's Gazetteer*.—The "Great Michael," a vessel of uncommon dimensions for so early a period as the reign of James IV., is supposed to have been built at Newhaven.

we suppose the mistake of a figure, might be assumed as the occurrence referred to; and, in 1550, a small squadron of ships having been brought to anchor at Newhaven, the Queen Dowager embarked from thence on a visit to her daughter in France.

The Society of Newhaven Fishermen, which serves the purpose of a benefit society, while at the same time it protects the civil rights of its members, was instituted by a charter from James the Sixth.\* There are at present about two hundred and sixty members. A noble feature in the character of the Newhaven men is their sturdy independence of spirit, and the respect which they enforce as due to old age. They maintain their own poor. Members above sixty years of age are exempted from all burdens connected with the Society, without depriving them of any of its privileges. Every aged pauper, if he fulfils the letter of the regulations so far as to appear on the shore at the landing of a boat, whether he lend his assistance or not, is entitled to a small allowance from the produce. Even in their jollifications the aged are treated with the utmost care by the younger portion of the convivial party, a certain number of whom are appointed, on great occasions, to observe when the old fellows are sufficiently in their cups, and to see them conveyed safely home and put to bed. On the annual choosing of office-bearers for the Society, the newly elected box-holder, as he is called, treats the old men to a dinner and drink, when the veterans usually enjoy themselves pretty freely. On an occasion of this kind some years ago, the united ages of the five individuals who sat at the convivial board amounted to four hundred and thirty years.

Though not greatly famed for their knowledge of books, sacred or profane, the people of Newhaven have long maintained a church-going reputation. "Within the bounds of the parish of North Leith," says the author of a History of Leith, "the old church, in Dr Johnston's time, was much frequented by the primitive natives of that celebrated village, who, being naturally gregarious, generally formed the majority of its congregation, in which they constituted a marked and not displeasing feature; nay, it was a sight of no ordinary interest to see the stern and weather-beaten faces of these hardy seamen subdued, by the influence of religious feeling, into an expression of deep reverence and humility before their God. Their devotion seemed to have acquired an additional solemnity of character, from a consciousness of the peculiarly hazardous nature of their occupation, which, throwing them immediately and sensibly on the protection of their Creator every day of their lives, had imbued them with a deep sense of gratitude to that Being, whose outstretched arm had conducted their little bark in safety through a hundred storms. The fishermen of Newhaven, and their families, were always looked upon by their worthy pastor with peculiar kindness. He considered them in an especial manner under his charge and protection, and accordingly treated them on all occasions with the most marked

\* Owing to various doubtful claims, the fishermen have, in more instances than one, been obliged to resort to legal measures. Some of their law-suits are still pending, and not likely to be decided, so long as the funds of the Society are unexhausted.

attention. This urbanity and condescension produced on their part a feeling of the deepest veneration and respect for their beloved minister." "The esteem in which Dr Johnston was held," continues the writer, "is characteristically illustrated by the exclamation with which the women, when selling fish to a higgling customer, attempted to destroy all hopes of a further abatement in price. 'Na, na,' they were wont to say, '*I wadna gie them to the Doctor himsel for that siller!*'"

The memory of Dr Johnston is still cherished with the utmost veneration. He officiated amongst them for upwards of half a century, and in many families had "performed the ceremonies of marriage and baptism through four successive generations." Some curious anecdotes are told, illustrative of his homely manner and the primitive character of his parishioners. A fisherman, named Adam L——, having been reprov'd pretty severely for his want of Scripture knowledge, was resolved to baulk the minister on his next catechetical visitation. The day appointed he kept out of sight for some time; but at length, getting top-heavy with some of his companions, he was compelled, after several falls, in one of which he met with an accident that somewhat disfigured his countenance, to take shelter in his own cottage. The minister arrived; and was informed by Jenny, the wife, that her husband was absent at the fishing. The Doctor then inquired if she had carefully perused the catechism he had left on his last visit, and being answered in the affirmative, proceeded to follow up his conversation with a question or two. "Weel, Jenny," said the minister, "can ye tell me what was the cause o' Adam's fall?" By no means versed in the history of the great progenitor of the human race, and her mind being exclusively occupied by her own Adam, Janet replied, with some warmth, "'Deed, sir, it was naething else but drink!" at the same time calling to her husband, "Adam, ye may as weel rise, for the Doctor kens brawly what's the matter; some clashin' deevils o' neibours hae telt him a' about it!"

On another occasion of pastoral visitation, the "gudewife o' the house," Maggy, had just returned from market, and in her hurry to meet the minister, whom she found in possession of her cottage, deposited her basket, which contained certain purchases from a butcher's stall, at the door. After a few preliminary observations, Dr Johnston began by putting the question—"What doth every sin deserve, Margaret?" "God's curse—the dowg's awa' wi' the *head-and-harigals!*" she exclaimed as she bolted after the canine delinquent, who had made free with the contents of her basket. "Very well answered," said the Doctor on her return, "but rather *hurriedly* spoken."

Another of the fish dames, named Maggy—for Margaret and Janet are the prevailing names among the females of Newhaven—happening to take a glass extra, was met on her way home by the minister. "What, what, Margaret!" said the Doctor jocularly, "I think the road is rather narrow for you." "Hout, sir," replied Maggy, alluding to her empty creel, "how can I gang steady without *ballast!*"

The late erection of a church at Newhaven, we understand, has been at-





WILL<sup>M</sup> MACDONALD  
Officer to the  
*HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND*



tended with the best results. The fishermen and their families consider this place of worship more peculiarly their own, and take a pride as well as a pleasure in assembling under its roof.

The political agitations of the last half-dozen years, too, have not been without their influence on the character of the fishermen. Many of them now discuss state questions with all the nonchalance of thorough politicians. By the Reform Bill, a measure in which they greatly rejoiced, not a few of them obtained the parliamentary franchise, and it was altogether a new and flattering thing to be solicited by a candidate for their suffrage. The chief spokesman of the community, Thomas Wilson, was presented with a handsome silver snuff-box by the Reformers of Edinburgh, in approbation of his conduct. He was also gratified by a visit from O'Connell, during his visit to Edinburgh. Mr Wilson is a shrewd, sensible, hard-working man; is landlord of a small public house, and when not out at the fishing, presents his box for a pinch with much sociality, not unfrequently accompanied by some remark about his *friend* the "member for Ireland."\*

#### No. CXIV.

### WILLIAM MACDONALD,

#### OFFICER TO THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

THE individual who thus figures in the national uniform is still a denizen of Modern Athens; and though a lapse of thirty-five years has not failed to effect a proportionate change in the outer man, he still retains much of the original freshness and vigour of his more early days. WILLIAM MACDONALD, a native of Fothertie, near Dingwall, Ross-shire, came to Edinburgh in 1790. He was then about fifteen years of age, and for some time afterwards was engaged in the service of one or two respectable families in the city. He was next employed as keeper of the Subscription Room, in Fortune's Hotel, Princes Street, then much frequented by members of the Caledonian Hunt, to many of whom he was well known.

The Print of Macdonald was executed in 1803, the first year of his officiating as officer to the Society, which then held its meetings in the premises now occupied as the Subscription Library, South Bridge. The likeness, though it

\* In addition to the suggestions, in pages 342-3, respecting the "tabular stone in the wall" of a house in Newhaven, it is worthy of remark that the date, "1588," is the era of the memorable Spanish Armada. In the wreck which befel this formidable armament, many of the ships were lost on the coasts of Scotland; and it is probable that the "signal deliverance" then experienced was meant to be commemorated by the tablet in question.

may not now be striking, was considered very much so at the time. The tartan in which he is represented is the Caledonian or national colour. On relinquishing his services with the Society, Macdonald qualified himself as a messenger-at-arms; and, with the exception of one individual, is now the oldest of his calling in Edinburgh.

Mr Macdonald has been twice married. His eldest son, in whom he had the highest hopes, was for many years in Calcutta, where he became a partner in an extensive trading house. During a severe commercial panic, however, the firm gave way; and his son shortly afterwards died on his passage to Sydney, where, had he survived, he would have been advantageously settled.

## No. CXV.

### SIR WILLIAM MILLER OF GLENLEE, BART.

#### ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

THIS venerable Judge is the only son of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, who died at his seat of Barskimming, in Ayrshire, in 1789. SIR WILLIAM was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1777. At the keenly contested election in 1780, he was returned M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, in opposition to Sir Laurence Dundas, and took his seat in Parliament; but he was unseated upon a petition, and his opponent declared duly elected.\*

On the death of Alexander Murray of Henderland, in 1795, Sir William was promoted to the bench, and took his seat, which he still occupies, as Lord Glenlee, a title assumed from the name of an estate belonging to his lordship in Galloway.

His chief residence, Barskimming, on the banks of the Ayr, is one of the most delightful that can well be imagined. Embosomed among thick woods, and nearly overhanging the rocky bed of the river, the romantic nature of the scene has been greatly increased by artificial means. In the west country, it has long been an object of curiosity and admiration.

Sir William, now considerably above eighty years of age, resides during the sittings of the Court in Edinburgh; and it is worthy of remark that, while all his compeers have long ago forsaken the Old Town,† he still continues in

\* An account of this affair, which created great excitement in Edinburgh at the time, will be found in the first volume of this Work, page 119.

† The late Lord Balgray, whose unexpected demise, in 1837, was deeply regretted, resided in George Square during the entire period he sat on the bench.





Brown Square, where his house presents a rather striking contrast to the plebeian aspect of the dwellings that surround it.\*

Formerly it was the custom of the Judges to walk to the Court in the morning with their wigs nicely powdered, and a small cocked hat in their hands. Lord Glenlee, we believe, was the last to give up this practice. So late as 1830, or even later, his lordship might be met every morning during the Session, except Monday, (when the Court does not meet,) walking from his own house down Crombie's Close, across the Cowgate, and up the "back stairs," that led to the Parliament House. He was always dressed, with most fastidious neatness, in a plain suit of black. He has now recourse to the use of a sedan-chair, and is carried by George the Fourth's Bridge—as the new approach from the South is called—an improvement with which his lordship is greatly pleased.

Sir William has long had the reputation of an excellent and accomplished scholar, adding to the learning of the schools the polish and attainments early acquired by foreign travel; while, in his own peculiar profession of the law, he has now for forty-three years been considered one of the brightest ornaments of the Scottish bench. Few men in his rank of life have maintained a character so generally esteemed, as well by the exalted as the low; and no man ever united more real dignity of manner with the same humility and benevolence of disposition. A philosopher, in the true sense of the word, he has faithfully performed the duties of his station throughout a term of years not usually allotted to man—conducting himself, amid the varied trials and afflictions from which human nature is rarely exempted, with a fortitude at once exemplary and becoming. We allude more particularly to the lamented death of his son, Lieut.-Colonel William Miller of the Guards, who fell at Waterloo. He was an officer of the utmost promise; and the gallant manner in which he met his fate—

—————" His failing eye  
Still bent where Albion's banners fly"—

must yet be fresh in the memory of many of his countrymen. The following extract from a letter, dated "Brussels, June 23, 1815,"—which went the round

\* A few years since, it is said, his lordship was greatly annoyed by an itinerant minstrel, who, frequenting the square, endeavoured to "discourse eloquent music," by blowing upon a cracked clarionet, deficient of one key, and marvellously stiff in the others. For an hour at least every Monday were the visits of this "blind Apollo" repeated, awakening the slumbering echoes with "Black-Eyed Susan," till the very name of that popular air became as hateful to the inhabitants of Brown Square, as that of *Monsieur Tonson* was to the ear of *Monsieur Morblieu*. The annoyance was the more insufferable to Lord Glenlee, as, the Court not sitting on Monday, that day is usually set apart by the Judges of the Inner House for studying the cases they are to advise during the week. He at length despatched his servant with half-a-crown, with a request to the musician, that he would discontinue his favours for the future, particularly on the Monday. Highly incensed, the latter replied, "Give my compliments to Lord Glenlee, and tell him—pocketing the half-crown—I cannot change my rounds for a' the Lords o' Edinburgh." So saying, his wounded dignity was appeased, like "Roasting-Jacks," by blowing more fiercely, furiously, and inharmoniously than ever.

of the papers at the time—gives a brief but affecting account of his conduct on quitting the field :—

“ ‘ Among those who have fallen, you will learn with poignant regret the fate of Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM MILLER, of the Guards. It was only yesterday evening that I heard the melancholy tidings. He was brought wounded to Brussels, on the evening of the 16th, and expired on the following evening ; and, I am happy to add, without suffering. In his last mortal scene he displayed the soul and the spirit of a hero. On finding himself wounded, he sent for Colonel Thomas.—“ Thomas,” said he, “ I feel I am mortally wounded ; I am pleased to think that it is my fate rather than yours, whose life is involved in that of your young wife.” After a pause, he said faintly, “ I should like to see the colours of the regiment once more, before I quit them for ever.” They were brought to him, and waved round his wounded body. His countenance brightened, he smiled ; and declaring himself satisfied, he was carried from the field. In all this you will see the falling of a hero—a delicacy of sentiment, a self-devotion, and a resignation, which have never been surpassed.’ [His friend Colonel Thomas, we are sorry to add, was killed on the 18th.]”

The remains of Colonel Miller were interred at Brussels, in a cemetery where repose many of the more distinguished of the heroes who fell at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. A monumental stone, erected to his memory, bears the following inscription :—

“ The remains of LIEUT.-COLONEL MILLER,  
of the 1st Regiment of British Foot Guards, of Glenlee,  
born near Edinburgh, in Scotland,  
mortally wounded, at the age of thirty-one years,  
in the action with the French army at Les Quatre Bras,  
16th July 1815,  
died at Brussels on the following day,  
are deposited here.  
Many British gentlemen fell with him, doing their duty,  
none of a more spotless life,  
or who had given fairer promises of rising to eminence  
in his profession.”

Near to the tomb of Colonel Miller is that of Sir William Howe de Lancey, whose fate it was to

—————“ Change the bridal wreath  
For laurels from the hand of death.”

He was wounded on the 18th, and died at Brussels on the 26th of June. The drooping branches of a large yew-tree now wave mournfully over the two graves.

Lord Glenlee is at present the senior Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh ; and it is worth mentioning that he was the *first admitted* fellow,\* and is now the oldest member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries. In 1786, he was one of the Censors—in 1798, one of the Council—and has been repeatedly one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Sir William married his cousin, Grizel, daughter of George Chalmers, Esq., by whom he has had five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters now survive.

\* He was admitted in 1781.





*Drawn & etched by L. Kay after P. de la Roche Edinb. 1800.*



## No. CXVI.

## LIEUT.-GENERAL VYSE,

## IN COMMAND OF THE FORCES IN SCOTLAND.

RICHARD VYSE—son of Archdeacon Vyse, by his marriage with a daughter of Dr Richard Smalbroke, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry—was born in 1747. He joined the army at an early period of life, and was for many years a Captain in the Royal Irish Dragoons. In 1784, he was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Guards, of which regiment he became Colonel in 1790, and rose to the rank of Major-General in 1794. Under the Duke of York, he served against the Republican forces of France during the campaigns in Flanders, and was present at the affair of Nimeguen in Holland.

In 1799, Major-General Vyse, then Colonel of the 29th Light Dragoons, was appointed one of the Major-Generals of the Staff in Scotland, under Sir Ralph Abercromby,\* on whose departure, in the expedition to Egypt, General Vyse succeeded, as Lieut.-General, to the Command of the Forces. In this capacity he acquitted himself with much spirit—highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as a thorough gentleman, not more in manners than in high-minded principles and rectitude of conduct. He had the reputation of being an excellent cavalry officer, and was considered a proficient in military matters generally.

To the discipline of the troops under his command he paid unremitting attention, and was enthusiastic in the exercise of field-manceuvres and mock-

\* When the Lochiel Highlanders lay in Falkirk, immediately after being raised, they were inspected by General Vyse. Sir Ralph Abercromby being present, Cameron, the Chief of Lochiel, was no doubt proud to show such a really fine body of men to his father-in-law. Although ostensibly composed of Camerons, there were enrolled in the ranks of the corps not merely Lowlanders, but English and Irish; and some laughable attempts at fraud, in endeavouring to pass inspection, are remembered; but, unless disabled, few objections were made, although Scotsmen in general found a preference. "Where are you from?" said Vyse to an equivocal-looking fellow. "From Falkirk, yir honour, this morning." His brogue betraying him, the General demanded to know how he came over? "Sure I didn't come in a wheelbarrow!" The rising choler of the inspecting officer was speedily soothed by the milder tact of Sir Ralph, who seeing the man a fit recruit, laughed heartily, and he was passed.—It deserves to be mentioned that on this occasion, during his stay in Falkirk, the future hero of Aboukir took up his residence with the son of his late father's gardener at Tillibody, Mr James Walker, a merchant in the town, and long known for his agricultural skill, as "the Stirlingshire Farmer." Sir Ralph delighted, after dinner, to recall the incidents of their boyhood, when he and Mr Walker, with their brothers, were at school together. He had previously shown the attachment of former days to a younger brother of Mr Walker, during the struggle for liberty between America and the mother country. These kindly and benevolent traits easily explain why Sir Ralph Abercromby was personally so dear to all who knew him.

engagements. In the prosecution of his duty in this way, he had planned a great military spectacle, in which eight or ten thousand men were to be employed. The contemplated scene of action was the Braid Hills, and the ground adjacent to the villages of Libberton and Gilmerton. The note of preparation for a conflict, on a scale so extended, had excited the ardour of the volunteer soldiery in a proportionable degree; but unfortunately, a few days before the order of battle was to have been given out to the troops, the news arrived in Edinburgh that preliminaries of peace had been entered into, and the battle of the Braid was in consequence abandoned. None were more mortified than the General himself; and so much out of humour was he with the cause of the interruption, that even in his correspondence with Government and the Horse Guards, he would never allow himself to dignify the Peace of Amiens by a higher name than the *late cessation of hostilities*.

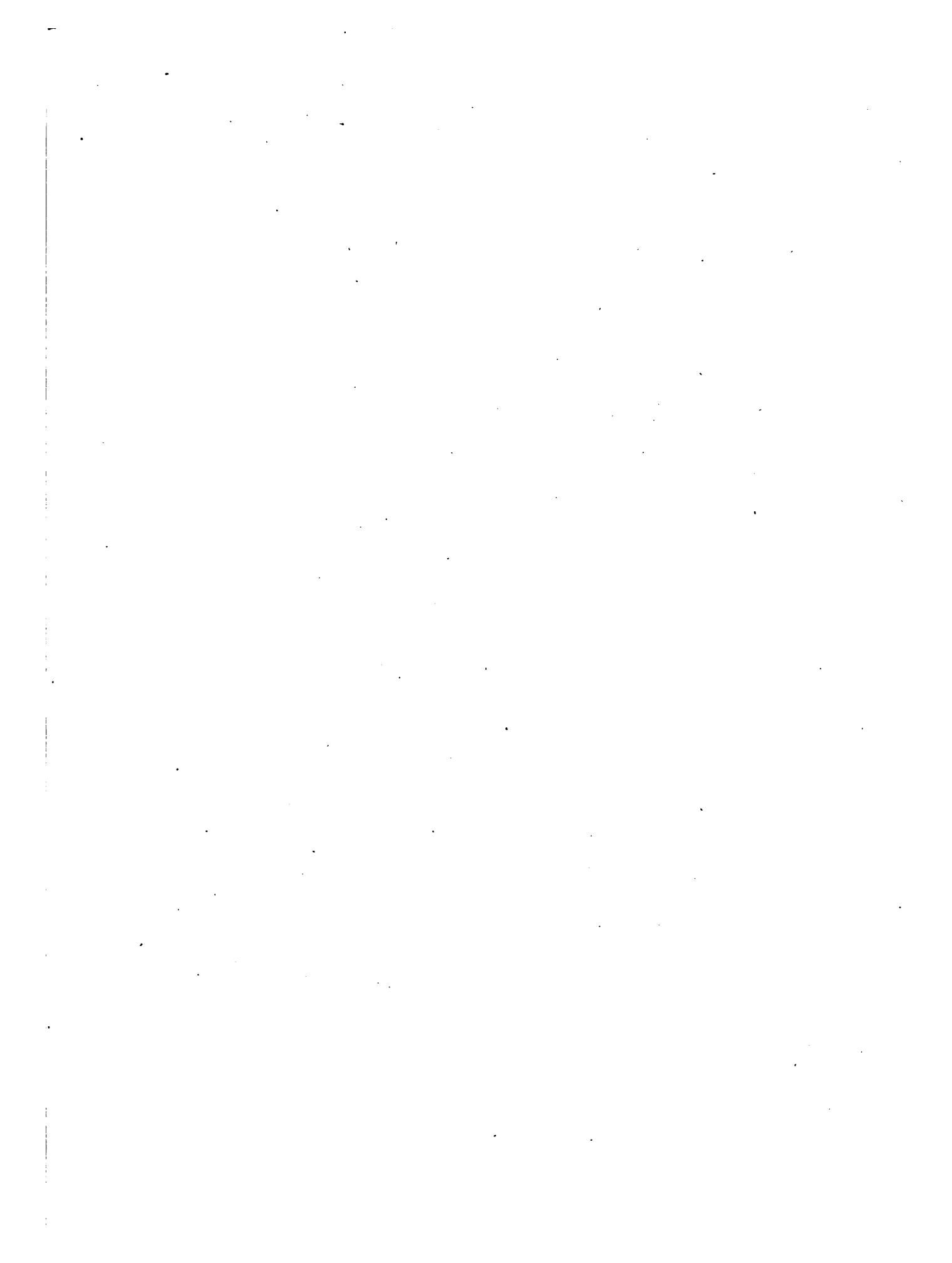
In his occasional harangues to the troops, General Vyse affected much the pithy style and spirit of Frederick of Prussia; but though studiously laconic, he was somewhat partial to pompous language, and not without a turn for dry, caustic humour. When the Pembrokehire Fencible Cavalry—a corps by no means distinguished for discipline or military appearance—were stationed in this quarter, they were one day reviewed by General Vyse. At the termination of the display, the Colonel took his station at the head of his regiment, in expectation of the approbation usually accorded on such occasions. Canterng up to him, the General thus expressed himself:—"Colonel Davies, I have the honour to inform you that I never saw any troops so ill-mounted as your men are, *except their horses!*"—and, wheeling round, he rode off at a quick pace, leaving the astonished Colonel to digest the negative compliment as he best could.

After the appointment of the Earl of Moira, as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, in 1804, General Vyse continued in the Staff till the following year. He then moved to the command of the Yorkshire district, and fixed his headquarters at Beverley, which he afterwards represented in Parliament. In 1812, he had the Colonelcy of the 3d, or Prince of Wales Dragoon Guards, with the rank of General in the army.

General Vyse married the daughter and heiress of General Sir George Howard, with whom he received a large fortune. He had one son, who was a Lieut.-Colonel in the Life-Guards, and one daughter, who was long Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte.

The General died at Litchfield, on the 30th of May 1825, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.\*

\* A sister of General Vyse was married to Dr Madan, late Bishop of Peterborough, whose first wife was Lady Charlotte Cornwallis, sister of the first Marquis Cornwallis.





L. Bar. del. & P. del. sculp.

## No. CXVII.

## REV. DR JAMES PEDDIE,

OF THE ASSOCIATE CONGREGATION, BRISTO STREET.

THE REV. DR PEDDIE was born on the 10th of February 1759, at Perth, where his father was a respectable brewer. After having attended the grammar-school of that city for some time, he was transferred to the academy there, of which Dr Hamilton, afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy in Aberdeen College, and author of a well-known work on the National Debt, was the Rector. From thence Dr Peddie proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he went through the usual courses of study, under Professors Dalzel, Ferguson, Stewart, &c. From an early age he had felt a predilection for the ministerial office; and, when the time arrived for choosing a profession, he became a student of divinity under the venerable John Brown of Haddington, Professor of Divinity to the Associate Secession Synod, of which religious denomination his father was a member. In February 1782, he obtained license as a probationer from the Associate Presbytery of Perth and Dunfermline; and the congregation in Bristo Street, Edinburgh, having soon afterwards elected him, he was ordained their pastor on the 3d of April 1783. The election had been keenly contested; and, upon its being decided in his favour, a large body of the members of the congregation withdrew, forming themselves into the Associate Congregation of Rose Street, of which the late Rev. Dr Hall subsequently became pastor. The Bristo Street congregation, however, rapidly recruited its numbers under the pastoral superintendence of Dr Peddie; and it has from that time forward been distinguished for its highly flourishing condition.

From the commencement of his ministry, the Rev. Doctor was an acceptable and popular preacher, and continues to be so still, although far advanced in years. The branch of pulpit duty in which he most excels, is what, in Scotland, is termed *lecturing*. In this he has always been eminent—for skill and clearness in expounding the meaning of Scripture—for a graphic delineation of the incidents and manners in the sacred volume—and for the sagacity and force of his practical application of its lessons.

In addition to a most assiduous and successful superintendence of one of the largest congregations in Scotland, Dr Peddie has, through life, taken an active share, as well in the benevolent and religious societies of Edinburgh, as in the general government and business of his own religious community; and in both departments his prudent and skilful management has always secured to him a corresponding share of weight and influence. It may be particularly mentioned, that he was one of the founders of the Bible, of the Missionary, and of the

Magdalene Societies of Edinburgh—of its Subscription Library, &c. He was for forty-one years treasurer of the Synod of his church; and, from its commencement, and for more than forty years, has acted as treasurer of the Widows' Fund of Dissenting Ministers in Scotland.

Dr Peddie's publications are few in number. They consist principally of single sermons published at intervals; the first of which was preached on the occasion of the Centenary of the Revolution. Two or three were delivered before missionary and philanthropic societies; one before the United Associate Synod; another upon the occasion of the Great Fires in Edinburgh, in 1824; and the remainder on funeral and other occasions. He has also contributed various articles to religious periodicals; in particular, to the *Christian Magazine*, the *Christian Monitor*, and the *Theological Magazine*. More lately, a series of lectures on the book of Jonah, from his pen, appeared in successive numbers of the *United Secession Magazine*. His most remarkable publication was a letter addressed to the late Rev. Dr Porteous of Glasgow, in 1800, in reply to a charge of political disaffection which that Divine advanced against the Associate Synod, in consequence of their having made an alteration in their doctrinal standards, in reference to the subject of the magistrates' power in matters of religion. This letter was much admired at the time for its delicate yet keen satire, and the clearness, strength, and elegancies of its reasoning. The late Dugald Stewart recommended it to his students, as one of the most masterly pieces of classical sarcasm in our language.

## No. CXVIII.

### REV. DR PEDDIE,

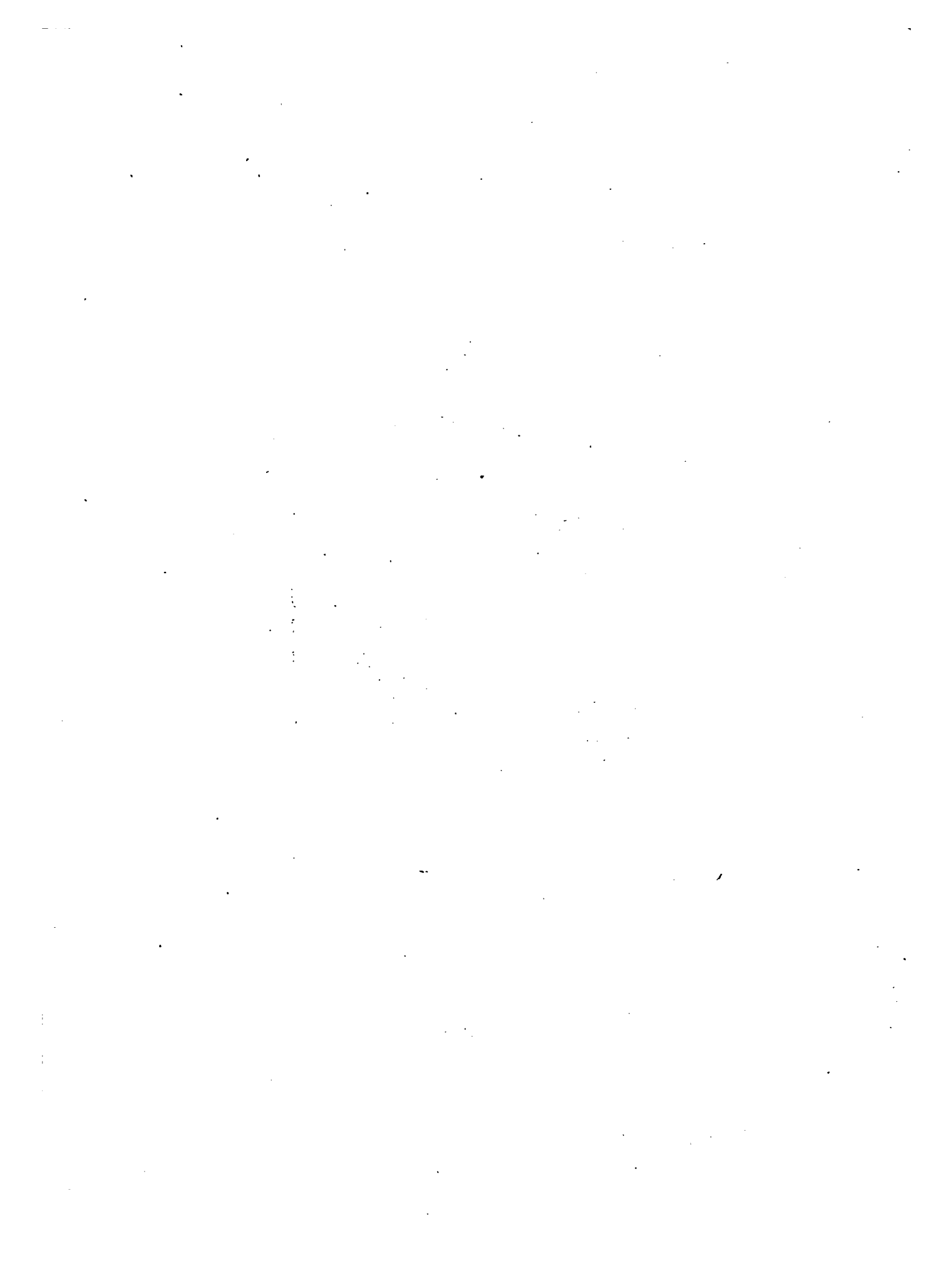
IN 1810.

To the foregoing slight sketch of the Reverend gentleman, it may be added, that he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity, in 1818, from the University of Aberdeen, and that he was twice married, first, to Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. George Coventry of Stitchill, and sister to the late Dr Andrew Coventry, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, by whom he had no children; and, secondly, to Barbara, daughter of the late Donald Smith, Esq., banker in Edinburgh. By his second wife he has had a family of nine children, one of whom, his second son, the Rev. William Peddie, was ordained his colleague and successor in the year 1828.

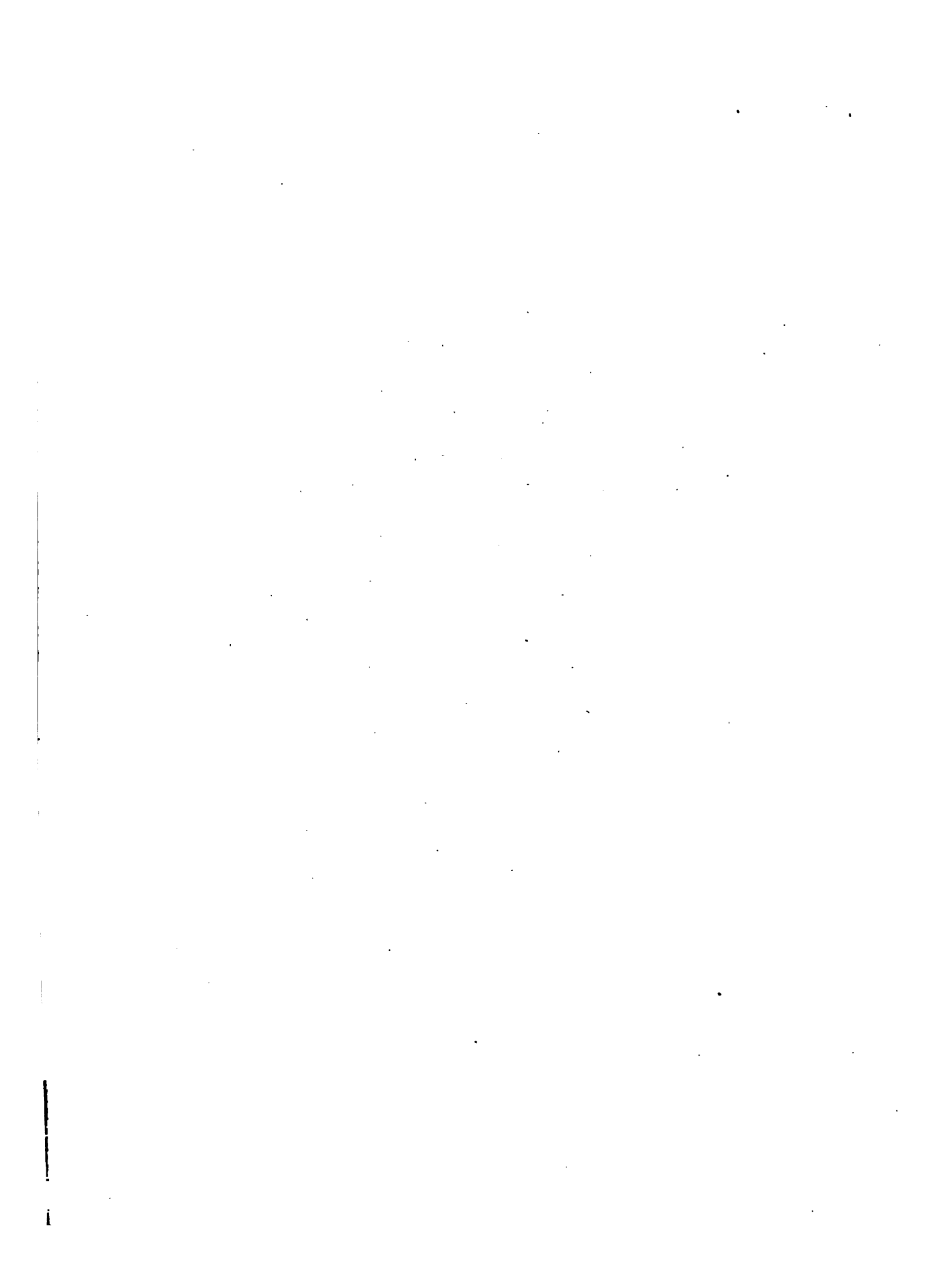
Dr Peddie has now the honour of being the oldest clergyman among the various denominations within Edinburgh and Leith. His long ministry of fifty-five years has been wholly spent in Edinburgh; and it is satisfactory to know



1724 - 1810









J. KAY 1812

that, in return for the unblemished and useful life which he has passed before their eyes, and in their service, Dr Peddie enjoys the esteem and reverence of all classes and all denominations of his fellow-citizens.

## No. CXIX.

## ANDREW M'KINLAY,

## TRIED FOR ADMINISTERING UNLAWFUL OATHS.

THE events of the Radical era of 1817-19 must be in the recollection of most readers; and we shall only remark, that the subject of this Print was at that period one of the many suspected to be unfriendly to the Constitution.

ANDREW M'KINLAY was apprehended at Glasgow, on Saturday the 23d of February 1817, along with other seventeen persons, mostly weavers, who had assembled at night in a small public house at the head of the Old Wynd, among whom were William Edgar, teacher, Calton, and James Finlayson, junior, a writer's clerk. The object of this meeting, as represented by the prisoners, was simply to "concert measures for ascertaining the question how far they were entitled by law to parochial relief." This explanation not having been deemed satisfactory, M'Kinlay, along with twenty-five others, was committed on a charge of sedition, and afterwards conveyed to Edinburgh, to be tried before the High Court of Justiciary.

M'Kinlay was placed at the bar on the 19th July following. The first witness called for the Crown was John Campbell, prisoner in Edinburgh Castle, who, being sworn, and the usual questions put, if he had received any reward, or promise of reward for his testimony, answered that *he had*. He then made a long declaration, the substance of which was, that, after a variety of communings, he had entered into a written agreement, with the Solicitor-General and Mr Home Drummond, Depute-Advocate, engaging to become a witness, on condition that he was to be furnished with means to enable himself and family to leave the country.\* The Court, on account of this statement, refused to admit Campbell as a witness; and, after examining several other persons, who could recollect nothing tending to criminate the prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of *Not Proven*. The pannel was dismissed; and, in consequence of the result of M'Kinlay's trial, the other prisoners connected with the proceedings in Glasgow were set at liberty.

\* The witness appears to have been rather more than a match for the Crown Counsel. He had given them to understand that, if he gave his testimony, neither he nor his family would be safe in the quarter where he resided. To obviate his fears, the Counsel inconsiderately promised to afford him the means of emigrating.

No. CXX.

JAMES MACKCOULL,

ALIAS

CAPTAIN MOFFAT,

AT THE BAR OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

THIS notorious individual was the son of a pocket-book maker, who for some time had a small shop near the Church of St Sepulchre, London, in which city the subject of the Print was born in 1763. His father is said to have been an industrious, well-meaning man, but his mother was a female of abandoned habits, and long known as a shop-lifter and thief of the lowest grade. She had three sons and three daughters, all of whom, under her maternal instruction, became adepts in the art of pilfering. The career of Ben, the youngest son, was short, as he was executed for robbery in 1786. John Mackcoull, the eldest, was a well-known character at Bow Street. He was a person of good education, and the author of a volume entitled, "Abuses of Justice," which he published in 1819, on his acquittal from a charge of forgery.\*

JAMES MACKCOULL, the hero of our narrative, who seems to have inherited through life the propensities of his mother, although on a somewhat more extended scale, made little progress in his education, farther than to acquire a knowledge of reading and writing. He absented himself from school—displayed great dexterity in pilfering from his playmates—and was a most accomplished liar. Athletic, active, and swift of foot, he acquired much renown as a pugilist in several encounters with his compeers. With these accomplishments his path to distinction was easy. The first recorded instance of his public depredations was robbing an unfortunate dealer in cats'-meat. Watching an opportunity, the young hero threw a quantity of snuff in the poor man's eyes, then cut the bag of coppers from the barrow, and decamped.

From this period his depredations were numerous, and generally successful. His father had apprenticed him to a leather-stainer, with whom he remained for some time; but his irregularities were so great, that his master at last discharged him. He now became a thief by profession, and in company with two associates—Bill Drake and Sam Williams—did business on a large scale. The most remarkable of his feats at this time was the robbery of a retired un-

\* This work, which, however, is rather scarce, is exceedingly amusing. If the author is to be believed, he was a very ill-used man.





dertaker, very rich, and who usually promenaded in the Park, rather foppishly dressed, with a gold repeater, set with diamonds, ostentatiously displayed. Aware that he regularly entered by Spring-Garden gate about four o'clock, Bill Drake and Mackcoull took care to arrive before him; and as the *Old Raven* (as they called him) approached, the one passed on in front, and, wheeling round, was ready to clutch the watch just as the other, coming up behind, struck his hat down over his eyes. This adventurous affair, committed in broad day, was accomplished with such celerity, that the young rogues escaped without pursuit; but the circumstance creating considerable excitement, Mackcoull became apprehensive of detection. Having consulted with his father, whose house he had previously abandoned, and expressed regret for his past conduct, he obtained the old man's concurrence to assist him in going to sea. He was accordingly put on board the *Apollo*, where he served as an officer's servant for two years. In the same capacity he remained for several years in the *Centurion*, and conducted himself with so much propriety, that, on being drafted on board another ship, on the North American station, he was appointed purser's-steward, on the recommendation of his former captain. After having been nine years at sea, he returned to London about 1785, with a considerable sum in wages, prize-money, and presents.

His former propensities revived almost as soon as he revisited the place of his birth; and he gave way to every species of debauchery, attending the cock-pit, the ring, and the gaming-table, at which he acquired much expertness. His funds speedily vanishing, he now became a gentleman pickpocket; and as such attained a degree of eminence surpassed by few. Greatly improved by his foreign travels, his appearance was genteel, his address good, and he could tell an excellent story. He generally represented himself as the Captain of a West Indiaman, whose last trip had been unfortunate; and he seldom failed, by the relation of his adventures, to involve his audience in a game at cards, or a debauch, when he was sure either to clear the board, or drink his friends under the table, leaving them minus their money and watches. It is asserted that the modern system of "hocussing," used rather extensively at Bristol not long since, was familiar to him, and that he found it very advantageous.

To enumerate a tithe of his exploits would fill volumes. One instance may be given peculiarly illustrative of his talents, and worthy the honorary title of the *Heathen Philosopher*, conferred on him by the fraternity with which he associated. The circumstance occurred at Brentford, during an election, where he and two friends proposed to do business. At the hustings they found nothing could be accomplished. They retired to the principal inn, where they dined; and having ingratiated themselves with a party of merry-making electors, Mackcoull's associates commenced operations in a small way. The philosopher, intent on higher game, observed a baker with a well-lined pocket-book; but the "master of rolls," being a sort of leading man, was for some time constantly surrounded by groups of electors. Ascertaining, in the course of his inquiries,

that the baker affected to be learned in astronomy, the philosopher, taking advantage of the first opportunity, walked up to him, and with his best bow inquired if he had seen the strange alternating star outside. The baker expressed his surprise at the question, but by the application of a well-timed compliment, was induced to follow his interrogator. Mackcoull led him to the end of a house, where, by looking upwards in a line with the gable, he professed to have seen the phenomenon, which only appeared at intervals. Before the baker was placed in a proper position, our hero eased him of his pocket-book; and while the astronomer, whose enthusiasm had been fairly kindled, went home to fetch his glass, in order to examine this erratic wonder more thoroughly, Mackcoull embraced the opportunity of a return chaise; and, urging on the driver by a liberal reward, was speedily at his old haunt in Drury Lane. Here he found his associates, whom he treated, and boasted that he had given the baker a lesson in astronomy which he would not speedily forget.

After experiencing all the varieties of fortune to which the life of a gambler is subject, Mackcoull, at the age of twenty-eight, married a female with whom he had been long intimate, and who kept a swell *lodging-house*. Previous to this, he had become so notorious that the police had their eye on him in all directions, and he now deemed it prudent to act with circumspection. He avoided his old haunts; and being amply supplied with pocket-money by his wife, he amused himself as an amateur pugilist, attended the houses of the fancy, and occasionally the theatre, taking advantage of any inviting opportunity that might occur.

Although he deemed it prudent to give over general practice with his own hand, Mackcoull entered with great spirit into the "receiving department." For some time he made the house of his mother and sister the depot of the stolen goods; but this resort becoming insecure, he converted a portion of his own house, much against his wife's wishes, into a receptacle for articles of value. The recess chosen for this purpose, from its having formerly been a window, he called "Pitt's Picture," in allusion to the window taxes. This impolitic step, as he afterwards admitted, was unworthy of an adept. "Pitt's Picture" was discovered, and a warrant issued to apprehend Mackcoull. All attempts at negotiation were found unavailing; and he was under the necessity of proceeding on his travels. In the spring of 1802, he went to Hamburg, where he assumed the name of Moffat. Here he took out a burgess ticket—rented the ground flat of a counting-house, and professed to be a merchant collecting goods for the interior of Germany. As soon as he acquired a sufficient smattering of the German language, he frequented gaming-houses of the higher order, where, as Captain Moffat from Scotland, he is said to have played frequently at billiards with the then Duke of Mecklinburg Schwerin, and lightened his highness of his superfluous cash.

While residing at Hamburg, he occasionally passed into the interior of Germany, and visited the fair of Leipsic. Having been at length compelled to seek safety in flight, he removed to Rotterdam; but here he was particu-



larly unlucky—got into debt—and in consequence fled to Tonningen, and from thence embarked for London. His native city being still too hot for him, he resolved to try the atmosphere of the north. He set sail by one of the packets for Leith, and arrived there in September 1805. Here, retaining his assumed name of Moffat, he remained a few days at the Ship Tavern, kept at that time by one Cairns. He afterwards took lodgings in New Street, Canongate, where he lived very retired. He generally dined every day at the Ship Tavern, walking down by the Easter Road, and returning to Edinburgh in the evening by Leith Walk. In the public room of the tavern he was fond of smoking and drinking among the masters of the smacks, to whom he represented himself as a Hamburg merchant, who had been obliged to leave in consequence of the French. This plausible story was generally believed; and, affecting to be witty, he usually engrossed the whole conversation of the room.

Mackcoull is not known to have been engaged in any depredation till the spring of 1806, when he was detected picking a gentleman's pocket in the lobby of the Theatre. Breaking from those who held him, he was pursued by a town officer of the name of Campbell, a very powerful man. Mackcoull ran with great speed towards a stair which then led from the head of Leith Street to the Low Calton, through a close called the Salt Backet. Thinking he was about to escape him, and having no assistance, Campbell struck him a severe blow with his baton on the back of the head, when he fell senseless down the stair and groaned deeply. The officer, thinking he had killed him, became alarmed, and returned to the Theatre without securing him. Mackcoull gradually recovered; and getting up, covered with blood, went to his lodgings, where he mentioned that he had been set upon by some drunken sailors. He was confined for a length of time by this accident, and retained a deep score on his forehead, which he most likely had received on falling.

In the course of the summer and harvest prior to the murder of a man of the name of Begbie, porter to the British Linen Company Bank, he was again repeatedly seen in the Ship Tavern, but not subsequently. This mysterious deed was committed about five o'clock on the evening of Thursday, 13th November 1806. The porter was on his return, as usual, from Leith with a parcel of notes sealed in a yellow piece of parchment, and was stabbed in the side, while in the entrance to Tweeddale's Court, where the British Linen Company's Office was at that time, and which is now the printing-office of Messrs Oliver and Boyd. It was stated in the *Hue and Cry* "that the murder was committed with a force and dexterity more resembling that of a foreign assassin than an inhabitant of this country. The blow was directly in the heart, and the unfortunate man bled to death in a few minutes."\* Several persons were apprehended, but the murderer was never traced.† No suspicion attached to Mackcoull at the time. More recently, Mr Denovan investigated the circum-

\* Begbie left a wife and four children.

† The most active measures were adopted to discover the murderer. *Hue and Cry* bills were thrown off during the night, and despatched by the mail-coaches in the morning to all parts of the country. A

stances of the murder, and collected many facts which tended to throw suspicion upon him.

Mackcoull arrived in Dublin towards the end of November, or beginning of December, following the death of Begbie. Here he represented himself as Captain Moffat, frequented the gaming-tables, and was looked upon as a person of respectability, till detected in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket in the pit of the Theatre, for which he was committed to Newgate, but liberated before the sessions commenced, in consequence of the death of his prosecutor. About the end of October 1807, he returned to Edinburgh, took genteel lodgings in Mid Rose Street, dressed well, and went out much in public. He associated with many of the higher order of gamblers, and was frequently a guest at the table of young men of fortune. He seldom went to Leith, and when met by any of his former acquaintances, accounted for his absence by saying he had made a voyage to the West Indies. He pretended, at this period, to make his living by a new system of staining lamb and sheep skins; and he had a vat or two erected at his lodgings, the better to deceive his acquaintances. Not long after his return, the large notes, of which Begbie had been robbed, were found carelessly laid in the hole of an old wall in Bellevue grounds, then being taken down to make way for building. Mackcoull had been often seen walking in this direction, and it was conceived that, afraid to put the notes in circulation, he had adopted this mode of restoring them.\* Immediately after this, he changed his lodgings, taking up his abode at a gardener's house, about a mile distant, on the opposite or south side of the city. This movement he accounted for on the score of ill health. Here he likewise carried his vats, and kept up the show of staining leather; but it was observed that he always had plenty of money and wrought very little. He was a great favourite in the neighbourhood—smoked, and drank, and joked with every one; and all his new acquaintances were fond of the "English gentleman." Here his wife paid him a visit, and being a well-bred woman, and dressed in the first style of fashion, her appearance tended greatly to strengthen her husband's credit.

At length, however, his good character was blasted. The well-known vocalist, Incedon, having played a few nights at the Edinburgh Theatre, immense numbers flocked to see him, and it was observed that Mr Moffat was so fond of theatricals, "that although then very corpulent, he did not care how much he was jostled in the crowd." On one of these occasions he was discovered in an attempt to pick a gentleman's pocket. He got off with the money, and

meeting of all the bankers in Edinburgh was held next forenoon, at which they agreed to put a particular mark on their notes, in order to ensure detection. This resolution was immediately intimated to the provincial banks and acted upon.

\* For more than *three weeks previous*, it was rumoured everywhere that they had been found in the grounds of Bellevue. This report must have been circulated for the purpose of leading to their discovery. It is rather curious that the person who found them—a mason—resided at the very place where the murder was committed. He had no difficulty in proving, however, that he was not in Edinburgh at the time.

took shelter in an adjacent coffee-room, whither he was pursued by Campbell, the officer, and the person robbed. He was seized and searched, but nothing found on him, he having had time to drop the notes unperceived in the next box, where they were found. Mackcoul was carried before a magistrate and examined, and after nearly nine months' imprisonment was discharged.\* Immediately after this untoward affair, he went to London, and remained some time concealed near Somerton.

In 1809, Mackcoul again visited Scotland, with a parcel of forged notes, in the vending of which he was detected at Stirling, and lodged in jail; but he contrived to baffle the magistrates in their examination of him, and was allowed to escape. He then returned to England, and after an unsuccessful expedition to Chester, which led to his imprisonment and hard labour for six months, he next set about the grand project he had contemplated while in Scotland—the robbery of some of the banks. In company with two notorious characters, Henry French and Houghton (or Huffey) White, who had escaped from the Hulks, he posted down to the north. The party had previously arranged with one Scoltock—an iron-grate manufacturer, who had supplied them on a former occasion—to forward them a complete set of pick-locks and skeleton keys. On arriving in Glasgow, they took lodgings in the house of a Mrs Stewart, with whom they resided for nearly three months, and were remarkably sober, keeping good hours for some time. Latterly, however, they frequently went out at ten o'clock at night, not returning till twelve; and on one occasion, White (who was the working man) remained out all night. A day or two after receiving a small box by the London mail, Mackcoul went away for a fortnight, as he pretended, on business to Liverpool. He had, however, been at London, giving directions to Scoltock about a key, the model of which he took with him. On his return, the night-work was resumed; and when all things were supposed to be ready, the party gave their landlady a fortnight's notice, on the expiry of which they carried away their luggage, as if going by one of the coaches. This was, of course, a blind to prevent suspicion. Between Saturday evening and Sunday morning, 14th July 1811, and about eight days after their leaving Mrs Stewart, the robbery of the Paisley Union Bank Office, in Queen Street, was effected, and notes to the amount of more than £20,000 abstracted. The party now posted their way to London with great rapidity, changing Scotch notes at all the stages. On their arrival, Mackcoul was intrusted with the safe-keeping of the plunder, till such time as he and his accomplices found it convenient to make a division. Subsequently, Mackcoul deposited the whole with his wife, who lived in Oxendon Street; but it was afterwards agreed that the notes should be lodged in the hands of Bill Gibbons, the pugilist.

\* The gentleman robbed was dissatisfied at his liberation. Having complained in a private way to one of the judges, the latter replied—"The fellow ought in justice to have been hanged. He went to the playhouse to steal, and not to hear the music; and he gied you a strong proof of the fact, Mr P., when he preferred your notes to Mr Inledon's."

As soon as the robbery was discovered on Monday morning, the most active measures were adopted. The robbers were traced to Edinburgh, from whence Mr Walkingshaw, belonging to Glasgow, and a city officer, set off in pursuit, following the route of the robbers all the way. From the direction of a portmanteau—which Mackcoull had left in charge of the waiter at Welwyn, to be forwarded by the Stamford coach to London—aided by the Bow Street officers, the residence of Scoltock the smith was soon found out, where White was apprehended, Mackcoull narrowly escaping. In order to save White's life, and secure themselves against prosecution, a negotiation, on the suggestion of French, was proposed to restore the money. Mackcoull, who from the first evidently intended to cheat his associates out of a few thousands of the spoil, reluctantly, although with the best grace, acceded to the proposal. Determining, however, not to give all up, he conceived a plan which evinced no small degree of generalship on his part. This was, to negotiate through the medium of Mr Sayer, one of the Bow Street officers appointed to attend on the person of George the Third, who, from his long service, was believed to have some little influence at Lord Sidmouth's office. He was besides an old acquaintance of Mrs Mackcoull, and the more likely, backed by a *consideration*, to be prevailed upon by that lady's eloquence. The contrivance proved eminently successful. In his anxiety to secure the money, the agent of the bank acted with improper precipitancy. The terms of restitution were at once agreed to—White was forgiven, and the other two secured against prosecution. Mrs Mackcoull was then despatched with the notes, which, when counted out, amounted only to £11,941 odds, instead of £20,000. The agent remonstrated; but of course Mrs Mackcoull knew nothing of the matter. Mackcoull had thus played his cards to admiration. White, in pursuance of his pardon, was sent to the Hulks; and French, although so enraged at the perfidy of our hero as to threaten his life, could not accuse him without the certainty of following the fate of Huffey. The bank was, besides, in a manner tied down; and to make matters worse, the officers, who were at first employed, were so angry at the job having been taken out of their hands, that they refused to proceed farther in the business.

Mackcoull now gave out that he had gone to the West Indies; and the bank giving up hopes of his apprehension, he farther secured himself from danger by informing against French, who was seized and transported to New South Wales. For nearly a year Mackcoull contrived to enjoy himself in London without detection. In 1812, however, he was seized in one of his old haunts, and, after being detained at Hatton Garden for sometime, despatched for Scotland. As he sat on the coach, heavily ironed, previous to leaving the "Bull and Mouth," his late conduct having brought him into low esteem among the *honourable* members of the fraternity, several of his former acquaintances stood round jeering him. "Some of them observed that the *Captain* looked extremely well after his *West Indian voyage*; others, in allusion to his nose, that the convoy was about to get under weigh, for the Commodore had

hoisted *Blue Peter*; while all agreed that he set the *darbies and ruffles* charmingly, and that nothing was wanting to complete his full dress but a *nosegay*, which he would easily procure among the *Flowers of Edinburgh*." The prisoner arrived in Glasgow on the 8th of April 1812—was committed for trial—and while in jail offered to put the bank in possession of £1000 of their money, which their agent in London actually procured from Mr Harmer, who was then Mackcoull's solicitor.\* He also gave a bill for £400, granted by himself on Ann Wheeler; his sister, with her endorsation. Notwithstanding this implied admission of his guilt, he ran his letters against the King's Advocate; and it being supposed that sufficient proof could not be procured to convict him capitally, he was liberated on the 2d July 1812.

Mackcoull now returned to London, and with great activity set about cashing his Scotch notes. Besides employing a confidential individual in the business, he made several journeys to Scotland, buying bills on London in various names. On the last of these expeditions, in 1813, having been seen by Mr Denovan, who then superintended the Leith Police, his motions were carefully observed. After purchasing bills, amounting to nearly £1000, at various banking establishments in Edinburgh and Leith, he was again apprehended on the 5th of March, when just on the eve of sailing by one of the smacks. He was next day examined before the Magistrates of Edinburgh; but, from a belief that he could not be legally prosecuted after having "run his letters" on the former occasion, Mackcoull was again set at liberty. His bills and money, however—with the exception of £36 (in English notes)—were retained in the hands of Mr Callander, the City Clerk. That he did not insist on having the whole of the money restored to him at that time was probably owing to his anxiety to escape.

In October 1813, while Mackcoull was confined in Newgate for a breach of the peace, committed in the house of his wife, (for at that time he was not living with her,) the Paisley Union Bank obtained possession of the bills from the Magistrates of Edinburgh, on lodging a bond of indemnity and relief; but it was not till 1815 that he mustered assurance enough to demand restitution. He first wrote several letters to Mr Callander—next came himself to Edinburgh—called at the British Linen Company's Office, and imperiously demanded the bills he had purchased from them in 1813. He wrote a statement of his case to the then Lord Advocate (Colquhoun of Killermont); and, failing to procure his interference, made personal application to the Council Chambers, where his conduct was such as to cause the city officers to turn him out.

Mackcoull first brought his case before the Sheriff Court, but not meeting with success, he commenced a series of proceedings in the Supreme Court, which lasted several years, and in which he had well-nigh been victorious. The bank, unable to prove that the money with which he purchased the bills was

\* This sum had been deposited for the purpose by Mackcoull's mother. As an instance of his villany, after the death of *Old Gunpowder* (as he called her), he instituted a process against Mr Harmer, on the ground that he had no authority from *him* for paying away the money, and was actually successful.

part of the amount stolen from them in 1811, insisted, as a last resource, that Mackcoull should be subjected to a *judicial examination*. This not very usual course was opposed; but at length, finding it impossible to resist the Court, he made a virtue of necessity, and latterly submitted to the proposed examination.

On the day appointed—the 4th of March 1819—the Outer House was crowded to excess, the cause having excited great interest. Attended by his counsel,\* the *pursuer* appeared in due time; and throughout the whole of his long examination, which lasted for several days, he conducted himself with the greatest *sang froid*—objecting to this and the other question; and when his replies were occasionally so absurd and improbable as to elicit a laugh, he never failed to join in it. The examination having closed on the 11th of the month, without producing any thing tending seriously to criminate him, Mackcoull instantly repaired to London, to consult his brother John, who had throughout been a useful adviser, and who was now in more request than ever, to furnish him with one or two fictitious letters, necessary to strengthen his averments in the Court, and which he had been ordered to produce.

At the end of every session, Mackcoull repaired regularly to London, and used to be seen almost every night at Blakeman's, where he sat the whole evening, drinking *half-and-half*, smoking his pipe, and entertaining the vulgar company around him with *metaphors*, (as he called his jokes,) and caricature descriptions of Scottish judges and lawyers—against all of whom he was violent in his denunciations.† On his last visit, feeling assured of success, he was in great good-humour, and treated his friends with the utmost liberality.

Having arranged matters to his liking, he again returned to Edinburgh; and, perfectly confident of victory, pressed his agent to bring the matter to an issue before the Jury Court. On the other hand, the defenders were as much disconcerted as he was elated. Defeat appeared almost inevitable. The only way in which they could possibly save themselves, was by recurring to the circumstances connected with the robbery in 1811, and producing evidence sufficient to identify Mackcoull as one of the party. This appeared a hopeless task; yet they were resolved to attempt it. A professional gentleman was despatched to England, to make inquiry on the subject; but he returned without success. In the meantime, the pursuer, aware of the intentions of his opponents, and knowing the precarious ground on which he stood, became the more importunate in forcing on the trial. This the bank was anxious to delay as long as possible, but at last it was finally fixed for the 20th February 1820. \*

In this dilemma, the bank directors engaged Mr Denovan, (formerly of Leith,

\* One of whom was Sir J. P. Grant, of Rothiemurchus, Knight, who afterwards received this honour on being appointed a Judge in India.

† In Edinburgh his time was spent much in the same way. He frequented a tavern in East Register Street, where he generally sat from morning till night drinking and smoking tobacco. He associated with all who came in his way; and the subjects of his "metaphors" and denunciations were invariably Scotch bankers, bailies, or lawyers. In this way he became well known to many; and by some he was looked upon as a person who had been ill used.

but at that time a Bow Street officer of much repute,) who, commencing his investigations at Glasgow, and from thence carefully tracing the route of the robbers in their progress to London, was soon able to connect a chain of circumstantial evidence, well calculated to raise the hopes of his employers.

The case having been again postponed, the trial was ultimately fixed for the 11th of May 1820. The Court was crowded to suffocation at an early hour. No civil case had ever created a greater sensation. The judges were, the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, Lord Gillies, and Lord Pitmilley. Counsel for the bank, Francis (now Lord) Jeffrey, Henry (now Lord) Cockburn, and James L'Amy, Esquires, and James Smyth, W.S.,\* agent; for Mackcoul, J. P. Grant, and Archibald Alison, Esquires,† and Mr William Jamieson, W.S., agent. Mr Cockburn was in the act of addressing the Court, and detailing the leading features of the case, when, to the astonishment of all present, Mackcoul appeared pressing through the crowd, not stopping till he got close to Mr Cockburn. Here he stood with great composure, looking round with an arch grin peculiarly his own; and, as the speaker proceeded, he came so close that Mr Cockburn, feeling interrupted by his presence, demanded that he should be removed to another part of the Court. Mr Jeffrey joined in the same request, when the pursuer took his seat beside his own counsel.‡

The identity of Mackcoul, as one of the three individuals who lodged in the house of the late Mrs Stewart, Glasgow, previous to the robbery of the bank, and who posted their way to London immediately after its committal, was fully established by the various witnesses produced, and many facts were brought out tending to expose the whole plan of the robbery. Notwithstanding the turn which the case had thus taken against him, Mackcoul continued to walk about in Court, without betraying much uneasiness, and occasionally entered into conversation with those around him; but when he heard the name of *John Scoltock, blacksmith in London*, announced as the next witness, he rose and attempted to get out of Court. This he found impossible, owing to the density of the crowd; and the instant he saw Scoltock, he changed colour and sank down by the side of the wall in a kind of faint. He was then carried out of Court, and did not again appear for some time.

The evidence of the smith at once established the guilt of Mackcoul beyond the possibility of doubt, and Mrs Houghton White confirmed his testi-

\* Mr Smyth, who had been repeatedly insulted on the streets by Mackcoul, at length brought him before Mr A. Smellie, then a Police Magistrate. Mr Smyth began his complaint by stating that Mackcoul had robbed the Paisley Bank to the amount of £20,000. The latter instantly interrupted him in the most impudent manner, saying, "No, sir, that is not true, for the sum was £20,406!" "Then," replied Mr Smyth, "the less I lie." Mr Smellie bound him over to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, and in particular towards Mr Smyth. It is believed he kept his promise.

† Now Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and author of the valuable and popular History of the French Revolution.

‡ The behaviour of Mackcoul was impertinent in the extreme: he stared at the judges with matchless effrontery. His agent, Mr Jamieson, observed to him, that no man but himself could have acted as he had done in Court. Mackcoul, it is said, felt much pleased at this compliment.

mony in many particulars. When William Gibbons, the pugilist, appeared in the witnesses' box, he was asked by Counsel—"Mr Gibbons, do you know James Moffat, the pursuer in this suit?" "No; I do not know any person of that name." Mackcoull, who was among the crowd, on being called, came forward in a slounging manner. "Witness, do you know that man?" (Gibbons to Mackcoull, in a loud whisper,) "Jem, hold up your head, I can't see you." Mackcoull looked up. Witness—"Yes, this is Jem Mackcoull; I never knowed him by any other name." Gibbons related the circumstance of Mackcoull having deposited with him a parcel of Scotch notes, amounting to upwards of £13,000. At the conclusion of the trial, the evidence which had been adduced appeared so conclusive, that the jury retired only for twenty minutes, when they returned, finding for the bank in all the three issues.

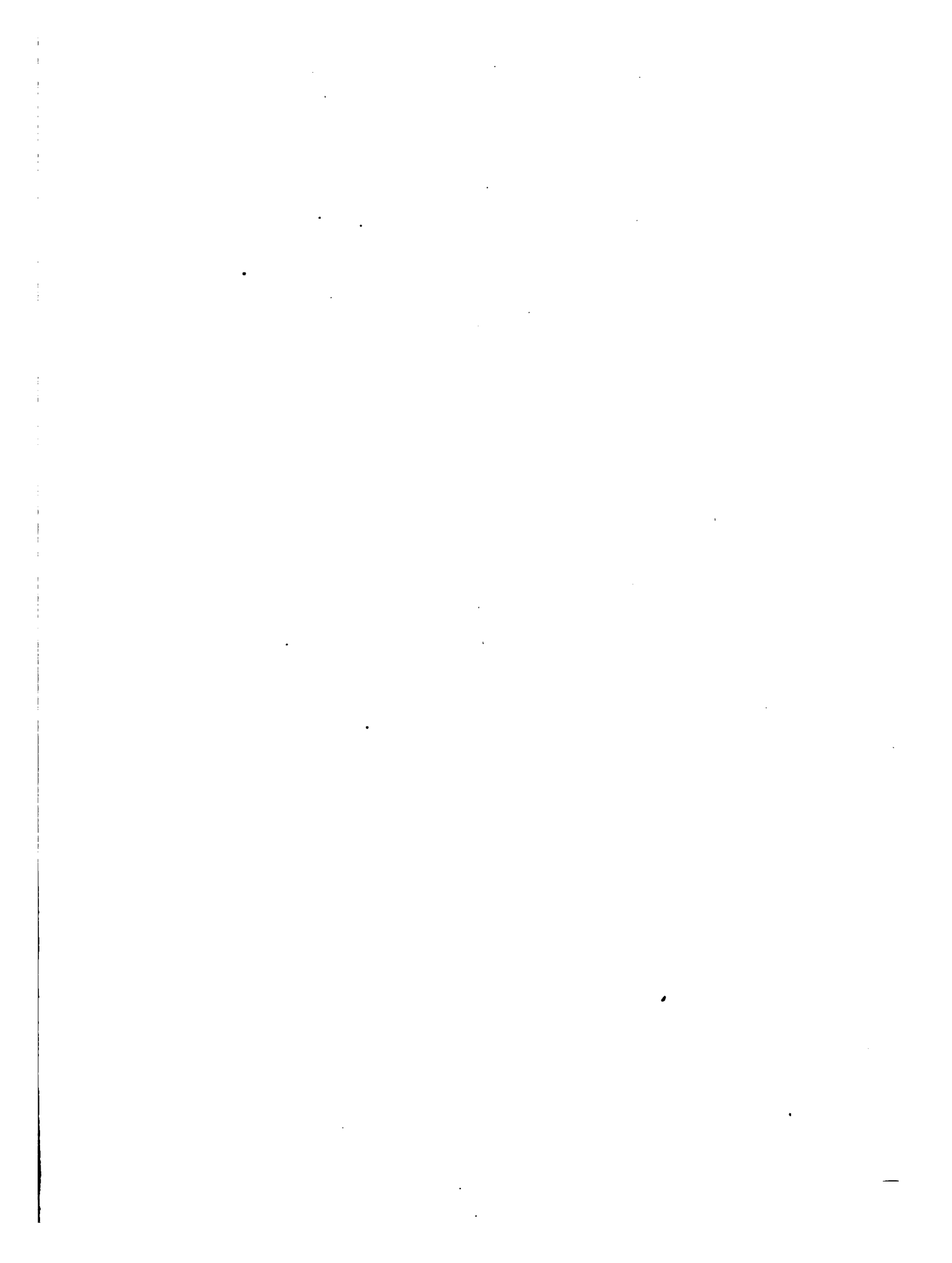
By this verdict the tables were most unexpectedly turned, and Mackcoull, from being a *pursuer*, was in his turn pursued: for the Lord Advocate thought it his duty to serve him with an indictment to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary on the 12th of June. His trial was postponed till the 19th of the month, when the Court of Justiciary, as the Jury Court had been, was much crowded. All the witnesses who appeared on the jury trial were again cited, with the addition of Mr Sayer and the prisoner's wife, who proved the restitution of the £11,941 odds, in 1811.

Mackcoull's brother, and other friends in London, endeavoured by every means to prevent the principal witnesses from attending at the trial. Gibbons, in spite of promises and threats, came boldly forward; but Scoltock was so wrought upon that he had resolved to absent himself. After a great deal of trouble, he was discovered, very much disguised, and conveyed to Edinburgh by express, where he arrived just in the nick of time. Mackcoull, calculating on his absence, flattered himself with the hope of acquittal. He was consequently equally surprised and disheartened when Scoltock entered the witnesses' box. He had previously been apparently in good spirits; but towards the close of the trial he often looked round with a vacant stare, muttering to himself. When the jury returned a verdict of guilty, he gave a malignant grin; but stood up with firmness on receiving sentence, and bowed respectfully to the Court.

On being carried back to prison, his fortitude entirely failed him. Overwhelmed with despair, he said to the Governor, with much emotion, "Had not the eye of God been upon me, such a connected chain of evidence never could have been brought forward." The prisoner was not long in jail till his usual flow of spirits returned, and he talked with much cheerfulness to all who came to visit him, indulging in his *metaphors* with the utmost pleasantry.

Mr Denovan, who strongly suspected Mackcoull to have been the murderer of Begbie, (and who drew up an interesting narrative on the subject,) happening to be in Edinburgh, called at the prison, with the view of putting a question or two to him. The result tended greatly to strengthen the belief in his guilt. Fairly thrown off his guard, by the artful conversation of his visitor,







BETTY DICK TOWN CRIER IN BARKMAN  
HORN 1693 DIED 1878

Mackcough appeared dreadfully agitated when unexpectedly interrogated as to the fact of his residence in New Street, Canongate, in November 1806. He stared wildly, and throwing himself back in his bed, as if in a convulsion-fit, it was some time ere he had self-possession enough to answer that he was then in the West Indies! The inaccuracy of this statement he admitted on being reminded of his visit to Dublin; but losing all temper, he proceeded incoherently in his remarks, and his visitor withdrew.

Although Mackcough had not been living, or even on good terms with his wife, for several years prior to his condemnation, she came forward voluntarily, supplied him liberally with every thing he could wish, and visited him in jail previous to her leaving Edinburgh for London, where she intended doing all she could to procure a reprieve, which was actually accomplished.\* On the 14th July, he was respited for a month; and in three weeks after, during his Majesty's pleasure. Towards the end of August he fell into a decline, which affected his faculties so much that he became silly and childish; and he is said to have been so disturbed in his sleep by terrific dreams, and his cries and imprecations were so horrific as greatly to annoy the inmates of the adjoining cells. He became extremely emaciated; his hair rapidly changed from black to grey, and he appeared so much altered that few would have known him.† He died in the county jail of Edinburgh on the 22d of December 1820, and was decently interred, at the expense of his wife, in the Calton burying ground.

## No. CXXI.

### B E E T T Y D I C K,

#### T O W N - C R I E R O F D A L K E I T H.

FROM time immemorial it was customary in the cities and towns of Scotland to have an official ycleped "the Town-Crier;" and, although greatly modified, the usage still prevails in many of the burghs. Formerly, in some of

\* That one who had been such a pest to society should have experienced the Royal clemency is matter of astonishment. In explanation, it is affirmed that Mackcough had at one time communicated some important information to one of the Secretaries of State, for which he refused any reward, saying, that if ever he should require any *favour* he would let the Secretary know. Doubtless he had in view the probability that some time or other he might require the extension of the Royal mercy in his favour. It is not unlikely that the interest he had thus acquired in a high quarter, contributed to inspire him with that reckless confidence he manifested throughout his trial.

† Mackcough's most remarkable feature was his eye, which was full, clear, and piercing—so much so that a single glance was exceedingly disagreeable. When intensely fixed, there was a malignancy in his gaze that made one's blood run cold. It was the "Evil Eye" with a vengeance, and had he lived where that superstition prevails, his approach would have been the signal for flight.

the smaller communities, the situation of town-crier was not unfrequently filled by some old matron, whose duty it was to proclaim the loss of any article—the arrival of fresh fish—or such other interesting intelligence as she might be employed to publish; and the artist, in his Etching of “Beetty Dick,” town-crier, Dalkeith,” has left an exact representation of the manner in which proclamation was wont to be made in that ancient burgh.

BEETTY DICK was a native of Dalkeith, and was born there in 1693. At what period she was installed into office is not known. She is described as having been a little, round-shouldered woman—wore a kind of mutch, (Anglice, cap,) called a *toy*, which closely enveloped the head, fell back over the shoulders, and hung down in front somewhat resembling a minister’s bands. The other part of her dress consisted of a long gown, the skirts of which were tucked up, and drawn through the pocket-holes. In addition to this, during the winter season, or when the weather was coarse, she put on a short red cloak, which scarcely covered her shoulders.

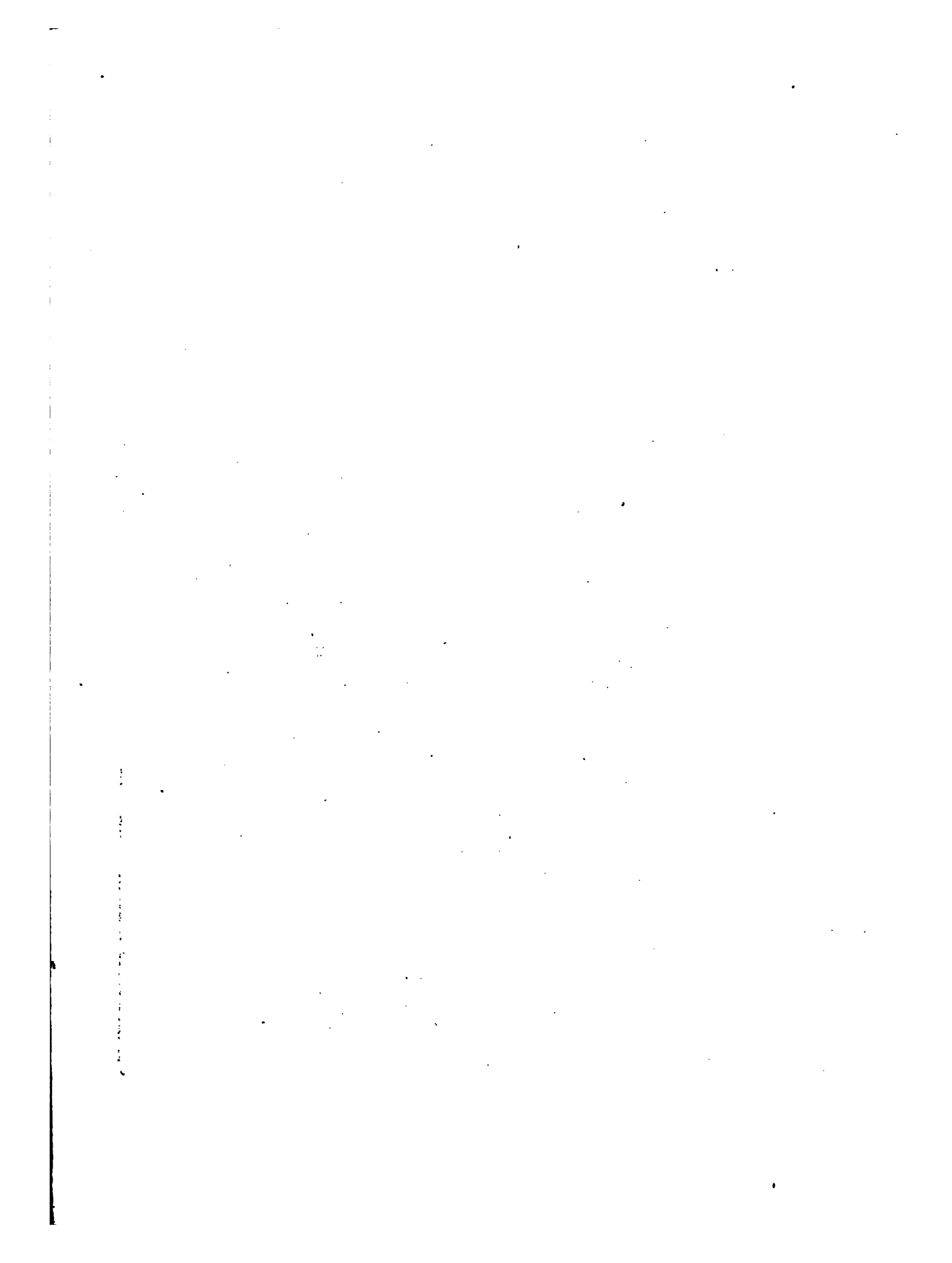
The instrument anciently used in making proclamations was called a “clap,” and is described by Dr Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, as “a flat instrument made of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle.”\* That used by Beetty consisted simply of a large wooden trencher and a spoon, with which, previous to beginning her oration, she continued to make a noise, until a sufficient auditory had assembled. As she thus went the round of the town, repeating the announcement at stated distances, the younger portion of her hearers, with whom she was a great favourite, seldom failed to greet her, at the close of each speech, with loud acclamations. The charge for this important piece of public service was extremely moderate, being only *one penny!* The principal part of the duty, as we have said, consisted in intimating the arrival of fresh fish, and proclaiming articles lost or stolen; but Beetty was employed regularly every evening in announcing another commodity of equal consideration, and no doubt many a one felt his chops water as she was heard to bawl out—“Tripe, piping hot, ready for supper the nicht, at eight o’clock, at Jeanie M’Millan’s, head of the North Wynd—gang hame, bairns, an’ tell your fo’k about it.”

Beetty was never married. Her house, until a few years before her death, was in the West Wynd, but she ultimately removed to the Tolbooth Close, where she died in 1773. Her remains were interred at the east side of the Old Churchyard.

She was succeeded in office by Peggy Hawswell, in whose time the “clap” was disused, and a hand-bell introduced instead. She lived long to enjoy the honours and emoluments of the situation.

At her death the *bell* passed into the hands of Jeanie Garvald, more popularly known by the name of *Garvald Gundy*, from a delicious sweatmeat she manufactured, to “gust the gabs” of the young villagers, by whom it was held in

\* One of these relics of former times is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.





THE SOCIAL PINCH

J. W. KAY

high estimation. She continued in office for several years, and was in turn succeeded by a little woman, commonly distinguished by the somewhat appropriate appellation of *Bell Greasy*. She died a number of years ago—the last of the race of Dalkeith *clap* and *hand-bell* ringers. The drum, having been deemed by the Magistrates of that rising town as infinitely more dignified, was then adopted, and still continues in use. The change, however, is much regretted by the inhabitants, as the charge for calling was formerly only a *penny*, whereas the drum costs at least *eighteenpence* for performing the same labour.

## No. CXXII.

## TWO CHAIRMEN;

OR,

## “THE SOCIAL PINCH.”

IN this Etching is represented the east corner of the Parliament Square, with a partial view of the Parliament House, as it existed prior to the late extensive alterations. The two Chairmen, both of whom died about thirty years ago, are well remembered by the old frequenters of the Square. DONALD KENNEDY—seated on the pole of the sedan, and presenting his “mull”—was a native of Perthshire. He was married, but had no children—owing to which circumstance, we presume, Donald and his helpmate were not always on the most amicable terms, and their quarrels at length terminated in a separation. His wife, who survived to old age, was lately an inmate of the Charity Workhouse. DONALD BLACK, the other figure, came from Ross-shire, and was a bachelor.

The Chairmen of Edinburgh, chiefly Highlanders, were at one time a numerous and well-employed body, and some of them were known to amass large sums of money.\* The introduction of hackney-coaches, however—together with a considerable change in the habits of fashionable life—have almost subverted

\* Donald M'Glashan, chair-master, who died within these few years, left very considerable property, chiefly in houses, situated in Milne's Square. He had at one time about twelve men employed in carrying sedan-chairs, parcels, and letters, and in attending strangers in their perambulations through the city. Latterly, it is said, he found a source of no inconsiderable gain in lending small sums of money to young men of rank by whom he was employed, and whose remittances happened to run short. No charge for interest was made, but favours of this kind were always liberally repaid. He was interred in the Greyfriar's Churchyard, where his place of burial is enclosed, and distinguished by a stone bearing the following inscription:—“Erected by Donald M'Glashan, (1825,) Chair-master in Edinburgh, as a place of interment for the use of his heirs in succession.”



the once courtly sedan. Formerly they were in great demand about the Parliament Square, most members of the College of Justice having their stated Chairmen in attendance. Lord Monboddo, though he invariably went home on foot, used to employ a sedan, if it rained, to carry his wig!

The Society of Edinburgh Chairmen was instituted in 1740.

### No. CXXIII.

#### JAMES M'KEAN,

AT THE BAR OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

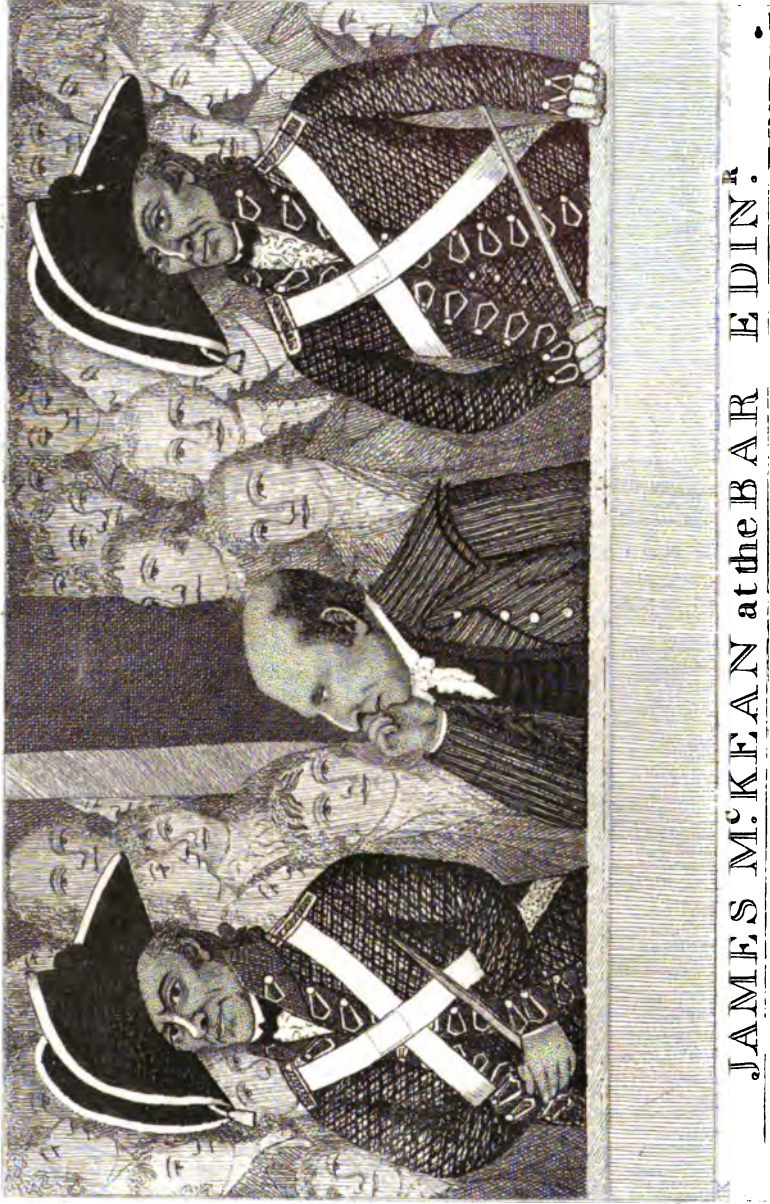
THIS is understood to be a striking likeness of the prisoner, as he appeared at his trial—placed between two of the Old Town Guard—for the murder of Buchanan the Lanark carrier.

The name of M'KEAN is well remembered by the inhabitants of the west of Scotland; and the circumstances of his crime are yet fresh in the memory of many old people of the district. He was a shoemaker in Glasgow; and, though poor, had maintained a reputable character up to the period of the murder. M'Kean was intimate with his victim, James Buchanan, the Lanark and Glasgow carrier, and was aware that he was in the habit of carrying money betwixt these places. On the 7th October 1796, the day on which the deed was committed, it appears he had obtained information that Buchanan had received a sum in charge; and immediately contemplated making himself master of it. With this view he invited him to his house in the evening to drink tea. The unsuspecting carrier accordingly called about six o'clock, and was ushered into a room perfectly dark, there being neither fire nor candle. Here M'Kean accomplished his villanous design in the most deliberate and revolting manner. He then thrust the body of Buchanan into a closet; and on coming out of the room asked his daughter for a towel, which she gave him; but, remarking that it would not do, he took up a piece of green cloth which covered the carpet, and again retired into the room. With this he attempted to dry up the immense quantity of blood on the floor; but his wife, being attracted by the noise of chairs driven about, ran to the door, which was opened by M'Kean. On discovering the blood, she shrieked "Murder;" when her guilty husband, taking up his hat, instantly disappeared. The neighbours having caught the alarm, and hurried to the spot, found the body in the closet, and also the instrument of death\* lying upon a shelf in the room.

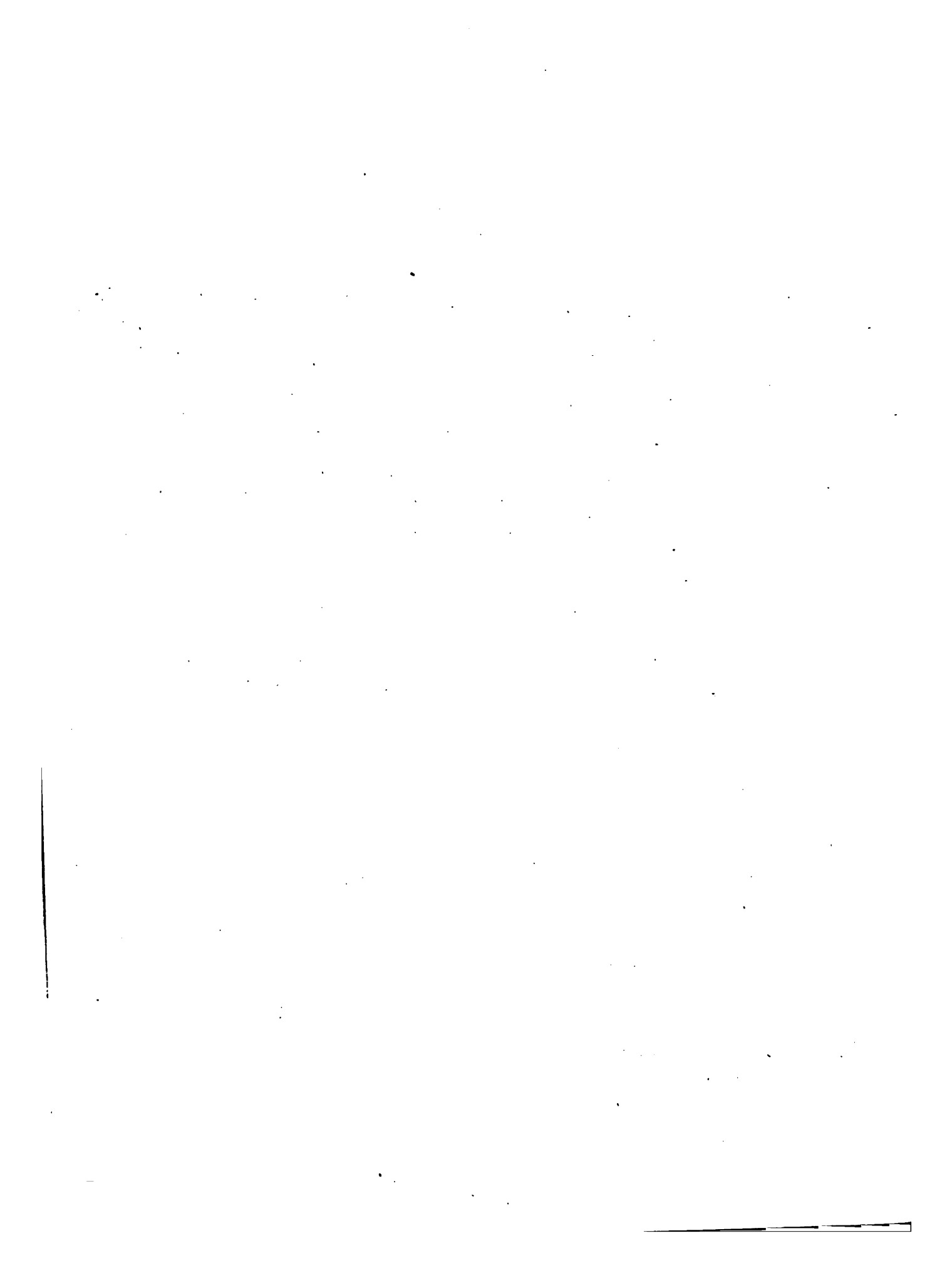
M'Kean fled from Glasgow, proceeding by the Kilmarnock road; and on the

\* This was a razor, tied with a rosined thread, so as to prevent it from yielding.





JAMES MCKEAN at the BAR EDIN.



same night stopped at Mearns, about nine miles distant, where the people with whom he lodged remarked his agitated manner, and observed some spots of blood on his clothes. He left Mearns about four o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to Irvine, where he intended to take shipping for Ireland.

In the meantime, the Magistrates of Glasgow were extremely active in despatching officers of justice in all directions in search of the murderer. He was traced to Irvine, where the officers learned that he had sailed a day or two previous for Dublin, but that the vessel would probably put into Lamlash Bay, in Arran. They could get no boat to sail, however, on account of the tempestuous weather, until Mr Cunningham of Seabank, a respectable and active Justice of the Peace, impressed one for the purpose. Arriving in Lamlash Bay, the party found the vessel M'Kean had sailed in; and, proceeding on shore, they discovered the object of their pursuit sitting among the other passengers, at the fire of a public house, in Lamlash. On seeing the officers, he immediately surrendered himself, saying—"I know your errand."

The cold-blooded cruelty of the deed had created a strong excitement in Glasgow; and when the officers, Graham and Munro, arrived with their charge, the populace could not be restrained from expressing their satisfaction by loud cheering. On his examination before the Magistrates, M'Kean confessed the murder, but endeavoured to palliate his guilt. He addressed the Magistrates with astonishing composure, but with great deference and respect. Buchanan's pocket-book, containing bank notes to the amount of £118, his watch, and several papers, were found upon him by the officers of justice, who, for the activity they had displayed, besides a reward of twenty guineas previously offered, received the thanks of the magistracy.

M'Kean's trial came on at Edinburgh, on the 12th December 1796. When brought to the bar he gave in a written confession, and pleaded guilty. He had neither counsel nor agent. When offered professional assistance by the Court, previous to proceeding in the trial, he said—"No; I will have no counsel but the Almighty. I am guilty of the crime laid to my charge in all its circumstances. If the Court, as a matter of form, appoint an advocate for me, I will have none of his assistance. I am determined to plead guilty, and submit to my fate." For the satisfaction of the Court, and the country in general, several witnesses were called in, who fully proved both the robbery and the murder. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of—*guilty*; and the prisoner was sentenced to be executed at Glasgow, on the 24th of January following.

During the trial, the prisoner behaved with the utmost calmness and composure. He is described as having been a decent-looking man, about forty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dressed in a brown coat, black silk waistcoat and breeches, and wore a striped green great-coat. He was very pale, and had nothing of a vicious expression in his face. On the day of his execution a vast concourse of people were assembled from all parts of the country, particularly from Lanark. The culprit met his fate with great resignation.

## No. CXXIV.

## SIR WILLIAM MACLEOD-BANNATYNE,

(LORD BANNATYNE.)

SIR WILLIAM BANNATYNE, the son of Roderick Macleod, W.S., was born on the 26th of January 1743, O. S.; and admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1765. His father's professional avocations procured him the important advantage of obtaining considerable practice upon his first entry to the bar. Through his mother, he succeeded to the valuable property of Kames, in the island of Bute, assuming at the same time the name of Bannatyne; but, being of a gay and easy disposition, he had not been many years in possession, when he found himself under the necessity of parting with his estate, which was purchased by James Hamilton, W.S.\*

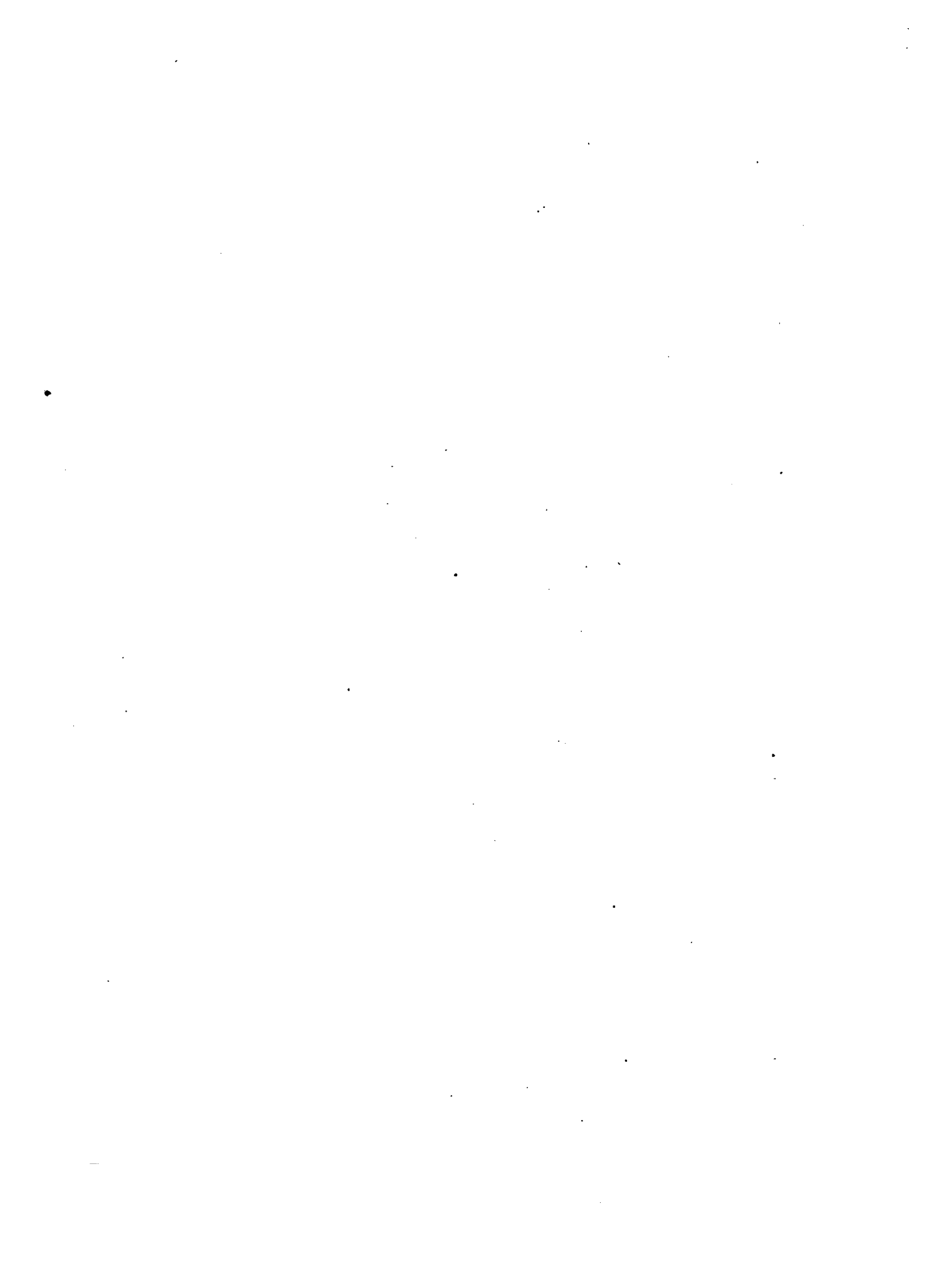
On the death of Lord Swinton, in 1799, Sir William was promoted to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Bannatyne. His conduct as a judge was upright and impartial; and most assuredly the "old compend" of Scots law, as it used to be termed, of "Show me the man, and I'll show you the law," found no favour in his eyes. On his retirement in 1823, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him.†

Sir William, in early life, was one of the society of gentlemen in Edinburgh who projected and published the once celebrated periodical works, entitled the "Mirror" and "Lounger." He was an intimate friend of Henry M'Kenzie, Lords Craig and Cullen, and other distinguished literary characters of that period. He was greatly attached to literature; and those hours he could spare from his laborious duties as a judge were devoted to studies more congenial to his disposition. It is singular that, although as a speaker he was perspicuous and distinct, his judicial remarks, when put in writing by himself, were exceedingly involved and confused. Parenthesis within parenthesis was perpetual, and his sentences never seemed to have any termination. With all this, however, be it remarked, his decisions were sound, and his legal opinions had always due weight with his brethren.

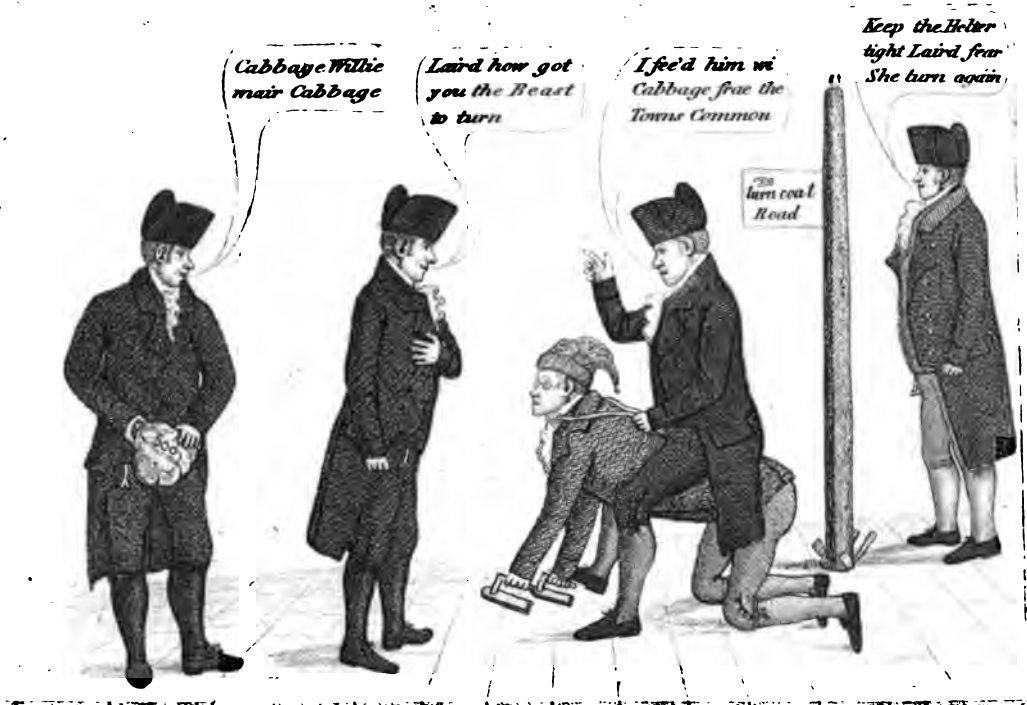
\* Sir William's father was understood to be pretty wealthy, but most of his substance, we believe, was inherited by his son, Mr Macleod of Muiravonside.

† In the new edition of Sir Walter Scott's Prose Works, vol. iv. p. 4, he is erroneously represented as having been created a baronet. In the note in which this is mentioned a still more serious mistake has been committed, in terming Mr George Hume "Lord Wedderburn." Mr Hume was proprietor of the estate of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, the ancient seat of that once powerful border family, but was never raised to the bench, having been contented with the less dignified, but more comfortable situation of one of the Principal Clerks of Session.









*Cabbage Willie  
mair Cabbage*

*Laird how got  
you the Beast  
to turn*

*I fee'd him wi  
Cabbage frae the  
Towns Common*

*Keep the Heiter  
tight Laird fear  
She turn again*

*The turn coal  
Road*

**THE LAIRD OF DEN-HOLME BREAKING HIS BEAST**



The Highland Society was originated by him and some other patriotic gentlemen; and, till the day of his death, he used every exertion to promote the laudable objects it had in view. He was an original member of the Bannatyne Club, which, at its institution, was limited to thirty-one; though now, in consequence of its success, it extends to one hundred associates. At the sale of his valuable library—which was especially rich in historical, genealogical, and antiquarian works—a set of the Bannatyne Publications was purchased for Sir John Hay, Bart. of Smithfield and Hayston, (25th April 1834) for one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, sterling. It wanted, however, one or two of the “Garlands.”

Those who remember the *ci-devant* judge—and there are many—will concur in our statement, that he retained to the last hour of his earthly existence the bearing and manners of the old Scottish gentleman—a race, we regret to say, almost extinct. To a cultivated mind was united that simplicity and ease of address which rendered his society peculiarly attractive. He was learned without pedantry, dignified without pride, beneficent without ostentation, and joyous without frivolity. In his youth he must have been handsome, as even the infirmities of age were unable entirely to efface the remains of manly beauty.

Sir William resided, during his latter years, in Whitefoord House, Canon-gate, where he died on the 30th of October 1833, in the ninety-first year of his age. When an advocate, he lived for many years in Craig's Close, fourth story, first stair, left hand. The house was his own property; and it continued in his possession until his death. It is now occupied by the printing establishment of Messrs Thomas Allan & Co., proprietors of the *Caledonian Mercury*.

No. CXXV.

### TRAINING A COUNCILLOR.

IN 1817, a Reform in the Burghs was keenly agitated throughout the country, and nowhere more warmly than in Edinburgh. At the annual return of Councillors in October of that year, much excitement prevailed, and an attempt was made to disfranchise the city. For this purpose, meetings were held by the various Corporations—committees were formed—and money voted to carry on the process. The subject was accordingly brought before the Court of Session; and, after some litigation, a decision was recorded against the Council. The latter, however, resolved to appeal; and, from certain favourable circumstances not duly weighed by the Court, confident hopes were entertained of a reversal. Under these circumstances, a compromise was entered into, by which,

on the Council agreeing to pay eleven hundred pounds of law expenses, all further proceedings terminated.

Having obtained some reputation as a zealous friend to *popular measures*, the Deacon of the Tailors was chosen one of the Committee for managing the contest with the city; and, at next election, (5th October 1818,) was triumphantly returned a member of the Council. The *Scotsman*, then a young journal, delighted with the spirit displayed by the trades, gave vent to its joy in the following strain:—

“ We confess we have done wrong in omitting to express our approbation of the spirited and prudent conduct of the Incorporation of Tailors, during the late struggle for the independence of the trades. The members of this Incorporation were resolved not to be foiled by the minions of the Council; they calmly formed their plan, and resolutely carried it into execution, by sending to the Council a list of six staunch friends to a moderate and practical reform. Our wise councillors and liberal magistrates, as usual, struck off the names of those most hostile to self-election;\* but in this case they could not succeed, for all the six were right truly and well-beloved by the Corporation, and they could not prevent the return of an *independent representative* in the person of DEACON ROSS.”

The popularity of the Deacon was short-lived. At the first meeting of Council following the election, Deacon Paterson†—a zealous practical reformer—brought forward a motion, the nature of which he fully explained in his remarks:—“ It appeared to him that the leading duty of the Council, either as individuals, or as a body, was to manage well the city funds; but he was, at the same time, at a loss to understand how any man, or set of men, could manage properly a fund of which they were ignorant—ignorant of its nature—ignorant of its extent—and ignorant of a thousand circumstances with which it might be connected or involved. He therefore begged leave to move—that the proper person, or persons, be directed to lay before the Council a state of the debt due by the city, stating to whom such debts are due; the periods at which they were contracted, and whether they are for moneys lent, or for services done to the city.” This motion, seconded by Deacon Gillespie,‡ was opposed by the Lord Provost, (Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq.,) who asserted that the funds of the city were in a flourishing condition; and that there was no necessity for the state demanded, as the books were daily open for inspection in the Chamberlain’s Office.§ On this understanding, Deacon Paterson consented for the time to withdraw his motion.

On Wednesday, the 4th of November, however, he again pressed the subject on the attention of the Council. He said that, in going to the Chamberlain’s office, he well knew he had been sent a “ wild goose chase,” the voluminous

\* According to the old system of electing trades councillors, each Incorporation sent a list containing the names of six individuals. The Magistrates and Councillors had the privilege of what was called “ shortening the leet,” by cutting off three of the most objectionable candidates; and from the remainder the Corporation chose their representative.

† Mr James Paterson, watchmaker, High Street. He was then Deacon of the Hammermen.

‡ Mr Alexander Gillespie, Deacon of the Incorporation of Surgeons.

§ It is due to Provost Mackenzie to state, that he was the first who proposed to publish, for the use of the public in general, a full statement of the city’s affairs.

nature of the accounts rendering it impossible for any one, whose time was limited, to obtain the satisfaction desired. He therefore resumed his former motion, that a clear and succinct statement of the city's affairs should be produced. On this occasion he was seconded by Deacon Lawrie,\* but opposed as formerly by the Lord Provost, on the ground of inexpediency, as "he had pledged himself elsewhere, [at a meeting of the Merchant Company,] that, if he was in office at the usual season of making out the city's accounts, he would give a full and explicit statement; and [in conclusion] offered every facility to any person wishing information on the subject."

This, however, would not satisfy the uncompromising Deacon of the Hammermen, who, though certain of defeat, resolved to press his motion to a division; but what was his astonishment to find an opponent in the "*representative of the tailors!*"

"Deacon Ross," says the report of the Council proceedings given in the *Scotsman*, "after what the Provost had promised to do, and after what he had said in another place, [Merchant Company meeting] *thought the motion unnecessary*; and seeing no necessity for it at present, would *vote against it*."

"The vote was then put: twenty-three voted against the motion, and three for it; the *supposed independent Deacon of the Tailors voting with the majority!*"

At that period reporters were not admitted to the Council sittings; but the *Scotsman* generally found means to give publicity to the proceedings. The Deacon, conceiving himself to have been misrepresented, sent the following letter to the Editor, which appeared in next publication:—

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTSMAN.

"SIR,—In the report given in your paper of Saturday last, of the proceedings of the Town Council of Edinburgh on the Wednesday preceding, on the motion of Deacon Paterson, you have not been correctly informed of what I said upon that occasion; and as it is unpleasant to be misrepresented, I have annexed a copy of what I thought it my duty to state in Council upon that occasion, which, along with this letter, I request you may insert in Saturday's *Scotsman*. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

" W. M. ROSS.

" *Edin. 12th Nov. 1818.*"

"MY LORD,—It certainly would be very satisfactory to have before us a state of the city's affairs, and to know how they stand; but from what your lordship has just now said, and from the pledge which you gave in another meeting, namely, the Merchant Company, I have no objection to wait for this state till the usual time. Were it really the case that the city's affairs were in a bad state, and the demands upon it not regularly paid, I should think the sooner the motion was gone into the better; but I suppose this is not the case, as I understand every claim hitherto made against the city has been immediately settled. I shall therefore at present vote against the motion."

This vote of Deacon Ross gave great offence to the party to which he was supposed to be attached, and subjected him to the charge of deserting the popular cause. Hence the caricature of "The Laird of Denholme Breaking his Beast."

\* Mr Alexander Lawrie, Deacon of the Bonnetmakers.

MR JAMES DENHOLME, for he was not entitled to the appellation of *Laird*, as applied in its literal sense, was a native of Edinburgh. His father, a member of the Incorporation of Hatters and Waukers, seems to have been rather unsuccessful in trade, for the *Laird* was educated in Heriot's Hospital, and afterwards bound apprentice to Mr Hamden Pridie, hat-maker. The latter appears to have been a youth of careful habits, and was at length enabled to commence hat-making, in a shop on the North Bridge, on his own account. In 1793, he was first elected Deacon of the Incorporation; and from that period, with few interruptions, continued to hold a place in the Council till 1820.

He was repeatedly Convener of the Trades; and, possessed of much sagacity, was exceedingly useful in civic matters. In 1814, he was appointed Treasurer of Heriot's Hospital, with a salary of £500 per annum. This office he held till his death, which occurred on the 2d of September 1822, when, in honour of his having originally been one of the boys of the Institution, as well as in respect for his good conduct while Treasurer, a handsome marble monument was erected in the chapel to his memory by the managers.

Mr Denholme married Miss Stewart, daughter of Mr David Stewart, glover, but left no children. She survived him only a few years.

The figure represented as putting a query to the *Laird*, is intended for KINCAID MACKENZIE, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh at the time. He was a partner in the firm of William Hall & Co., wine merchants, Lawnmarket. His father held a situation in the printing establishment of Provost Alexander Kincaid, his Majesty's Printer for Scotland. Young Mackenzie, who was named after this gentleman, was usually styled "the Provost"—a title which neither he nor those who applied it had the most distant idea of his ever realizing. When a mere boy, he was taken into the counting-house of Mr Hall; and, by his steady conduct and application, so recommended himself that he was at length admitted to a share in the business. He subsequently married the youngest surviving daughter of Mr Hall.

Mr Mackenzie entered the Town Council in 1808; the following year he was made a Bailie; afterwards Dean of Guild; and, in 1817, elected Lord Provost. On the death of Mr Denholme, he was appointed Treasurer to Heriot's Hospital, with a salary, at first of £500, afterwards augmented to £600.

Mr Mackenzie was considered a thorough man of business; and, in cases of dispute among commercial men, he was frequently chosen an arbitrator. Though defective in education, at least in so far as a classical acquaintance with literature was concerned, he was nevertheless a man of much mercantile information. He at one period communicated some propositions on finance and taxation to the then minister, (Pitt,) which met the approval of the Premier, and some correspondence on the subject took place betwixt them—a circumstance highly creditable to the intelligence of Mackenzie, and of which he was no doubt justly proud. He died on the 2d day of June 1830. His demise was very sudden.

He had just sat down to dinner, when, feeling himself unwell, he rose hurriedly, and had only time to get the length of another room, where he expired.\*

The figure to the left, displaying a sum of money in a bag, and exclaiming "Cabbage, Willie—mair cabbage," is intended for the then City Chamberlain, MR THOMAS HENDERSON. He was formerly a Russia merchant—that is, a dealer in coarse linens and harns—and had his shop on the south side of the High Street. He first appeared in the Council in 1796; and, after having filled the various civic offices of Bailie, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, was appointed City Chamberlain, on the death of Dr Thomas Hay, in 1810. Thereafter, in accordance with a resolution of the Council, he gave up his business as a Russia merchant, devoting his whole attention to the duties of his office. His salary as Chamberlain was then augmented from £600 to £800.

Mr Henderson died on the 22d December 1822, in the sixty-second year of his age, much regretted by all who knew him.

The figure behind the sign-post, tendering advice to the Laird to "Keep the halter tight fear she turn," will easily be recognized by our Edinburgh readers as the well-known city officer, ARCHIE CAMPBELL, of whom a portrait and memoir has yet to be given.

## No. CXXVI.

### JOHN STEELE.

THE sturdy beggar, of whom this is a likeness at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years, resided, as intimated on the Print, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. He was a man of uncommon strength, and was usually designated Steele Dhu, or Black Steele. He lived in a manner at free quarters—helping himself without scruple to whatever he required—few of his neighbours daring to come into angry collision with him. He was originally, we believe, a sort of blacksmith or tinker, and used to frequent fairs and markets, vending fire-irons, and other articles of his own manufacture.

His children, like himself, were remarkable for their strength. He had two daughters, each of whom, it is said, could carry a load of turf from the hill sufficient for the back of a horse.

\* It may be mentioned that, while holding the office of Chief Magistrate, Mr Mackenzie had the honour of entertaining at dinner, at his house in Gayfield Square, first the Russian Prince, Michael, and, on a subsequent occasion, Prince Leopold; both of these distinguished personages having visited this country during the years 1818-19.

Mr Mackenzie had a sister married to the present Mr Ballingall, who, it is believed, has been factor on the Balbirnie estate upwards of seventy years.

## No. CXXVII.

## MR JOHN AUSTIN,

AUTHOR OF A "SYSTEM OF STENOGRAPHIC MUSIC."

MR AUSTIN was born at Craighton,\* where his father was gardener to John Baird, Esq.; but what were his means of education, or in what capacity he at first entered upon active life, we have not ascertained. At an early period he became a citizen of Glasgow, and was long known, in an extended circle of acquaintances, for his musical skill, and an inventive, speculative genius. Possessed of a jovial disposition, his company was greatly prized, and he was ever ready to take part in a catch or glee.

It was not till comparatively late in life that Mr Austin produced his "System of Stenographic Music"—a work of considerable ability, though his ideas of improvement were probably more theoretical than sound or practicable. The principal object of the author was to simplify the prevailing method of notation. In place of five lines, his system consisted of only one, written upon by certain characters, (six in number,) which, "reversed and inverted," were held capable of expressing every variety in music. Besides the *Introductory Essay*, and an *Analysis of Tone*, the work contained a great many songs, written in the shorthand character. In the *Scots Magazine* for 1803, it is stated that "Mr Austin's exertions have been great, and every lover of the art will now have an opportunity of gratifying himself, with far less labour than is necessary upon the old system. The Stenographic Music has obtained the approbation of those connoisseurs to whom it has been submitted; it has already begun to be taught in some of the first boarding-schools in Edinburgh, and, by permission of the Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Managers of Heriot's and Watson's Hospitals, it has been adopted in these seminaries."

Notwithstanding the flattering prospect thus held forth, Mr Austin's system does not appear to have experienced much encouragement; and at this day, we believe, the author and his work are equally unknown in the musical world.

In 1806, we find Mr Austin eagerly engaged in a very different, but certainly not less important speculation. This was the invention of a powerloom for weaving cotton, of which he presented a model to the Society of Arts, accompanied by the following memorial:—

\* Craighton is situated a few miles west of Glasgow, and is now possessed by Henry Dunlop, Esq. Lord Provost of that city.







“ After much trouble, expense, and reiterated experiments, I have happily succeeded in completing a new weaving-loom, of which a working-model, with cloth in it, is presented to the Society for their inspection. It has, upon trial, succeeded beyond expectation—answers in every respect the purpose for which it is intended, and has met with the approbation of manufacturers of the first respectability in the country.

“ After many different attempts, I think I have brought my weaving-loom, which may be driven with water or steam, to such a state of perfection, as to prove its utility the more it is known and employed.

“ My first attempt was made in the year 1789.\* I at that time entered a caveat for a patent, but relinquished the idea of obtaining one, and have since made many improvements upon my original plan. In 1796, a report in its favour was made by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Glasgow; and in the year 1798, a loom was actually set at work, in Mr J. Monteith’s spinning-works at Pollockshaws, four miles from Glasgow, which answered the purpose so well, that a building was erected by Mr Monteith for containing thirty looms, and afterwards another to hold about two hundred.

“ The model now submitted is an improvement upon those constructed for Mr Monteith.”

The power-loom thus appears to have occupied his attention for a number of years; and as an instance of the enthusiasm with which he prosecuted his labours, he was on one occasion heard to say that “ he had often wished some person would put him in jail, that he might have time to follow out his ideas undisturbed.” Mr Austin was awarded a silver medal by the Society of Arts, for his “ various improvements in machinery;” but his invention, after all, is understood to have been chiefly valuable as the means of stimulating others to produce looms of greater utility.

As indicated by his portrait, Mr Austin was a heavy, corpulent man,† but very energetic, and could perform some extraordinary gymnastic feats. On one occasion, when locked up in a jury case, by way of amusement, he seated himself on the ground, and holding up his feet with his hands, astonished his fellow-jurors by hobbling in this position round the room. He was a jolly, cheerful companion; and, notwithstanding the failure of his scientific speculations, continued to maintain a philosophical cheerfulness of temper. He occupied a delightful cottage at the head of the Public Green, which was then a fashionable situation for villas. Judging from the appearance of the house, and the profusion of shrubbery and flowers with which the enclosure was adorned, any one would have pronounced Mr Austin a man of taste and cultivated mind, independently of the reputation he had acquired by his mechanical and musical pursuits.

\* Mr Austin, we believe, began business as a manufacturer in Glasgow much about the same time with Mr James Monteith, Mr Robert Thomson, and the Messrs M’Ilquham, all of whom either realized immense fortunes, or put their families in the way of doing so. Mr Austin was not so fortunate, though a man of intelligence, taste, and skill. While his plodding contemporaries were steadily pursuing their immediate interests, he was seldom without some abstracting conceit, which for the time exclusively engaged his attention.

† In a print engraved by Sherwin, after a design by Rowlandson, called “ Smithfield Sharpers,” an excellent likeness of Mr Austin is to be found in the jolly landlord, who is in the act of bringing in a bowl of punch. Boniface wears a cocked hat, and so did Mr Austin at the time referred to. The resemblance was once pointed out to him in a jocular way by a friend. With characteristic good-humour, Mr Austin replied by exclaiming, “ O, you buffer!” meaning, no doubt, that it was unfair to place him in such company. The print, though rare, is still occasionally to be met with.

Mr Austin died several years ago.\* He was married, and left a son and a daughter, both of whom were distinguished for symmetry and handsomeness of figure. The latter, in particular, was considered one of the finest-looking women in Glasgow. She was respectably married, and went out to the West Indies with her husband; from whence, after a residence of many years, they have lately returned—she still retaining all her charms in spite of the tropical climate. The son was unfortunate, and is now dead.

No. CXXVIII.

ROBERT KAY, ESQ.,

ARCHITECT.

ROBERT KAY, a distant relative of the Caricaturist, was born in the parish of Cairnton, near Pennycuik, in 1740. He was originally a wright, or carpenter; but, gradually advancing himself by steady application and industry, on settling in Edinburgh he became a builder and architect, and attained to no small degree of respectability and professional reputation.

Mr Kay was supposed to have acquired considerable wealth by his wife, Mrs Janet Skirving, a widow, and who at one period kept a tavern in the Canongate. This, however, was not the case, both parties being in any thing but affluent circumstances at the period of their union. She latterly succeeded to part of a house in the Canongate, on the death of a nephew, who had some years before settled in Jamaica; but Mr Kay had previously advanced several sums of money on the property, and a portion of the debt remained unpaid. The greater part of the architect's substance is understood to have been realized by his fortunate speculations in buildings erected in South Bridge Street, while the new line of approach was in progress.

Having ultimately obtained what he conceived to be a competency, Mr Kay feued a piece of ground from Mr Cauvin, at Wester Duddingstone, where he built a house and laid out a garden.† To this pleasant spot he latterly retired; and for a good many years enjoyed himself in the calm of seclusion and easy independence. His intercourse with society at Duddingstone was limited; but with Mr Cauvin, the well-known teacher of French, Mr Scott of Northfield, and a few other neighbours, the utmost sociality was maintained; and their meetings were not unfrequently enlivened by occasional visitors from the city, to partake of their hospitality.

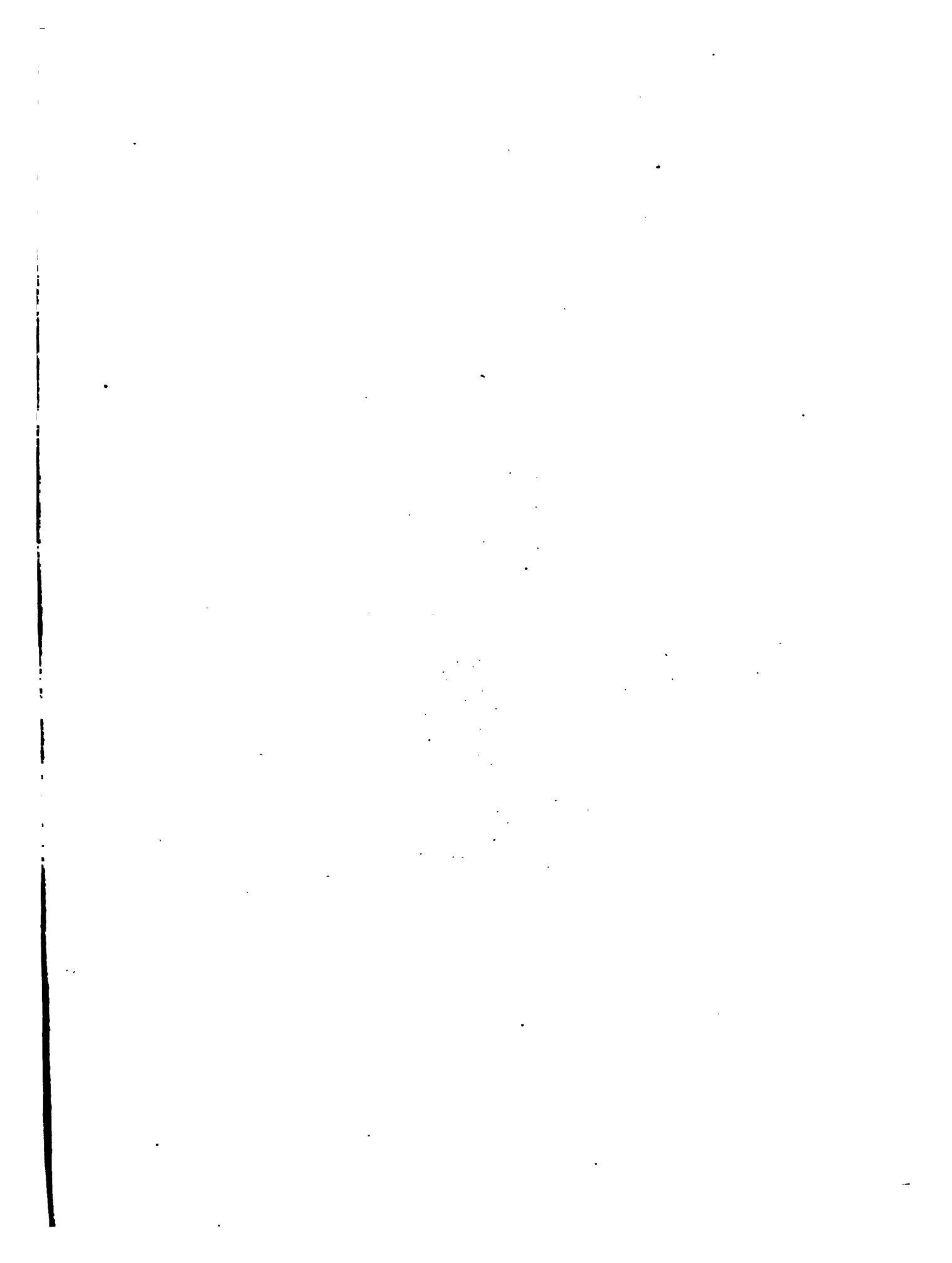
\* Mr Austin had a brother in Glasgow, long of the firm of Austin and M'Aulain, nursery and seedsmen. He was a highly respectable man, and was repeatedly in the magistracy of the city.

† The remainder of his money was principally laid out on the purchase of property in Hunter Square.



ROBERT KAY ESQ ARCHIBUT EDIN







The happiness thus experienced was at length unexpectedly interrupted by the death of Mrs Kay, which occurred suddenly on the 6th of August 1813. A mutual deed of settlement had been drawn out, but not completed; and as there were no children by the marriage, her niece, Mary Musgrove, or Hardie, became the undoubted heir to one-half the "goods in communion;" but, save in the matter of her aunt's body clothes—probably from ignorance of her right—she made no demands on Mr Kay; and, during the five years of his survival, he continued in undisturbed possession. On his death, 13th May 1818, it was found that he had executed a trust-deed, conveying the whole of his property to trustees,\* to be disposed of in the manner therein provided. After payment of certain legacies to individuals, of which £400 to Mrs Hardie was the highest sum,† the residue was destined to various corporations and charitable institutions in Edinburgh.

An action of reduction was now raised at the instance of Mrs Hardie against the trustees; and a decision was ultimately obtained in her favour, whereby her right to the half of the goods in communion (amounting nearly to one thousand pounds)—*over and above* the legacy of £400, as well as her claim of interest from the period of Mrs Kay's death—was fully confirmed. The pursuer, Mrs Hardie, whose husband was a wright, and in rather poor circumstances, thus came into possession of more than £1700.

Notwithstanding this decision, which merely affected the moveable estate, there still remained heritable property of considerable value, which enabled the trustees in part to fulfil the charitable intentions of the truster. Among other institutions, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge was not forgotten; and we observe that the Edinburgh Sessional School, Market Street, as recorded on the building, was erected chiefly from the funds of Mr Kay and two other donors.

## No. CXXIX.

### CAPTAIN BILLAIR AND HIS WIFE,

WHO, THOUGH A TALL WOMAN, ALWAYS WORE HIGH-HEELED SHOES.

RICHARD BILLAIR (or "Dickie," as he was more familiarly termed) was a Captain in the Rutland Fencible Cavalry, commanded by Captain Neville, which were quartered at Edinburgh for some time during the year 1792.

\* The trustees were, Louis Canvin, Esq., residing at Duddingstone; Robert Stewart, Esq., Deputy-Proprietor of Signatures in the Exchequer; Thomas Fergusson, Esq., W.S.; and James Reid, Esq., of the Auditor's Office, Exchequer.

† Kay the artist, we believe, was left £100. He was a frequent, and always a welcome visitor at Duddingstone.

Little Dickie was a gay sort of fellow, and spent a merry life while in Edinburgh. He was a votary of Bacchus, and used, it is said, not unfrequently to pay his devotions to that potent deity in the forenoon. He was, nevertheless, much invited out, and might occasionally be met at private parties, and at balls; from which, however, his tall wife was excluded. She was a lady of good education and of polished manners, and appeared to have philosophy enough to care little for the exclusion. When her husband returned from his pleasures, she had always a smile for "Dickie, my love." Both parties are now dead.

## No. CXXX.

### THE LAST SITTING

OF

### THE OLD COURT OF SESSION.

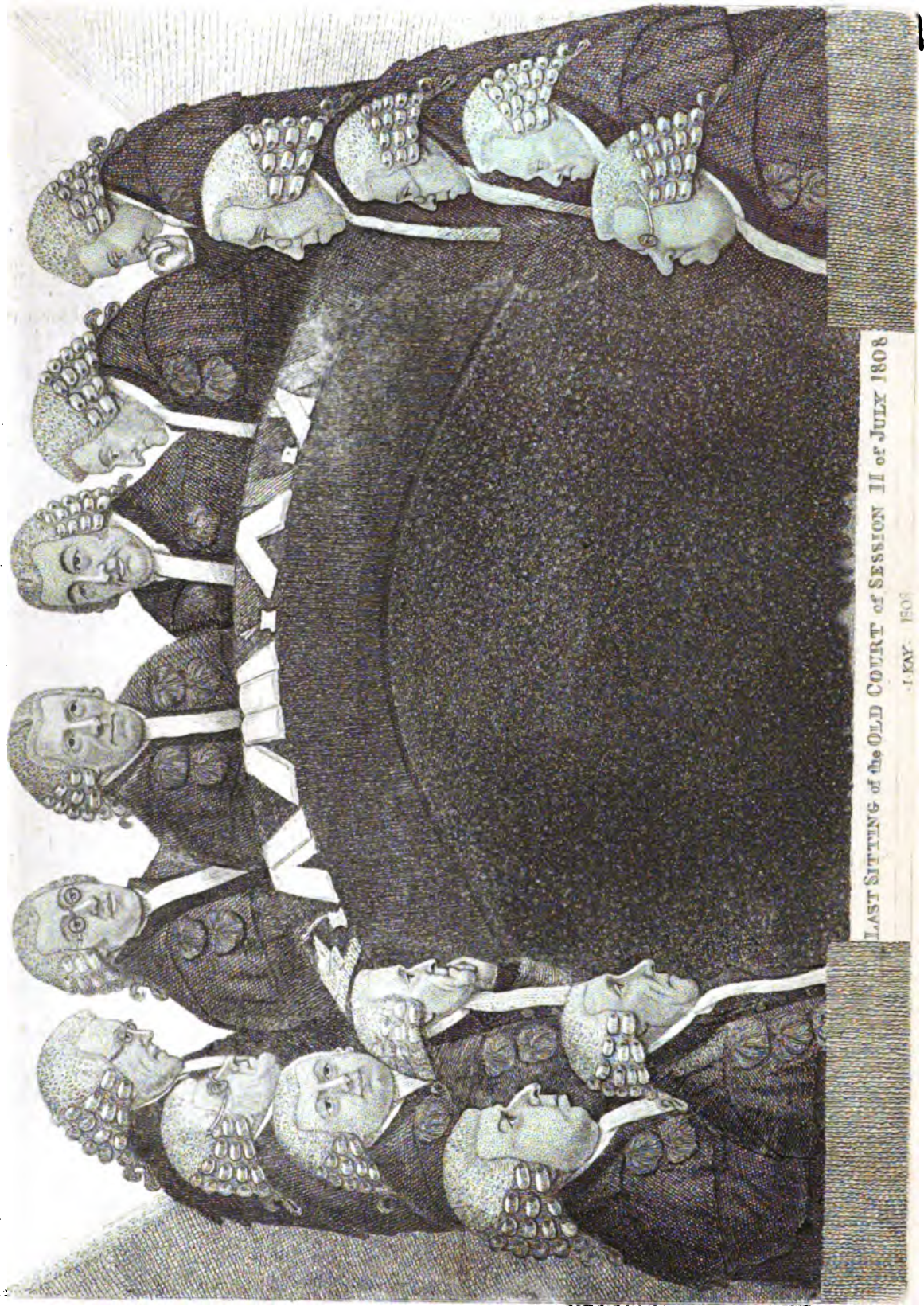
PREVIOUS to the act 48th Geo. III., by which the Court was separated into Two Divisions, the whole "fifteen lords" sat at one bench—the Lord President of course presiding, and the Lord Justice Clerk taking his place beside him. The close of the summer session, on the 11th July 1808, was the "last sitting" under the old system. The *Two Divisions* assembled for the first time on the 12th of November following.\*

With the exception of Lords Woodhouselee and Robertson, the Senators composing the "last sitting" have already been noticed in the course of this Work. The first figure on the left is LORD HERMAND; the next, and continuing round the circle, BALMUTO, BANNATYNE, ARMADALE, CULLEN, POLKEMMET, HOPE (Lord Justice Clerk), SIR ISLAY CAMPBELL (Lord President), DUNSINNAN, CRAIG, GLENLEE, MEADOWBANK, SENIOR, WOODHOUSELEE, ROBERTSON, and NEWTON.

ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER, (LORD WOODHOUSELEE), the third figure from the bottom on the right, was the eldest son of William Tytler,

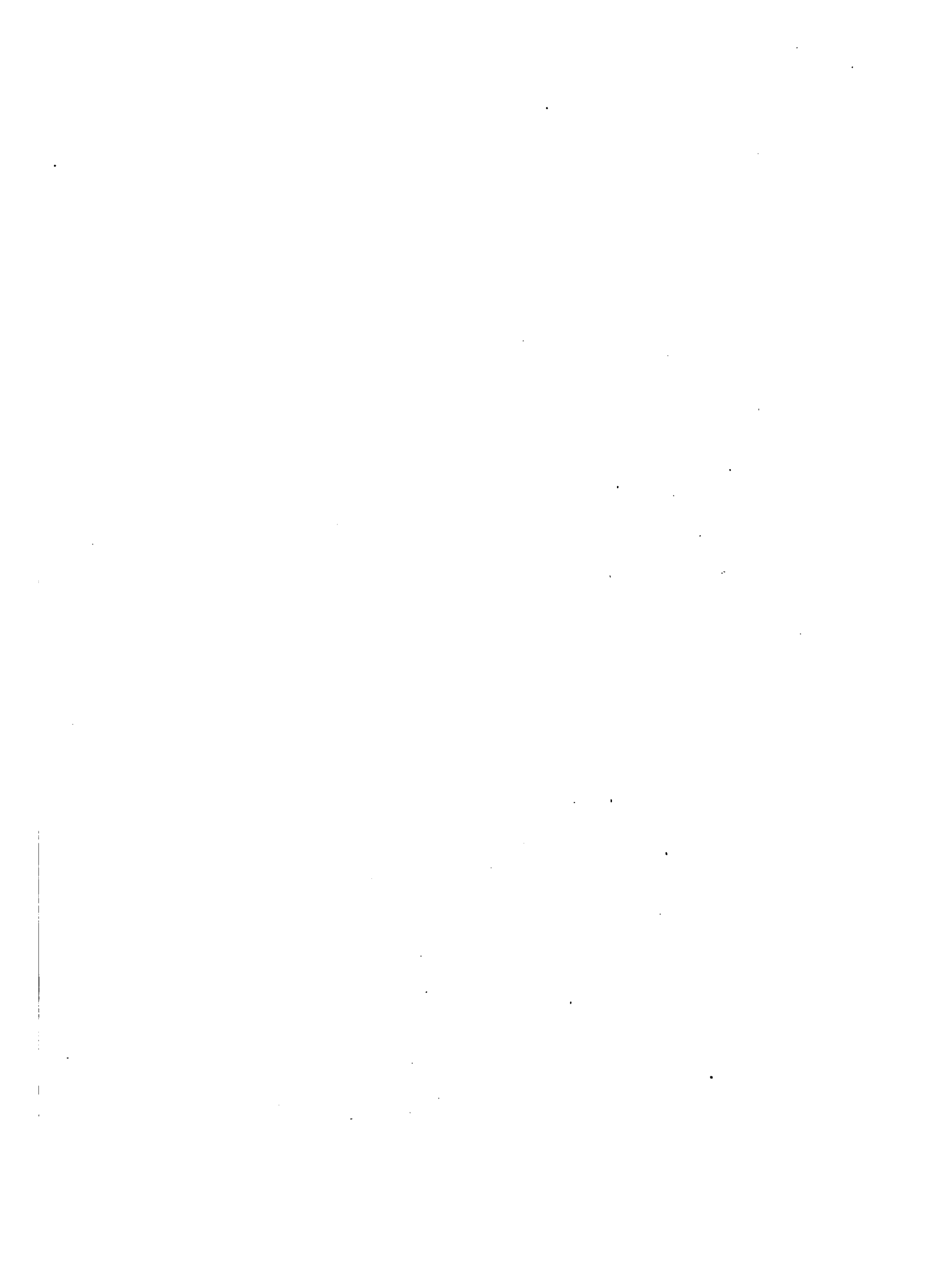
\* Sir Ilay Campbell having retired, the new President, the Right Hon. Robert Blair of Avenhoun, took his seat at the head of the FIRST DIVISION—the Lord Justice Clerk, (the Hon. Charles Hope,) presiding in the SECOND. Throughout the various constitutional changes in the College of Justice, since it was first instituted by James V. in 1532, the original number of Senators (fourteen and a president) continued to be adhered to till 1830, (23d July,) when, by the 11th Geo. IV., and 1st Wil. IV., cap. 69, sect. 20, they were reduced to twelve, exclusive of the President. An attempt on the part of the legislature, in 1785, to effect a similar reduction, was opposed, and the feelings of the country successfully roused on the subject, by Boswell, the biographer of Johnson.





LAST SITTING of the OLD COURT of SESSION II of JULY 1808

J. KAY. 1808



Esq. of Woodhouselee.\* He was born in Edinburgh in 1747, where he attended the High School for five years, and afterwards studied at a seminary in Kensington, taught by Mr Elphinston, a man of reputed learning. Here he made rapid progress in the classics, and distinguished himself in the attainment of various accomplishments; among which drawing and music—tastes he had early imbibed—were not forgotten.

On his return to his native city, about 1765, Mr Tytler entered on his professional studies at the University; and, in 1770, was called to the bar. The following year he went on a tour to France, in company with his cousin, the late James Ker, Esq. of Blackshiels.

Through his father, Mr Tytler had been early introduced to literary society in Edinburgh. The friendship of one so much his senior as Lord Kames, on whose suggestion he undertook a supplementary volume of the Dictionary of Decisions, was in the highest degree flattering. This work, which he executed with great ability, laid the foundation of his future reputation. It was afterwards enlarged, and published as the third and fourth volumes of the Dictionary.

In 1780, he was appointed Joint-Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh; and, on the death of Mr Pringle, in 1786, became sole Professor. His lectures, embracing a much wider range than had previously been deemed necessary for mere professional purposes, proved so generally popular, that he was induced to publish an abridgement of them, first in 1782, and subsequently, in a more extended form, under the title of “Elements of General History.”†

The literary labours in which Mr Tytler now engaged were of a multifarious nature. Although his name does not appear as one of the “*Mirror Club*,” he was intimately acquainted with almost all the members, and contributed both to the *Mirror* and *Lounger* a number of lively and interesting articles. These, it is said, were mostly written at inns, where he happened to be detained occasionally on his journeys. Having become a member of the Royal Society on its institution, he was elected one of the Secretaries; and throughout a series of years continued to interest himself deeply in its management. He was the author of several valuable papers read to the Society, and lent no inconsiderable aid in drawing up the yearly account of its *Transactions*.

An “Essay on the Principles of Translation,” published anonymously by

\* Author of the “Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots,” and of an excellent “Treatise on Scots Music,” and several other works, illustrative of the Antiquities and Literature of Scotland. He was much celebrated for his taste in music and painting. He resided in New Street, (then called Young Street,) Canongate.

† It is rather a curious fact, that in this work the Jewish History is altogether omitted. The Lectures have been since published by his eldest son, and his immediate successor in the Chair, (William Fraser Tytler, Esq. of Balnain, Vice-Lieutenant and Sheriff of Inverness-shire,) under the title of “Universal History, from the Creation of the World to the beginning of the Eighteenth Century.” 1834. 6 vols. 12mo. The work forms part of the series of Murray’s Family Library.

Mr Tytler, attracted an unusual degree of public notice, from a correspondence which ensued between Dr Campbell, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and the author; the former asserting that many of the ideas he had promulgated in his "Translation of the Gospels," published a short time before, were appropriated without acknowledgement in the Essay of the latter. Mr Tytler, however, proved satisfactorily that no such thing as plagiarism could have been the case; and that the extraordinary similarity was alone the result of a unison of sentiment. Of this the Doctor, although at first somewhat sceptical, was so thoroughly satisfied, that a warm friendship between the parties was the agreeable result.

In 1790, Mr Tytler was appointed Judge-Advocate of Scotland, an office which he filled in the most conscientious manner, performing the duties personally, and in several instances displaying a creditable degree of humanity, by procuring a mitigation of punishment, in cases where the sentence of the Courts-Martial appeared unnecessarily severe.

In 1792, he succeeded, by the demise of his father, to the estate of Woodhouselee, where he afterwards continued to reside, and for a few years enjoyed the utmost felicity in improving and ornamenting his much-loved paternal residence. A dangerous illness, with which he was seized in 1795, nearly proved fatal, and confined him for a length of time. His hours of convalescence and leisure, however, were sedulously devoted to literary pursuits, and to this period several productions of his pen are referrible.

On the death of Lord Stonefield, in 1805, Mr Tytler was promoted to the bench; and appointed a Lord of Justiciary in 1811. Shortly after returning from London, the following year, whither he had gone to make arrangements respecting some property bequeathed him by his relative, Sir James Craig, Governor-General of British North America, he was attacked by a return of his former disorder. To have the advantage of prompt medical assistance, he was induced to remove from Woodhouselee to Edinburgh; but, notwithstanding every effort, the malady made daily progress. "Feeling that he had not long to live, although perhaps not aware that the period was to be so brief, he desired his coachman to drive him out on the road in the direction of Woodhouselee, the scene of the greater portion of the happiness which he had enjoyed through life, that he might obtain a last sight of his beloved retreat. On coming within view of the well-known grounds, his eyes beamed with a momentary feeling of delight. He returned home—ascended the stairs which led to his study with unwonted vigour—gained the apartment—sank on the floor, and expired without a groan. Lord Woodhouselee died on the 5th January 1813, in the sixty-sixth year of his age; leaving a name which will not soon be forgotten, and a reputation for taste, talent, and personal worth, which will not often be surpassed."

He left several children. One of his sons, Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., advocate, has attained considerable reputation by a valuable History of Scotland, and other historical and biographical works.



The following is a list of Lord Woodhouselee's writings :—

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| <p>Dictionary of Decisions of the Court of Session, vol. iii. and iv. 1778. Folio.</p> <p>Plan and Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History, Ancient and Modern, illustrated with Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, and a Chronological Table. 1782. Afterwards much enlarged, and published under the title of Elements of General History.</p> <p>Nos. 17, 37, 59, 79, of the <i>Mirror</i>, first published in 1779 and 1780; also Nos. 7, 19, 24, 44, 63, 70, 79, of the <i>Lounger</i>, first published in 1785 and 1786.</p> <p>Account of the Life and Writings of Dr John Gregory, prefixed to an edition of his works, published at Edinburgh in 1787.</p> <p>History of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, making the First Part of the First Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society, printed in 1787.</p> <p>Biographical Account of Lord President Dundas, printed in the Second Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society.</p> <p>Account of some extraordinary Structures on the tops of Hills in the Highlands, with Remarks on the Progress of the Arts among the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland. Printed in the Second</p> | <p>Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society.</p> <p>Essay on the Principles of Translation, 8vo. Published by Cadell, London. Second edition, with additions, 1797. 8vo.</p> <p>Critical Examination of Mr Whitaker's Course of Hannibal over the Alps. Published, 1798.</p> <p>New Edition of Derham's Physico-Theology, with large Notes, and an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. Published, January 1789.</p> <p>Ireland Profiting by Example, or the Question whether Scotland has Gained or Lost by a Union, finally discussed, 1799.</p> <p>Remarks on the Writings and Genius of Allan Ramsay. Prefixed to a new edition of his works, in 2 vols. 8vo, edited by the late George Chalmers, Esq. 1800. 8vo.</p> <p>An Essay on Military Law, and the Practice of Courts-Martial. Edinburgh, 1800. 8vo.</p> <p>Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Henry Home, Lord Kames. 1807. 2 vols. 4to. Republished in 3 vols. 8vo.</p> <p>Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch. Crown 8vo.</p> |
|---|---|

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, (LORD ROBERTSON,) the figure next to Lord Woodhouselee, was the eldest son of Doctor Robertson, the eminent Historian, and Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He was born in December 1754; and became a member of the faculty of advocates in 1775. In 1779, he was chosen Procurator of the Church of Scotland, after a keen contest, in which he was opposed by the Hon. Henry Erskine, whose professional eminence is so well known.

In 1805, after thirty years' successful practice at the bar, Lord Robertson was promoted to the bench, on the death of David Ross, (Lord Ankerville,) where he was distinguished not more for his legal talents than for his sagacity and good sense. His appearance is thus described by the author of *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk* :—

" In his [the Lord Justice Clerk's] Division of the Civil Court, one of his most respected assessors is Lord Robertson, son to the great historian; nor could I see, without a very peculiar interest, the son of such a man occupying and adorning such a situation, in the midst of a people in whose minds his name must be associated with so many feelings of gratitude and admiration.

" The son of such a man as the Historian of Scotland, is well entitled to share in these honourable feelings of hereditary attachment among the people of Scotland; and he does share in them. Even to me, I must confess, it afforded a very genuine delight, to be allowed to contemplate the features of the father, as reflected and preserved in the living features of his son. A more careless observer would not, perhaps, be able to trace any very striking resemblance between the face of Lord Robertson and the common portraits of the historian; but I could easily do so. In those of the prints which represent him at an early period of his life, the physiognomy of Robertson is not seen to its best advantage. There is, indeed, an air of calmness and tastefulness even in them which cannot be overlooked or mistaken; but it is in those later portraits, which give the features after they had been divested of their fullness and smoothness of outline, and filled with the deeper lines of age and comparative extenuation, that one traces, with most ease and satisfaction, the image of genius, and the impress of reflection. And it is to

abominable than those with which *your Lordships and I are familiar*. The petitioner asks redress for the injury, so atrocious and so aggravated; and, as far as my voice goes, he shall not ask it in vain.

“ LORD CRAIG,—I am of the opinion last delivered. It appears to me to be slanderous and calumnious to compare a Diamond Beetle to the filthy and mischievous animal libelled. By an Egyptian Louse, I understand one which has been formed in the head of a native Egyptian—a race of men who, after degenerating for many centuries, have sunk at last into the abyss of depravity, in consequence of having been subjugated for a time, by the French. I do not find that Turgot, or Condorcet, or the rest of the economists, ever reckoned the combing of the head a species of productive labour; and I conclude, therefore, that wherever French principles have been propagated, *Lice* grow to an immoderate size, especially in a warm climate like that of Egypt. I shall only add, that we ought to be sensible of the blessings we enjoy under a free and happy Constitution, where Lice and men live under the restraint of equal laws—the only equality that can exist in a well-regulated state.

“ LORD POLKEMMET,—It should be observed, my Lord, that what is called a Beetle is a reptile well known in this country. I have seen many ane o’ them in Drumshorriu Muir; it is a little black beastic, about the size of my thoom nail. The country people ca’ them Clocks; and, I believe, they ca’ them also Maggy-wi’-the-mony-feet; but this is not a beast like any Louse that ever I saw; so that, in my opinion, though the defender may have made a blunder through ignorance, in comparing them, there does not seem to have been any *animus injuriandi*: therefore I am for refusing the petition, my Lords.

“ LORD BALMUTO,—’Am\* for refusing the petition. There’s more Lice than Beetles in Fife. They ca’ them Beetle-clocks there. What they ca’ a Beetle, is a thing as lang as my arm; thick at the one end and small at the other. I thought, when I read the petition, that the Beetle or Bittle had been the thing that the women have when they are washing towels or napery with—things for dadding them with; and I see the petitioner is a jeweller till his trade; and I thought he had ane o’ thae Beetles, and set it all round with diamonds; and I thought it a foolish and extravagant idea; and I saw no resemblance it could have to a Louse. But I find I was mistaken, my Lord; and I find it only a Beetle-clock the petitioner has; but my opinion’s the same it was before. I say, my Lords, ’Am for refusing the petition, I say—

“ LORD WOODHOUSELEE,—There is a case abridged in the third volume of the Dictionary of Decisions, *Chalmers v. Douglas*, in which it was found, that *veritas convicii excusat*, which may be rendered not literally, but in a free and spirited manner, according to the most approved principles of translation, ‘the truth of calumny affords a relevant defence.’ If, therefore, it be the law of Scotland, (which I am clearly of opinion it is,) that the truth of the calumny affords a relevant defence—and if it be likewise true, that the Diamond Beetle is really an Egyptian Louse—I am inclined to conclude (though certainly the case is attended with difficulty) that the defender ought to be assolized.—*Refuse*.

“ LORD JUSTICE CLERK, (RAE),—I am very well acquainted with the defender in this action, and have respect for him—and esteem him likewise. I know him to be a skilful and expert surgeon, and also a good man; and I would go a great length to serve him, if I had it in my power to do so. But I think on this occasion he has spoken rashly, and I fear foolishly and improperly. I hope he had no bad intention—I am sure he had not. But the petitioner, (for whom I have likewise a great respect, because I knew his father, who was a very respectable baker in Edinburgh, and supplied my family with bread, and very good bread it was, and for which his accounts were regularly discharged,) it seems has a Clock or a Beetle, I think it is called a Diamond Beetle, which he is very fond of, and has a fancy for, and the defender has compared it to a Louse, or a Bug, or a Flea, or something of that kind, with a view to render it despicable or ridiculous, and the petitioner so likewise, as the proprietor or owner thereof. It is said that this is a Louse *in fact*, and that the *veritas convicii excusat*; and mention is made of a decision in the case of *Chalmers v. Douglas*. I have always had a great veneration for the decisions of your Lordships; and I am sure will always continue to have while I sit here; but that case was determined by a very small majority, and I have heard your Lordships mention it on various occasions, and you have always desiderated the propriety of it, and I think have departed from it in some instances. I remember the circumstances of the case well:—Helen Chalmers lived in Musselburgh, and the defender, Mrs Baillie, lived in Fisherrow; and at that time there was much intercourse between the genteel inhabitants of Fisherrow, and Musselburgh, and Inveresk, and likewise Newbigging; and there were balls, or dances, or assem-

\* His Lordship usually pronounced *I am—Aum*.







blics, every fortnight, or oftener, and also sometimes I believe every week ; and there were card-parties, assemblies once a fortnight, or oftener ; and the young people danced there also, and others played at cards, and there were various refreshments, such as tea and coffee, and butter and bread, and I believe, but I am not sure, porter and negus, and likewise small beer. And it was at one of these assemblies that Mrs Baillie called Mrs Chalmers a —, or an —, and said she had been lying with Commissioner Cardonald, a gentleman whom I knew very well at one time, and had a great respect for. He is dead many years ago. And Mrs Chalmers brought an action of defamation before the Commissaries, and it came by advocacy into this Court, and your Lordships allowed a proof of the *veritas convicii*, and it lasted a very long time, and in the end answered no good purpose even to the defender herself, while it did much hurt to the pursuer's character. I am therefore for REFUSING a proof in this case ; and I think the petitioner in this case and his Beetle have been slandered, and the petition ought to be seen.

“ LORD METHVEN,—If I understand this a—a—a—interlocutor, it is not said that the a—a—a—a—Egyptian Lice are Beetles, but that they may be, or —a—a—a—a—resemble Beetles. I am therefore for sending the process to the Ordinary to ascertain the fact, as I think it depends upon that whether there be a—a—a—a—convictum or not. I think also the petitioner should be ordained to a—a—a—produce his Beetle, and the defender an Egyptian Louse or *Pediculus*, and that he should take a diligence a—a—a—to recover Lice of various kinds ; and these may be remitted to Dr Monro, or Mr Playfair, or to some other naturalist, to report upon the subject.

“ Agreed to.”\*

## No. CXXXI.

### REV. ALEXANDER KING,

OF THE RELIEF CONGREGATION, DALKEITH.

THE father of this gentleman was at one period a teacher at Lasswade,† and afterwards a minister of the gospel in connection with the Relief. Having studied for the clerical profession, MR KING, the younger, became a licentiate of the same body ; and, in 1799, obtained a call to the Relief Chapel in Dalkeith.

During the few years he officiated there, he was greatly esteemed by his congregation, as a young man of superior talent and zeal. His oratory was remarkable for brilliancy and power ; and he was looked upon by all as one destined to be eminently useful to the people as well as ornamental to the church. His successful career, however, was of short duration. It is probable that the malady to which he fell a victim had been insinuating its unhappy influence for years, though it appears that not even his most intimate friends ever suspected its approach.

\* A pretty correct version of “ The Diamond Beetle Case ” appeared in an amusing volume, post 8vo, entitled “ Literary Gems,” compiled by Mr James Shaw. Edinburgh : M'Lachlan & Stewart, 1826.

† He taught the parish school, having probably been a licentiate of the Church of Scotland ; but, on being accused of inculcating doctrines or opinions at variance with the principles of the Establishment, and proceedings having been instituted against him before the Presbytery of Dalkeith, at the instance of the elders and minister of his parish, he joined the Relief body, and soon thereafter was ordained to a pastoral charge.

On a sacramental occasion, in 1803, as had been his wont, he went over to Fife, to assist his father in dispensing the Lord's Supper. Every one present remarked that they never observed him more animated and effective. Powerful, and even sublime, his language appeared more like the "outpourings" of inspiration, than the words of mortal man; and his aged father is said to have shed tears of joy while listening to him. This, the brightest, was his last display in the pulpit. In the evening, mental derangement became so manifest that it was necessary to confine him; and he has ever since, now a period of thirty-five years, been the inmate of an asylum.\*

## No. CXXXII.

### FRANCIS JEFFREY, ESQ.,

ADVOCATE,

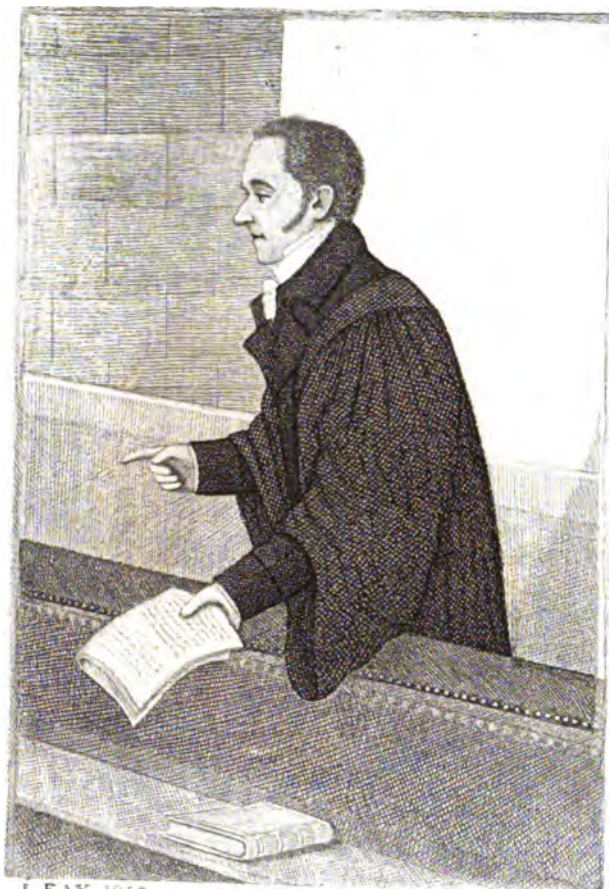
NOW ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

THIS distinguished individual, son of Mr George Jeffrey, a Depute-Clerk of Session, was born in Windmill Street, or Charles Street, near George Square. His early years were marked by vivacity and quickness of apprehension; and his progress at the High School was rapid and decided. After studying for several years, from 1788, at the University of Glasgow, he repaired to Queen's College, Oxford, and there passed the greater portion of 1792-3. Towards the close of the latter year, he returned to Scotland, and attended, for a short time, the University of his native city. Here he became a member of the Speculative Society;† and, entering keenly and warmly into the spirit of the association, acquired that facility in debate for which he was subsequently remarkable.

MR JEFFREY was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1794, but for several years his practice was limited. Talent alone is not always the certain or most rapid pass to success at the Scottish bar; and he found ample leisure for the indulgence of his taste for literature. Along with the Rev. Sydney Smith, the late Professor Thomas Brown, Francis Horner, and Henry (now Lord) Brougham, he was one of the original projectors of the *Edinburgh Review*, begun in 1802, and was for many years the editor, as well as a chief contributor, to that celebrated work.

\* It is creditable to the Relief Congregation at Dalkeith that they have expended upwards of eleven hundred pounds in contributing annually towards the maintenance of their once greatly esteemed pastor. During the first four years of his illness he was confined at Musselburgh. He was then removed to Montrose.

† Amongst the more distinguished members at that time were the late Francis Horner, afterwards M.P. for St Mawes; and Henry, now Lord Brougham and Vaux.



J. KAY 1616



While thus wielding the editorial wand of criticism with a felicity and power that astonished and subdued, Mr Jeffrey daily rose in eminence at the bar. Brief poured in on brief; and amid so much business, of a description requiring the exercise of all the faculties, it was matter of astonishment how he found convenience for the prosecution of his literary pursuits. The following lively sketch of the Scottish advocate, in the hey-day of his career, is from *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk* :—

“ When not pleading in one or other of the Courts, or before the Ordinary, he may commonly be seen standing in some corner, entertaining or entertained by such wit as suits the atmosphere of the place; but it is seldom that his occupations permit him to remain long in any such position. Ever and anon his lively conversation is interrupted by some undertaker-faced solicitor, or perhaps by some hot, bustling, exquisite clerk, who comes to announce the opening of some new debate, at which the presence of Mr Jeffrey is necessary; and away he darts, like lightning, to the indicated region, clearing his way through the surrounding crowd with irresistible alacrity—the more clumsy, or more grave *doer*, that had set him in motion, vainly puffing and elbowing to keep close in his wake. A few seconds have scarcely elapsed, till you hear the sharp, shrill, but deep-toned trumpet of his voice, lifting itself in some far-off corner, high over the discordant Babel that intervenes—period following period in one unbroken chain of sound, as if its links had no beginning, and were to have no end.

“ It is impossible to conceive the existence of a more fertile, teeming intellect. The flood of his illustration seems to be at all times rioting up to the very brim; yet he commands and restrains with equal strength and skill; or if it does boil over for a moment, it spreads such a richness around, that it is impossible to find fault with its extravagance. Surely never was such a luxuriant ‘*copia fundi*’ united with so much terseness of thought and brilliancy of imagination, and managed with so much unconscious, almost instinctive ease. If he be not the most delightful, he is by far the most wonderful of speakers.”

In 1821, Mr Jeffrey was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, an honour the more gratifying that it was obtained in opposition to powerful political interest. In 1829, he was unanimously chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, on which occasion, we understand, he gave up all charge of the *Edinburgh Review*.

In December 1830, Mr Jeffrey was appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland, and returned to Parliament, in January following, for the Forfar district of burghs. In the course of his canvass he was well received, especially by the inhabitants of Dundee, four hundred of whom sat down to a public dinner given to the Lord Advocate and his friends, Sir James Gibson-Craig, Mr Murray of Henderland, &c.; but at Forfar, where his opponent, Captain Ogilvy of Airley, was a favourite, he was so roughly handled by the mob as to have been in danger of his life. At the general election in 1831, he stood candidate for the city of Edinburgh, in opposition to Robert Adam Dundas, Esq. Great excitement prevailed on this occasion. Besides memorials from most of the Trades' Incorporations, a petition, to which were appended seventeen thousand signatures, was presented to the Town Council in favour of Mr Jeffrey; and so nearly balanced were the parties that the latter lost the election by only three votes, there being seventeen for the one, and fourteen for the other. The result was by no means satisfactory to the immense crowds who thronged the streets. The carriage of the Lord Advocate, from which the horses were un-

yoked, was drawn by the populace to his own house, with every demonstration of respect; but it required a strong military force to prevent the most serious consequences to his opponents. Disappointed in the metropolis, Mr Jeffrey was again elected by his former constituents. In 1833, the right of electing having been transferred from the Town Council to the citizens of Edinburgh, by the passing of the Reform Bill, he had the satisfaction, along with Mr Abercromby, (now Speaker of the House of Commons,) of being triumphantly returned for his native city.

From the known talents and popularity of the Lord Advocate, great expectations were entertained of his appearance in the House of Commons; but in this the public felt somewhat disappointed. He spoke seldom, and, save on one or two occasions, apparently without any effort to distinguish himself. He was constant in his attendance, however; and had the honour, in his official capacity, of framing and carrying through two important measures, the Parliamentary and Burgh Reform Bills for Scotland. It is rare that men of purely legal or literary reputation gain by entering the arena of active political life. Erskine and Horne Tooke are signal instances. In the case of Jeffrey, besides advanced years, various causes may have contributed to render him careless of Parliamentary popularity. He was no doubt identified as a leading advocate of Reform, and the *Edinburgh Review* had long been considered the organ of the Whigs; but there was a third party to be satisfied, with whose ultra views he had probably little sympathy, and still less inclination to become their champion. In the estimation of this class of politicians, the Lord Advocate failed to realize the expectations that had been formed of him; and some of the journals of the period indulged with considerable freedom of remark on his political sins, at least those of *omission*, for they were after all, on their own showing, chiefly of a negative description.

The short Parliamentary career of Mr Jeffrey terminated on his elevation to the Scottish bench in 1834. On quitting his political position, even the ultra portion of the press was constrained to acknowledge that he returned "to his native city with perfectly clean hands, for his upright and honourable nature scorned jobbing on his own account;" yet a more direct and truly gratifying approval of his public conduct awaited him. Before leaving London, he had the singular honour of being invited to a public dinner, given him by a majority of the members for Scotland.

But it is not in reference to politics alone, however great may have been the influence of his political writings, that the character of Lord Jeffrey is to be estimated. Even apart from the eminence he attained as a barrister, his connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, and the literature of the last forty years, must carry his name down to posterity in honourable association with the most distinguished of his time. As a *Reviewer* he maintained the reputation of an impartial and unbiassed guardian of public opinion. "He is a *Scot-man*," says a Cockney writer, "without one particle of hypocrisy, of cant, or servility, or selfishness in his composition.[!!] He has not been spoiled by

fortune—has not been tempted by power—is firm without violence, friendly without weakness—a critic and even-tempered—a casuist and an honest man ; and, amidst the toils of his profession, and the distractions of the world, retains the gaiety, the unpretending carelessness and simplicity of youth.”

The strictures of the *Review*, however, were in many instances too severe, or too honest and candid, to be palatable. Moore was provoked to demand the “satisfaction of a gentleman ;”\* and Byron, smarting under the castigation inflicted on his “Hours of Idleness,” produced the well-known tirade entitled “English Bards and Scots Reviewers ;” while, among the many pasquinades by offended authors of less degree, the following epigramic description of the Editor has no little merit :—

“ Witty as Horatius Flaccus ;  
As great a democrat as Gracchus ;  
As short, but not so fat as Bacchus—  
Here rides Jeffrey on his *jack-ass* !”†

Sir Walter Scott was, at the outset, a contributor to the *Review*, but he gradually became estranged on account of its politics. In 1809, he was among the first to lend his aid in establishing the *London Quarterly*, a journal of avowed Conservative principles ; and, though still continuing friendly with Jeffrey, their intimacy was on more than one occasion disturbed by the critical remarks of the latter.

The bitterness of offended authorship may now, in as far as regards Lord Jeffrey, be said to belong to the past. Byron read his recantation—Moore has been for many years a particular friend—and even Southey and Wordsworth may have out-lived the more recent remembrance of the lash.

\* “ On Monday morning, August 11, (1806) two gentlemen met at Chalk Farm, near London, with an intention to fight a duel, when they were immediately seized by three Bow Street officers, disarmed, and carried before Justice Read, at the Police Office, who admitted them to bail to keep the peace, themselves in £400 each, and two sureties in £200 each. The parties were, Francis Jeffrey, Esq. advocate, of Edinburgh, and Thomas Moore, Esq., known by the appellation of *Anacreon Moore*.” The cause of this meeting originated in a critique of the “Epistles, Odes, and other Poems,” by Thomas Moore ; in which the Reviewer commented with much severity on the corrupt tendency of the author’s writings. “ There is nothing, it will be allowed, more indefensible,” says the article, “ than a cold-blooded attempt to corrupt the purity of an innocent heart ; and we can scarcely conceive any being more truly despicable than he who, without the apology of unruly passion, or tumultuous desires, sits down to ransack the impure place of his memory for inflammatory images and expressions, and commits them laboriously to writing, for the purpose of insinuating *pollution* into the minds of unknown and unsuspecting readers. It seems to be his (Mr Moore’s) aim, to impose corruption upon his readers, by concealing it under the mask of refinement. It is doubly necessary to put the law in force against this *delinquent*, since he has not only indicated a disposition to do *mischiefs*, but seems unfortunately to have found an opportunity. \* \* \* Such are the demerits of this work, that we wish to see it consigned to universal reprobation.” Mr Moore, greatly offended, sought the author of the article, and Mr Jeffrey, then in London, came forward boldly, and avowed himself the writer.

† By the *jack-ass* is meant the *Edinburgh Review*. The lines are attributed to the Rev. Sydney Smith ; and were suggested, it is said, from the circumstance of Mr Jeffrey having been found on one occasion, greatly to the amusement of his friend’s children, actually mounted on the back of one of that much vilified race of animals—a donkey.

During the sitting of the Court of Session Lord Jeffrey attends his duty with much regularity. As a judge his lordship gives general satisfaction; and his decisions, which are elaborate and able, are seldom reversed in the Inner House. His treatment of the barristers who plead before him is uniformly kind and gentlemanly; and we believe we may aver, without fear of contradiction, that no individual ever sat on the Scottish bench more universally respected by all parties, than is the once dreaded Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*.

His lordship resides chiefly at Craigmook, a delightful villa about two miles north-west of Edinburgh. In 1801, he married a daughter of the Rev. Dr Wilson, Hebrew Professor at St Andrew's; and secondly, in 1813, a grand-niece of the celebrated John Wilkes, Miss Wilkes of New York, for whom, with true gallantry, he ventured across the Atlantic while war was hotly waged between the two countries. He has one child, a daughter, (Charlotte Wilkes,) married, on the 27th of June 1838, to William Empson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

In concluding this brief and imperfect sketch of one whose name is so widely known, and of whom the Scottish metropolis may justly be proud, we certainly owe an apology for the scanty materials within our reach. Our readers will understand us when we say that the time is not yet come for more minute detail, and then the task will be undertaken by more competent biographers. We ought not to omit mentioning, however, the great interest taken by Lord Jeffrey in promoting the fine arts, his taste for which is universally acknowledged. Whether by private or public encouragement, he has always shown himself their ready and willing patron. His lordship is a member of the Bannatyne and Abbotsford Clubs.

### No. CXXXIII.

### CAPTAIN DALRYMPLE,

AND

### MISS MACDONALD OF CLANRONALD.

CAPTAIN DALRYMPLE HORN ELPHINSTONE, (now SIR ROBERT,) of Horn, Westhall, and Logie, held a commission for some time in the third regiment of foot guards, under the Duke of York. His father, General Dalrymple, who died in 1794, aged seventy-seven, was a distinguished soldier. The General was the third son of Hugh Dalrymple of Drummore,\*

\* Lord Drummore was the grandson of the Viscount Stair.











one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Anne Horn, heiress of Horn and Westhall, in Aberdeenshire; and, by the death of his two elder brothers without issue, he ultimately succeeded to the estates of Horn and Westhall. In consequence of his marriage, in 1754, with Miss Elphinstone, heiress of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie, he obtained the estates of Logie, and assumed the name of Elphinstone. General Dalrymple was, on his death, succeeded by his eldest son, James, who married Miss Davidson, heiress of the estate of Midmar, but died without issue. The property then devolved on Captain Dalrymple. In 1800, he married Grahame, daughter of the late Colonel David Hepburn of Keith, by whom he has a large family. He was created a baronet on the 16th of January 1828.

Since his accession to the estates, Sir Robert has been a steady resident proprietor, unambitiously, but not the less effectually, promoting the best interests of the country, by the influence of his presence and example in devoting his attention more exclusively to those of his own immediate locality. He was for seven years Convener of the county of Aberdeen; and, as a landlord, has long had the reputation of being one of the best and kindest. So much is he in the confidence of his tenantry, that they generally deposit their savings in his hands; and no instance is known of his ever having harassed any of them who might happen to be in arrears.

The Print of the Captain and Miss Macdonald is highly illustrative of the fashions then prevailing in the *beau monde*.

MISS PENELOPE MACDONALD, a lady much celebrated for her handsomeness of figure, her beauty and accomplishments, was the youngest daughter of Ronald Macdonald of Clanronald. "Miss Penzie Macdonald," as she was familiarly called, was married, at Edinburgh in March 1789, to William Hamilton of Wishaw, Esq., whose right to the Peerage of Belhaven was admitted, ten years afterwards, by the House of Peers.

Her ladyship died on the 5th of May 1816. She left several children, of whom the present Lord Belhaven, (created, in 1831, a British Peer by the title of Lord Hamilton,) is the eldest.

#### No. CXXXIV.

#### THE LOVERS.

THIS Caricature of the CAPTAIN and MISS MACDONALD is a retaliatory production, the artist's usual method of apologizing to those who happened to be offended by his choice of a subject.

No. CXXXV.

DR JOHN BROWN,

ALIAS

“ THE DEVIL KILLER.”

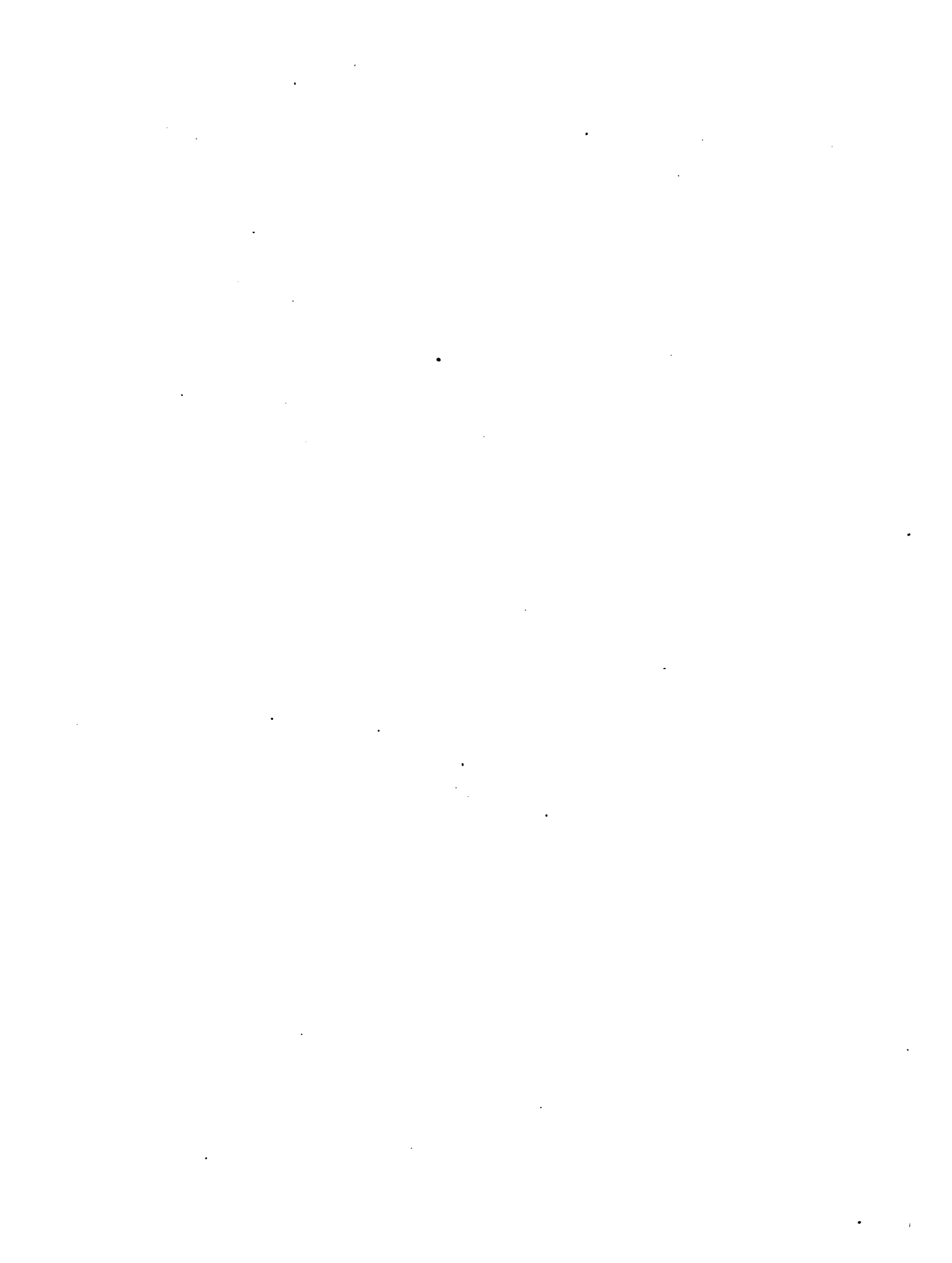
To many of our readers this Print will recall to remembrance a singular personage of the name of BROWN, who, assuming the title of Doctor, and imagining himself destined to astonish and instruct the world, acquired considerable notoriety in Scotland during the latter part of the last and beginning of the present century. At what precise period he entered on the stage of life, or what may have been the station of his parents, we know not. He had been a soldier in his youth, in one of his Majesty's artillery corps; and had the honour, under General Elliot, to be one of the memorable defenders of Gibraltar. Of a tall, erect figure, he is said to have been, in his day, one of the prettiest men in the service.

After obtaining his discharge, Brown had sufficient influence to procure an appointment as an excise officer; but this situation he does not appear to have retained for any length of time. What may have caused his suspension is unknown; but true it is he very soon afterwards became an avowed enemy to the whole fraternity of revenue collectors; and his extreme disaffection to “the powers that were” increased to such an extent as evidently to affect his brain. Having imbibed a few crude notions in political economy, in theology, and natural philosophy, he began his Quixotic crusade against abuses, in the triple character of philosopher, poet, and politician. The rapacity of ministers, and the delusions of priestcraft, were of course inexhaustible topics of declamation; but, from the following programme of one of his lectures—amusing from its absurdity, and which we transcribe verbatim—some idea may be formed of the “scope and tendency” of his more speculative opinions:—

“ DR BROWN'S exhibition of the Balance of Nature explored, upon the Principle of Cause and Effect, to promote general happiness, by transferring Taxation from being the punishment for industry, to become the punishment for iniquity; the tendency of which is to destroy the kingdom of the Devil or Priestcraft, Bribery, Corruption, and the cursed spirit of Persecution, and Blasphemy, insulting Omnipotence with our abominable instructions; and prevent the Disaffected from sowing the seeds of Rebellion in the Country, by sporting with the Revenue, and hiring News-Printers with secret service money to deceive the people with lies; and to restore again the Blessings of Peace, which is of the first glory, for that nation is most honourable, that sacrifices most pride for peace.

“ The soldiers oath sure is not long,  
Obey his orders right or wrong.







I'd rather draw my latest breath,  
 With independence on a heath.  
 The philosopher's pen the soldier disarms,  
 And's more than a match for the world in arms.

“ With new parables to destroy cruelty, by transferring iniquity from the Effect to the Cause : and an explanation of the Subduplicate Motion of the Solar Atmosphere, to prove whether Nature is created or eternal ; and a contest between Faith and Reason, to prove whether conscience is natural or acquired : with an address to the GOD OF NATURE, who steers the Helm of the Universe.

“ The Lecture will be clothed with Elegance and precision, suitable to the dignity and importance of the subjects. To conclude with a Lecture upon Love, and a new Song for the Ladies.

“ ADMITTANCE TWO SHILLINGS.”

This interesting lecture was to have been delivered at Aberdeen ; but the magistrates, not being sufficiently enlightened to appreciate its merits, prohibited the threatened harangue, and caused the enraged philosopher to be removed without the jurisdiction of the city. This fate he experienced in various quarters not so far north as Aberdeen. The following lines, entitled “ The Persecutors who robbed the Author at Greenock,” which are printed in his Book of Fame, record a similar interference :—

“ Forever let the truth be spoke,  
 Your laws have robbed me of my cloak,  
 And stopped my *lecture*, just and sound ;  
 The damage it is just ten pounds.  
 I cannot go with much respect—  
 A bad cause has a bad effect ;  
 In future let this be a lesson—  
 Ne'er try to stop the *Perpetual Motion*.”

So extravagant and blasphemous were the Doctor's nonsensical ravings, that even the rabble, whom he purposed to enlighten, in place of raising their voices in his favour, not unfrequently rewarded him with hisses and abuse, accompanying these demonstrations of feeling with something more substantial, in the shape of mud and stones. Such manifestations he of course attributed to the secret instigation of his enemies in high quarters ; and while he pitied the blindness of the people, he affected to bear their rudeness with all the cynic indifference of a Diogenes. In the “ wicked town o' Ayr” a friend recollects witnessing a similar termination to one of his harangues. He had been denied a place in which to hold forth ; and, as a last resource, had taken up his station at the gable of a house, where he was just beginning to “ illuminate” the people on the “ Perpetual Motion,” when a volley of stones instantly put himself in such quick motion, pursued by the crowd, that he found it convenient to make a rapid retreat, leaving his oration unfinished.

The philosopher's “ Book (or rather Books) of Fame”—for they were three in number—consisted of a collection of wretched rhyme and worse prose, the record of his sage opinions of men and things, thrown together without any arrangement. The sale of these productions, printed in the shape of pamphlets, was latterly the chief source from which he derived a scanty living.

The “ Book of Fame,” No. I., in which the author can be traced through

No. III. of the "Book of Fame" is of a still more political and theological cast. As an accessory to bribery and corruption, the press, which he accuses of dealing in "thick-skinned lies," does not escape the lash of the cynic. In a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Tyne Mercury*, he says—

"Sir,—As the business of the philosopher is to warn mankind of their danger, and lash vice without personality, and let the sins find out the thief, you ought therefore to be candid, and give both sides of the question; for when you manufacture the French news, you deceive yourself, and impose on your readers; for, since the schemes taken to deceive the country have induced the manufacturers to read the papers backwards, on purpose to come at the truth, proves that corruption defeats its own purpose, by promoting investigation. Please to give the following a place in your paper." [Here follows a long paragraph, entitled "A Receipt for reading Newspapers."] 25th October 1808.

Among the other prose effusions, is to be found an account of his much-vaunted discovery of "The Perpetual Motion, or Eternal Machinery of Uncreated Nature." In this document, astronomical truisms and infidel dogmas are strongly blended with his own rude conceits and audacious levity of language. Speaking of the clergy, who, as he asserts, persuade "the ignorant to deny themselves the comforts of this life, and submit to the cheat, assuring them of the riches of the next world for the riches of this," he concludes by observing—"for a bird in hand is worth two in the bush; we have shown the way to heaven, but we are going about by Stirling bridge!" But enough of the Doctor's opinions and his *Books of Fame*.

As already stated, Brown frequently suffered severely for the promulgation of the "new philosophy;" and it must have required all his enthusiasm to bear the load of martyrdom. He was patronized, however, by many who, while they pitied him, were amused with his eccentricities and absurdities. The Print, done in 1819, affords a very accurate portraiture. He was then a little bent by age, still he maintained, in appearance, a degree of respectability. Over his neatly tied hair, which was grey and well powdered, he wore a whitish-brown hat; and his white neckcloth and ample length and breadth of frill sufficiently indicated that he was no common person.

That the Doctor experienced a full share of the vicissitudes incident to such a devious career may justly be inferred. At Dunse on one occasion, when stocks were evidently low, he entered the shop of a victualler, to purchase the luxury of a *half-penny worth of cheese!* The shopman declared his inability to accommodate him with so small a portion. "Then, what is the least you can sell?" inquired the Doctor. "A penny worth," replied the dealer, and instantly set about weighing the quantity, which he speedily placed on the counter in anticipation of payment. "Now," said the Doctor, taking up the knife, "I will instruct you how to sell a half-penny worth in future;" upon which he cut the modicum of cheese in two, and appropriating one of the halves, paid down his copper and departed.

Brown was a frequent visitor at the shop of the late eccentric David Webster—a vender of books, who was much patronized by Sir Walter Scott; and it was not a little amusing to be present at their colloquies. Webster, who





*Burns' whose Beauty warms the age  
and fills our Youth with love & rage*

was a shrewd, strong-headed man, liked nothing better than to engage Brown in a discussion; and the nonsense the latter used to utter was vastly amusing. One favourite subject was the power of his Satanic Majesty. Here the Doctor was in his element. Numerous were the encounters he had had with the enemy of mankind and his emissaries; and repeatedly had he defeated them; nay, he had killed the devil and slaughtered numbers of the imps of darkness—hence his *soubriquet* of “The Devil Killer.”\*

Brown died about fifteen years ago; and we cannot close this sketch of his life more appropriately than by quoting the epitaph or elegy which he composed upon himself—

“The discoverer of the Perpetual Motion,  
This cold grave is all his portion.  
The stars will show you at a glance,  
The perpetual motion is Omnipotence.  
Before I was, I did not exist, I now exist no more—  
Nature has to me been just—I’m what I was before.”

## No. CXXXVI.

### MISS BURNS,

#### A CELEBRATED BEAUTY OF LAST CENTURY.

MISS BURNS, or MATHEWS (for she assumed both names,) represented herself as a native of the city of Durham, in England, where her father had been at one time a wealthy merchant; but latterly becoming unfortunate, and having

\* About fifteen years ago, the Parisians were much amused with a character somewhat resembling Dr Brown, although still more extravagant in his fancies. M. Berbiguier de Terreneuve du Thym—for that was the Frenchman’s name—published a work in three octavo volumes, with plates, entitled “The Hobgoblins; or all the Demons are not in the Other World.” M. Berbiguier’s frenzy was entirely of a religious cast; and he believed himself commissioned to destroy all the demons, which, according to his faith, still lurk unseen in the nether world. His weapons of warfare were brushes, pins, sponges, and snuff. With these he attacked the unembodied enemies of mankind; and, according to his own account, he allowed no day to pass without imprisoning in a bottle at least thirty hobgoblins. Thus benefiting mankind, M. Berbiguier held on his course with much self-esteem and satisfaction, until his work attracted the notice of the Editor of the “*Biographie des Contemporaires*,” who designated it as the “work of a madman,” and severely castigated the publisher for lending his aid to the birth of such a production. This led the much-offended catcher of hobgoblins into the Tribunal of Correctional Police, with an action for damages against the Editor of the “*Biographie*,” where he pleaded his own cause in a manner so ridiculous as to set the gravity of the bench and the audience at defiance. With his pins, sponges, brushes, and bottles, he was clamorous for an opportunity of showing his power. “Mr President,” said he, “you see this instrument; if there be in this assembly a single damned soul, in two minutes you shall see it in this bottle!” He even proposed catching the President himself! At length M. Berbiguier was ordered to be silent; and the Court decided that there was no ground for a charge of libel. Much enraged, the hobgoblin champion threatened to appeal from this decision to the Cour Royale, where he was sure there were “no Satanists amongst its members.”

contracted a ruinous second marriage, his elder children\* were in a manner thrown destitute upon the world. This account may not be entitled to much credit; but that the circumstances of her early life had been respectable, was in some degree evinced by a superior education, and a personal demeanour, which, notwithstanding her misfortunes, betokened an acquaintance with the better class of society.

Miss Burns came to Edinburgh about 1789, at which period she had scarcely completed her twentieth year. Her youth, beauty, and handsome figure—decked out in the highest style of fashion—attracted very general notice as she appeared on the “Evening Promenades;” and the fame of her charms having at length brought her before the Magistrates, on a complaint at the instance of some of her neighbours,† the case excited an unusual sensation. Banishment “forth of the city,” under the penalty, in case of return, of being drummed through the streets, besides confinement for six months in the house of correction, was the severe decision of Bailie Creech, who happened to be the sitting Magistrate.‡ Against this sentence Miss Burns entered an appeal to the Court of Session, by presenting a bill of suspension to the Lord Ordinary, (Dreghorn,) which was refused; but, on a reclaiming petition, the cause came to be advised by the whole Court, when one of the private complainers acknowledged that he had been induced to sign the complaint, for which he was sorry, in ignorance of any “riot or disturbance having been committed in the [petitioner’s] house.” This statement had no doubt its due weight, and the Court was pleased to remit to the Lord Ordinary to pass the bill.

While the cause was pending, Burns the Poet is said to have written an inimitably humorous letter to his friend the late Peter Hill, bookseller, inquiring the fate of his namesake. In the published works of the Poet, the following “Lines” are given, as having been “written under the Portrait of the celebrated Miss Burns:”—

“Cease, ye prudes, your envious railing,  
Lovely Burns has charms—confess;  
True it is, she had one failing—  
Had a woman ever less!”

After a few years of unenviable notoriety, Miss Burns fell into a decline;

\* Miss Burns had two sisters, both nearly as handsome and pretty as herself.

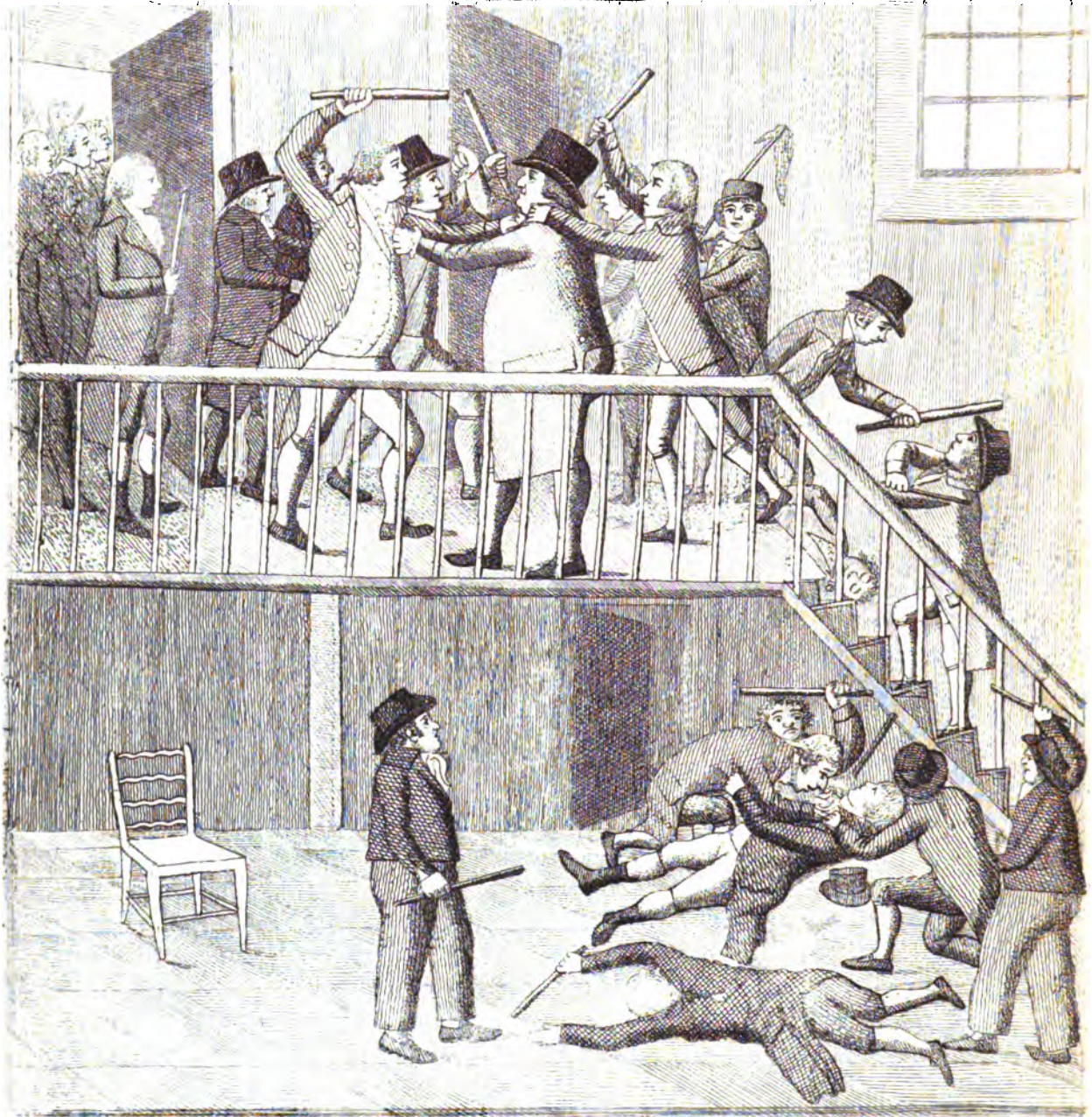
† She lived in Rose Street, directly opposite the back windows of Lord Swinton’s house.

‡ Bailie Creech was greatly annoyed in consequence of this decision; and as his antipathy to the “fair but frail” victim of his magisterial indignation was well known, various squibs were circulated at his expense. Among others, it was announced in a London journal that “Bailie Creech, of literary celebrity in Edinburgh, was about to lead the beautiful and accomplished Miss Burns to the hymeneal altar.” The Bailie was exceedingly wroth, and only abandoned his threatened action against the editor, on the promise of a counter statement being given in next publication. The *per contra* accordingly appeared, but in a way by no means calculated to allay the irritation of the civic functionary. It was to the following effect:—“In a former number we noticed the intended marriage between Bailie Creech of Edinburgh, and the beautiful Miss Burns of the same place. We have now the authority of that gentleman to say that the proposed marriage is not to take place, matters having been otherwise arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both parties and their respective friends!”





Freedom of Election



1845

TURN-COATS AND CUT-THROATS.



and having taken lodgings at Rosslyn, for change of air, she died there in 1792. A stone in the churchyard, where her remains were interred, record her name and the date of her death.

## No. CXXXVII.

## A POLITICAL SET-TO;

OR,

## “FREEDOM OF ELECTION” ILLUSTRATED.

KINGHORN, the scene of the affray represented in the Print, is the ferry-town opposite Edinburgh, on the north side of the Forth. Though small, it is a royal burgh, and can boast an antiquity nearly as remote as any in the extensive peninsula yeledped the Kingdom of Fife—

“The most unhallowed mid the Scotian plains!”—

at least so wrote poor Fergusson, some sixty or seventy years ago; although few, we daresay, who visit the “Fifan coast” in our own day will acquiesce in the inhospitable character ascribed to it by the poet. Along with Dysart, Kirkaldy, and Burntisland, Kinghorn continues to send a representative to Parliament; and, if common fame report truly, in no other Scottish burgh could a more curious or entertaining chronicle of electioneering manœuvres be gleaned. From the union of the kingdoms, down to the passing of the Reform Bill, a series of political contentions agitated the otherwise peaceful community; and, amid the alternate scenes of strife and jollity which prevailed, there were no lack of spirits daring enough; nor yet of joyous fellows—fond of merriment and good cheer—who

“Wisely thought it better far,  
To fall in banquet than in war.”

The annual return of councillors—always an interesting event—served to keep alive the political excitement, and to whet the appetite for the more engrossing occasion of a Parliamentary election. Some idea may be formed of the consequence attached to the office of Chief Magistrate of the burgh, when it is known that the civic chair has been frequently filled by an Earl of Rothes, or an Earl of Leven, and that the Right Hon. Charles Hope, the present Lord President of the Court of Session, was at one period the Provost of Kinghorn for nearly twenty years. Not the least attractive circumstance at-

tendant on the yearly change in the council was the sumptuous entertainment invariably given in honour of the occasion. Not only were the principal gentry of the neighbourhood in attendance, but many beyond the ferry, and not a few from "Auld Reekie" found their way to the feast. Among other distinguished guests, it may be mentioned that Henry Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), the late John Earl of Hopetoun, the late Mr Fergusson of Craigdarroch,\* Charles Hay, advocate, (Lord Newton), Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, Bart., &c. were often present at the civic banquets of Kinghorn.

The noble families of Hopetoun and Balcarras held the chief sway in the burgh towards the close of the American war; but, the late William Fergusson, Esq. of Raith, having then started as a candidate in the liberal interest, it became somewhat difficult for his opponents, even with the aid of all "the wits and wags of Edinburgh," to maintain the ascendancy. Besides being an extensive heritor in the parish of Kinghorn, the courteous deportment of Mr Fergusson and of his sons,† in their intercourse with the inhabitants, created a very general feeling of attachment for his family.‡

At that period, except Edinburgh, no town in Scotland had singly the privilege of returning a member to Parliament; consequently each of the burghs forming a district had an equal voice in the choice of a representative. Thus, in the case of Kinghorn, four town-councils had to be "wooded and won," though nominally the elective power was vested in commissioners, chosen—one for each burgh—by the respective corporations; the returning burgh for the time having the casting vote. Hence the strength of the parties came to be primarily developed in the election of delegates.

The two principal local agents employed to counteract the growing influence of the Whig interest, were the town-clerk—Mr John Hutton, originally from Dunfermline; and the hostess of the principal inn—Johanna Baxter, wife of Mr William Skinner, but better known as "Jockey Baxter," or "Luckie Skinner." In smoothing down the Whiggery of the councillors, and in keeping the party together, out of the reach of counter influence, for days and weeks prior to an election, the exquisite tact displayed by the worthy pair could hardly be surpassed. Once assembled in the inn, what head could hold out against the insinuating address of the hostess, or the potency of her good cheer!—and no doubt, as the patriotic electors quaffed bowl after bowl, the old ballad would recur to their memory—

" 'Tis good to be merry and wise ;  
 'Tis good to be *honest* and *true* ;  
 'Tis good to be off with the *old* love,  
 Before we are on with the *new*."

\* Father of the present Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Her Majesty's Judge-Advocate-General.

† One of whom is now the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Fife; and the other, General Sir Ronald C. Fergusson, M.P. for Nottingham.

‡ It was not, however, till 1815 or 1816, that the Raith family acquired the chief influence in the burgh.

Intimidation was usually the pretext for keeping the electors locked up in convivial durance. One notable example of this occurred about the year 1789 or 1790. Under the pretence that the lives of the electors would be in danger if they remained in Kinghorn, Mr Hutton and Lucky Skinner persuaded a majority of them one evening, when in their cups, to take flight for the mansion-house of Balcarras (now the seat of Colonel Lindsay), more than twenty miles distant. Here they were entertained in a splendid manner for several weeks; and only brought back in the "nick of time" to vote for a delegate in the ministerial interest. The success of this exploit greatly extended the fame of the town-clerk and the hostess; and the heroes who professed to be intimidated were ever afterwards known by the expressive designation of "the Balcarras Lambs."

The "row" recorded in the Print occurred at the general election in 1796. It was not properly speaking a Kinghorn affair at all; for on that occasion Sir James St Clair Erskine, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, was elected without opposition. The adjacent district of burghs (Inverkeithing), however, was keenly contested by Sir John Henderson of Fordel, Bart., and the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, afterwards Governor of Dominica. The result appearing doubtful, it occurred to the friends of the latter gentleman that the services of Mr Hutton\* and Lucky Skinner—the much-famed guardians of "the Balcarras Lambs"—might be advantageously employed in furthering their cause. A party of the Dunfermline councillors were accordingly transported quietly during the night to Kinghorn, and safely lodged in the inn.

When the retreat became known, the circumstance created great excitement in Dunfermline. Crowds of people assembled, and the shout "to Kinghorn" being raised, a numerous body—including detachments of colliers from Fordel, many of them armed with bludgeons—was speedily on the march to capture

\* Mr Hutton, though resident in Kinghorn, was one of the Town-Council of Dunfermline. The following is a list of the members at this period (1796):—

<i>JAMES MOODIE, Provost, (still alive.)*</i>	
<i>James Hunt, first Bailie.—Thomas Wardlaw, second Bailie.</i>	
<i>Robert Hutton, Dean of Guild.—Thomas Hunt, Treasurer.</i>	
<i>John Hutton, Old Provost.</i>	
<i>James Cowper, first Old Bailie.—David Anderson, second Old Bailie.</i>	
<i>John Wilson, Old Dean of Guild.—William Anderson, Old Treasurer.</i>	
<i>New Merchant Councillors.</i>	<i>New Trades Councillors.</i>
<i>Andrew Adie,</i>	<i>John Smith.</i>
<i>James Blackwood.</i>	<i>John Kirk.</i>
<i>Deacons.</i>	
<i>Charles Anderson, Smiths.</i>	<i>James Wardlaw, Shoemakers.</i>
<i>James Lowson, Weavers.</i>	<i>David Beveridge, Bakers.</i>
<i>Henry Thomson, Wrights.</i>	<i>Robert Young, Masons.</i>
<i>George Swan, Tailors.</i>	<i>Gavin Love, Fleshers.</i>

\* Brother of Colonel Moodie, killed during the late insurrection in Canada.

the electors. A blockade having been resolved upon, as the more prudent and effectual mode of procedure, the forces were brought to a halt within a short distance of the enemy's stronghold; and by the judicious manner in which the line was extended—reaching from the sea at Hochmatoch to the Gullet-bridge at the Lake, and from the Lake to the Well of Spaw, near Pettycur harbour—no elector could possibly escape without inspection.

Thus secured against a sortie, after maintaining the position for a day or two, Colonel Erskine,\* and several gentlemen from the west of Fife, accompanied by a small detachment, entered Kinghorn, in military array, with flags and other insignia of electioneering warfare displayed. On arriving at the inn, Lucky Skinner, true to her trust, refused to give any information concerning the runaway electors, but endeavoured to appease Colonel Erskine, by inviting him into the parlour to taste from the landlady's bottle—a kindness she invariably extended to strangers of respectable appearance. Somewhat irritated, and wheeling precipitately round, the Colonel was about to retire, when Lucky,

\* Colonel James Francis Erskine was brother of John the twelfth Earl of Mar, in whom the forfeited title was revived in 1824. The Colonel was a jolly, stout man, and a keen politician. He is understood to have spent a vast deal of money in electioneering contests. The first election, connected with the Dunfermline district of burghs, in which he was known to take an active interest, occurred in 1774, when Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Inverneil, successfully opposed Colonel Masterton of Newton, the former member, and friend of Sir Laurence Dundas. This contest was rendered memorable by the unusual bitterness with which it was maintained, and the mutual recrimination indulged in by the parties, even after it had been decided. To such an extent was this carried, that the Rev. Mr Thomson, one of the ministers of Dunfermline, actually preached a sermon from the pulpit on the subject, choosing for his text Ephesians iv. 25, "Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour; for we are members one of another." In the course of the sermon he alluded to various circumstances connected with the election, and, pointing to particular individuals then seated in the church, accused them of *lying*. This produced the retort courteous in no measured terms. As a specimen of the unseemly exhibition, we quote the following passages from a report of the discourse published at the time:—

"— Having thus explained to you, my brethren, the different kinds of *lying* by which we may hurt either our neighbour or sin against our own souls, will any man pretend to tell me, after being informed by three incontestable evidences, that *that man* [*pointing to a certain person in the congregation*] does not *lie*, who will pretend to maintain that he had not engaged to support Col. Campbell's interest, when he was voted into the council by the friends of Col. Campbell alone, and had not a single vote from the other party? I am convinced that these gentlemen had more wisdom and judgment than to bring in any man into the council of Dunfermline, unless they had got the most convincing promises that he would stand by them and the interest of Col. Campbell; yet, notwithstanding, he did not so much as give them one vote. [*Here Mr F. S. rose up and told him he was telling gross lies and falsehoods.*]

"There is another species of *lying*, with a view to hurt and defame the name and characters of our neighbours, as for one to say, 'Such and such a person has got money from Col. Campbell, to induce them to support his interest, and that his *brother* has their receipts for the same;' yet that very man, upon being examined anent such defamatory assertions, to deny the having said such things. [*Here Mr D. S. rose up and told him that he was uttering great lies.*].

"And you, Robert Scotland, who have wrote a paper which appeared in the *Caledonian Mercury* giving me the epithet of *an old military chaplain*. This is a name I glory in, having lived fourteen years in the army, where I was always happy, and well satisfied with my situation. You also term me a *blustering blunderbuss*, which I refuse, and will refer to the whole congregation, if that cap does not more properly fit your head than mine.

"I have, however, stronger things to say than this. Will any man pretend to maintain, but that you *lie*, by saying that you were a faithful and diligent agent for Col. Campbell, when the contrary can be

persisting in her entreaties, laid hold of his coat-tail, and, in the friendly encounter, left him, *a-la Bailie Nicol Jarvie*, denuded of a portion of his garment.\*

Disappointed in procuring authority from a Justice of the Peace, (Mr Rutherford of Ashintully, then resident in Kinghorn,) the Colonel and his party attempted to force their way, without the sanction of a warrant, into the apartment occupied by the electors. And now came the "tug of war" in true Donnybrook style. Attacking the house in two divisions, one in front and the other in the rear, part of the assailants gained the head of the inside-stair—formed in the old-fashioned manner represented in the Print; but, being there gallantly met by the defenders, victory for a long time remained doubtful:—

"They fought so well, 'twas hard to say  
Which side was like to get the day."

Among the combatants, the most conspicuous figures are those of Colonel

proven by the evidence of three indisputable witnesses? If you had been a faithful agent for Col. Campbell, why were you so often in the camp of the enemy? A man in the army, if he were found in the enemy's camp, would be shot the next day. Had you acted justly and honestly, and had occasion to be with the enemy of Col. Campbell upon business, you ought to have taken one along with you, to prevent suspicion, and to show that you were not doing any thing there to hurt Col. Campbell's interest.

"Further, when Col. Masterton came to town to entertain his friends, why were you anxious to dine with him, after it had been resolved among the friends of Col. Campbell that none of them should dine with Col. Masterton?—and why did you write that day to Col. Campbell that he needed not come to town until the evening? By all which his friends thought the cause in great danger of being hurt, had not his coming happily prevented you. [*While Mr T. was delivering this part of his sermon, R. S. arose several times, and told Mr T. that what he was saying was gross lies and false calumnies, very unbecoming to be spoke from the chair of verity.*] If you acted as a faithful agent to Col. Campbell, why did you insist on having every thing carried to your mind, and endeavour to get some of Col. Campbell's friends turned out, and those who were his opposites (I will not say his enemies) kept in, and by insisting to bring in those who were either doubtful or in the opposite interest? It is not the duty of an agent to insist on having every thing carried his own way. No doubt but it may be frequently his duty to remonstrate, and lay matters properly before his employer; but he ought to leave it entirely to his constituent's prudence to choose what he thinks best.— \* \* \* \* And if the friends of Col. Campbell had not got convincing proofs of your designs to betray their cause, they would not have shut you out from their deliberations when matters came to a crisis, and it was become necessary to have plans formed for conducting the common cause.

"Perhaps you will say, What business has all this to do with the PULPIT? But I think it has as much to do with the *pulpit* as your paper had with the *Caledonian Mercury*; and those that *sin before all ought to be rebuked before all*, that others may hear and fear, and do no more so wickedly. Wherefore, refrain from *lying, &c.*"

"Immediately after this extraordinary sermon was concluded, and before prayer was begun, Mr R. S. rose up, and, with an audible voice, told the minister, that it would be but fair he should inform the congregation what *BRIBE* he had got from Col. Campbell, in order to induce him to utter and propagate such false and injurious calumnies from the pulpit." [The Messrs Scotland brought an action of damages for defamation against Mr Thomson, in which they succeeded both here and in the House of Peers. As Robert Scotland had, however, not conducted himself so correctly as he ought to have done, the damages awarded to him were restricted to five pounds sterling, whereas John and David were jointly found entitled to twenty-five pounds. Of course the Rev. gentleman had to pay costs of suit.]

\* This was Lucky Skinner's own account of the matter. It was asserted that she cut away the coat-tail; but this she stoutly denied; and it must be admitted that such an act of violence would not have been at all in keeping with her usual prudent and conciliatory policy.

Erskine, and the renowned Mr Hutton, on whose left may be recognized Mr Skinner, the landlord of the inn. In the lobby, at the foot of the stair, the combat was valiantly sustained by a postilion of the name of Bruce. He was a noted pugilist and cudgel-player, and on this occasion fully supported his reputation. Armed with the spoke of a carriage wheel, he coolly posted himself at the back door, and, with great deliberation, dealt his favours on all who approached, till—

—————“Sprawling on the ground,  
With many a gash and bloody wound”——

the number of the vanquished sufficiently indicated who were the victors. Fortunately, none of the warriors were actually slain; but, among those whose fate it was to “lie on honour’s truckle-bed,” Neil M’Millan,\* a chairman from Edinburgh, was perhaps the most severely wounded, his nose having been completely demolished by a blow from the heroic Bruce. Another individual is said to have had his neck deeply cut by a broken bottle thrown during the fight.

Though a successful resistance had thus been made to Colonel Erskine and his party, an attack from the whole body of invaders was still to be dreaded; and a general call “to arms” resounded through the burgh. This was, however, only partially obeyed; for many of the inhabitants were personally hostile to the town-clerk, as well as politically opposed to the interest which he espoused. In this dilemma one course only remained to be adopted by the electors and their friends, and that was the bold alternative of cutting their way through the line of the besieging forces. To effect this against such mighty odds, more deadly weapons than shilelahs were deemed necessary. A levy of fire-arms was accordingly resorted to; but, though such a display had not been witnessed since the weapon-schaws of former days, most of the arms available—save two pistols supplied by a tailor of the name of George Damey—were as likely to prove destructive to the possessor as the enemy. Maugre all disadvantages, however, a formidable band was ultimately marshalled—those who had fire-arms forming the advanced guard, and the cudgel-division bringing up the rear. In this way the sortie was made good in defiance of all opposition, and the electors were safely escorted to Dunfermline, which was still in a state of great excitement.

Next morning—16th of June—the day fixed upon for choosing a commissioner for the burgh, the councillors in the interest of Colonel Johnstone assembled early in the Council-Room, and were “waiting with patience,” as they expressed it, till the hour appointed for proceeding with the election, when, to their astonishment, William Wemyss, Esq. of Cuttlehill, followed by Alexander Law, messenger-at-arms, and assistants, entered with a warrant to apprehend the councillors who had been at Kinghorn, on the ground that several individuals engaged in the late affray were not expected to recover from their injuries. Six

\* M’Millan was a native of Atholl, and had been a serjeant in the 77th regiment, or Atholl Highlanders. He was for many years a chair-master in Edinburgh, and left considerable property at his death.

members of Council, including Mr Hutton, were accordingly hurried away to Inverkeithing, and there committed to durance in the common jail.\*

The rest of the councillors having assembled at the hour of meeting, it was proposed by Mr John Wilson, that before proceeding to business Mr James Gibson, W.S. (now Sir James Gibson-Craig, Bart. of Riccarton,) should be "brought in to assist the Council with his advice at this election, in order that it may be conducted in a regular manner, and all the necessary forms be observed." This motion was seconded by Bailie James Hunt, and carried by a majority of *nine to six*.

Mr Andrew Adie then moved "that no election of a delegate for the burgh can take place, on account of Provost Moodie, and other five of the Council having been carried off by an illegal and improper warrant; and therefore insisted that Mr James Horne, W.S. be brought into Council to take a protest on that head; and that no procedure whatever can take place until these councillors are returned to Council." This was seconded by Mr James Cowper, but negatived by *nine votes to six*.

Mr Adie and five other members† now left the Council-Room, and the remaining nine unanimously elected Mr Wemyss of Cuttlehill as their commissioner, to vote at the ensuing election.

Thus Sir John Henderson's party were triumphant. A desperate effort, however, was made by his opponents to regain the fortunes of the day. Proceeding on foot (for want of a conveyance) to Cramond Bridge, Mr Williamson, advocate, (afterwards Lord Balgray,) drove from thence to Edinburgh, where he obtained an order, on lodging the requisite security, for the release of the imprisoned electors; and, on the return of the party from Inverkeithing, late at night, the Provost immediately summoned a second meeting of the Council, which of course was attended only by those in the interest of Colonel Johnstone. The following are the minutes; and we quote them nearly verbatim, as highly curious, as well as illustrative of the events we have been recording:—

"The Magistrates and Council of the burgh of Dunfermline having assembled betwixt the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, of the 16th June 1796, in respect they were prevented from proceeding to the election of their delegate at the hour fixed by their minute of sederunt of 30th May last, being twelve o'clock of this forenoon.

"Mr John Black, clerk of the burgh, having declined, though required, to officiate as clerk to this meeting, the Council did thereby unanimously appoint Mr John Black, junior, writer in Dunfermline, to be their clerk.

"The Council consider it necessary to state on their record why this meeting comes to be held at so late an hour, *viz.* :—

"The whole twelve members now present observing very strong symptoms of tumult and disorder to

\* Sir John Henderson's party prevailed on Dr Davidson, then residing in Dunfermline, (now Professor of Civil and Natural History in Marischal College, Aberdeen,) to go to Kinghorn and examine M<sup>r</sup> Millan's hurt; and it was in consequence of his certificate, stating the man's life to be in danger, that a warrant was obtained from the Crown Agent. An action was afterwards raised, by the parties imprisoned, before the Court of Session, against Sir John Henderson, in which they were successful. The Provost obtained £200, and the other councillors £100 each, of damages.

† Messrs James Cowper, James Lowson, David Beveridge, John Smith, and George Swan.

have been excited in this burgh for some days past, and that some of themselves were not only *carried off forcibly about eight days ago*, but that the house in which they were assembled last night was assaulted by a mob—the windows broke by stones and other implements from without—and the whole members of this meeting put in great bodily fear and hazard during the night. They observed, with much regret, the same system pursued this morning, and which was to their knowledge excited and encouraged by Sir John Henderson of Fordel, Bart., a declared candidate for the district on this occasion, and by Colonel James Francis Erskine, and William Wemyss of Cuttlehill, Esq.; and, in particular, the town was crowded, and the peace of it disturbed by the colliers belonging to the said Sir John Henderson, and others his dependents and adherents; and that for the purpose of exciting alarm and convocating said mob, the church bells were rung, without authority from the Chief Magistrate, as is usual in such cases, about nine of the clock this morning. The members now present did therefore, betwixt nine and ten of the clock this forenoon, repair from the house of John Wilson, vintner in this place, where they were hoping thereby to get into the Council-Room without assault or injury from the mob, excited as aforesaid; but in which expectation they were disappointed, for severals of them were assaulted and jostled by said mob, who were so disorderly that the Provost was under the necessity of reading the riot act at the Council-House door. The twelve members now present, having thus got into the Council-Room, were waiting with patience for the hour assigned for proceeding to the election of their delegate, when the aforesaid William Wemyss, Esq., having entered the Council-House, followed by Alexander Law, messenger in Edinburgh, and several others, who having rushed into the Council-Room, said Law drew a pistol, and said he would shoot any person who would stop him: And thereupon he and his party, without his allowing the perusal of any warrant he might have had, seized Provost Moodie—Robert Hutton, Dean of Guild—John Hutton, the Old Provost—William Anderson, the Old Treasurer—and Deacons Charles Anderson and Robert Young, and, dragging them from the Council-table, they were forced into post-chaises, which have been in the employment of Sir John Henderson during his canvass, and were immediately carried from Dunfermline in these chaises, and were accompanied by several parties of Sir John Henderson's colliers on foot, armed with bludgeons, and others of his dependents on horseback, and were brought by a circuitous course to, and lodged in the black-hole in Inverkeithing jail, commonly used for felons; and they were not liberated therefrom until they had found caution, in the Books of Adjournal at Edinburgh, to stand trial for pretended crimes, of which none of them were guilty. And they are satisfied that this unwarrantable proceeding, so very inconsistent with the liberty of the subject, and the *freedom of election*, was carried on by the aforesaid Sir John Henderson and his aforesaid adherents, in order to deprive them of their right of electing a delegate, of which there cannot be a clearer demonstration than the pretended election carried on, as stated in the foregoing minutes, [the substance of which we have given,] by a minority of the Council, after the members of this meeting were carried off as aforesaid, and without a legal quorum of the Council, as these minutes prove.

“That on their return to this burgh about eight o'clock in the evening, the Provost immediately issued his order for the Council being summoned to this diet, in order to proceed and make a regular election of their delegate at the earliest hour which it was possible for them to do, from the extraordinary occurrences of the day, which have been shortly detailed; but Bailie James Hunt, who is in the interest of Sir John Henderson, having possessed himself of the key of the Council-House, this meeting were obliged to gain their admission here at this time by breaking open the door, under a warrant of the Sheriff-Substitute; and John Dunsyre, town-officer, having been called in, he, together with Thomas Inglis, police-officer, and Robert Taggart, town-drummer, verified the citations to the hail members of Council in the usual manner.

“Thereafter the minute of Council of the thirtieth day of May last, fixing this day for the election of their delegate, was openly read in Council; but upon inquiry at the clerk for the precept of the Sheriff, founded on in said minute, he informed that he had delivered it up along with a commission to the aforesaid William Wemyss of Cuttlehill, Esq., as delegate, in consequence of the minutes of the meeting of the minority of the Council, improperly held on the former part of this day, of which this meeting greatly disapprove.

“After taking the oaths of allegiance, &c. [according to the usual form, which we omit], the Council being then duly constituted, and all the members legally qualified, and the roll being called for the choice of their delegate or commissioner, They Did, and hereby Do, unanimously Elect and make choice of the aforesaid Provost James Moodie to be their Commissioner or Delegate for them, and in their name to meet and Convene at the Burgh of Inverkeithing, being the presiding Burgh of the district for the time, upon Monday, the 20th day of June current.”



And now for the sequel to the "Battle of Kinghorn." At the election, which took place on the 20th June 1796, the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone was returned member for the Inverkeithing district of burghs, but not without a protest on the part of Sir John Henderson, Bart., the defeated candidate. In a petition presented to the House of Commons, the latter complained that the elections of the delegates for Stirling, Culross, and Queensferry,\* the three burghs opposed to him, "were all and each of them brought about by undue means, made by unqualified persons; were illegal, and contrary to the statutes made and provided for regulating the elections of commissioners, or delegates; and because the commissions pretended to be given to the said persons severally were also illegal, informal, and essentially defective, and that the majority of legal votes at the said election were in favour of the petitioner." The delegate for Dunfermline† voted for Sir John; and, as the petitioner had himself been the commissioner for Inverkeithing—the returning burgh—*Sir John* very naturally voted for *Sir John*. Thus two votes were in favour and three against him; but, if successful in striking off one of the latter, the casting vote secured his election. The petition was ordered to be taken into consideration; and, on the 17th March 1797, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to "try and determine the merits of the said petition." The Hon. Charles James Fox was nominated by the counsel for the petitioner, and William Grant, Esq. by that of the sitting member. Bryan Edwards, author of the "History of the West Indies," was elected chairman.

Among other parties summoned before the Select Committee were the town-clerk of Kinghorn, and Lucky Skinner. We are unable to gratify our readers with a report of the evidence, or even an outline of the curious facts obtained in the course of the investigation; but it is well known that the wary hostess came off with flying colours. The information sought to be elicited from Mrs Skinner of course related chiefly to the jollifications of the electors—as to what extent they had been entertained—and by whom the expenses had been paid. Sir James Mackintosh, who was on the Committee, was the first to interrogate her. After the usual queries as to name and residence, he proceeded—

"You keep an inn in Kinghorn?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"A tavern?"

"No, sir."

"What, then—a public house, or place of entertainment, it must be?"

"Nane o' the twa o' them," replied Lucky Skinner—chuckling at the idea of having taxed the ingenuity of her learned countryman; "for weel micht ye ken that in Scotland it's the *man* and no the *woman* that *keeps* the house."

Seeing how her humour went, Fox thought he would have better success;

\* The delegate for Stirling, John Gilchrist, Esq.; for Culross, Patrick Geddes, Esq.; and for Queensferry, David Williamson, Esq., afterwards Lord Balgray.

† William Wemyss, Esq. of Cuttlehill. Provost Moodie, who had been chosen delegate at the second meeting of the Council, voted under protest in the opposite interest; but the legality of his commission does not seem to have been established.

and being very anxious to ascertain the amount of the election dinner bills, he began in a round-about way to quiz her on the subject:—

“ Had *Mr Skinner* sometimes particularly good dinners in his house ?”

“ Not sometimes, but always, to those who could pay for them.”

“ Had you a particular good dinner for the *Dunfermline party* ?”

“ Very good ; an’ they needed it—for the gentlemen had come far to be out o’ the way o’ being pestered.”

“ What might a dinner cost for a party at the inn kept by *Mr Skinner* ?”

“ Whiles mair and whiles less—just according to circumstances,” was the cautious answer.

“ Well, well ; but can’t you tell what the entertainment cost on the occasion referred to ?”

“ Indeed, sir, it’s no the custom for *gentlemen* in our quarter to ask the *price* o’ a dinner, unless they mean to *pay* for’t !”

“ Come, now, say what was the amount of the bill ?”

“ Indeed, sir, I wonder to hear a gentleman o’ your sense expect me to ken, or be able to tell sic a piece o’ my husband’s business—*Eh fy !*”

The examination of *Lucky Skinner*, which was brought to a termination without eliciting anything of consequence, afforded much merriment to all parties ; and having so shrewdly evaded the queries put to her by the members of the Select Committee, she no doubt claimed a due share of the honour acquired in the triumph of her party. The Committee gave in their report to the House of Commons on the 30th of March 1797, finding that the Hon. Andrew Cochran Johnstone was duly elected ;\* but that the petition of Sir John Henderson† was not “ frivolous or vexatious.”

For many years after this memorable contest, the fame of *Lucky Skinner*’s journey to London, and the admirable manner in which she baffled the learned members of the Committee, brought numerous visitors to her house. She had the knack of setting-off her narrative to the greatest advantage ; and since the days of *Patie Birnie*, the famous fiddler, and *Johnnie Stocks*, the dwarf, who used to entertain the passengers detained at the ferry—the one with his music, and the other by dancing among the punch-bowls and glasses on the table, all as related by the author of “ *The Gentle Shepherd*”—the royal burgh of *Kinghorn* has had nothing half so attractive as the stories of the redoubted *Lucky Skinner*.

## No. CXXXVIII.

### MR PIERIE AND MR MAXWELL.

THE LADIES ARE IN THE COSTUME OF 1785.

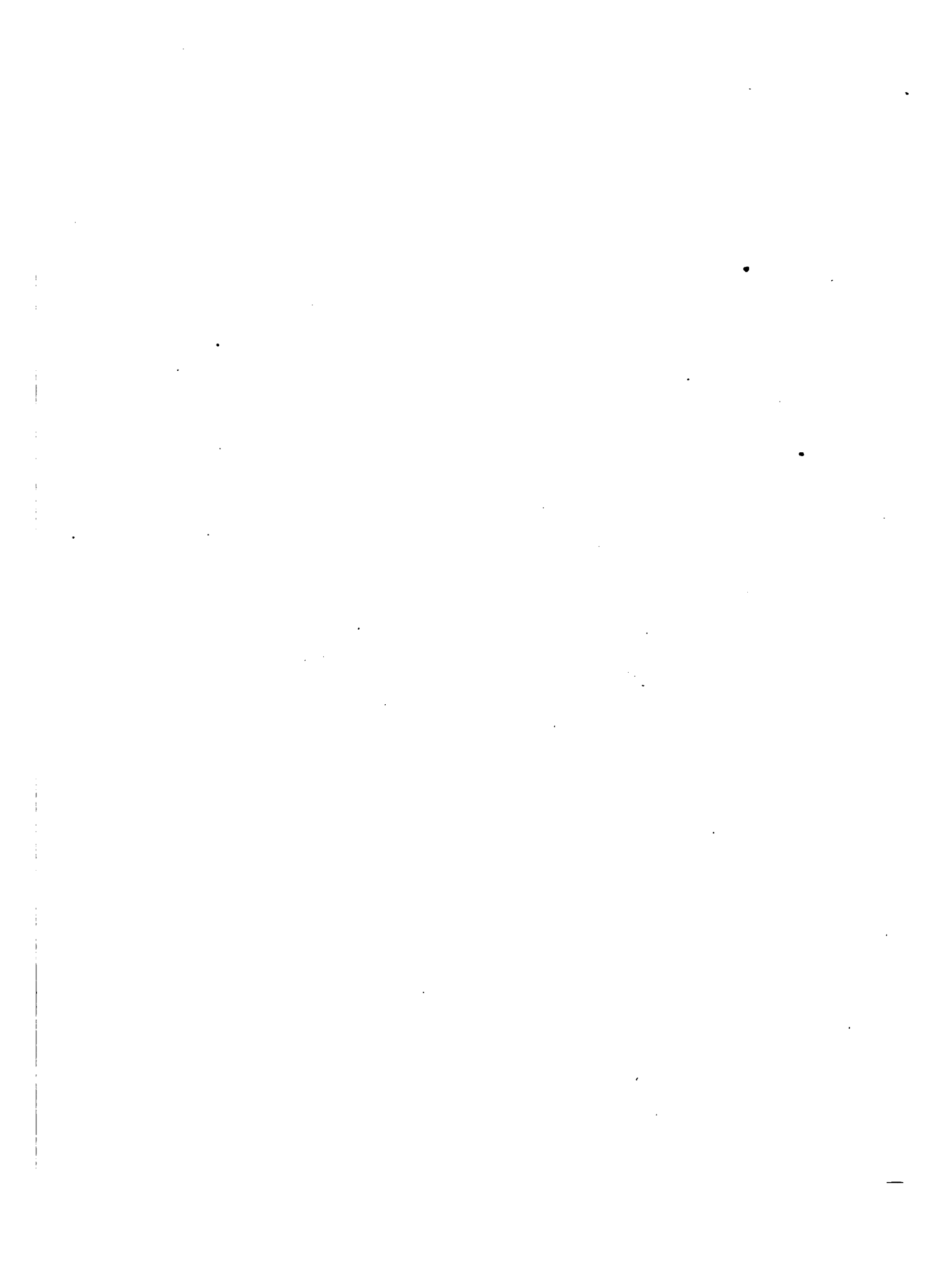
VERY little is known of the two portly citizens who figure in this Print. They were both bachelors, however ; hence the humour of the artist in representing them in the company of ladies.

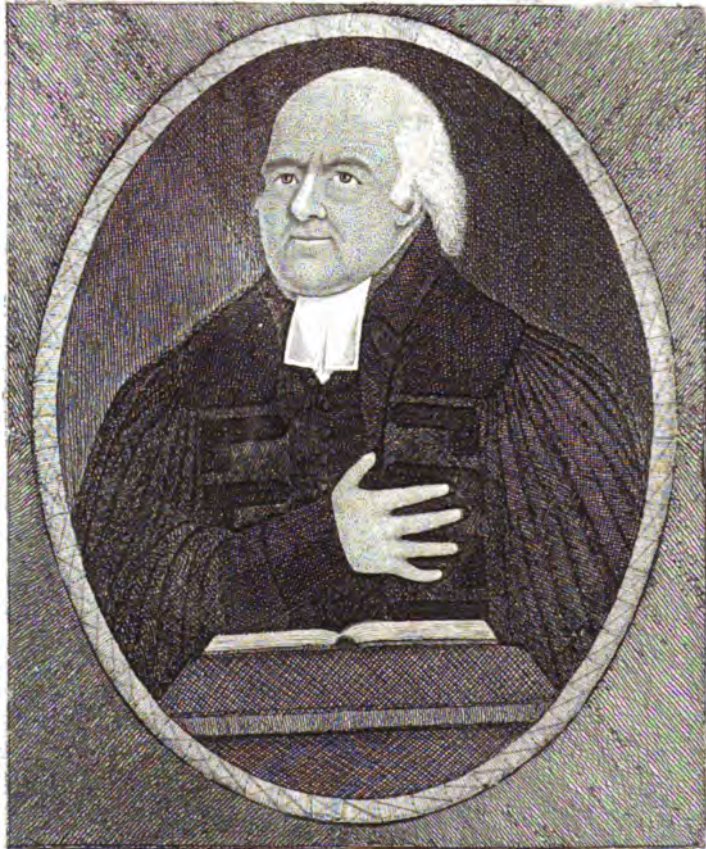
\* Col. Johnstone having been appointed Governor of *Dominica*, a new election took place in 1797, when the late *William Tait, Esq.*, advocate, was returned without opposition.

† Sir John left one child, a daughter, married to *Sir Philip Durham, Bart.* the present proprietor of *Fordel*.









Portrait of [Name], [Title], [Institution], [Date]

ALEXANDER PIERIE, Esq., who appears on the left, was originally, we believe, from Dundee. He held the situation of Extractor of King's Processes in the Court of Session. He was a jolly, stout man; exceedingly good-natured, and convivial in his disposition. He was a member of the *Crochallan Club*, which, as mentioned in a former sketch, held its meetings in Douglas's tavern, Anchor Close. He died on the 24th of July 1786.

Mr Pierie had a brother, John, a Lieutenant in the navy—a man of considerable ability, and fond of topographical delineation—who published, in 1789, four excellent Views of portions of the Hebrides.\*

Respecting MR MAXWELL no particulars can be gathered. Like his friend Pierie, to use the language of *Boniface*, he seems to have "eat well, slept well, and drank well." He died nearly half a century since.

## No. CXXXIX.

### REV. GEORGE HUSBAND BAIRD, D.D.,

PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF THE  
HIGH CHURCH OF EDINBURGH.

THE subject of this sketch, now in his seventy-eighth year, was born, in 1761, in the parish of Borrowstounness, where his father at the time, although a considerable proprietor in the county of Stirling, rented a farm from the Duke of Hamilton. DR BAIRD received the rudiments of education, first at the parish school of Borrowstounness, and subsequently, upon his father acquiring and removing to the property of Manuel, in the same county, at the Grammar School of Linlithgow. He entered as a student at the University of Edinburgh in 1773; and while there, was honoured with the special notice of Principal Robertson, Professor Dalzel, and several others, under whom he studied. Among his associates and contemporaries at College were the late Professor Finlayson and Josiah Walker. He is known to have been a distinguished student, and in Greek, to have received the very highest honours. He formed one of a small and select society, comprising the fellow-students above named, who had associated themselves for mutual encouragement, and the prosecution of their studies beyond what the College courses required; in which connection he mastered most of the European languages, and made acquaintance with their

\* These, engraved by Beugo, were as follows:—1. Killichurin, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane. 2. The Harbour of Cans, the property of John Macdonald, Esq. of Clanranald. 3. Town and Harbour of Stornoway, the property of Francis Humberston Mackenzie, Esq. of Seaforth. 4. Town and Port of Oban, the property of his Grace the Duke of Argyll.

respective literatures. These young men are said to have entered into an agreement to promote the advancement of one another in life to the utmost of their power; and though there was a degree of singularity in the compact, and perhaps no real increase from it in the disposition to serve each other, it is certain that individually all the three parties mentioned could ascribe important advantages to the good offices of one or other in that association.

The merits of Mr Baird early secured for him the friendship and patronage of the Professors. In 1784, he was recommended by Professor Dalzel as tutor to the family of Colonel Blair of Blair; but this situation he relinquished on obtaining, through the influence of his former class-fellow, Mr Finlayson, the more important one of minister of Dunkeld—a step which, resulting from the honourable circumstances connected with his career at College, was the fortunate precursor of others of greater consequence.

In 1786, Mr Baird received license from the Presbytery of Linlithgow; and the following year was ordained to the parish of Dunkeld, to which charge he had been presented by the Duke of Atholl. Here he remained for several years, living as an inmate of the Duke's family, and at the same time superintending the education of his Grace's three sons, the last survivor of whom was the late Lord Glenlyon. In 1789, he received an unsolicited presentation to the parish of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, which, upon the earnest entreaty of the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, he declined. He was transferred, however, to the New Greyfriar's, Edinburgh, in 1792; and, at the same time, appointed to the Chair of Oriental Languages in the University. In 1799, he was translated to the New North Church, as successor to Dr Hardie, and colleague to Dr Gloag; and to the High Church, in 1801, as successor to Dr Blair, and colleague to Dr Finlayson, which charge, with Dr Gordon as his colleague, he still retains.

#### No. CXL.

#### PROVOST ELDER AND PRINCIPAL BAIRD.

AN important event in the life of Dr Baird was his appointment to the Principality of the University of Edinburgh in 1793. The presidency of such an institution, requiring less the vigour and enterprize of youth, than that the established reputation of the seminary should be upheld by the wisdom of years, naturally associates itself with grey hairs and ripened experience. The nomination of a young man, not more than thirty-three years of age, did not well accord with this view, and was the more offensive when it was recollected that so venerable a person as Dr Blair was connected with the University; accordingly, not a few pleasantries were indulged in at the expense of the youthful



**FRIENDSHIP.**

*A principal Beard.*



*Haydel 1793*

**THE ELDER SHALL SERVE THE YOUNGER**

*Rom. x. and 12.*



Principal.\* Time, however, has long ago altered the character of the arrangement.

Fortunately the Professors of this University possess nothing of the undesirable privilege of patronage, yet they cannot but look with much interest on the choice which the patrons are from time to time called upon to make in filling up vacancies in their fraternity; and their opinions of the candidates when expressed, as they generally are, go far to sway that choice. In this indirect manner, Principal Baird was always observed to act purely for the good of the institution—sometimes very happily for the encouragement of merit, and with great credit to his own courage and discernment. Of this description was the part he took in recommending the late Dr Murray to the Chair of Oriental Languages. The wondrous attainments of that scholar were in the strongest contrast to almost every thing in his early lot; and though such a character has within itself a strong principle of ascent in society, there is always much honour due to the befriending hand. Principal Baird's exertions in this matter are thus alluded to by the late Sir Henry Moncreiff:—

“ It would be unjust not to mention, with the respect which it deserves, that, in his election to the Professorship, Dr Murray was most particularly indebted to Dr Baird, the Principal of the University. He had been uniformly his most zealous friend from his first appearance in Edinburgh; and, down to the period of his election as a professor, seems not to have lost any opportunity of assisting and befriending him. On this occasion, he exerted himself most effectually to render his election secure; and did so, from his conviction of his peculiar qualifications, in opposition both to his personal and his party friends, with a firmness and consistency, which certainly did him honour with all impartial men.

“ Dr Murray was not a man to forget his obligations to any one individual to whom he had been indebted, and least of all to forget what he owed to Dr Baird, who had so long and so effectually patronized him.”

The Senatus Academicus of the University is known to number among its offices the duty of maintaining College discipline. It is a duty seldom requisite in its severer aspect. There is, however, one instance of academic authority, which Principal Baird was called upon to exercise, and which is yet remembered in consequence of the distinction of the parties concerned. The offence, we believe, consisted in the circumstance of sending a challenge to one of the Professors. The parties summoned before the Senate, to answer for this misdemeanour, were Lord Henry Petty (now Marquis of Lansdowne), the late Francis Horner, M.P., and Mr (now Lord) Brougham. The last only appeared; and the rebuke was at once so administered and so received, that a friendship ensued which was kept up ever afterwards betwixt the parties. The Principal was of course not aware of the future distinction to be attained by the personage so leniently reprov'd; but he knew, even then, that the youth was shaping himself after antiquity, and might yet be “ *un homme de Plutarck*.”

Dr Baird found leisure to employ himself much in the direction of the

\* Dr Baird had married a daughter of Provost Elder, who consequently deemed it right to exert his influence in favour of one so nearly related to him. Hence the playful allusion of the artist—“ The Elder shall serve the younger.”

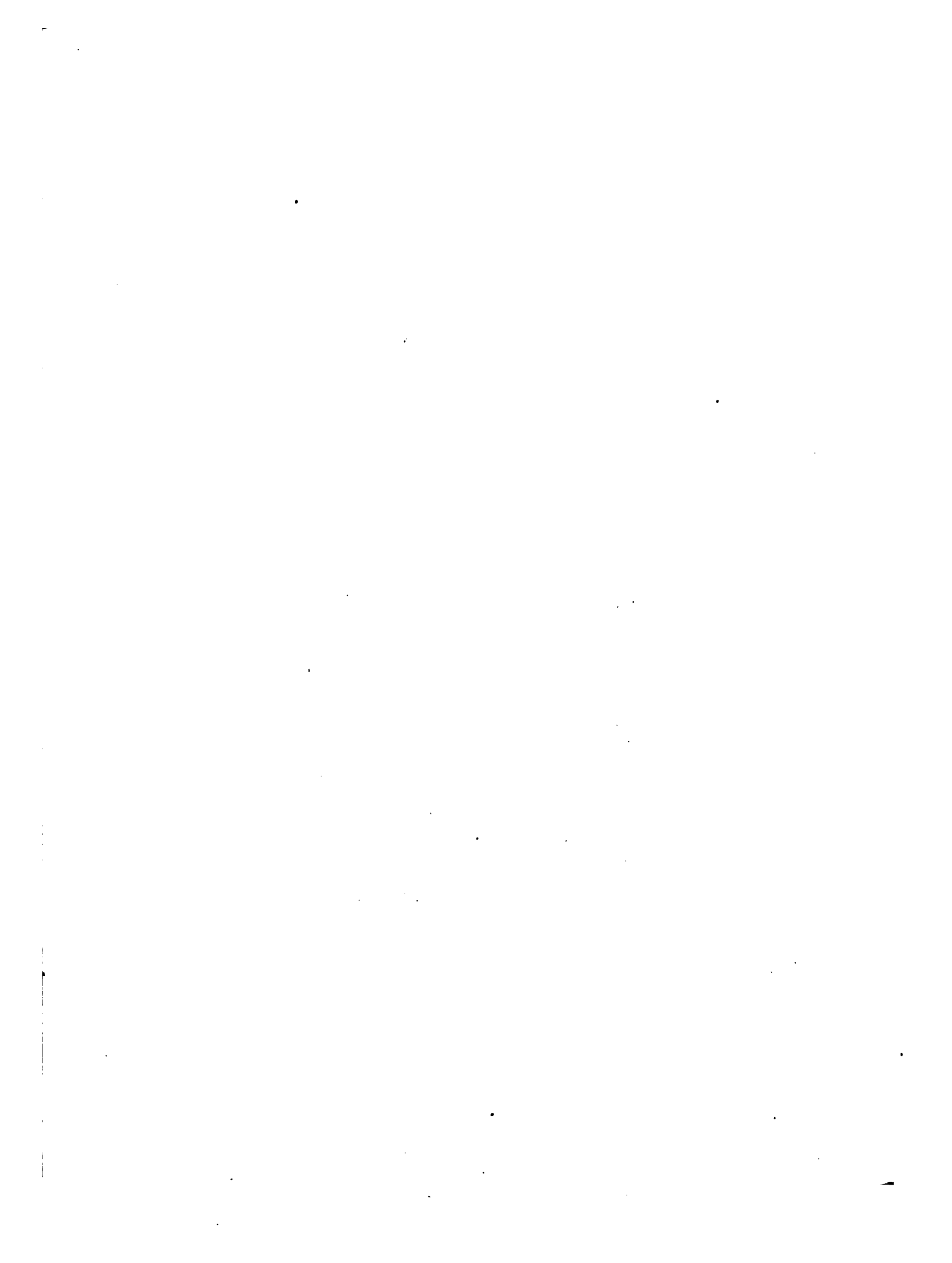
various charitable institutions of this city ; but he latterly began to concentrate his exertions upon a single object of this kind. In 1818, a Parliamentary Commission having been appointed to inquire into the state of education throughout the United Kingdom, the chairman (now Lord Brougham) requested the countenance and aid of the General Assembly in obtaining returns from the parochial clergy of Scotland. This was readily acceded to ; and, as convener of the committee nominated by the Assembly, Dr Baird took an active part in furthering the object of the Commission. Deeply impressed with the statements set forth in the returns, which were in the first instance forwarded to the Principal, and by him transmitted to Lord Brougham, he was led to that enterprise for the education of the Highlanders with which his name will ever be most honourably associated. In 1824, he proposed to the General Assembly a scheme for establishing schools in the Highlands, to be maintained on such funds as the Church might raise by means of parochial collections and otherwise, and to be superintended by a Committee of the General Assembly. The project was well received, and a great and flourishing institution has been the consequence. The General Assembly's Education Committee has at present an income of about £3000 per annum, with about £10,000 of capital, and an establishment of more than one hundred schools, giving education to upwards of eight thousand children. Much of the success of this scheme depended on the co-operation of heritors, in furnishing certain requisites of accommodation to the schoolmasters ; and Dr Baird zealously exerted himself to secure that co-operation by means of frequent personal intercourse. It was with this view he undertook several laborious journeys to the remotest parts of the Highlands and Islands, at a very advanced period of life ; and the appearance of the venerable Principal among their native hills and vales, on such a mission of benevolence, will ever be remembered by the present generation of Highlanders, and will not pass unrecorded to the next.

The Principal has now in a great measure retired from the more active cares and engagements of life ; and values, as a good man naturally does, the privilege of spending his later days among the remembered scenes of his boyhood,\* connecting the present with the past in that manner of pleasing retrospect which always argues a well-spent interval.

“ The child is father of the man ;  
And I could wish my days to be  
Bound each to each by natural piety.”

His clerical career has been on the whole eminently prosperous ; and he has repaid the favours of his fortune by a character of high respectability, and by some distinguished contributions to the public good—his chief exertions taking their direction from the benevolence of his disposition. Among the class of practical philanthropists, he occupies a place scarcely inferior to that of any other individual of his time.

\* He resides chiefly at Manuel, in the neighbourhood of Linlithgow.





Dr Baird is one of the very few of our characters that survive. We shall therefore abstain from any general characteristic beyond what transpires in this brief notice of the chief events of his life. *Bonum virum facile crederes, magnum libenter.*

## No. CXLI.

## DR JOHN HOPE,

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

DR HOPE was born at Edinburgh, on the 10th May 1725. His father, Mr Robert Hope, surgeon, was a younger son of Sir Archibald Hope, Lord Rankeillor, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. His mother, Marion Glass, was a descendant of the ancient family of Glass of Sauchie, in Stirlingshire. Dr Hope received his early education at the school of Dalkeith, then taught by the well-known Barclay. From thence he removed to the University of Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his medical studies under the first Dr Monro, and the other eminent men, who laid the foundation of the present celebrated medical school of that University. He afterwards visited the Continent, where he studied for some time, and particularly devoted his attention to the science of botany. On returning to his native city, he became a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh—justly famed as an excellent source of improvement to the industrious medical student—and was one of the first of those who were raised to the rank of an honorary member.

He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Glasgow on the 29th of January 1760, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, upon the 6th November of the same year. About the same period the Professorship of Materia Medica and Botany, in the University of Edinburgh, becoming vacant by the death of Dr Charles Alston, the known acquirements of Dr Hope, especially in the latter department, at once pointed him out as a fit successor. On the 13th April 1761, he was accordingly appointed King's Botanist for Scotland; and, on the 25th of the same month, was elected, by the Town-Council, Professor of Materia Medica and of Botany. The lectures upon the Materia Medica were delivered during the winter session, and those on Botany commenced, as they still do, in the month of May. Having been only a licentiate, he was, on the 2d February 1762, admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Dr Hope was the first in Scotland who introduced the Linnæan System; and having received, on the 8th May 1768, a commission from the King, appointing him Regius Professor of Botany, he formed the resolution of resigning the Professorship of Materia Medica, with the view of confining his attention

exclusively to Botany; which he accordingly did upon the subsequent first of June.

The exertions of Dr Hope in promoting the study of botany in Edinburgh were attended with the most beneficial results. In all the chief seminaries of learning in Europe Linnæus's classification had been adopted, a new impulse was given to the study, and it began now to be prosecuted with vigour. Instead of the dry, confused, and immethodical plan which had long kept possession of the schools, and in which the reference to genera and species was but little regarded, they had now a complete system of botany founded upon this principle, and comprehending an arrangement by which the description of attributes peculiar to one species could be easily distinguished from those of another. The facilities which this afforded to the student were incalculable, and the philosophical accuracy which the author displayed has excited universal admiration.\*

Dr Hope's great object was to inspire his pupils with a love for the science itself; for he justly concluded that, were this once secured, there would be little danger of their not prosecuting the study with success. For the purpose of exciting emulation among them, he annually, towards the conclusion of the session, gave a medal to the student who had distinguished himself most by his diligence and zeal in the cultivation of the science.

The medal contained a suitable inscription.† Every competitor produced his *Flora*, and the adjudging of the reward was determined by the extensiveness of the collection, and the taste and accuracy displayed in the philosophical arrangement of the articles it contained.

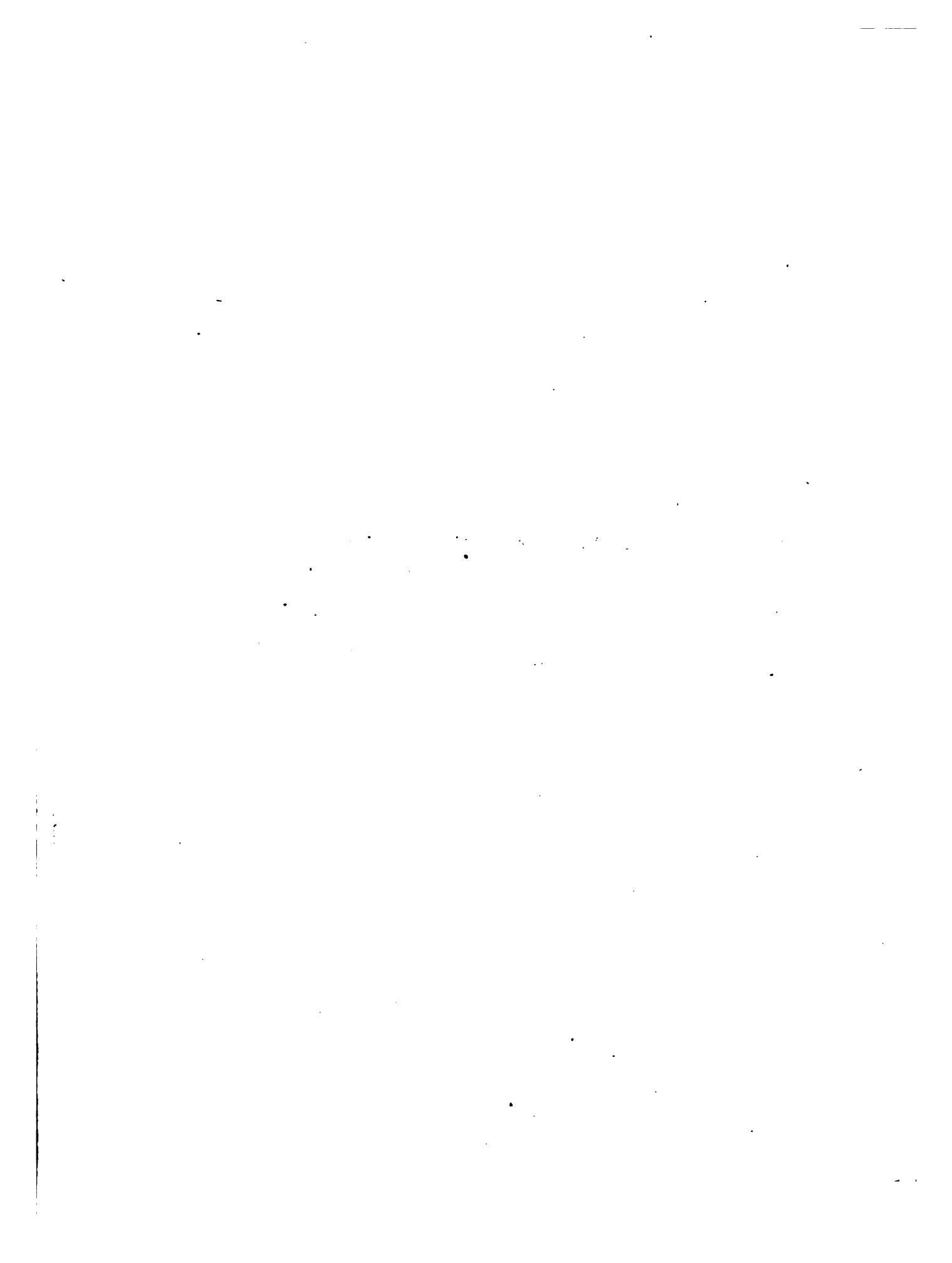
The Botanic Garden was for many years situated on the low ground east of the North Bridge, adjacent to Trinity Hospital. The Doctor used every endeavour to procure a more favourable situation; and, by his exertions, succeeded in obtaining such aid and countenance from Government as enabled him to accomplish so desirable an object. A piece of ground, situated betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, on the west of the Walk, was accordingly purchased. It was laid out under the immediate inspection of the Doctor himself, and the plants were arranged according to the system of Linnæus. Suitable hot-houses, &c. were erected, as also a pond for the nourishment of aquatic plants. By the Print which precedes this sketch, the Doctor is represented in the act of superintending and directing the workmen.‡

\* It is not unworthy of notice that Dr Alston, the immediate predecessor of Dr Hope, published an Essay in 1751, at Edinburgh, expressly against the Linnæan System.

† The inscription on the medal was—" *A Cedro Hysopum usque.*" At the bottom was—" J. HOPE, Bot. Prof. dat." It may be here mentioned that the Doctor gave out as a prescribed exercise to one of his students (the late Mr Smellie, printer,) the liberty of confuting Linnæus's System. Mr Smellie nearly upset the whole theory. When he undertook the task, he considered the sexual vegetable hypothesis of Linnæus to be established on the firmest basis of fact and experiment; but, after perusing the works of Linnæus, and many other books on the subject, he was astonished to find himself thoroughly persuaded that this theory was supported neither by facts nor arguments capable of producing conviction even in the most prejudiced mind.

‡ The ground in Leith Walk was abandoned in 1822, for a more suitable situation at Inverleith Row, where the Botanical Garden is now flourishing in a high state of perfection.









The Court of Session Second Division  
March 1812



Besides the Professorship, Dr Hope held the appointment of Physician to the Royal Infirmary; and in this department of his public duty, his humane and enlightened attention to the diseases of the patients under his care, and his judicious prescriptions for curing and alleviating their disorders, were most exemplary and instructive.

About the year 1760, Dr Hope married Juliana, daughter of Dr Stevenson, physician in Edinburgh, by whom he had four sons and a daughter. After long enjoying much domestic felicity, and high honour in his profession, both as a physician and professor, he died, while President of the Royal College of Physicians, after a short illness, on the 10th November 1786, in the sixty-second year of his age. His third son, Dr Thomas Charles Hope, is now Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

## No. CXLII.

### SECOND DIVISION OF THE COURT OF SESSION.

THE Senators composing this Sitting, (beginning at the left,) are LORDS ARMADALE, WOODHOUSELEE, GLENLEE, MEADOWBANK, ROBERTSON, and GILLIES—the LORD JUSTICE-CLERK (BOYLE) presiding in the centre. The Print bears the date of March 1812, yet three of the seven Judges represented still survive, namely, Lord Glenlee, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and Lord Gillies. Save the two last mentioned, Portraits of the other Senators have successively appeared in the course of our Publication.

THE RIGHT HON. DAVID BOYLE, LORD JUSTICE-CLERK, is the fourth, but now only surviving, son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, third son of John the second Earl of Glasgow. Born in 1772, Mr Boyle, after the usual course of study requisite for the Scottish bar, passed advocate in December 1793. He was constituted Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1807, and the same year elected member of Parliament for the county of Ayr, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the bench in 1811. He was at the same time nominated a Lord of Justiciary; and in November of that year, appointed Lord Justice-Clerk, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Hope, who had been promoted to the Presidency.

Throughout the long period which has since elapsed, the Lord Justice-Clerk has efficiently discharged the important duties of his office, both as a criminal and a civil judge. Not content with making himself fully master of the different civil-cases coming before him, by a previous diligent perusal of the printed records and pleadings, he carefully notes down any observations of importance addressed from the bar; and enters, either on the margin of the

papers, or in a blank paper book, the opinion of each judge as it is delivered. In the Criminal and Jury Courts, where he presides, he records the evidence that is adduced with remarkable precision and accuracy, omitting what is really extraneous, but preserving every thing in the slightest degree important. Though necessarily resident in Edinburgh during the greater portion of the year, he takes a deep interest in whatever relates to his native county, and is at all times a ready adviser in cases affecting its welfare. His paternal estate of Shewalton, to which he succeeded on the death of his elder brother, John Boyle, Esq., a short time since, is situated within a mile or two of Irvine, and has long been distinguished for a full participation in those agricultural improvements which have probably been nowhere carried to a greater degree of perfection than in Ayrshire. His lordship is a member of the Privy Council.

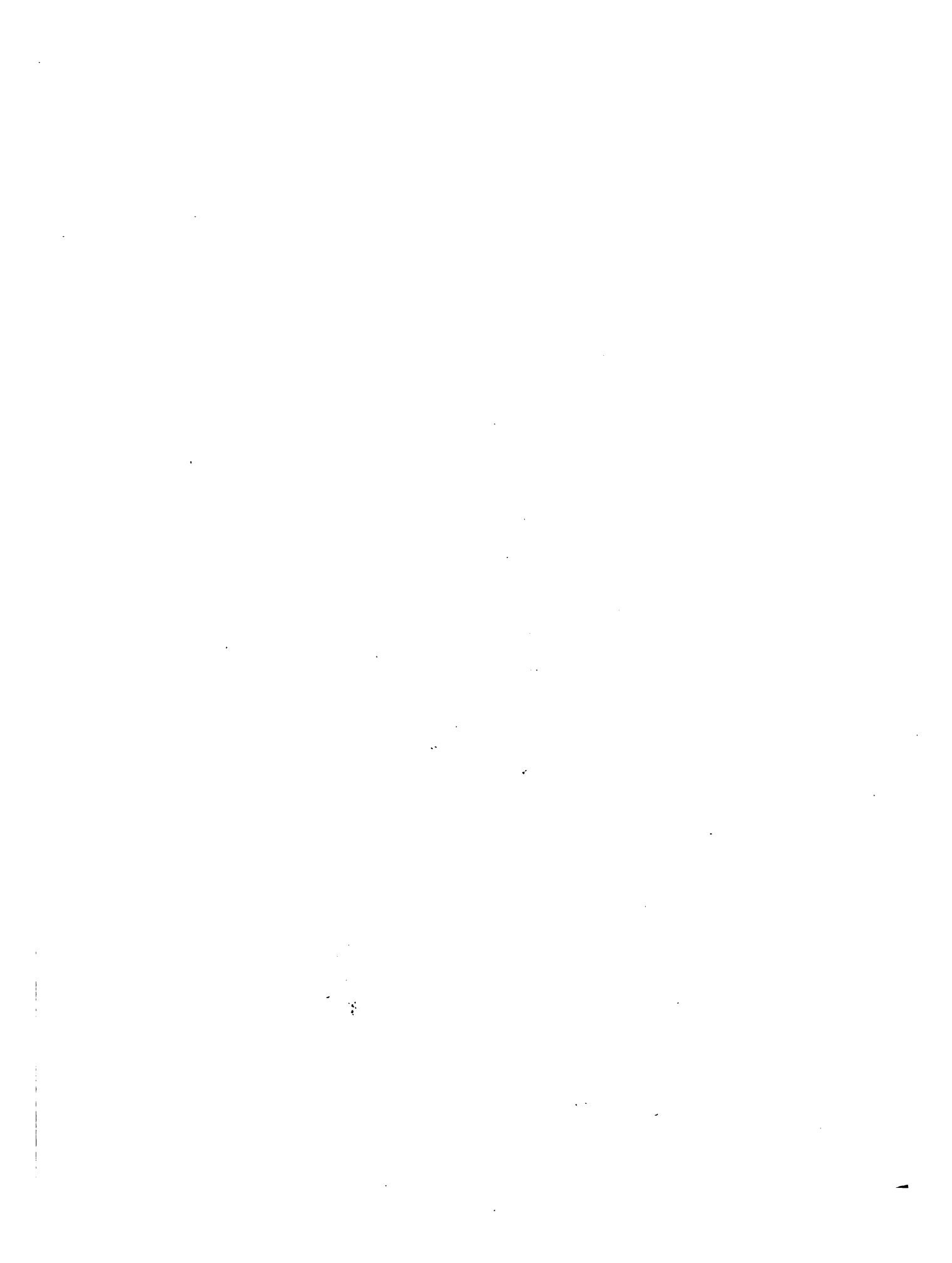
The Lord Justice-Clerk has been twice married; first, on the 24th December 1804, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Montgomery of Annick, brother of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, of which union there are several children.\* Upon the demise of this amiable lady, his lordship married, secondly, (11th July 1827,) Camilla, eldest daughter of the late Lord Methven, by whom he has also issue.

ADAM GILLIES, (LORD GILLIES,) youngest son of Robert Gillies, Esq., of Little Keithock, and brother of the late Dr Gillies, Historiographer for Scotland, author of the "Ancient History of Greece," &c.,† was born at Brechin, in the county of Forfar in 1766. He passed advocate in 1787, and was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the county of Kincardine in 1806. In 1811, he was elevated to the bench on the death of Charles Hay, (Lord Newton); and, the year following, succeeded Lord Craig as one of the Lords of Justiciary. In 1816, he was nominated one of the Lords Commissioners of the Jury Court; and, in 1837, appointed Judge of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. Having on that occasion resigned his gown as a Lord of Justiciary, he was succeeded by Lord Cockburn.

Opposed as he was in politics to the party in power in 1811, the elevation of Mr Gillies to the bench was a marked tribute to his legal knowledge and experience at the bar. When the proposal was communicated to him, a limited time was assigned for his acceptance; and being wholly unexpected on his part, he mentioned the circumstance to some of his personal and political friends. From the standing of Mr Gillies at the bar, and the large professional income enjoyed by him, they viewed his elevation to the bench as involving too great a pecuniary sacrifice on his part; but not coinciding in this opinion, he placed

\* The eldest of whom, Patrick, born 29th March 1806, and admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1829, married, 17th August 1830, Mary-Francis, daughter of Sir Robert D. H. Elphinstone, Bart. of Logie and Elphinstone.

† Lord Gillies was by twenty-one years the junior of his brother the Historian. Dr Gillies died at Clapham, on the 15th of February 1836, in the ninetieth year of his age.





himself in the hands of Lord Lauderdale, who was then considered the leader of the Whig party in Scotland, and in whose judgment he had the most implicit confidence. The noble Earl at once concurred with his friend in the propriety of accepting an offer so very handsomely made by their political opponents. How well the abilities of Lord Gillies entitled him to the distinction is amply acknowledged by the high consideration uniformly attached to the opinions he delivers from the bench.

Lord Gillies has a singular facility in catching the leading features of a cause. It is in vain for the most ingenious lawyer to attempt to perplex or confuse him. Nothing diverts his attention from what he considers to be the real point at issue. His comments, though brief, are lucid and to the purpose; and every syllable he utters bears directly upon the case. In enforcing his views he never uses a word more than is necessary. His memory is excellent. He rarely takes notes, and yet never forgets, in the course of his speech, any fact adduced, or argument brought forward, that may illustrate or support his opinions. Frequently caustic and severe, he can demolish in a few minutes an oration that has taken some unfortunate pleader hours to deliver. In a word, as a close and convincing reasoner, his lordship has scarcely any rival, either at the bar or on the bench.

His lordship married, in 1801, Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Carnegie, Esq., of Craigo. Mr Malcolm Laing, the able Scottish Historian, and friend and contemporary of Lord Gillies at the bar, married Margaret, another daughter of Mr Carnegie.\*

The figures in the rear are those of two well-known macers to the Court—GRAHAM and MUNRO—the former of whom (now dead) is in the centre.

### No. CXLIII.

#### JEROME WILLIAM KNAPP, LL.D.,

##### DEPUTY-CLERK OF ARRAIGNS.

MR KNAPP was an English barrister of the Middle Temple, and succeeded his father as Deputy-Clerk of Arraigns on the home circuit, which office he filled with much ability for a period of nearly thirty years. He came to Edinburgh in 1794, as Clerk of Arraigns to the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of Watt and Downie, accused of high treason—the former of whom suffered capital punishment.

\* Another daughter married Sir George M. Grant of Ballindalloch, Bart.

Mr Knapp died at his house, Bedford Row, London, on the 24th of October 1816, after a few hours illness. He had attended the London Session the day previous. He was succeeded in the clerkship by his brother, Thomas George Knapp, Esq.

No. CXLIV.

THREE SOCIAL FRIENDS.

MR ROBERT KAY, MR LOUIS CAUVIN,

AND

MR DAVID SCOTT.

The first of the three, to the left, is the late MR KAY, architect, of whom a short memoir is given in a previous page.

The centre figure is the late LOUIS CAUVIN,\* founder of the Hospital which bears his name, near Duddingstone. He was born in the parish of South Leith, in that house (opposite the Jock's Lodge toll-bar) which occupies the angle formed by the Portobello and Restalrig roads. His parents were Louis Cauvin and Margaret Edgar.† It is not correctly ascertained in what year, or on what account, the father was induced to leave his native country of France, and settle in the metropolis of Scotland. According to some accounts, he was forced to expatriate himself in consequence of the fatal issue of a duel in which he was implicated. According to others, he was brought over to Edinburgh as a witness in the "Douglas Cause," having served in the capacity of a footman in the family of Lady Jane Douglas for a considerable time during her residence in Paris. A portrait of him, in his youth, in a military garb, is still preserved. After a residence of a few years in Edinburgh, he betook himself for support to giving lessons in his own language in public classes. Not many years subsequently, he became tenant of a small farm at Jock's Lodge; and, until within a short time of his death, in 1778,‡ he carried on simultaneously the occupa-

\* Cauvin (or *Chauvin*, according to the French) is the same surname as that of the famous reformer John *Calvin*, who is so called from the Latinized form of the name which he affixed to his writings—*Johannes Calvinus*.

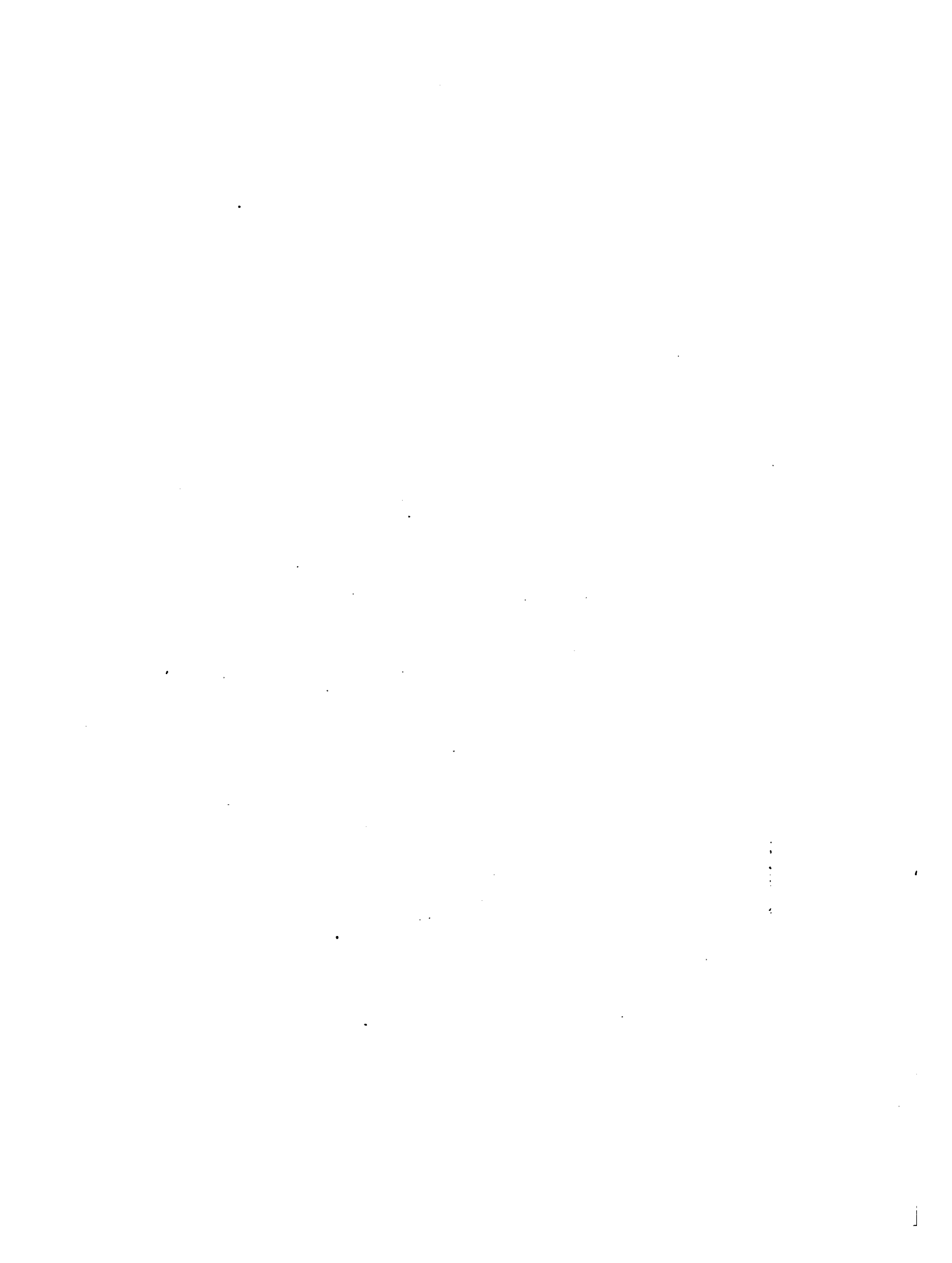
† His mother was a relative of Admiral Edgar, and through her Mr Cauvin was nearly related to the late Baron Hume.

‡ Over his tomb in Restalrig burying-ground is the following inscription:—"In memory of the late Mr Louis Cauvin, French Teacher in Edinburgh, who died, September 22, 1778."





J. K. W. 1712



tions of teaching and farming. He died from the consequences of an injury which he had received inadvertently in the right thumb at dinner. He left a family of three sons and three daughters. Of the former, Louis became the Founder of the Hospital; Joseph was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and eminent in his profession;\* and Alexander died in his youth. Of the latter, Jean assisted her brother for several years in hearing the lessons of the female pupils; Minny was his housekeeper; whilst Margaret was married to a Mr Morrison at Milnathort. They are now all dead.

The subject of this memoir at a very early age made choice of his father's profession. He was educated at the High School and College of Edinburgh; and, for some time before his father's death, had been in the habit of acting as his assistant. When that event took place, he decided upon continuing the school for the benefit of the family. Shortly afterwards he went to France, to complete his knowledge of the language and its pronunciation, and prosecuted his studies for two years in the University of Paris, during which time Mr Moffat taught his classes in Edinburgh. Thus qualified for his task, he commanded, for a series of years, better filled classes than has fallen to the lot of any teacher of French in Edinburgh. Without attempting any delineation of his peculiar mode of imparting instruction, suffice it to say that he possessed such an extraordinary energy of mind and vigour of body, that first-rate teachers of the present day, who have studied under him, acknowledge that, within a similar period of time, no one in their experience ever taught so much, or so well. The history of his labours in private and public teaching, and of the early difficulties he had to struggle with, contains much that would be both interesting and instructive; but it may be enough to state, that his whole time was devoted to his profession—that he laboured in it with the greatest assiduity and industry for the greater part of his lifetime, from eight o'clock in the morning till nine at night, except on Saturdays, the afternoons of which were devoted to relaxation and hospitality—and that he retired from business in 1817 or 1818, after having realized, by his own exertions, a handsome fortune. For nearly twenty years before relinquishing his scholastic labours, he, in imitation of his father, rented a large farm in the parish of Duddingstone, which he managed with great skill, and where he resided during summer. In the winter months he resided in town, and regularly visited his farm on the Saturday; but during the rest of the year he personally directed the operations, morning and evening, rising regularly at four o'clock in the morning. The farm-house, now termed Woodlands, in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital, has been greatly enlarged since he left it, and is at present occupied by Alexander Smith, Esq., W.S. During Mr Cauvin's occupation of the farm, he erected the house of Louisfield, which now forms the centre part of the Hospital.

\* This gentleman married Miss Esther Cunningham, daughter of Dr Harry Cunningham. This lady mixed a great deal in the fashionable world in Edinburgh at the commencement of the present century, and was satirized somewhat severely, under the name of Mrs Ravine, in a curious novel, in three volumes, entitled "A Winter in Edinburgh." She predeceased her husband, leaving no children.

He had his school-rooms for many years in a wooden land on the north side of the High Street, immediately in front of where the old Town Guard-House stood. In those days pupils were considerably more advanced in years than at the present time, and indulged in pranks altogether unknown now. In passing from his school-room, through an ill-lighted passage, to an anteroom which served for accommodation to those pupils who were waiting the exit of a class, he was not unfrequently tripped by means of a rope wickedly laid across; while the "Vile assassins! waylaying in the dark," as he used to mutter, with considerable bitterness, on such occasions, secretly enjoyed the triumph of his fall, and the burst of unavailing passion which the accident never failed to excite. Happily a material improvement has now taken place in the demeanour of teacher and pupil towards each other; and the narration of scenes enacted in schools some half-century ago, is now listened to with incredulity. He exacted, with the utmost rigour, punctuality of attendance at the hour, and not unfrequently refused admission to pupils, if late a few minutes, dismissing them with a recommendation to decline "*dormir*" (*i. e.* to sleep) as they returned home.

Though irritable in his temper and eccentric in his habits, he was very kind and charitable to the necessitous—having generally two or three orphans in his employment—and manifested deep displeasure at any marks of injustice, dishonesty, or oppression. He usually rode at a canter, and invariably carried a large whip. As he was riding, on a certain occasion, at his usual rapid rate, he overtook an old infirm villager of Wester Duddingstone, who recognised and informed him that a stranger had, but a few minutes before, stript him of a burden of willows. Mr Cauvin in a short time came up with the culprit; and receiving of course an unsatisfactory account of the manner in which he had procured the burden, made him aware of his knowledge of the foul transaction. The scoundrel instantly doffed his ill-gotten load, imagining that scores would be thus quietly settled. Not so thought Mr Cauvin, who plied his whip in his best style, and did not quit the miscreant till he saw him deposit the willows in safety within the door of the poor man's house.

In the prime of life, Mr Cauvin was a fine looking man, though in his latter days somewhat corpulent, and more rubicund in his visage, than was suited to the notion of a "beau garçon." He was always dressed well, being more like a nobleman of the "ancienne regime," than a Scotch teacher. His attainments were not very varied; but he possessed a retentive memory, and the faculty of a quick and accurate discernment of character. His hospitality was widely known, and for many years much taxed; but during the latter years of his life it was confined to a few select friends.

It is worthy of being mentioned that the Poet Burns was an intimate friend, and (which is not generally known) was also a pupil of his. He applied to him, stating his anxiety to learn the French language, but the only hour at which Mr Cauvin could receive him was at nine o'clock in the evening, when his ordinary labours ceased for the day; and this, it may be supposed, was not very agreeable or convenient for either of them. However, Mr Cauvin agreed

to receive him at that hour, three times a week, and Burns gladly availed himself of the offer; and, for *three months*, whatever happened to be his engagements, and however agreeably he might be occupied, he *regularly* attended at the hour appointed; and so diligently and so successfully did he apply himself, that, as Mr Cauvin has often stated, he made more progress in the acquisition of the language in these three months, than any of his ordinary pupils could have done in as many years.

In the year 1824, Mr Cauvin was seized with a disease which terminated in mortification of the toes of the right foot; and it was only after repeated remonstrances that he was induced to call in medical aid. From the vigour of his constitution, however, the disease was checked; but being attacked by dropsy, it proved fatal to him; and he was cut off in December of the following year, after a lingering confinement, during which he displayed remarkable fortitude under great suffering.\* In pursuance of the directions contained in his will, his remains were interred in Restalrig burying-ground, where his father and the rest of the family had been buried. The site of the tomb is on the right hand, immediately before the entrance to the chapel. The following is the inscription, which was placed there by his trustees:—

To the Memory of  
LOUIS CAUVIN, ESQUIRE,  
for many years an eminent Teacher  
of French in Edinburgh,  
who bequeathed a fortune,  
acquired by his own  
skill and industry,  
to Endow the Hospital  
in the parish of Duddingstone,  
which bears his name.  
He died, 19th December 1825,  
aged seventy-one.†

\* In passing from the "Windy Gowl" to Wester Duddingstone, the eye is caught by a square building overtopping the adjoining houses, which might be regarded as the village prison. The history of "The Tower," for it is so cycled in the village, is somewhat remarkable. Having purchased some feu-ground, lying betwixt the mansion-house of the late Colonel Graham and the main street of the village, Mr Cauvin proceeded to build upon it, having beforehand declined, as might have been expected, to accept of an offer from the Colonel of the exact purchase-money. As the windows of the new house overlooked the Colonel's grounds, he raised his garden-wall so as to overtop the gable. To countervail such procedure, Mr Cauvin had the roof taken down and two stories added, whilst the Colonel on his part raised the garden-wall in proportion; and it is uncertain how long such unseemly contention might have been kept up, as it was only terminated by the death of Mr Cauvin. The not inappropriate name of "Cauvin's Folly" is frequently given to "The Tower." Colonel Graham survived him five years, *i. e.* till June 1830. The property of Mr Cauvin, on which "The Tower" is built, was, two or three years ago purchased by H. Graham, Esq., son of the Colonel.

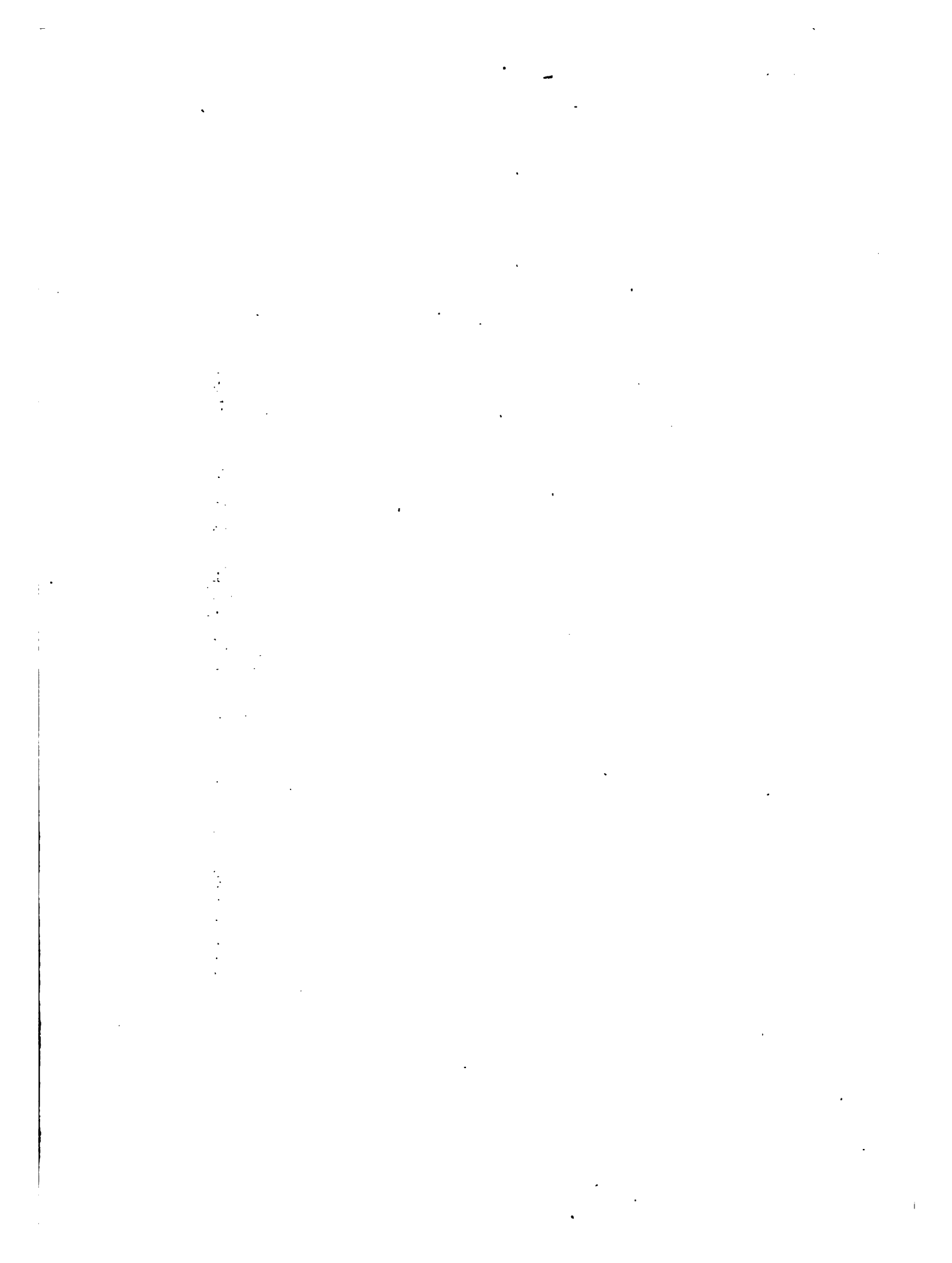
† In Mr Cauvin's will the following directions occur as to the place of his sepulture:—"My corpse is to be deposited in Restalridge Churchyard, and watched for a proper time. The door of the tomb must be taken off, and the space built up strongly with ashler stones. *The tomb must be shut up for ever, never to be opened.* There is a piece of marble on the tomb door, which I put up in memory of my father: all I wish is, that there may be put below it an inscription mentioning the time of my death. I beg and expect that my Trustees will order all that is written above to be put in execution." Codicil, dated Duddingstone Farm, 28th April 1823.

Mr Cauvin was for many years treasurer to the Friendly Society of Restalrig, whose funds he carefully managed, and in whose concerns he took a benevolent and most anxious interest. When the ancient chapel was restored, after his death, there was inserted in the wall of the interior, an urn of white marble, on a black slab, to his memory, with a short inscription.

The Hospital, for the erection and endowment of which Mr Cauvin bequeathed the greater part of his fortune, was opened on the 30th of November 1833. Its management is vested in certain individuals nominated by the Founder,\* and in the Lord Provost of the city, the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, the Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, the Ministers of Duddingstone, Libberton, and Newton, the Proprietor of the Lands of Niddry, and the Factor of the Marquis of Abercorn. The trustees afterwards assumed Mr Pillans, the Professor of Humanity in the University, to act along with them. The recipients of the charity are required, upon admission, to be of the age of six, and under that of eight years, and are maintained for six years. It is enjoined that they shall chiefly be the sons of persons of the two classes with which the Founder himself was so long connected, namely, Teachers and Farmers. His words are—"An Hospital for the relief, maintenance, and education of the sons of respectable but poor teachers; the sons of poor but honest farmers; whom failing, the sons of respectable master-printers or booksellers; and the sons of respectable servants in the agricultural line." Accordingly, seventeen sons of teachers, and three sons of farmers are at present enjoying the benefits of the foundation. They are instructed in the ordinary branches of education, and also in Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, &c.

It is apparent from the following declaration, made by the Governors in the Regulations which have been framed, by the testator's directions, for the management of the Institution, that they have availed themselves of the discretionary power with which they are invested, for advancing the cause of education in this country by raising the profession of teachers to greater usefulness:—"And, first of all, We, the said Governors, taking into consideration that the Founder was for the greater part of his life a public teacher, and that he has shown especial good-will to the profession he belonged to, by preferring to the benefits of this charity the children of teachers, do hereby declare generally, That we regard it as a leading object of the Cauvin Institution, to lay the foundation of a professional education for schoolmasters, so that as many of the boys as circumstances shall permit, be prepared to become skilful and accomplished teachers." The training of a few, therefore, for the profession of public teachers, may be regarded as a distinguishing feature in this Seminary; and in this manner, from time to time, many young men may go forth from its walls qualified for entering upon the duties of public tuition with decided advantage.

\* These were, Archibald Nisbet, Esq. of Carfin; James Fergusson, Esq., W.S.; John Tweedie, Esq. W.S.; the late Robert Stewart, Esq., Deputy-Presenter of Signatures in the Exchequer; Mr David Scott, Northfield; the late Mr John Johnstone, Southfield; Mr George Knight, teacher in Edinburgh; and Mr Andrew Scott, W.S. Mr Stewart and Mr Tweedie did not accept.





*Original Price One Pound One*



The figure on the right of Mr Cauvin is meant to represent MR SCOTT, farmer, Northfield, who still survives, and was long an intimate friend of the Founder of the Hospital. An intelligent and skilful agriculturist, he is greatly esteemed in the neighbourhood, and by none more so than those who are his dependents. One man has been in his employment between thirty and forty years; and another, who died a few years ago, at a very advanced age, had been servant in the family for upwards of sixty years. Mr Scott is an elder of the parish church of Duddingstone. His wife, a Miss Graham, by whom he had several children, died in 1834.\*

No. CXLV.

MRS SMITH,

IN THE COSTUME OF 1795.

THAT this Portraiture was sketched without a sitting may be conjectured from a memorandum by the artist, which states that when the lady heard of his intention to publish her likeness, "she sent for him to come and get a proper look at her; but he did not choose to accept the invitation." Those who remember Mrs Smith will have little difficulty in recognising a strong likeness to her in the Etching.

MRS, or rather LUCKIE, SMITH (for so in her later years she was uniformly styled) is dressed in the somewhat ridiculous fashion prevailing towards the close of last century. The Print bears the date 1795; and at that period she resided in South Bridge Street. Some years afterwards she removed to a house purchased for her in Blackfriar's Wynd.

Mrs Smith was a native of Aberdeen, and had, in early life, been married to a trader of the name of Kinnear, by whom she had a son and two daughters. After the death of her husband, she resumed her maiden name of Smith. Her favourite walk was the Meadows. She was a stout, comely-looking woman, and usually dressed well. She lived to old age, in the enjoyment of two annuities—one of which she derived from a gentleman of fortune, the husband of one of her daughters. The other daughter was also well married, and we believe is now in America. Mrs Smith died in January 1836.

\* His eldest son, Andrew, is a Writer to the Signet; and David, who formerly assisted him in the management of Northfield, has now a large sheep-farm near Gala Water. Three of his five daughters are respectably married; the eldest to John Parker, Esq., S.S.C., recently appointed to the office of Principal Extractor in the Court of Session; the second to Mr George Law, farmer, Morton; and the second youngest to Adam Paterson, Esq., W.S.

## No. CXLVI.

## THE HON. WILLIAM RAMSAY MAULE,

OF PANMURE,

## NOW LORD PANMURE OF BRECHIN AND NAVAR.

THE HON. WILLIAM RAMSAY, second son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie, was born in 1771. He succeeded to the estate of Panmure in 1782, on the death of his maternal uncle, when he assumed the name of MAULE. The title of the "Generous Sportsman" he acquired on account of his liberality of disposition, and his fondness for the sports of the turf. He appears at one time to have been a keen participator in the royal recreation of cock-fighting, which, in his earlier years, was a favourite source of amusement.\*

The public or political life of the noble Baron has not been marked by any

\* Turning over the pages of an Edinburgh Magazine for March 1801, we find announced "that the cock-pit was crowded every day at 3s. a-head, and that thirty-seven mains were fought, whereof nineteen were won by Mr Maule, and eighteen by Mr Oswald of Auchencruive." Again, in 1803, another match between the parties is thus recorded:—

"On Monday, the 8th March, commenced the grand main of cocks at Hallion's,\* Tennis Court, Rose Street, between the Hon. Mr Maule and Mr Oswald of Auchencruive. The following is a statement of the battles fought:—

Feeders.....	{ <i>Sunly</i> , for Mr Maule.			
	{ <i>Small</i> , for Mr Oswald.			
		Mains.	Byes.	
Monday ----	{ Mr Maule.....	4	...	1
	{ Mr Oswald .....	1	...	1
Tuesday ----	{ Mr Maule.....	2	...	2
	{ Mr Oswald .....	3	...	0
Wednesday..	{ Mr Maule.....	4	...	0
	{ Mr Oswald .....	2	...	1
Thursday ---	{ Mr Maule.....	1	...	0
	{ Mr Oswald .....	5	...	1
Friday -----	{ Mr Maule.....	2	...	1
	{ Mr Oswald .....	4	...	0
Saturday ----	{ Mr Maule.....	2	...	0
	{ Mr Oswald .....	4	...	2

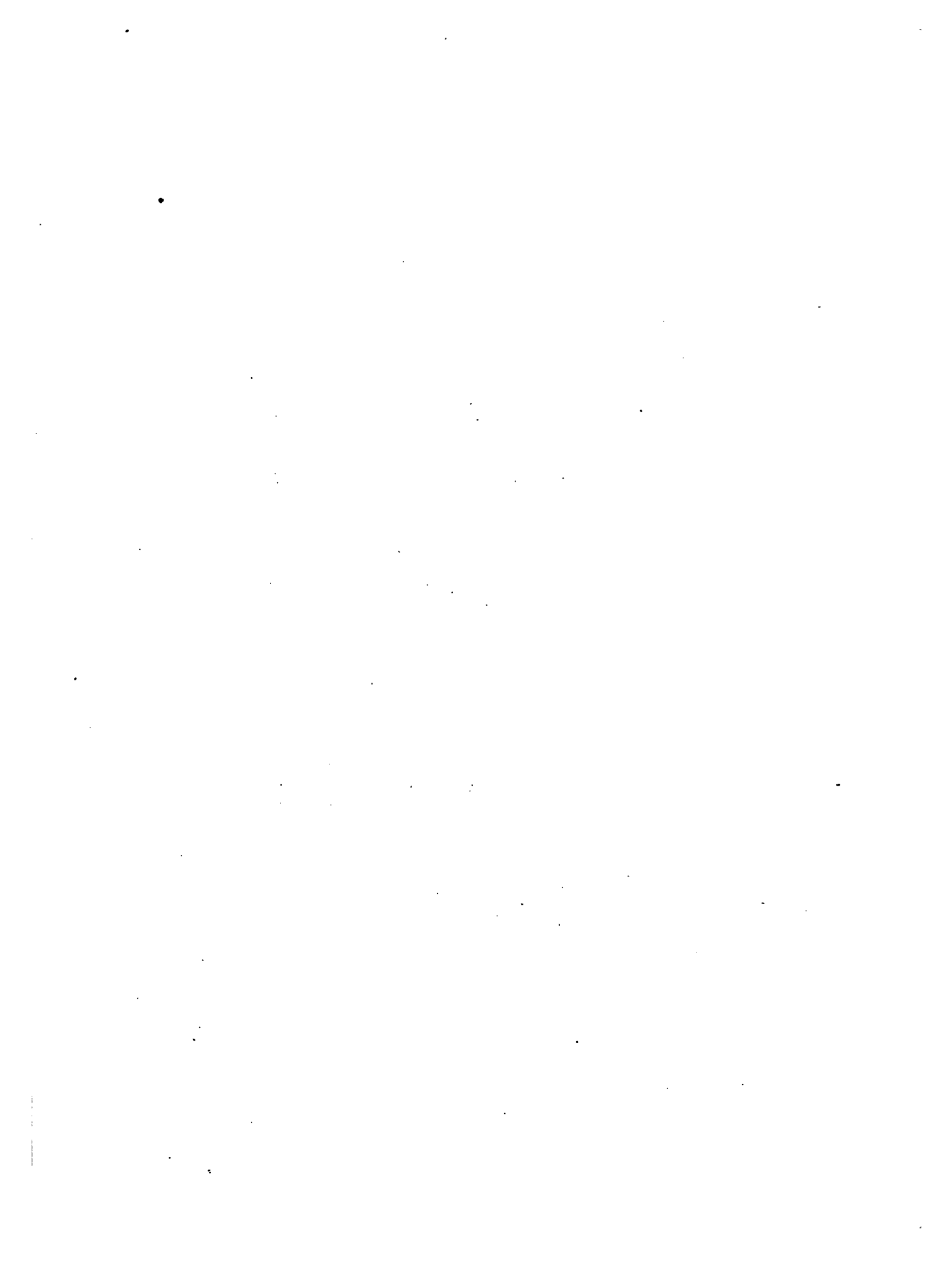
"Mr Oswald gaining by four battles, and the byes by one."

\* Hallion was a popular comic actor on the Edinburgh stage, and was celebrated for his prodigious memory. He once undertook for a bet to repeat the whole of one of the *Courant* newspapers by heart, and only lost it in consequence of one of the advertisements having been printed twice by mistake, which he omitted to repeat in the recitation.



186-1790.

**GENEROUS SPORTSMAN.**



thing very striking. In 1789, he purchased a cornetcy in the 11th dragoons, and shortly afterwards raised an independent company of foot, which, however, was disbanded in 1791. He was first elected member of Parliament for the county of Forfar in 1796, which he continued to represent until within these few years. In Parliament he adopted, and consistently maintained, the principles of Fox. In 1831, a short time after the accession of the Whigs to power, the title of Panmure was revived in his person, as the reward of long and steadfast adherence to his principles.

The chief residence of his lordship is the ancient Castle of Brechin, in Forfarshire, celebrated for its noble defence of twenty days, under the gallant Sir Thomas Maule, against the army of Edward I. It is situated in a "romantic manner on a high and abrupt bank, or rather precipice, overhanging the river, South Esk, which forms a deep pool beneath." Part of the old walls are still standing, but the Castle was rebuilt about the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Patrick, first Earl of Panmure. The title and estates were forfeited by James, the fourth Earl, who took part in the rebellion of 1715.\* The representation of the family devolved on his nephew, William, who was created an Irish Peer by the title of Earl Panmure, with remainder to his brother John. By him the forfeited family estates were re-acquired and strictly entailed. Earl William died without issue in 1782, when the estate devolved, as heir of entail, upon his grand-nephew, the present possessor.

Another estate in Forfarshire, that of Kelly and its ancient Castle, also belongs to the family of Maule. About the beginning of last century it was possessed by Henry Maule—a gentleman of considerable literary accomplishments. Here the Hon. Captain Ramsay, (now a General in India,) brother to his lordship, built a neat modern house in 1804. A jovial squire, termed in Scotland the "heating o' the house," was held on its completion. The following verses, written for the occasion by the Duke of Gordon, were sung with the greatest applause by his noble representative, the Marquis of Huntly, (the late Duke):—

" What pleasure I feel to this house to repair,  
With good friends and old claret to drown every care ;  
Grant me strength, give me power, kind Bacchus, I pray,  
To swig down four bottles to honour this day.  
Derry, down, down, &c.

" May the gods on this fabric each blessing bestow,  
And happiness reign here, above and below ;  
May heaven on our host and his family smile,  
And each comfort enjoy with his charming De Lisle.†

" May the stock in his cellar near run to an end,  
But still have a bottle to give to a friend ;  
From this hall ne'er let Bacchus his thyrsis remove,  
And may Venus preside in the chambers above.

\* He died without issue.

† The Honourable Mrs Ramsay.

“ There’s the Sovereign,\* Dalhousie, and Maule, they will say,  
And Ramsay, myself,† and our friend Charlie Kay ;  
These six jolly fellows have found out the charm,  
To teach Angus lads how to make a house warm.

“ ’Tis by wine, mighty wine ! we our friendship can prove ;  
’Tis wine, mighty wine ! which inspires us to love :  
Ring the bell—call the butler—and bid him bring *ben*  
A *magnum* or two, and a large *tappet hen*.

“ May this night be devoted to friendship and wine,  
No troubles to vex us, no cause to repine ;  
And may each jolly soul to four bottles aspire,  
To heat the house well, not to set it on fire.

“ Then let us good claret enjoy while we live ;  
A toast to your mind I can promise to give :  
Fill up the *fox-head*,‡ let us drink to the last—  
‘ May the Roof-Tree of Kelly for ages stand fast.’  
Derry down, down, &c.”

Of the “ Generous Sportsman,” there are many amusing anecdotes told.§ The Highland Chairmen of Edinburgh, some thirty years ago, were proverbial for their insatiable love of money. The excessive “greed” of these worthies happening to become the subject of conversation among a few gentlemen on one occasion, his lordship (then Mr Maule) took up a bet in favour of the character of our northern countrymen, respecting the possibility of satisfying them by liberal remuneration. The wager being accepted, Mr Maule threw himself into a sedan, and gave orders to be conveyed a short distance down the Canongate, for which, on alighting, he bestowed the handsome reward of *one guinea*, quite confident thereby of giving satisfaction. It was impossible for Donald altogether to suppress the smile which played upon his countenance, as he turned over the “yellow Geordie” in his hand : “ But could her honour no shuist gi’e the ither sixpence to get a *gill* ?” His lordship good-humouredly supplied the “ ither sixpence,” in expectation of gaining his bet ; but another demand, on the part of Donald’s companion, for “ three bawbees of odd shange to puy snuff,” put him out of all temper, and thoroughly convinced him of the impossibility of satisfying a Highland chairman.

Walking through his plantations one day, his lordship was attracted by the sound of some one felling a tree. “ What are you about there ?” said he to a young man whom he caught in the act of levelling a stately “ monarch of the wood,” with a cart and horse at no great distance, ready to carry away the

\* Mr Skene of Skene, Sovereign of the Beggar’s Benison, north side of the Tay.

† The Marquis of Huntly.

‡ A silver cup, in the shape of a fox’s head, which contains a bottle of wine, much used in Angus on certain convivial occasions.

§ Lord Panmure has been introduced in the novel, entitled “ A Winter in Edinburgh,” under the name of Hall of Glenmore. This rather clever production will amuse those readers who remember Edinburgh Society some five-and-twenty years since, as most of their old acquaintances are to be found there, shown up in the most fearless manner.

booty. "Do ye no see what I'm about," answered the fellow with the utmost assurance: "nae doubt ye'll be some o' the understrappers frae the big house!" Amused at the surpassing non-chalance of the rustic, "What if Maule were to come upon you?" said his lordship, with difficulty maintaining a sufficient gravity of countenance. "Hout, man, he wadna say a word—there's no a better hearted gentleman in a' the country; but as I'm in a hurry, I wish you would lend me a hand, man." To this Panmure good-humouredly agreed; and when the tree had been securely placed on the cart, the jolly peasant proposed rewarding his assistant with a dram in a neighbouring alehouse. To this his lordship would not accede, but invited the youth to call next day at the Castle, where, by asking for Jamie the footman, he would be sure to find him, and be treated to a glass out of his own bottle. The countryman called according to promise; but his confusion and astonishment may be guessed, when, instead of meeting Jamie the footman, he was ushered, with great ceremony, into the presence of Lord Panmure and a company of gentlemen. "My man," said his lordship, walking up to him, "next time you go to cut wood, I would advise you first to ask *Maule's permission*." With this gentle reprimand he dismissed the terrified depredator, though not without having given instructions that he should be well entertained in the hall.

In imitation of some of our Scottish Kings, Maule occasionally amused himself by visiting his tenantry in the character of a mendicant, so disguised that it was impossible they could recognise him. He thus became minutely acquainted with the character and habits of a class of people in whom he was deeply interested. Entering a hamlet, in the course of his excursions, on the borders of Forfarshire, one very cold and wet evening, he sought shelter in the house of an old woman, who was busy at her wheel, for the spinning-jenny had not then entirely expelled that useful instrument of industry from the cottage ingle. With the accustomed hospitality of our rural population, the "Gaberlunzie-man" was welcomed to a share of the hearth; but he was no sooner seated than he began to grumble at the small fire that burned slowly in the half-empty grate. The woman assured him there was no more fuel in the house; and as she marvelled at the impertinent manner of the sturdy-looking beggar, her terror and amazement may be conceived, when starting to his feet, and exclaiming—"I'll soon make a fire," he laid hold of the wheel; and, in spite of threats, remonstrances, and the personal opposition which a sense of wrong inspired her with strength and courage to offer, first the *rock*, with the "wee pickle tow"—next the wheel—and, lastly, the whole body of the frame—at once her pride and her means of livelihood—were crackling in the flames, and spreading a light and a warmth unknown to the cottage. Having thoroughly warmed himself, and when the rage and imprecations of the old woman were nearly spent with their own violence, Maule took his departure, but not without leaving a benison, in the shape of a well-filled purse, which amply reconciled her to the destruction of her property.

The liberality of his disposition frequently relieved the "Generous Sports-

man" from many an awkward scrape. On one occasion, he and two or three others happened to dine at an inn in Perth, and as usual sallied out after night-fall in quest of adventures. The street-lamps having attracted their notice, they began smashing them with sticks, till in a short time the whole city was in total darkness. Next morning, on learning that the Magistrates were met in full conclave to discuss the serious outrage that had been committed overnight, Maule very calmly repaired to the Council Chamber, and, addressing the Lord Provost, said, "My lord, having just recently come to visit your city, I was quite ashamed last night to see the shabby-looking lamps in your streets, which are quite a disgrace to so fine a town, I therefore demolished the whole, with the view of presenting, at my own expense, a new and handsome set of lamps." The astonished Magistrates of course accepted the apology.\*

His excesses in this way, more characteristic of a love of *fun*, than of any ignoble quality of the mind, are not the only instances of that liberality for which the Generous Sportsman was distinguished. Others more akin to native goodness of heart deserve to be recorded. We allude, in particular, to the sum of £50 *annually* given by his lordship (then Mr Maule) to the widow of Burns, and which was continued until the eldest son of the Poet, by his exertions in India, was enabled to provide for his mother; when, with a laudable spirit of independence, the farther aid of their benefactor was respectfully declined.

To this genuine display of generosity, which at once testified his respect for the Bard, and his sympathy for the widow and her children, it remains, in justice to his lordship, to be added, that advancing years have not tended to contract, but rather to widen the channel of his munificence. As an instance, we observe in a recent journal that "Lord Panmure has laid before the Council of Brechin, plans for enlarging the building of the Public Schools, and for erecting a hall, with library, apparatus-room, &c., for the Mechanics' Institution, above the schools. His lordship offers to be at the sole expense of these buildings. The nobleness of the gift is only equalled by the beauty of the proposed structure, which will be of Gothic architecture, with a handsome tower in the centre."

An unquestionable proof of the estimation in which Lord Panmure is held in his neighbourhood, particularly by his tenantry, is the fact, that the latter are about to erect a handsome column in honour of his lordship, as a lasting memorial of their respect for his character as a landlord. The design of the monument, by an Edinburgh artist, has been approved of, and the erection is now, we believe, in progress.

Lord Panmure married, 1st December 1794, Petricia Heron Gordon, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, Esq. of Halleaths, near Lochmaben, by whom he had

\* Being in London, Maule happened on one occasion to meet a Scottish barrister, well-known in the Parliament House of Edinburgh for his sarcastic tongue; and, having an invitation to an evening party, he (Scotchman like) took his friend with him, who began to display his *talent* in his usual insolent manner: but however much his rudeness may be tolerated by the natives of "Auld Reekie," the Cockneys entertained a very different opinion of his attempts at wit; and Maule had the mortification of seeing his friend, the Scottish barrister, actually kicked down stairs.







nine children.\* The demise of this lady took place on the 11th of May 1821, and his lordship, in 1822, married, secondly, Miss Elizabeth Barton, but by her he has no issue.

No. CXLVII.

A. COLQUHOUN, ESQ., OF KILLERMONT,

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND,

AND

A. MACONOCHIE, ESQ., (NOW LORD MEADOWBANK,)

\* THEN SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Clathick, Esq., who afterwards took the name of COLQUHOUN, upon succeeding to the estate of Killermont, came to the Scottish bar in 1768, about the same time with his friends, the Hon. Henry Erskine and Lord Craig. He was appointed Lord Advocate in 1807, and succeeded Lord Frederick Campbell, as Lord Clerk Register, in 1816. He represented the county of Dumbarton in Parliament, and died, after a few days illness, at Hartham, the seat of his son-in-law, Walter Long, Esq., on the 8th of December 1820.

By his marriage with Miss Erskine, (whose brother became Lord Kinneder,) besides several daughters, he left two sons, the eldest of whom is John Campbell Colquhoun, of Killermont, the present member of Parliament for the Kilmarnock district of burghs.

The mind and talents of the Lord Register were of a superior order, and he was a good classical scholar. His abilities as a sound lawyer, a judicious and elegant pleader, were fully acknowledged, and frequently shown in causes of importance—his independent fortune, and a reserve, to a certain extent, in manner, inducing him not to court general business so much as some of his contemporaries. His attention to the duties of Parliament, both when in attendance there, and, with reference to all public interests falling under the province of a member and of Lord Advocate, while in the country, was unremitting and efficient. He was much esteemed by his friends, and died greatly regretted.

ALEXANDER MACONOCHIE (the figure to the right) is the eldest

\* The eldest son, the Hon. Fox Maule, who lately represented the county of Perth in Parliament, is now Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

son of the late Allan Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank. He passed advocate in 1799. In 1810, he was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the county of Haddington; Solicitor-General in 1813; and succeeded Mr Colquhoun as Lord Advocate in 1816. He sat in Parliament for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, but was shortly afterwards returned member for the Pittenweem district of burghs.

The duties of Lord Advocate, during the few years Mr Maconochie held the office, were of a peculiarly formidable and harassing description. Great political excitement prevailed throughout the country, amounting in several instances to open insurrection. In 1817, shortly after the commencement of the "Radical era," as it has been termed, he had occasion to defend himself in the House of Commons against a charge preferred by Lord Archibald Hamilton, and reiterated by Henry (now Lord) Brougham, of "oppression in the exercise of his duties." The accusation originated in the course of a warm discussion on the further suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and had reference to the case of a prisoner, [Andrew M'Kinlay, of whom a portrait and notice has already appeared,] who, it was alleged, had been "three times put on his defence:"—

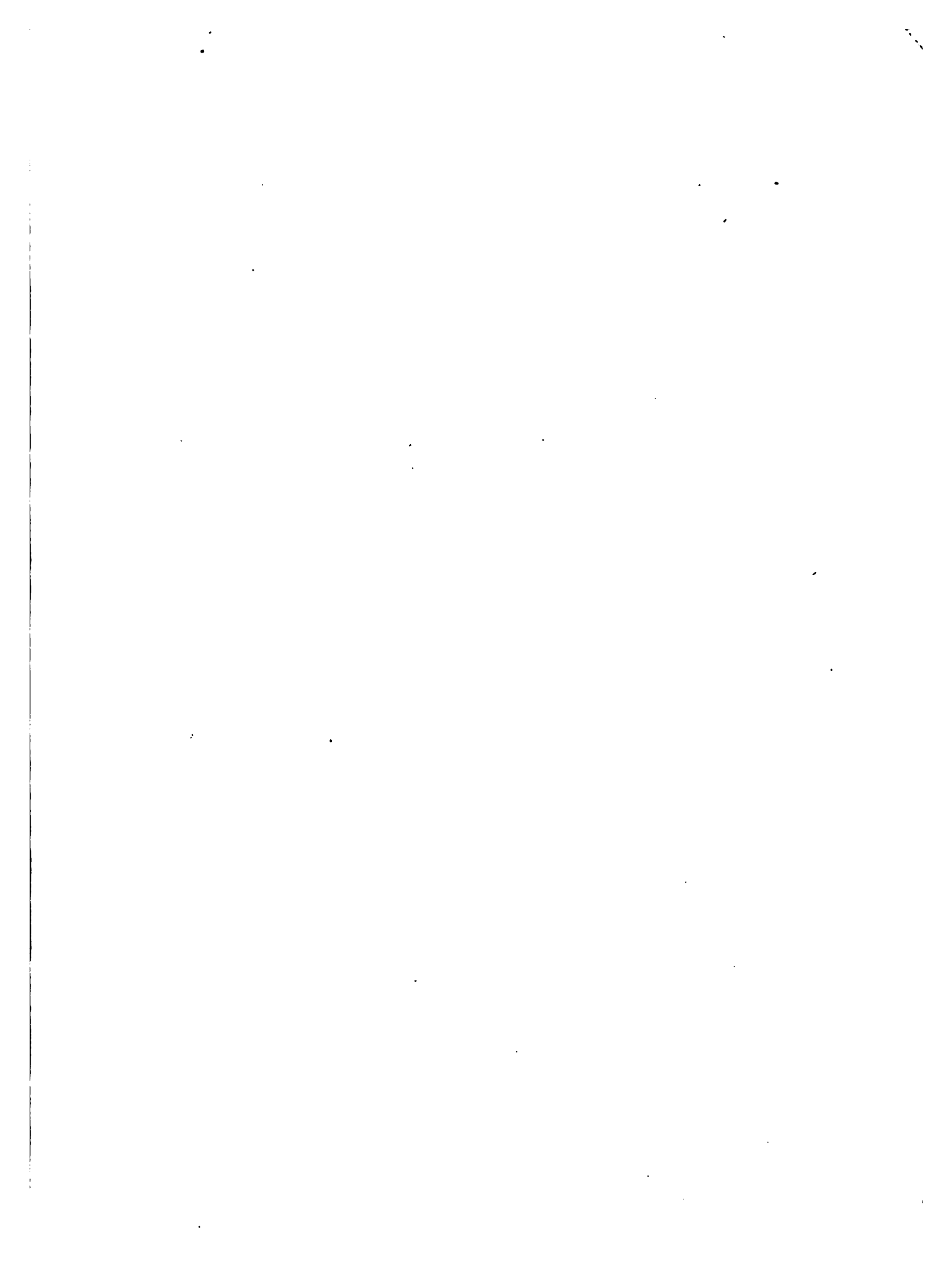
"The *Lord Advocate* rose to vindicate himself from the attack that had been made on him. He complained that, though he had been attacked in his absence, no one had said a word that evening, though he had sat there seven hours; and he therefore feared that an attack was to be made again when it would be too late for him to reply. By the law of Scotland, sixty days may elapse after a party is indicted, and before he is tried. The prisoner, M'Kinlay, was charged with treason and felony; and therefore, if separate indictments were framed, the prisoner might have been delayed above a hundred days; but he (the Lord Advocate) had joined the two offences in one indictment for the ease and advantage of the prisoner. So far from the friends of the parties being refused admission to the prison, the greatest facilities were afforded, and the Lord Advocate himself, though pressed with business, attended to their situation minutely. They were placed in a particular prison, because it was the most healthy in Edinburgh, and the district prison was extremely unwholesome. It was not the law of Scotland that an individual could be tried a thousand times for the same crime; but the public prosecutor can abandon an indictment before trial. The indictment is laid before the Court before trial, and the judges first consider the law, and whether the facts bear out the indictment; at that period the Court may, if they think fit, refuse to grant the motion for the prisoner's trial. A prisoner, therefore, could not be brought to trial twice. The administration of justice in Scotland had been falsely arraigned, and that during a trial. As to oppression, he could not have been guilty of it, unless the Court had been in a conspiracy with him. So far from two indictments having been quashed, not one was quashed.

"*Mr P. Methuen*\* here called to order.

\* Paul Methuen, Esq., for many years member for Wilts, where he has large estates. He has recently been created Lord Methuen. Before his elevation to the Peerage, he was the subject of several pasquinades by his political opponents—one of which, ascribed to Lord Viscount Palmerston, is extremely clever; and though somewhat severe, no one acknowledged its merits more readily than the subject of the *jeu-d'esprit*. It is a parody on Tom Moore's celebrated ballad of "Believe me, when all those endearing young charms:"—

"Believe me, when all those ridiculous airs,  
Which you practice so pretty to-day,  
Shall vanish by age, and thy well-twisted hairs,  
Like my own, be both scanty and grey.

"Thou wilt still be a goose, as a goose thou hast been,  
(Though a fop and a fribble no more;)





INVERNESS-SHIRE MILITIA

" *Sir S. Romilly* showed that the Lord Advocate was perfectly in order.

" The *Lord Advocate* continued, that he had never delayed bringing prisoners to trial. Within a week after the prisoner had been committed, he attended to the settling of the indictment. It was at first drawn up to a charge of felony. He thought it fair that every thing should be put on the record, to give the prisoner a fair notice; and this was done. There were long debates on this addition to the indictment; and in consequence of this, though not of any thing that fell from the Court, a new indictment was framed; and so far from any complaint being made on the score of delay, the prisoner asked fifteen days more. The Court then desired to consider whether the felony were merged in the treason (for the English law of treason was not well understood there), and subsequently suggested an alteration in the form of the indictment; and no objection was made to the relevancy of this latter altered indictment. He trusted the statement he had now made would corroborate what he had said on a former occasion."

On the death of Lord Reston, in 1819, Mr Maconochie was promoted to the bench, and took his seat as Lord Meadowbank. He was at the same time constituted a Lord of Justiciary.

Lord Meadowbank married the eldest daughter of Lord President Blair, by whom he has several children. His eldest son is a member of the Scottish bar, and married, in 1836, Miss Wiggan, an American lady.

## No. CXLVIII.

### THE HON. FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT OF GRANT,

#### COLONEL OF THE INVERNESS-SHIRE MILITIA.

FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT, born 6th March 1788, is the second son of the late Sir James Grant of Grant, and brother and heir-apparent to the present Earl of Seafield.\* At the time the Print was executed, 1804, the Colonel and his regiment of militia were stationed at Edinburgh.

Colonel Grant is Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, and has represented

And the world which has laugh'd at the fool of *eighteen*,  
Will laugh at the fool of *three-score*.

" 'Tis not while you wear a short coat of light-brown,  
Tight breeches, and neckcloth so full,  
That the *absolute blank* of a mind can be shown,  
Which time will but render more dull.

" Oh! the fool, who is truly so, never forgets,  
But still fools it on to the close;  
As Ponsonby leaves the debate, when he sets,  
Just as dark as it was when he rose."

\* On the demise of the last Earl of Findlater and Seafield, who died, without issue, at Dresden, on the 5th October 1811, his estate and title of Seafield devolved on Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, Bart., elder brother of the Colonel. The earldom of Findlater, which is limited to heirs-male, was claimed by the late Sir William Ogilvie, Bart.; but his claim was never investigated by the House of Peers.



the counties of Elgin and Nairne in Parliament since 1807. He married, 20th May 1811, Mary Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn, Esq., who realized a fortune in India, by whom he has several sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Francis William, commonly called "Master of Grant," represents the county of Inverness in Parliament.

The Colonel generally resides at Cullen-House, Banffshire, where he is very much respected, and is greatly beloved by his clan. He manages the very extensive family estates in Inverness, Banff, and Morayshires, and is particularly esteemed as a liberal and indulgent landlord.

## No. CXLIX.

### REV. DAVID DICKSON, D.D.,

ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF ST CUTHBERT, OR WEST KIRK, EDINBURGH.

DR DAVID DICKSON, eldest son of the Rev. David Dickson, of New North Church, Edinburgh, was born, 23d February 1780, at the manse of Libberton, Lanarkshire, of which parish his father was then minister. He received his elementary, literary, and classical education under the very excellent tuition of Mr Mitchell, the parochial schoolmaster of Bothkennar, Stirlingshire, whither Mr Dickson had by that time removed. He entered the University of Edinburgh in session 1793-4; and prosecuted his studies there till their completion in 1801, on the 8th December of which year he was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

In January 1802, Mr Dickson received a unanimous call to be minister of the then Chapel of Ease, (now High Church,) Kilmarnock, and was ordained to the sacred office there, on the 10th March following. Here he remained little more than a year, having, on the death of the Rev. William Paul, been presented by the Crown, on application by a majority of the heritors, to the vacancy in the collegiate charge of the parish of St Cuthbert, or West Kirk, Edinburgh. He was admitted to it on the 16th May 1803, and during the long period which has intervened, it is only due to the character of Dr Dickson to say, that he has discharged the pastoral duties of his office with a fidelity that has justly endeared him to the congregation. Indeed, the largeness of the flock among whom he has always laboured, and the uniform affection which not they only, but the parishioners in general, have had, and still continue to have for him, after more than thirty-five years service, are sufficient testimonies of his worth.

Among other instances of his zeal for the interests of religion in the parish, it may be mentioned, that on the resignation of Dr Touch, minister of the Old







Chapel of Ease, now Buccleuch Church, in March 1808, he, along with his colleague, Sir Henry Moncreiff, regularly preached and dispensed ordinances there till November 1813, when the Rev. Henry Grey, now of St Mary's, was inducted to its ministry. The congregation under Dr Touch had been gradually dwindling away, till the seat-rents, formerly amounting to £150, and which he enjoyed as his stipend, scarcely exceeded £30 per annum. By the exertions of Sir Henry and Dr Dickson, who voluntarily offered their services, a speedy renovation was effected. Besides a retiring allowance of £80 to Dr Touch, the debt was liquidated—the expense of a large addition to the chapel defrayed—and a fund realized of £800, the interest of which is now pledged in perpetuity towards the support of the minister.

A vacancy having taken place in the Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh, by the death of Dr Moodie in 1812, Dr Dickson, whose acquirements in that department of literature were generally known to be of no inferior kind, became a candidate for the chair; but, on the late Dr Murray being brought forward, Dr Dickson, much to his honour, immediately withdrew from all competition with so pre-eminent a philologist; and in consequence of this chiefly, as was well understood at the time, Dr Murray obtained the appointment, though even then only by a majority of two votes over the remaining competitors.

In 1822, the attention of the Kirk Session having been directed to the great want of church accommodation and pastoral superintendence in the northern and southern districts of the parish, Dr Dickson at once most cordially and zealously went along with and assisted them in all the measures which soon after happily led to the erection of the new chapels, now churches and parishes, of St Bernard's and Newington. During the vacancies also which have from time to time occurred in the ministry of these places of worship, he has always hitherto given his services in them on the Sabbath-day diets, when he had not to officiate in his own pulpit.

Again, in 1831, Gardener's Crescent Chapel (now St David's Church) having been purchased by the Kirk Session of St Cuthbert, Dr Dickson and his present colleague, the Rev. John Paul,\* took charge of the congregation; and stately conducted every part of the ministerial duty till February 1837, when the Rev. J. Tannoch, the present incumbent, was appointed minister of the Church.

To the citizens of Edinburgh, it would be superfluous to say almost any thing of the warm and efficient support which Dr Dickson has ever given, equally by his personal labours, and his pecuniary contributions, to the various institutions and societies connected with the relief both of the temporal and spiritual wants of his fellow-men, not only in this city, or in Scotland, but throughout the world at large. He has long, indeed, held the secretaryship of several of them, been a manager or director of many more, and a stated subscriber to a far greater number still.

\* Son of Dr Dickson's predecessor, and nephew of Sir Henry Moncreiff, whom he succeeded in 1828.

Dr Dickson is not generally known as an author,\* except by a few sermons, preached on public occasions, of which two may be more particularly noticed—the one on the death of his venerable colleague, Sir Henry, in 1827; and the other on that of Dr Andrew Thomson, in 1831. Both discourses were published at the time, and are much valued for the interesting and discriminating views which they give of the respective characters of these highly gifted and eminently distinguished individuals.

Dr Dickson married, in 1808, Miss Jobson, daughter of James Jobson, Esq., Dundee, by whom he has three sons and three daughters.

No. CL.

## T W E L V E A D V O C A T E S

WHO PLEAD WITH WIGS ON.

From the title of this and a subsequent Plate, it might be inferred by those unacquainted with the practices in our Courts of Law, that a difference in rank exists betwixt those advocates who plead with wigs and those who do not. This is not the case, however, their wearing them being simply a matter of choice. The Portraits, beginning at the top, range from left to right.

I.—JOHN BURNETT, son of William Burnett, and nephew of Lord Monboddo, was born at Aberdeen in 1763. He was educated in his native city, but repaired to Edinburgh preparatory to his admission to the bar, of which he became a member in 1785. He was employed long as an Advocate-Depute, and thought to be rather neglected by his party; but he was at length appointed Sheriff of Haddington in 1803, and Judge-Admiral of Scotland in 1809, in the discharge of which duties he displayed the utmost correctness and integrity of conduct. He died on the 7th December 1810, at the premature age of forty-seven. He wrote "A Treatise on various branches of the Criminal Law of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1811, 4to, published after his death, and which is held as a standard work.

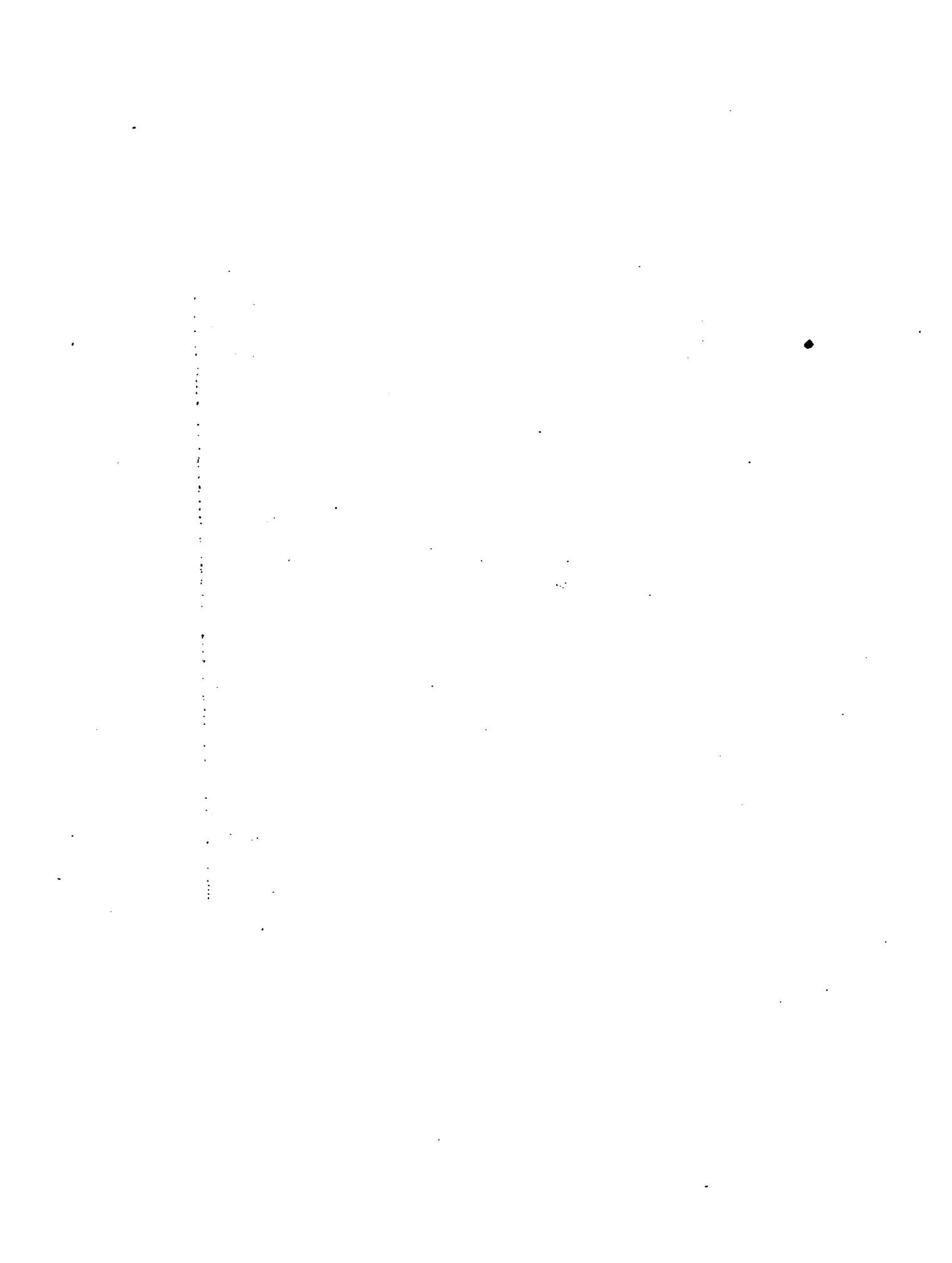
Mr Burnett married Miss Deborah Paterson, a lady from the West Indies, and who now resides in New South Wales. They had several children, of whom three daughters and one son still survive.†

\* He edited an edition of Horsely on the Psalms, a great portion of which was in Hebrew. In the correction and revisal of the sheets Dr Dickson displayed the most accurate acquaintance with that language.

† The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Captain Twopenny, of the 78th regiment, the son of an Episcopalian clergyman in Casterton; the second, Anne, to Mr Grant, a younger son of Grant of



ADVOCATES



II.—ROBERT BELL, Procurator for the Kirk, is the second son of the late Benjamin Bell, an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, of whom a portrait and memoir has already appeared in this Work. He passed advocate in 1804, and is known as the author of a “ Report of a case of Legitimacy under a Putative Marriage, tried before the Second Division of the Court of Session in February 1811.” Edinburgh, 1825, 8vo.

Mr Bell has a great taste for the fine arts. He is a member of the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Abbotsford Clubs, to the former of which he contributed “ An Account of the Siege of the Castle of Edinburgh in 1689,” printed from the original manuscript in the library of the faculty of advocates. He married Miss Ross, daughter of Colonel Andrew Ross, of the 31st foot, and by her, who died in 1832, has a son and daughter surviving. The former is a member of the faculty of advocates; and the latter was married, 12th September 1835, to James Moncreiff, Esq., advocate, eldest son of Lord Moncreiff.

III.—MATHEW ROSS, of Candie, son of a Deputy-Clerk of Session, was admitted advocate in 1772, and chosen Dean of Faculty in 1808. He died in 1823 unmarried. He was a good lawyer, and had considerable practice, chiefly as a chamber counsel.

Mr Ross was a man of mild and unassuming manners; and he is believed to have refused a seat on the bench from diffidence in his ability to discharge the duties of that office. Naturally of a thoughtful habit, matters of very small importance frequently provoked the most serious deliberation. Having been requested on one occasion to add his signature, in his official capacity, to a circular letter, after writing his name he laid the sheet down on his desk, and closing his eyes appeared for some time to be engaged in profound meditation. Mr Gibb, one of the depute-librarians, at length remarked, that all he had to do was to add “ D. F.” after his name. “ That is the very thing I was thinking of,” said Mr Ross, “ whether to make it *D. F.* or *Dean of Faculty!*”

Mr Ross was very diminutive in size, had a florid countenance, blue eyes, and was well made. In his advanced years he presented the appearance of a nice, tidy, little, old “ gentleman.” He left a considerable fortune.

IV.—EDWARD M’CORMICK, Sheriff-Depute of Ayrshire, was the son of Samuel M’Cormick, Esq., General Examiner of Excise in Scotland. He was born in 1745, and admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1772. His practice at the bar was respectable, and he was remarkable for the precision and correctness of his statements. He succeeded Lord Craig as Sheriff of Ayr; and, for upwards of twenty years that he held that office, gave such satisfaction as a judge, that, on his death, in 1814, the county gave various proofs

Redcastle, Inverness-shire, and lately, if not still, connected with the *Sun* newspaper; the third, Robert Dundas, married a Mr North, an officer in one of the regiments stationed in New South Wales, with whom Mrs Burnett and her son sailed for that colony.

of the high estimation in which his character was held. In 1812, he received the additional appointment of Solicitor of Teinds.

Mr M'Cormick was remarkable for benevolence of disposition, gentlemanly appearance, and deportment. He married, on the 6th April 1786, Miss Joanna Hamilton of Grange, (Ayrshire,) by whom he had four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Samuel, after serving some time as an Advocate-Depute, was promoted to the Sheriffship of Bute, which office he held until his death, which occurred in 1834. Another son was a lieutenant in the East India Company's service, and died at the age of twenty. His two daughters only survive.

V.—GEORGE CRANSTOUN, now LORD COREHOUSE. This admirable judge is a son of the Hon. George Cranstoun of Longworton. He was originally designed for the military profession. He passed advocate in 1793; was appointed one of the Depute-Advocates in 1805; chosen Dean of Faculty in 1823; and elevated to the bench, on the death of Lord Hermand, in 1826.

His lordship is known as the author of the "Diamond Beetle Case," an amusing but not overcharged caricature of the judicial style of several judges of a bygone era. An excellent Greek scholar, Mr Cranstoun, on that account, was a great favourite with Lord Monboddo, who used to declare that "Cranstoun was the only *scholar in all Scotland!*" The scholars, in Lord Monboddo's opinion, being all on the other side of the Tweed.

Lord Corehouse is the beau-ideal of a judge; placid and calm, he listens with patience to the long-winded orations which it is too often his fate to hear, although he endeavours as much as he can, with propriety, to keep counsel to the proper merits of their case. A first-rate lawyer, especially in all feudal questions, his opinions are uniformly listened to with the deepest respect.

VI.—JOHN CLERK, afterwards LORD ELGIN. This well-known and able lawyer was the eldest son of John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, sixth son of Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, and author of a celebrated work on Naval Tactics. He was born in April 1757, and educated with the view of proceeding to India; but the expectations of his friends having been disappointed by the occurrence of certain political changes, his attention was turned to the legal profession. After completing his apprenticeship as a Writer to the Signet, and having practised for a year or two as an accountant, he qualified himself for the bar, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1785.

Possessed of the most promising intellectual requisites, Mr Clerk speedily rose to distinction; and it is said that at one period he had nearly one-half of all the business of the Court upon his hands. His style of pleading was "distinguished by strong sense, acuteness, and the most profound reasoning. His sole object being to convince, his mode of stating the argument was brief, simple, and clear. His eloquence was a constant appeal to legal reason, in the masterly exposition of which the whole collected force of his intellect was displayed."



In politics Mr Clerk was a keen Whig; and, in 1806, when that party came into power for a short time, he was appointed Solicitor-General in the room of Robert Blair of Avenhoun. This appointment he held only during the limited period of one year, while his friends were in office; and his elevation to the bench did not occur till 1823. In consequence of the infirmities of age, his lordship resigned five years afterwards, and died at his house in Picardy Place, on the 30th May 1832.

At the time Lord Eldin was raised to the bench he was advanced in years, and a gradual decrease of business had previously given intimation that he had ceased to be regarded by agents as the vigorous and energetic pleader he once was. Perhaps at no period of his legal career would John Clerk ever have given satisfaction as a judge; for, with all his talent and professional skill, he was one of those persons who could only see one side in a cause; and although this may be an advantage at the bar for the client, it is assuredly a serious disadvantage on the bench for a suitor. As it was, no fair chance occurred to test the judicial talents of this once distinguished barrister; for his faculties at the date of his elevation were seriously impaired—an assertion, the truth of which his decisions afford ample proof. Latterly his memory failed entirely.\* On one occasion, shortly before his removal from the judgment-seat, a debate had been partly heard before him one day and concluded the next. The astonishment of counsel may be conceived, when, at the termination, the judge candidly announced he did not know what the parties were talking about, and proposed that they should recommence the debate, and repeat all they had previously said. This was one of his last appearances in Court.

Mr Clerk was not remarkable either for symmetry of person or beauty of countenance. He was about as plain a looking man as could well be imagined. His inattention to dress was proverbial. In walking he had a considerable halt, one of his legs being shorter than the other. Proceeding down the High Street one day, from the Court of Session, he overheard a young lady saying to her companion rather loudly, "There goes Johnnie Clerk, the lame lawyer." Upon which he turned round, and, with his usual face of expression, said, "No, madam; I may be a lame man, but not a *lame lawyer!*"

In *Peter's Letters* occurs the following character of him while at the bar, which, though a little exaggerated, is on the whole a fair portraiture:—

"By the unanimous consent of his brethren, Mr John Clerk is the present Choryphæus of the bar—

\* His father, the author of "Naval Tactics," laboured under the same infirmity. In 1797, the present Mr Smellie was employed to print a new edition of that work, with remarks by Admiral Rodney, whose engagement at the Dover Bank, in 1782, was said to have been gained in consequence of following the tactics recommended by Mr Clerk, of whose manuscript he had obtained a perusal prior to that period. Although Mr Clerk had revised and corrected the whole of the proof-sheets with his own hand, Mr Smellie was surprised, on presenting his account, to be told by Mr Clerk that he had no recollection of ever employing him to print the work; and even after having been shown the proof-sheets, with his own corrections, he could hardly be persuaded of the fact. A similar instance of forgetfulness is told of his son, Lord Eldin. He employed Mr Hutchison to print a work for him, and afterwards denied ever having done so.

'*Juris consultorum sui seculi facile princeps.*' Others there are that surpass him in a few particular points both of learning and of practice, but on the whole, his superiority is entirely unrivalled and undisputed. Those who approach the nearest to him are indeed so much his juniors, that he cannot fail to have an immense ascendancy over them, both from the actual advantages of his longer study and experience, and, without offence to him or them be it added, from the effects of their early admiration of him, while he was as yet far above their sphere. Do not suppose, however, that I mean to represent any part of the respect with which these gentlemen treat their senior, as the result of empty prejudice. Never was any man less of a quack than Mr Clerk; the very essence of his character is scorn of ornament, and utter loathing of affectation. He is the plainest, the shrewdest, and the most sarcastic of men; his sceptre owes the whole of its power to its weight—nothing to glitter.

"It is impossible to imagine a physiognomy more expressive of the character of a great lawyer and barrister. The features are in themselves good—at least a painter would call them so; and the upper part of the profile has as fine lines as could be wished. But then, how the habits of the mind have stamped their traces on every part of the face! What sharpness, what razor-like sharpness, has indented itself about the wrinkles of his eyelids; the eyes themselves, so quick, so gray, such bafflers of scrutiny, such exquisite scrutinizers, how they change their expression—it seems almost how they change their colour—shifting from contracted, concentrated blackness, through every shade of brown, blue, green, and hazel, back into their open, gleaming gray again. How they glisten into a smile of disdain!—Aristotle says, that all laughter springs from emotions of conscious superiority. I never saw the Stagyrite so well illustrated as in the smile of this gentleman. He seems to be affected with the most delightful and balmy feelings, by the contemplation of some soft-headed, prising driveller racking his poor brain, or belching his lungs out—all about something which he, the smiler, sees through so thoroughly, so distinctly. Blunder follows blunder; the mist thickens about the brain of the bewildered hammerer; and every plunge of the bogtrotter—every deepening shade of his confusion—is attested by some more copious infusion of Sardonic suavity into the horrible, ghastly, grinning smile of the happy Mr Clerk. How he chuckles over the solemn *spoon* whom he hath fairly got into his power. When he rises at the conclusion of his display, he seems to collect himself like a kite above a covey of partridges; he is in no hurry to come down, but holds his victims 'with his glittering eye,' and smiles sweetly, and yet more sweetly, the bitter assurance of their coming fate; then out he stretches his arm, as the kite may his wing, and changing the smile by degrees into a frown, and drawing down his eyebrows from their altitude among the wrinkles of his forehead, and making them to hang like fringes quite over his diminishing and brightening eyes, and mingling a tincture of deeper scorn in the wave of his lips, and projecting his chin, and suffusing his whole face with the very livery of wrath, how he pounces with a scream upon his prey—and may the Lord have mercy upon their unhappy souls!"

Although his legal studies must have engrossed the greater part of his time, Mr Clerk still found leisure to indulge a taste for the fine arts. He occasionally amused himself in drawing and painting. He was a skilful modeller; and even while seated on the bench with his colleagues, he was known to gratify his fondness for the ludicrous, by pencilling any object that might strike his fancy.\* In the course of his long life he had collected a very extensive selection of paintings,† sketches, and rare prints. At the sale of these, by auction, at his lordship's house in Picardy Place, a short time after his death, a serious accident occurred. The floor of the apartment gave way, and the crowd of purchasers were precipitated from the drawing to the dining-room flat, in conse-

\* We believe he furnished Kay with the original sketch of the "Three Legal Devotees," given in a previous part of this Work.

† Mr Clerk had been paid a fee of one hundred guineas for pleading in a particular case. The agent happened to call on him next day. "John," said Clerk, "where do you think your fee is?" "I know not," was the reply. "There it is," said he. On looking up the agent perceived a small painting of a *cat*, which he said he would not have given one shilling for.

quence of which many were injured, and Mr Smith, banker in Edinburgh, unfortunately killed.

Lord Eldin died a bachelor ; and, old maid-like, he had formed such an attachment to cats, that his domestic establishment could always boast of at least half-a-dozen feline indwellers. When called on by a client, he was generally found seated in his study, with a favourite *Tom* elevated on his shoulder, and purring about his ears.\*

Throughout the whole of his career as a barrister, Mr Clerk took infinite delight in ridiculing the bench. To one amiable individual, now no more, he was invariably rude ; and whilst his lordship acted as an Ordinary in the Outer-House, he suffered a species of torture that required great natural sweetness and kindness of disposition to endure. Lord Craigie, the person alluded to, being himself a most excellent feudal lawyer, highly respected the talents of Mr Clerk ; and although many occasions occurred, which a man of vindictive feeling would eagerly have seized on, to punish his tormentor, still he uniformly passed them over. Clerk, however, did not come off so well with the Inner-House. On one occasion, having used rather strong language towards one of the bench, the presiding judge most properly called him to order, and required him instantly to make a suitable apology to the venerable and excellent individual whom he had insulted. It was a bitter pill to swallow ; but, as there was no alternative, the discomfited lawyer—who did not aspire to the honour of judicial martyrdom—was compelled to succumb.

Mr Clerk was of a convivial disposition, and the contrast between the crabbed lawyer and the good-natured *bon vivant* was great. Being a member of the Bannatyne Club, he invariably attended the anniversary dinner ; and no one could enjoy with greater zest the good things which Mr Barry unsparingly lavished on such occasions. Until within a year or two of his death, Sir Walter Scott, as president, uniformly took the chair ; and it is not surprising that, in the witchery of his company, libations to Bacchus should have been more frequent than perhaps was beneficial to the health of the assembled members. At the termination of one of these feasts, where wit and wine contended for the mastery, the excited judge, (for Mr Clerk had then been raised to the bench,) on the way to his carriage, tumbled down stairs, and, *miserabile dictu*, broke his nose—an accident which compelled him to confine himself to the house for a day or two. He re-appeared, however, with a large patch on his olfactory member, which gave a most ludicrous expression to his face. On some

\* It is said he was so much disturbed, when pondering over a very long law paper on one occasion, by a number of these animals making a hideous noise in the green at the back of his house, that he rose up, and throwing open the window, endeavoured, *vira voce*, to quell the disturbance. His efforts, however, were to little purpose ; but before adopting more effectual measures, he generously resolved to give the four-footed caterwaulers the full benefit of law as provided in the case of tumultuous bipeds. The riot act was accordingly read by his lordship with all due form and deliberation ; but even this solemn intimation was disregarded ; and it was not until he had fired a pistol among them that the disturbers of his quiet were put to flight. His lordship then resumed his studies. [This is understood to have occurred late in life, when the faculties of Lord Eldin had become somewhat impaired.]

one inquiring how this had happened, he said it was the effect of his studies. "Studies!" ejaculated the inquirer. "Yes," growled the judge; "ye've heard, nae doot, about *Coke upon Littleton*, but I suppose you never before heard of *Clerk upon Stair*!"

The small estate of Eldin devolved to his brother William, one of the Jury Court Clerks; but he bequeathed his property, under the burden of a few legacies, to his friend, Charles Ross, Esq., advocate.

VII.—SIR JOHN CONNELL was admitted a member of the Scottish bar in 1788. In 1795, he was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Renfrewshire; and, in 1805–6, he was chosen Procurator for the Church of Scotland, and enjoyed an extensive practice in church causes. On his appointment to the office of Judge of the Court of Admiralty in 1816, and consequent resignation of the Sheriffship of Renfrewshire, he received gratifying proofs of the satisfaction which he had given in the discharge of the duties of the latter situation, from the flattering resolutions which were passed at meetings of the county of Renfrew, of the Magistrates of Paisley, and of the Faculties of Sheriff Procurators of Renfrewshire. On the abolition of the Court of Admiralty, in 1830, he received a similar testimony from the Faculty of Admiralty Procurators. He died suddenly in April 1831, at Garscube, the seat of his brother-in-law, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. of Succoth.

Sir John was the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Scotland respecting Tithes and the Stipends of the Parochial Clergy," 3 vols. Edin. 8vo. 1815, of which a second edition, in 2 vols. appeared in 1830; also, "A Treatise on the Law of Scotland respecting the Erection, Union, and Disjunction of Parishes; the Manses and Glebes of the Parochial Clergy; and the Patronage of Churches," Edin. 1818, 8vo. To this work he added a Supplement in 1823, 8vo.

By his lady, a daughter of Sir Ilay Campbell, he had several children.\*

VIII.—JOHN HAGART, of Glendelvine, passed advocate in 1784, and had at one period no inconsiderable share of practice at the bar. He was firmly attached to the principles of Fox, and his political zeal may be said to have in some degree exceeded his prudence. Carrying the same unbending spirit into the conduct of his professional pursuits, he was unfortunate enough to incur the censure of the Court; and he had the singular notoriety of attempting to subject the Lord President in an action of damages for expressions made use of on the bench. This novel prosecution was founded on certain remarks unfavourable to Mr Hagart, indulged in by his lordship, both while presiding in the Second Division as Lord Justice-Clerk, and after his promotion to the Presidency.

The first instance complained of occurred in 1809, when the Lord Justice-

\* His eldest son, Arthur, a member of the faculty of advocates, wrote "A Treatise on the Election Law in Scotland," Edin. 1827, 8vo—a useful work, but now rendered of less consequence by the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr Arthur Connell has turned his attention greatly to the study of chemistry, in which science he is understood to be deeply versed.

Clerk (Hope) observed—" I do not know what the intellects of the gentleman who framed this petition are, or what he conceived ours to be ; and I do not know what his candour may be, or what he expects ours to be, when he states that the second condescendence was not appointed in terms of the act of sederunt." On another occasion, in 1812, his lordship (then Lord President) farther said—" Mr Hagart has here, as is his usual practice, stated facts and circumstances of which there is no evidence on the record, and which live in the memory and recollection of that gentleman alone. *Mr Hagart has conducted this case, as he does all others he is concerned in, differently from all counsel at the bar.*"\* Mr Hagart attempted to address the Court, but was interrupted by the Lord President, who stated that " he had conversed with his brethren on the subject in the robing-room, and the opinion he had delivered was that of the whole Court." Again, in 1815, in reference to a written pleading by Mr Hagart, his lordship observed—" I have never seen such low wit, vulgar abuse, scurrility, and buffoonery as in these answers. It is painful to think the bar of Scotland has furnished *a man capable of writing such a paper.*"

The Lord President refused to explain or retract his expressions in any manner whatever. In answer to a letter from Mr Hagart, in 1809, his lordship remarked, " that he did not conceive himself bound to give any kind of private explanation for what he might say on the bench ; not that he wished to arrogate to himself an exemption from responsibility. On the contrary, he knew that he was responsible, and trusted that he would always act under that conviction ; but it was a legal and public responsibility only to which he would submit."

The action of damages was founded on the plea that the passages quoted were " destructive of the pursuer's peace of mind—his professional reputation—and even his moral character in public estimation ; and as he was prepared to show that they were wholly undeserved, the legal inference was, that the defender must have been actuated by a malicious motive." In this proposition the Lord Ordinary (Pitmilley) did not coincide. On the 5th of March 1816, he finally affirmed his original interlocutor, finding that an action of damages was incompetent, and that the allegation of private malice was unfounded.

At this stage of the procedure, the pursuer died suddenly ; but, in a trust-disposition found in one of his repositories, his trustees—Hope Stewart, Esq. of Ballechin, James Miller, Esq., younger of Milton, and George Steel, at Ruffel—were strictly enjoined to proceed with the action. Accordingly, after going through the necessary forms of law consequent on the pursuer's demise, the cause was brought before the whole Court ; and, in 1819, judgment was unanimously given against the trustees. An appeal was now made to the House of Peers ; and the cause was there finally settled on the 1st April 1824, their lordships affirming the interlocutors of the Court of Session, and awarding £200 costs.

\* This probably alludes to Mr Hagart's having, as was alleged, frequently acted in the capacity of agent and lawyer at the same time.

The death of Mr Hagart occurred on the 11th May 1816. He had been on a visit to his estate in Strathardle, and, on his way returning, betwixt Blairgowrie and Ruffel, was seized with apoplexy, when he became insensible, and in that state remained from the Tuesday till the Saturday evening following, when he expired. Though for several years in bad odour with the Court, he was not without friends, among whom he was prized as "an active and strenuous supporter of those political measures and opinions to which he was so zealously attached." In the private circle, adds a notice of his demise, "his social qualities were perhaps unrivalled. His cheerfulness, wit, and good humour, never failed to enliven all around him. But he has yet left behind him a more valuable memoriable; he was a father to the poor, a friend to the friendless, and the protector of the oppressed. His professional labours were often bestowed without fee or reward; and the man who had none to help him ever found in Mr Hagart a patron ready and willing to defend him, and even to afford him pecuniary aid. In a very recent case, he obtained, at his own sole expense, from the court of last resort, that justice for some poor client which could not be obtained elsewhere."

IX.—THE HON. HENRY ERSKINE—described in the First Volume.

X.—ALEXANDER MACONCHIE, the present LORD MEADOWBANK, of whom a portrait and memoir has already been given.

XI.—DUNCAN MACFARLANE was the youngest of three sons, and born in 1772. His father, Dougald Macfarlane, was a merchant in Glasgow, and engaged in the North American trade at the time the disturbances between this country and that colony broke out; in consequence of which, on his death in 1778, leaving a widow and four young children, the family realized but a small part of the debts due to them there. Mr Dougald Macfarlane was married to a daughter of George Macfarlane of Glensalloch, who, if he had lived, would have become the chief of the clan; but his fate was singular. He became a lieutenant in the Argyleshire Fencibles, under the command of a Colonel Campbell, who was particularly obnoxious to the adherents of the Stuart family. When the regiment was at Inverness in 1745, the Colonel, wishing to walk out, but desirous of not being recognised by the rebels, asked young Glensalloch, his lieutenant, to change plaids with him, which the young man readily did; and they had not gone far, when, being mistaken by his plaid for the Colonel, he was shot from a thicket, and almost instantly expired, leaving no male issue.

Mr Duncan Macfarlane, the subject of this article, was brought up to the profession of the law in Glasgow; and, under the auspices of John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield, advocate, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, was admitted a member of that body, though contrary to the regulations of the faculty, when only about twenty, in place of twenty-one years of age. Mr Macfarlane practised there for several years, but entertaining the ambition of

becoming a barrister, he at the same time prepared himself for admission to the faculty of advocates, by studying the Scotch and Civil Law, under the celebrated Professor Millar, in the University of Glasgow. Early imbibing Whig principles, and the French Revolution having split society in this country into so many parties, Mr Macfarlane delayed following up his intention till 1804, when he removed to Edinburgh, and came to the bar in 1806. His practice was very considerable; and, without swerving from his political principles, in which, however, he was always moderate, he at length realized such a competency, that, about six years ago, when he had the misfortune of losing his wife, to whom he had been married above thirty years, (by whom he had no family,) he resolved to retire from farther public practice, which he had the satisfaction of doing, like the philosophic Hume, without ever having preferred a request to one great man, or even made advances to any of them.

XII.—ARCHIBALD FLETCHER, author of “An Examination of the Grounds on which the Convention of Royal Burghs claimed the right of Altering and Amending the Setts or Constitution of the Individual Burghs.” Edinburgh, 1825, 8vo. He was a native of Glenlyon, Perthshire, where he was born in 1745. His father, Angus Fletcher, was a younger brother of Archibald Fletcher, Esq. of Bennice and Dunans, in Argyleshire. He completed his apprenticeship, as a Writer to the Signet, with Mr Wilson of Howden, who afterwards admitted him into partnership. While prosecuting his professional labours with equal zeal and success, he contrived to devote a considerable portion of time to classical and other studies, frequently encroaching on those hours that ought to have been given to rest; and at length, aspiring to the *toga*, he became, in 1790, at the age of forty-five, a member of the faculty of advocates.

Mr Fletcher was justly styled the father of Burgh Reform. Naturally of a kind and generous disposition, he was on all occasions the friend of the oppressed, and the consistent advocate of freedom. Many years before he was himself known to have any view towards the bar, he effectually opposed, in a well-written argumentative pamphlet, addressed to the Society of Writers to the Signet, the adoption of a resolution by the Faculty of Advocates, prohibiting the admission of members above twenty-seven years of age—a resolution which would have irremediably operated to the exclusion of many industrious aspirants to legal eminence. Much about the same period, he published an essay on Church Patronage—a subject at that time warmly debated in the Church Courts—and in which he of course advocated the popular side. In 1784, when Burgh Reform was first agitated in Scotland, he took an active part in the energetic measures then adopted. He was chosen secretary to the society formed in Edinburgh at the time; and, in 1787, was one of the delegates despatched to London by the Scottish burghs.

On his way to the metropolis, Mr Fletcher first met with the young lady who afterwards became his wife. They were married in 1791; and though then

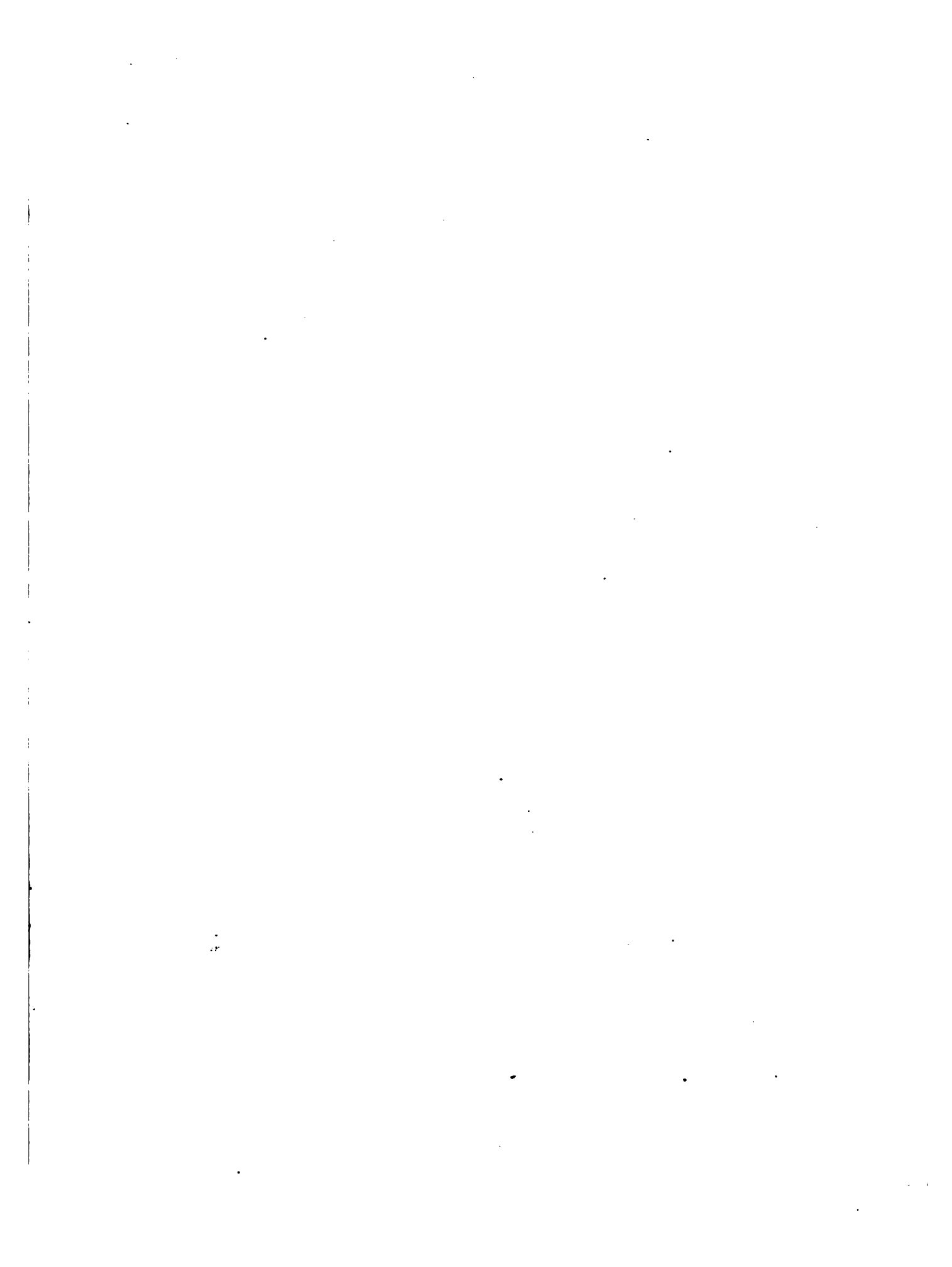
in his forty-sixth year, while Miss Dawson (from the vicinity of Doncaster) was no more than seventeen, the union was understood to be one of real affection, and proved most happy in its results.\*

Strictly constitutional in his political views, and foreseeing the error into which the Friends of the People were betraying themselves, Mr Fletcher took no part in the memorable proceedings of 1793-4. He shrunk not, however, from the fearless avowal of his opinions. He acted gratuitously as counsel for Joseph Gerrald, and others accused of sedition, and was one of the minority of *thirty-eight* who, in 1796, opposed the deposition of the Hon. Henry Erskine, then Dean of Faculty. In 1797, he was one of the counsel for the late Mr John Johnstone, printer and publisher of the *Scots Chronicle*, in an action of damages brought against him and John Morthland, Esq. advocate, (who was connected responsibly with the paper,) in the name of the late Mr Cadell of Tranent, Deputy-Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Haddington. A quorum of the Justices had met at Tranent for the purpose of balloting for men liable to serve in the militia; and as this was a measure which was unpopular with a great proportion of the people, especially the working classes, a crowd collected at Tranent with the design of impeding the Lieutenantcy in the discharge of their duty. The mob, by intimidation and threats, and by maltreating the peace-officers, obliged the Justices to send an express to Piershill barracks for a troop of dragoons, part of the Cinque Ports Cavalry regiment, then lying there. The dragoons were soon on the spot, and scoured the streets, when a considerable number of the mob got down the closes, and took to the roofs of the houses, from which they assailed the soldiers with stones and brick-bats, and some, it is believed, had fire-arms. This so exasperated the soldiers, that they became regardless, fired in all directions, and killed several persons. Mr Johnstone inserted in his newspaper an account of the proceedings, forwarded to him by one Rodgers, (whose sister had been shot within her own house,) in a letter from Tranent, wherein it was insinuated, if not directly stated, that the soldiers had been guilty of deliberate murder, and that Mr Cadell and the other magistrates were accessories. This gave rise to the action of damages, in which a long and voluminous proof was taken, printed, and prepared for the Court; and Mr Fletcher was one of the counsel who stated the defence. As may be anticipated, the decision was unfavourable (or rather ruinous) to the defenders.

Though at one time, in consequence of his political predilections, almost a "briefless barrister," and occasionally, it is said, reduced to his last guinea,

\* By his wife, Mr Fletcher had several children. His eldest son, Miles, was brought up to the bar. He married Miss Augusta Clavering, daughter of General Clavering, (who attracted so much notice during the investigation of the charges against the Duke of York,) by whom he had a family. He died in the prime of life, much regretted. His widow has since married John Christison, Esq., advocate. The second son, Angus, relinquished the profession of a Writer to the Signet, for which he had been educated, and became a Sculptor, which latter profession he now carries on in London. One of Mr Fletcher's daughters married John Taylor, Esq., at one time a member of Parliament, and another, Dr Davy, a brother of the late Sir Humphrey Davy.







J. BAY - DEL.

Mr Fletcher lived to overcome the prejudices entertained against his party, and to enjoy the emoluments arising from a very extensive practice, without any sacrifice or change in the principles he had avowed in early life. So late as 1818, he was present at a meeting in Edinburgh, held for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the much-reprobated "gagging bills" of Lord Castlereagh. "When Mr Fletcher appeared," says a newspaper report of the day, "he entered the place of meeting, accompanied by his two sons. His venerable appearance, his infirm health, and his high character for consistency and purity of public principle, combined to produce a strong sensation on the assembly. He was loudly cheered; and a place near the chairman was assigned to him, that he might distinctly hear the proceedings."

In 1816, owing to declining health, Mr Fletcher gave up his professional pursuits, and retired for some time to Parkhall, a farm he had purchased in Stirlingshire. Here he spent several years, and regained, in some measure, his usual health. In 1822, he passed the winter with his family among his friends at York; and while there, wrote and printed a Dialogue between a Whig and a Radical Reformer, in which he combated the principle of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, but advocated constitutional reform on its broadest basis.

Mr Fletcher died at Auchindinny House, about eight miles from Edinburgh, on the 20th of December 1828.\*

## No. CLI.

### REV. JAMES-FRANCIS GRANT,

OF ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

MR GRANT, second son of Sir Archibald Grant, the third Baronet of Monymusk, † was born in 1760, and educated at the High School and University of this city. Having taken orders as a clergyman of the Episcopalian Church, he was for a few years assistant to the Rev. Alexander Duncan, incumbent of St George's Chapel, York Place; and while there was much esteemed as a man of worth and talent. His sermons, if not remarkable for eloquence, were always concise and impressive.

\* "Mr Archibald Fletcher," says Lord Brougham, "was a learned, experienced, and industrious lawyer, one of the most upright men that ever adorned the profession, and a man of such stern and resolute firmness in public principle, as is very rarely found united with the amiable character which endeared him to private society."

† Sir Archibald married Miss Callender, only child of Dr Callender of Jamaica, and daughter of the then Lady Grant. Sir Archibald resided for many years in Minto House, which at that time entered from the Horse Wynd.

Mr Grant was called away from Edinburgh to a charge, we believe, in Westmoreland. From that period he constantly resided in England, where he died in December 1837, at an advanced age. In the obituary of the *Church of England Magazine*, he is described as "the Rev. J. F. Grant, Rector of Wrabness, Essex, and Morston, Sussex."

Mr Grant married, in 1795, Miss Anne Oughterson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Oughterson, minister of Wester Kilbride. She was a beautiful woman; and the union, though not approved of by his friends, is understood to have been one of peculiar happiness to both parties. They had several children, some of whom still survive. While in Edinburgh, Mr Grant resided in Broughton Street.

## No. CLII.

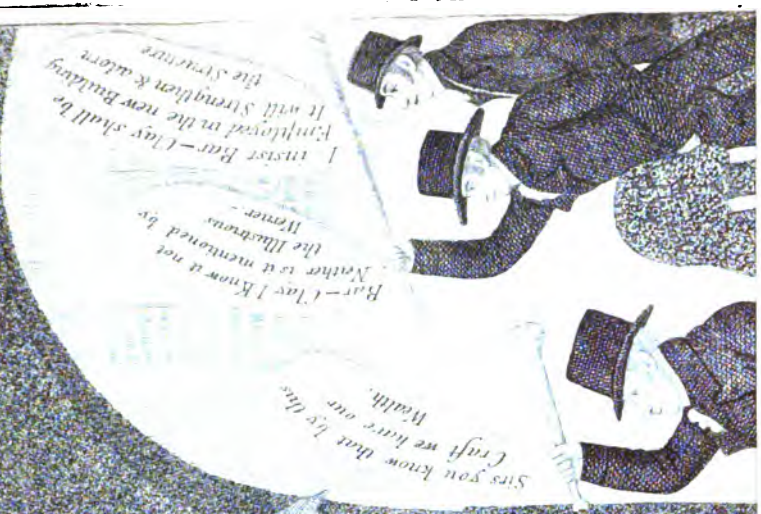
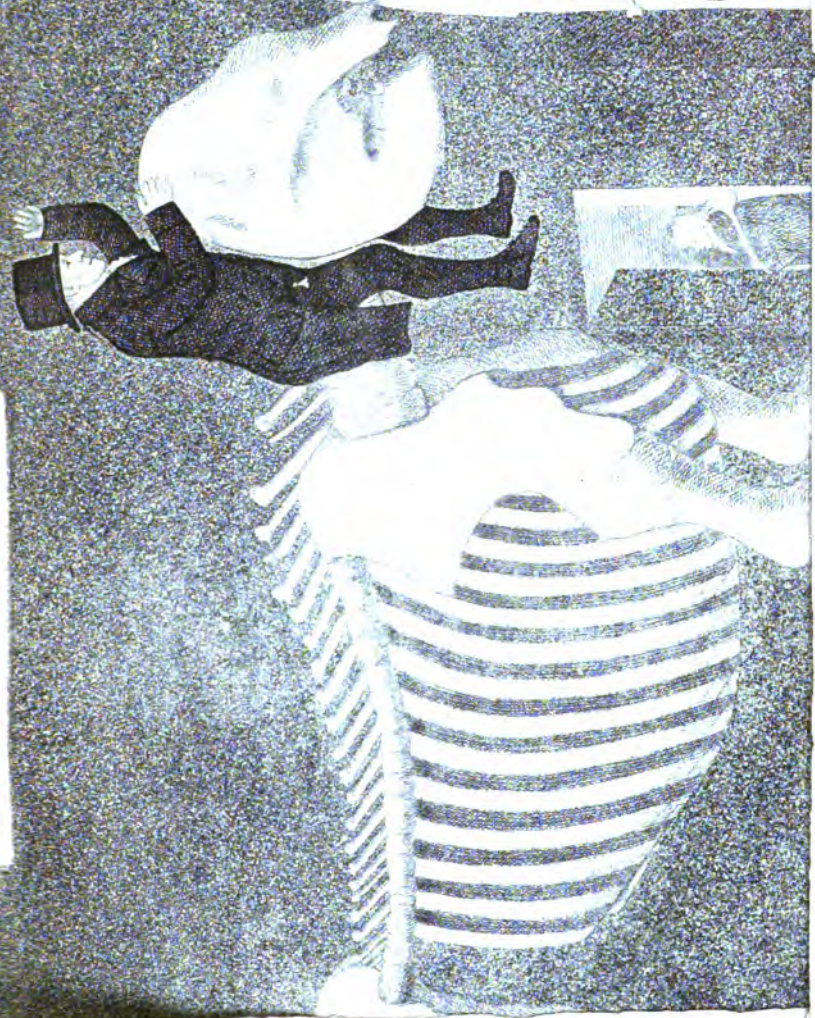
### THE CRAFT IN DANGER.

THIS Print affords a partial view of the Old College of Edinburgh, and its entrance. The skeleton of the elephant was prepared by Sir George Ballingall, while serving as assistant-surgeon with the second battalion of the Royals in India; was subsequently presented by him to his old master, Dr Barclay; and ultimately bequeathed by the Doctor, along with the rest of his collection, to the Royal College of Surgeons, in whose valuable Museum it forms a conspicuous object.

The Plate refers to the proposed institution of a Professorship of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, in 1817, for which DR BARCLAY was at the time considered to be an eligible candidate. He is represented as riding in at the College gate on the skeleton of the elephant, supported by the late DR GREGORY, and welcomed by his friend, the late ROBERT JOHNSTON, Esq., who were supposed to be favourable to the proposed Professorship, and to Dr Barclay's pretensions to the Chair. He is opposed by DR HOPE, who fixes his anchor in the *strontian*, and resists the entrance of the elephant by means of the cable passed round his forelegs. He is also opposed, with characteristic weapons, by DR MONRO and PROFESSOR JAMESON, on whose respective departments the intended Professorship was supposed to be an encroachment.

JOHN BARCLAY, M.D., long known as an eminent lecturer on anatomy in this city, was the son of a respectable farmer in Perthshire, and nephew of John Barclay, the Berean. He was born at Cairn, near Drummaquhance, in that county, about the year 1760. After acquiring the rudiments of education at the parish school of Muthill, he studied with a view to the ministry at the University of St Andrew's, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of

**THE CRAFT IN DANGER**



Sirs you know that by the  
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employed in the new Building  
It will strengthen & adorn  
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Dunkeld. Subsequently he spent a few years as tutor in one or two respectable families; but, abandoning his prospects in the Church, probably from some new impulse given to an early bias, he now embraced the medical profession; and after due attendance on the prelections of the medical Professors in the University of Edinburgh, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1796. Immediately thereafter he repaired to London, and attended for a short time the anatomical lectures of Dr Marshall of Thavies Inn.

Dr Barclay began his first course of lectures in Edinburgh in 1797. The number of his pupils at the outset was limited; but his talents and industry soon secured for him a reputation and a success which length of years only tended to strengthen and augment. In 1804, the Royal College of Surgeons adopted a resolution highly in his favour, by which it was declared that attendance on his lectures should in future qualify for passing at Surgeons' Hall; and, in 1815, he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and a resident fellow the following year.

Dr Barclay was an enthusiast in his profession; and besides his eminent qualifications, acquired by extensive and careful study, he was peculiarly happy in gaining the esteem, and carrying along with him the attention, of the student. Possessed of the most inflexible good-humour, his discourses were not less profound and luminous, than lively and interesting, from the appropriate anecdotes with which he seldom failed to illustrate whatever topic he might be engaged in discussing.\*

In 1825, Dr Barclay entered into partnership with Dr Robert Knox, at that time Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. He had for some time previously been in a declining state of health, and his speech latterly became indistinct from the effects of palsy. He died on the 21st of August 1826, and his remains were interred in Restalrig Churchyard. His funeral was attended by many of his friends, and by the members of the Royal College of Surgeons in a body.

Dr Barclay was the author of several valuable medical works. Besides his Introductory Lectures, published since his death by his friend Sir George Ballingall, Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, (who prefixed to the volume a Memoir of Dr Barclay,) he wrote the article *Physiology* in the third edition (completed in 1797) of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In 1803, he gave to the world a new anatomical nomenclature—a desideratum much felt by students in the science. It has not, however, been generally adopted, though the advantages to be derived from a precise and consistent

\* Connected with this Print, we have heard the following anecdote, characteristic of Dr Barclay's habitual good humour:—Having learned that the artist was engaged in the Caricature, the Doctor, accompanied by his friend Sir G. Ballingall, called on Mr Kay, to whom he was unknown; and being ushered into his working-room, was immediately recognized and named by the late Earl of Buchan, who happened to be sitting there. This occasioned some degree of embarrassment, from which Mr Kay was instantly relieved, by the Doctor observing that he understood he was engaged in a print, in which he, the Doctor, was to have a conspicuous place, and that he had come to inform Mr Kay, that, if he had not already got his likeness, he was prepared to sit for his portrait whenever the artist pleased.



vocabulary are universally admitted. In 1808 appeared his treatise on the "Muscular Motions of the Body," followed, in 1812, by another, descriptive of the "Arteries of the Human Body," both of which are inestimable performances. The last work he lived to publish was an "Inquiry into the Opinions, Ancient and Modern, concerning Life and Organization"—a subject which had formed his thesis on taking the degree of M.D. He left several unfinished manuscripts, particularly the biographies of Aristotle and Harvey.

Dr. Barclay married, in 1811, Eleanora Campbell, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, by whom he had no issue. This lady afterwards married Charles Oliphant, Esq. W.S.

Of the late DR GREGORY—who is urging his friend to proceed and "fear nothing"—a memoir has already appeared in a previous part of our publication.

DR THOMAS CHARLES HOPE, the present Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, is the third son of Dr John Hope, (of whom a portrait and memoir has been given,) for many years Professor of Botany in the University, and founder of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. Dr Thomas Hope was born in 1766. He commenced his attendance at the High School of Edinburgh in 1772; and, in 1779, entered upon his studies in the University, where he graduated in 1787. In October of that year he was appointed to the Chemical Chair in the University of Glasgow; and, proceeding to France in the course of the following summer, passed a short season in the capital of that country. In 1789, he became Assistant-Professor of Medicine in the Glasgow College, and taught at same time chemistry and the theory and practice of physic. He afterwards succeeded to the chair as sole Professor of Medicine, and relinquished the chemical department.

In October 1795, Dr Hope was elected conjunct Professor of Chemistry with the celebrated Dr Black, in the University of Edinburgh, on whose death, in 1799, he became sole Professor. Dr Hope has thus been engaged for upwards of half a century in the arduous duties of imparting instruction in an important branch of science; and it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that he is decidedly one of the best teachers of chemistry now in existence. Of the estimation in which he is held, he had lately a gratifying proof in the entertainment given him on completing the fifty-first year of his academic labours. The meeting took place in the Assembly Rooms, on the evening of Tuesday, 15th May 1838, and was attended by more than two hundred gentlemen of rank and learning. Lord Meadowbank was in the chair; and from the speech of his lordship, in proposing the health of Dr Hope, we quote the following particulars:—

"My honourable friend in the same way (alluding to his predecessors, Cullen and Black) began his public career as a public lecturer in the University of Glasgow in the year 1787, and he very soon had an



opportunity of exhibiting his peculiar sagacity and penetration, by new theories and discoveries, by his readily distinguishing that which was true from that which was erroneous; and thoroughly regardless of the reputation which he might immediately possess—confident in his own opinion—he disregarded the sneers, the doubts, and the difficulties of those who surrounded him, and openly taught what he believed to be true. [His lordship here referred to the dispute respecting the phlogistic and anti-phlogistic theories, and to Dr Hope openly espousing the latter, when it had not another public or professorial advocate in Great Britain.]

“ In 1795, (he continued) Dr Hope was brought to Edinburgh; but before that he had distinguished himself by discovering a new kind of earth, to which he gave the name of Strontites; since, I believe, known by the name of Strontia. He came to the Chemical Chair of Edinburgh as the colleague of Dr Black; and since that time, you all know—at least you have all heard and read—and you are all satisfied of the fact, that, from that moment, his whole attention has been devoted to the same measures and views which regulated the conduct of his great colleague and predecessor. He made himself master of all that was known in chemical science—of all that was going on within its bounds—of every thing that had been ascertained, or was in progress of investigation. This was digested into a course of lectures, conceived in the most plain and intelligible language, so constructed that no individual who heard them, of the most ordinary capacity, could not follow clearly and distinctly every word he uttered. (Loud cheers.) What he stated in words he also illustrated in experiment; and all his experiments were so selected, that there was nothing in them like legerdemain—nothing introduced merely to surprise—but they were so selected as to convey to his students a thorough acquaintance, not merely with what he was teaching, but also to make them satisfied of the truth of the facts he was stating. (Cheers.) What has been the result? I was anxious to know the fact; and I found that for some years before he partially retired, Dr Black's class amounted to 225 students. The number in Dr Hope's class, after his arrival, gradually rose from that amount till, in 1823, it amounted to 575 students, (great cheering); and perhaps there is no teacher now alive who can boast, as I really believe my friend may, that he has sent out from under his hands not fewer than 15,500 young men, all, or the greater part of them, at least as well acquainted with the science as any smaller number, taught by other professors. [Among the pupils of Dr Hope who had distinguished themselves, Lord Meadowbank mentioned Dr Henry and Dr Turner, now no more, Professor Christison, and Professor Traill, than whom there was not a more distinguished chemist in the land. (Cheers.)]

“ His lordship continued—While Dr Hope engages in the discharge of his laborious duties, he has still found time to extend the circle of science. About a century and a half ago, Dr Crowne announced that water, within a certain range of temperature, did not obey the laws of ordinary fluids—that in fact it contracts with heat and expands with cold. Doubts were thrown on this statement, but my friend Dr Hope, by a series of experiments, accurately devised, demonstrated that the statement of Dr Crowne was correct, and that the greatest density of water is at thirty-nine degrees and a half. At a later period he proved another important fact, no less so to the geologist than to the hydrographer, that the waters of the ocean do not obey the laws of pure water, but that they are subject to all the laws which regulate other fluids, through the same range of temperature. [He then referred to the other discoveries of Dr Hope with respect to gases, and to his experiments on the leaves and flowers of plants. \* \* \* \* \* He concluded by referring to the names of the many distinguished individuals with whom Dr Hope was and had been intimate, and to the gratifying testimony to his character which was afforded by the present meeting—men of all ranks, and parties, and shades of political opinion, having met to do honour to one who had conferred important services on the community of which they were members.”]

In the course of his reply, the Professor stated that during the fifty-one years of his professorship, and the four years he was employed in professional studies, he had not been detained from his labours more than *six days by indisposition*.

Dr Hope is a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, (of which he has been a Vice-President since 1823); of the Royal College of Physicians; of the Royal Society of London; and, in 1820, admitted an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy.

In 1828, Dr Hope instituted a chemical prize in the University, presenting £800 to the Senatus Academicus for that purpose.

ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, is the third of his family who, in direct succession, have filled the Anatomical Chair in the University for upwards of a century. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh; and, having studied under the most eminent teachers of the different branches of medicine, anatomy, and surgery in London, subsequently repaired for a short time to Paris. In 1800, he was appointed conjunct Professor with his father, on whose death, in 1817, he became sole Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

During the long period he has delivered lectures, the classes of Dr Monro have been well attended. Among the numerous pupils who have benefited by his instructions, the names of the following gentlemen, now eminent in the medical science, may be enumerated:—Professors Alison, Graham, Traill, Christison, Elliotson, Syme, Forbes, and Low; Drs Abercromby, Hunter, Marshall, Hall, Holland, Bright, Davy, and Turner; and Professors Liston, Bransby, and Cooper, of the London University, &c.

In 1803, the Class of Practical Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh was instituted by Professor Monro, and taught by him during many years. He is also known as the author of several anatomical, medical, and surgical treatises, of which the following are the chief:—Essay on “Crural Hernia,” on “Modified Small-Pox,” the “Morbid Anatomy of the Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines,” “Morbid Anatomy of the Brain,” “Elements of Anatomy,” &c.

Dr Monro has been twice married; first, in 1800, to Miss Smyth, daughter of the celebrated Dr Carmichael Smyth, by whom he had twelve children;\* and, secondly, about two years ago, to Miss Hunter, daughter of David Hunter, Esq. of Killelung.

ROBERT JAMESON, Professor of Natural History, was born at Leith, (where his father was a merchant, and the most extensive soap-manufacturer in Scotland,) in 1779. He was appointed Regius Professor, and Keeper of the Museum, or Repository of Natural Curiosities in the University of Edinburgh, on the death of Dr Walker, in 1804. He had previously distinguished himself in the scientific world by the publication of two valuable and interesting works illustrative of the natural history of the Scottish Isles, and had studied for two years at Freyberg, under the celebrated Werner.

Few men of the present day have contributed more than Professor Jameson to the advancement of natural history, and more especially geology, as presented in its most popular and important department. His whole life has been actively devoted to study and investigation; and whether in the class-room, or

\* Of his sons, the eldest, Alexander, is a lieutenant in the rifle brigade; the second, Dr James, an assistant-surgeon in the Scots Greys; the third, Henry, a proprietor of land in Australia; the fourth, Dr David, resides in Edinburgh; and the fifth, William, is a lieutenant in the 79th Highlanders. The eldest of the daughters is married to John Inglis, Esq. of Auchindinny; the second, to Sir James Stuart of Allanbank; the third, to George Skene, Esq. of Rubislaw; and the fourth, to Alexander Monro, Esq. of Auchinboure.

by his writings, he is equally entitled to the gratitude and respect of the student. The vigour with which he has prosecuted his academical labours is the result of early enthusiasm. His first journey to Shetland, for the purpose of exploring the mineralogy and natural phenomena of these islands, was undertaken when only fifteen years of age; and ere he had completed his nineteenth year, the world was in possession of the invaluable fruits of his researches. Since that period, scarcely a season has elapsed without witnessing some new emanation from his accumulated stores.\*

Professor Jameson is known as the founder, in 1808, of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, and of whose *Transactions* seven volumes have been published. Besides his numerous separate works, it is to him the world is chiefly indebted for the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal"—a work begun in 1819,† and which has since continued to maintain a reputation deservedly high as a valuable repository of science. The editorial duties in connection with a publication of this description, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, independently of the many valuable articles from his own pen, may well be supposed to have occupied the greater part of the time not engrossed with his classes; yet, notwithstanding his multifarious labours, Professor Jameson is understood to have been a frequent contributor to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "The Annals of Philosophy," the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," and to other standard works of the day. It is also worthy of notice that, "on the return of Captain Parry from his Polar Expedition, and at the request of that gentleman, he drew up, from the specimens brought home, a sketch of the geology of the different

\* The following is a list of the separate works by Mr Jameson:—

1798—Mineralogy of the Island of Arran and the Shetland Islands, with Dissertations on Peat and Kelp.

1800—Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, in two vols. 4to, illustrated with Maps and Plates. Part of the materials for which he was assisted in collecting by Mr (now Sir Charles) Bell, the celebrated anatomist.

1804—Part I., 8vo, of a "Mineralogical Description of Scotland," with Maps and Plates; containing an account of the Geology of the County of Dumfries.

1806—Two vols. 8vo, of a "System of Mineralogy," with Plates; and a third on the "Characters of Minerals."

1809—Elements of Geognosy.

1813—In one volume 4to, to the Translation of the Travels of Von Buch through Norway and Lapland—advised by Mr Jameson—he added an account of its author, and various notes illustrative of the natural history of Norway.

1813—Translation of Cuvier's Essay on the Theory of the Earth, with numerous illustrations by Professor Jameson. An elegant and popular volume, which has gone through several large impressions.

1816—In three vols., a new edition of the "System of Mineralogy;" also another edition of the "Characters of Minerals."

1820—A third edition of the same works greatly enlarged and improved.

1821—A Manual of Minerals and Mountain Rocks.

† Dr Brewster was conjoined with him in the editorship: but owing to some circumstances of a private nature, Professor Jameson became sole conductor after the publication of the tenth volume of the old series. As the old series extends to thirteen volumes, and the new series has now reached the twenty-fifth volume, Professor Jameson has edited twenty-eight volumes. Dr Brewster afterwards commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science."

coasts discovered and touched upon by our enterprising navigators, which was published, together with the botanical observations of his friends Brown and Hooker, and formed the scientific companion to Parry's interesting narrative."

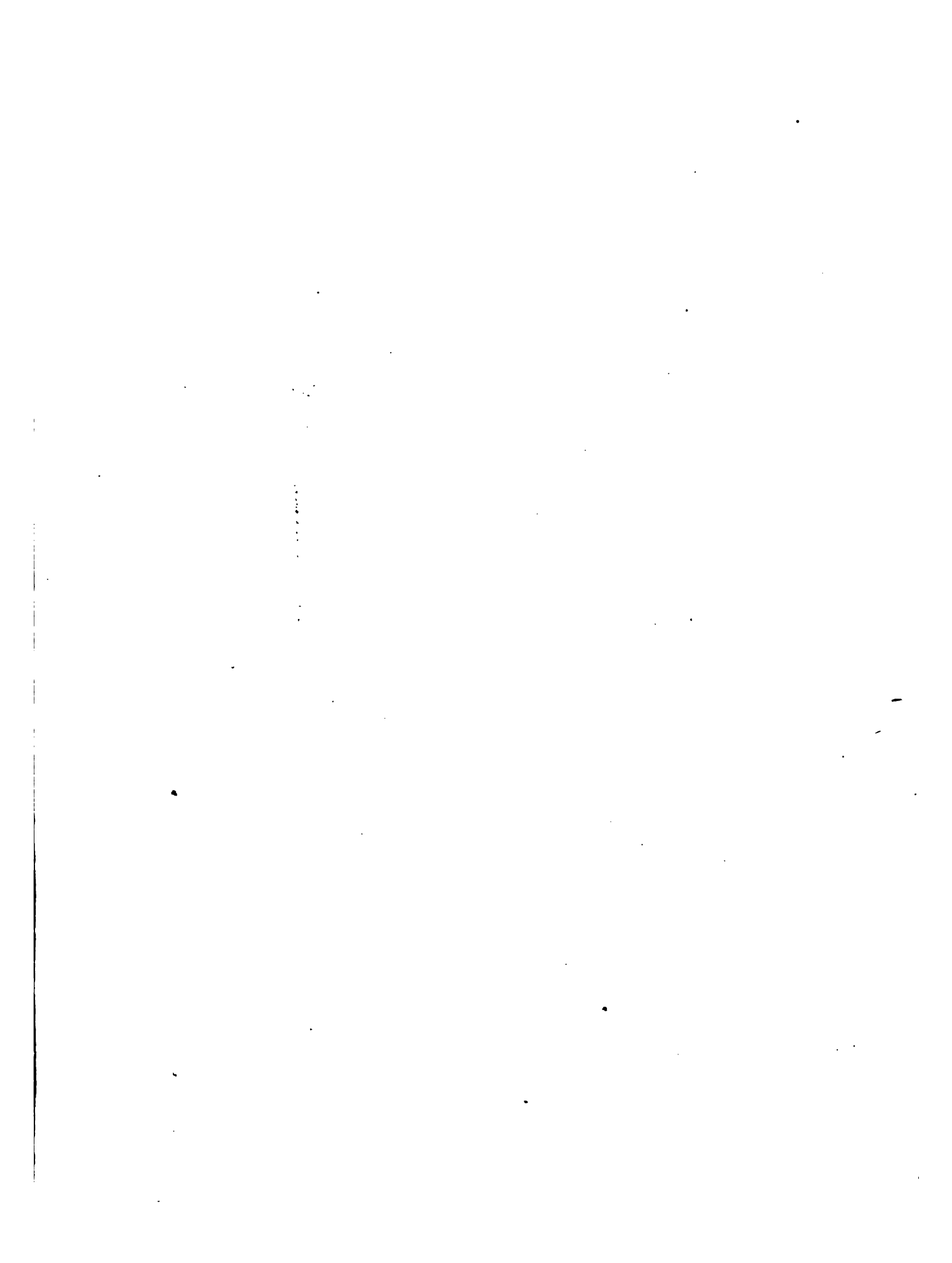
During the thirty-four years of his Professorship, Mr Jameson has had the honour of sending forth from his class-room many pupils who have since acquired a name in the world; and not a few of them at present fill distinguished places in the seminaries and scientific institutions of Europe. It would be tedious to enumerate a tithe of these illustrious names; but among others may be mentioned—Dr Fitton, late President of the Geological Society of London; Sir George Mackenzie, author of "Travels in Iceland;" Dr Boue, President of the Geological Society of France; Dr Daubeny, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford; Dr Grant, Professor of Zoology in the University of London; Dr Turner, Professor of Chemistry in the same seminary; Dr Hibbert, author of the "History of the Shetland Isles," &c. &c.

Professor Jameson, equally respected at home and abroad, is connected, honorarily or otherwise, with almost every society for the promotion of natural history throughout the world. He is a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; President of the Wernerian, and fellow of the Antiquarian, Royal-Medical, Royal-Physical, Plinian, Highland, and Horticultural Societies of Edinburgh; honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Royal Society of Dublin; fellow of the Royal Linnæan, and Royal Geological Societies of London; honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, &c. &c.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Esq., the extreme figure to the right, behind Professor Jameson, was an active, public-minded citizen. His father, Robert Johnston, at one period a banker, but latterly a grocer on the North Bridge, and his uncle, the late Dr Johnston, minister of North Leith, have both been described in a previous part of this Work. Mr Johnston was born in 1765. Though not destined for any of the learned professions, he received an excellent education, and possessed a taste and extent of information decidedly superior to the generality of men in a mercantile sphere of life.\* On the death of his father he succeeded to the business, which he carried on throughout a period of nearly forty years, with considerable success.

Mr Johnston first became a member of the Town-Council in 1810, and was elected one of the Bailies in 1812. In 1814, he was chosen Dean of Guild, the duties of which office he discharged in an efficient manner, effecting many improvements throughout the city, even in districts beyond the proper range of his jurisdiction. It was at that time customary to present the Dean of Guild, on the expiry of his term of office, with the sum of fifty guineas as a gratuity; but, on the motion of Sir John Marjoribanks, the sum was doubled to Mr

\* He was a member of the Antiquarian Society, and on terms of intimacy with Sir Walter Scott, whose school-fellow he had been, and by whom he was highly respected. Sir Walter presented him with a copy of his poetical works, accompanied by a very flattering letter.





K. A. 1787

Johnston ; so much had he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Council. In all public affairs Bailie Johnston took a lively interest. To his good taste and enterprise the inhabitants are indebted for the improvements on the Calton Hill—now comparatively easy of ascent—and one of the most delightful resorts in this picturesque city. The promenade of the Meadows, too, owes much to his exertions ; and, amongst other public services of the Bailie, it deserves to be mentioned that he had the merit of originating the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity. He was for many years treasurer of the Trinity Hospital, and displayed great zeal in the management of that charity, as well as of others connected with the city. He was treasurer to the great Waterloo Fund for Scotland ; succeeded his uncle as honorary Secretary to the Asylum for the Blind ; and was one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for finishing the buildings of the University ; and also for the erection of the Regent Bridge.

Bailie Johnston continued in business until the year 1831, when he retired in favour of Mr Russell, his son-in-law. Latterly, in consequence of declining health, he was almost closely confined to his own house. On occasion of a dinner given to Sir James Spittal, Knight, by the Society of High Constables, the following card of apology was transmitted to the Secretary :—

“ Dear Sir,—From the condition of my health at present, I cannot dine from home. I regret this on account of the dinner which is to be given to Sir James Spittal, whose conduct has my admiration, and I hope you will tell him so. We began public life together in the Society of High Constables, and afterwards served in the Magistracy of olden times. All was pleasant and smooth—no jarring words—no angry feelings arose during a long life, which still continues—both adhering to their own views in public matters. I wish the Society and the company all happiness.—I remain &c.

“ RO. JOHNSTON.”

Mr Johnston was one of the elders in the High Church. Dr Gordon, on the Sunday after the funeral, concluded his discourse with a very appropriate character of the deceased. He died at his house, 27 James Square, on the 4th April 1838. He married Miss Christie, from Stirlingshire, by whom he had six children, three of whom died in early life.\*

## No. CLIII.

### ROBERT SYM, ESQ.,

WRITER TO THE SIGNET.

THIS worthy octogenarian, now in his eighty-seventh year, was in his day considered one of the handsomest men of Modern Athens. He is represented in the prosecution of a favourite walk in the Meadows ; and though half a cen-

\* His eldest daughter is married to William Henry Brown, Esq. of Ashly, china and glass manufacturer ; the second to Mr Russell, his successor in business ; and the third to James Dallas, Esq., wine merchant, now in Canada.

ture has elapsed since the execution of the Print, he may yet be seen frequenting the accustomed promenade during the early morning hours, when most of our younger citizens are still in bed. His step may not be so stately, nor his carriage so erect, yet the spirit of youth remains; and it is impossible not to recognise in his general bearing and appearance the well-bred beau of fifty years back. The cocked hat, to be sure, has long ago been superseded by a more modern *chapeau*, but the coat, vest, and short inexpressibles, (composed in summer of nankeen,) are of the identical colour and fashion; and the stockings, too, are *white*, though no longer silk or cotton, as they used to be in the palmy days of his meridian.

MR SYM, second son of a respectable merchant in Glasgow, was born in that city on the 29th of February 1752. He came to Edinburgh when about fifteen years of age; and, after serving his apprenticeship with an uncle of his own name, was admitted as a Writer to the Signet in 1775, and is now the oldest member but one of that influential Society. He enjoyed a pretty fair share of business—which it is believed might have been increased to his own advantage, but for his high and punctilious sense of professional honour. He was indeed characterized by a great spirit of independence even in early life; and he has been heard to say that he had never cost his father a shilling, nor received the slightest assistance from him, after leaving his birth-place at the boyish age above mentioned. He however succeeded to his share of a considerable fortune on the death of the old gentleman.

Mr Sym withdrew from all professional occupation, many years ago, while still in the vigour of life. He never held any public office, but he was appointed a member of the "Judicature Commission," composed of our highest legal functionaries, the English Master of the Rolls, &c., Sir Walter Scott being clerk. It is believed that the subject of our present notice and the late Mr Mathew Ross, then Dean of Faculty, were the only Commissioners whose services were strictly honorary—the others being all in the receipt of large allowances from Government. Among other legal subjects submitted for the opinion of the Commissioners was that of trial by jury in civil cases; and it is understood that Mr Sym's sentiments, in common with those of his friend Mr Ross, were adverse to the introduction, in such cases, of that mode of trial into Scotland. While serving on this Commission, he drew up the various schedules still in use by the "Extractors" in giving out the interlocutors of the Court of Session; and in so doing greatly shortened and simplified the form of these writings—reducing, at the same time, their expense to the parties concerned.

Mr Sym is understood to have devoted a great portion of his leisure hours to literary pursuits. He has furnished anonymously many articles for the periodicals of the day, and is known to be a man of very extensive reading and information, with no inconsiderable talent for poetical composition. Though not unobservant of contemporaneous literature, he yet dwells with far greater fondness on the remarkable works produced by the worthies of his own early days—







J. KAY F.

1815

the Humes, Robertsons, and Smiths ; and there are few men living more conversant with the writings of these great authors.

Few have enjoyed a course of uninterrupted good health equal to Mr Sym. Until within the last twelvemonth, when confined to the house for a few days, he used to say that no medical man had ever *felt his pulse*, and that he did not remember having *ever in his life taken breakfast in bed*. Truly a favoured son of Hygeia, he attributes his exemption from disease chiefly to regular living, and to his fondness for early morning exercise.

Mr Sym was a member of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers. He and Osborne (formerly noticed) were the right-hand men of the grenadiers ; and, from his stature (six feet four inches), the former had to procure a firelock considerably longer than the common regimental ones. He acted for some time as fogleman to the first regiment ; and it is told that, in his anxiety on one occasion to perform his part well, he so twisted his body, while his arms were poised above his head, as to be completely *locked*—incapable of movement. In this painful predicament he stood a few moments, till aided by the famous Major Gould, who, on observing the circumstance, ran to his assistance.

Mr Sym belongs to the old school of Tories, and was intimate with the late Lord Melville, Chief Baron Dundas, and the other contemporary leaders of the party. The well-known Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, Professor Wilson, is his nephew ; as are also Robert Sym Wilson, Esq. Secretary to the Royal Bank ; James Wilson, Esq. of Woodville, the eminent Ornithologist ; and the Rev. John Sym, one of the ministers of the Old Greyfriar's Church, Edinburgh.

Though in his younger years a gallant of no mean pretension, and in high favour with the ladies, Mr Sym has continued all his life a bachelor. At one period he resided in the buildings denominated "The Society," Brown Square, but for the last thirty or forty years he has been an inhabitant of George Square.

#### No. CLIV.

#### REV. HENRY GREY, A.M.,

MINISTER OF ST MARY'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

MR GREY was born at Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, in the year 1778. His father was a gentleman of the medical profession. In early life he was left to the care of a kind and pious mother, who watched over her son with the most tender and anxious assiduity, and lived to receive the reward of her love and devotedness in her son's clerical reputation and unceasing affection. Mr Grey received the elements of English education at a private school in his native town. When eight years old he was placed at a seminary in High-

hedgely, conducted by an intelligent curate of the Church of England, where he commenced his studies in Latin and Greek ; but at the end of two years, this gentleman having been appointed a minor canon in the Cathedral of Durham, his pupil returned for a year to Alnwick ; and afterwards passed a year and a half at Newcastle, under the tuition of the Rev. William Turner—a gentleman of literary reputation. Little events in youth often have powerful and permanent influence over the future character and destinations of life. During Mr Grey's residence at Newcastle, he attended a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, by the late ingenious Dr Moyes, (of whom a portrait and memoir have already been presented to our readers,) who, though blind from infancy, made great attainments in literature and science. Mr Grey wrote an account of these lectures, which was so satisfactory to his instructor, that Dr Moyes was induced strongly to recommend the pursuit of a learned profession for his youthful friend.

Mr Grey felt and expressed a decided choice of the ministry of the gospel ; and having a preference for the forms of the Church of Scotland, his mother removed with him, in the close of the year 1793, to Edinburgh ; where, during the seven or eight succeeding years, he attended the various classes in literature, philosophy, and theology, in the University, required in a candidate for the ministry ; besides other classes, literary and medical, not included in the prescribed academical course. He was licensed as a probationer by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in November 1800. Very soon after, through the interest of the Rev. Dr Davidson of Edinburgh with the late Mr and Mrs Hamilton Nisbet of Dirleton, he was presented to the parish of Stenton, in the Presbytery of Dunbar, where he was ordained in September 1801. Though repeatedly invited elsewhere, he remained in this rural charge, much esteemed and loved, till November 1813, when he was translated to the Chapel of Ease of St Cuthbert's ; and at once took his station in Edinburgh among the most distinguished and accomplished preachers and ministers of the Church. Innumerable and invaluable were the subsequent testimonies to the excellence and success of his faithful and popular ministrations. His tried and enduring fidelity and eminence at St Cuthbert's marked him out for preferment to be one of the ministers of the city ; and, in 1820, after a keen contest in the Town-Council, (Provost Manderson espousing the cause of Dr Bryce of Aberdour,) he was appointed to succeed the late Rev. David Dickson, as minister of the New North Church, to which he was inducted on the 11th January 1821. He was introduced to this charge by Dr David Dickson of St Cuthbert's, son of the gentleman whom he was called to succeed. Not long after, the new church of St Mary's having been erected, Mr Grey's continued pre-eminence induced the Magistrates and Council to present him as the fittest person for this new and important charge ; and he was translated to St Mary's on the 13th of January 1825, and introduced to his congregation, on the following Sunday, by Dr Robert Gordon, now of the High Church, who had succeeded Mr Grey in the Chapel of St Cuthbert's ; and again, was appointed his successor as minister

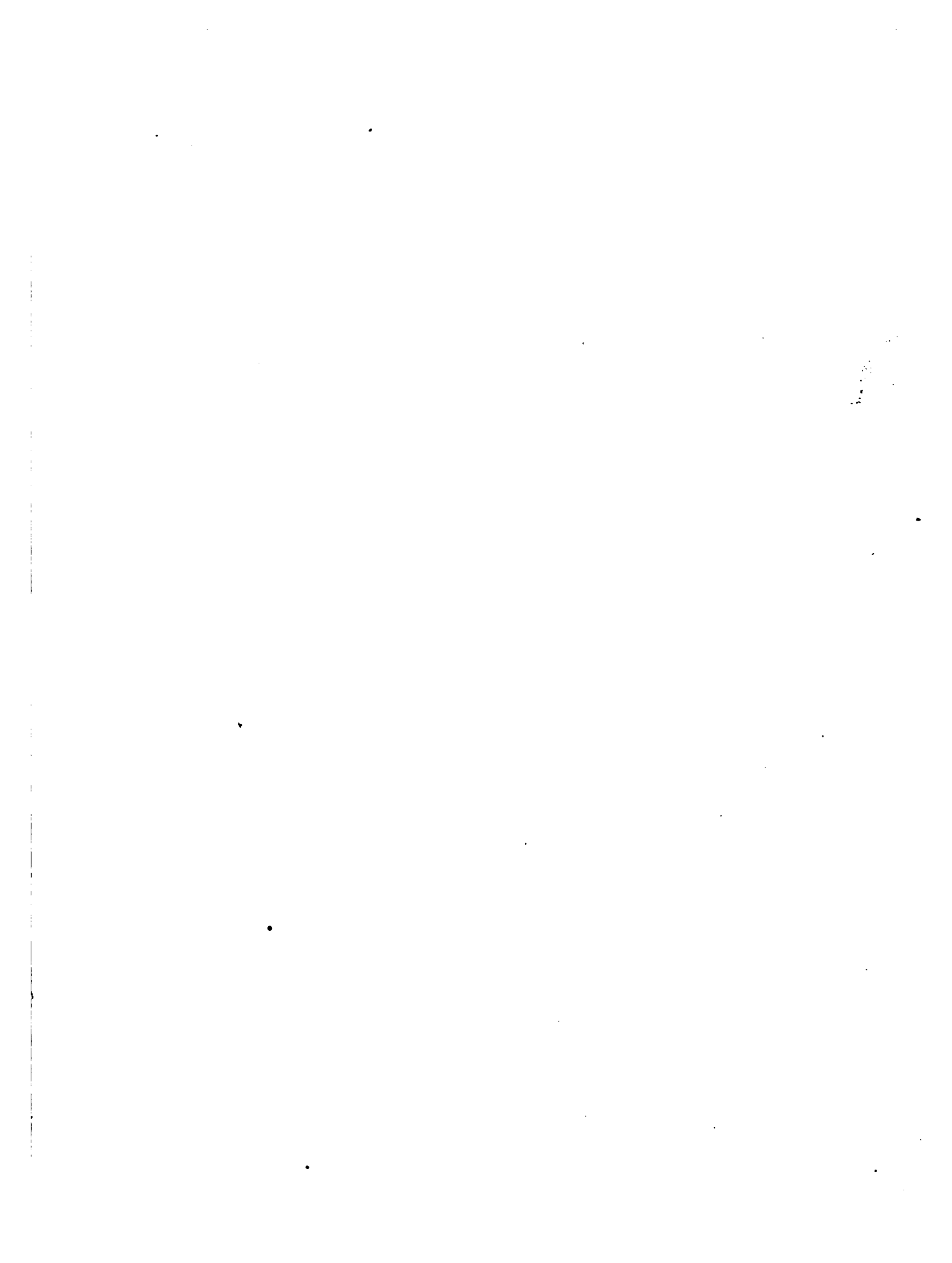
of the New North Church. Here Mr Grey has remained admired for the sustained ability and fidelity of his pulpit ministrations, and beloved for the unwearied diligence and affection with which he has devoted himself to the private and domestic exercises of his pastoral functions. By his parochial and congregational visitations—by his stated catechetical and devotional meetings with the young, and with the adults of his flock, as well as by his wise and zealous attention to the interests of intellectual and moral education in his parish—he hath shown himself “a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.” Besides these administrations, he continues, as he has ever done, to take a leading interest in most of the moral and religious benevolent institutions in Edinburgh, and gives much time and labour in the promotion of the important objects now embraced in the Four Great Schemes of the Church of Scotland, as well as in the furtherance of many other institutions of kindred design, of various Christian denominations, which aim, by missionary enterprise, and Bible diffusion, at the universal dissemination of the gospel.

Mr Grey is known as an elegant writer; and it is not unusual to find selections from his compositions in the books of Collections and Extracts for our English schools. His diffidence, however, has seldom permitted him to gratify his friends by the publication of those discourses which delighted them from the pulpit. The following is a list of his few occasional sermons, separately published:—“A sermon preached in St George’s Church, 16th March 1815, in behalf of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum”—“The Diffusion of Christianity dependent on the exertions of Christians,” a sermon preached in Lady Glenorchy’s Chapel, 2d April 1818, before the Edinburgh Missionary Society—“The Vail of Moses done away in Christ,” a sermon preached in Lady Glenorchy’s Chapel, 2d December 1819, at the baptism of Joseph Davis, a converted Jew—“Man’s Judgment at variance with God’s,” a sermon preached in St George’s Church, 5th February 1824, in behalf of the Edinburgh and Leith Seamen’s Friend Society. His earliest and latest publications are on the Two Sacraments of the Christian Church, Baptism and the Communion. While at Stenton, in 1811, Mr Grey published “A Catechism on Baptism; in which are considered its Nature, its Subjects, and the Obligations resulting from it;” a small manual distinguished for the clearness and accuracy of the theological statement, and the chasteness and precision of the language; it is well adapted for popular instruction, and continues in general use and high estimation. In 1832, he published a little volume on “The Duty and Desirableness of Frequent Communion with Christ in the Sacrament of the Supper, in three discourses,” preached in St Mary’s, designed, more immediately, in exposition and illustration of those views on the more frequent dispensation of the Lord’s Supper generally entertained in his congregation; but whose wishes, from certain difficulties thrown in the way by the Presbytery of Edinburgh and the General Assembly, have not been carried into effect. These latter sermons are fine specimens of Mr Grey’s ordinary pulpit eloquence, and have been much esteemed for their various and characteristic merits.

It is not necessary, in these slight notices, to make more than momentary reference to an incident in the history of Mr Grey, which at one time bore most undue magnitude in public contemplation, and excited every variety of sentiment and feeling, but which has now long passed away from general interest and view. We allude to the Apocrypha Controversy, and the much-deplored and unseemly contest on matters connected with that painful discussion, between Dr Andrew Thomson and Mr Henry Grey. Much misapprehension, grievous misrepresentation, prevailed, both on the subject matter of that controversy, and on the sentiments and conduct of the respective controversialists. It were unwise and unwarrantable to revive the theme. "*One is taken and the other is left.*" One hath long ceased from combat in the church militant on earth, where his services oftentimes were pre-eminent and invaluable, and left the world amidst innumerable and unfeigned regrets on his sudden and premature removal; and, in the recollection of his great and various excellences and achievements, every intermingling imperfection ought to be allowed to fade from remembrance. And the other, meek and magnanimous in endurance, patient and diligent in tribulation, outliving every calumny, and stilling every reproach in peaceful and ceaseless devotedness to his sacred office, hath long emerged from the momentary obscurity hastily and prejudicially thrown over him, to dim the lustre of his genuine excellences; and he walks in the sphere of his extensive usefulness, in the universal recognition and esteem of his professional talents and attainments, and in the especial reverence and love of his enlightened and affectionate people.

From his earliest appearance in public life, Mr Grey has espoused the interests and policy of the popular (and now dominant) party of the Church of Scotland. His civil political predilections are equally well known. On the visit of Earl Grey to Edinburgh, in 1834, Mr Grey was present at the Festival, on the 15th of September, in honour of the patriotic character and political services of this venerated nobleman, and officiated as chaplain on that memorable occasion. Earl Grey sojourned, while in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, with Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., at Oxenford Castle, and Mr Grey was requested to preach in the parish church of Cranstoun on the following Sunday, which invitation he complied with, much to the expressed gratification of the venerable and illustrious statesman.

In October 1808, Mr Grey was married to his cousin, Miss Margaretta Grey, daughter of George Grey, Esq. of Sandy House, Northumberland—a lady of superior intellectual endowments, and various literary attainments. Their family consists of three daughters and two sons: their eldest son, late of Cambridge University, is now in the ministry of the Church of England.





KNOWING ONE



## No. CLV.

## MR ROBERT MACGACHEN,

## ACCOUNTANT OF EXCISE.

How this gentleman should have been designated "The Knowing One," we are at a loss to conjecture. Kay states that the likeness was taken at the request of a person who suggested the title. He was known to be remarkably expert in the use of figures, and it is probable that to his talent for calculation the allusion refers.

MR MACGACHEN was born at Gibraltar, where the 21st regiment, or Royal Scots Fusileers, in which his father held a commission, was stationed at the time. Captain Macgachen, of Dalwhat and Marwhirns, in the vicinity of Dumfries, was the representative of a family that had been in possession of these estates for more than four hundred years; and his ancestors had long manifested an attachment for the military service of their country. His son, the subject of our notice, was at an early period presented with an ensigncy in the same regiment, but the Captain, having resolved upon devoting him to a mercantile life, would not permit him to accept of it. The latter had previously parted with his estates, and his resolution was probably a good one; but he erred in the mode by which he sought to subvert the family bias for the profession of arms. Instead of being brought up to those habits more essential to the successful prosecution of commercial enterprise, young Macgachen was educated at a fashionable boarding-school in the neighbourhood of London, and instructed in all the accomplishments fitted for a nobleman. The consequences of such an oversight soon became apparent in the subsequent career of Mr Macgachen. Entering into business, he lost, in the course of a few years of fruitless exertion, about ten or twelve thousand pounds which had been left him by his father; and was eventually compelled to abandon pursuits which he never relished, and for which he was completely disqualified. He was subsequently appointed one of the Accountants of Excise, a situation which he filled, with much ability, till the period of his death, which took place on the 19th January 1807.

Mr Macgachen married his cousin-german, Miss Mercer, daughter of Archibald Mercer, Esq., wine-merchant, Leith, whose father was one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh. By this marriage he had a number of children, of whom only a very few now survive. The eldest, a Captain in the 22d regiment, and George, a member of the faculty of advocates, died a few years ago.\* A

\* George so much resembled this etching of his father, that it might serve for a portraiture of both.

third son, John, is the much respected minister of the parish of Airth; and another holds a situation in the Custom-House, Liverpool.

## No. CLVI.

### TWELVE ADVOCATES,

WHO PLEAD WITHOUT WIGS.

THE Portraits in the present Etching, beginning at the top, and ranging from left to right, are—

I.—ADAM GILLIES, now LORD GILLIES, of whom a short notice is given in the “Second Division,” already published.

II.—ALEXANDER IRVING, afterwards LORD NEWTON, was the son of George Irving of Newton. He was admitted to the bar in 1788; and for many years held the office of Treasurer to the Faculty of Advocates. He was distinguished for extensive legal acquirements; and, in 1800, was appointed assistant and successor to Mr John Wilde, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh. On the retirement of Lord Robertson, in 1826, he was promoted to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Newton. His lordship filled the judicial seat only a few years. He died on the 23d of March 1832. During the short period he sat as a judge, he gave general satisfaction. Though a very indifferent speaker, he was an excellent lawyer, and his decisions were seldom altered in the Inner-House. He was mild and gentle in his manners. He was fond of music, and was an excellent performer on the violin-cello.

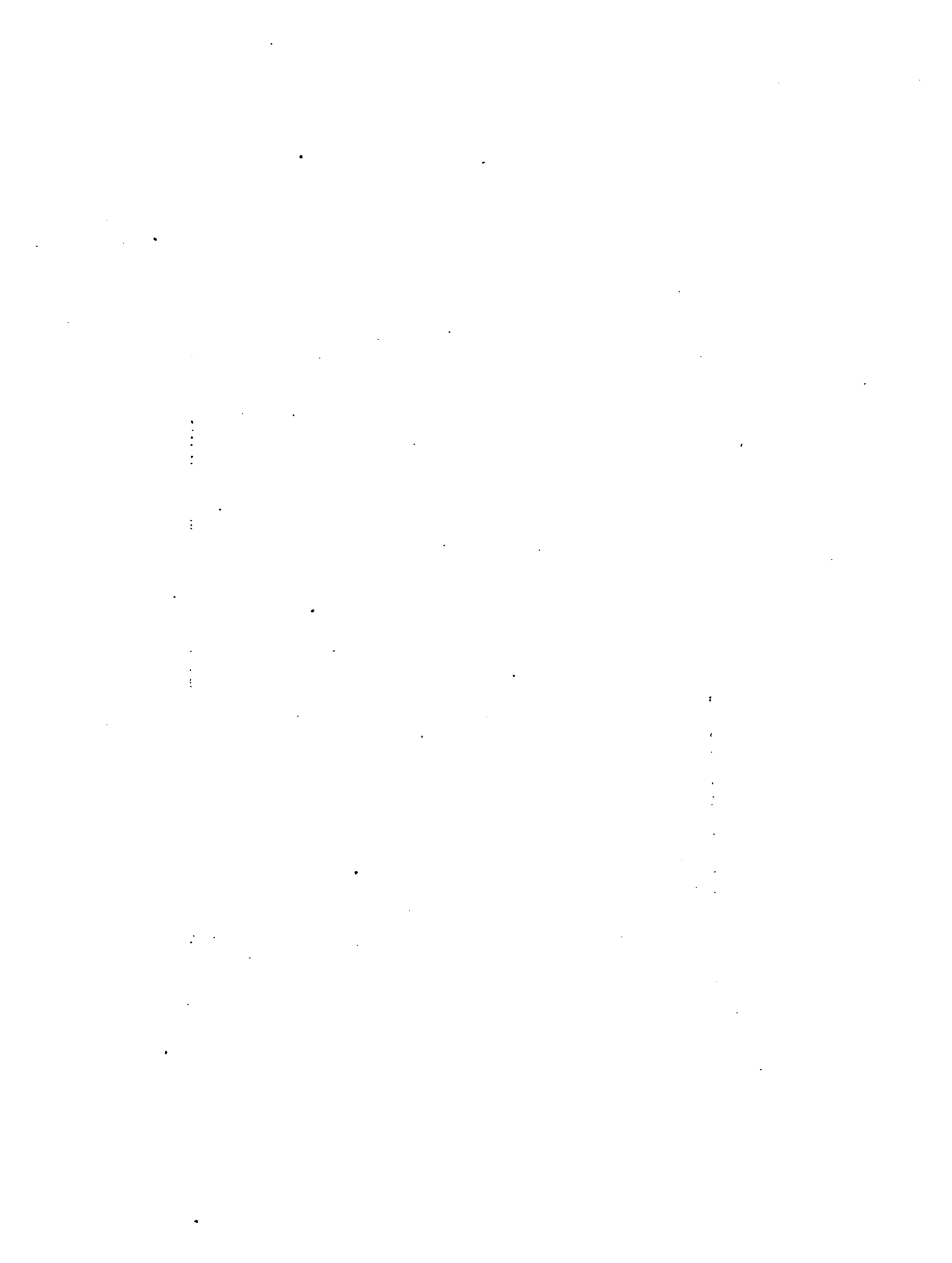
Lord Newton married Miss Irving, a relation of his own; by whom he left an only son.

III.—JAMES MILLAR, admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1788, was proprietor of the estate of Halhill, in Lanarkshire, which he sold some time before his death. From his ruddy complexion, and short round figure, he was known at the bar by the *soubriquet* of “Cupid.” He was much devoted to the Lanarkshire pastime of curling; and on one occasion, when he was engaged to plead a case before Charles Hay, the first Lord Newton, he left the Parliament House to pursue his favourite amusement. When the opposite counsel insisted on taking decree, the good-natured judge said—“No, no; the cause may wait till to-morrow, but there is no security that the frost will wait for Mr Millar.”



J. RAY 1811

ADVOCATES



The late Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, wrote a song, in 1817, commemorating the leading members of the Duddingstone Society of Curlers. He thus introduces Mr Millar :—

“ To the kirk we maun bow, sae we needna be sour,  
For there, I trow, stands our best pillar :  
But gif o’ keen curlers ye’re wantin’ the *flower*,  
For *flour* ye maun look to a—MILLAR.”

His fondness for this game inspired Mr Millar himself, and he wrote an excellent song to the air—“ The Laird o’ Cockpen.” It was printed at the time, as a single leaf, but it may be found, somewhat curtailed, in a volume on curling, entitled “ Memorabilia Curliana Mabenensia,” printed at Dumfries, 1830, 8vo. We are not aware of any other composition by this gentleman, who was truly considered by his friends “ as a most agreeable companion and a keen curler.”

Mr Millar died at Meadowsale, near Strathaven, on the 17th August 1824.

IV.—The late SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., of whom, as the world is already in possession of so much, no apology will be requisite for the brevity of our notice. By way of pointing out the locality, we may state that he was born on the 15th August 1771, in a house (removed to make way for the University buildings) which stood at the head of the College Wynd,\* partly in what is now North College Street, near the spot where a wooden erection has been formed for exhibiting the skeleton of a whale belonging to the College Museum. His father, Mr Walter Scott, Writer to the Signet, resided in the third *flat*, the two under floors being occupied by Mr Keith, grandfather to the late Sir Alexander Keith, Knight-Marischal of Scotland.

The author of “ Marmion” became an advocate in 1792; but, as is well known, he never made any figure as a barrister. His fame and emoluments were destined to be gleaned in another field; and though he failed in securing the golden harvest he had reaped, the triumph of his genius is now beyond the reach of cavil or the chance of accident. Sir Walter is classed in the Print as one of the advocates who “ plead without wigs;” but prior to the date of the Engraving (1811) he had been appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session—an appointment which precluded practice at the bar.

Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford on the 21st September 1832.

\* This might be the most appropriate site for the monument about to be erected to the memory of Sir Walter, were the improvements at one time contemplated by the Commissioners for the University buildings carried into effect. The plan comprehended the removal of all those tenements between Bailie Grievie’s shop, corner of Adam Square, (running in a straight line through that large self-contained house, middle of the Horse Wynd, built and formerly inhabited by the Earl of Galloway, and now by the Publisher of this Work,) to the centre of Argyle Square; thus leaving a considerable open space round the College. The monument, occupying the natal spot of the Great Magician of the North, and immediately fronting the centre of the north parallel of the buildings, would, were this effected, add greatly to the beauty as well as the interest of the scene.

V.—ROBERT CORBET, the late Solicitor of Teinds, was born in Dumfries, of which town his father was for some time Provost. He passed advocate in 1777 ; and was appointed Solicitor of Teinds in 1816. This office he held till his demise in 1833, when he was succeeded by Sir William Hamilton.

Mr Corbet was for many years a very successful and popular pleader, especially before the General Assembly, where he was much employed, and for some time had almost the whole practice there. He is thus alluded to in the " Faculty Garland," 1785.

" The chief thing, said Corbet—  
Oh ! I cannot absorb it—  
Illiterate fellows to ask in ;  
I'm afraid we shall see  
People take our degree,  
With no other knowledge than Erskine."<sup>a</sup>

He was a strong built, vigorous man, with a large excrescence, or wen, on one side of his face. Corbet made what is termed a *mes-alliance*, but there was no issue of the marriage.

VI.—GEORGE JOSEPH BELL, the present Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh. His father was the Rev. William Bell, one of the Episcopal ministers of Edinburgh. Mr Bell was admitted to the bar in 1791. He early turned his attention to the study of the Mercantile Law—a part of the Scottish Jurisprudence at that time almost unregarded ; and, in the year 1800, he published his Commentaries on the Mercantile Law, especially considered in relation to the subject of Bankruptcy. This work has passed through five editions, and is now regarded as by far the most valuable and complete treatise on the subject. In 1822, he was chosen by the Faculty of Advocates, in whom the right of nomination is vested, subject to the approval of the Magistrates and Town-Council of Edinburgh, to fill the chair of Scottish Law in the University, then vacant by the promotion of Mr Baron Hume to the Exchequer. This chair he has occupied ever since ; and, about the year 1828, he published Outlines of his Lectures, at first merely intended as a text-book for the students of his class, but which has now, under the title of " Principles of the Law of Scotland," proceeded through several editions, and become one of the most useful practical books on the law of this country.

In 1822, Mr Bell was appointed a member of the Commission for Inquiring into Scottish Judicial Proceedings. He was selected by his colleagues to draw up their Report ; and soon after he was called up to London in order to assist the committee of the House of Lords in framing the bill. He was subsequently named a member of another commission, appointed to examine into, and simplify the mode of proceeding in the Court of Session. The report of the gen-

<sup>a</sup> This was written in consequence of certain discussions on the faculty of advocates, as to preventing unqualified and objectionable persons from being admitted members.

tlements who formed this Commission was the groundwork of what is termed the Scottish Judicature Act (prepared by Mr Bell), by which many important changes were effected in the forms of process; and the Jury Court, as a separate judicature, was abolished. In 1833, he was called upon to act as chairman of the Royal Commission to examine into the state of the Law in general.

Mr Bell was appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session, in 1831, in the place of Sir Walter Scott.

VII.—WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, of Clermiston, in the county of Edinburgh, late Sheriff of Lanark, passed advocate in 1804. His father, George Robinson of Clermiston, was a Writer to the Signet. Prior to his being appointed to the office of Sheriff, which compelled his residence in the west country, Mr Robinson had very good practice as an advocate. He married, 8th April 1811, Mary, second daughter of James Douglas, Esq. of Orchardton, by whom he has left several children. He died in 1834, and was succeeded as Sheriff of Lanark by Archibald Alison, Esq.

VIII.—JOHN WRIGHT, lecturer on law—formerly noticed.

IX.—JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL, now SIR J. G. DALYELL, Knight, the author of a valuable work on the Early Superstitions of Scotland, was admitted advocate in 1797. He is the second son of the late Sir Robert Dalzell, Bart. of Binns, Linlithgowshire, and early in life distinguished himself by the publication of various works illustrative of the history and poetry of his native country; amongst which may be enumerated *Fragments of Scottish History*, 4to.; *Scottish Poems of the Sixteenth Century*, 2 vols. 12mo.; an edition of Richard Bannatyne's valuable *Memorials*, 8vo.; and various tracts on the *Charteries of Ancient Religious Houses in Scotland*. He is also deeply versed in natural history, and gave to the world *Dissertations on the Propagation of Zoophytes*; the *History of the Genus Planaria*; and an edition of Spallanzani's *Tracts*, in 2 vols. 8vo. He is President of the Society for Encouraging the Useful Arts in Scotland, a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the representatives of the Fourth District in the Town-Council of Edinburgh. In the year 1837, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him, by letters patent under the Great Seal, for his attainments in literature. He is heir-presumptive to the baronetage in his family.

X.—FRANCIS JEFFREY, now LORD JEFFREY. A Portrait, with a biographical sketch, of his lordship has already appeared.

XI. JOHN JARDINE passed advocate in 1799. He is the only son of the late George Jardine, who was for upwards of fifty years a distinguished Professor in the University of Glasgow, and who introduced that system of

practical discipline in the Philosophy Classes, for which that seminary has been since so much distinguished, and which is fully explained by the Professor in his "Outlines of Philosophical Education." In 1801, Mr Jardine was, along with the present Lord Medwyn, appointed Collector of Decisions to the Faculty of Advocates, which office they continued to hold till 1807. In 1802, he married the only daughter of James Bruce of Kinnaird (the celebrated Abyssinian Traveller) and Mary Dundas of Fingask, by whom he had several children. One of his daughters is married to her cousin, Charles Whitley Dundas, M.P. for Flint, the eldest son of Captain Dundas, Clerk of Ordnance, and grand-nephew of the late Lord Amesbury. Mr Jardine was, during the Grey administration, appointed Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, which office he now holds.

XII.—JOHN CUNINGHAME, late Solicitor-General, and now one of the Judges of the Court of Session. His father, John Cuninghame, Esq., was a banker in Greenock. After serving his apprenticeship, with the late Mr M'Nab, as a Writer to the Signet, Mr Cuninghame passed advocate on the 7th March 1807. At the bar he enjoyed very considerable practice. In 1831, he was appointed Sheriff of Elgin and Moray; in 1835, Solicitor-General for Scotland; and was raised to the bench, on the death of Lord Balgray, in 1837.

Lord Cuninghame married Miss Trotter, daughter of General Alexander Trotter, and niece of the late Mr Trotter of Mortonhall.

## No. CLVII.

### JOHN ROSE, ESQ. OF HOLME,

IN THE UNIFORM OF THE GRANT FENCIBLES.

THIS worthy gentleman was born on the 17th January 1744, and died 15th May 1803. His family was ancient and respectable. He succeeded, while a minor, to the paternal property of Holme, which is beautifully situate on the banks of the Nairn, about eight miles above the burgh of that name, in the county of Inverness, where it borders on that of Nairn. He was apprenticed to a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; but having, in early life, married Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander Cumming, Esq. of Logie, he relinquished the profession of the law, and resided upon his property. His legal acquirements, however—united as they were with great discrimination, blandness of manner, and a kind heart—were of the utmost importance in settling disputes, and preventing ruinous litigation, in his neighbourhood. No man was ever more esteemed and loved than "HOLME ROSE," the appellation by





T. KAY 1798



which he was distinguished in the district from other gentlemen of the same surname.

He had twelve children, of whom three died in infancy, and one in early youth. Four sons and four daughters lived to be settled in life. His eldest son, Hugh, entered the East India Company's Service, in which he held several honourable and responsible situations. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Lake; and, after more than twenty years service, returned home with his family in 1814, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. From that period he resided on his property, where he died in 1836.\* Two other sons of Mr Rose, Alexander and Robert, died in India; the first in the military service, and the other captain of a country vessel. The youngest son, now General Sir John Rose, K.C.B., succeeded to his brother Colonel Hugh, as Proprietor of Holme, where he now resides with his family, the eldest of whom has been for some time in the civil service of the East India Company. Lady Rose (Lilias) is a daughter of the late James Fraser, Esq. of Culduthel.

Mr Rose's four daughters, who reached maturity, were all married; the eldest, Catherine, to Captain George Easton, of the 35th regiment of foot, both of whom died some years after marriage, of yellow fever, in the West Indies. Grace married the late William M'Intosh, Esq. of Geddes, whom she survives. Jane was the wife of John Troup, Esq. of Firhall, near Nairn. She predeceased her husband, who died in 1814. They left a numerous family. Mr Rose's youngest daughter, Helen, was married to Dr Cormack, minister of Stow, in 1814.†

Maintaining in every respect the character of a country gentleman of the olden time, the great enjoyment of Mr Rose was to live in the bosom of his family, and among his tenantry; yet, at the call of his country, he was ever ready to sacrifice all to what he deemed its paramount claim. Hence, during the American war, he joined the Gordon Fencibles; and towards the close of last century he raised a company, which he commanded, in the Grant Fencibles; and perhaps nothing can give a better idea of the affectionate regard in which he was held by his own dependents and neighbourhood, than the simple fact that he raised his whole company within a week.

Mr Rose lost his excellent and pious lady while yet in early life; but never afterwards formed any matrimonial connection.

\* He married Miss Anne Topham, an English lady, who predeceased him a few years. Several of their children died in infancy in India, and one son and two daughters came to this country. The son, a very promising boy, died by a fall from a pony. Charlotte, the youngest daughter, is married to General Sir John Burgoyne; and Anne, the eldest, to Douglas Cheape, Esq. advocate, and Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh.

† Their only surviving child is John Rose Cormack, M.D. He had the honour of gaining the Harveian Prize, in 1836, by his "Treatise on the Chemical, Medicinal, and Physiological Properties of *СРЪСОТЪ*, illustrated by experiments on the lower animals, with some considerations on the embalment of the Egyptians." To his "Inaugural Dissertation on the Presence of Air in the Organs of Circulation," the Medical Faculty of Edinburgh awarded the prize of their gold medal, on occasion of his receiving his Doctorate in 1837. He was chosen one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical Society in 1836, and of the Royal Physical Society in 1837.

## No. CLVIII.

## MAJOR SKEY,

AND THE

## RIGHT HON. LORD CLIVE, (NOW EARL OF POWIS,)

OF THE SHROPSHIRE MILITIA.

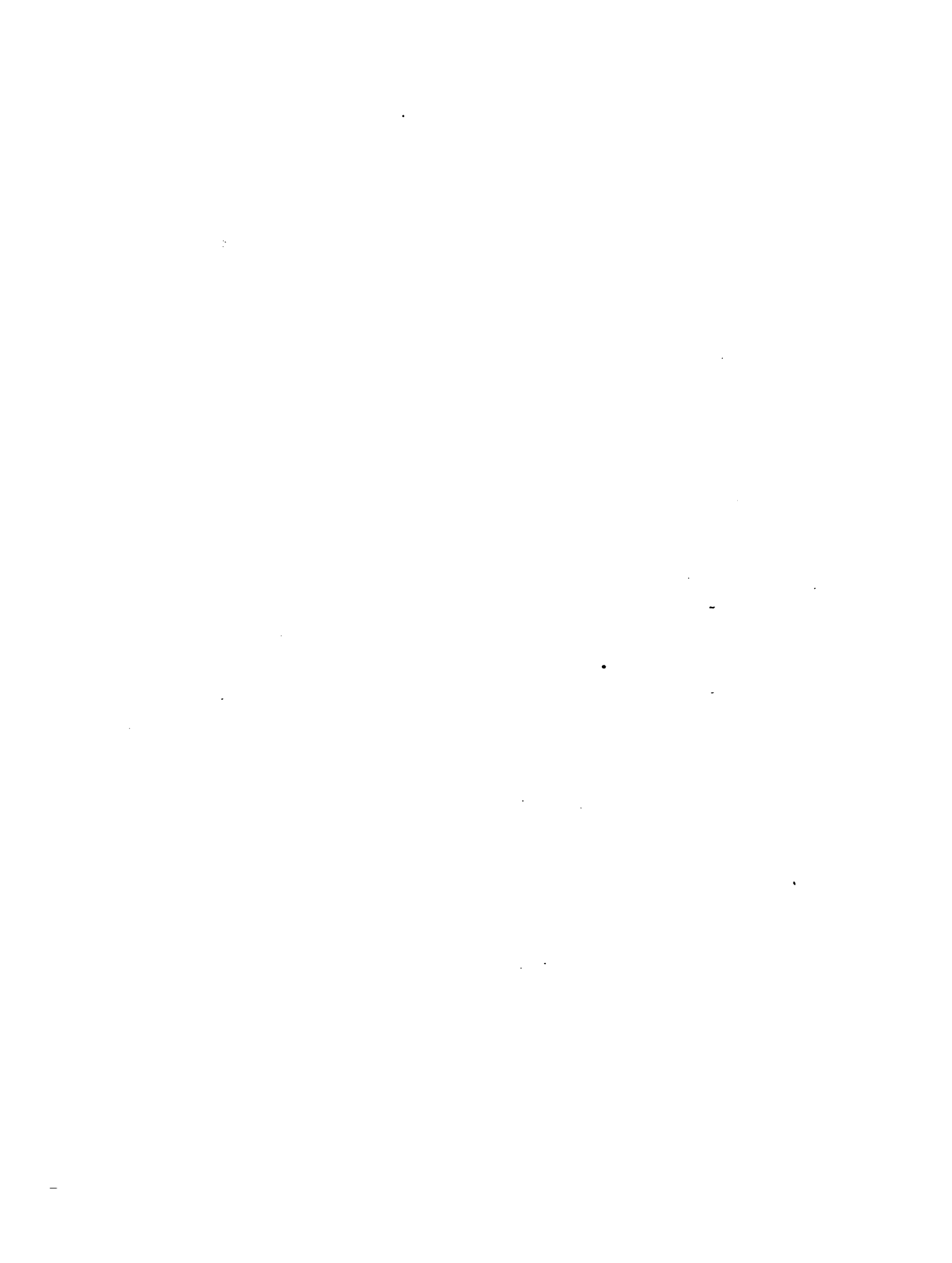
The passing of the Militia Act, in 1797, occasioned great excitement in Scotland; and several riots of a serious nature having occurred, it was deemed prudent to augment the military force of the country. The Shropshire, commanded by Lord Clive, was the first corps of English militia brought across the border. Arriving at Musselburgh on the 21st of September 1797, they were stationed there and at Dalkeith till the 9th of October, when the regiment removed to Edinburgh, and the same day was inspected, in St Anne's Yard, in presence of Lord Adam Gordon, Commander-in-Chief, and the Compt d'Artois, who then resided at Holyrood Palace. One thousand strong, a finer body of men could scarcely be imagined; but they had marched in their old clothing, and not having had time to unpack their baggage, they certainly looked very shabby. Lady Clive was among the company present, and happening to overhear a gentleman near her say—"How very ill-dressed these men are;" her ladyship turned smartly round upon him, as she said—"Ill-dressed, sir! we are considered to be the *highest dressed* regiment in England!" The gentleman alluded to their clothes—the lady to the carriage and steadiness of the men.

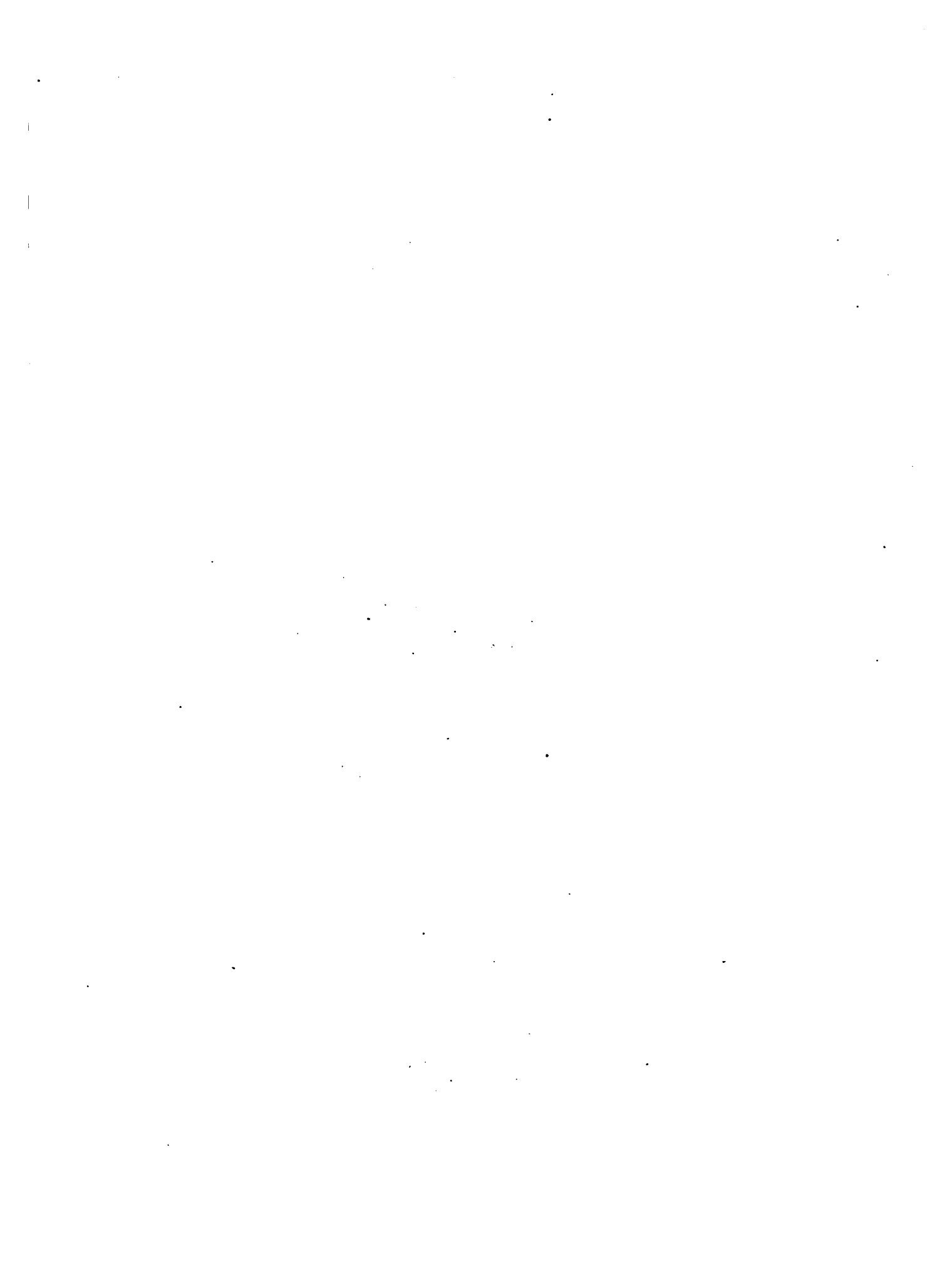
Of MAJOR SKEY, (the figure in advance,) we have obtained no particular information. He was a gentleman of Shropshire, and we believe had previously been in the army.

EDWARD LORD CLIVE, (NOW EARL OF POWIS,) son of Robert Lord Clive, the able but ill-requited Governor of India, was born in 1754, and succeeded his father in 1774. The title of Clive belongs to the Irish Peerage; and until 1794, when called to the House of Lords, as Baron Clive of Walcot, his lordship represented the borough of Ludlow in Parliament.

Having been appointed Governor of Fort St George, Lord Clive repaired to India in 1802, where he distinguished himself during the Mahratta war, and on his return received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament.











He was immediately afterwards (May 14, 1804) created Earl of Powis, his lordship having, in 1784, married Lady Henrietta-Antonia Herbert, daughter of Henry-Arthur, the last Earl of that name, on whose death, in 1801, the title had become extinct. By this lady, who died in 1830, his lordship has several children. The eldest, Viscount Clive, M.P. for Ludlow, married, in 1818, Lucy Grahame, daughter of the late Duke of Montrose. One of his lordship's daughters is the present Duchess of Northumberland; and another, Lady Watkins William Wynne.

While in Edinburgh, Lord Clive had the freedom of the city conferred upon him. The chief residences of his lordship are Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire; Walcot, and Oakley-Park, Shropshire.

## No. CLIX.

### ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

#### CITY OFFICER.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL was a native of Rannoch, in Perthshire; and, in the true spirit of a clansman, gave himself out to be a *far-away* cousin of the Duke of Argyle. He was born in the year 1768. He was originally in the service of Colonel Campbell of Glenlyon, and came to Edinburgh in 1793.

Archie was "a goodly portly man, and a comely," as Sir John Falstaff describes himself; and, notwithstanding a certain abruptness and forwardness of manner, was in reality possessed of much good-nature, and great warmth and benevolence of heart. From the peculiar situation he held, his person was well known for nearly half a century to almost every individual of all ranks in Edinburgh. Previous to the institution of a regular police, and indeed long after it, he acted as a sort of conservator-general of the public peace, which invidious office he exercised with such perfect fairness and impartiality, and at the same time with so much forbearance, that he never made himself an enemy. On the contrary, he was a universal favourite with the mob. During the long period that the late Mr James Laing took an active management in public matters, performing in his own person almost the entire duties of Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Archie was his right-hand man, and executed his commands with a fidelity and diligence that could not be surpassed. His strict sobriety—a virtue so rarely to be met with in persons of his calling—was so conspicuous, that he never was known to be drunk but once; and the shame and remorse he felt on that occasion were such that he hardly ever forgave himself for his indiscretion.

His principal avocation was that of one of the city officers, of whom he was

the head, and was styled the Provost's Officer, it being his chief duty to wait upon that civic dignitary. This with him was truly a labour of love; and indeed towards all the Magistrates his civility and attention were unremitting. Whatever occurred of a public nature, during their absence, was sure to be made known to them by a note in the hand-writing of this devoted servant, at all hours of the day, and frequently before they had risen out of bed. He was a steady advocate for giving honour to whom honour was due; and whoever happened to be in office for the time was with him a most especial object of respect. In his eyes the reigning Lord Provost was the greatest man upon earth. Nor did this enthusiastic feeling originate in any slavish or mercenary motive—it owed its existence solely to his innate desire to fulfil to the uttermost his humble, but highly useful and honourable duties. If he happened to meet two of his masters together, his salutation of "Gentlemen—*both*," with a strong emphasis on the latter word, seemed to imply that he reckoned no one but a Magistrate fully entitled to that appellation. The dialect of his native mountains never entirely left poor Archie, who was a sad murderer of the King's English; and his ludicrous mistakes and mispronunciations of words were a source of infinite amusement at the Council Board. At the fencing of the Magistrates' Court, after an election, when he had to repeat after the clerk certain Latin words, his mode of doing so was extremely characteristic and amusing. For instance, when he came to the legal phrase "*in statu quo*," he pronounced it with a sonorous emphasis thus:—" *In statter quoh*."\*

When the Lord Provost or any of his brethren were called on public business to London, Archie, and none but he, was their faithful satellite; and if any Scotsman happened to inquire at their hotel for admission to speak with these functionaries, Archie's kindly feelings towards his countrymen, rendered more acute by his distance from home, broke out into most exuberant welcome, while he would address the applicant thus:—"Ou ay, sir, walk in; ta Lord Provost and Bailies, and a' the Council's here. They'll be unco glad to see you."

Besides his situation of City Officer, Archie held numerous subordinate appointments. He was officer to the Society of High Constables, to the Convention of Royal Burghs, to the Highland Club, and latterly to the Dean of Guild Court. He was King's Beadle at the meetings of the General Assembly, &c.; also a Justice of Peace Constable, and officer to the Stent-masters of Edinburgh; and, in short, he monopolized almost every office of a like nature in the city. At one time, as Officer to the Bailie Court, he had nearly the whole business of summoning parties and witnesses, and executing other matters of form before that Court. His duties in this department were so very

\* The following specimen of Archie's *English* was found among the papers of the late Dr M'Cleish; the manuscript in the Doctor's hand-writing:—"The Mag. of Edinrs. Proclamation for an illumination on account of an alledged victory in Russia over the French Grand Army, 6th Nov. 1813, by Archd. Campbell, their Chief Officer.—'This days gud news caus lumination, but no till monday, because the Lord's Supper is to be dispensed—the morns night frac 7 oc. to 10 luminate weel.'"

considerable, that he used to boast of having had not less than *four Writers to the Signet* at one time employed as his clerks.\* It is believed that at this period he had amassed several thousand pounds, the greater part of which, however, he subsequently lost in consequence of some private misfortunes. He was much employed in the recovery of small debts, for the proceeds of which he always accounted in the most prompt and honourable manner; and it ought to be mentioned, as a circumstance highly creditable to his feelings, that he has been frequently known to advance the money out of his own pocket for some poor and unfortunate debtor, (as we formerly had occasion to record of his countryman, William Macpherson,) rather than adopt what in the nature of the case he considered to be harsh and vindictive proceedings. When he had fairly brought a prisoner to the jail-door, his parting valediction always was, "Walk up stairs, sir—I can dae nae mair for you." It may be added, while on this subject, as a curious enough circumstance, that when a late well-known bookseller, celebrated for his social and convivial qualities, then high in office

\* Archie actually did keep a clerk, and a queer, mis-shapen, little body John Dalrymple was. He had often to accompany his employer in the discharge of his multifarious duties; and it was not a little laughable to observe the dignity of the City Officer, as he walked through the streets, with his amanuensis following at a proper distance in the rear. If the latter happened to approach rather near, the angry frown of his master—"I say, sir, keep a respectable distance!"—speedily reminded him of his inadvertence.—A rather laughable anecdote is told of Archie and Mr Black, surgeon of the Police Establishment, who had his shop at the time referred to in the High Street, a few steps up, in the premises east of those occupied by the Journal Office. Among other tax receipts put into Archie's hands to recover payment, there happened to be two against Mr Black. As usual, the City Officer set out, accompanied by his clerk, whom he instructed to go up and inquire if the surgeon "had any answer to the twa papers left on a former occasion; for if he had not, he would come and carry off his *cuikinary* (ipeccacuanha) *pottles!*" Having no particular favour for such customers, and being at the time engaged in adjusting a new patent electrifying machine, with a battery of twelve bottles, the Doctor desired the messenger to return in the course of ten minutes, when he would endeavour to be *prepared* for him. Archie, in the meanwhile, amused himself by walking up and down at no great distance. True to his time, the clerk returned; and just as he began to shake the handle of the door—which was fastened by a chain, and to which had been affixed a wire from the machine—off went the battery; and the first landing of the unfortunate attendant was on the pavement. As he lay sprawling and gasping, Archie, assisted by Mr Shade, seedsman, (in the front of whose shop the affair occurred,) came forward, and lifting up the clerk, began to abuse him for being "trunk like a peast at that time o' day." Dalrymple soon recovered, and endeavoured to give some account of the curious sensation he felt; but Archie still persisted in maintaining that he was the worse of liquor. Rightly calculating on another visit, the Doctor again charged the machine; and he had scarcely done so, when Archie himself was at the door. "Come in Mr Campbell," cried the Doctor; and just as Archie applied to the handle, the unexpected shock of the electric battery sent him headlong down the steps, rolling on the pavement, where he lay for a few minutes quite insensible. Mr Shade and the clerk speedily came to his assistance; and as he began to recover from his stupor, the seedsman—who spoke with a horrid nasal twang—could not resist the opportunity of cracking a jest at his expense. "You sometimes accuse me of liking a *glass*, but I think the Doctor has given you a *tumbler!*" "No, sir," cried Archie, as soon as he had recovered his speech, "He shoot me through the shoulder with a horse pistol. I heard the report, by ——. Laddie, Dalrymple, do you see any plood? I take you both witness ——" The occurrence soon became known in the Council Chamber. Next day one of the clerks, with affected seriousness, requested him to call on Mr Black about some trifling matter. "You and the Doctor may paith go to the tevil; do you want me to be murdered, sir?" Never having heard of an electric battery at the Rannoch College, Archie was hard to convince that he had been assailed by any thing else than a horse pistol; and he could never again be persuaded to enter the premises of the Doctor.

in the magistracy, had, through negligence, allowed a pinding of his furniture to be executed for assessed taxes, Archie advanced the money, amounting to £14; and, singular to relate, he encountered the utmost difficulty and delay in procuring repayment, as the debtor, though possessed of very considerable wealth, was of a most penurious disposition.

On all occasions of public rejoicings, processions, and spectacles of every kind, Archie acted a most prominent part in marshalling the forces and acting as master of ceremonies; and the authorities have often confessed, that without his powerful aid and experience, they would have many times been completely nonplussed. At public executions, whippings, and other exhibitions of a like nature, Archie was always the officer on duty.

Notwithstanding all his honours and employments, he never forgot his poor relations in the Highlands, but was in the constant practice of remitting them small sums of money. He exerted himself to procure situations for his two brothers, Finlay and John; for the former of whom he obtained the appointment of city officer, and for the latter, that of porter to the Bank of Scotland. When he had occasion to speak of this last-mentioned personage, he always styled him—"My brither the *bankier*." His mother having died in Edinburgh, Archie hired a hearse and carried her to the Highlands to be buried. He returned, it was rumoured, with the hearse full of smuggled whisky. A friend one day began to tease him on the subject. "Wow, man," replied Archie, "there's nae harm done. I only carried awa' the *body*, and brought back the *speerit*."

For some years previous to his death, and especially after the losses he had sustained, Archie's robust bodily frame was visibly impaired. He lived just sufficiently long to learn the entire demolition of the system of self-election, and had many surmisings as to the working of Burgh Reform. Indeed, it is said that these coming events so preyed upon his spirits as to be the principal cause of his death; for he was observed to be completely crestfallen, and all his energies were prostrate and subdued. He died in October 1833, within a few weeks of the accession to office of the popularly elected Councillors.

It may be added that the Print of Archibald Campbell was the last of all Kay's Etchings. The venerable artist, then about eighty years of age, complimented several of his friends with impressions, as the farewell production of his pencil, at the same time apologizing for its unfinished state.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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# INDEX

TO

## THE SECOND VOLUME.

### PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A		No. Page
Advocates, Twelve, with wigs on .....	cl	436
Advocates, Twelve, without wigs .....	clvi	462
Alls, The Five .....	xvii	46
Anderson, Mr Francis, W.S. ....	lxxxi	241
Angouleme, Duc d' .....	lxx	198
Austin, Mr John, author of a "System of Ste- nographic Music" .....	cxxvii	376
Aytoun, Major-General Roger .....	lxx	196
B		
Baillie, William, Lord Polkmett .....	lxxiii	216
Baillie, William, Lord Polkmett .....	cxxx	380
Baine, Rev. James, A.M., first minister of the Relief Congregation, South College Street .....	xxx	82
Baird, Rev. George Husband Baird, D.D. Prin- cipal of the University, and one of the mi- nisters of the High Church .....	cxix	411
Baird Rev. Principal .....	cxl	412
Bannatyne, Sir W. M'Leod, Lord Bannatyne .....	cxxiv	370
Bannatyne, Sir W. M'Leod, Lord Bannatyne .....	cxxx	380
Barclay, John, M.D. ....	clii	448
Bell, Mr Benjamin, surgeon .....	xvi	45
Bell, Mr Hamilton, W.S. carrying a vintner's boy from Edinburgh to Musselburgh .....	xciv	282
Bell, Mr Hamilton, W.S. ....	xcvi	289
Bell, Robert, Esq. Procurator for the Kirk .....	cl	437
Bell, George Joseph, Professor of the Law of Scotland .....	clvi	464
Billair, Captain, and his Wife .....	cxix	379
Black, Rev. David, of Lady Yester's Church .....	lxviii	192
Black, Donald, chairman .....	cxvii	367
Booksellers, Two .....	xii	30
Boswell, Claud Irvine, Lord Balmuto .....	xcii	277
Boswell, Claud Irvine, Lord Balmuto .....	cxxx	380
Boyd, Mr George, clothier .....	iii	14
Boyle, Right Hon. David, Lord Justice-Clerk .....	cxlii	417
Braidwood, Mr Francis, cabinet-maker .....	xlvi	122
Breadalbane, John first Marquis of .....	lxxviii	233
Breadalbane, Lady .....	lxxviii	234
C		
Brown, Dr John, alias "the Devil Killer" .....	cxxxv	394
Browne, Citizen M. C., one of the delegates to the British Convention .....	lxi	177
Buchanan, Rev. Dr, of the Canongate Church .....	lii	152
Burnet, Captain James, the last captain of the City Guard .....	lxv	188
Burnett, John, Esq. advocate .....	cl	436
Burna, Miss, a celebrated beauty .....	xxii	60
Burna, Miss, a celebrated beauty .....	cxxxvi	399
Butler, Hon. Simon .....	lx	176
Butter, Mr William .....	xiii	32
C		
Campbell, Colin, Esq. of Kilberry .....	ii	5
Campbell, Sir James, Bart. of Ardkinglass .....	xix	51
Campbell, Sir Ilay, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session .....	xxxii	89
Campbell, Sir Ilay, Lord President .....	cxxx	380
Campbell, Mr John, precentor .....	xxxiii	92
Campbell, Mr Alexander .....	xxxiv	95
Campbell, Mr John, precentor .....	xxxiv	95
Campbell, Donald, Esq. of Sonachan, laughing at the Print of "Petticoat Government" .....	lxxix	234
Campbell, Archibald, city officer .....	cxxv	375
Campbell, Archibald, city officer .....	clix	469
Carlyle, Rev. Dr. ....	xli	119
Cauvin, Mr Louis, French teacher .....	cxliv	420
Chairmen, Two ; or "The Social Pinch" .....	cxvii	367
Clerk, Mr Robert .....	xi	29
Clerk, John, (afterwards Lord Eldin) .....	cl	438
Clinch, Mr, in the character of the "Duke of Braganza" .....	lxxi	203
Clive, Edward Lord, (now Earl of Powis,) Co- lonel of the Shropshire Militia .....	clviii	468
Coach, Lawnmarket ; or a Journey along the Mound .....	iii	8
Coke, Mr William, bookseller .....	xii	30
Cole, Rev. Joseph .....	lvi	161
Colquhoun, Rev. Dr John, of the Chapel of Ease, (now St John's Church,) Leith .....	lxxv	223

	No. Page		No. Page
Colquhoun, A., Esq. of Killermont, Lord Ad- vocate of Scotland.....	cxlvii 431	Erskine, Hon. Andrew.....	xxii 57
Combe, Harvey Christian, Esq.....	xcviii 291	Erskine, Colonel James Francis.....	cxxxvii 404
Connell, Sir John, Judge of the Court of Admiralty	cl 442	Examination, The Artist under.....	xcvi 289
Cooper, Mr James, jeweller.....	xciv 285	F	
Corbet, Robert, Esq. late Solicitor of Teinds.....	clvi 464	Finlayson, Mr John, writer in Cupar-Fife.....	ciii 309
Councillor, Training a.....	cxxxv 371	Fish-Women, Edinburgh.....	cxiii 338
Craft in Danger, The.....	clii 448	Fletcher, Archibald, Esq. advocate.....	cl 445
Cranstoun, George, (now Lord Corehouse).....	cl 438	Forbes, William, Esq. of Callendar.....	cxxxvii 105
Craig, Robert, Esq. of Riccarton, seated at the door of his own house in Princes Street.....	cvi 322	Fraser, Major Andrew.....	xxii 56
Craig, William, Lord Craig.....	cxxx 380	Friends, Three Social.....	cxliv 420
Culbertson, Rev. Robert, of the Associate Con- gregation, Leith.....	lxxxii 244	G	
Cullen, Robert, Lord Cullen.....	cxii 336	Gilchrist, David, one of the City Tronmen.....	liv 155
Cullen, Robert, Lord Cullen.....	cxxx 380	Gillespie, James, Esq. of Spylaw.....	lxxiv 218
Cumming, William, Esq. banker.....	lv 157	Gillespie, Mr John.....	lxxiv 218
Cuninghame, John, (now Lord Cuninghame).....	clvi 466	Gillies, Adam, Lord Gillies.....	cxlii 418
D		Gillies, Adam, Lord Gillies.....	clvi 462
Dalyell, Sir J. G., Knight, advocate.....	clvi 465	Gould, Sergeant-Major Patrick.....	xv 43
Davidson, the fish-horn blower.....	xxxiv 100	"Government, Petticoat".....	lxxviii 232
Denholme, Mr James, or "Laird Denholme".....	cxxxv 374	Grant, General James, of Ballindalloch.....	viii 22
Dick, Beatty, town-crier of Dalkeith.....	cxxx 365	Grant, Dr Gregory.....	cxxxviii 109
Dickson, Rev. David, of New North Church.....	civ 310	Grant, Isaac, Esq. of Hilton.....	li 149
Dickson, Rev. David, D.D. one of the minis- ters of St Cuthbert, or West Kirk.....	cxlix 434	Grant, Hon. Francis William, of Grant, Colo- nel of the Inverness-shire Militia.....	cxlviii 433
Donaldson, Andrew, teacher of Greek and He- brew.....	lxxvii 227	Grant, Rev. J. Francis, of St George's Chapel.....	cli 447
Dowie, Mr John, vintner, Libberton's Wynd.....	i 1	Gregory, Dr James.....	clii 450
Duff, Bailie Jamie.....	iii 9	Grey, Rev. Henry, A.M., of St Mary's Church.....	cliv 457
Duff, Bailie Jamie.....	v 17	Grieve, Mrs.....	iii 15
Duff, Bailie Jamie.....	xxxiv 95	Grieve, Dr Henry.....	xli 119
Duff, Sergeant William, of the forty-second re- giment, or Royal Highlanders.....	xci 269	Grinly, Mr William, merchant and ship-broker.....	xxvi 76
Duncan, Dr Andrew, Professor of the Theory of Medicine.....	xx 52	Groce, Hon. Sir Nash, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.....	xxvii 290
Duncan, Dr Andrew, in 1797.....	xxi 54	Guthrie, Mr John, bookseller.....	xii 31
Dundas, Henry, Lord Melville.....	xlii 120	H	
Dundas, Henry, Lord Melville.....	lxxxvi 257	Hagart, John, Esq. of Glendelvine.....	cl 442
Dundas, General Francis.....	cx 326	Haldane, James Alexander, Esq. minister of the Tabernacle, Leith Walk.....	xiv 37
Dundas, Sir Robert, of Beechwood, Bart.....	cx 328	Hall, Mr William, merchant.....	iii 13
Dunn, Mrs. of the "Hotel".....	iii 15	Hall, Rev. Dr James, of the Secession Church, Broughton Place.....	xciii 278
Dunsinann, Lord.....	cxxx 380	Hamilton, Dr James, senior.....	xxviii 79
E		Hamilton, Dr James.....	lvi 158
Eglinton, Hon. Earl of, when Major of Lord Fre- derick Campbell's Regiment of Fencibles.....	xliv 125	Hardie, Mr Andrew, baker.....	iii 11
Eglinton, Earl of.....	cx 330	Hardie, Rev. Dr Thomas, Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History.....	xviii 48
Elder, Provost.....	cxl 412	Hay, Dr Thomas, City Chamberlain.....	lxxxviii 262
Ellis, Old Widow.....	liii 154	Hay, Captain, or the "Daft Captain".....	cx 329
Elphinstone, Captain Dalrymple Horn, now Sir Robert, of Horn, Westhall, and Logie.....	cxxxiii 392	Hay, Charles, Lord Newton.....	cxxx 390
Elphinstone, Captain Dalrymple Horn.....	cxxxiv 393	Henderson, Mr Thomas, City Chamberlain.....	cxxxv 375
Erskine, Hon. Henry.....	xvii 46	Hernand, Lord.....	cxxx 380
Erskine, Hon. Henry.....	cl 444	Home, John, Esq. of Ninewells.....	xxv 72
		Honyman, Sir Wm., Bart. Lord Armadale.....	lvii 162
		Honyman, Sir Wm., Bart. Lord Armadale.....	cxxx 380
		Honyman, Sir Wm., Bart. Lord Armadale.....	cxlii 417

	No. Page
Hope, Right Hon. Charles, of Granton, when Lord Advocate of Scotland.....	lxxxiii 246
Hope, Right Hon. Charles, Lieut.-Colonel, commanding the Edinburgh Volunteers.....	lxxxiv 254
Hope, Right Hon. Charles, Lord Justice-Clerk.....	cxxx 380
Hope, Dr John, Professor of Botany.....	cxli 415
Hope, Dr Thomas Charles, Professor of Chemistry.....	clii 450
Hunter, Rev. Dr Andrew.....	xvii 46
Hunter, Mr James, hardware merchant.....	lxxxi 242
Hunter, Mr George, hardware merchant.....	lxxxi 242
Huntingdon, Right Hon. Selina Countess Dowager of.....	iv 16
Hutton, Miss Sibby.....	iii 15
Hutton, Mr Robert.....	cxxxvii 402

I

Innes, Mr Edward.....	xcv 284
Irving, Alexander, (afterwards Lord Newton).....	clvi 462

J

Jameson, Robert, Professor of Natural History.....	clii 452
Jameson, Rev. John, D.D. of the Associate Congregation, Nicolson Street; fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c.....	cvii 317
Jardine, Sir Henry.....	cx 327
Jardine, John, Esq. Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.....	clvi 465
Jefferson, Thomas, Esq. President of the United States of America.....	lxix 193
Jeffrey, Francis, Esq. advocate, now one of the Senators of the College of Justice.....	cxxxii 388
Jeffrey, Francis, (now Lord Jeffrey).....	cxlvi 465
Johnston, Mr Henry, in the character of "Hamlet".....	cvi 315
Johnstone, Major Charles, when an Ensign in the Hopetoun Fencibles.....	lxxvi 225
Johnston, Robert, Esq.....	clii 454
Jones, Dr Thomas Snell, minister of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel.....	xxxvi 102

K

Kay, John, the artist.....	xcvi 289
Kay, Robert, Esq. architect.....	cxxviii 378
Kay, Robert, Esq. architect.....	cxliv 420
Kennedy, Donald, chairman.....	cxxxii 367
Khan, Mirza Aboul Hassan, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Persia to the Court of Great Britain.....	cii 300
King, Rev. Alexander, of the Relief Congregation, Dalkeith.....	cxxx 387
Knapp, Jerome William, LL.D. Deputy-Clerk of Arraigns.....	cxlvi 419

L

Lapelle, Rev. James, minister of Campsie.....	xxxix 112
---	-----------

	No. Page
Latour, M. de, painter to the King of France.....	lxxiii 182
Lauder, Mr John, coppersmith.....	iii 10
Lawson, Mr James, leather merchant.....	iii 11
Lealie, Hon. Alexander, Lieut.-General and Colonel of the ninth regiment of foot.....	xxvii 78
Lealie, Sir John, Professor of Natural Philosophy.....	xlix 140
Leslie, Hon. Captain (afterwards General) John.....	li 151
Lewes, Mr and Mrs Lee, in the characters of "Goldfinch" and "Widow Warren".....	lxxxvii 258

M

Macdonald, Miss Penelope, of Clanronald.....	cxxxiii 393
Macdonald, Miss Penelope, of Clanronald.....	cxxxiv 393
Macdonald, William, officer to the Highland Society of Scotland.....	cxiv 345
Macfarlane, Duncan, Esq. advocate.....	cl 444
Macgachen, Mr Robert, Accountant of Excise.....	clv 461
Mack, Mr Joseph, clerk in the Sheriff Court.....	xcvi 290
Mackay, Major-General Alexander, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Scotland.....	vi 18
Mackcoull, James, alias Captain Moffat, at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary.....	cxxx 354
Mackenzie, Kincaid, Lord Provost.....	cxxxv 374
Maconochie, Allan, Lord Meadowbank.....	vii 19
Maconochie, Allan, Lord Meadowbank.....	cxxx 380
Maconochie, Allan, Lord Meadowbank.....	cxlii 417
Maconochie, Alexander, Esq. (now Lord Meadowbank).....	cxlvi 431
Maconochie, Alexander, Esq. (now Lord Meadowbank).....	cl 444
Macpherson, Hugh, sometime clerk to the Perth carriers.....	cv 314
Marjoribanks, Sir John, Bart. Lord Provost.....	xcix 294
Mason, Mr Wm., Secretary to the Grand Lodge.....	xxix 81
Maule, Hon. William Ramsay, of Panmure, now Lord Panmure of Brechin and Navar.....	cxlvi 426
Maxwell, Misses, of Monreith.....	cx 380
Maxwell, Mr.....	cxxxviii 411
Meek, the Irish Piper.....	xxxiv 100
Millar, James, Esq. advocate.....	clvi 462
Miller, Sir William, of Glenlee, Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.....	cxv 346
Miller, Sir William, Bart. Lord Glenlee.....	cxxx 380
Miller, Sir William, Bart. Lord Glenlee.....	cxlii 417
Moir, Right Hon. Earl of, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.....	ix 23
Moir, Right Hon. Earl of, addressing the Edinburgh Spairmen.....	x 25
Monbodo, Lord, in the Court of Session.....	xlvi 135
Monro, Alexander, M.D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.....	clii 452
Monro, Colonel, a well-known Blue-gown.....	lxxxix 264
Morrison, Sir John.....	xiii 35
Murray, Meg.....	xxii 60
Musicians, A Medley of.....	xxxiv 95

	No. Page		No. Page
M'Arthur, Archibald, piper to the late Sir Reginald Macdonald Stewart Seton, of Touch and Staffa, Bart. ....	ci 299	Set-to, A Political ; or " Freedom of Election " Illustrated .....	cxxxvii 401
M'Cormick, Edward, Esq. Sheriff-Depute of Ayrshire .....	cl 437	Simeon, Rev. Charles, A.M. of Trinity Church, Cambridge .....	c 296
M'Donald, Rev. John, of the Gaelic Chapel .....	cxi 331	Sinclair, Mr Charles, one of the delegates to the British Convention .....	lxvii 191
M'Donald, Samuel, in the uniform of the Sutherland Fencibles .....	lxvi 190	Sinclair, Sir John, Bart. of Ulbster .....	xxiii 61
M'Kean, James, at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary .....	cxxxiii 368	Skey, Major, of the Shropshire Militia .....	clviii 468
M'Kellar, Alexander ; or " The Cock o' the Green " .....	lxxii 214	Skinner, Mr William .....	cxxxvii 402
M'Kinlay, Andrew, tried for administering unlawful oaths .....	cxix 353	Smith, Mrs, in the costume of 1795 .....	cxlv 425
O		Smythe, David, Lord Methven .....	cix 325
O'Brien, the Irish Giant .....	xl 116	Sommers, Mr Thomas, his Majesty's glazier .....	lxxx 235
Oman, Mr Charles .....	xciv 283	Steele, John, aged 109 years .....	cxxxvi 375
P		Stewart, Archibald Macarthur, Esq. of Ascog .....	li 150
Paine, Mr Thomas, Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the American Congress .....	lxiv 184	Stirling, Sir James, Bart. ....	lxxxviii 263
Peddie, Rev. Dr James, of the Associate Congregation, Bristo Street .....	cxvii 351	Stonefield, Lord .....	xxiv 71
Peddie, Rev. Dr James, in 1810 .....	cxviii 352	Struthers, Rev. James, of the Relief Chapel, College Street .....	xlv 133
Penny, Mrs .....	iii 15	Struthers, Rev. James, of the Relief Chapel .....	xlvi 134
Pierie, Mr Alexander .....	cxxxviii 411	Suttie, Margaret, a hawker of salt .....	lix 166
Pitt, Right Hon. William .....	lxxxv 255	Sym, Robert, Esq. Writer to the Signet .....	cliii 455
Pitt, Right Hon. William .....	lxxxvi 257	Syme, Old Geordie, a famous piper .....	xlviii 137
Pratt, George .....	xi 30	T	
Pringle, John, Esq. ....	xcvi 289	Tait, Old John, the broom-maker .....	l 143
R		Taylor, Quarter-Master .....	xvii 48
Rae, Mr John, surgeon-dentist .....	xciv 283	Tronmen, The City ; or Chimney-Sweepers .....	liv 155
Rae, Mr John, surgeon-dentist .....	xcvi 289	Turnbull, Rev. Dr Alexander, of Dalladies .....	lviii 163
Ranken, William, Esq. ....	xl 117	Tytler, Alex. Fraser, Lord Woodhouselee .....	cxxx 380
Rigg, James Hume, Esq. of Morton .....	li 148	Tytler, Alex. Fraser, Lord Woodhouselee .....	cxlii 417
Ritchie, Mr Alexander, Scotch cloth shop .....	iii 11	V	
Robertson, William, Lord Robertson .....	cxxx 383	Vyse, Lieut.-General, in command of the Forces in Scotland .....	cxvii 349
Robertson, William, Lord Robertson .....	cxlii 417	W	
Robinson, Wm. Rose, Esq. Sheriff of Lanark .....	clvi 465	Walker, Rev. Dr John, Professor of Natural History .....	lxii 178
Rocheid, James, Esq. of Inverleith .....	xvii 46	Watson, Mr Henry, hardware merchant .....	iii 13
Rose, John, Esq. of Holme, in the uniform of the Grant Fencibles .....	clvii 466	Wellwood, Sir Henry Moncreiff, Bart. one of the ministers of the West Church .....	xc 267
Ross, Mathew, Esq. Dean of Faculty .....	cl 437	Wemyss, Mr John .....	xi 28
Ross, Mr W. M., deacon of the tailors .....	cxxxv 372	Wemyss, Captain, afterwards Major-General .....	li 151
Rowan, Archibald Hamilton, Esq. of Killileagh, in Ireland .....	lx 167	Weasley, Rev. John .....	lvi 158
S		Whiteford, Sir John .....	xxii 59
Scott, William .....	cviii 322	Williamson, Mr George, King's Messenger and Admiralty Macer for Scotland .....	xlii 120
Scott, Mr David, farmer, Northfield .....	cxliv 425	Wilson, Ebenezer, brassfounder .....	xxxi 87
Scott, Sir Walter, Bart. ....	clvi 463	Wilson, William, or " Mortar Willie " .....	xxxv 101
Service Rewarded, Faithful .....	xli 118	Wright, Mr Malcolm, haberdasher .....	iii 12
Session, Last Sitting of the Old Court of .....	cxxx 380	Wright, Mrs .....	iii 15
Session, Second Division of the Court of .....	cxlii 417	Wright, John, lecturer on law .....	clvi 465
		Y	
		Yates, Mrs, as the " Duchess of Braganza " .....	lxxi 204
		Yetts, Mr William, hair-dresser .....	iii 14



# INDEX

TO THE

## NAMES INCIDENTALLY MENTIONED

IN

### THE SECOND VOLUME.

#### A

Abercrombie, Dr, page 452  
 Abercromby, Lord, 21, 325  
 Abercromby, General Sir Ralph, 38, 125, 163, 189, 349  
 Abercromby, Miss Elizabeth, 38  
 Abercromby, Sir Robert, 38, 39  
 Abercromby, the Hon. James, Speaker of the House of Commons, 390  
 Adam, Dr Alexander, 19, 37  
 Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner, 295, 296, 363  
 Adams, President, 71, 194  
 Adie, Mr Andrew, 403, 407  
 Aikman, Rev. John, 40, 41  
 Aikman, Mrs, 40  
 Aikman, Robert, 238  
 Albemarle, Lord, 22  
 Alexander, Rev. William Lindsay, A.M. 40  
 Alexander, Mrs, of Ballochmyle, 126  
 Alison, Archibald, Esq. 363, 465  
 Alison, Professor, 452  
 Allan, David, 96  
 Allan and Co., Messrs Thomas, 371  
 Alston, Dr Charles, 415, 416  
 Alva, Lord, 336  
 Amesbury, Lord, 466  
 Amy, James L', Esq. 363  
 Anderson, Dr Walter, 75  
 Anderson, Mr William, 228  
 Anderson, Professor, 244  
 Anderson, Mr David, 403  
 Anderson, Mr William, 403, 408  
 Anderson, Mr Charles, 403, 408  
 Andrew v. Murdoch, 21  
 Andrew, George, Esq. 35  
 Angouleme, Duc d', 195, 197  
 Angouleme, Duchesse de, 198, 199, 200, 201  
 Ankerville, Lord, 383  
 Anne, Princess, 208  
 Arbuthnot, William, Esq. 240  
 Arce, Lieut.-Colonel d', 306  
 Argyll, Duke of, 51, 235, 411, 469  
 Argyll, John Duke of, 225

Aristotle, 450  
 Armadale, Lord, 112, 380, 417  
 Arnot, Hugo, Esq. 185, 213  
 Arnot, Miss, 160  
 Artois, Count d', 197, 198, 468  
 A——n, H——y, 292  
 A——ce, Sir T——a, 292  
 Atholl, Duke of, 101, 412  
 Atholl, Duchess of, 412  
 Audley, Lord, 295  
 Auchinleck, Lord, 277  
 Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, 275  
 Austin and M'Auslin, Messrs, 378  
 Austria, Emperor of, 201  
 Aytoun, John, Esq. 196  
 Aytoun, Roger, Esq. 197  
 Aytoun, John, Esq. 197  
 Aytoun, James, Esq. 197

#### B

Badenoch, Rev. Mr, 201  
 Baillie, Thomas, Esq. 216  
 Baillie, Sir William, Bart. 217  
 Baillie, George, Esq. 234  
 Baillie, Colonel, 273  
 Baillie, Mrs, 387  
 Baine, Rev. James, senior, 133  
 Baine, Rev. James, junior, 82  
 Baird, Principal, 104, 273, 311  
 Baird, Sir David, 163  
 Baird, John, Esq. 376  
 Balfour, Professor, 20  
 Balgray, Lord, 346, 407, 409  
 Ballantyne, Mr John, 384  
 Ballingall, Mr, 375  
 Ballingall, Sir George, 448, 449  
 Balmuto, Lord, 380, 384, 386  
 Bemford, Mr, 115  
 Bannatyne, Lord, 99, 380, 384  
 Barber, Mr, 306  
 Barbancos, Marquis de, 199  
 Barclay, Dr, 110  
 Barclay, Mr James Robertson, 269  
 Barclay, Miss Susan, 269  
 Barclay, Mr, 277, 415  
 Barclay, John, the Breesan, 448

Barrington, Sir Jonah, 169, 171  
 Barry, Mr, 441  
 Barton, Miss Elizabeth, 431  
 Bass, Mr C., 316  
 Baxter, Mr, 124  
 Beattie, Professor, 279  
 Beg, Abbas, 306  
 Begbie, William, 357, 358, 364  
 Belchea, Mr, 19  
 Belhaven, Lord, 393  
 Bell, Mr Nugent, 24  
 Bell, Mr George, 45  
 Bell, Mr John, 110  
 Bell, Rev. William, 114  
 Bell, Sir Charles, 142, 453  
 Bell, Mr Hamilton, 285  
 Bell, Mr Benjamin, 437  
 Bell, Rev. William, 464  
 Bellamy, Mrs, 33  
 Bennet, Mr, surgeon, 25  
 Berri, Duc de, 198  
 Berri, Duchesse de, 199  
 Bertram, Rev. Mr, 107, 108  
 Beugo, the engraver, 411  
 Beveridge, Mr David, 403, 407  
 Binning, Lord, 125  
 Birnie, Patie, 410  
 Biset, Mr, 124  
 Blacas, Duc de, 201  
 Black, Rev. Mr, 39  
 Black, Dr, 75, 450, 451  
 Black, Rev. Thomas, 192  
 Black, Rev. Mr, 245  
 Black, Mr John, 407  
 Black, Mr John, junior, 407  
 Black, Mr, surgeon, 471  
 Blackenay, General, 271  
 Blacklock, Dr, 136  
 Blackwood, Mr James, 403  
 Blair, Sir James Hunter, 56, 295  
 Blair, Robert, Esq. of Avenon, (afterwards Lord President,) 91, 251, 380, 433, 439  
 Blair, Rev. Hugh, D.D. 93, 412  
 Blair, William, Esq. 130  
 Blair, Colonel, of Blair, 412

b

- Blakeman, —, 362  
 Blucher, Marshall, 296  
 Bogue, Rev. Dr, 39  
 Bonaparte, Napoleon, 51, 52, 67, 68, 198, 251  
 Bonar, Mr John, 19  
 Bonar, John, Esq. of Ratho, 105  
 Bonar, Alexander, Esq. 105  
 Bond, Oliver, 176, 177  
 Bordeaux, Duc de, 198, 202  
 Boswell, James, Esq. 20, 57, 58, 380  
 Boswell, Sir Alexander, 99, 277, 463  
 Boswell, John, Esq. 277  
 Boue, Dr, 454  
 Boyd, Mr George, 10  
 Boyd, Dr, 14  
 Boyd and Oliver, Messrs, 99, 357  
 Boyd, Justice, 173  
 Boyle, Hon. David, Lord Justice-Clerk, 326  
 Boyle, Hon. Patrick, 417  
 Boyle, John, Esq. 418  
 Boyle, Patrick, Esq. 418  
 Bradford, Sir Thomas, K.B. 307  
 Braidwood, Mr, 11  
 Braidwood, Mr William, 122  
 Braidwood, Mr William, of the Baptist Congregation, 124  
 Braidwood, Mr James, 124  
 Braidwood, Mr William, 124  
 Brain, George, 43  
 Bransby, Professor, 452  
 Breadalbane, Earl of, 411  
 Bremner, Mr James, 121  
 Breton, Eliab, Esq. 246  
 Brewster, Sir David, 142, 453  
 Briggs, Dr, 134  
 Bright, Dr, 452  
 Brodie, Deacon, 8, 120, 121, 286  
 Brothers, Richard, 309  
 Brougham, Lord, 21, 142, 388, 413, 414, 432, 447  
 Brown, Mr, 9  
 Brown, Dr, 33  
 Brown, —, carter, 78  
 Brown, Mr Robert, 87  
 Brown, Rev. Dr William Lawrence, 104  
 Brown, Walter, Esq. 105  
 Brown, Dr Andrew, 110  
 Brown, Rev. John, 237, 279, 351  
 Brown, Rev. Robert, 279  
 Brown, Rev. Dr John, 280, 281  
 Brown, Archibald, 323, 325  
 Brown, Professor Thomas, 388  
 Brown, Mr, 454  
 Brown, William Henry, Esq. 455  
 Browne, Citizen M. C., 191  
 Browne, James, LL.D. advocate, 202  
 Brownlee, James, Esq. 322  
 Bruce, Professor John, 19  
 Bruce, Captain, 76  
 Bruce, Mr, of Kennett, 76  
 Bruce, Rev. Professor, 244  
 Bruce, Messrs, 286  
 Bruce, King Robert, 317, 328  
 Bruce, John, 406  
 Bruce, James, the Abyssinian traveller, 466  
 Brune, General, 189  
 Brunswick, Duke of, 115  
 Bryce, Mr, 124  
 Bryce, Rev. Dr, 458  
 Buccleuch, Duke of, 25, 45, 139, 140, 239, 273, 341  
 Buccleuch, Duchess of, 138  
 Buchan, Mr John, W.S. 4  
 Buchan, Earl of, 65, 154, 195, 449  
 Buchan, Mr, 334  
 Buchanan, Rev. Dr, 39, 311, 223  
 Buchanan, George, 191  
 Buchanan, Pipe-Major, 273  
 Buchanan, James, 368  
 Bugon, Dr, 199  
 Bulloch, Miss Isabella, 278  
 Burgoyne, General Sir John, 467  
 Burke, Edmund, 184  
 Burn, Mr Robert, 94  
 Burns, Robert, the poet, 1, 59, 93, 94, 128, 132, 136, 313, 325, 384, 400, 422, 423, 430  
 Burns, Rev. Dr George, 134  
 Burnside, Rev. Mr, 223  
 Burnett, Mrs, 135  
 Burnett, Miss, 135, 136, 137  
 Burnett, William, Esq. 436  
 Burnett, Miss Elizabeth, 436  
 Burnett, Miss Anne, 436  
 Burnett, Miss Robert Dundas, 437  
 Burnett, Mrs, 437  
 Burt, Dr, 101  
 Bustard, Mr, 13  
 Bute, James second Earl of, 72  
 Bute, John third Earl of, 72, 181  
 Butler, Hon. Simon, 121, 168, 171  
 Butler, Hon. Edward Lynch, 177  
 Butter, Mr, senior, 32, 92  
 Butter, Miss Helen, 35  
 Butter, Miss Anne, 35  
 Butter, Miss Janet, 35  
 Butter, Miss Jane, 35  
 Byron, Admiral, 106  
 Byron, Lord, 391
- C
- Cadell, Mr, of Tranent, 446  
 Cajan, the giant, 115  
 Callander, John, Esq. of Craigforth, 51  
 Callander, Colonel James, 51  
 Callander, Mr, 361  
 Callender, Dr, 447  
 Callender, Miss, 447  
 Calvin, John, 420  
 Camage, William, 177  
 Cameron, Jean, 218  
 Cameron, Colonel, 273  
 Cameron, Messrs J. and P., 314, 315  
 Cameron, Chief of Lochiel, 349  
 Campbell, Major-General, 7  
 Campbell, Lady Charlotte, 25  
 Campbell, Captain John, 35  
 Campbell, Archibald, Esq. 35  
 Campbell, Rev. John, the African traveller, 42  
 Campbell, Mr John, 46  
 Campbell, Sir James, Bart. 51  
 Campbell, Sir James Livingstone, Bart. 402  
 Campbell, Sir Alexander, 51  
 Campbell, Colonel Alexander, 61  
 Campbell, Archibald, Esq. of Stonefield, 71, 233  
 Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel John, 72  
 Campbell, Archibald, Esq. of Succoth, 89  
 Campbell, Sir Archibald, of Succoth, 91, 442  
 Campbell, Mr Alexander, 92, 222  
 Campbell, Mr Charles, 95, 266  
 Campbell, Lord Frederick, 125, 431  
 Campbell, Mr Muugo, 127  
 Campbell, Dugald, 147  
 Campbell, Mr James, 147  
 Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Duncan, 226  
 Campbell, Colin, of Carwhin, 233  
 Campbell, Miss Elizabeth, 233  
 Campbell, Lady Elizabeth Maitland, 234  
 Campbell, Lady Mary, 234  
 Campbell, Captain John, 235  
 Campbell, Archibald, 235  
 Campbell, John, 353  
 Campbell, —, town-officer, 357, 359  
 Campbell, Sir Ilay, 380, 384, 442  
 Campbell, Dr, 382  
 Campbell, Archibald, Esq. of Inverneil, 404, 405  
 Campbell, Sir James, 450  
 Campbell, Miss Eleanor, 450  
 Campbell, Colonel, 444  
 Campbell, Colonel, of Glenlyon, 469  
 Campbell, Archie, 287  
 Campbell, Finlay, 472  
 Campbell, John, 472  
 Cardonald, Commissioner, 387  
 Carey, —, 171  
 Carhampton, Lord, 169  
 Carlyle, Dr, 119, 339  
 Carnegie, Thomas, Esq. 419  
 Carnegie, Miss Elizabeth, 419  
 Carnegie, Miss Margaret, 419  
 Carre, Robert, Esq. 73  
 Carro, Miss Agnes, 73  
 Castlereagh, Lord, 175, 304, 305, 447  
 Castres, Abraham, Esq. 35  
 Cathcart, Lord, 19  
 Cauvin, Mr Louis, senior, 420  
 Cauvin, Mr Louis, junior, 378, 379  
 Cauvin, Mr Alexander, 421  
 Cauvin, Joseph, Esq. 421  
 Cauvin, Miss Jean, 421  
 Cauvin, Miss Minny, 421  
 Cauvin, Miss Margaret, 421  
 Chapman, Dr, 45  
 Chapman and Lang, Messrs, 237  
 Chalmers, Miss Agnes, 109  
 Chalmers, Rev. Dr Thomas, 124  
 Chalmers, Mr, 136  
 Chalmers, Miss, 158  
 Chalmers, George, Esq. 348  
 Chalmers, Miss Grizel, 348

- Chalmers v. Douglas, 386  
 Chalmers, Mrs, 387  
 Chandos, Marquis of, 234  
 Charles I., 125, 207, 328, 341  
 Charles II., 163, 222, 328  
 Charles X. of France, 199, 200, 201, 202  
 Charlotte, Princess, 245  
 Charlotte, Queen, 350  
 Charteris, Mr, of Amisfield, 138  
 Charteris, Colonel, 241  
 Chatham, Earl of, 255  
 Cheape, Douglas, Esq. 467  
 Chester, Sir Robert, 300, 305  
 Chiesley of Dalry, 332  
 Christie, Mr John, 309  
 Christie, Miss, 455  
 Christison, John, Esq. 446  
 Christison, Professor, 451, 452  
 Cibber, Mrs, 205  
 Circassian, the Fair, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307  
 Clair, General St, 22  
 Clair, Mr St, of Roslin, 211  
 Clare, Earl of, 174  
 Clark, Alexander, 29  
 Clarke, Mrs, 397  
 Clavering, General, 446  
 Clavering, Miss Augusta, 446  
 Clayton, Rev. Mr, 102  
 Cleghorn, Rev. Mr John, 40  
 Clerk, Mr John, 29  
 Clerk, Mr Robert, 29  
 Clerk, Mr Alexander, 29  
 Clerk, Sir John, of Pennycuick, 34  
 Clerk, Sir John, 438  
 Clerk, Mr Sheriff, 145  
 Clerk, Sir James, Bart. 178, 179  
 Clerk, Sir George, 178  
 Clerk, John, Esq. 438, 439  
 Clerk, William, Esq. 442  
 Clinch, Mr, 204  
 Clinton, Sir Henry, 23  
 Clive, Robert Lord, 468  
 Clive, Lady, 468  
 Clive, Viscount, 469  
 Clonmel, Earl of, 173  
 Cobbett, Mr William, 184, 272  
 Cockburn, Henry, (now Lord,) 363, 418  
 Cockburn, Baron, 289, 328  
 Cockburn, Miss Matilda, 328  
 Coilsfield, Laird of, 127  
 Colville, Admiral Lord, 58  
 Colville, Lady, 58  
 Colquhoun, Sir James, Bart. 71, 217, 223  
 Colquhoun, Walter Dalziel, Esq. 91  
 Colquhoun, A., Esq. 361, 432  
 Colquhoun, John Campbell, Esq. 431  
 Combe, Delafield and Co., Messrs, 291  
 Combe, Miss, 292, 293  
 Condorcet, Marquis de, 386  
 Connell, Sir John, 91  
 Connell, Mr Arthur, 442  
 Constable, Mr Archibald, 59, 322  
 Cooke, Mrs, the giantess, 115  
 Cooper, Dr, 452  
 Corehouse, Lord, 384  
 Cormack, Rev. Dr, 467  
 Cormack, John Rose, M.D. 467  
 Cornwallis, Lord, 78, 350  
 Cornwallis, Lady Charlotte, 350  
 Cotton, Mr Charles, 218  
 Cottrell, Sir Stephen, 300  
 Coutts, Miss, 160  
 Coventry, Dr Andrew, 108, 352  
 Coventry, Lord, 292  
 Coventry, Rev. George, 352  
 Coventry, Miss Margaret, 352  
 Cowper, Mr James, 403, 407  
 Craig, Sir Thomas, 322  
 Craig, Professor James, 322  
 Craig, Thomas, Esq. 322  
 Craig, Sir James Gibson, Bart. 324, 389, 407  
 Craig, William, Esq. 324  
 Craig, Lord, 163, 370, 380, 384, 386, 418, 431, 437  
 Craig, Sir James, 382  
 Craigie, Lord, 441  
 Cranston, Hon. George, 438  
 Crawford, Margaret, 43  
 Crawford, Messrs, 78  
 Crawford, Countess of, 132  
 Creech, Mr William, 19, 31, 181, 241, 400  
 Crisp, Henry, 205  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 222  
 Crowne, Dr, 451  
 Culbertson, Mr James, senior, 244  
 Culbertson, Mr James, 246  
 Cullen, Dr, 52, 54, 75, 336, 337, 450  
 Cullen, Lord, 163, 370, 380  
 Cullen, Mrs Professor, 337  
 Cullen, Mrs, 338  
 Cumberland, Duke of, 51, 156, 270  
 Cumberland, Richard, LL.D. 261  
 Cumming, Mr James, of the Lyon Office, 1  
 Cumming, Rev. Robert, 49  
 Cumming, Thomas, Esq. 151, 158  
 Cumming, Alexander, Esq. 263  
 Cumming, Miss Margaret, 263  
 Cumming, Alexander, Esq. 466  
 Cumming, Miss Jane, 466  
 Cundell, Mr John, 208  
 Cuninghame, John, Esq. 466  
 Cunningham, Allan, 132  
 Cunningham, Miss, 148  
 Cunningham, Mr, 222  
 Cunningham, Mr, of Seabank, 369  
 Cunningham, Mr Alexander, 384  
 Cunningham, Dr Harry, 421  
 Cunningham, Miss Esther, 421  
 Curran, John Philpot, Esq. 171, 172, 173  
 Cutler, Sir John, 323  
 Cuvier, Baron, 453  
 D  
 Dalgleish and Forrest, Messrs, 123  
 Dalhousie, Earl of, 25  
 Dalhousie, Countess Dowager of, 25  
 Dalhousie, eighth Earl of, 426  
 Dallas, James, Esq. 455  
 Dalrymple, Sir John, 295  
 Dalrymple, General, 392, 393  
 Dalrymple, James, Esq. 393  
 Dalrymple, Sir John Hamilton, Bart. 460  
 Dalrymple, John, 471  
 Dalryell, Sir Robert, Bart. 465  
 Dalziel, Professor, 351, 411, 412  
 Damas, Baron de, 199  
 Damey, George, 406  
 Daubeny, Dr, 454  
 Davidson, Mr, 285  
 Davidson, Miss, 393  
 Davidson, Dr, 407  
 Davidson, Rev. Dr, 458  
 Davies, Colonel, 350  
 Davis, Joseph, 459  
 Davy, Sir Humphrey, 66, 446  
 Davy, Dr, 446, 452  
 Dawson, Miss, 446  
 Delafield, Combe and Co., Messrs, 291  
 Dempster, Mr, jeweller, 117  
 Denovan, Mr, 357, 361, 362, 364  
 Dewar, Principal, of Aberdeen, 42  
 Dick, Mr Richard, 218  
 Dick, Colonel, 274  
 Dickson, Rev. David, 310  
 Dickson, Rev. Mr, 152, 454, 458  
 Dickson, Dr David, 105, 152, 313, 458  
 Dickson, James Wardrobe, Esq. 313  
 Dickson, Andrew, 208, 212  
 Dickson, Lieut.-Colonel, 273  
 Dietrichstein, Count, 309  
 Digges, Mr, 33, 204  
 Dighton, Mr, 259  
 Dignum, Mr, the vocalist, 273  
 Don, Sir Alexander, 60  
 Don, Sir William, 60  
 Don, General, 273  
 Donaldson, Mr, 18  
 Donaldson, Mr William, 154  
 Donaldson, Gilbert, 227  
 Douglas, Lord Charles, 35, 36  
 Douglas, Heron and Co., 59  
 Douglas, Mr Alexander, 98  
 Douglas, Joan, 241  
 Douglas, Sir James, 295  
 Douglas, Lady Jane, 420  
 Douglas, James, Esq. 465  
 Douglas, Miss Mary, 465  
 Dow, John, 95, 188  
 Dowie, Johnnie, 88  
 Dowling, Mathew, Esq. 171  
 Downes, Justice, 172  
 Downes, Lord, 172  
 Downie, Mr David, 419  
 Drake, Bill, 354, 355  
 Dreghorn, Lord, 162, 400  
 Drennan, Dr, 167, 171, 172  
 Drummond, Dr, 53  
 Drummond, Provost, 327  
 Drummond, Rev. George William Auriol Hay, 337  
 Drummond, William, of Hawthornden, 341

- Drummond, Mr Home, 353  
 Drummore, Lord, 137, 138, 392  
 Drysdale, William, 43  
 Ducrow, Mr, 317  
 Duguid, Mr James, 29  
 Duguid, Mrs, 29  
 Dumbreck, Mr John, 24, 29, 121, 168  
 Dumbreck, William, Esq., 29  
 Dumfries, Lord and Lady, 281  
 Duncan, Alexander, Esq., 37  
 Duncan, Admiral Lord Viscount, 37  
 Duncan, Colonel, 37  
 Duncan, Mr James, 77  
 Duncan, Dr, 81, 294  
 Duncan, Rev. Mr, 130  
 Duncan, Rev. Mr, of Mid Calder, 245  
 Dundan, Rev. Alexander, 447  
 Dundas, Henry, Lord Melville, 22, 37, 38, 65, 118, 239, 242, 247, 277, 296, 328, 402, 457  
 Dundas, Sir Laurence, 33, 34, 236, 239, 346, 404  
 Dundas, Captain Philip, 37  
 Dundas, Sir James, 328  
 Dundas, Robert, Esq. of Arniston, (one of the Senators of the College of Justice,) 322  
 Dundas, President, (the second) 326  
 Dundas, General Sir David, 328  
 Dundas, Robert, Esq. of Arniston, (Lord Chief Baron,) 91, 119, 167, 266, 295, 326, 337, 451  
 Dundas, Sir David, 295  
 Dundas, Right Hon. William, 295, 296  
 Dundas, Rev. Robert, 328  
 Dundas, Robert Adam, Esq., 389  
 Dundas, Miss Mary, of Fingask, 466  
 Dundas, Captain, 466  
 Dundas, Charles Whitley, M.P., 466  
 Dundee, Viscount, 178  
 Dundonald, Lord, 105, 106  
 Dunfermline, Earl of, 125  
 Dunlop, Henry, Esq., 376  
 Dunn, Mr Robert, 8, 150  
 Dunn, John Charles, Esq., 434  
 Dunn, Miss Mary Anne, 434  
 Dunnam, the giant, 116  
 Dunsinnan, Lord, 380  
 Dunsyre, John, 408  
 Dupre, James, Esq., 330  
 Durham, Sir Philip, Bart., 200, 410  
 Durrant, Mr, 300
- E**
- Earle, Mr, 295  
 Easton, Mrs, 244  
 Easton, Captain George, 467  
 Edgar, William, 353  
 Edgar, Admiral, 420  
 Edgar, Margaret, 420  
 Edward, Prince Charles, 13, 101, 109, 156, 192, 264, 294  
 Edward I., 427  
 Edwards, Bryan, Esq., 409  
 Eglinton, Alexander sixth Earl of, 125  
 Eglinton, Alexander tenth Earl of, 51, 127, 128  
 Eglinton, Archibald eleventh Earl of, 127, 128, 132  
 Eglinton, Countess of, 127, 130  
 Eglinton, Hugh twelfth Earl of, 79, 418  
 Eglinton, Archibald thirteenth Earl of, 132  
 Elcho, Lord, 25  
 Elder, Provost, 197, 237  
 Elgin, Earl of, 52, 315  
 Elibank, Lord, 75  
 Ellicoch, Lord, 75  
 Elliot, Sir Gilbert, 75  
 Elliot, Mr, 302  
 Elliot, Sir William, 308  
 Elliot, General, 394  
 Elliottson, Professor, 452  
 Ellis, Francis, 154  
 Elphinston, Lord, 127  
 Elphinston, Mr, 381  
 Elphinstone, Sir Howard, 295  
 Elphinstone, Sir James, 393  
 Elphinstone, Miss, 393  
 Elphinstone, Sir R. D. H., Bart., 418  
 Elphinstone, Miss Mary-Francis, 418  
 Emmet, Thomas Addis, 174  
 Empson, William, Esq., 392  
 Errol, Earl of, 25, 106, 129  
 Errol, Countess of, 25  
 Erskine, Sir Henry, 22  
 Erskine, Hon. Thomas, 26, 390  
 Erskine, Hon. Andrew, 59, 60  
 Erskine, General Sir W., 151  
 Erskine, Sir James, of Torry, 151  
 Erskine, Hon. Henry, 217, 219, 239, 240, 316, 363, 431, 446  
 Erskine, Captain James-Francis, 236  
 Erskine, Lady, of Grange, 332  
 Erskine, Colonel James-Francis, 404, 406, 408  
 Erskine, Miss, 431  
 Eskgrove, Lord, 162  
 Eston, Mrs, 259  
 Eugene II., 116  
 Ewart, Sergeant, 68  
 Ewing, Rev. Greville, 39, 40, 311  
 Eyton, Lieut., 198
- F**
- Falconer, Sir David, 73  
 Falconer, Miss Catharine, 73  
 Farquharson, Miss, 135  
 Fergusson, Robert, the poet, 1, 10, 94, 186, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 401  
 Fergusson, Dr Adam, 75, 351  
 Fergusson, Sir Adam, 125, 126  
 Fergusson, Mr, of Raith, 164, 402  
 Fergusson, Mr James, 286  
 Fergusson, Thomas, Esq. W.S., 379  
 Fergusson, Mr, of Craigdarroch, 402  
 Fergusson, Hon. Robert Cutlar, 402  
 Fergusson, General Ronald C., 402  
 Fergusson, James, Esq. W.S., 424  
 Ferrers, Earl of, 16
- Fettes, Lady, 25  
 Fettes, Sir William, 311  
 Fig, the prize-fighter, 292  
 Finch, Mr, 287  
 Finch, Mrs, 287  
 Findlater and Seafield, Earl of, 433  
 Finlay, Mr David, 9  
 Finlay, Mr William, 98  
 Finlayson, James, 353  
 Finlayson, Professor, 411, 412  
 Fisher, Miss Kitty, 14  
 Fitgate, Counsellor Townley, 170  
 Fitton, Dr, 454  
 Fletcher, Angus, 445  
 Fletcher, Archibald, Esq., 445  
 Fletcher, Miles, Esq., 446  
 Fletcher, Angus, Esq., 446  
 Foote, Mr Samuel, 86, 87  
 Forbes, Sir William, Bart., 14, 25, 144, 146  
 Forbes, John H. Esq. (now Lord Medwyn,) 99  
 Forbes, Mr James, 107  
 Forbes, Mrs, of Callendar, 109  
 Forbes, William, Esq. of Callendar, 109  
 Forbes, William, Esq., advocate, 202  
 Forbes, Duncan, Esq. (Lord President,) 210  
 Forbes & Co., Messrs Peter, 243  
 Forbes, George, Esq., 247  
 Forbes, Charles, Esq., 295, 296  
 Forbes, Professor, 452  
 Forrest and Dalgleish, Messrs, 123  
 Foulis, Sir John, Bart., 209  
 Foulis, Sir James, Bart., 222  
 Fox, Hon. Charles James, 63, 163, 164, 165, 248, 397, 409, 427, 442  
 Fox, Sir Stephen, 163  
 Fraser, Mr Alexander, 12  
 Fraser, Mr George, 57  
 Fraser, Sir Augustus, Bart., 57  
 Fraser, Major, 60  
 Fraser, Andrew, 219  
 Fraser, Jeanie, 241  
 Fraser, Captain, 246  
 Fraser, Mr John, 283  
 Fraser, James, Esq., 467  
 Fraser, Miss Lillias, 467  
 Freeland, Henry, 112  
 French, Rev. Mr, 134  
 French, Henry, 359, 360
- G**
- Galloway, Earl of, 463  
 Gardenstone, Lord, 8, 71, 137, 163  
 Garrick, Mr, 205  
 Garrow, Robert, 247, 249  
 Garvald, Jeanie, 366  
 Gavin, David, Esq., 234  
 Geddes, Patrick, Esq., 409  
 Gentle, Bailie, 94  
 George III., 235, 245, 266, 290, 360  
 George IV., 24, 243, 296, 327  
 Gerrald, Joseph, 47, 191, 446  
 Gib, Rev. Adam, 318  
 Gibb, Mr, 437

Gibbons, Bill, 359, 364  
 Gibson, Rev. Mr. 311  
 Gilchrist, John, Esq. 409  
 Gillespie, William, 6  
 Gillespie, Rev. Thomas, 84, 85  
 Gillespie, Deacon Alexander, 372  
 Gilli, the giant, 115  
 Gillies, Rev. Dr. 84  
 Gillies, Lord, 363  
 Gillies, Robert, Esq. 418  
 Gillies, John, LL.D. 418  
 Gillis, Bishop, 202  
 Gladstone, Lieut.-Colonel, 197  
 Glasgow, second Earl of, 417  
 Glasgow, fourth Earl of, 308  
 Glasgow, Countess of, 71  
 Glass, Miss Marion, 415  
 Glencairn, Earl of, 60, 125, 277  
 Glenloe, Lord, 158, 380, 417  
 Glenlyon, Lord, 412  
 Glenorchy, Lady, 102, 103, 105  
 Gloag, Rev. Dr. 49, 149, 311, 412  
 Gordon, Duke of, 55, 427  
 Gordon, Duchess of, 93, 108, 110, 330  
 Gordon, Lord Adam, 79, 107, 468  
 Gordon, Rev. Dr. 105, 412, 458  
 Gordon, Mr Robert, 141  
 Gordon, Sir Charles, 202  
 Gordon, Mr Watson, 253  
 Gordon, Miss Isabella, 284  
 Gordon, Gilbert, Esq. 430  
 Gordon, Miss Petricia Heron, 430  
 Gould, Sergeant-Major, 457  
 Gould, Mrs, 44  
 Gourlay, Mr William, 211  
 Gourlay, Mr Douglas, 211, 216  
 Gow, Mr Nathaniel, 100, 108, 241, 273  
 Graham, Lieut.-General, 263  
 Graham, Miss Jean, 263  
 Graham, Colonel, 273, 423  
 Graham, H., Esq. 423  
 Graham, Mr, of Airth, 310  
 Graham, —, 369  
 Graham, J., 419  
 Graham, Professor, 452  
 Grahame, Robert, Esq. 8  
 Grahame, Right Hon. Lucy, 469  
 Grant, Mrs, of Lagan, 99  
 Grant, Colquhoun, Esq. 109  
 Grant, Sir Archibald, 110, 447  
 Grant of Rothiemurcus, 110  
 Grant, Mr Archibald, 110  
 Grant, Rev. Johnson, 110  
 Grant, Sir James, Bart. of Grant, 110, 433  
 Grant, Isaac, Esq. 150  
 Grant, Sir J. P., Knight, 362, 363  
 Grant, William, Esq. 409  
 Grant, Sir George M., Bart. 419  
 Grant, Sir Lewis Alexander, Bart. 433  
 Grant, Francis William, Esq. 434  
 Grant, Mr, 436  
 Grant, Lady, 447  
 Grant, Dr, 454

VOL. II.

Grasse, Admiral de, 62  
 Grattan, Right Hon. Henry, 171  
 Gray, Mr John, 4  
 Gray, Mr James, 239  
 Green, General, 23, 78  
 Greenwich, Lady, 340, 341  
 Greig, James, Esq. W.S. 294  
 Gregory, Dr James, 54, 136  
 Gregory, Dr John, 75  
 Grenville, Lord, 26  
 Grenville, General, 301  
 Grey, Lord, 26  
 Grey, Countess de, 233  
 Grey, Rev. Henry, 435  
 Grey, Earl, 460  
 Grey, Miss Margaretta, 460  
 Grieve, Provost, 9  
 Grieve, Rev. Dr. 103  
 Grieve, Bailie, 463  
 Grose, Captain, 116  
 Grose, Edward, Esq. 290  
 Guild, John, 43  
 Guiso, Mary of, 342  
 Guthrie and Tait, Messrs, 31, 32  
 Gyfford and Co., Messrs, 291

H

Haddington, Earl of, 44  
 Hafiz, the Bard of Shirah, 302  
 Hales, Lord, 90, 209  
 Haldane, Robert, 6  
 Haldane, Robert, Esq. 37, 39, 41, 42  
 Haldane, Captain James, 37  
 Halket, Sir John, 93  
 Hall, Mr Robert, 13  
 Hall, Sir James, 25  
 Hall, Lady Helen, 25  
 Hall, Mrs, 244  
 Hall, Mr James, 278  
 Hall, Rev. Robert, 278  
 Hall, Miss Mary, 278  
 Hall, Miss Helen, 278  
 Hall, Miss Isabel, 278  
 Hall, Rev. Dr James, 351  
 Hall and Co., Messrs William, 374  
 Hall, Dr, 452  
 Halyburton, Professor, 192  
 Hamilton, Mr, 27  
 Hamilton, Dr Robert, 46, 79  
 Hamilton, Rev. William, 79  
 Hamilton, Dr James, senior, 88  
 Hamilton, Dr James, junior, 81  
 Hamilton, John, of Bargany, 128  
 Hamilton, Robert, Esq. 132  
 Hamilton, Miss Eleanore, 132  
 Hamilton, Archibald, Esq. of Blackhouse, 133  
 Hamilton, "Sweep Jack," 155  
 Hamilton, Adjutant Thomas, 160  
 Hamilton, Lieutenant William, 160  
 Hamilton, Colonel James, 160  
 Hamilton, Mr Francis, 160, 161  
 Hamilton, Captain Gawin William, C.B. 175  
 Hamilton, Duke of, 308  
 Hamilton, Dr, 351  
 Hamilton, James, Esq. W.S. 370

Hamilton, Lord Archibald, 432  
 Hamilton, Miss Joanna, 438  
 Hamilton, Sir William, 464  
 Hardie, Mr Andrew, 13  
 Hardie, Mrs Andrew, 11  
 Hardie, Mr Henry, 12  
 Hardie, Rev. Thomas, 48  
 Hardie, Rev. Dr Thomas, 119, 412  
 Hardie, Rev. Charles Wilkie, 50  
 Hardie, Mrs, 379  
 Hardy, Mr Thomas, 177  
 Harmer, Mr, 361  
 Harris, Mr T., 316  
 Harvey, William, M.D. 450  
 Hastings, Lady Flora, 27  
 Hastings, Warren, Esq. 64  
 Hawley, General, 106  
 Hawswell, Peggy, 366  
 Hay, Dr Thomas, 375  
 Hay, John, Esq. 263  
 Hay, Dr David, 263  
 Hay, Lieutenant, 276  
 Hay, Mr John, senior, 329  
 Hay, Mr John, junior, 329  
 Hay, Mr Frederick, 329  
 Hay, Miss Henrietta, 330  
 Hay, Sir John, Bart. 371  
 Headford, Marquis of, 305  
 Henderland, Lord, 90, 346  
 Henderson, Mr, 12  
 Henderson, Dr, 42  
 Henderson, Mr, 105  
 Henderson, Mr, 287  
 Henderson, Sir John, of Fordel, Bart. 403, 407, 408, 409, 410  
 Henry, Blind, 320  
 Henry, Dr, 451  
 Hepburn, Colonel David, 393  
 Hepburn, Miss Grahame, 393  
 Herbert, Lady Henrietta-Antonia, 469  
 Herd, Mr David, 1, 4  
 Hermand, Lord, 163, 277, 380, 384, 385, 438  
 Heron, Douglas and Co., 59  
 Herschel, Sir John F. W., 142  
 Hesse, Prince of, 137  
 Hibbert, Dr, 454  
 Hill, Rev. Rowland, 41  
 Hill, Lord, 41  
 Hill, Mr, surgeon, 45  
 Hill, Mr Peter, senior, 94, 209, 400  
 Hill, Mr Peter, junior, 322  
 Hinton v. Donaldson, 20  
 Hodgins, Mr, 259  
 Hogg, James, the Ettrick Shepherd, 99  
 Hogg, Mr W., junior, 211  
 Holland, Dr, 452  
 Home, Rev. John, 72, 83  
 Home, Joseph, Esq. 73  
 Home, Miss Catharine, 73, 76  
 Home, Sir James, 73  
 Home, Mrs, 73  
 Home, Captain Joseph, 75  
 Home, David, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 75, 420, 464  
 Home, John, Esq. W.S. 75

c

- Home, Miss Agnes, 76  
Honyman, Patrick, Esq. 162  
Honyman, Captain Patrick, 163  
Honyman, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, 163  
Hooke, William Jackson, R.A. 454  
Hope, Hon. Charles, Lord President, 44, 380, 401, 417, 442, 443  
Hope, General, 163  
Hope, Mr John, 246  
Hope, Lady Charlotte, 255  
Hope, John, Esq. 255  
Hope, Major-General, 274  
Hope, Admiral Sir William Johnstone, 295  
Hope, Mr Robert, 415  
Hope, Dr John, 450  
Hope, Dr Thomas Charles, 417  
Hopetoun, Charles first Earl of, 246  
Hopetoun, John second Earl of, 179, 255  
Hopetoun, James third Earl of, 93  
Hopetoun, John fourth Earl of, 402  
Horn, Bailie, 231  
Horn, Miss Anne, 393  
Horne, Mr James, W.S. 407  
Horner, Francis, Esq. M.P. 68, 388, 413  
Howard, General Sir George, 350  
Howie, Johnnie, 107  
Hume, David, the historian, 22, 72, 73, 141, 445, 457  
Hume, Mr George, 370  
Hunt, Mr James, 403, 407, 408  
Hunt, Mr Thomas, 403  
Hunter, Alexander G., of Blackness, 1, 2  
Hunter, Robert, 156  
Hunter, Mr James, 282  
Hunter, Dr, 452  
Hunter, David, Esq. 452  
Hunter, Miss, 452  
Hunter, Mr, of Messrs Mansfield, Hunter, and Ramsay, 13  
Huntingdon, Earl of, 16  
Huntingdon, Countess of, 102  
Huntington, Lord, 262  
Huntly, Marquis of, 247, 272, 275, 427, 428  
Huntly, Marchioness of, 246  
Hutchison, Mr, 439  
Hutton, Mr John, 402, 403, 406, 407, 408  
Hutton, Mr Robert, 403, 408
- I
- Inclendon, Mr, 358, 359  
Inglis, William, Esq. 239  
Inglis, Thomas, 408  
Inglis, John, Esq. 452  
Innes, Rev. Mr William, 39  
Innes, Mr Edward, 282, 287  
Innes, Mrs, 284  
Irvine, Miss Anne, 277  
Irving, George, Esq. 462  
Irving, Miss, 462  
Ivory, Sir James, 140, 142
- J
- Jack, James, 44  
Jackson, Rev. Mr, 173, 174  
Jackson, Mr, 203, 258, 259, 260, 264  
James I. of Scotland, 265  
James IV., 342  
James VI., 8, 125, 207, 324, 341, 343  
James II. of Britain, 208, 212  
James, Mr, 42  
Jameson, Robert, Esq. 321  
Jamieson, Convener, 9  
Jamieson, Mr, 99  
Jamieson, Mr, 189  
Jamieson, Dr, 265, 366  
Jamieson, Mr Alexander, 321  
Jamieson, Mr William, W.S. 363  
Jardine, Rev. Dr John, 327  
Jardine, Professor, 465  
Jefferson, President, 71  
Jeffrey, Lord, 363  
Jeffrey, Mr George, 388  
Jeffrey, Miss Charlotte Wilkea, 392  
Jephson, Captain, 93, 205  
Joasa, Alexander, Esq. 38  
Joasa, Miss Mary, 38  
Jobson, James, Esq. 436  
Jobson, Miss, 436  
Johnson, Rev. Robert, 161  
Johnson, Dr Samuel, 380  
Johnston, Auld Patie, 74  
Johnston, Robert, Esq. 76  
Johnston, Miss Margaret, 76  
Johnston, Miss Catharine, 76  
Johnston, Miss Agnes, 76  
Johnston, Captain, 168  
Johnston, Rev. Dr, 224, 343, 344, 454  
Johnston, Robert, 315  
Johnston, Mrs Henry, 316  
Johnston, Mr Robert, 454  
Johnstone, Dr Bryce, 119  
Johnstone, James, Esq. 189  
Johnstone, William, of Granton, 225  
Johnstone, Hon. Andrew Cochrane, 403, 406, 407, 409, 410  
Johnstone, Mr John, 424  
Johnstone, Mr John, 446  
Jollie, Deacon, 115  
Jones, Rev. Mr, 16  
Jones, Rev. Dr, 224, 311  
Jones, Sir Harford, 300  
Jordan, Mrs, 262
- K
- Kames, Lord, 381  
Kay, Mr Robert, 56  
Kay, Mrs, 379  
Kay, Charles, Esq. 428  
Keir, Sir William, 24  
Keith, (Old Ambassador), 75  
Keith, Rev. Dr Skene, 114  
Keith, Marischal, 135  
Keith, Mr, of Ravelston, 211  
Keith, Sir Alexander, 463  
Kellie, Earl of, 57, 58  
Kemble, Mr Stephen, 258, 259, 260, 261, 316
- L
- Kemble, Mr John, 259  
Kemble, Mrs, 260  
Kennett, Lord, 76  
Kent, His Royal Highness the Duke of, 226  
Ker, Dame Margaret, Lady Yeeter, 193  
Ker, James, Esq. of Blackahiel, 381  
Khan, Mirza Abu Taleb, 292  
Kilkenny, Earl of, 176, 177  
Kilmarnock, Earl of, 106  
Kilmarnock, Countess of, 106  
Kincaid, Alexander, Lord Provost, 29, 236, 374  
Kinneir, Mr, 425  
Kinneder, Lord, 277, 431  
Kinnoul, Earl of, 140  
Kinsman, Rev. Mr, 102  
Kirk, Mr John, 403  
Knapp, Thomas George, Esq., 420  
Knight, Mr George, 424  
Knox, Mr John, 56  
Knox, Miss Elizabeth, 56  
Knox, Dr Robert, 449  
Kyle, Mr, 294
- L
- Lagg, Laird of, 139  
Laidlaw, Mr, 213  
Laing, Mr James, saddler, 44  
Laing, Mr Malcolm, 419  
Laing, Mr James, 188, 469  
Lake, Lord, 467  
Lancey, Sir William Howe de, 348  
Landaff, Bishop of, 184  
Lang and Chapman, Messrs, 237  
Lansdowne, Marquis of, 413  
Lauderdale, Earl of, 180, 234, 419  
Laurie, Rev. Dr, 27  
Laurie, Mr, 236  
Law, Alexander, 406, 408  
Law, Mr George, 425  
Lawrie, Deacon Alexander, 373  
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, 309  
Lawson, Mr William, 11  
Lawson, Alexander, 97  
Learmonth, Provost, 202  
Lee, Colonel, 261  
Lègal, Professor, 110.  
Lennox, Colonel, 24  
Leopold, Prince, 233, 294, 375  
Lealie, Lady Mary Anne, 79  
Lealie, Mr Alexander, 140  
Lealie, Hon. Mrs, 151  
Leven and Melville, Earl of, 78, 151, 401  
Lewis, William, 261  
Lewis, Monk, 317  
Lightfoot, John, A.M. 180  
Limont, Rev. Mr, 134  
Lindsay, Rev. Mr James, 120  
Lindsay, Rev. John, 278  
Lindsay, Colonel, 403  
Linlithgow, Earl of, 107, 109  
Liston, Professor, 452  
Litchfield and Coventry, Bishop of, 349

- Little, William, Esq. 8  
 Little, William Charles, Esq., 8  
 Little, Mr John, 189  
 Livingston, Mr, 389  
 Livingstone, Sir James, Bart. 51  
 Loch, David, Esq. 236  
 Lockhart, Mr C. B., 25  
 Lockhart, President, 332  
 Logan, the Laird of, 128  
 Lombe, Miss Sarah, 110  
 Long, Walter, Esq. 431  
 Lorimer, Robert, 139  
 Loudon, Countess of, 24, 25, 27, 320  
 Loughborough, Lord Chancellor, 277  
 Louis, Monsieur, 115  
 Louis XIV., 324  
 Louis XV., 182, 183  
 Louis XVI., 184, 198  
 Love, Mr Gavin, 403  
 Low, Mr, 231  
 Low, Professor, 452  
 Lowson, Mr James, 403, 407  
 Lucas, Mr P., of Mathias, P. Lucas  
 and Co., 306, 307  
 Ludborough, Mr, 36  
 Lunardi, Vincent, 113, 151  
 Lundie, Mr, 311  
 Lushington, Mr, 291  
 Lutz, —, 272  
 Lynch, Edward, Esq. 177  
 Lynedoch, Lord, 295  
 L—, Adam, 344
- M
- Macadam, Mr, 66  
 Macadam, Miss, 109  
 Macarthur, Mr, 150  
 Macarthur, John, Esq. 151  
 Macdonald, Lord, 64, 273  
 Macdonald, Lady Diana, 64  
 Macdonald, Mrs, 101  
 Macdonald, Mr, 265  
 Macdonald, Ronald, Esq. 393  
 Macdonald, John, Esq. 411  
 Macdonell, Colonel George, 201, 202  
 Macfarlan, Dr Patrick, 93  
 Macfarlane, Mr Robert, 98  
 Macfarlane, Dougal, Esq. 444  
 Macfarlane, George, of Glensalloch,  
 444  
 Macgachen, Captain, senior, 461  
 Macgachen, Captain, junior, 461  
 Macgachen, George, Esq. 461  
 Macgachen, Rev. John, 462  
 Macgill, Rev. Dr, 269  
 Macgrath, the giant, 115  
 Macharg, Captain John, 5, 6, 7  
 Macharg, James, Esq. of Keira, 5, 7  
 Macharg, Quintin and Isabel, 7  
 Mackay, James, Esq. 18  
 Mackay, Hon. General Alexander, 18  
 Mackay, Lieut.-General, 22  
 Mackcough, Ben, 354  
 Mackcough, John, 354, 362  
 Mackcough, Mrs, 358, 360  
 Mackenzie, Mr Henry, 19, 99, 110,  
 370
- Mackenzie, Dr, 60  
 Mackenzie, Kincaid, Lord Provost,  
 372  
 Mackenzie, Francis Humberston, Esq.  
 411  
 Mackenzie, Sir George, 454  
 Mackintosh, Sir James, 409  
 Macklin, Charles, 261  
 Macknight, Rev. Mr, 76  
 MacLachlan, Robert, Esq. 235  
 MacLachlan, Miss Mary, 235  
 Macneil, John, Esq. 91  
 Maconochie, Mr Alexander, 19  
 Macpherson, Mr William, 471  
 Macrimmon, the piper, 299  
 Madan, Dr, 350  
 Maitland, Alexander, Esq., 62  
 Maitland, Miss Sarah, 62  
 Maitland, Lady Elizabeth, 234  
 Malcolm, General, 300  
 Manderston, Lord Provost, 307, 308,  
 458  
 Manners, Bailie, 307  
 Mansfield, Hunter & Ramsay, Messrs,  
 13, 294  
 Mansfield, Lord, 20  
 Mar, Earl of, 404  
 Margarot, Maurice, 47, 191  
 Marjoribanks, Sir John, 44, 454  
 Marjoribanks, Edward, Esq. 294  
 Marjoribanks, William, Esq. 296  
 Marjoribanks, John, 296  
 Marjoribanks, Edward, Esq. 296  
 Marshall, Mr, 244  
 Marshall, Mrs, 244  
 Marshall, Dr, 449  
 Marshall, Dr, 452  
 Martin, Mr George, 1, 4  
 Martin, the portrait painter, 4  
 Martin, Dr George, 53  
 Martin, Miss, 242  
 Martin, Thomas, Esq. 254  
 Mason, Mr Hector, 62  
 Masterton, Mr Allan, 1  
 Masterton, Colonel, 404, 405  
 Mathewson, James, 267  
 Mathias, P. Lucas and Co., Messrs,  
 306, 307  
 Mathison, Mr Thomas, 209  
 Maturin, Rev. C. R., 99  
 Maule, Sir Thomas, 427  
 Maule, Henry, Esq. 427  
 Maule, Hon. Fox, 431  
 Maxwell, William, Esq. 226  
 Maxwell, Miss Isabella, 226  
 Maxwell, Miss, 279  
 Maxwell, Sir William, 330  
 Mayne, William, 207  
 Meadowbank, Lord, senior, 163, 380  
 384, 385, 417, 432  
 Meadowbank, Lord, junior, 21, 450,  
 451  
 Medwyn, Lord, 466  
 Megget, Mr, 124  
 Meikle, Mr, 66  
 Melancthon, Philip, (the Reformer),  
 229
- Melvill, James, 207  
 Menzies, John, Esq. 201  
 Mercer, Archibald, Esq. 461  
 Mercer, Miss, 461  
 Methuen, Lord, 432  
 Methven, Lord, 21, 384, 387, 418  
 Meyer and Quiller, Messrs, 243  
 Michael, Russian Prince, 375  
 Millar, Professor, 61, 445  
 Miller, Sir Thomas, 90, 346  
 Miller, Lieut.-Colonel William, 347,  
 348  
 Miller, Mr, 286  
 Miller, James, Esq. 443  
 Mills, Captain, 307  
 Milne, Captain, 342  
 Minto, Lord, 300  
 Mitchell, Mr John, 13  
 Mitchell, Miss Charlotte, 13  
 Mitchell, Miss, 124  
 Mitchell, —, 162  
 Mitchell, Mr, 434  
 Moffat, Mr William, 168, 176  
 Moffat, Mr, 421  
 Moir, James, Esq. 263  
 Moir, Rev. James, 278  
 Moira, Earl of, 64, 67, 248  
 Molineux, Abbe de, 199  
 Monboddo, Lord, 20, 368, 436, 438  
 Monckton, General, 7  
 Moncreiff, Rev. Sir William, Bart.  
 267  
 Moncreiff, James, Esq. 437  
 Moncreiff, Lord, 437  
 Moncreiff, Mr Robert, 230  
 Moncreiff, Mr Scott, 140  
 Monro, Dr, *primus*, 387  
 Monro, Dr, *secundus*, 415  
 Monro, Lieutenant Alexander, 452  
 Monro, Dr James, 452  
 Monro, Mr Henry, 452  
 Monro, Dr David, 452  
 Monro, Lieutenant William, 452  
 Monro, Alexander, Esq. 452  
 Montague, Duke of, 47  
 Monteith, Mr James, 377  
 Montgolfier, Monsieur, 64  
 Montgomerie, Alex., Esq. of Coils-  
 field, 125  
 Montgomerie, Colonel James, 125  
 Montgomerie, Mrs, 127  
 Montgomerie, Lord Archibald, 132  
 Montgomerie, Lady, 130, 132  
 Montgomerie, Hon. Roger, 133  
 Montgomerie, Lady Jane, 133  
 Montgomerie, Lady Lillias, 133  
 Montgomerie, Alexander, Esq. 418  
 Montgomerie, Miss Elizabeth, 418  
 Montrose, Duke of, 82, 253, 469  
 Monypenny, Captain, 22  
 Moodie, Provost James, 403, 407, 408  
 Moodie, Colonel, 403  
 Moodie, Rev. Dr William, 435  
 Moore, Rev. Henry, 159  
 Moore, Sir John, 163, 274  
 Moore, Thomas, Esq. 391  
 Moore, J. S., Esq. 105

- More, Rev. Mr, 245  
 Morier, Mr, 300, 301, 302, 305  
 Morier, Mrs, 302  
 Morier, Misses, 302  
 Morison, Donald, 6  
 Morrison, Miss Nancy, 35  
 Morrison, Mr, 247, 248, 249  
 Morrison, Mr, 421  
 Morthland, John, Esq, 446  
 Morton, Earl of, 295, 308, 341  
 Moses, Mrs, 160  
 Mossman, —, 128  
 Mossman, Mr Hugh, 149  
 Mossop, Mr, 205  
 Mountgarret, Viscount Lord, 176, 177  
 Moyes, Dr, 458  
 Muffling, Baron, 68  
 Muir, Thomas, Esq., younger of Huntershill, 47, 112, 121, 167, 168  
 Munro, President, 164  
 Munro, —, 369  
 Munro, John, 419  
 Murphy, the Irish piper, 273  
 Murray, Archibald, Esq, 91  
 Murray, Miss Susan-Mary, 91  
 Murray, Lord John, 101  
 Murray, Mr, 141  
 Murray, John, Esq, 150  
 Murray, Miss Mary, 150  
 Murray, Dr Alexander, 269, 413, 435  
 Murray, General Lord John, 271  
 Murray, Lady Augusta, 304  
 Murray, Sir Robert, Bart, 325  
 Murray, Miss Elizabeth, 325  
 Murray, Mungo, Esq, 325  
 Murray, Miss Euphemia Amelia, 325  
 Murray, Sir William, of Ochertyre, 325  
 Murray, William, Esq, 330  
 Murray, William, Esq. of Henderland, 389  
 M'Aulin and Austin, Messrs, 378  
 M'Cleish, Dr, 470  
 M'Cormick, Samuel, Esq. senior, 437  
 M'Cormick, Samuel, Esq. junior, 438  
 M'Crie, Rev. Dr, 245  
 M'Donald, Rev. Patrick, 100  
 M'Donald, Lieut.-Colonel, 226  
 M'Donell, Ranald, Esq, 100  
 M'Dougal, Sir H. H., 295  
 M'Dowell, Alexander, 174  
 M'Dowell, William, 174  
 M'Ewan, Peter, senior, 216  
 M'Ewan, Peter, junior, 211  
 M'Fadyen, Mr J., 100  
 M'Farlan, J. F., Esq, 105  
 M'Gill, Rev. Dr, of Ayr, 313  
 M'Glashan, Donald, 367  
 M'Ilquham, Messrs, 377  
 M'Intosh, William, Esq, 467  
 M'Kay, Mr, of Strathy, 162  
 M'Kay, Miss Margaret, 162  
 M'Kellar, Mrs, 215  
 M'Kenzie, Alexander, 6  
 M'Kenzie, Rev. Mr, 266  
 M'Kenzie, Rev. Mr Neil, 335  
 M'Kenzie, Kenneth, Esq, 336  
 M'Kenzie, Miss Janet, 336  
 M'Kinlay, Andrew, 432  
 M'Kinnon, Mr Roderick, 334  
 M'Knight, Dr Thomas, 141, 152  
 M'Lachlan, Rev. Mr, 331  
 M'Lean, Mr, 77  
 M'Lean, Adjutant, 79  
 M'Lean, Mr Donald, 213  
 M'Lellan, Mr, 332  
 M'Leod, Rev. Dr Norman, 114  
 M'Leod, Colonel Norman, 168  
 M'Leod, Mr Alexander, 334  
 M'Leod, Mr Donald, 334  
 M'Leod, Mr Alexander, 334  
 M'Leod, Mr Angus, 334  
 M'Leod, Mr Lachlan, 334  
 M'Leod, Roderick, Esq. W.S. 370  
 M'Leod, Mr, of Muiravonside, 370  
 M'Lure, Mr, 128  
 M'Millan, Jeanie, 366  
 M'Millan, Neil, 406, 407  
 M'Nab, Mr, W.S. 466  
 M'Queen, Robert, Lord Justice-Clerk, 47, 163, 217  
 M'Queen, Miss Mary, 163  
 M'Queen, Robert Dundas, Esq, 133  
 M'Vicar, Rev. Neil, 192  
 M'Whirter, Mr, 287
- N
- Nairne, Catharine, 156  
 Naismith, Mr, 260  
 Necker, James, Prime Minister of France, 64  
 Necker, Madame, 64  
 Necker, Mademoiselle, 64  
 Neil, Tam, 34  
 Neil, Mary, 169  
 Nelson, Lord, 292, 293  
 Neville, Captain, 379  
 Newton, Rev. Isaac, 40  
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 309  
 Newton, Lord, 402, 418, 462  
 Nicol, Mr Wm., of the High School, 1  
 Nicolas, Sir N. H., 142  
 Nisbet, William, Esq. of Dirleton, 22  
 Nisbet, Archibald, Esq, 424  
 Nisbet, Hamilton, Esq, 458  
 Nisbet, Mrs, 458  
 Niven, Mr David, 98  
 Noble, Rev. Mr, 310  
 North, Lord, 63, 158  
 North, Mr, 437  
 Northumberland, Duchess of, 469  
 Norton, Hon. Fletcher, 99
- O
- O'Connell, Daniel, Esq, 345  
 Ogilvie, Mr Alexander, 93  
 Ogilvie, Miss Margaret, 93  
 Ogilvie, Captain, 156  
 Ogilvie, Sir William, Bart, 433  
 Ogilvy, Captain, 389  
 O'Keefe, John, 92, 261  
 Oliphant, Charles, Esq, 450  
 Oliver and Boyd, Messrs, 99, 357  
 Oman, Mr, 310  
 Orkney, Bishop of, 162  
 Ormelie, John Earl of, 234  
 Orr, John, Esq, 444  
 Osborne, Alexander, Esq, 197, 457  
 Oswald, Richard Alexander, Esq, 133, 426  
 Oughterson, Rev. Arthur, 448  
 Oughterson, Miss Anne, 448  
 Ousely, Sir Gore, Bart, 300, 301, 303, 304, 306
- P
- Paine, Mr Thomas, 50  
 Palmer, Rev. Thomas Fyshe, 121  
 Palmerston, Lord, 226, 432  
 Panmure, Lord, 22, 164, 165  
 Panmure, Patrick first Earl of, 427  
 Panmure, James fourth Earl of, 427  
 Panmure, William Earl of, 427  
 Pardon, Monsieur, 171  
 Parker, Miss, 316  
 Parker, John, Esq. S.S.C. 425  
 Parry, Captain, 453  
 Paterson, Dr, 42  
 Paterson, Deacon James, 372, 373  
 Paterson, Adam, Esq. W.S. 425  
 Paterson, Miss Deborah, 436  
 Paterson, John, 208, 209  
 Paton, Mr George, 1, 3  
 Paton, Mr John, 35  
 Paton, Mr John, 66  
 Paton, Mr, 202  
 Paton, Rev. John, 266  
 Paul, Rev. William, 290, 311, 434  
 Paul, R., Esq, 105  
 Paul, Rev. John, 105, 435  
 Paxton, Mr, 282  
 Peacock, Mr, 122  
 Peddie, Rev. Dr, 245, 279  
 Peddie, Rev. William, 352  
 Peel, Sir Robert, 69  
 Pendleton, Mr, 193  
 Pennant, Thomas, 180  
 Perceval, Right Hon. Spencer, 26, 67  
 Percy, Mr, 306  
 Persia, King of, 300, 303, 305  
 Perth, Lady, 24  
 Philippe, Louis, 200  
 Philp, James, Esq, 178  
 Philp, Mr, 235  
 Pictou, General, 275  
 Pierie, Lieutenant John, 411  
 Pillans, Professor, 424  
 Pilon, Mr, 258  
 Pindar, Peter, 188  
 Piper, Count, 25  
 Pitcairn, Robert, Esq, 239  
 Pitcairne, Dr, 209  
 Pitmillly, Lord, 363  
 Pitt, Hon. William, 22, 37, 64, 65, 67, 248, 249, 374  
 Playfair, Professor, 141, 142, 367  
 Polignac, Duc de, 198  
 Polkemmet, Lord, 61, 380, 384, 386  
 Pompadour, Madame de, 183  
 Ponsonby, Lord, 433  
 Porteous, Dr, Bishop of London, 24



Porteous, Captain, 123, 186  
 Porteous, Rev. Dr, 352  
 Portland, Duke of, 128  
 Portland, Duchess of, 180  
 Potter, Dr Michael, 82  
 Potter, Miss, 82  
 Powell, Mr, 204  
 Powis, Henry-Arthur Earl of, 469  
 Preston, Sir Robert, Bart. 52, 106  
 Pridie, Mr Hamden, 374  
 Pringle, Mr, 4  
 Pringle, Sir John, Bart. 234  
 Pringle, Thomas, W.S. 289  
 Pringle, Robert, Esq. 289  
 Pringle, Professor John, 381  
 Prussia, King of, 115, 259  
 Prussia, Frederick of, 196, 350  
 Pulteney, Sir William, 180  
 Pulteney, Sir James Murray, Bart. 325  
 Purves, Sir Alexander, 25  
 Purves, Mr, 105

## Q

Quiller and Meyer, Messrs, 243

## R

Radstock, Lord, 301, 308  
 Rae, Mr James, 283  
 Rae, Mr John, 197  
 Rae, Sir David, Lord Justice-Clerk, 250, 386  
 Rae, Sir William, Bart. M.P. 308  
 Raeburn, Sir Henry, 4, 53, 109, 131  
 Ramsay, Mr John, 26  
 Ramage, Mr, 88  
 Ramsay, Mr, of Messrs Mansfield, Hunter and Ramsay, 13, 294  
 Ramsay, Miss, 294  
 Ramsay, Allan, the Poet, 27, 127  
 Ramsay, Mr David, 30, 120  
 Ramsay, George, Esq. 120  
 Ramsay, Dr, 179  
 Ramsay, Kirsty, 199  
 Ramsay, Sir Andrew, 265  
 Ramsay, Hon. Captain, 427  
 Ramsay, Hon. Mrs, 427  
 Randall, Rev. Mr, 152  
 Randolph, Messrs, 141  
 Rankellor, Lord, 415  
 Rankine, Convener, 12  
 Rankine, Mr John, 128  
 Rattray, Mr John, 210  
 Rawdon, Lord, 27  
 Rawdon, Lady Elizabeth, 25  
 Read, Justice, 391  
 Reay, Donald Lord, 162  
 Reekie, Deacon, 17  
 Regent, Prince, 252, 295, 303, 304, 305  
 Reichstadt, Duc de, 309  
 Reid and Son, Messrs, 30  
 Reid, Jamie, 138, 139  
 Reid, Tom, 138  
 Reid, Major, 271  
 Reid, James, Esq. 379  
 Reston, Lord, 140, 433

Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 239  
 Richardson, Mr, of Pittfour, 192  
 Richardson and Co., Messrs Ralph, 218  
 Richmond, Mr John, 246  
 Richmond, Miss Elizabeth, 246  
 Riddell, Sir Walter, 73  
 Riddell, Miss Helen, 73  
 Rigg, Mr Sheriff, 148  
 Rigg, James Hume, Esq. 61  
 Rigg, Mrs Hume, 149  
 Rigg, Mr Thomas, 148  
 Rigg, Patrick, Esq. 149  
 Rigg, Miss Mally, 149  
 Ritchie, Mr Alexander, 11  
 Ritchie, John, Esq. 78  
 Ritchie, Miss Isabella, 78  
 Robertson, Mr George, 3  
 Robertson, Miss Marion, 13  
 Robertson, Principal, 13, 119, 268, 383, 384, 411, 457  
 Robertson, Rev. Dr. of Leith, 78, 152  
 Robertson, James, 88  
 Robertson, Rev. Mr, 103  
 Robertson, Robert, 207  
 Robertson, Laird, 218  
 Robertson, Mr John, 222  
 Robertson, Mr Alexander, 329  
 Robertson, Lord, 417, 462  
 Robinson, George, Esq. 465  
 Robison, John, Esq. 202  
 Roden, Earl of, 25  
 Rodgers, —, 446  
 Rodney, Admiral, 62, 439  
 Rollo, Lord, 196  
 Rollo, Hon. Isabella, 196  
 Romilly, Sir S., 433  
 Rose, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh, 467  
 Rose, Mr Alexander, 467  
 Rose, Mr Robert, 467  
 Rose, General Sir John, K.C.B. 467  
 Rose, Miss Catharine, 467  
 Rose, Miss Grace, 467  
 Rose, Miss Jane, 467  
 Rose, Miss Helen, 467  
 Rose, Miss Charlotte, 467  
 Rose, Miss Anne, 467  
 Ross, Mr Walter, 221, 222, 282  
 Ross, Miss Georgina, 336  
 Ross, Colonel Andrew, 437  
 Ross, Miss, 437  
 Ross, Charles, Esq. 442  
 Ross, Mathew, Esq. 456  
 Rosslyn, Earl of, 403  
 Rothes, Earl of, 401  
 Rousseau, Jean Jacques, 181  
 Rowan, Hamilton, Esq. 121, 177  
 Rowan, Mrs Hamilton, 174  
 Rowan, Mr Frederick Hamilton, 175  
 Rowlandson, Thomas, 377  
 Royston, Lord, 72  
 Runciman, Alexander, 238, 239  
 Russell, Rev. Dr David, 42  
 Russell, Mr James, 384  
 Russell, Mr R. A., 455  
 Russia, Emperor Alexander of, 243  
 Russia, Emperor and Empress of, 301

Rutherford, John, Esq. 79  
 Rutherford, Mr, 405

## S

Sandilands, Mrs, 74  
 Sandilands, Andrew, 342  
 Sassan, Madame Lina Talina, 51  
 Sayer, Mr, 360, 364  
 Sceales, Mr, 213  
 Schwerin, Duke of Mecklinburg, 356  
 Scoltock, John, 359, 360, 363, 364  
 Scotland, Mr Robert, 404, 405  
 Scotland, Mr John, 404, 405  
 Scotland, Mr David, 404, 405  
 Scots, Mary Queen of, 178, 342  
 Scott, General, 22  
 Scott, Mr Walter, W.S. 163, 463  
 Scott, Sir Walter, 69, 95, 99, 100, 163, 264, 274, 319, 320, 370, 391, 398, 441, 454, 456, 465  
 Scott, Rev. Alexander, 76  
 Scott, Lieut. Francis, R.N. 76  
 Scott, Rev. Robert, 76  
 Scott, John, Esq. 78  
 Scott, Miss Susan, 78  
 Scott, Mr Robert, 98  
 Scott, Mr William, 167  
 Scott, Colonel, 273  
 Scott, Mr, 285, 287  
 Scott, Miss Marion, 286  
 Scott, Rev. Thomas, 299  
 Scott, William, 322, 325  
 Scott, Mr David, senior, 378, 424  
 Scott, Mr Andrew, W.S. 424, 425  
 Scott, Mr David, junior, 425  
 Seafeld and Findlater, Earl of, 433  
 Sedgwick, Mr, 295  
 Seton, Sir Reginald Macdonald Stewart, Bart. 299  
 Shade, Mr, 471  
 Sharpe, Archbishop, 162  
 Sharpe, Sir William, 241  
 Shaw, Mr James, 387  
 Shelburne, Earl of, 257  
 Sheridan, Richard B., 256, 260  
 Sherwin, John K., 377  
 Sibbald, Mr James, 216  
 Siddons, Mrs, 111, 204  
 Sidmouth, Right Hon. Lord, 360  
 Simeon, Sir John, Bart. 296  
 Simeon, Rev. Charles, 39, 41  
 Simpson, Rev. Mr, 245  
 Simson, Dr Thomas, 53  
 Sinclair, George, Esq. 61  
 Sinclair, Mr James, 61  
 Sinclair, Miss Helgn, 61  
 Sinclair, Miss Mary, 61  
 Sinclair, Miss Janet, 61  
 Sinclair, Sir John, 110, 148, 217, 308  
 Sinclair, Lady, 71  
 Sinclair, Miss Hannah, 71  
 Sinclair, Miss Janet, 71  
 Sinclair, Sir George, M.P. 71  
 Sinclair, Mr Alexander, 71  
 Sinclair, Rev. John, A.M. 71  
 Sinclair, Captain Archibald, R.N. 71  
 Sinclair, Rev. William, 71

- Sinclair, Mr Godfrey, 71  
 Sinclair, Miss Diana, 71  
 Sinclair, Miss Margaret, 71  
 Sinclair, Miss Catharine, 71  
 Sinclair, Sergeant, 67, 273  
 Sinclair, Mr Robert, 162  
 Sinclair, Miss, of Balgreggie, 197  
 Sitwell, Francis, Esq. 91  
 Skelton, Lieut.-General, 125  
 Skene, George, 227  
 Skene, Mr, of Skene, 428  
 Skene, George, Esq. 452  
 Skinner, Mr William, 402, 410  
 Skinner, Lucky, 402, 403, 404, 409, 410  
 Skirving, Mrs Janet, 378  
 Small, Bailie, 201  
 Small, —, 426  
 Smellie, Mr William, 65, 135, 136, 180, 416  
 Smellie, Mr Alexander, printer, 44, 188, 189, 213, 319, 363  
 Smith, Dr Adam, 62, 75, 140, 141, 457  
 Smith, Mr R. A., 100  
 Smith, Rev. Mr, 134  
 Smith and Co., Messrs, 263  
 Smith, George, 286  
 Smith, Donald, Esq. 352, 441  
 Smith, Miss Barbara, 352  
 Smith, Rev. Sydney, 388, 391  
 Smith, Mr John, 403, 407  
 Smith, Alexander, Esq. 421  
 Smyth, James, Esq. W.S. 363  
 Smyth, Dr Carmichael, 452  
 Smyth, Miss, 452  
 Smythe, David, Esq. 325  
 Smythe, Robert, Esq. 326  
 Smythe, William, Esq. 326  
 Smythe, Rev. Patrick M., 326  
 Smythe, George, Esq. 326  
 Smythe, Miss Camilla, 418  
 Somerset, Lady, 303  
 South, Sir James, Knight, F.R.S. 142  
 Southey, Robert, Esq. 391  
 Speir, Daft Will, 132  
 Spencer, General, 163  
 Spens, Dr, 268  
 Spenser, Lord, 292  
 Spittal, Sir James, Knight, 455  
 Stabilini, Hieronymo, 110  
 Stael, Madame de, 64  
 Staines, Sir William, 292  
 Stark, Mr James, 309  
 Steel, George, Esq. 443  
 Steele, Mr Thomas, 175  
 Steele, Mr, 285, 287  
 Steven, Rev. Charles B., A.M. 66  
 Stevens, Mr G. A., 258  
 Stevenson, Dr, 417  
 Stevenson, Miss Juliana, 417  
 Stewart, Stair Hawthorn, Esq. 71  
 Stewart, Sir James, 79  
 Stewart, Mr William, 100  
 Stewart, Frederick Campbell, Esq. 151
- Stewart, Mr Charles, 181  
 Stewart, Colonel David, 263, 274  
 Stewart, Archibald, Esq. 294  
 Stewart, Dr Alexander, 297  
 Stewart, Professor Dugald, 351, 352, 384  
 Stewart, Mrs, 359, 363  
 Stewart, Mr David, 374  
 Stewart, Miss, 374  
 Stewart, Robert, Esq. 379, 424  
 Stirling, Alexander, 263  
 Stirling, Gilbert, Esq. 263  
 Stirling, Major, 272, 273  
 Stocks, Johnnie, 410  
 Stonefield, Lord, 233, 382  
 Stoddart, Provost, 236  
 Strathnaver, William Lord, 61  
 Struthers, Rev. James Syme, D.D. 134  
 Struthers, Mr John Pitcairn, 134  
 Stuart, Sir John, 25  
 Stuart, Lady, 25  
 Stuart, Lady Grace, 72  
 Stuart, Dr Charles, 19, 231  
 Stuart, James, Esq. 231, 277  
 Stuart, Hope, Esq. 443  
 Stuart, Sir James, 452  
 Sultan, Tippoo, 72  
 Sutherland, Earl of, 18, 22  
 Sutherland, Duchess of, 151  
 Sutherland, Lady Janet, 61  
 Sutherland, Alexander, 79  
 Sutherland, William, the giant, 115  
 Sunly, —, 426  
 Suttie, Sir James, 112  
 Suttie, Margaret, 166  
 Swan, Mr George, 403, 407  
 Sweetman, Mr, 174  
 Swift, Dean, 82  
 Swinton, Lord, 336, 370, 400  
 Sym, Rev. John, 457  
 Syme, Mr, 284  
 Syme, Professor, 452
- T
- Tabeeb, Mirza Jiafer, 307  
 Taggart, Robert, 408  
 Tait and Guthrie, Messrs, 31, 32  
 Tait, Crawford, Esq. 91  
 Tait, Sawney, the poet, 126  
 Tait, Mr, 140  
 Tait, John, Esq. W.S. 144, 145, 146  
 Tait, William, Esq. 410  
 Talleyrand, Prince, 164  
 Tallib, Mirza Abu, 306  
 Tandy, James Napper, 171, 172, 174  
 Tannahill, Robert, the poet, 27, 99, 100  
 Tannoch, Rev. J., 435  
 Tawse, John, Esq. 105  
 Taylor, Rev. Joseph, 159  
 Taylor, James, 162  
 Taylor, John, Esq. 446  
 Teignmouth, Lord, 301  
 Telford, Mr Thomas, 130  
 Tenducci, the vocalist, 93  
 Thallon, Elizabeth, 227
- Thomas, Colonel, 348  
 Thomson, Dr Andrew, 10, 311, 436, 460  
 Thomson, Dr William, 141  
 Thomson, John, 227  
 Thomson, Rev. Dr John, 311  
 Thomson, Mr Robert, 377  
 Thomson, Mr Henry, 403  
 Thomson, Rev. Mr, 404, 405  
 Thorpe, Dr, 110  
 Thym, M. Berbiguier de Terreneuve du, 399  
 Tone, Wolfe Theobald, 174, 176  
 Tooke, Horne, 390  
 Topham, Edward, 213  
 Topham, Miss Anne, 467  
 Touch, Dr, 434, 435  
 Townsend, Mr, 262  
 Traill, Professor, 451, 452  
 Trelawney, Rev. Sir Harry, 102  
 Trollope, Mrs, 309  
 Trotter, General Alexander, 466  
 Trotter, Miss, 466  
 Trotter, Mr, of Mortonhall, 466  
 Troup, John, Esq. 467  
 Tullidolph, Walter, Esq. 79  
 Turgot, A. K. J., 386  
 Turnbull, Mr, 132  
 Turnbull, Mr George, 163  
 Turner, Dr, 451, 452, 454  
 Turner, Rev. William, 458  
 Tytler, William, Esq. 178, 208, 380  
 Tytler, J. F., Esq. 322  
 Tytler, Alex. Fraser, Lord Woodhouselee, 380, 386, 417  
 Tytler, William F., Esq. 381  
 Tytler, Patrick F., Esq. 382  
 Tweedie, John, Esq. W.S. 424  
 Twopenny, Captain, 436
- U
- Urquhart, David, Esq. 244
- V
- Vashon, Admiral, 25  
 Vaughan, Mr, 301  
 Venters, James, 227  
 Vernon, Jamie, 166  
 VICTORIA, Her Majesty Queen, 253  
 Vyse, General, 273  
 Vyse, Archdeacon, 349
- W
- Wade, Marshal, 270  
 Waite, David, 74  
 Wales, Prince of, 22, 24, 26, 66, 67  
 Walker, Rev. Mr, 206  
 Walker, Rev. Dr John, 452  
 Walker, Rev. Robert, 93  
 Walker, Mr George, 195  
 Walker, Rev. David, 278  
 Walker, Mr James, 349  
 Walker, Mr Josiah, 411  
 Walkingshaw, Mr, 360  
 Wallace, Mr, of Ellerslie, 89  
 Wallace, Miss Helen, 89  
 Wallace, Sir William, 320

- Wallace, Lady, 93, 330  
Walpole, Lord, 304  
Ward, Mrs, 33  
Ward, Mr, 402  
Wardlaw, Mr Thomas, 403  
Wardlaw, Mr James, 403  
Washington, General, 71, 194, 195  
Water Willie, 36  
Watson, Mr George, 44  
Watson, Joseph, 74  
Watson, Robert, Esq. 320  
Watt, Robert, 104, 419  
Wauchope, Mr, of Niddry, 181  
Webster, David, 398  
Weddell, Mr, 287, 289  
Weddell, Mrs, 287  
Wedgwood, Mr Thomas, 141  
Wellesley, Marquis, 300, 302  
Wellington, Duke of, 57, 160, 274, 275, 295, 326  
Wellwood, Robert, Esq. 20  
Wellwood, Miss Elizabeth, 20  
Wellwood, Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, Bart. 118, 141, 144, 230, 290, 311, 413, 435, 436  
Wemyss, Mr Robert, 28  
Wemyss and March, Earl of, 109, 242  
Wemyss, Lady Louisa, 109  
Wemyss, Earl of, 137, 200  
Wemyss, Captain James, M.P. 151  
Wemyss, William, Esq. 406, 407, 408  
Werner, Professor, 452  
Wesley, Rev. John, 159, 161  
Wheeler, Captain, 159  
Wheeler, Ann, 361  
Whitbread, Mr, 247  
White, Mr, 193  
White, Henry Kirk, 299  
White, Houghton, 359, 360  
White, Mrs Houghton, 363  
Whitefield, Rev. Mr, 41, 86  
Whitefoord, Caleb, Esq. 60  
Whitefoord, Miss Maria, 59  
Whytock, Rev. Mr, 245  
Wiggin, Miss, 433  
Wilberforce, William, Esq. 317  
Wilde, Mr John, 462  
Wilkes, John, 392  
Wilkes, Miss, 392  
William IV., 214, 233  
Williams, Sam, 354  
Williamson, John, 29  
Williamson, Barbara, 29  
Williamson, Mr David, 122  
Williamson, Mr James, 122  
Williamson, Kirkpatrick, Esq. 135, 137  
Williamson, Mr George, 168  
Williamson, Misses, 202  
Willock, Captain George, 305, 306  
Wilson, Rev. Dr, 109  
Wilson, Thomas, 202, 345  
Wilson, Rev. David, 279  
Wilson, Provost, 328  
Wilson, Rev. Dr, Hebrew Professor, St Andrew's, 392  
Wilson, Mr John, 403, 407  
Wilson, John, 408  
Wilson, Mr, W.S. 445  
Wilson, Professor, 457  
Wilson, Robert Sym, Esq. 457  
Wilson, James, Esq. 457  
Winchelsea, Lord, 301  
Witherspoon, Dr, 83  
Woffington, Mrs, 205  
Wood, Rev. James, 161  
Wood, George, Esq. 193  
Wood, Miss Agnes, 193  
Woodhead, Mr Anthony, 1  
Woods, Mr, 204, 236, 260  
Wordsworth, William, Esq. 338, 391  
Wraxall, Sir William, 257  
Wright, Miss, 284  
Wynne, Lady Watkins William, 469  
Wynyard, General, 295
- Y
- Yates, Mr, 177  
Yates, Mr, 204, 205  
York, Duke of, 22, 24, 189, 272, 349, 392, 446  
York, Duchess of, 208  
Young, Miss Agnes, 50  
Young, Dr, 260  
Young, Mr Robert, 403, 408  
Younger, Mr Archibald, 4  
Yule, Dr, 81
- Z
- Zadi, the Persian poet and moralist, 302  
Zeithen, General, 259