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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

FAMILY PAPERS

OF THE

MACKAYS OF BIGHOUSE

CONSISTING MAINLY OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

JOHN CAMPBELL OF BARCALDINE,

SOMETIME ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT FACTORS
ON THE FORFEITED ESTATES AFTER THE '45,
MANY OF THEM FROM LORD GLENORCHY.

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*These Selections, with Notes by Captain Douglas Wimberley,
read at Meetings of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, 1896-1899,
and printed in their "Transactions."*

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

FAMILY PAPERS OF THE MACKAYS OF BIGHOUSE,

CONSISTING MAINLY OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO JOHN CAMPBELL
OF BARCALDINE, SOME TIME ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT FACTORS
ON THE FORFEITED ESTATES AFTER THE '45.

Mr Colin Campbell Mackay, the present representative of the Bighouse family, having kindly consented to the publication of various letters and a few other miscellaneous papers now in his possession, an offer of copies of them is made to the Gaelic Society of Inverness for insertion in their Transactions by instalments. The greater portion consists of letters written to John Campbell of Barcaldine, descended from Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and long factor on part of the Breadalbane estates, by various correspondents, including John, Lord Glenorchy, afterwards third Earl of Breadalbane; different members of the Barcaldine family, one of whom was the ill-fated Colin Campbell of Glenure; Baron Maule, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who for some time managed and controlled the accounts of the forfeited estates; Mr Charles Areskine of Alva and Tinwald, Lord Justice-Clerk; the Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse; the Hon. George Mackay of Skibo; and Colonel John Crawford, who commanded at Fort-William at the time of Glenure's murder. Among the miscellaneous letters and papers are one from John, first Earl of Breadalbane, denying all complicity with, or knowledge of, the massacre of Glencoe until after the event; this letter is addressed to Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, grandfather of John of Barcaldine,

and is dated 26th May, 1692 ; a notarial copy of a Decree of the Court of Justiciary, dated Inverness, December, 1695, against John Macdonald, the eldest, and Alexander, one of the younger sons of MacIain of Glencoe, for a raid committed on the farm of Dalshangie, in Glen-Urquhart, in 1689 ; an Inventory of Writs and Evidents of the Estate of Kilmun, delivered by Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine (father of John), for himself and in name of his spouse, Agnes Campbell, only lawful daughter to the deceased James Campbell of Kilmun, to Col. Alex. Campbell of Finab, dated Edinburgh, 9th May, 1705 ; an anonymous letter, dated 1753, anent Allan Breck, bearing internal evidence of being the production of James Mor Drummond or Macgregor ; and a copy of the Oath of Allegiance to George II., and of abjuration of James VIII., in Gaelic, of date 1754 ; and also two curious communications of much later date. 1809. relative to one mermaid seen near Thurso, and another apparently near Reay Manse. Lord Glenorchy's letters are of general interest, referring, as they do, to various topics of the day between 1745 and 1757. These include public events at the commencement of the Jacobite rising, and the appointment of the Duke of Cumberland to the command of the Royal army ; the movements of the Highland army, their campaign in the North of England and retirement northwards ; the raising of the militia and granting of commissions ; the sending of Highland prisoners from Edinburgh to Carlisle ; Lord Lovat's trial ; the abolition of heritable jurisdictions ; the forfeited estates, and opinions as to the education of the sons of the Jacobite lairds ; the search for the Prince after Culloden, and speculations whether he had escaped abroad ; the success of Ardsheal, Ludovick Cameron, and Cluny in remaining in hiding ; the trials and executions of Jacobites, and, in particular, Tirindish ; an alleged visit of emissaries from the Prince to Cluny in his hiding-place ; the prosecution of Glenure's murderers, and references to James Mor Drummond or Macgregor, and to Admiral Byng's trial. The letters from members of Barcaldine's family, several of whom were soldiers serving in regiments of the British army, are full of interest, relating personal incidents during the campaign, 1745-46, in the American war, at the assault on Ticonderoga, &c. ; at the attack on Pondicherry in India ; and at the capture of the French man-of-war, the *Foudroyant*, by the British ship *Monmouth*, on board of which the writer of the letter, a young officer in command of a small party of General Whitmore's regiment from Gibraltar, only thirty men, took part. Many letters relate to the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure,

and the trial and execution of James Stewart of Acharn ; to the attempts to effect the arrest of Allan Breck, and the suspicion attaching to Fasnacloich and others ; some letters refer to the trial and execution of Dr Archibald Cameron, and some to the arrest of Cameron of Fassifern.

It will probably be most convenient to give the correspondence arranged chronologically, as in many cases letters from one person help to explain allusions in letters from others.

I beg to draw attention to a long and carefully prepared "Memorial" (as it is called) drawn up by Lord Glenorchy with a view to clear John Campbell of Barcaldine and his half-brother, Colin of Glenrie, from the suspicion of having any Jacobite tendencies while engaged as Factors on forfeited estates ; it is undated, but probably belongs to the year 1750, and contains interesting information about his two kinsmen and proteges, whose grandfather, Alexander, had been Chamberlain on the Breckachare estates at the time of the Glencoe massacre.

I shall commence by giving a short account of the Barcaldine family, as without this it is often difficult to understand the allusions, and to know who the writer of a given letter is : many of the writers were members of the Clan Campbell, but pretty widely connected by marriage, *e.g.*, with the Camerons of Lochiel, Mackays of Bighouse, Sinclairs of Ulster, and Sinclairs Earls of Caithness. I shall also show briefly the connection between the Lochiel family and that of Glenorchy and its cadet Barcaldine, and also that of Achalader.

D. W.

The families of Campbell of Achalader and Campbell of Barcaldine were both cadets of the Glenorchy family ; the first of the former is said to have been a son of Sir Colin, 6th of Glenorchy, but I understand his name is not given in the Black Book of Taymouth as one of his sons : he got a tack of the lands of Achalader for 90 years from Sir Colin in 1567, and according to the family papers was an only child of Sir Colin by his first marriage with [Margaret] daughter of Grahame of Inchbraikie, others say with a Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Bishop of Inveraray, and widow of Peter Grahame of Inchbraikie. The first of the latter (the Barcaldines) is said to have been a son of Sir Duncan, 7th of Glenorchy and 1st Bart., known as "Donacha Dubh a Churraichd" and also as "nan Caistealan," from his owning seven Castles, *viz.*, Balloch (or Taymouth), Finlarig, Edinample, Lochdochart, Culchurn, Achalader, and Barcaldine.

The above-mentioned tack for 90 years was granted by Sir Colin in favour of Gillespie Campbell, known as Gillespie Dubh Mor, of the lands of Achalandour in Glenorchy, and mention is found under date 1683, among other names within the lands of Glenorchy, of John MacPhatric vic Gillespie *in* Achalandour.—See a Hist. of the Campbells of Melfort (supplement). In General Stewart of Garth's "Sketches of the Highlanders of Scotland," it is stated in a note that "during 55 years in which the late Mr Campbell of Achalader had the charge of Lord Breadalbane's estate there was no instance of tenants going to law. Their disputes were referred to the amicable decision of the noble proprietor and his deputy; and as the confidence of the people in the honour and probity of both was unlimited, no man dreamt of an appeal from their decision."

The first or founder of the Barcaldine family, though he does not appear to have been ever designed as "of Barcaldine," was Patrick Campbell, known as "Para dubh beag;" authorities differ as to the date of his birth, but agree as to his being a son of the Sir Duncan of Glenorchy above mentioned. According to one he was the eldest natural son of that knight, and born before his marriage with Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole, which took place in or about 1573-74: his reputed mother was Janet Burdown, who also bore a son named James to Sir Duncan. Para is said to have got a charter from his father of the lands of Dalmarglen, near Innerzeldies, in 1596 (but possibly in childhood), and his brother James is said to be mentioned in that charter. On the other hand Para's tombstone in the burial ground at Ardebattan Priory bears that he died in 1678, aged 86, which would make the date of his birth 1592.

Sir Duncan had no less than three sons named Patrick, besides a brother of that name, viz. :—1. Para dubh beag; 2. Para dubh mor, a natural son, the first of the family of Edinchip, a property granted him in 1620 by his father, from whom he had previously got the lands of Murlagan beag in Glenorchy, parish of Kenmore: he was also ancestor of the Campbells of Ardeonaig, later of Lochend; 3. Another son, Patrick, was legitimate, being Sir Duncan's eldest son by his second spouse, Elizabeth Sinclair: "he got from him Stakir and Culdres, &c., in 1625."

Returning to Para dubh beag, we find that "Sir Duncan gave the three merk lands of Kingart to Para dubh beag, Patrick Campbell 'fiar of Dalmarglen,' his natural son." I have no date for this, but perhaps it was on his marriage, for I am also told that Para on his marriage is designed "fiar of Dalmarglen."

Again, "Sir Duncan's natural son James coft the lands of Innerzeldies in June 1655." These lands *probably* fell on the death of James to his brother Para, as mention occurs later of Patrick of Innerzeldies. Again, "Donald Campbell and Patrick Innerzeldies, natural sons of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, legitimated under the Great Seal." I have no date for this, but am told that an extract has been obtained from Register in Edinburgh, and that this must refer to Para dubh beag, who was afterwards "of Innerzeldies." Again, Sir Robert of Glenorchy, son of Sir Duncan, gave to John Campbeli, lawful son to Patrick Campbell of Innerzeldies, going in the Marquis of Argyle's troop to England, horses, arms, clothes, and money worth the sum of 1000 merks."

Thus Para appears to have been designed "fiar of Dalmarglen," "of Dalmarglen," and "of Innerzeldies," and he is said to have exchanged Innerzeldies with his half-brother, Sir Colin of Glenorchy, for Barcaldine [from Dunstaffnage's notes]; yet John his son is styled "of Innerzeldies" on 26th June, 1681, after the date of Para's death, according to his tombstone; but it was John who got the first charter of Barcaldine.

Most of the above information has been got for and sent to me, in the shape of notes taken from the Black Book of Glenorchy [or Taymouth], but not what refers to Janet Burdown and the charter of 1596 of Dalmarglen, which I received from another correspondent.

Alexander, 3rd of Barcaldine, was Chamberlain to John, 1st Earl of Breadalbane; and John of Barcaldine and John of Achalader were evidently for some time factors on parts of the Breadalbane estates to the 2nd Earl; the latter is perhaps the Achalader mentioned by General Stewart, who also states in another passage that "the late Achalader and his father were upwards of 90 years factors to two successive Earls of Breadalbane," and quotes the following from George, Lord Lyttleton:—"But of all I saw or heard [at Taymouth] few things excited my surprise more than the learning and talents of Mr Campbell of Achalader, factor to Breadalbane. Born and resident in the Highlands, I have seldom seen a more accomplished gentleman, with more general and classical learning."

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF CAMPBELL OF BARCALDINE, mostly taken from Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.

I. Patrick Campbell, said to be born about 1592, and according to his tombstone aged 86 in 1678, the first of the Campbells of Barcaldine (a son of Sir Duncan Campbell, 1st Baronet of Glen-

orchy), had the lands of Innerzeldies, in the parish of Comrie, and other lands in Perthshire, and Barcaldine in Argyleshire. He was known as Para dubh beag. He married, 1st, in 1620, Annabel, daughter of Campbell of Dunstaffnage, by whom he had, with other issue, a son and heir, John, and a daughter, Annabella, wife of John Campbell of Kiuloch. He married, 2nd, Bethia, daughter of Murray of Ochtertyre, by whom he had, with other children, a son,¹ Colin, ancestor of the Campbells of Achnaba. He was wounded at Inverlochy, died 25th March, 1678, was buried in Ardhattan Monastery, and succeeded by his eldest son.²

II. John Campbell of Barcaldine, who married, 1st, in 1647, Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Clathie, by whom he had a son, Alexander, his heir; 2nd, a sister (some say a daughter) of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel by whom he had another son, ancestor of the Campbells of Balliveolan. He died about 1690, and was succeeded by his eldest son.³

III. Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, who married, in 1676, Mary, daughter of Colin Campbell of Lochmell; he died in 1720, and was succeeded by his son.⁴

IV. Patrick Ruadh (his second but eldest surviving son) of Barcaldine, born in 1677, who married, 1st, Agnes Campbell, last of the family of Campbell of Kilmun, by whom he had issue:—

¹ Colin, son of Patrick, 1st Laird of Barcaldine, is said to have been minister of Ardhattan and Muckairn for nearly 60 years; b. 1644, d. 1726.

² His children by first marriage were, according to one authority—1, John; 2, Alexander; 3, Duncan; 4, Donald Glas, and three daughters, the 2nd, Margaret, married John Campbell of Keithock; and by his second marriage 4 sons and 5 daughters.

According to another pedigree, by first marriage—1, John; 2, Jean, married Archibald Campbell of Lix; 3, Annabel, married John Campbell, Kinloch; 3, Gilies, married Colin Campbell of Bragleen; and by second marriage—1, Colin, ancestor of Achnaba; 2, William, minister of Balquhider; 3, Duncan of Blarcherin; 4, Alexander of Glenairm; 5, Donald Glas of Inverinan; 6, a daughter, married MacIntyre, wadsetter of Glenoe; 7, a daughter, married to Robert, son of —, otherwise to Stewart of Appin; 8, a daughter, married to Donald Campbell of the house of Kirkton; 9, a daughter, married to Colin Campbell, South Ardhattan.

³ Issue by 2nd wife—1, Colin of Balliveolan; 2, Duncan of Auch; 3, Robert of Dalnally; 4, Allan or Alexander of Inverreich; 5, Annabel, married Alexander Stewart of Balachulish; 6, Isobel, married Cameron of Kinlochleven; 7, Margt., married Macdougall of Corriellorn; 8, Barbara, married Patrick, son to Campbell of Auchmar; 9, Catharine, married Archibald, son to James Campbell of Lix. The Christian name of John Campbell of Barcaldine's wife of the Lochiel family is given as Isobel.

⁴ Other sons, John of Corries, James of Raray, Colin Dubh, A e , and 5 daughters.

1. John of Barcaldine, who succeeded his father.

(1). Anne, married Charles Campbell of Ardehattan.

Patrick of Barcaldine married, 2nd, in 1707, Lucia (otherwise Luisa), daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, by whom he had issue.

2. Colin of Glenure, who served in Loudon's Highlanders in Scotland and abroad, and retired after the peace; that regiment was disbanded in 1748. He was factor for Government on the forfeited estates of Stewart of Ardsheil, of Cameron of Callart, and of Mamore, part of that of Cameron of Lochiel: murdered on 14th May, 1752, by Allan Breck Stewart or some assassin unknown, when his brother Duncan succeeded as heir male to Glenure. He married 9th May, 1749, Janet, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, son of Lord Reay, and had issue three daughters:—

(1). Louisa, who inherited the estate of Bighouse on the death of her grandfather in 1770; she married, 11th June, 1768, her cousin, George Mackay of Islandhanda, and had issue 19 children. [*Note.*—The Hon. Hugh Mackay's daughter, Robina, married William Baillie of Rosshall (or Rosehall), in Sutherland, 2nd son of Alex. Baillie of Dochfour].

(2). Elizabeth, died unmarried.

(3). Colina, born posthumous, married James Baillie, Esq. of Ealing Grove, Middlesex, merchant in London, 2nd son of Hugh Baillie, Esq. of Dochfour, Inverness-shire, and had issue.

3. Donald, Surgeon R.N., died unmarried in the West Indies.

4. Alexander, a Lieutenant, and perhaps afterwards Captain, in Loudon's Highlanders, but perhaps a Lieutenant in Montgomery's Highlanders in 1757, wounded at Louisberg in 1758, died at Quebec 1759.¹

5. Duncan, of whom presently.

6. Robert, a merchant at Stirling, apparently married, with issue, and had a son Patrick.

7. Archibald, an officer of the army.

¹ Among the officers in Loudon's Highlanders (raised in 1745) were Patrick C., son of Achallader; Alexander C., brother to Barcaldine; Colin C. of Glenure. A Lieut. Alexr. C. (Barcaldine) was wounded at capture of Louisbourg in 1758, probably an officer in Montgomery's Highlanders or in Fraser's Highlanders.

8. Allan, an officer in one of the three Companies of Black Watch raised in 1745; he served many years in that regiment, and was afterwards a general officer.
- (2). Isobel, married John Campbell of Achallader, her first cousin, their mothers being daughters of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. [*Note.*—Achallader begins his letter to Barcaldine “My dear Brother.”]
- (3). Mary, married Alexander Macdougall of Dunolly.
- (4). Annabel, married Archibald Campbell of Melfort.
- (5). Jane, married Campbell of Edinchip.

Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine died 1738, and was succeeded by his son.

V. John Campbell of Barcaldine, born approximately about 1700, one of Lord Breadalbane’s factors on part of his estate, a captain in Argyllshire Militia in 1745, later factor on the forfeited Perth estate, and living at Crieff; a J.P. in Argyle and Perth shires, a Commissioner of Supply, and a D.L.; he married Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Keithock, and had issue—

1. Alexander, born about 1729; at 16 years old he joined the Argyleshire Militia as a volunteer at his own expense, served throughout the rising in ’45 and ’46, and owing to his services got the command of one of the Independent Companies in the Expedition to the East Indies under Admiral Boscawen in 1748, appointed Major in Montgomery’s Highlanders in 1757; Lieut.-Col. 48th Regt., 1759; and a Colonel in the army August 1777; Deputy Governor of Fort-George, 1771. He married 1st August, 1765, Helen, born 8th June, 1747, daughter of George Sinclair, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, M.P., and had issue—

1. Patrick, who died unmarried in 1783.
- (1). Janet, married Æneas Mackay of Scotstown.
- (2). Matilda, who died unmarried.
- (3). Jean, married at Thurso Castle 2nd January, 1784, to James, 12th Earl of Caithness, and died at Edinburgh, 2nd April, 1853, leaving issue.
- (4). Isobel, born 1773.

Colonel Alexr. Campbell never succeeded to the family estate; he died at Bath, 22nd April, 1779; his widow died at Edinburgh 5th April, 1787, aged 40.

2. Patrick, referred to in letter No. 81, from his uncle, Robert.

3. David, a W.S., Edinburgh, who evidently got into some trouble, and went to New York; he married a Miss Campbell of the Argyll family.
4. Colin, a letter from him dated 14th Decr., 1762; died unmarried, in Grenada, West Indies.

Others, including probably George, in General Gage's regiment; he died unmarried. Mungo, a Lt.-Col. killed at Fort-Montgomerie, N. America, in command of 52nd Regiment. I understand he was a natural son, and he was with Glenure, his uncle, when the former was murdered by Allan Breck. Col. Mungo was married, and had issue.

- (1). Margaret, married John Campbell of Danna.
- (2). Annie, married Capt. Trapaud.
- (3). Matilda, married Capt. Neil Campbell of Duntroon.

John Campbell of Barcaldine, being deeply involved in debt, sold the family estates to his half brother, Duncan, and so was succeeded by—

VI. Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure, fifth son (but fourth by the second marriage) of Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine; he was born about 1716, was at one time Sheriff-Substitute for Perthshire at Killin; married, in 1744, Mary, daughter of Alexander Macpherson, Esq., and sister of Sir James Macpherson, Bart., and died in 1784, having had issue—

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. Patrick, appointed Lieutenant 77th Atholl Highlanders, 1778; captain in Wallers Corps in 1783, afterwards a major; he appears to have become blind, and lived later with his cousin at Thurso Castle; married a daughter of James Pearsall of New York, and had issue.
3. James, Lieut. 42nd, and later captain 77th Atholl Highlanders, 1777, died 1782.
4. Colin, Captain 2nd Batt. 42nd, raised 1780; wounded at Paniané, 1782.
5. Hugh, an officer in the army; a Lieut. in Fraser's Highlanders, 1775; married a daughter of a brother of Cameron of Fassifern.
6. William, appointed Ensign 77th, 1782; Lieut. 1783, placed on half-pay on reduction 1783.

- (1). Lucy, married Sir Ewen Cameron, Bart. of Fassifern.

Duncan of Barcaldine and Glenure was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure, a member of the Faculty of Advocates, born 30th April, 1745, married 22nd September, 1785, Mary, daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Edinburgh, and died 17th March, 1800, having had issue :—

1. Duncan, created a Baronet.
2. John, died s.p. in 1808.
3. Peter William, in the Military Service of the E.I. Company ; died in Bengal in 1819 s.p.
4. Colin Alexander, Major 74th Foot, born 23rd September, 1796, died s.p. 10th March, 1863.
 - (1). Caroline Louisa Anne, died unmarried 19th March, 1848.
 - (2). Maria Helen, married 8th October, 1818, the Rev. Hugh Fraser, Archdeacon, and died 4th January, 1862, having had issue.

Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure died 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII. Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure, born 3rd July, 1786, created a Bart. 30th September, 1831 ; was Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards ; served at Copenhagen, in Walcheren Expedition, and in Peninsula ; acted as A.D.C. to his cousin, General Sir Alex. Campbell, of the Achalader family, at Talavera ; a Magistrate and D.L. for Argyleshire ; he married 22nd February, 1815, Elizabeth Dreghorn, daughter of James Dennistoun of Dennistoun, Co. Dumbarton, and had

1. Alexander, 2nd Bart., born 1819, and six other sons and four daughters. Sir Duncan died 2nd April, 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

IX. Sir Alexander Campbell, J.P., Sergeant-at-Arms in the Queen's Household, Captain Argyle and Bute Militia ; born 15th June, 1819, married 1855 Harriette, daughter of Admiral Henry Collier, R.N., and had issue :—

1. Duncan Alexander Dundas, present Bart.
2. Eric Reginald Duncan, Captain 2nd Battalion P.V. Royal Irish Fusiliers, born 28th November, 1857.
 - (1). Harriette Beatrice Mabel.
 - (2). Flora Mary Muriel.

Sir Alexander died 11th December, 1880, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

X. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart. of Barcaldine, Captain 4th Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, b. 4th December, 1856.

DESCENT OF THE CAMPBELLS OF ACHALADER, taken from a Memorial History of the Campbells of Melfort.

I. Archibald, or Gillespie Dubh, son of Sir Colin Campbell, sixth laird of Glenorchy, by Margaret, daughter of Bishop Alex. Stewart and widow of Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie, married Mary, daughter of John Dubh na Lainne, *alias* Macgregor, and had a son.

II. John Dubh, who married Mary, daughter of Donald Stewart, Invernayle, whose grandmother on the father's side was a daughter of Locniel; they had a son.

III. Archibald, who married Margery, daughter of Colin Macpherson of Bear [Qy. E.in], whose mother was a daughter of Hugh Fraser of Lovat; and Margery's mother was a daughter of Macleod of Harris; they had a son.

IV. Allister Dubh, who married Agnes, daughter of John Macnab of Borane, by Mary, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon; John Macnab's mother was Catharine, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy; they had a son.

V. John, who married in 1713, Katharine, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, and had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

1. John of Achalader.
2. Archibald, of old 78th (Campbell's Highlanders), killed in German War at Fellinghausen, 1761, as Major.
3. Patrick, joined Loudon's Highlanders, 1745, died in America.
 - (1). Louisa, married Campbell of Achline.
 - (2). Jane, married Cameron of Fassifern, her cousin, father of Sir Ewen of Fassifern.
 - (3). Anne, married Patrick (Para Dubh an Achaidh) Campbell of Auch.
 - (4). Margaret, died unmarried.

VI. John of Achalader married his cousin, Isabella, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine, and had issue.

1. John, Lieut.-Col. Breadalbane Fencibles, died 1799 unmarried.
2. Patrick, married Ann, daughter of ——— Livingston, Esq.
3. Archibald, Colonel 80th Regiment, died 1825, married Margaret, daughter of Admiral Edwards.
4. Sir Alexander, K.C.B. and Bart., who married 1st, Olympia Elizabeth, daughter of William Mosshead, from whom is descended Sir Alex. Cockburn Campbell, and 2ndly, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Rev. F. Pemberton.

5. Colina, married John Campbell of Melfort, son of Archibald (Melfort), by Annabel, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine.
6. Louisa Maxwell, married Patrick Macdougall of Macdougall (Dunollie), whose mother was Mary, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine, by his wife Lucia, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel.

VII. Patrick of Achalader, 2nd son of John, married Ann, daughter of — Livingston; he bought Ballied, now called Achalader, and died there 1811. They had an only child John Livingston.

VIII. John Livingston of the Coldstream Guards married Ann, daughter of Reginald Macneil of Barra, by whom he had a son, John Livingston, father of the present representative of the family Major John Colin Livingston Campbell, R.E., of Achalader, and a daughter Jane.

THE CAMERONS OF LOCHIEL, FROM SIR EWEN (Evandhu), as given in "Burke's Landed Gentry," edit. 1846, with some additions.

Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, born 1629, married

1st, Mary, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Slate; no issue.

2nd, a daughter of Sir Lachlan Maclean of Dowart, by whom he had

1. John, his heir, who succeeded him.
2. Donald, Maj. in service of States of Holland; d. s. p. 1718.
3. Alan, died at Rome, in service of Chev. St George, leaving 3 daughters, of whom the eldest married Campbell of Lochdochart.

(1). Margaret, married to Alex. Drummond (otherwise Macgregor) of Balhaldie.

(2). Anne, married Alan Maclean of Ardgour.

(3). Katharine, married William, brother german of Sir Donald Macdonald of Slate.

(4). Janet, married Grant of Glenmoriston.

3rd, Jean, daughter of Barclay of Urie, and had by her

4. Ludovick, married his cousin.

(5). Christian, married Alan Cameron of Glendessary.

(6). Jean, married Macpherson of Cluny.

(7). Isobel, married Archibald Cameron of Dungallon.

(8). Lucy, married Peter Campbell of Barcaldine.

(9). Ket, married John Campbell of Achallader.

(10). Una, married Robert Barclay of Ury.

(11). Marjory, married Macdonald of Morar.

Note.—Sir Ewen's father, John Cameron, yr. of Lochiel, predeceased his father, having married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy, by whom he had Ewen, who succeeded his grandfather, and Donald, ancestor of the Camerons of Glendessary and Dungallon.

Sir Ewen Cameron died in 1719, aged 90, and was succeeded by his son, John, as representative of the family.

John Cameron of Lochiel, called John Macewen, had joined the Earl of Mar in 1715, for which he suffered attainder and forfeiture. He married Isobel, sister of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, by whom he had issue.

1. Donald, his heir.
2. John, of Fassifern, married Jane, daughter of John Campbell of Achalader, his cousin; father of Sir Ewen of Fassifern, who was created a baronet in 1817, for the gallant services of his son, Colonel John Cameron, who fell at Quatre Bras in command of the 92nd.
3. Archibald, a physician, who was out in the '45, escaped to France, and was first a Captain in Lord Ogilvie's regiment, then of Grenadiers, and a Captain in his brother's regiment, and probably for some time an Army Surgeon. He appears to have also held a Colonel's commission in the Spanish service. (See "Stuart Papers," No. CCLVI.) He was in Scotland in the winter of 1749 on a mission with Lochgarry and others, when they got some of the treasure belonging to the exiled Stuarts, which was hidden at Locharkaig, apparently on instructions, perhaps forged by some one, but gave Cluny a receipt. He and Lochgarry were again sent on another mission by Prince Charlie towards the end of 1752, but the Dr was apprehended near Inversnaid 20th March, 1753, sent to London, tried, and executed. He married Jean, daughter of Archibald Cameron of Dungallon, her mother, Isobel, being a half-sister of his father, and had by her four sons and one daughter.

John Cameron of Lochiel died at Newport, in Flanders, in 1748, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his eldest son.

Donald Cameron of Lochiel, who had succeeded to the family estates on the death of his grandfather, Sir Ewen, rejoined Prince Charlie in 1745. After the Battle of Culloden he retired to France, and was attainted and forfeited. He got command of the "Regiment of Albany," with power of naming his own officers, and was enabled to live suitably to his rank. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Campbell, fifth baronet of Auchenbreck, by whom he left at his death (in the same year as his father), 25th October, 1748—

1. John, his heir.
2. James, Captain in the Royal Regiment of Scots in France; died unmarried in 1759.
3. Charles, who succeeded his brother, John.
 - (1). Isobel, married Colonel Mores in the French service.
 - (2). Janet, died in a convent at Paris.
 - (3). Henriët, married Captain Portin in the French service.
 - (4). Donalda.

John Cameron of Lochiel succeeded his father, Donald; he had served as a Captain in his father's regiment, and, after his death, in the Royal Scots. He returned to Scotland in 1759, and died in 1762, when he was succeeded by his brother, Charles Cameron of Lochiel, great-grandfather of the present Lochiel.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BIGHOUSE PAPERS.

NO. I.

"LETTER from John, first Earl of Breadalbane, to Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, dated Edinburgh, 26th May, 1692.
Note.—It is addressed 'ffor Alexr. Campbell of Barcaldine,' and docketed 'Lr. anent the Glencoe men.'

"Edr. 26 May 1692.

"I did yesterday receive yours of the 18th instant: I have already taken too much pains to blame all persons who had accessione to the killing of the Glencoe men, iff they can be made beleive that I had the lest thought yrof: and amongst other lyes this enclosed is absolutely false in matter of fact ffor Major Fforbes wes come from London befor I cam yr. and I met ym. upon the road many weeks befor that misfortoune of Glencoe; nor doe I beleive that C. A.¹ writt any Letter or any such thing to Glengarie. I wish to know the person that saw the Letter or M. A's Letter which I also little belive to have been written. If

¹ Perhaps Campbell of Ardkinglass, Sheriff of Argyle.

ye Glencoe men will not be satisfied that I am also Inocent of that affaure as the Chyld unborne is I will not take any more pains upon ym. They may understand its all malice—to hound ym. at me that maks this discourse and could tell ym. that iff they prefer the ffalse sugestiones of enemies to the trewthys yrof. I assure you I doe warne them that in case they doe me any hurt they will ffynd me yr. enemy which is the desyre of many persons. But I expect they will be better advysed and take all ye good I can doe for ym. in this the tyme of their miserie, and ffor soe doing let ym. offer to doe me all the service in yr. power to dissappoynt such designs. I sent my advyse already how they should carie themselves, which is all at present. But yt. I assure you I never spock of Glencoe nor Glencoe men at London nor elseqr. to my Lord A.¹ untill I heird off that slaughter and yn. I expostulat extreamly with ym. their men should be accessorie to it, and yir answer was that they behoved to obey orders.—
I remaine, (Sd.) “BREADALBANE.”

NO. II.

“NOTARIAL COPY of DECREEE before the Court of Justiciary at Inverness at the instance of James Cuming of Dalshangie and others against John Macdonald of Polveig Laird of Glenco and others.

“20th Decr. 1695.

“Justiciary Court holden within the Tolbooth of Inverness on the Twentieth day of December One thousand six hundred and ninety-five years Be Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun [left blank], Cuming of Altyre, Sir Alexander M’Kenzie of Coul, Sir Donald Bayn of Tulloch, Mr Alexr. Rose of Clava. Mr Simon M’Kenzie of Taraden, Mr David Polson of Kinmylies, Mr William M’Intosh of Aberarder, Farquhar M’Gillivray of Dunmaglass, Alex. Sutherland of Pronsie, Mr John Gordon of Carroll, Sheriff Depute of Sutherland, Commissioners of Justiciary appointed for securing the Peace of the Highlands within the Northern District convened for the time, when the said Sir Robert Gordon was chosen Preses of the meeting curia legitime affirmata That day annent the Lybelled Precept Raised and pursued before the saids Commissioners at the instance of James Cuming of Dalshangie elder, James Cuming younger thereof, Alexr. Roy M’Comas there,

¹ “My Lord A.” Perhaps the Lord Advocate, but more probably Lord Aberuchill, who with Stair is said to have kept back the date of M’Tan’s taking the oath.

Donald M'William there, and Duncan M'William Bayn there, Tennants and Servants there, Parties Leased¹ and David Cuming Pro'r fiscal of the said Court for His Majestie's interest against John Macdonald of Polveig Laird of Glencoe, Ranald M'Donald of Leckinloym, John M'Innish vic Allan in Larach, Donald M'Donald of Achatriechatan, Donald M'Alister Roy in Brealerlaid, Alexander M'Donald Brother to Glenkoe, Angus M'Donald alias M'Alister Roy in Stroan, Alexander Cameron in Gargoich and against Robert Steuart of Appin and Donald Steuart Tutor of Appin as Masters to the forenamed persons, dwelling on their lands Make and mention that albeit the Common Law, Municipall Laws dayly custome and practig of this kingdom the crimes of theft, receipt of theft, stouth of robberies oppressions and others of the like nature be expressly forbidden and the Committers thereof punishable accordingly, Yet true it is and of verity that the forenamed persons complained upon are Acters, Receptors art and part of the saidis crimes In sua far as they with severall others their accomplices of their causing sending hounding out Command Precept assistance and Ratihabitione came to the bounds of the lands of Dalshangie houses and folds thereof, in the month of October one thousand six hundred and eightie nine years upon one or other of the days of the said month, and therefrae most masterfully Robbed wrongously intromitted with and away took from the saids complrs. seven score fifteen cows great and small, worth Ten Pounds Scots money the piece overhead, Item Threttie twa piece of horse and mears worth the like sum of Ten Pounds money forsaid the piece overhead and the hail portable household plenishing, arnes pertaining to the said Tennants above named worth one hundred pounds money forsaid, which cattle horse plenishing armour and others forsaid Robbed and masterfully away taken as said is were driven by the persons above complained upon and their accomplices to the Lands of Glencoe, Appin and Gargoich, and the saids persons there receive possessions thereof, where they were perpelled, divided and disposed of be them at their pleasure Through want of which cattle, horse and others Lybelled with the Devastation of their lands and provisions the Complainers sustained the damage and loss of one thousand pounds money above written Besides and by and attour the sum of [left blank] Debursed and carried out be them In reference to the Premisses, And therefore the persons above complained upon and Ilk one of them in solidum ought and should be Decerned to make payment to the

¹ Leased, *i.e.*, hurt or injured.

said complainers of the particular avails prices above written with the damage and expenses above mentioned and also ought to underly the law for the criminal part as accords and their REXIVE¹ masters a named ought to present them to that effect or be decerned in solidum with their said men in the Terms of the Act of Parliament as in the Prinll. Lybelled precept raised in the said matter at lenth is contained The Saids pursuers Compearand personally with William and Alexr. Cumings writers their Procur. who repeated their Lybell and craved Decreet conform to the said conclusion thereof and the saids Defenders both men and their saids masters being oftimes called and not compearand though they were lawfully summond be John Mouro Sheriff and Justiciary Officer to have compearand at this Court to have answered at the saids Pursuers Instances in manner to the effect and for the causes Lybelled with Certification the saids Commissioners of Justiciary Held and hereby Hold the saids Defenders all pro Confessis and have Decerned and hereby Decern them and ilk one of them in solidum both men and masters to make payment and satisfaction to the saids Complrs. of the said sum of Ten Pounds Scots money as price of ilk one of the said number of Seven score fifteen Cows great and small and the like sum of Ten Pounds money forsaid as price of ilk one of the said number of Threttie tua piece of horse and mears young and old with the said sum of one hundred pounds money forsaid as price of the household plenishing and armes all masterfully wrongously intromitted with and away taken in manner and at the time @ written As also to make payment of the said sum of one thousand pounds money forsaid of damage sustained by the Pursuers through want of their said cattle horse and others above written, devastatione of their Lands extending in all to the saids prices and damage to the sum of Two thousand nine hundred and seventy pounds, and sicklike to make payment of the sum of Two hunder ninety seven pounds as the Tenth part of the said hail accumulats sums due to the saids Commissioners themselves conform to their Commission which Tenth part the Commissioners @ named have unanimously assigned and hereby assigns to the saids Pursuers, and have Reconm ended and hereby Recommends to the Commanders of his Majestie's forces in the rexive¹ adjacent Garrisons to give their aid and concurrence to the execution of this Decreet Because the saids Defenders both men and masters have been lawfully cited to have compearand at this Court to the effect above written, and that they nor no other in

¹ REXIVE : for *Respective*.

their names compeared and that the pursuers made faith giving their Oath in Litem upon the value of their Cattle horse and others above mentioned and Damages forsaid Therefore the saids Commissioners of Justiciary have Holden and hereby Holds the saids Defenders pro confessis and gave their Decreet in manner above sett down ordaining all execution necessar to pass thereupon in form as effeirs. Extracted by me (sic subscr.)

“JA. BAILLIE Clk. Dept.

“What is above written is an exact copie of the principall Decreet of the date tenor and contents before recited without any addition thereto or Diminution therefrom being faithfully compared by us Notarys Publick subscribing and as such attested by us at Inverness the twenty-third day of November 1ajvjC and fifty-two years before these witnesses Lieut. Simon fraser, son to Dumballob, John Greig vintner in Inverness, and James Cuming and Donald M·Bean both writers in Inverness.

“JOHN MACKLEAN [?] wt. N.P. WILLM. FRASER, N.P.

“SIMON FRASER witness.

“JOHN GRIEG witness.

“DONALD MACBEAN [?] wt. witness.

“JAMES CUMING [?] wt. witness.”

NO. III.

“INVENTAR OF THE WRYTTS & EVIDENCE OF THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF KILLMUN Delivered by Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine ffor himself and in name and behalfe of Agnes Campbell his spouse only Laull Daughter to the deceast James Campbell of Killmun to Coll. Alexander Campbell of ffinab.

“Imprimus, precept of clare constat and Charter containing ane novo-damus by Archibald Marquis of Argyle in favours of Archibald Campbell of Kilmune as son and air to Archibald Caupbell his father his airs male and Assigneys of the Lands of Killmune Auchalnechar Cafflad Coillemeineth Clerynie? neting and salmond ffishing and of certain @ rents therein mentioned containing several priviledges Dated the Twenty second day of Jany. 1ajvjC and ffyftie eight (1658).

“Item, Sasine following thereupon Dated the eighth Day of Apryle 1ajvjC an ffyftie eight Registrat at Edinr. upon the ffyft Day of June yraftr.

“Item, a Tack of the Quarter Teinds of Kilmune by John Bishop of Lesmore to Archibald Campbell of Kilmune Dated the Sixteen day of March IajvC and twelve (1612).

“Item, Ane other Tack of the said Teinds by Andrew Bishop of Lesmore to Archibald Campbell, Provost of Kilmune Dated the seventh day of January IajvC & thirty three (1633).

“Item, Charter by Archibald Earle of Argyle to Duncan M'Eanduy vic Angus alias M'Lauchlan of the four merk land of Ardnadane Dated the penult of June IajvC & nynty four (1594).

“Item, Lyferent Charter by Duncan M'Lauchlan of Ardnadan to Elizabeth Campbell alias nean vic ean of two Merk land of the said flour merk land of Ardnadan Dated the last day of July IajvC and nyntie seven (1597).

“Item, Disposition by John M'Lauchlan eldest son and apparent air to the said Duncan M'Eanduy vic Angus alias M'Lauchlane of Ardnadane to Archibald Campbell of Kilmune of the said flour merk land of Ardnadane Dated the Eight day of December IajviC and thirtie six (1636).

“Item, Instrument of Resignatione following thereupon Dated the Twentie third day of November IajviC and flourishie one (1641).

“Item, Charter by Archibald Marques of Argyle upon the said Resignatione of the said Lands of Ardnadane in favour of the said Archibald Campbell of Kilmune Dated at Edinr. the Twenty seventh day of Nover. IajviC & flourishie one (1641).

“Item, the said Archibald Campbell of Kilmune his generall Retour as air to his father Dated the second day of December IajviC and flourishie six (1646).

“Item, few Charter of the Lands of finbacan by Mr Niel Campbell Bishop of Argyle to Duncan Dow M'Lachlane of Ardnadane and Allason Nian vic ean his spouse Dated the Twenty seventh day of March IajvC and ninetie eight (1598).

“Item, Contract of Wodset past betwixt Coline Campbell of Straquhar with consent of Anna Campbell his spouse on the one part and Jannet fraser Relict of umqll. Archibald Campbell of Kilmune and Archibald Campbell their son with consent of his Curators on the other part whereby for the soame of six thousand merks the lands of Craigen and others therein contained are wodset to her in liferent and to her said son in fie which Contract is dated the eight day of Novem^rer IajvC and fiftie one (1651).

“Item, Charter by the said Coline Campbell of Straquhar with consent of his said spouse of the said three merk Land of Craigen and others therein contained In favours of the said Jannet fraser Relict of umqll Archibald Campbell of Kilmune in Life-rent and

Archibald Campbell her son in fie Dated the ffourteen Day of March IajvjC and ffyftie ffour (1654).

“Item, Sasine thereon of the same date Registrat at Edr. the tenth day of Aprile yr aftr.

“Item, prinil bond by Coline Campbell of Straquhir To Archibald Campbell of Kilmune for the soume of ane thousand merks Scots with a rent and penalty Dated the Sixth day of ffebruary IajvjC and ffyftie ffour.

“Item, Charter by the Provost and Chaplains of Kilmune with consent of the Earle of Argyle as patron In favours of Archibald Campbell of Kilmune Dated the third and ffourteenth days of July IajvjC and two of the Lands of Kilnune and others (1602).

“Item, Assignatione by Mr Alexander Colvil Provost of Kilmune to [] of any Right which he could pretend to the Maills and Dueties of Blairmore Dated the Twentie first Day of January IajvjC and ffyftie eight (1658)

“Item, Charter of erectione of the Burgh of Barrony of Kilmune by King James dated the Twenty first day of November IajivC and nyntie (1490).

“Item, Sasine of the Lands of ffinbarkan In favours of Duncan Dow M^eLauchlan Dated in the year IajvC and nyntie nyne (1599).

“Item, Agreement betwixt James Campbell of Kilmune and Mr James Smollet dated the Twenty first day of December IajvjC and seventie two (1672).

“Item, protestation James Campbell of Kilmune against Ellangreg auent his keepi^{ng} Courts on Kilmunes Lands.

“Item, Discharge Archibald Campbell of Drumsynie to James Campbell of Kilmune In part payment of ane bond of a thousand merks Dated the Twentie third day of December IajvjC and sixtie three (1663).

“Item, Discharge Hugh Campbell of Garvehorie To James Campbel of Kilmune of ffour Hundred merks Dated the ffourteen day of July IajvjC and nyntie six (1695).

“Item, Tack Sir Dowgall Campbell of Auchenbreck to Archibald Campbell of Kilmune of the lands of Kilihamaig and Gartabrith Dated the Twentie eight day of May IajvjC and nynteen (1619).

“Item, Instrument Kilmune against the Earle of Argyle’s Chamberlaue in the year IajvjC and nyntie one (1691).

“Item, Generall Discharge Mr James Smollet to James Campbell of Kilmune Dated the Twenty first Day of November IajvjC and seventy seven (1677).

“Item, Severall Discharges of few Dueties Coline Campbell and others Chamberlanes to the Earle of Argyle to Kilmune.

“Item, Discharge the Bishop of Argyll to James Campbell of Kilmune of Seventeen Bolls one firloft for the Quarter Teinds of Kilmune and Twenty eight pounds fyfteen shilling for Viccarage Dated in IajvjC and Seventie two (1672).

“Item, Discharge Coline Campbell of Straquhur to James Campbell of Kilmune of the few Dueties he possesses in Straquhur Dated the Twenty sixth day of December IajvjC and seventie six (1676).

“The Grounds of Blythswood’s Adjudicatione.

“Item, Bond by Archibald Campbell of Kilmune to Colin Campbell merchant burges of Glasgów for fyve Hundred merks with @ rent and penalty Dated the Twelfth Day of January IajvjC and fourtie four (1644).

“Item, Another bond by Archibald Campbell of Kilmune as prinll and James Campbell of Ardkinglas and Coline Campbell of Lochnell as Cautss to the said Coline Campbell therein designed Colin Campbell of Blythswood in name and behalfe of his sons therein named for the soum of Seventeen Hundred merks with @ rent and penalty Dated the Twenty seventh of Aprile IajvjC and fyftie eight (1658).

“Item, Bond by the said Archibald Campbell of Kilmune to Elizabeth fvizel Relict of umqll Walkinsbaw of that ilk and to Susanna Walkinshaw her daughter for ane Thousand merks with @ rent and penalty Dated the Twenty second day of December IajvjC and fourtie (1640).

“Item, Assignation thereof by the said Susanna Walkinshaw to Coline Campbell of Blythswood Dated the Twenty sixth day of October IajvjC and sixtie fyve (1665).

“Item, Bond by the said Archibald Campbell of Kilmune to Archibald Campbell Uncle to Duncan Campbell of Carrick for the soum of a Thousand merks Dated the Seventeen day of July IajvjC and fourtie three (1643).

“Item, Assignation thereof by the said Archibald Campbell of Kilmune to John McEwin merchant in Kilmichel in Glassie Dated the nynteen day of Apryle IajvjC and sixtie four (1664).

“Item, Decreet following thereupon obtained before the Lords of Council and Sessione At the instance of the said John McEwin against James Campbell of Kilmuné air at least Lawfully charged to enter air to the said Archibald his father Dated the sixteen Day of November IajvjC and eightie one (1681).

“Item, Translatione thereof by the said John McEwin to the said Coline Campbel of Blythswood Dated the fourth day of Apryle IajvjC and sixtie ffyve (1665).

“Item, Bond Archibald Campbel of Kilmune To Walter Watsone Nottar in Dumbartone for Three Hundred and ffyftie merks Dated the nynth Day of January IajvjC and ffyftie seven (1657).

“Item, Assignation by the said Walter Watson thereof to Blythswood Dated the fourth day of Apryle IajvjC and sixtie ffyve (1665).

“Item, Contract of Marriage betwixt Mr Alexander Gordon Minister at Inveraray and Margaret Campbel daughter to the deceast Archibald Campbel of Kilmune with consent of her frends therin named Dated the tenth Day of November IajvjC and ffyftie one whereby Archibald Campbel of Kilmune her Brother and Jannet Shearer her mother bound and obliged them to pay to the said Mr Alexr Gordon the soum of Two thousand ffyve Hundred merks in name of Tocher with his sd Spouse (1651).

“Item, Assignation therof by the said Mr Alexander Gordon to the sd. Coline Campbell of Blythswood dated the fourth day of Apryle IajvjC and sixtie ffyve (1665).

“Item, General Charge to enter air the said Coline Campbel against James Campbel of Kilmune to enter to the sd. Archibald his Brother.

“Item, Renunciation by the said James Campbell to enter air to his said Brother Dated —

“Item, Decreet of Adjudicatione Cognitionis causa at the Instance of the said Coline Campbell of Blythswood against the said James Campbell and the lands and Estate of Kilmune following upon the forsaid bonds Dated the Eight day of July IajvjC and Sixtie six (1666).

“Item, Letters of Horning at his instance against the Superiors for infesting him in the Lands contained in said Decreet.

“Item, Summonds of Maills at his instance agst the Tennents of Kilmune.

“Item, Act following thereupon Blythswood against the said Tennents.

“Item, Disposition by Coline Campbel now of Blythswood son and air served and retoured to the said Coline Campbel of Blythswood of the forsd Decreet of Adjudication Grounds and warrands therof Lands and soumes of money therin contained In favours of Alexander Campbel of Barcalden Dated the seventh day of October one Thousand seven Hundred and two.

“Item, Disposition and Assignatione thereof by the sd. Alexander Campbel to Patrick Campbel his son Dated the Twenty day of January IajvjC and three.

“Item, Cancelled Backbond be Colin Campbell of Blythswod To Susanna Walkinshaw relative to the debt therein mentioned assigned by her to him.

“Item, Discharge by John M'Ewen to James Campbell of Killmun Dated the Twenty second day of January IajvjC and Eightie fyve (1685).

“Item, Discharge by the said John M'Ewen to the sd. James Campbell of Killmun Dated the ffourteen Day of february IajvjC and Eightie four (1684).

“Item, Suspension Campbel of Kilmun contra M'Arthur of [] dated in anno one Thousand six hundred and eightie six.

“Item, Inhibitione Archibald Campbell of Kilmun agst. Campbell of Arkinlas anno IajvjC and Twenty nyne Regrat. at Edr. anno IajvjC twenty nyne (1629).

“Item, Act of the Lords of the Sessione Campbell of Killmune against Campbell of Ardkirglass in March IajvjC and thirteen (1613).

“Item, Assignatione be Campbell of Straqr. to John Campbell his uncle of the Bishops quarter Teinds of Kilmune Dated the Eight day of June IajvjC and seventie six (1676).

“Item, Receipt of poynding James Campbell of Killmune against severall persons for Teinds anno IajvjC and nyntie two (1692).

¹“Item, Tack of Teynds by Duncan Campbell Provost of Killmun with consent of the Earl of Argyle In favour of Archd Campbell of Kilmun dated the twenty fourth of July IajvjC and two years (1602).

“Item, Obligation Coline Campbell of Strathquhar to Jannet ffrazer Relict of Archibald Campbell of Kilmun ffor giving ane herell. bond for six thousand merks Dated in December IajvjC and ffourtie nyne (1649).

“Item, Discharge Hugh Campbell of Garrowcherran to James Campbell of Killmune of Two Hundred merks of his Tocher, anno IajvjC and nyntie ffyve (1695).

“Item, an Agreement betwixt Archibald Earle of Argyle and John Campbell provost of Kilmun his Brother with Coline Campbell of Balquhiddier their Brother dated the twelvth day of May one thousand ffour Hundred and ffyftie (1450).

¹ This Item is added in the margin of the Inventory.

“Item, Discharge be J hn McEwen to Janet Campbell of Killmune Dated the nynth Day of May IajvjC and eightie ffyve (1685).

“Item, Contract of Mariage betwixt Coline Campbell of Strachurr and Anna Campbell daughter to Archibald Campbell of Killmun whereby he is bound to pay ffour thousand pounds of Tocher to Strachurr Dated the Twentie first day of October IajvjC and ffourtie three (1643).

“Item, Discharge be Campbell of Strachurr to Campbell of Killmun of the said sum of ffour Thousand Pounds of Tocher dated fifth Febyr. IajvjC and ffity four (1654),

“Item, Disposition and Assignatione Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs To Patrick Campbell younger of Barcaldine of ane apprysing Ledd at the instance of the said Robert against the Lands and Estate of Killmune which Dispositione is dated at Edr. the Twenty second day of Apryle IajvjC and two (1702).

“Item, Disposition be William Meffarlane of Drumfada To James Campbell of Killmun of ane bond for Three Hundred and ffifty merks of prinll with @ rent and penalty granted to Archibald Campbell of Killmun to Walter Watson Nottar in Dumbarton and to which bond the said William Meffarlane hes right in manner mentd. in the sd Disposition which is dated the sixth day of December IajvjC and seventy eight (1678).

“Item, Bond of Corroboration fer the prinll scum of Seven Thousand merks granted by John Campbell of Strachurr with consent of his Interdicter therin mentioned to Agnes Campbell only Lawful Daughter to James Campbell of Killmun and Patrick Campbell younger of Barcalden her husband fer his interest Dated the ij and eightenth of Janry and third of May IajvjjC and fyve (1705).

“Which wrytts and Evidents contained in the above wrytten Inventar are delyvered by the said Patrick Campbell of Barcalden for himselfe and in name and behalfe of the said Agnes Campbell his Spouse to the said Coll Alexander Campbell of ffinab wherof the said Colloneil grants the Receipt and obleidges him his airs and successors to make the samen together with such Charters as he has gote from the Duke of Argyle of the said Lands ffurthercoming ffer the better enabling them to defend in any Actione of Eviction that may be intented against him or his forsaid of the said Lands and Estate now Disponed by the said Patrick and Agnes Campbell to him, or that may be Intented against them as representing the said deceast James Campbell of Killmun or any other of the said Agnes her predecessors And as to such of the

Grounds or Warrands of Blythswoods Adjudication and Silvercraigs Apprissing as are wanting and not contained in the Estate Inventar the said Collonell Alexander Campbell takes his hazard of recovering the same from the Havers thereof and shall not burden the said Patrick or Agnes Campbells their airs or successors with seeking out or delivery of the same. In Witness whereof Both of them have subscribed thir presents (written be James Ogston wrytter in Edr. At Edinburgh the nyynth day of May IajvjjC and fyve years before these witnesses Colen Campbell writer to the signet and Colen Kirk writer in Edinburgh inserter of the place date and witnesses names and designationes and of the marginall note).

“CO. CAMPBELL, Witness.

“ALER. CAMPBEL.

“COLEN KIRK, Witness.

“PAT. CAMPBELL.”

Note by Editor Northern Chronicle :—James Campbell, the last of the old lairds of Kilmun, died about the beginning of last century. His only daughter was the wife of Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine. The estate was sold to Colonel Alexander Campbell of Finab, or Fonab, in Atholl, who repelled Glenlyon's invasion of Argyll, with his Perthshire Jacobites, in 1715. Barcaldine handed over the evidents of Kilmun to Finab, as per inventory, on the 9th of May, 1705. From the many names of persons and places, back to the end of the fifteenth century, it contains, the inventory, we think, must be interesting to Cowal people, and useful to Argyll historians. The parish of Kilmun—in Gaelic Cil-a-Mhuna—has long been united with the parish of Dunoon, and, so to speak, lost in it. It was ecclesiastically of old the more important of the two. Since 1442 the old Collegiate Church of Kilmun, founded in that year for a provost and six prebendaries by Sir Duncan of Lochawe, first Lord Campbell of Argyll, has ever since been the burial place of the Argyll family.

NO. IV.

“LETTER Anthony Murray of Dollerie to the Laird of Barchalden.

“Sir,—Ye are at full freedom to be sharer in the stoness ye mention, altho I hade any view of use for them, which is not the case at present, and I may even as yet name ane proverb of Scotland That the longest liver bear the burn furthest, so that I plead with my willingnesse your taking what of these big stoness your occasions demand from any ground to which I have right. Janet and I offer our good wishes to Lady Barchalden and your familie, heartilie wishing you livelie and prosperous accounts of my

acquaintance your son George, amongst other your American friends—I am, Your most obedt humble sent.

“sd. ANTHONY MURRAY.

“Dollerie May 25th 1727.

“James Conell desires me to inform you that I know Patrick Mershall is provided in a ne room by Cultowhey. James hath hopes ye have a ne vacance for him : I believe them both to be discreet men, and am vexed enough they remained so long unprovided in rooms by their neighbours assuredly breaking their promise to me.”

NO. va.

LETTER from Colin Campbell, Glenure, to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, the cover addressed to “John Campbell of Barcaldine Esq. to the care of the Postmaster of Inveraray,” and docqueted “Edr. 22 Feby. 1744 Letter Colin Campbell of Glenure.”

“Edr. 22d Feb. 1744.

“Dr. Broyr—I have had so many letters from you that I’m ashamed to own I have made so few answers : let this long scrawle which I fancy will tire you be an Appologie for former ommissions.

“I ended wt Appine before he left this place which you need not make a secrete of and have sent my Charter of Portcharran to be confirm’d by Lord Glenorchy, which is not yet return’d : I had many mo. difficulties to fix matters with the Laird than I imagin’d but now all is over. I’m told you had some skirmishes wt that country I hope you was not foil’d.

“I’m very sorry for poor Pet. Cam. : it’s a very great loss to us all, Ld. Breadalban and especially Ld. Monzie are in a great concern for him.

“I remitt you to the Gazetts for Publick News all Britain is allarm’d wt an Invasion which is now past a Joack. Expresses arrive here every day from London wt fresh orders and its asserted that Warrands are given out to apprehend suspected persons, particularly young Ld. John Drummond the Duke of Perth’s Broyr.

“Private news : your old Mistress Annie Campbell, Ld. Monzie’s daughter run off wt Lewt. John Menzies heir presumptive of Appine of Dow a few nights ago, which has put that good familie in great affliction.

“The Master of Glen. is much better, Jack is very well, My Lady goes this night to the playhouse from thence to a privat Bawll and tomorrow to the Assembly.

"This Parragraff for my sister Mrs Robison and all her good familie are well. Peggy goes to as many Diversions as is necessary for a young Ladie, but neglects no part of her learning in which I'm told she makes great progress and is a most charming Dancer. She is extremely happy in having Mrs Robison for her Guardian who is an exceedingly good kind woman and mighty well regarded here.

"To be forwarded to Glencreerin Ballevolan's Daughter is a very fine lassie applys her schools very closs and I hope will convince John that his 40 stots are well bestow'd.

"All I have to add for myself is that I begg you tell Allan whom I hope you will not neglect it in case they begin to sow in Gleniure and Creagan before I get home that he see they sow right seed corn and likewise desire the Boumen¹ of Gleniure by no means to kill any calves of the cows that were double Isued² on the Straith of Gleniure, the Brown Bull I got from Airds is their Syre, and I want to keep them, male and female.

"I assure you for all the stay I have made here I have not in the least dipt in love hitherto.

"My kind complements to my sister Miss Robison and the young familie and all oyr friends that please to enquire for me.—I am Dr Broyr Yours
"COLIN CAMPBELL."

no. v6.

LETTER Colin Campbell, Glenure, to John Campbell of Barcaldine.

"Edr. 15th Novr. 1744.

"Dr Broyr—Just as I am writing this I receive yours and will diliver your Commission about lease to Lord B. Lord Glenorchy went of yesterday for London. I can say nothing of Mr Dowgall's affair, only it has no bad aspect yett and you may believe I'm not idle about it tho' I cannot promise for success.

"The judicial Rentall was scandalous and to be sure for no good designe but I expected no oyr from that Quarter. Your letter to the Shirref was a very strong pathetick one and I wish you wow'd write such anoyr as the scroll you sent me under cover to me to be delivered or not as I see cause I have not yett seen the Shirref but propose to see him tomorrow.

¹ Boumen, herdmen or cattlemen.

² Double Isued probably means having twin calves: all such Glenure wished to be kept, in spite of the common belief that twins of different sexes would not breed.

“Mr John M'Lachlan is come to town, but I hope he'll miss his errand.

“I wish you woud send in the Shirref's answer to my sister's Letter or a scroll, as likewise a scroll of the Judicial Rentall taken by Airds and Esraggan.

“I am oblidged to stay here to clear my ffayrs. Intromission wt. the estates of Locheil and Clanronald, which accounts, as Sandie knows how my papers ly, I have writt him to send me pr. express. I referr you to Sandie about his own affair of Corregail I was resolved to risque my Court on it.

“I am just now playing all my Polliticks to procure a Commission for Allan in one of the head Companies for the Highland Regt. but cannot promise for the success but will write you of it soon. I hope Allan is as dilligent for me at Gleniure and Creagan.

“James Campbell ¹ the Lieut. was here one night, saw Ld. G., dined wt. me and went straight to winter quarters to put an end to the toils of the Companie. Senior Joanino told me upon his parting wt. James very gravely he woud be none of Cuticks Tutors, that he had once acted for James Campbell and woud not disseart him, which I as gravely take to be a matter of no great moment. I believe we'll get the brunt of the battle ourselves.

“If you resolve I shou'd do anything in that affair while I am here I begg you send me in all the papers relating to it by the express Sandie sends me, and especially the paper of Judge — you got by Ld. G.'s letter if you don't they'l not overtake me here James did not open his lips to me on the subject nor I to him but I think 'tis time to do something in it now or never, Iff you are not apply'd to to submit it Butt if you are not pray send in all the papers that we may have some advice and light in the matter which James has and we want all this time.

“I begg you'll take the trouble to send Gilpedder wt. a line to Duncan Campbell Lessmore to desire himself as well as the oyr. Tennants to have all their monie readie for me when I go home, you may believe I'll be very well appetis'd for it. I have no step but to clear the factor accounts. I likeways begg you desire Allan to keep a watchfull eye over them in Gleniure and Creagan and to give proper orders about my Cattle both there and in the parks of Bars and be as diligent for me as I for him, tho' the success does not depend on myself.

¹ James Campbell, the lieut., perhaps James of Glenfalloch, who was appointed a lieut. in the Highland Regiment or Black Watch (then the 43rd), on 25th Oct., 1739, and was killed at Fontenoy. The writer's brother, Allan, got a commission as ensign in the same regiment, 25th Dec., 1744.

"I heard some odd stories here of my Broyr. Dun.¹ and Gibbie M'Person about the litle Girle his sister pray desire Duncan to write me the whole story as it happen'd. My best wishes to my sister and all your young familie.—I ever am yours

"COLIN CAMPBELL.

"P.S.—Tell Peggie I hear she's married and that I hope soon to see her at her own fireside : what further occurs I'll write by next post. M'Dougall will write you by next. He received your letter this day."

CONTEMPORARY LETTERS ON THE REBELLION OF 1745.

PREFATORY NOTES BY THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN CHRONICLE."

Lord Glenorchy, whose letters to the Argyllshire factor of his father form a very interesting portion of the Bighouse Papers, was a man of high character and sterling ability. He was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Denmark in 1718, when only twenty-two years old, and succeeded in renewing former treaties and concluding a new one. He was afterwards British Ambassador at St Petersburg for some years. He was twice married, first in early youth to Amabel Grey, eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent. By her he had two children, Jemima, afterwards Marchioness Grey, who inherited her grandfather the Duke of Kent's estate, and a son, who died in infancy ; and secondly to the younger of the two daughters of the squire of Sugnall, in Staffordshire, who, subsequently, through the failure of male heirs, became co-heiress with her elder sister of the Sugnall property. The son of this second marriage, the Lord Glenorchy who died in 1771, eleven years before his father, was the husband of the pious Lady Glenorchy. The death of this Glenorchy without surviving issue opened, in 1782, the succession to the titles and estates of Breadalbane to the son of the Carwhin, who is chaffed about his admiration of his new sword in one of our Lord Glenorchy's letters.

Lord Glenorchy does not begin his correspondence with Barchaldine until after the Prestonpans battle was fought. Apparently he came down from England after that event, to act for his father, the second Earl of Breadalbane, who was broken down by years and infirmities. Before his coming, John Campbell of Glen-

¹ Duncan, the brother of the writer, married Mary Macpherson, sister of Sir James Macpherson ; probably the reference is to her. Their sister, Margaret, married John Campbell of Danna.

lyon and John Menzies of Shian had made a bold, and not altogether unsuccessful attempt to raise the Breadalbane men for the Pretender, in spite of the old Earl, who was a douce Presbyterian Whig. Lord Glenorchy tells how he refused to see Glenlyon when he called on him at Taymouth. The reason, which he does not give, was that Glenlyon and Shian had sent, in an incredibly short time, the fiery cross round Loch Tay in defiance of his father's prohibition; and it was suspected with the connivance of old Achalader, the Chamberlain of Breadalbane, who pleaded sickness in excuse of seeming negligence or connivance. But, while the two audacious Jacobites were able to defy the Earl of Breadalbane, they were thwarted, in a manner on which they had little calculated, by the power of the Church. Mr Douglas, minister of Kenmore; Mr James Stewart, minister of Killin; and, still more fiercely, Mr Fergus Ferguson, minister of Fortingall, backed by their respective Sessions, worked mightily, in the midst of threatenings, wrath, and manifest dangers, to array their parishioners in defence of the Protestant constitutional monarchy and civil and religious liberty. The Church had in the southern Highlands become by this time so powerful that lords, chiefs, and lairds found out they had lost most of the influence they possessed and unscrupulously exercised in 1715. But still the cry of *Oighre dligheach a chruin* was not without effect; and so the fiery cross was not sent round Loch Tay altogether in vain. Some thirty young men of Glenlyon also broke off from their people to fight for the Prince, five of whom were killed at Calloden. The other 250 took up arms on the side of the Government when the new companies were formed. The strength was in the cause of hereditary descent, and not in Glenlyon and Shian. Both of them were "wee lairdies" in embarrassed circumstances. Glenlyon, in 1745, had nothing of Glenlyon but the ancestral title. He possessed nothing but the small estate at the west end of Fortingall. Shian had nothing then but the four merkland of Western Shian in the Perthshire Glenquaich. The founder of his family was, strange to say, Mr William Menzies, minister of Kenmore, a stern Covenanter of the best type, who at his death, about 1658, left to his son John, the grandfather of the Jacobite, the four merkland of Western Shian, with half the village of Pittintrane, near Crieff, and some leasehold lands in Appin of Dull.

Alexander Robertson of Struan, the poet Chief of Clan Donnachaidh, John Campbell of Glenlyon, and John Campbell of Achalader were middle-aged men when they fought for the Stuarts at Sheriffmuir in the wing of Mar's army, which, as they

boasted, was not defeated. They were too old to take the field in 1745, but the first two worked hard to set the heather on fire, while the third got sick unto death. John Menzies of Shian was in the '15 rising also, but he was younger than the other three. Younger than all of these was James Menzies of Culdares, who was scarcely of age when captured with Mackintosh of Borlum's men at Preston. Struan, Glenlyon, and Culdares went to France after the rebellion until they got pardoned; and when he returned in 1718, Culdares, the wise young man, brought back with him the first specimens of larch plants ever seen in Britain from the Tyrol. He was, as Lord Glenorchy says, "too cunning"—too wise he should be called—to join openly in the 1745 rebellion, although he sent a gift horse, the *each odhar*, to the Prince, by John Macnaughton, a Glenlyon man, who was a watchmaker in Edinburgh, and who was afterwards executed at Carlisle for killing Colonel Gardiner when he lay wounded on the field of Prestonpans.

In "Waverley" Sir Walter Scott made Grandtully Castle, in Strathtay, the Tully-veolan of the Baron of Bradwardine, and Shian, in Glenquaich, the residence of the Highland Chief, Fergus Mac Ivor. He also introduced the real contemporary Rannoch robber, Do'ull Ban Leathan, into the story as a Jacobite agent at times, which he truly was. We do not know that any John Mor, descendant of the minister of Kenmore, indulged in forays, or had a "Bodach Glas;" but Archibald Menzies, the son of Shian, met, in the retreat from England, with Fergus Mac Ivor's misfortune. He was captured, but he could not have been executed at Carlisle, because he was one of the people specially excepted from the Act of Indemnity, and a true bill was found against him at Edinburgh, in 1748. His father, Colonel John Menzies of Shian, never returned from Culloden. It was said that he crossed the Nairn with the party that did not break up at once, that he was wounded, and that, having taken refuge in some hut, he refused to surrender, and that after he had shot some of his besiegers, the others fired the hut, and that he thus, like an old Viking, perished unsubdued in the flames.

NO. VI.

LETTER Lord Glenorchy, evidently to John C. of Barcaldine, but without address. It is docketed "9th October, 1745. Letter Ld. Glenorchie."

"Octr. 9th.

"Sir,—I am very glad you interposed in preventing the curiosity of those Glenorchy people, who seemed fond of visiting

the sacks of the travellers, and that you extinguished the sparks which are beginning to appear. One Breadalbane man whom you mention in your letter to John is of the right stamp. I wish all the country thought as he does or pretends.

"I have heard nothing of Ld. Seaforth and Sir Alexr., but that they and their men have been long talked of, but are probably quiet at home.

"Tis said the M'Phersons, with Cluny himself, are coming forward, and that they wait only to be join'd by Ld. Lovat's men. What makes this likely to be true is that Lady Cluny pass'd last Thursday for Edinr. But, on the other hand, the delaying so long makes it doubtful, and when Lovat hears of the troops being landed, he may probably change his note. Kinlochmudert's brother pass'd north two days ago, with 15 horses loaded with baggage, got probably since the battle.¹ The M'Kinnons were some days ago at Blair. The D. of At. was to go to-day with all his men to Dunkeld, and from thence to Edinr.

"I'm glad the Person in whom you say you are nearly concerned resolves to be quiet.

"Inclosed are the last newspapers I've receiv'd. I believe the Troops design'd to come north may be at Edinr. before the end of this month. Marshal Wade is to command in this expedition, and I believe Sr. Jo. Legoniere and Ld. Tyrawley are appointed to act as Lieutenant-Generals.—I am, yours, "G."

Note.—"The Person"—Possibly Campbell of Keithock, whose sister was John Campbell of Barcaldine's wife.

NO. VII.

LETTER Alexander Campbell to John Campöell of Barcaldine, Esq.

"Octr. 11th, 1745.

"Dr. Brother,—I have received your's wherein you desire that I tell Carwhin that his people are beginning to besturr themselves, and I have since heard that M'Dougald² is likewise turned light in the head. Wherefore I beg that you deal with him to stay at home if he has the least regard for his family, for there are 21,000 regular forces march'd from London the 21st of Septr. against the Highlanders, of which 14 regiments from Flanders and our whole army are embark'd from Flanders. So you may see what a miserable plight these poor gentlemen that are engaged with the Prince are in. I believe we shall soon be oblig'd to march, which

¹ Battle, viz., Prestonpans, fought 20th September.

² M'Dougald of Dunolly.

I hope you'll keep a secret till I write you again. Your sword [sword] is out upon command, and I shall send it to you as soon as the command comes home, by express. Please make my compliments to my sisters and all the family at Inverargan, and I always am, your loving broyr.,

“ALEXR. CAMPBELL.”

Note.—The writer was a lieutenant in Loudon's Highlanders, his commission dating from 8 June, 1745. Ewen Macpherson of Cluny was appointed a captain at the same time.

NO. VIII.

LETTER Lord Glenorchy, evidently to John Campbell of Barchaldine, but not addressed. It is docketed “Taymouth, 14 Octr., 1745. Letter Lord Glenorchie.”

“Taymouth, 14th Octr., 1745.

“Sir,—I send you the inclosed papers, the written one is sent me from London. It is very odd to stir up the old story of Glencoe again, and it is thought by some in Edin. to be done with a particular view.

“Ld. Monzie went suddenly last Friday into the Castle of Stirling, I don't know his reasons. I have had odd hints in letters from Edinr. I don't know but I may be soon at Armadie. This is the season of woodcocks. If I come there I'll let you know it.

“I have heard nothing of the M'Phersons, M'Intoshes, or Frasers, only that the former were expected at Dunkeld last Saturday. If they were come I believe I should have been inform'd of it.

“I'm told two gentlemen from the Isle of Skie pass'd lately thro Athol, who gave out they were going to Edinr. to settle the time and manner of Sir Alexr. and M'Leod's men joining the army; but that it was thought their intention was to see how matters stand before they form their resolution.

“The blockade of the Castle¹ is taken off so that they have provisions at liberty.

“Shian finds a great deal of difficulty in raising Struan Robertson's men again. About 130 soldiers taken at the Battle, who were committed to the care of Shian, and were listed by him, have escaped from his guard, and are gone into Stirling Castle.

“A small ship (said to be a smuggler) came lately to Monross, and landed three gentlemen, one of whom is the Master of Strathallan, with arms for about 500 men, and some money.—Yrs.,

“G——.”

¹ Blair Castle.

LETTER Lord Glenorchy, evidently to John Campbell of Barcal-dine. Docquetted "Achmore, 25th October, 1745. Letter Ld. Glenorchie."

" Auchmore, 25th October, ——

" Sir,—I send you (as you desired) the following parts of the Glencoe affair described in the newspapers.

" I can see no reason for the alarm sent me from Edn. Ld. M. had some intelligence of an attempt to be made upon his person, upon which he went to the Town of Stirling (not the Castle, as I first heard), from whence he rides about in the neighbourhood. His House has been since search'd for arms and Horses. Of the former they found only one gun, belonging to Lachlan, which they took away; and of the latter they found none for their purpose, the Ly. (Lady) having sent them all away before. When the Troops in Perthshire march, I believe he will come home again.

" All who pass the Bridge of Tay say the Isle of Skie men and the Frasers are coming forward, but this has been so often said that I shall not easily believe it. Young Cluny brought the McPhersons into Athole about 8 days ago, and went himself back to fetch more, which makes some think he will stay at home to avoid future consequences; about 200 of his men have been in Glenlyon forcing Culdare's men to rise, who refused it, unless their master went with him, but he is too cunning to expose himself, and has prevailed on Duncan Duncaves' brother to head them, with whom they went yesterday willingly. Shian¹ has at length, with the assistance of the McPhersons, forced out the Appin of Dol men, much against their will, and yesterday they all march'd,

" The Athole men were not march'd two days ago, but intended it very soon, the D. being at Perth receiving some cannon, ammunition, and money, landed somewhere near Peterhead in a second ship from France, and I'm told a third ship is also landed, but I did not hear where.

" Eight regiments last order'd from Flanders landed on the 11th inst. at Newcastle, and arrived the Monday following at Berwick. The army coming by land from the South consists of 8000 men, who were, on the 15th, at Doncaster, Yorkshire, and must be at or near Berwick now. There will be at least 14,000 men, besides the Dutch, who are commanded by Counts Nassau and Schwartzenburg. I don't know their number, having heard

¹ Shian, John Menzies of Shian.

only of 3000 being landed, but I suppose the rest are also arrived. Marshall Wade, with the Generals Wentworth and Halke, and Brigadier Chumley, command the British.

"I don't at present think of going further west; when I do, I'll acquaint you with it.

"Achalader is in a very bad state of health, very much alter'd since you saw him; he has not breath to walk, and hardly to speak without difficulty. When I came here he came in a chaise, not being able to ride.

"I wonder several who went North to bring up their men are not yet return'd, particularly Ludovick Cameron and Barrisdale. I think they have not much time to loose.—Adieu. Yrs.,

"G——.

"Mr Drummond (Lord Strathallan's brother) my Banker at London, is broke, with £700 of my money in his hands, which was remitted to him out of Staffordshire just two days before he broke. This loss, added to the difficulty of getting rents this year, will be very inconvenient to me. If you know any body who can let me have four or five hundred £ on my Bond, I wish you could procure it; the Interest shall be regularly paid and the Principal when demanded."

Note.—Auchmore, near Killin, was occupied for ninety years by the two Achaladers, father and son, Chamberlains of Breadalbane. Both were called "John." The "Young John" mentioned by Lord Glenorchy in his letter of 11th November, was old Achalader's son and successor.

NO. X.

LETTER from Allan Campbell, an ensign in Lord John Murray's (afterwards the 42nd) or the Highland Regiment, to John Campbell of Barcaldine. This letter is so addressed and docketed: "Perth, 26 Octr., 1745. Letter Allan Campbell."

"Dr. Brother, —This is to acquaint you that I am in health and still a Prisoner on Parole; we have the liberty of the town of Perth and two miles round it; we pass our time very agreeably, their being about fifty of us Prisoners and a great many of them very pretty gentlemen.

"I never was so idle, having nothing to do but sleep, dress, and walk. I believe such a life would agree very well with my Brother Duncan.

“Please tell Mrs Campbell at Drimouick that her Brother Archy is in very good health, who is a very honest, pretty fellow.

“I have no news but that thar was a great many smal arms and six pieces of cannon that came from France pass'd thro' this town last day, under ye care of the Duke of Athole's people and some Irish men that were in ye French service, about 20 in number, for ye Prince's use. Make my compliments to all friends in ye Country, and to my sister in particular, and I ever am, Dr. Br., your affec. and lov. Br.

“ALLAN CAMPBELL.

“Perth, 26th October, 1745.”

Note.—Allan Campbell, with his Captain, Sir Patrick Murray, and Lieut. James Farquharson, yr. of Invercauld, was at the Battle of Prestonpans, and the whole Company were either killed or taken prisoners. See Gen. Stewart of Garth. His Commissions were—Ensign, 25th December, 1744; Lieutenant, 1st December, 1746; Captain, 13th May, 1755; Major, 15th August, 1762; removed to half-pay 1763; brought in on full pay to 36th; and died a Lieut.-General in 1795.

NO. XI.

LETTER from Colin Campbell (evidently Sheriff of Argyle), to John Campbell of Barcaldine. It is docketed “Inverary, 10th Nov. Letter Colin Campbell.”

“Dr. Br.—The Duke of Argyle has at last given his orders to raise the Militia. Such of the Deputy-Lieutenants as came got their Commissions, and have by a sederunt of yesterday's date appointed intimations to be sent to the several Parishes to have on (or one) man on the twenty shilling land ready to come when called for.

“General Campbell is coming down from Liverpool, with arms and provisions, to head them; and, as soon as he arrives, the Militia will be called here. It's by the cess note the Militia is to be levied. Glengyle came down thorow Cowal beginning of this week, as it's thought to cover the rising of some men, which alarmed this town, and occasioned the calling in all the Militia hereabouts. He was last night at Duncan Brecks upon his return. I believe there is a party to march this day of 150 men to intercept him at the head of Lochgyle, but I reckon he'll endeavour to give them the slip. The Edin. post has not come in yet. Airs will give you all their news by the post, and, if I have anything worth, I'll write you from Glenorchy, where I go to day to concert about the Militia of that Countrey. I leave it to you to name the officers of your own and my Lord Breadalbane's men in the

Parish of Ardochattan. I think John Auchnaba would do very well to be Captain over them. In my opinion, wee should make the best show wee can, and march in all my Lord Breadalbane's men in a body, and order them all to meet at Clathaik; but of this wee have time enough to think, and probably I may see you before they may be called, to concert some generall plan to follow. The Highland army marcht from Edinr., as it's said, for England, and accounts came in last night by express from Glasgow that they returned back again.—I am, Dr. Sr., yours,

“Co. CAMPBELL.”

Note—General Campbell. General John Campbell of Mamore, afterwards Duke of Argyle.

NO. XII.

LETTER Lord Glenorchy, evidently to John Campbell of Barchaldine, docquetted “Taymouth, 11th November, 1745; Letter Ld. Glenorchie.”

“Taymouth, 11th November, 1745.

“Sir,—I received a letter yesterday from the Sheriff, dated the 4th, which had, I suppose lain so long by the neglect of the officer thro whose hands it came. He informs me that he has received orders for raising the Militia, and that he expected General Campbell there soon, wind and weather serving, which was likewise writt to me from London a fortnight ago.

“When the Militia is rais'd, all in my estate must be on the same footing with the rest of the shire, and I hope my friends who are to command them will qualifeye as the Law directs, especially if the D. of A.'s friends do it.

“A distinction would look extremely ill, and might be very hurtfull to my interest at this time.

“I have not heard from Edin. nor London for a long time. An Express whom I sent ten days ago is not yet returned. I heard accidentally from Sterling that as the man was going into Edn., he was heartily beat by some mob, because he had the appearance of a Highlander, tho' very lirtle of the garb. So much was the face of affairs changed at Edn. since the army left it on the last day of October and the first of this month.

“Great numbers of Highlanders pass to the North, 20 and 30 in a body. Above 150 have pass'd lately thro this country. Some of them give out that they are sent back to form a Body of observation in the North, others say they have leave to return to take care of their own country, but 'tis most probable they

have neither orders nor leave. They are all well arm'd, some doubly.

"Tis now pretty certain that none from the Isle of Sky are to stir. The Frasers have been long talk'd of, and preparations have been made for them on the road, but if they had set out when it was reported, they must have pass'd long ago: about 140 of Glengarie's men pass'd ten days ago southward, and about 200 M'Intoshes and M'Illevrays from the Braes of Mar pass'd lately.

"A deserter yesterday said he left the army at Moffat, and that they were marching the West road in 3 columns.

"Old Glenlyon came here yesterday. I sent to tell him to go away immediately. He was in a chaise. Young John ask'd him some questions, but he could answer nothing; nor did he know which road the army had taken.

"A disturbance at Perth has made a good deal of noise, occasion'd by some people of the town assembling to celebrate the 30th of October, and one man of the town was kill'd, and one Frenchman who came over in one of the small ships with arms.

"The Sheriff writes to me that he had a letter from Berwick telling that Mareshall Wade was at Newcastle with 16,000 men, where he was to make a halt, and would be at Berwick on the 7th, and that more Forces were landed in the Thames from Flanders, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. I suppose Wade will cross the Countrey to meet the Highlanders. There is not a word true of any landing from France or Spain.

"A gentleman from Edr. tells me that Sr. Watkin Williams Wyn has subscribed a large sum of money jointly with other gentlemen, who are known friends to the Government, for raising of Troops. Adieu. Yrs., "G—.

"Achalader continues much the same, too weak to go thro his accounts, or to mind much business.

"My letters are this moment come from Edr. 'Tis certain that Wade had 11,000 men with him in Yorkshire, besides 4000 more in other parts of the County, and that 30 ships were come into Newcastle with Forces from Flanders.

"The Edr. *Mercury* mentions a Proclamation by Wade that, whereas several people have been seduced into the Rebellion, whoever returns home before the 11th of this month shall not be molested, upon which 500 had pass'd northward thro Kilsyth one day, and 300 the next day.

"I hear there is great unanimity and high spirits in London being no ways apprehensive of an Invasion."

NO. XIII.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, evidently to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Taymouth 3rd Decemr. 1745— Letter Lord Glenorchie."

"Taymouth 3rd Decr. 1745.

"Sir,—I have received yours of the 27th past with the names of the officers of the Militia. I suppose Carwhin was so taken up with trying on his Broad sword that he forgot to send their names to me. I think they are very well chosen, and I daresay the young nameless Ensign from Dalfour won't degenerate from the behaviour of his ancestors. I'm glad you are in a way of getting quit of your gout, and that you'll soon appear at Inveraray. I'm very glad McDougal judges so right, but Appin's conduct surprises me a little.

"The Sheriff writes to me that he is inform'd Glenoe is in a treaty with Glencoe, and hopes I will put a stop to it. I desire you by all means to prevent anything of that kind, and you may tell Glenoe that instead of expecting my friendship I shall be the greatest enemy he has in the world if he should affront me by breaking his promise to me, and no man with half a grain of sense will engage on that side as matters now stand with them.

"I don't think there is any reason for blaming the Forces in England for letting the Highland Army advance so far, nor do I think their getting Carlisle of any consequence to them. I have been very often there, it being my road from Sugnall, and I know it to be of no force, the Fortifications being ruinous, and only 500 men of Invalids hardly able to carry a musket which is call'd a garrison. Upon this occasion indeed part of the Militia of the County was in the Town, and one Durand (who I suppose is an officer sent thither for the present) declares that he would have held it ten days against the whole highland army if the Inhabitants had not obliged him to capitulate for fear of being plunder'd, but I don't believe him.

"Lochiel was sent back with a detachment to demand the Baggage which they had left at Lockerby and which was taken by the men of Dumfries, but before he reached Dumfries he was recall'd to the army. Marshal Wade came from Newcastle (where he had staid so long in order to see which way the Highlanders should take) but was stop'd by the snow when he was about 25 miles from Carlisle, and hearing that their army was advancing towards Lancashire he would loose no more time by waiting for a change of weather but return'd to Newcastle and took the Great

Road (tho' round about) which leads into Lancashire in order to follow them. Sir John Ligonier's army was within 50 miles of the Highlanders and superiour in number to them, for I don't think there can possibly be above 3000 real Highlanders, considering the great desertion, and those at Perth and that neighbourhood, which amount to 16 or 1700 men; and I'm told those in England were joyn'd in the South of Scotland only by 2000 men at most.

"I saw a letter from one in their army at Carlisle who owns that none have joyn'd them there but a very few of the lowest of the people. If they should happen to push through Ligonier's army, they will meet a third army composed of the best troops in England, and I do assure you that the very name of a Highlander is detested by the people all over England.

"I have a letter from Col. Campbell inclosing a copy of one from the General to him, in which he desires him to advise with me about the officers for 8 Independent Companies, in which he says the men must be listed regularly for a year certain or to the end of the Rebellion. He does not say on what footing the officers are to be afterwards, whether they are to keep their ranks and to have half-pay, but to be sure they will be upon the same footing as those Companies rais'd in the North. I have recommended you and McDougall for each a Company in order that my friends may not take the Lord's name in vain. Tell McDougall of it, and let me know immediately if you or he have any objections to it, for I find the Genl. expects to have those Companies compleated as soon as possible without waiting for him. Send me a List of some gentlemen proper to be Lieutenants and Ensigns in those Companies.

"'Tis said by all hands that McLeod has joyn'd Lord Loudon with 430 men, and that his Lds. has 1400 men with him.

"I.d. John Drummond landed last week at Montrose; as soon as the news of it was spread about the Guns of Down Castle were fred, and 'twas given out that he has brought 8000 men with him. The accounts from Perth call them 800, and other accounts bring them down to 400 and 100, so that they are probably few and Irish.

"The Laird of McLachlin, or as some say one Capt. McLachlin, went lately thro Strathern from Carlisle to Perth. The cause of his coming back is not yet known, some imagine 'tis to bring those men after the army. He was attended by 20 Hussars of the Carlisle edition that is Angus men with Fur Bonnets.

"The Second Barrisdale was (I'm told) some days ago alone at Dalnakerdoch, I suppose he went to Perth.—Adieu, yrs.

"GLENORCHY.

"I hear nothing of the Frasers, 100 of them came some time ago to Perth, about 120 M'Leods of Rasa are there, Ld. Cromartie has 200 McKenzies, Ludovick Cameron is there with the Camerons who came thro Glendochart as also Stewarts and Glenco's men. There are Farquharsons and M'Intoshes there and some of Glen-garie's men.

"This goes by an express to Armadie who leaves it with the officer of Glenorchy, you may send your answer back, which will be taken up there by the man on his return from Armadie."

Note.—The young nameless Ensign from Dalfour, probably Barcaldine's son Alexander, who joined the Argyleshire Militia as a Volunteer at the age of 16 about this time. Dalfour is near the present mansion-house of Barcaldine.

NO. XIV.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Taymouth 6 Decr. 1745—Letter Lord Glenorchie."

"Taymouth, 6th December, 1745.

"Sir,—I received this afternoon yours by the Bearer, and I suppose you've seen before now by my last that as soon as I got the account from Inverary I thought of you. I'm glad I prevented your writing to me about it, and I suppose there can be no difficulty in it.

"I hear from London that the Duke of Cumberland is gone to command the army which Sir John Ligonier was to have commanded, but he was taken suddenly ill, however he is recover'd and set out with the Duke. The army consists of about 9000 men of old Regiments, most of them come from Flanders, and 3000 of new Regiments. Two Battalions of the Guards from Flanders are with them, and all our Troops are now come over. Their only apprehension at London is that the Highlanders will get into Wales and escape them for some time.

"A French ship is taken by one of our men of war and carried into Deal, near Dover, having above 60 officers aboard, and 'tis thought P. Henry is with them. Ld. Derwentwater is in that ship and Kelly, and it was talk'd at London that Adml. Martin had destroyed the whole fleet that was coming over, but this perhaps is not truc. Another of our ships has taken a Frenchman and carried him into Dover but it is not known how many men were aboard, and a third ship is carried into Leith with about 130 men. There were arms and ammunition in all of them.

"It is reported at Perth that Adml. Bing's ship was seen off Montrose in chace of three French ships very near them.

"Ld. Jo. Drummond has about 140 men with him. There are at Perth in all near 2000 men. Several Frasers pass'd lately towards Perth.

"Loudon is said certainly to have with him 400 M'Leods, 100 Grants, 100 Guns, 100 Munroes, 100 M'Kays, 100 Sutherlands, Capt. Sutherland's Company compleat, about 40 of Major M'Kenzie's Company and as many of Ld. Chs. Gordon's Company, and two Companies of Guise's Regiment.

"Your Brother Allan is just come in here on leave for some time.—Adieu, yrs. (Sd.) "GLENORCHY.

"I've sent two English and two Scots News papers to Achalader to read and desired him to send them forward to you. 'Tis the Laird of M'Lachlin that is come to Perth but his errand is not known. Achalader is a good deal better.

"The Highlanders were counted at two Bridges in England, and were a little above 6000 men. They have been joy'n'd by none since they enter'd England."

Notes.—Prince Henry. Not long after the arrival of Lord John Drummond at Montrose with his own regiment and other troops from France, it was intended to send another expedition, which was to land on the English coast, and that Henry, Duke of York, should accompany it; but apparently before the necessary arrangements were completed, Prince Charlie commenced his retreat from Derby, and the plan was not executed.

Lord Charles Gordon, 2nd son of the Duke of Gordon, commanded a Company in Lord Loudon's regiment.

NO. XV.

LETTER from Lieut. Alexander Campbell¹ to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "Corregyle² 6 Decr. 1745. Letter Alexr. Campbell," and addressed "to John Campbell of Barcaldine Esq."

"Corregile Decr. 6th 1745.

"Dr. Broyr.,—This morning I was ashured that Barisdle with 700 men are to be in the Breas of this country this night with what Intent I cannot tell, but it is belived with an intent to pay

¹ Alexr. Campbell and Colin Campbell, Glenure, brothers of John of Barcaldine, and their cousin, Patrick, son of Achalader, were all Lieuts. in Loudon's Highlanders.

² Corryghoil is in Glenorchy, about 4 miles east of Dalmally.

a visit to Inverary: we are likewise told that there are two thousand to com from Perth to join him and to come in a body into this Shire Please receive by the Bearer a trunk with all the Papers I have within it, which I hope you'l take the same care of as you'l do of your own Papers if the Rebels begin to Plunder the Shire (which you'l soon be informed of) I think you should put your Castle¹ in a pouser of Defence without loss of time and put in all your own and friends most valuable things. I talk as if you was in perfect health tho' I know the contrary but I hope you'l not neglect to cause Do it, and the sooner the Better. Please make my complements to my sister and family and I ever am yours till death.

"ALEXR. CAMPBELL."

NO. XVI.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Taymouth 15th December 1745—Letter Ld. Glenorchie."

"Taymouth 15th Decr. 1745.

"Sir,—If I wrote to you that Genl. Campbell expected the Companies should be compleated before his arrival I certainly exceeded my own Intention, for I only meant that I wrote pressingly about them and hoped they would be pretty far advanced by the time he came. Your objections to so much haste are very obvious, and what I can give no answer to, for (as I believe I mentioned before) I know nothing about the establishment of them, no more does Colonel Campbell till his father's arrival who brings blank Commissions with him, and will certainly be desirous of raising the Companies as fast as possible.

"I will have regard to the persons included in your list as far I can, but I am not sure if they will not exceed my property if there are but three officers to a Company, for I have already recommended Archibald Glenfalloch's Uncle, Jo. Campbell Achnaba's nephew now carrying arms in Sr. Pat. Murray's Company and gleid Duncan to be Lieutenants, I will certainly insist on young Achnaba,² and procure him to be your Lieut., if no objection starts up to it (I mean as to being in that Company) which I don't at all foresee. You say it will be difficult and take high bribing to get men to list for a year or to the end of the Rebellion.

¹ Barcaldine Castle, at the entrance of Loch Creran.

² John Campbell, younger of Achnaba, got a Commission, and received a wound at Culloden, of which he died two days afterwards, and was buried in Inverness-shire.

I can't see wherein this difficulty lies, for I think it would be easier to get men to enlist for a certain time for nothing, than to engage for life in the common way for a considerable sum of money.

“McDougall desires to know how many men each Company is to consist of, what Levy money is to be allowed, what time will be given for raising the Companies, and if the Officers are to have half-pay when disbanded. He says 'tis necessary for him to know these things, otherwise he may plunge himself into an affair that may quite disconcert his present way of living if the Commissions should be of short duration. These are questions certainly very proper for him to ask, but impossible for me to answer at present, as I have writt to him. He likewise desires if he has a Company, that he and his friends may be freed from the Militia, which is not in my power to grant, and wishes to know his subalterns, of which I cannot inform him, and desires to have Creganich for his Lieut. if I am not pre-engaged. My inclosed answer contains that as I am desirous of serving him and his family, I thought this might be an opportunity of doing it, but that I can't answer any one of his questions because I don't know what footing these Companies are to be on. That if he apprehends such a Commission will not answer the end I propose, which is serving his family, he is not in the least bound by what I have done, and as the Companies will certainly not be of long duration very possibly it may not suit his affairs, in which case I shall be very willing to procure him any Benefit I can some other way. This is the contents of my letter to him, but I'll tell you that I have been very lately inform'd that some difficulties may be thrown in his way at Inveraray, I suppose for private reasons. The Lieuft. Col. in answer to my letter naming you and McDougall for Captains, Duncan, Archibald and John for Lieuts., only says that he will communicate my letter to his father on his arrival, and that my recommendation will have weight with him.

“If you apprehend M'Dougall may be objected to, I should really think it better to drop it than to start a difficulty of this kind, since he does not appear extremely keen in it himself, and very possibly it may not suit with his other affairs. I suppose his desire of being freed from the Militia is in order to put those same men in his Company, but I doubt if he can be exempted from the Service of the Militia. I would not mention anything to him of this difficulty, which I did not in the least imagine at first, and possibly may yet be nothing, but if there is any probability of it I really think you would do right to put him off it.

“Five hundred Frasers are gone lately to Perth as I’m informed, and I hear they make the number about 2000, and that there are about 1500 Irish landed in different parts. Old Lochel came over with Ld. Jo Drummond.

“I’m told they are cutting a deep broad ditch round the town of Perth and intend to put cannon on it when they can get them over the River, but the boats are too small for them. All the Country about will be ruin’d, they plunder terribly, and have kill’d some farmers who would have defended their Houses.

“I expect a man from Edinr. daily. I’ll send you the Newspapers. By the last accounts the highland army was at Manchester at the south end of Lancashire, a most populous City where are great manufactures, and yet they could get but 100 men to whom they were forced to pay 6 guins. each. And tho’ Lancashire is always reckon’d the most Jacobite County in England they have not been joyn’d by one man. The Duke of Cumberland’s army consisting of 9000 men from Flanders and 3000 new raised, were about 30 miles from them, but the Highlanders by going to Manchester turn’d out of the direct Road to them as if they would avoid them. Marshal Wade was marching back southward slowly. I believe a part of his army will be sent to Scotland—Adieu, yrs. “G——.”

Note.—The General Campbell referred to is the Hon. John Campbell of Mamore, afterwards 4th Duke of Argyll; his son Col. C. was afterwards 5th Duke. The General arrived at Inveraray on 21st December to command the troops and garrisons in the west of Scotland.

M’Dougail.—Alex. M’D. of Dunolly who was married to Mary, sister to John C. of Barcaldine, and was restored to his father’s estate, which had been forfeited after 1715, by charter from the Duke of Argyle in 1745.

NO. XVII.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy to John Campbell of Barcaldine
 docqueted “Taymouth 18th Decr. 1745—Letter Ld.
 Glenorchie.”

“Taymouth 18th Decr. 1745.

“Sir,—I wrote to you in my letter that I had a hint given me of some objections that would be made to a friend of yours. I have heard nothing further about it nor can I till the General’s arrival. But if there is any grounds to expect objecting, it would be much better for him to decline it of himself.

“I’ve sent two news papers to Achalader who is to send them forward when he has read them. The Highland army is trying to avoid the Duke of Cumberland, which looks ill for them. They were pass’d all Lancashire, which is the most Jacobite shire in England, and were join’d by none but a very few Rabble. They attempted to go to Wales but a part of the Duke’s army got before them, and he himself began his march towards them with the rest of his army at eleven o’clock at night. They afterwards turn’d short to the East which obliged him to march back, and they were about 17 or 20 miles asunder, each within 70 miles of London. I think their game was to attack him directly, but probably they think him too strong. If they should march faster than he and go to London, they will find an army there to entertain them till the Duke comes up which must be in some hours after them.

“There were 22 officers taken in the French ship which the Sheerness man of war took, and with them is Ld. Derwentwater whose Brother was beheaded in the 1715. Sixteen officers were taken in the ship brought into Leith besides several serjeants and private men in both : all of them Scots and Irish.

“Im told 400 Frasers are come to Perth, and that they are casting a ditch round Oliver’s Citadel on the South Inch, where they intend to put Cannon.

“I’ve heard from Fort William that Lord Loudoun came from Inverness to Fort Augustus with 600 men, and staid there some days, and that he has 1300 men at Inverness.

“A man who left Perth last night tells me that 1000 men with 8 Field Pieces march’d yesterday from thence towards Crief. They gave out they were going to Sterling, but the smallness of the Cannon is a proof they don’t intend anything there.—I am yrs.

“G——.”

NO. XVIII.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted “Taymouth, 19th Decr. 1745—Letter Lord Glenorchy.”

“Taymouth 19th Decr. 1745.

“Sir,—I wrote to you last night and sent you two newspapers and acquainted you with what I heard of affairs. But I have just now received accounts of much greater importance. An express came yesterday to Genl. Blakeney at Sterling from Genl. Guest informing him that the Highland army after retreating very fast was overtaken by the Duke of Cumberland near Lancaster on the

13th or 14th, where after a smart action they were forced to fly into the town of Lancaster, and were immediately surrounded by the Duke's army; and that the P. and the D of Perth had escaped with 100 Light Horse, and all the country was up in pursuit of them.

"The Town of Lancaster is open on all sides, so that I don't see how any can escape, unless some could have time to pass the Bridge on the North side of it, and to break it down, but I don't imagine the Duke will give them an opportunity of that.

"Lancashire is fatal to the Highlanders. I have just now heard that part of that body which went from Perth on Tuesday came that night to Crief and march'd yesterday towards Down. The rest came last night to Crief and follow'd them this day.—I am, yrs.,

"G——.

"Upon recollection I think it very possible that my author from Sterling (who saw Blakeney's letter) may have mistaken the name, and that 'tis Manchester not Lancaster. This would make no difference, only that the further south the harder for any to escape."

Note.—Lord Glenorchy's informant was right: the Highlanders were at Lancaster on the 13th and 14th, and marched for Kendal on the 15th: as they left the town some of the English horse entered it, and followed the Highland army for two or three miles, but no engagement took place.

NO. XIX.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Taymouth, 26th Decr. 1745.—Letter Lord Glenorchy."

"Taymouth, 26th Decr. 1745.

"Sir,—I received this day yours of the 22nd, to which I have nothing to answer. I suppose Genl. Campbell did not arrive at Inveraray so soon as was expected after his landing at Campbelltown, otherwise I should have heard it by a man whom I sent there last week, and is (I suppose) detain'd by the Sheriff till his arrival.

"I intend to be at Inveraray next Wednesday, and wish you could meet me there or soon after. I have sent three newspapers to Achalader, who is to forward them to you. There does not seem to have been any battle at Lancaster. The Highlanders, indeed, ran away and very fast before the Duke's army, and I'm told in a letter that the men ran and the Baggage horses gallop'd.

By their extortions, contributions, and other severities (besides gathering Taxes), it seems as if they never intended to return into those counties, where the name of a Highlander is now become odious. I believe they were incensed at not being join'd by any but a few common fellows to whom they gave great Levy money, tho' the counties of Lancaster and Stafford are reckon'd the two most Jacobite Counties in England. In Staffordshire the people would take no payment for their Horses and Carriages with the Duke's army, and they lodged all his men gratis. The Duke of Devonshire has raised 600 men, and pays them all himself, he won't take any money for it from the Government. His family has always been distinguished Whigs, but 'tis a great deal for any subject to do.

"I doubt if the Duke's Horse can come from Carlisle for want of forage. If it is possible he will continue to follow them, for he has shown so much activity and judgment in always crossing between the Highlanders and London, and in pursuing so fast without overfatiguing his Troops, that he is so beloved by them they will go through any dangers with him cheerfully.

"I hear the Highlanders march'd 30 miles some days, and once 35 miles. I should think many of them would desert as soon as they can. I suppose part of Wade's army will be immediately in Scotland.

"At Edinr. all is confusion. The Banks are carried up to the Castle, and people are leaving the Town again.

"The House of Commons have address'd the King, desiring him to order the Provost of Edinr. to be continued in custody.—
Adieu, yrs., "G."

NO. XX.

LETTER from Lieut. Alexr. Campbell to John Campbell of Barcaldine, his brother, docketed "Aberdeen 18 April 1746, Letter Alexr. Campbell"; and addressed "John Campbell, Esq. of Barcaldine at Dalfour."

"Aberdeen, Aprile 18th 1746.

"Dear Brother, —I received yours this Day afternoon and I understand by it that you did not receive the Letter that Auchnaba wrote giving a distinct account of my misfortune. The bearer of it was John McCintyre once gardener at Clifton. He sett out from this upon the tenth current.

"But as I understand that that account is not come to your hand I shall give you a distinct narration of my misfortunes, which is as follows, Upon the nineteenth of the last month I was ordered

by Coll. Campbell out with a party of Sixty foot and thirty Light Horse from Strathbogie to Keith, which is six miles distance, in order to intercept some of the Rebell Hussars: my subalterns were Ardslnish and Petty Ardhattan, Robie Balivolan was volunteer along with me and severall other young gentlemen, we stayed at Keith all that Day and I myself with twenty of the Light Horse rode out from Keith untill we came within half a mile of Foccabirse and Reconitred the enemy's camp on Speyside and all the Intelligence I could get the Enemy had crossed Spey that evening to their camp, whereupon I cam back to Keith and ordered the half of my party both horse and foot to mount guard and made Ardslnish Captain of the Guard and ordered the other half of the foot to ly in their Cloaths and arms in the Church beside him: and he and I both planted the Centuries in the most convenient parts from the town to the number of nine or ten, this far I have given you a History of my Management in vindication of my conduct, I sate up till near one in the morning at which time I threw myself upon a bed in my cloaths and arms and just as I was falling asleep I heard firing begun at our Guard House door which was within the Churchyard. I ran out of the house and gott down to the Church stile, when I observed the whole Churchyard filled with the Enemy, but luckily their backs was upon me. I drew my sword and rushed thro' them untill I gott to the Guard house. They fired severall shots at me as I passed but missed me. When I came to the Guard house I found everything in disorder, four of the men killed, the Captain wounded and what remained of the men in the house quite inactive in their duty. I told Ardslnish that the only chance left us now for our Lives and Reputation was to make a brisk attempt to gett thro' the enemy back again which He agreed to, we both Rushed out of the house but could not make our post good. He was immediately taken Prisoner upon his getting out of the Door, I stood longer to my defence tho' I was frequently offered Quarters and my Reason for not taking quarters was that I was almost sure that I would be cutt to pieces after being taken Prisoner which was at last my fate, for a fellow came behind me with a clubbed firelock and knocked me down, and then they slashed at me till they left me in the miserable pickle I am now in; for I gott no cutt while I was standing except one across the Face and Nose. After I was flatt upon the ground I gott a wound in the head, one in the right shoulder, and a very bad one in the left wrest which is the one now confines me to my bed, all the rest of my wounds are in a very good way and almost whole. The cloaths I had on will yet

show how many wounds were designed for me, tho' the number of hands that were striking at me at the same time hindred their blows from being so deadly as they would have been was there but one striking at me and in the above situation did they leave me for dead on the ground but Returning in a little they found that I was not quite dead, whereupon they sett me upon horseback in order to carry me away to their camp but after they had carried me about a mile off they again threw me off on the ground for dead and there left me.

"After they were away about twenty minutes I gott up and wandred for about a mile till I perchance lighted upon a farm house which I went into but the people of the house observing how I was, ran out of the house and left it to myself, whereupon I left the house and went into another house in the same Village, the People of the house left me the same way as the former, but there was a good fire in the house, and I laid myself down at full length by the side of it which comforted me much, as I was quite chilled with cold and faint with loss of blood. The Landlord was not in the house when I came to it, came in then and seid the miserable situation I was in wallowing in my blood by the fireside, He gott water and washed my wounds and Immediately called a Surgeon who dressed my wounds, all the above happened before daylight, the enemy's numbers that attacked us by the best Information I could gett afterwards were about six or seven hundred, so far you have a distinct history of my misfortunes. Our own people came by ten a cloak that same day with a Surgeon and gott me aright dressed, In spite of all the care could be taken of me I was obliged to stay for eight days in the Farmer's house before I was fit for being carried upon a Litter for Strathbogie, when the Army marched from Strathbogie I was sent here upon a horse Litter where I now ly. God knows if ever I rise for I am in a weak situation.

"I wish from my heart that it was possible that Sandy Campbell, Auchnaba's Brother, could come here, was he but to stay for two nights, there are three Rideing horses of my own, and a servant lying idle in Glenorchy and horse furniture conform, which he might take the use of for the greater expedition, this is all I have to desire of you at the present which if you can agree to will give me vast ease of Body and mind. Please make my complements to my Sister and the rest of your ffamily when you write them and I ever remain Your Lov. Brother

"ALEX. CAMPBELL."

Note.—The writer was a Lieutenant in Loudon's Highlanders. See note at end of next letter.

NO. XXI.

LETTER from Colin Campbell, Glenure, to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "Aberdeen 21st April 1746—Letter Colin Campbell."

"Aberdeen 21st Apryle 1746.

"Dr. Broyr.,—I found your servant here whom I kept till this moment to try and send you the best accounts I could gett of the Victory gained by His R.H. over the Rebels.

"I have sent you a printed account which was the first: But every account that comes here makes the number of the killed and Prisoners more than the first. I have sent you enclosed a list as was given up by an Express how [who] came here from our army this day, whom I saw examined here in the town house. The Argyleshire men by all accounts behaved gallantly and did great execution in the chase. I'm told they had two officers and 20 men killed but can't tell the officers names: Coll. Campbell is safe. It gives me great pleasure our friends behaved so well.

"We have not yet gott so distinct accounts of particulars, but [it] is most certain it was a compleat victory and what I'm persuaded will put an end to the Rebellion. Numbers of prisoners are brought every moment. It's affirm'd the Pretender is wounded in his knee and thigh and gott off in a Chaise towards Fort Augustus.

"I will now give you an account of poor Sandie. I found him just alive, and most miserably mangled, his spirits are better since I came hear. I think he'll live, but can never be a firm man: his face is much disfigured by the want of his teeth, but his worst cut is in his Hand, which I'm much afraid will be of little use to him. It's lucky 'tis his left hand. Lord Crawford was so good as allow me to come here for a few days, I must return to Perth in 2 or 3 days and design to send Robie here from Stirling to stay closly with Sandie till he carries him home. I begg upon receipt of this you send express to Robie to tell him that he meatt me at Perth and let him know that he must come and wait of our Broyr here: Butt att any rate he wait at Perth till I come there. I hope you'll not neglect this and I think you should write Bailie Dauskin the necessity there is for his parting with Robie for a month.

"Ld. Crawford told me the moment I returned from this I must go to Argyleshire so that you may expect to see me over this or next week.—I am Dr. Broyr. yours &c.

"COLIN CAMPBELL.

"I send you Sandie's letter, which was writt before I came."

Note.—Colin Campbell of Glenure was at this time an officer in Loudon's Highlanders: his brother Robert was a young merchant at Stirling. Lord Crawford had been the first Colonel of the Independent Companies, which in time became the 42nd; he was at this time commanding a large force of Hessians and others, located in the central districts of Scotland—Perth, Stirling, &c.—and watching the passes. The party which surprised and routed the detachment at Keith was one of 200 foot and 40 horse, under the command of Major Glascoe, a French officer of Irish origin. They were sent from the Prince's army, encamped beyond the Spey. It is stated that only a few of Campbell's detachment escaped, the remainder being killed or taken prisoners, and that an officer, probably Ardsignish, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 5 privates were killed, and that 12 of Major Glascoe's party were killed or wounded. Campbell's party was sent to Keith by order of General Bland from Strathbogie. See Browne's History of the Highlands.

Of the Argyleshire Regiment, John Campbell, yr. of Auchnaba, was mortally wounded at Culloden.

SELECTIONS FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS OF THE
MACKAYS OF BIGHOUSE,

CONSISTING MAINLY OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO JOHN CAMPBELL
OF BARCALDINE, SOME TIME ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT FACTORS
ON THE FORFEITED ESTATES AFTER THE '45.

SECOND INSTALMENT.

NO. XXII.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy to John Campbell of Bar-
caldine, docketed, " Edr. 12 Augt., 1746—Letter Lord
Glenorchie."

" Edr. 12th Aug. 1746.

" Sir,—Ld.'s Monzie and Tinwald told me they still wanted
some Papers to be laid before them before they could determine
in the submission refer'd to them. I believe they gave some
directions to Lochlane to procure these papers. They are both
gone out of Town.

" The prisoners in this Castle were sent to Carlisle some days
ago, and this day those who arrived here from Perth on Satur-
day followed them. Tierndrishe sent a scheme to the Justice
Clerk, which would be very good if practicable at present. It
contained several articles: one of the most material was that all
the Chiefs should swear to be faithful, and to keep their men
so, to the Government: another article was that every chief
should deliver up all the reputed thieves of his Clan, and if any
Beast is stolen by any of his clan he shall be obliged to return
it to the Chief of the Clan from whence it was taken and every
chief should answer for the clan. You'll easily see that the
nature and stile of it made it unfit for the Justice Clerk to send
it to London.

" It gives really more power to the Chiefs, whereas Parlia-
ment wants to take their power away and even put an end to
the very name of Chief.

" Macnachtane is left here for examination by the Justice
Clerk, or was yesterday examined by him. He told me he had
orders to examine him.

"I have spoke to Sheriff Miller about Keithock, and he says he'll serve him, he goes to Carlisle to manage the Trial of those sent from Scotland.

"The Earl of Albemarle is expected here in a week, all come away from Fort-Augustus but E. of Londoun with 20 Independent Companies. His Ldp. has taken up old Glengarry upon a complaint of Barrisdale, Lundie, Shian, Achtera, a cousin of Ardnabie, and two sons of Scotehouse, all M'Donalds, alledging that Glengarry got him partly perswaded and partly forced out. I suppose this is a Trick of Barrisdale to see what he can do with Ld. Albemarle, since he fail'd with the Duke.

"There has been no account for a long time of the young Pretender, the scent after him is entirely lost. Some think him dead by some way or other, others think he has got off in a vessel. I can't think him dead, it would certainly be known.

"I go to-morrow for London.—Adieu—Yours,

"GLENORCHY."

NOTES.—Lords Monzie and Tinwald were two of the Judges, the former one of the Campbells of Monzie, the latter Charles Areskine, appointed a Judge in 1744, and Lord Justice-Clerk from 1748 to 1763. The Lord Justice-Clerk in 1746 was Andrew Fletcher of Milton, who held that office from 1735 to 1748.

Tirindrish, Donald Macdonald, was executed at Carlisle on 18th October, 1746.

Macnachtane (see next letter).

Prince Charlie was about the time the above letter is dated in or near Strathglass and Glencannich, with Glenaladale and the Seven Men of Glenmoriston, or some of them; he did not embark for France till about 30th September.

NO. XXIII.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, to John Campbell of Bardskine, docketed "Point Pleasant, 14th October, 1746. Letter Lord Glenorchy":—

"Point Pleasant, 14th October, 1746.

"Sir,—I have now before me yours of the 18th, 25th, and 28th past. I'm obliged to you for your Intelligence, which I desire you to continue and let me know whenever anything particular occurs. I told the contents of your last to the D. about the Pr's embarking on the 17th on board one of two ships. He said the account was more particular than any he

had seen, but that he was inform'd one of the ships was only of 20 guns. He said he had not heard Ld. Lewis Gordon was gone with him, but that Lochiel's Uncle was gone, whom you did not mention; and he knew the story of Barrisdale being a Prisoner, which he said had very much disobligh'd Clanronald, tho' he went along with the rest for his safety.

"I know nothing of any general or particular scheme yet under consideration. The Prest. is often with the Ministers, but he does not seem satisfied; he goes in a few days to Edr. for the Session.

"I have not heard of any persons being accused by Murray, at least none are yet taken up.

"I believe Crosby, whom Johnie Bane carried to Perth, is hang'd there; he was found to have been originally in our army, and to have deserted to the French, where he was an officer. I see by the newspapers that Johnie's other prisoner, M'Nachtane, is condemned at Carlisle, and I think I read that a day was appointed for the execution of him and others. I suppose his being proved to have kill'd Gardener made it not proper to save him, or perhaps he would not tell. I am sure it was known here that he could make discoveries. Petitions have been presented from Kinlochmoidart and Tirndrishe, and great offers made by them. I believe 'tis not determin'd what is to be their fate, at least I know that two days ago it was not resolved. The Judges at Carlisle seem'd extremely pleased with Tirndrish's behaviour on his trial.

"I've had a letter from Kiethock, dated at Brampton, complaining of the expense of his long confinement, from which he was discharged, there being nothing against him. I believe a letter, which I mentioned to you in one of my letters, help'd to hasten it.

"The D. of Arg. has lately strain'd his best leg, which has confin'd him to his house; he is better.

"You'll see in the newspapers an account of a Battle in Flanders. Count Saxe laid a great scheme, much to his reputation, and endeavour'd to execute it. As our army lay, the right wing cover'd Mاسترخت, and was so posted that he could not attack it with any advantage, tho' he was vastly superior in number. On our left were three villages, in which we had 2 British Battalions, 2 Hanoverian, and 2 Hessian. Count Saxe made his whole attack upon our left in different columns or bodies, of which one advanced as the former was repuls'd. In this manner he attacked these poor six Battalions with fifty-four

Battalions. Our people defended themselves finely and repulsed the French very often, till overpower'd with numbers they were severely handled. Brigadier Douglas (the husband of Ly. Irwine) signalized himself in defending a Pass which the French could never force him from, till at last he retreated in good order. One Hanoverian Regt. and the Hessian Regt. which we saw exercise belonging to the old grey hair'd General Manspach, fought to the last and refused quarter from the French; of the Hanoverian Regt. there was but two or three officers left alive, and the Hessian Regt. lost six captains, and subalterns in proportion. The Dutch and two Battalions of Bavarians who had joined the army the day before, were in another part of the left wing, and lost above 1700 men. The British lost about 300, and the whole loss was something above 3000 men. Count Saxe imagined our right wing would be brought to support our left, which made him attack the left in columns in order to give time to our right to come up to them, and he had a Body of 10,000 Horse ready to cut immediately into the ground of our right wing and so to separate our army from Mastricht. His scheme was certainly very fine, and he executed everything finely for it. But Mareshal Bathiani perceived his design (by which he has gained great honour) and would not move a man of his right wing, so that Count Saxe was fairly bit. 'Tis true that Bathiani sacrificed the left wing, but he gained his point in securing Mastricht, which was of vast consequence. 'Tis said the French lost 10,000 men, amongst which were above 300 officers. One of their General Officers was killed. One of the Dutch Generals was killed and several wounded. The Dutch behaved well. The P. of Hesse behaved mighty well. The young Pr. of Issenberg, who was with the two Regts. at Sterling, is taken prisoner.

"George Haldane, Bathiani's aid de camp, is come to London with this account, the French finding they could not carry their point are moving into winter quarters, as is also the allied army, so all is over this year in Flanders. Count Saxe after the battle sent a great detachment into Provence to defend it from the troops in Italy, and another to Picardy to protect it against our fleet, which is said to have taken Port L'Orient where the French East India stores are. There are no direct accounts from Lestoch, but some letters from Paris say we have done them great mischief, and others say we did nothing but land and re-embark. I think the former account most likely.

"The Austrians lying on our right were not engaged.

"This is a particular account in return for yours, though the subject being at a greater distance is not so interesting. However, it gives pleasure to see that so vast a superiority of the French could do nothing but oblige us to retire after killing them above double the number of our slain. They have, indeed, taken some prisoners, but they are included in the 3000.

"The weather is still very fine, which invites us to stay a fortnight longer here, and then we shall go to town.—Adieu, yrs., "G——."

NOTE.—On the back of this is a memorandum as follows:—

"Dungallon.

"Glencairney.

"John Bane.

"Balleveolan and Corries.

"My three in the first."

NO. XXIV.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., so addressed with the addition of "at Barcaldine, by Inverary," and docketed "London, 3rd Feby. 1747, Lord *Breadalbane's* letter" [*sic*].

"London, 3rd Feby. 1747.

"Sir,—My last to you was (I think) of the 15th instant, and the next day I received yours of the 6th.

"When Castle Kelchern was mention'd to me, it was a sudden thought arising from what was accidentally said about it, and I soon after told D. A. that it would be inconvenient for me to part with it. But, on further consideration, I think there would be no harm in disposing of it. An excambion (as you very properly hint) would be the most desirable way of doing it, but in case the Government can't so easily take that method, the next best would be a tollerable sum equal to the value it is to me. One pretty strong argument for parting with it is, that whenever any troubles happen now or hereafter, it will certainly have a garrison put in it, since it is now known, and considering who spoke of it. In that case I should loose the advantage of it at the times when it would be most usefull, and temporary accidental garrisons are generally more hurtfull to the country and to the House than one always settled there. But possibly it may rest just as it is.

"I think your project of the road thro' Glen Lochy is preferable to that thro' Glenorchy, and a road striking off to Bunaw would be very proper.

“I have made the proper use of your note of the places commodious for garrisons, great and small. I find a dislike to the small bodies of troops, which makes me apprehend they will not be scatter'd enough to be of service against stealing. I believe there will be a camp at Fort-Augustus next summer.

“If you have ever heard the places where Oliver had garrisons, I wish you would let me know them. I have writt to the Earl to try if he remembers.

“How far is Achalador from Kinchlachan at the head of Loch Rannoch; and how far is it from Achtrichadan at the head of Glenco; does it lye near the great Muir which is between these two places?

“I know nothing yet of what is to be done about the forfeited estates. I believe that matter has not been thought up yet. Some proposal about taking away all private judicatures and establishing another method of executing the Laws is to be laid before the House of Lords very soon.

“As Drumd. of Cochoille and Calender are not attainted, I doubt if their estates will be forfeited. If they do not fall to the Crown, I'm thinking of proposing Gask's estates in place of them.

“I have spoke to the D. of Mountague about Ardchattan's brother. He said he does not remember of any vacancy of a Gunner's place in Scotland since he promised this to me. but would look into the books about it.

“I have likewise desired some who are with the D. to put him in mind of John Bano.

“His Royal Highness set out from hence on Sunday last at 4 in the morning for Holland, and hopes to get the troops early into the Field.

“Caroline Scot who defended Fort-William is made one of his Aid de Camps, and is gone with him. He was made Major in Guise's regiment before.

“The King has pardon'd all his subjects taken Prisoners in the Rebellion who are officers in the French Service on condition that they never carry arms against him in these Kingdoms, and the French King has set at liberty all the British Subjects that were taken up in France. An Exchange is now making off Prisoners, so that the three lads will be exchanged with the others.

“Affairs continue in Provence still the same, a body of about 6000 French and Spaniards attack'd 2000 Austrians at a small town. where they defended themselves for three hours and then retired, but lost considerably.

"I wish you could get Rt. Morison's brother to come to Taymouth, I mean he who refused the terms I offer'd him last year. Perhaps he may be more willing now. I leave it to you to make the bargain; and if you agree let Achalr. know it in time to provide a place for him and a croft.—Adieu, yrs.,

"G———.

"Just as I am finishing Sandie is come in, he looks vastly better than when I saw him at Taymouth, moves his arm bravely, and seems amazed with the beauty of the country he came thro'. He has explain'd the situation of Achalder perfectly to me, and I think it a very proper station for a party."

NOTE.—The "three lads" referred to as prisoners of war in France, no doubt included two nephews of Barcaldine's, whom Lord Glenorchy mentions in a "Memorial for Barcaldine and Glenure" (which will be given below) as having distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner, and as "having been taken prisoners and sent into France for refusing to sign a parole not to carry arms against the Pretender, where they remained till the cartel was settled."

Caroline Scot, perhaps the officer called "Captain Scot," who, while in command at Braemar Castle in 1749, was particularly active in arresting persons wearing "dyed blankets" for wearing tartan. He had previously become notorious for executing vengeance on the Highlanders in the west of Inverness-shire.

"Sandie" was John Barcaldine's brother, Lieut. Alex. Campbell, of Loudoun's Highlanders, who was desperately wounded at Perth very shortly before the Battle of Culloden. See Letter No. XX.

Achalader, as mentioned above, was near Loch Tulla.

NO. XXV.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, the cover addressed "To John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., to the care of the Chamberlain of Argyll at Inveraray," and docketed "London, 3 March 1747, Lord *Breadalbane's* letter" [*sic*].

"London, 3rd March, 1747.

"Sir,—I have now before me yours of the 24th Jany. and the 14th Feby. I received the first soon after I had writt to you on the 1st Feby. The last came to hand some days ago with one enclosed for Pattie Ardchattan. I wrote a long time ago to Sr. John Ligonier recommending them to him that they

might be included in the Exchange of Prisoners which was then talked of, and I have had his answer telling me that he had sent money to all the Prisoners during the late Campaign, and that he would recommend the three lads to the Commissaries who are to regulate the Exchange. Captain George Haldane is to go over next week to be Aid de Camp again to Count Bathiani, and I will give him your letter for Pattie. I'm unwilling to send it by the Post for fear they should be come away from Lisle. I spoke some time ago to Mr Hume, brother to the Commissary, who is gone abroad, and I desired him to write to his Brother about the £50 to know if it was paid. He told me yesterday that he had writt, but his Brother being moving from place to place upon the business of the Army, he had not yet got an answer from him.

"As to C—— K—— [Castle Kilchurn] I have not heard a word more about it. Whether it will drop or not I cannot tell. The D. of Argyll has been indisposed with an ague for a week past, but is now pretty well again.

"I don't know if I mention'd to you before that I had writt to the L-Chief Baron about a certain affair. He told Bank John that he had got a letter from me, and would remember the contents of it, and would soon write to me. I have spoke to the proper persons here, but they have not yet thought of that matter, nor determined how to turn it.

"Your last letter has cleared up to me the report spread here of some persons being landed from France. I mentioned the contents of your letter to some here who told me they had received much the same Information. I agree with you that 'twould be very right to have some care taken of the Education of the sons of the principal Rebels. I was sorry to hear that Lochiel's two sons had passed with their mother through this town to France by the way of Holland. They will certainly be bred up Jacobites and possibly Papists.

"Lovat's trial comes on next Thursday, having been put off 12 days upon his Petition, yesterday he petitioned again for more time, on pretence that his witnesses are not come up, but his agent being asked if a few days would be sufficient and if the evidences not arrived are material ones, the agent answer'd no, and insinuated that Lovat hoped the Lords would give him a considerable time, perhaps some weeks, upon which they rejected his Petition.

"A Bill is brought into Parliament for taking away all private Judicatures, and that no person shall have a power of

incarcerating any man except in the publick Prisons, All Sheriffs, hereditary or for life are to be taken away, and the Crown to appoint the Sheriffs and one Sheriff Depute who must be an advocate of a certain standing; and the Sheriffs may name more Deputes but must have the approbation of the Crown. Circuits are to be held twice a year in different places. Argyllshire is to be in the Circuit of Glasgow. The value of all the Judicatures is to be settled by the Lords of Session at Edr., and they are to be paid. There are many particulars in the Bill and many more wanting. I have writt to John Achalader that the Prison of Killin will make an excellent Cellar for the Change House.

"I ask'd Colonel Howard (whom you saw with Gen. Bland at Taymouth) who is just come from Carlisle, the truth of what I wrote to you about Kiethock's Imprudence. He told me that he is not acquainted with him, but that he knows he attended every execution in deep mourning, and show'd many marks of his concern and his disapprobation of their Punishment, and that Brigadier (or Major Genl.) Remming, who commanded at that time at Carlisle, being inform'd of his appearing in solemn mourning at the first execution, sent him a private advice (purely out of good nature, being noways acquainted with him) not to do so again, and to be more cautious in his expressions, but he still persisted, and behav'd in general very improperly. This is what Col. Howard told me, and several particulars too tedious and not fit for a letter. I am really sorry for his folly.

"Your brother Sandy staid here a fortnight or more on his way to Bath, he looks well and has got Teeth set in so as to be very useful in eating. He went forward four days ago. He is trying to get James [?] Stronslanie's Company (who wants to be out) by either allowing James half-pay or buying the Company. I don't know if he'll succeed.

"E. Albemarle is going to Flanders, and Huske refuses to take the command, so 'tis thought Blakeney will have it, but not yet determined. Secretary Murray is to be evidence against Lovat. He would be evidence against several others, but there is not another witness against them.—Adieu. "G———.

"I have not seen anybody to ask about Allan, but I don't doubt he is well or we should have heard about it. Those Troops have been long expected from Ireland."

NOTES.—Patrick Campbell, Ardchattan, was a nephew of John of Barcaldine, and a subaltern in Loudoun's Highlanders. The proposed sale of Kilchurn to Government seems to have

been given up. "Bank John" was John Campbell, Cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Of Lochiel's sons, John, the eldest, was a captain in his father's regiment, the "Regiment of Albany," and after his father's death in the "Royal Scots," both in the French service; but he returned to Scotland in 1759; James, another son, was also a captain in the last-named regiment, commanded by Lewis Drummond, and died in 1759. Two of Lochiel's daughters married French officers, and one died in a convent at Paris. Their mother was a daughter of Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck.

Keithock was a brother-in-law of John C. of Barcaldine, who married Keithock's sister: it was well for him that General Flemming was in command at Carlisle instead of Howard, who had the same reputation for barbarous severity as Caroline Scot.

Lord Albemarle and Huske both held high commands at the battle of Culloden. Lord Albemarle was in command of the first line; General Huske of the second; Flemming's Regt., the 35th, and Blakeney's, the 27th, were also present in the reserve line; and the 3rd Buffs, "Howard's," were there also, but possibly they took their name from another Col. Howard.

"Allan" was a brother of Barcaldine's. See note at end of No. XXVII.

NO. XXVI.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., so addressed to him on cover, and "Care of the Chamberlain of Argyll at Inveraray," and docketed "London, 19th March, 1747, Lord Glenorchy's Letter":—

"London, 19th March, 1747.

"Sir,—I have before me your two letters of the 21st Feby. and 7th March, the last of which had one enclosed from Baliweolan to his son. I gave it to ——— Campbell, General Bland's aide de camp, who is gone this day for Holland, and will enquire if these lads are still at Lisle. Yours to Patie is gone also.

"The last time I saw Mr Hume he told me he had not then got an answer from his brother relative to the £50, but expected it daily. I'll ask him from time to time about it.

"No further step has been taken in the Act for taking away the judicatures, the two Houses of Parliament having been for some days occupied about Lovat's Trial, but now that it is ended I suppose that Act will be immediately resumed, and that there will be time to consider of some other Regulations. No

step has yet been taken with regard to the forfeited estates.

"I am clear as to an excambion, but there can be no proposal made till 'tis known what power the Crown will have over those lands, and how far bargains already made about them will be valid, which will be a work of time. The Advocate being now come up may forward these Acts.

"You did well to engage Morrison only for a year, his terms being high, but he may be worth the expense.

"In Lovat's Trial, the Lords constantly show'd him great Indulgence, having twice adjourn'd for a day and once for three days, on his complaint of being weak and unable to bear the fatigue of it every day. But he has shewn during the whole time as much spirit as any young fellow, and good health, but weak in his Limbs, and was, therefore, allow'd a Chair at the Bar. The Proofs against him were very strong and clear, witnesses who swore to his having enter'd into an association with E. Traquair and others in the year 1739, and sent over their scheme to France by Drummond of Bochaldie, and Murray the Secretary gave the same evidence with many circumstances, particularly that, after the Battle of Culloden, he advis'd assembling 3000 men, of which 400 Frasers, in order to encourage others to come to them again. In the former association and in a scheme sent to France a few years ago, he proposed 1500 French to land about Aberdeen, 1500 in the West Highlands, and 10,000 in England. His Secretary, Robert Fraser, swore to several letters writt by him (Fraser), dictated by his Lop., which were produced, some of them were writt to the young Pr——r, assuring him of his zeal, and bewailing his misfortune of not being able to come in person to him, but that he had sent his darling son to him. In a letter to his son, after his escape from E. Loudoun, he says He was lucky to get away, for he had done more harm to the Government than would hang 50 Lords and forfeit 50 Estates. One Hugh Fraser, who had been his secretary till the year 1744, deponed his being sent by him (tho' not then in his service) to the young Pr. after his landing. It appear'd also that he had a Patent of Duke, and a Commission to command the Highland Forces. In short the proof was so clear and so strong that when he came on his defence he insisted that his witnesses were detained in Scotland, and desired time to send for them, tho' he had often said before that he had 9 or 10 of them in town, who would contradict all that was laid to his charge, but he certainly did not imagine the proof was so clear, and one of his own Lawyers told me it was impos-

sible for him to make any defence. He would not examine any of his witnesses, but made a long speech mentioning his former services and his obligations to the late King, and would infer that he was therefore not capable of rebelling. Upon the whole the Lords, being 157 present, were unanimous that he was guilty, and this day he received sentence, which the King will mitigate to beheading.

"In several of his letters he says he had 'been always attach'd to that Family, and had done it more service than any man in Scotland by keeping up the spirit among the people, with many very strong expressions of loyalty and zeal, &c.

"I'm glad the weather has been so favourable with you. It is very cold here and frost in the nights.

"Sandie writes me from Bath, he had not then found any benefit for want of time, he is very anxious to have a Company tho' he should buy it.

"The difficulties of reducing Genoa still subsist, the Austrians had not yet got their Artillery by the last letters.—Adieu
—Yours, "G——."

NOTE.—Baleveolan was descended from John of Barcaldine, the second laird.

NO. XXVII.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docqueted "London, 9 April, 1747.
Letter Lord Glenorchy":—

"London, 9th April, 1747.

"Sir,—I received in due course yours of the 25th past. My last to you was of the 19th.

"I agree with you in your notion of the Bill you read, and likewise that something might be done with regard to the Bailiarie of Breadalbane for the benefit of the publick, but people here don't see those things in the same light. The Bill is alter'd from its first form, and I'm told it takes away the power of judging in Criminal cases only where life is concerned, but leaves the power of trying and punishing less Crimes, such as small Thefts, Riots, &c., and also of judging causes of money not exceeding about 40s sterlg., so that it only cuts off the Branch relating to Capital crimes. As to Circuits I'm told they are to be at Inveraray, Fort-William, and Dornoch. The Bill was brought into the House of C. last Teusday, and a strong debate upon it, being opposed by all those who constantly oppose, and by some others and some Scots members. The House is sum-

mon'd to attend after the Easter Holydays, that it may be considered with attention. A clause is inserted giving the same power over Miners as the law now gives over Colliers and Salters. Another Bill is talked of for taking away ward holdings and converting them into Fues, to be valued by the session.

"I doubt much if Sandie's scheme will succeed. His first thought was to give half-pay to James, which should be continued always by the youngest Capt., so that Sandie would be quit of it whenever a younger Capt. is made, but E. Loudoun is entirely averse to burdening any officer with the half-pay of another, and declares he will always oppose it. Sandie next offers to buy James' Compy. or any other, and to sell his own Commission. I mentioned this to E. Loudoun, who told me he has a very good opinion of Sandie, tho' little acquaintance with him, and should be glad to see him advanced, but that being determined to go on in a regular manner in the Regiment if James gets leave to sell (which he doubts) he will be obliged to offer the purchase to the eldest Lieut., and in case he refuses to buy, then to the next Lieut., and so down. He said he wished all above Sandie would refuse to buy, but he imagines some have money for it. I asked him if Sandie's wounds would not be reckon'd a sufficient reason for giving him the preference in buying; he answer'd that it would be a very good reason for preferring him to any who were idle or absent from their Posts, but it would be looked upon in any regiment a hardship to prefer a man (when a younger officer) only because he happen'd to be wounded before others who were equally doing their duty, but had the luck to be on command in another place. He assur'd me that if he can serve Sandie without giving cause of complaint to others (which he is resolved always to avoid) he will do it. I had a letter lately from Sandie advising me to buy Sr. Alexr. Macdonald's stock of cattle for Finlarig, but says not a word of himself.

"The C. Bar.'s answer to me is in these words—'By the Bill it is calculated to give the appointment of the officers and agents to the Bars., and I have laid a foundation which I hope will not fail of success in obtaining what your Lop. desires, when we shall be invested with the proper powers.' The Bill was framed in Scotd., and will I suppose soon come into the H. of Cs.

"Tell Ardchattan that I have received his letter, and shall be glad to serve his son and brother all I can.

"I almost forgot to mention that E. Loudoun is very much dissatisfied with Gleneure for not attending at his post, and I

find he takes it ill that Colin applied to others for leave of absence rather than to his Ldp. He said that when ever he asks leave again he will certainly refuse him. If you see Colin I wish you would tell him this, and Loud. says that the mistake in his Commission is of no consequence, and the rather because he imagines Colin will not continue long in the army, as he does not appear to be fond of it. These were his Ldp.'s words.

"I have heard that all the officers of Lord Jo. Murray's Regt. are well, and consequently Allan. As soon as they arrived in England from Ireland, they sail'd directly for Holland. General Sinclair told me they were forced into a very mountainous part of Ireland, and the Highlanders seem'd excessively pleased, and went up directly to the tops of the Hills as barren as in Lochaber.

"Mr Hume (brother to the Commissary) tells me that his brother writes to him from Flanders that the person there whom he employ'd to pay the £50 to the Lads has stated it in his Accounts, so that he reckons they certainly got it, but that he would make further enquiry about it.

"The Duke has taken the Field, and the Army will be assembled in a very little time, some accounts call them 150,000 men, but I'm told the D. himself (which is good authority) says he shall have immediately 125,000 men.

"Adml. Medley has taken ten of the French Transports with 1500 men going to Genoa, the rest escaped into small Creeks in the Coast. He had posted himself so that nothing could get in, 'twas thought some got in before.

"I send you the Ld. High Steward's speech in pronouncing sentence on Lord Lovat, which is reckon'd a fine performance. He was beheaded this day. I have not heard how he behaved on the scaffold, but he was two days ago extremely easy and unconcerned. He then said he would dye like a man, and would not trouble the spectators with any speech. He declared himself a Roman Catholic of the sect of the Jansenists, who deny the Infallibility and Supremacy of the Pope, and place the latter in the Gallican Church.—Adieu—Yours, "G———.

"All the particulars mentioned in the Speech were proved at the Bar. Lovat petition'd the H. of Lords for leave to have a Priest, which was granted.

"The D. of Argyll's youngest daughter was married on Saturday to Lord Coke, the son of the E. of Leicester. There is only one daughter now to marry."

NOTES.—Lord Loudon's Regiment, after serving in Flanders, and taking part in the unsuccessful defence of Bergen-op-

Zoom, joined the Duke of Cumberland's army, and at the peace of 1748 returned to Scotland, and was reduced at Perth in June of that year.

Alexander Campbell, Barcaldine's brother, is probably the Sandie who, as is evident from a subsequent letter of Lord Glenorchy's (No. XXIX.), borrowed money in 1747, possibly for his Company; in any case he must have left Loudon's Regiment on its reduction, but whether he was afterwards appointed to another I have failed to discover; perhaps he was appointed a Lieutenant in Montgomery's Highlanders in 1757. His brother, Glenure, apparently gave up the profession of arms.

Barcaldine's son, Alexander, who had served as a Volunteer in the Argyllshire Militia in 1746, got a Captain's commission in one of the Independent Companies raised in 1747, and perhaps he is the Sandie referred to in Letter No. XXIX. Among the Bighouse Papers is a voluminous letter, full of excellent advice, from John Campbell, cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland ("Banker John"), dated Edinburgh, 2nd September, 1747, and addressed to "Captain Alexander Campbell, younger of Barcaldine, commanding a British Independent Company design'd for service at Fort-George, in the East Indies," on the occasion of his leaving his home and his country, as to his bearing as a Christian, a gentleman, and a soldier.

Allan Campbell, brother of John of Barcaldine, and of Alexander, and Colin, Glenure, was in Lord John Murray's Regiment, then numbered the 43rd, 'the Black Watch: for a time it was designated by the titles of its successive Commanders, as "Lord Crawford's," "Lord Sempill's," and "Lord John Murray's;" the last got the regiment in 1745. Part only of the three last raised Companies, along with Loudon's Highlanders, joined the force which embarked for Flanders in April, 1747: as all claimed to serve, the question of preference was decided by the men of these three Companies drawing lots.

NO. XXVIII.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "London, 23 April 1747—Letter Lord Glenorchy."

"London, 23rd April 1747.

"Sir,—I have received your two letters of the 4th and 11th. The Report of some French ships being on the West Coast still prevails here. I'm glad to find by your last that it is not true:

“ ’Tis wonderful how Ardsheal and Ludovick Cameron escape so long the search made after them and others, and I’m surpris’d Cluny has kept his person and his money all this time out of the hands of the Parties sent after him.

“ I see in your last your blood raised against miserable Macnab, whom I laugh at, his aspersions will do little harm, tho’ they shew his good will.

“ Sandie is come from Bath, his hand is much better, he can use his fingers pretty well, and the natural warmth is return’d into it, except the little finger, but he is told it will also recover in time. He went from Bath to see Allan at Portsmouth, who, he says, looks extremely well, and is grown fat. The Highland Regiment, with the Royals and Brags, are now in Zealand to hinder the French from crossing into that Island, and some of our men of war join’d to some Dutch are in the Scheld for the same purpose.

“ The Dutch have declared the Prince of Orange Stadtholder of the seven Provinces. The mob or common people rose tumultuously and insisted upon it, so that the States thought it necessary for their own safety to agree to it, and yesterday was appointed for the ceremony.

“ The French have taken Madras or Fort St George in the West Indies, which is a great loss to the East India Company, and consequently to the nation. Three of the French ships, on board of which they had put the chief of their Plunder, were lost soon after at sea, so that they did not get much by it, and probably our men of war will recover it.

“ The last accounts from Holland said the Duke was advancing towards Antwerp to besiege it, in order to draw the French to a Battle.

“ Lovat died with great firmness and decency, shewed no apprehension, and was gay and easy on the scaffold. He had agreed with an undertaker to carry his Body down to his own Countrey, but it was forbid, so that he will lose the Coronach.

“ The Bill for taking away the Jurisdiction was strongly debated last week in the House of Commons: the number for the Bill was 233, the number against it was 102. The Duke of Queensbury and E’s of Eglington and March petition’d against it. Several here think the power left with the Bailies of fining in a small sum in case of Quarrels and Riots in the Countrey, and of imprisoning for a short time when the Criminal can’t pay his fine, is too great a power. They would leave no power except of taking up Rents and of putting in the Stocks. By the Bill, as it now stands, Bailies can judge of small crimes such as

quarrels, and can fine and imprison for a certain time when the fine can't be paid, and they can judge in debts not exceeding 40 sh. sterlg. The Prisons must be enter'd in the Sheriff Clerk's book, and must be above ground, with windows for the Prisoner's friends to see and converse with him. The Sheriff Depute is to be appointed by the Crown, and must be an Advocate of a certain standing, and he is to hold itinerant Courts in whatever places he pleases in his Sherifdom, and if he finds the private prisons unhealthy or oppressive he may prohibit them.

"John won't look kindly on a Sheriff Depute holding Courts at Killin and Kenmore. In the further progress of the Bill there may yet be some alterations made.

"We set out on Wednesday next the 29th for Sugnall, where I shall not stay long. I hope to be at Edinburgh about the 15th or 16th of next month, and at Taymouth about the 22nd or thereabouts. I shall stay there ten or twelve days, and shall return back to Sugnall. I wish you could come to Taymouth to me, but I'll let you know further when I come to Edr. I believe Sandie will go with me from this all the way to Edr. He is delighted with the country, and says if you saw what he has seen you would run mad with Projects.—Adieu.

"G——."

NOTE.—I presume that the "John" who would not look kindly on Courts held at Killin and Kenmore was John Campbell of Achalader, as Achmore was close to Killin. As to Sugnall, see note at end of next letter.

NO. XXIX.

LETTER from Lord Glenorchy, to John Campbell of Barchaldine, Esq., so addressed, and "to the care of the Chamberlain of Argyll at Inveraray," and docqueted "London, 12th Novr., 1747, Lord Breadalbane's Letter":—

"London, 12th Novr., 1747.

"Sir,—I am come up here to attend his Majesty in my office at the opening of Parliament, and would return immediately to Sugnall, where I left the family, but I stay on account of your affair and that of the Sheriff, about which I shall soon have an opportunity of talking fully, and will then let you know my thoughts of it.

"Since my last I have had two melancholy letters from Sandie, who was terribly frightened that I would not advance

the money to Mr Calcraft, whom he commends extremely for his civility and kindness to him in giving him money for necessaries when he might have stopt his pay to reimburse himself. He talked in his letter of his honour and his character being lost at his first setting out in the world if this money is not paid, and as his uneasiness proceeded from an honest principle I was really sorry for him. But I have since received a letter from him in answer to mine acquainting him that I had writt to Mr Drummond to take up his note from Mr Calcraft by paying him the money, and Sandie seems to be now as happy as he was before uneasy. His only concern now is the Inconveniency it might be to you to pay the money so soon, for he drew the Bill on you to Calcraft payable in ten days after sight, which I suppose Calcraft insisted on, and he gave him his note for the money, likewise acknowledging that he ow'd him so much, the sum is £252 11s 0d. I have got up the note and have burnt it, and I have sent the Bill discharged on the back by Calcraft to Bank John, and have writt to him to settle the payment with you in the easiest and most convenient method for you in some time after this, for I am in no immediate want of the money, the cash comes in but slowly here this year.

"I wish you would make enquiry whether two English gentlemen, supposed to be agents from the Pretr., have been lately in the Highlands with Cluny and others of that stamp, and whether Cameron the forester had seen those gentlemen. I have a reason for wanting to be particularly inform'd with regard to this last circumstance of Cameron, because something of that kind has been writt up here. I desire you would not mention this, but let me know as soon as possible what you can learn about it. 'Twas said he had conducted them to Cluny. Adieu.—Yrs., "G———."

NOTE.—Lord Glenorchy was appointed Master of His Majesty's Jewel Office in 1746. His 2nd wife was second daughter and co-heiress of John Pershall, who predeceased his father, Sir Thomas Pershall, of Great Sugnal, in the County of Stafford, Bart.

As to the "two English gentlemen," it would be interesting to ascertain who they were; possibly Thomas Newton alias Major Kennedy, who appears to have been employed by the Prince in obtaining part of the Locharkaig Treasure for his requirements, was one of them.

NO. XXX.

LETTER from Baron Maule, one of the Barons of Exchequer, evidently to John Campbell of Barcaldine, and docqueted in the same handwriting as the other letters, "London, 23rd Novr., 1747, Letter Baron Maule":—

"Argyle Street, 23rd Novr., 1747.

"Sir,—I am favoured with yours of the 6th and has taken the first opportunity to mention your affair to the Duke of Argyll, and has since conversed with Ld. Glenorchy fully about it. Mr Pelham has been spoken to and is fully apprised how the matter stands, and if I am rightly informed that affair will soon be settled to your satisfaction. I think you judged right in not meeting Mr Bruce when he was on his survey, for tho' I'm persuaded you will both execute your trusts with fidelity, it might have been otherwise interpreted by people that are not your well-wishers. I am sorrie I had not the pleasure of seeing you at Inveraray and shou'd be glad to have it in my power to do you a good office.—Being very sincerely, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd.) "JOHN MAULE."

NOTE.—The reference here is obviously to the appointment of Barcaldine and Glenure as Factors on the Forfeited Estates, viz.:—On the Perth Estates and those of Ardshiel, Callart, and Mamore respectively, on Lord Glenorchy's recommendation.

"Mr Bruce," no doubt the Mr D. Bruce who was employed in 1749 to survey the Forfeited Estates, and is mentioned several times by Mr Lang, in "Pickle the Spy," as "an English official," "a Court Trusty," and sent in 1754 as a "spy upon a spy," known as "Cromwell." Mr Lang is also inclined to attribute to him a MS. Report on the Highlands of Scotland, which he found in the British Museum, and has recently edited.

NO. XXXI.

LETTER from Captain Alexander Campbell, son of Barcaldine, to his Parents, the cover addressed to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., at Dalfour, and docqueted "Camp at the Cape of Good Hope, 10 April, 1748. Letter Coll. Alexr. Campbell":—

"My dear Parents,—I did myself the honour of writing you from all the places I had any opportunity since I left England, and have in all my letters given you an account of all that happen'd remarkable since we left England, and I have now sent

you a particular Journal which I have kept of everything that has happen'd since we sailed from Spithead. We have met some homeward bound Dutch East Indiamen here, by whom we'll send home our letters. I think this is the most pleasant place I ever saw. We are to encamp here and stay for a month to refresh our Troops. We are most lucky in Admiral Boscowen for a Commanding Officer, as I don't think there is a prettier Gentleman in his Majestie's service. All the Gentlemen from Scotland are in very good health. I have only lost Donald Derg M'Coll of my Company since I sail'd, and have had very few sick, all the fellows I carried from the Country with [me] are [in] good health and spirits. I hope by this time that you have gott the affair you was about when I left home settled, which God willing will putt you in a way to be able to do for us all, and I hope tho' I [am] absent and att a distance that I won't be forgot, if it be in your power to do anything for me, as I hope in God never to give you occasion to do otherways by [me]. I beg you'l excuse my being so bold as to put you in mind of any such thing, for it is not attal that I have any doubt of your doing all you can for me, but as it's very natural to suppose that those that are still at hand should be best minded, and most thought of, I have ventured to writ this to put you in mind of me, and I hope the next letters you have from me I'll be able to send home what will buy [a] bit of land, if Admiral Griffin don't take Pont de Cherry before we get there, as it is very probable it may happen to, as it is just now blocked up by the Mogol by Land and by Admiral Griffin by Sea, I wish that I had known so much of the state of our affairs before I went away as I do now, so that I might consult with you and Lord Glenorchy what I should do, whether I should come home or stay there, as it is said those who have a mind may come home on half-pay, which, to be sure, to me would be a very pretty competency to live on, especially if we are [to] get any prize-money, but for all that, if I see there is any probability of making a fortune there in a few years, I'll stay, it is said that those that will stay are to have half-pay from the King and full pay from the Company, which will [be] near about £300 a year, besides 30 Rupees a month [of ?] stop Gelt, that is to pay for Lodgings, which, if it be true, and we can come home when we please on our half-pay, I think I can't do better than stay for a few years to try what luck I'll have, and nothing could hinder mo from staying as things now stand, but being out of the way of preferment, and as I am in such a good way in the Army now,

I daresay that you would wish to push me as fast forward as possible, I shall writ to Lord Glenorchy, to General and Collonel Campbell—to Mr Campbell in the Bank, I shall add to his letter anything else I think worth notice that happens while I am here.

“My dear Parents, I am oblige to end my letter sooner than we incline on account of the India Ships going away, so that I can't give you that account of things as I would wish. Admiral Boscowen has appointed Capt. Jack Campbell to be his aide de camp, whoes merits you are too well acquainted with for me to pretend to give you an account of. I hear that there are some more Dutch Ships homward bound expected here soon, so that I hope to have an opportunity of writing you yet before we sail from this place, and now I shall conclude, my dearest Parents, with my duty to Grandmama and all my Dr. Brothers and Sisters, and I ever will be your most obedient and dutiful son,
(Sd.) “ALEX. CAMPBELL.

“Camp at the Cape of Good Hope,

“Aprile 10th, 1748.”

NO. XXXII.

LETTER from Captain Alexander Campbell, son of John of Barcaldine, to his parents. This letter and another, inside of which it is folded, are docqueted “Fort St David's 12th and 15th Octr. 1748. Letter Coll. Alexr. Campbell.”

“My Dear Parents,—We march'd from Fort St David's the Eight of August, for Pont de Cherry, the success we had, I daresay, you'll soon hear. Our people behav'd well, both officers and men, with all the conduct and courage men could do, we maintain'd trenches for three weeks with small arms, and against shells and great guns, and if we had an Engineer and Triple our number of men might have taken the place, for sure never was there a man more abus'd than the General has been, to send him with a handful of men to attack a place with near the same number of men within it that we had without. Our Battalion is to be, as I hear, quarter'd for the winter att a place called the Garden House within a mile of Fort St David's, the first battalio at Cudelore, and the Marines are gone a board ship. This is the poorest country I ever was in, for there is neither meat nor drink to be got in it, and if we had not a Table found us by the India Company our pay would never do, and as for money

if ever a man that has not a stock to set up with makes any in this damn'd country, I could suffer any besides one cringe to the Governours, and I would see them as soon all at the Devil, &c., for I would—so I beg, if possible, you would change me into a marching Regiment, or anywhere but this curs'd country, besides the business I before wrote you of must require my being at home or else I shall lose considerably. I have likewise writ my Lord Glenorchy of it, and all my Friends here think that it can't be so easily settled till I go home. I believe that by the time that this comes to your hand that their will be near Seventy Pound due to me by the Agent, which if you chuse you may call for by virtue off the power of Attorney I sent you. I expect as this letter goes by an Express that it will reach you before those I writ by Mr Griffin Squadron, therefore I send you a power of Attorney enclosed. All hopes of making anything in this country may now be laid aside, so that all I need expect is to broil on here for a few years longer, and if I do get home then I shall never be fit for anything, but I'll add no more upon that head, as I know when you receive my letters by the last fleet that sail'd you'l make all the interest you can to get me chang'd, for I assure you that I never will throw up the bread I have till I be sure of better, tho' I might now live very happilie on that money, for 130 pound a year is no despicable thing, yet if I had 1000 per annum I would still follow the army, for if I were in Europe I might have some chance of dieing in a tolerable Rank in the Army as I got what I have so young, whereas by staying in this country I have not the least chance of ever being higher than I now am, so I beg you'l push your interest to try and get me chang'd if possible. Don't spare a little money for I now, thank God, by that Legacy am able to pay you all that I ever cost you in any way whatever.

“Poor John Haliburton, Petcur's brother, was killed the very day we arriv'd before Pont de Cherry, by one of our own Blacks: he was the cleverest fellow by far the Company had in this Country: in short, he was fit for anything, he [was] equally Statesman, Soldier, and Merchant, never was man more regretted than he was, and every day we miss him more and more, he died, I believe, worth some money, but what I can't say, for he sustain'd great loss at Madras. Poor Colin Campbell, Carszonie's son, was likewise kill'd there. My Colin wounded and Captain Forbes lost his leg and best part of his thigh by a bomb-shell, but I hope he'll recover. Dugald Macdonald, all the rest of our Scotch officers, both from the North and Argyle-

shire, are in good health, save one Kenneth Mackenzie, in whose place we have got one James Ogilby, a son of Sir James Ogilby's, in the shire of Angus. I shall conclude this sheet with assuring you that I ever am, my Dear Parents, your most Dutiful Son,

"ALEX. CAMPBELL.

"Fort St David's

"October 12th, 1748."

NOTE.—For further details see next letter and note appended.

NO. XXXIII.

LETTER from Captain Alexander Campbell, son of John Campbell of Barcaldine, to his parents. The docquet mentioned under No. xxxii. is on the back of this letter, which covers No. xxxii.

"My dear Parents,—I shall in this sheet give you a little sketch of our proceedings in this country. We sail'd from the Cape of Good Hope the eight of May, and after a most tedious passage with a continued Tenour of bad weather for near three weeks we mad the Island of Moritias the 23rd of June, 24th in the morning anchored in Turtle Bay. Our ships as they went in exchang'd some shot with the Enemy's small forts that guarded the entrance of the Harbour. We anchored within large cannon shot of the shore, opposed to 2 batteries of 6 guns each: they fired a few shots at the 'Pembroke,' which she returned. This evening two of our Engineers went to reconoitre the coast, and find out a proper place for landing the Troops: 25 in the morning a Council of War on Board the Admiral's: 26 another Council, in which it was determined not to attack the place: 27 got all things ready for weighing: 28 in the morning weighed and the Dutch Commodore with his fleet separated. We [had] a charming passage from Moritias to Fort St David's where we arriv'd the 27 of July.

"In this Road we met with Rear Admiral Griffin's Squadron: 28 had orders to make ready for landing att an hour's warning: 29 landed some Horse: 30 landed two Battalions of Independents, and encamped on a plain about a mile and half from Fort St David's: 30 and 31 also landed the Marines of both Squadrons, and the Company of the Train of Artillery: 2nd August Draught four Companies of Granadiers: 3, 4, 5, 6 nothing extraordinary: 7 we had orders to strick [camp]: the 8th by Daybreak, Decamp'd and march about a 2 miles: this Day we were join'd by the India Company: 9, 10, 11 continued

of our march: 11th in the evening our puns [this word "puns" is probably for "peons," foot soldiers in India, pronounced "punes"] got possession of some entrenchment the enemy had by a [?] Chaultry, this night the army lay the whole night on their arms: 12 in the morn the Army encamped: 13 about four o'clock in the morning the Granadiers of our Army with the Pickets of the line were [? ordered] under the command of Major Mompessant to attack a small fort called Arcocapan: they lost a good many men kill'd and wound'd, we had one officer killed, one mortally wound'd who died next day, poor Colin Campbell my 1st Lieutenant was shot throw the thigh but is now just recover'd, as was Mr Rose throw the shoulder, who is likewise recover'd, that evening we lay on our arms out of cannon reach of Arcocapan, and next day being 14th encamp'd, this day the seamen landed and some guns from the ships, and in the night we broke before Arcocapan: 15, 16 nothing extraordinary: this night we began our battery: 17 on the night we were attack'd by a party of French puns, who made our workmen run away and put the covering party in some confusion, but Captain Robt. Gordon of the Scotch Company rallied a few men, I think 30 att most, fir'd on the enemy, beat them back and put all things to rights again: 18 nothing extraordinary: 19 about 9 o'clock a party of 50 Horse sallied out on our trenches supported by a party of foot, their orders was if possible to nail up our guns, but after a pretty smart skirmish they were repuls'd: we lost some men kill'd, Major Lawrence belonging to the India Company and Captain Bruce of our Companys were taken prisoners, we took a Capt. of Horse and troopers of the enemy and they left a good many men on the ground, this evening we blew up and abandon'd the fort: 20, 21 the Indian and first Battalion of Independents remov'd their camp close under Arcocapan, and we began to repair the damage done by blowing up the place: 22, 23, 24, 25, nothing extraordinary: 26 in the morning decamped and cross'd the River on the other sidee of the Fort, and drew in order of battle, and march'd, so all day the enemy fir'd a few guns out of the wood att us but did no damage. This evening poor John Haliburton was killed by one of our Blacks: he died much regreted by every body, and our Battalion with the Battalion of marines were order'd to go under the command of Major Mompessant to support Major Muir with four companies of Granadeers who were order'd [to attack] some entrenchments the enemy had in there on the skirts of the wood, but they abandon'd them upon seeing us advance: 27

nothing extraordinary: 28 the enemy threw some shells into our camp, which oblig'd [us] the next day to remove att a greater distance: 29 this day the Town play'd pretty warm on our advance Guard but kill'd only one man, this day had our Cannon brought from Arcocapan in the night, and threw up a lodgment to cover our men at the [?] Barraer: 30 they play'd very smartly on us; and at night 300 men were order'd to cover a party of workmen under the direction of Mr Turner one of our Engineers to break ground before Pont de Cherry and by 2 in tne morning we threw up a cover for 300 men: we had not the least disturbance till daylight, when they began to play very hot with shells and shot, and about 7 a party of their puns sallied out and [i.e. of] a smal redout we thrown up in a village in the front of our entrenchments, where there was an officer and forty men advanc'd. Our people were oblig'd to retire to the trenches and about . . . return'd soon after and took possession again of the village: we had a skirmish again in the afternoon, in which we lost a few men and 2 officers, and the enemy lost upwards of 28 men and an officer in the field and 130 men wounded and several officers. Thursday first Sept. the Town [fired] great numbers of shot and shells but did very little damage; from the 2nd to the 9th nothing extraordinary, continued our entrenchment: 9th came in three French deserters: 10th poor Capt. Forbes of the Second Battalion had his right leg shot off, and in the night we begun the blind of our Grand Battery: we finished the blind of the 8 gun Battery and begun that of the four gun, and begun to lay the foundation of our Battery's: 12th, 13th, 14th nothing extraordinary: 15th the Pickets were to the waterside to sustain our escort, which was said to be attacked by the French, this day poor Colin Campbeil, Carszonie's son, was mortally wounded, he lived for 10 days. 16 did nothing on account of the rains, finish'd one of three Batterys in the night all to the platforms and rais'd the Grand Batterys a good deal: 17th and 18th did little or nothing on account of the rains: 19th our two Grand Batterys were finished all to the platforms: 20th laid our platforms, and made magazins: 21st carry'd down eight 24 pounders and mounted them this night, the Bomb Batterys were begun: 22nd the French surpris'd our waterside party and carry'd off 2 24 pounders, but we sav'd all the ammuniton and in the morning landed and brought up to Camp two more guns: 24th att night levell'd the Blind and got all the things ready to open in the morning: 25th in the morning the Batteries open'd att Six

o'clock: 26 and 27 the ships play'd on the town: 28 ships ceas'd firing: 29 nothing extraordinary: 30 a Council of war, in which it was determin'd to raise the Siege, it being impossible to pursue it, the Season of the year being so far advanc'd: from thence to the 6 of Octr. was employ'd in embarking the Stores. Oct. 6 in the morning the whole army march back for Fort St Davids and arriv'd safe there the 7th at night, the Marins are gone aboard ship, the first Battalion [viz., of Independent Cos.] is quarter'd at Cudalore, and ours at the Garden house: this is a most confus'd account, and I am afraid that you can scarcely make any sense of it, but if I have the good luck ever to get home to you I shall give you a more particular account of everything. Our General and all the Army behav'd as well as men could do, I am almost blind with writing so I shall conclude with begging my compliments to all friends and that you'l use your endeavours to get me into a Marching Regiment if possible for I'd almost as soon live in Hell as in India. so with my duty [to] Grandmamma, and the children, I ever am, my Dr. Parents, Your most dutifull and most affecte. Son,

“ALEX. CAMPBELL.

“Fort St Davids, Oct. 15th, 1748.

“P.S.—The young Gentleman we got into our Company is a son of Sir John Ogilvie of Inverwharritry’s. “A. C.”

NOTE.—The writer of the above was a young Captain, described by Lord Glenorchy as follows:—“Tho' but sixteen years old he served as a volunteer in the Argyllshire Militia at his own expense during the whole Rebellion, where his behaviour was such as procured him a Company in the Expedition to ye East Indies under Admiral Boscowen.” Consequently at the date of this letter he must have been barely 20 years of age. He was subsequently appointed Major in the 1st Highland Battalion,” or “Montgomery's Highlanders,” when it was raised—date of his commission, 7th January, 1757—and embarked for Halifax in 1758. This regiment, along with the 1st Battalion 42nd, took part in the expedition against Fort du Quesne, and, after its capture, in the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. It was reduced in 1763, but Major Alexr. Campbell was appointed Lieut.-Col. in Burton's regiment (probably the 3rd Buffs) in 1761, and Col. in the army. 9th August, 1777.

The Marine Battalion here mentioned must have been one of the old regiments of Marines, raised about 1739-1748. The Marines of the present day date from 1755, when the British Infantry had been reduced to 49 regiments, and, as the R.M. Light Infantry, had its place in the line between the 49th and

50th regiments. The old 50th, raised in 1745, was disbanded in 1757, when an old 52nd, raised in 1755, became the 50th, and the Royal Marines took precedence; the designation "Light Infantry" was given a century after it was raised.

Chaultry, perhaps "Sortie." Memo.—Dunstaffnage wrote me that there is a word Chaultry used in Madras for a Police Station or a piece of ground surrounded by pretty high walls; but I don't see how a word with that meaning suits the context, unless the writer means "near a Chaultry."

NO. XXXIV.

LETTER from Colin Campbell of Glenure to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, addressed to the latter at Crieff, to the care of Robert Campbell, merchant at Stirling, another brother, and docketed "20th October, 1748. Letter Colin Campbell of Glenure."

Gleniure, 20th October, 1748.

"Dr. Broyr,—I intended to have writt you to Crief fair, butt miss'd an opportunity; as I sapollo you'l have occasion to remitt money to Edr. att or about Martinmass, would you pay a Bill of one hunder and eighty odd pounds I'm due to the Royal Bank, and bring my Bill home wt. you, I would be obliged to you, and thankfully repay you when you came home, or if you desir'd to pay the money to any in this country sooner would do it, the plain reason why I offer you this trouble is that could I help it, I don't like sending so much money by a servant from this country to Edr. for fear of accidents; and as you'l either go wt. your mony yourself or send a sufficient convoy all would be snugg and safe, I only mean this in case you are to bring home a sum of Perthshire cash equal to my Bill, which I daresay you will, or that you have any money to pay sooner in this country than your own return.

"Be so good by first post after this arrives to lett me know if I can depend on your paying this Bill, that in case you can't I may take anoyr method of paying it. It may be a loss shou'd I be obliged to take any oyr methode before I have your answeare, which I'll expect in course of post by Edr. and Inverary if no oyr sure hand offers. I daresay my sister has writt you that poor Ladie Keithock is dying. I think she may be burried wtout your coming off the head of your Business att so critical a time. Pray let me hear anything you know of poor Dungallon's fate how [who] I'm told has or will be soon tried and how Sandie is. There is peace and tranquillity here.—
Yours, &c.,

"COLIN CAMPBELL.

"If you go to Edr. will you enquire if the Treasury's answer is come to the Barrons about my nominations and if it is I expect you'll get my Commission expedite and sent me if possible before Martinmas, which you know will be narrowly watched in my neighbourhood to finger the rents. If I'm to give a Bond, it may be given to Sandie Robison, how [who] will send it me by the post to be sign'd. I believe Ballevoll will join me in the Security.

"I hope you'll send me as distinct an answer as I sent you from London when you employ'd me to agent and get the Commission in as good a form as you can, if you omitted anything in your own, I hope you'll get it rectified in mine, my powers would require to be ample in so remote and uncivilized a corner as Lochaber.—Yours,
"COLIN CAMPBELL."

NOTES.—Loudoun's Highlanders, in which Glenure held a Commission as Captain, were disbanded at Perth in June, 1748; apparently about that date both John of Barcaldine and Colin of Glenure were recommended for appointments as Factors on forfeited estates, the former on that of the Duke of Perth (and his Commission had been made out before this letter was written), the latter on certain estates in Lochaber and Appin, as mentioned in a Note to Letter XXX. The sums of money referred to were probably rents for which they were accountable, though there seems to have been some delay in making Glenure's appointment owing to a claim made on behalf of Alexander Stewart, a minor, eldest son of Charles Stewart, the attainted laird of Ardshiel, to succeed to the estate, which was ultimately rejected. Glenure's commission as factor on the forfeited estates of Ardshiel, Callart, and Mamore was dated 23rd February, 1749, but a letter from him to James Stewart of Acharn, dated 8th November, 1748, intimates that his appointment was made.

Dungallon: Cameron of Dungallon was nearly related to the Lochiel family, and Dr Archibald C., Lochiel's brother, was married to a daughter of C. of Dungallon.

Campbell of Keithock was a brother of Barcaldine's wife.

NO. XXXV.

LETTER from Charles Arskine of Alva (Lord Tinwald) to Barcalden, addressed to "Mr Campbell of Barcalden at Crieff," and docquetted "Aberdeen, 13 April, 1749, Letter Mr Charles Arskine."

"Aberdeen, April 13, 1749.

"Sir,—I have a particular reason for begging you may without losing time writte to your friends, such of them as you can

trust to feel the pulses of your neighbours in the West Highlands, if they are in expectations of their old Guest, who was very weary of his quarters? if any of those concerned in the Rebellion are lately returned from France? and in general what state they are in? You may be sure giving you this trouble has a meaning, and yet I do not fear any mischief, therefore let as little noise be made as possible. Invera I suppose may have some directions from his superiors, however you may speak to him to assist in getting intelligence; and if anything occur that is material. I shall be at Inverness on the 22nd and remain there about a week, so if you have anything before I leave it you may send it to me by express. I salute our friends and I am D. Sr. sincerely your obedient most humble servt.,

“Barcalden.

“CH. ARESKINE.”

NOTES.—Prince Charlie visited England and was in London for 5 days, but not till Sept. 1750. Some of his friends were in Scotland in the winter of 1749, including Lochgarry, and also Dr Archd. Cameron, who visited Cluny in his retreat and got from him a sum of 6000 louis-d'ors, for which he granted him a receipt. There seems some ground for believing that the doctor was made a tool of by some person, who handed him a forged order, purporting to be signed by the Chevalier James to get his money, but none to show that the doctor appropriated any part of it; the money probably was partly expended in the Prince's interest and partly applied to defray the doctor's own expenses.

Invera: Captain Duncan Campbell of Inverawe was at this time a Captain in “the Black Watch;” he was killed as a Major at Ticonderoga in 1758.

NO. XXXVI.

LETTER from Colin Campbell of Glenure to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed “Achmore, 5th May, 1749, Letter Colin Campbell.”

“Achmore, Monday, 5th May, 1749.

“Dr. Broyr,—I had yours this morning, I shou'd be extremely happy to have your Company home, but I think I need not tell you how necessary it's for me to see what's adoin' att Gleniure, which I can do from Dalfiur once I gett there, and a week is valuable this time of year for one how [who] has wrights and masons to employ: which obliges me to hurry here as fast as I can. Edinchip is here. I had a conference with him, he has agreed frankly to the terms Achallader and I concerted and

which I brought with me from Taymouth in writing, to which I refer you, as Achallader can inform you of them, only we made the provision for Daughters in case of no Heirs male of the Marriage thus: If but one Daughter 4000 mks., if two 5000 mks., if more than two 7000 mks. to be divided as is thought fit. I think it as much as cou'd be taken of the Lairdship, and I think it more equal than the former way, which in case of a number of young Ladies might exhaust the whole estate, which for my own part I wou'd not desire. My Broyr Duncan was present to the whole, who is satisfved as I hope Achallader and you will be. Edinchip is to send his papers to Edr. as they must be had to designe the lands in the contract of marriage. I hope as you are in the country youⁿ see all ended before you go, and I'll do the best I can for you att home. If you are obliged to go I don't think it matters much since everything is concerted, as Achallader and Duncan will see it ended right enough, and I daresay wou'd have done so, tho' we had been necessarily out of the way from first.

"I heartily wish they were now buckled. You'll please give this to Achallader as I'm just going of, and have not time to write him.—I ever am, Dr. Broyr., Yours, &c.,

"COLIN CAMPBELL.

"P.S.—After closing this I have gott a smart reprimand for neglecting your sister's most Dutiful respects to Achallader and you, which gives you the trouble of this postscript."

NOTE.—The following words are added, but apparently in a different handwriting—"Remember moveables or something in lieu of it."

This letter appears to have been written from Achallader's house at Achmore, when Glenure was on his way to Dalfure, near Barcaldine, shortly after his visit to Bighouse, and apparently his brother Barcaldine intended soon going to Dalfure also from Crieff. The marriage contract referred to was evidently that of Campbell of Edinchip, who married Jean, sister of Barcaldine and of Glenure, and sister-in-law of Achallader. Glenure had availed himself of the services of Achallader shortly before, probably in April of the same year (1749) with regard to his own marriage. Among the family papers is a long and interesting account of the visit of Achallader to the house of the Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, accompanied by Glenure, and of the interviews that took place first between Achallader and Bighouse, and afterwards between the latter and Glenure, as to the terms of the marriage settlement: the same difficulty was

discussed, viz., the most suitable provisions to be made for daughters without overburdening the estate. Ultimately it was referred to two mutual friends to decide. Glenure married the young lady, Bighouse's eldest daughter, on 9th May of the same year, a few days after the date of this letter: but as there were only 4 days between the 5th and the 9th, there seems to be some mistake in the dates, unless in one case new style and in the other old style dates are given.

NO. XXXVII.

LETTER from Archibald Campbell, Sheriff Depute of Argyll, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq.; so addressed, and docketed "Inveraray, 31 May, 1749. Letter Archibald Campbell."

"Sir,—The first general meeting of the Commissioners of Supply is by Act of Parliament appointed to be held upon the first of June next. But as the Act is only very lately come to hand, and we must take a great time to give the necessary intimations in the remote parts of this shire, it was judged very unexpedient to hold the meeting till the 21st of June, when your presence will be necessary to concur with the other commissioners for making the land tax effectual for the current year.—I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"ARCH. CAMPBELL, Sh. De.

"Inveraray, 21 May, 1749."

NOTE.—Archibald Campbell of Stonefield was for many years Sheriff Depute of Argyll.

NO. XXXVIII.

LETTER from Archibald Campbell, Sheriff of Argyll, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq.; so addressed, and docketed same as the preceding one.

"Inveraray, 31st May, 1749.

"Dear Sir,—The meeting of the Commissioners of Supply is to be on the 21st June, the Commissioners of Valuation is to meet at the same time, so that your presence is necessary.

"There is a Report that I am to be attack'd with regard to some little excrescences of cess in the division of Kintyre intromitted with by me, and every Collector since the Revolution, and even prior to 1685, and none of them ever called to account for it, so that they think to treat me in a singular manner. This obliges me to desire the attendance of all my friends, amongst

which number I justly reckon you among the foremost, that justice may be done.

“I am sensible of the consequence of having men of discretion and interest as well as numbers to settle this matter, and therefore must not only intreat that you come yourself, but that you will likewise move all your friends to attend.

“You know Glenure, Auchenaba, Baleveolan, Finglen and Corry are Commissioners, you will be so good as write or speak to them to attend, M'Dougall is also Commissioner so is Melfort and Carquhin.

“I shall be very fond to see you here the night before the meeting that we may have some Conference on the subject as it is probably the first business that will come before the meeting. I hope it will be the more easie for you to come as you have this timely advertisement.

“I intended to have spoke to you of this matter at Edinr. but that I unluckily miss'd you when you was going out of town.—I ever am Dr. Cousin your affete. friend and most humble Servt.,

“ARCH. CAMPBELL.”

NO. XXXIX.

MEMORIAL for Barcaldine and Glenure. [This is so doctetted: it is written in the third person, and is without date, but probably belongs to 1750 or 1751.]

“Lord Glenorchy having heard with equal surprise and concern that Mr Campbell of Barcaldine and Mr Campbell of Glenure. whom he recommended to be Factors of some of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, have been represented as not well affected to the Government, he thinks it incumbent upon him to vindicate them from those false aspersions.

“Mr Campbell of Barcaldine, Factor of the Perth Estate is a Gentleman of a pretty good Estate. He has taken the oaths upon several occasions as a Justice of the Peace in Argyllshire and in Perthshire as a Commissioner of Supply and as a Deputy Lieutenant.

“He has in no instance of his life ever given the least cause for suspicion of his being a Jacobite, but on the contrary has given the strongest and repeated proofs of his attachment to the Government and has been always distinguished for his zeal for it.

“Mr Campbell of Barcaldine was the first man in Britain who drew his sword agst. the Rebels in the year 1745. A party of them cross'd an arm of the Sea and carried away some

people from the side where his Estate is, in order to force them into the Rebellion, Mr Campbell with his servts. and some of his bravest Tenants persued them in his own Boat so close tho' in the night that upon landing they abandon'd their prisoners, and he brought them back with him.

"The consequence of this bold and early opposition to the Rebels by a private Gentleman was that above Thirty persons came to him for protection from them. These he maintain'd for a considerable time at his own expence. They all afterwards enter'd into the Argyllshire Militiae, and many of them fought under the Duke's command at Culloden, and receiv'd his Royal Highness's thanks for their behaviour. Mr Campbell was going himself to offer his Service to the Duke, but was employ'd by General Campbell where that General thought he could be more useful.

When the Rebels beseiged Blair Mr Campbell of Barcaldine proposed to Lord Crawford to march to the relief of it, and offer'd to conduct the Hessian troops by a way avoiding the famous pass of Gilliekrankie, so much apprehended by them. He sent upon that occasion the best Intelligence of any the Duke received, which was remembered by his Royal Highness when Mr Campbell was afterwards presented to him.

"Mr Campbell's Son, tho' but sixteen years old served as a Volunteer in the Argyllshire Militiae at his own expence, during the whole Rebellion, where his behaviour was such as procured him a Company in the Expedition to ye East Indies under Admiral Boscowen.

"He had likewise two nephews educated under his care, who distinguished themselves in a very remarkable manner, and being taken Prisoners were sent into France for refusing to sign a Parole not to carry arms against the Pretender, where they remained till the Cartel was settled.

"Mr Campbell of Barcaldine has not the least Connection nor Relation to any of the forfeited persons. Since Mr Campbell became Factor of the Perth Estate he has made a surprising alteration in that countrey by living amongst them (as all the Factors should do) and keeping a constant eye over their actions, by which means he will in a very few years bring them to be as good subjects as any in His Majesty's Dominions, which he looks upon to be of greater service to the Government, tho' much more troublesome and expensive to himself, than barely collecting the Rents, a Point which most of the Factors only attend to.

“ Lord Glenorchy could mention many more well known Circumstances in vindication of Mr Campbell of Barcaldine’s Character, but will only add that the profit that Gentleman has yet made of the Factory has not paid the expence he was at in the service of the Government during the late Rebellion, and Lord Glenorchy is convinced from the long knowledge he has of Mr Campbell that there are few in Scotland so proper in every respect for the Business he is employed in, and none more zealous for the Government.

“ As to Mr Campbell of Gleneure (half-brother to Mr Campbell of Barcaldine). He is a Factor of only that part of the Estate of late Cameron of Locheil which holds of the Duke of Gordon, and of the very small estate of Stewart of Ardsheil. Another Campbell, whom Lord Glenorchy does not at all know, is Factor of the other part of Locheil’s estate, holding of the Duke of Argyll, and of the Estate of Macdonald of Kinlochmoydart.

“ Mr Campbell of Gleneure is a Gentleman of known Honour and Loyalty. He was an Officer in the Army abroad, where he behaved well in his station, and upon the Peace retired to his own Estate, and is married to a niece of Lord Rae, whose Family (as are the Mackays in general) has been always Whig.

“ Mr Campbell of Gleneure is, indeed, related by his mother to Cameron of Locheil’s family, and a handle was taken from thence to insinuate that he acted in everything in concert with Cameron of Fassefern, brother of late Locheil, who, not having been openly in the Rebellion, lives at home. But after the strictest Inquiry made by the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, his conduct was in every step approved, and the Falshood and Malice of his accusers evidently appeared.

“ Mr Campbell of Gleneure is at the greatest variance with Cameron of Fassefern. He has brought several well affected Tenants into that part of the Estate of Locheil, of which he is Factor, and is daily bringing in more, which makes him hated by the people of that country, and is the true cause of his being accused privately by those who cannot do it openly.

“ Upon the whole, as Lord Glenorchy would not have recommended Mr Campbell of Barcaldine and Mr Campbell of Gleneure, if he had not been thoroughly sure, not only of their being well affected to the Government, but likewise of their being every way fitt for that employment, where knowledge of the Countrey and Resolution are requisite, he will venture the loss of Mr Pelham’s good opinion, which he highly values, if

upon a fair and impartial Enquiry those Gentlemen's Principles are not found to be perfectly right.

"It being reported that Marybourg, near Fort-William, is inhabited by Jacobites by the allowance of Hamilton the Factor, Nephew of Hamilton, who commanded the Rebels at Carlisle, and it being also said that the very man who commanded the party which burnt the Barrack of Inversnaid has now a farm near that Barrack, and that the Tenants all round are Jacobites, as well as the Factor himself, who is married to a daughter of late Lord Nairn, a notorious Jacobite family, Lord Glenorchy thinks it proper to observe that Marybourg does not belong to the Crown, but is the property of the Duke of Gordon, and that Hamilton is the Duke of Gordon's Factor.

"The country likewise about the Barrack of Inversnaid does not belong to the Crown, but to the Duke of Montrose; and the Factor there is the Duke of Montrose's Factor, so supposing these representations to be true, they no ways relate to the Factors for the Crown."

NOTE.—Hamilton was Governor of Carlisle, and surrendered with the small garrison left by the Prince on his retreat from England into Scotland, on 30th December, 1745. The garrison were not at once put to the sword, but reserved for the King's pleasure.

NO. XL.

LETTER from Captain Alexander Campbell, son of John Campbell of Barcaldine, to his uncle [evidently Duncan, who was afterwards of Glenure]; docketed "Glenure, 25th May, 1752. Letter Coll. Alexr. Campbell."

"Dr. Sir,—The inclos'd was put into my hands in bed this morning about 7 o'clock, the unhappy situation of affairs, I hope, will excuse my breaking it open. Phasanaclloch has not been at home ever since this melancholy accident, I believe he is in Perthshire, and most probably amongst the Stewarts of Atholl. He was seen with Allan Breck, and stayed with him all Munday night at Balecheliss, and travell'd with him on Teusday to Port Callart, none but he, I mean young Phasanaclloch, in company: there are several other concurring circumstances too tedious to mention here that makes it highly probable Phasanaclloch knew every step intended: Particularly his refusing to go att his uncle, the Notairs desire to meet Glenuir, and endeavour to keep all things quiet, and I am sure Breck is such a fellow as could not conceal his intentions from

Phasanaclloch when they were so long together without the least interruption. I have order'd the man on Lupenamart [Lubnamairt] and his maid to be brought here, and am in hopes of making some discoveries from them as I am credibly inform'd there is a great connection betwixt him and Breck and the whole Damned Race: I am certain we have the principal actors in custody, God Almighty, of his infinite mercy, grant their villany may come to light. I have likewise sent a proper man into Glencoe that I hope will be able to gett us pretty exact intelligence, and beg my Duty in the kindest manner to my Aunt and best wishes to the young Laird.—Ever am, Dr. Sir, your most affec. nephew and very humble servant,

“ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

“Glenuir, May 25th, 1752. 10 o'clock a.m.

“I think there ought [to be] a search made for Phasanaclloch as he is not at home, and we have a warrant against him.
“A. C.”

NOTE.—“Munday night”:—Monday was the 11th May, on the night of which Allan Breck and young Phasanaclloch were at Ballachulish. Breck went to Callart and thence to Glencoe on Tuesday. Glenure was murdered on the evening of Thursday, 14th May. “Lupenamart”:—Angus Mackintosh was innkeeper at Luibnamairt.

NO. XLI.

“SCROLL MINUTE of Procedure in Glenure's affairs and Recommendation to Duncan Campbell, Sheriff Subst., by the friends wtin named.” 23rd June, 1752. [This date should be 13th June].

“At Glenure the 13th day of June one thousand seven hundred and fifty two years. The friends and relations of the deceast Colin Campell of Glenure viz. Hugh Mackay of Big-house, William Baillie of Rosehall, John Mackay of Tordarroch, John Campbell of Barcaldine and Duncan Campbell one of the Sheriff Substitutes of Perthshire having conveened and inspected the writes evidents and Securities which pertain'd to and were found in the Repositorys of the said Deceast Colin Campbell, made upon Inventarys thereof and of the Stocking of Cattle which pertained to the said Colin Campbell, presently on the farms of Glenure and Glendurer as the Particular Inventory of the said writes as well relating to the ffactory held by the said Colin Campbell as other writes pertaining to him and found in

his repositorys and List or Inventory of the saids Stock of Cattle, the severall Docquets subscribed by us of this date subjoin'd to the saids severall Inventarys and Lists of Cattle, And further recommend to the said Duncan Campbell to use the same Diligence as in his own affairs in Recovering paymt. of the Bills Delivered to him by and ffor which his receipt and obligemt. stands with me, the said John Campbell, and to lay out whatever money he may judge necessary to be debursed in detecting and prosecuting or in using ways and means to detect and prosecute the murderers of the said deceast Colin Campbell, and in carrying out the management of his ffarms and Estate, which we hereby ay and while the succession of the Estate of Glenure is declared committ to the management of the said Duncan Campbell, and in generall we authorize the said Duncan Campbell to ffollow ffurth and pursue during the space fforesaid every plan and scheme that may tend to the improvement and be considered as prudent management of the Estate Reall and personall which pertain'd to the said deceast Colin Campbell, Providing the same does not in the least tend to impair any part thereof, or change the nature of the securitys ffrom heretable to moveable or moveable to Heretable, and we subscribe these presents written by Mungo Campbell writer in Edinr. place and date foresaid."

NOTE.—The Inventory above referred to is headed "Inventory of Bills and other papers due to and Lodged in Trust with Glenure and found in his repository."

Most of the bills and accounts are for small amounts granted by tenants. There are a few of comparatively old date, one dated 17th June, 1730, granted by a tenant for £6 Scots, in favour of Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine, and another granted by another tenant to the same for £3 Scots, both payable on demand. Another bill, dated 7th January, 1737, granted by Mary Campbell, relict of the deceast Alexr. Campbell of Barcaldine, to Alexr. Campbell, son to Barcaldine, for £10 10s sterlg., payable Feby. then next. There are also mentioned two bundles of discharged accounts and tickets.

The docquet at foot is as follows, viz. :—

"The above and two preceding pages is an exast Inventory of the Bills and other papers therein referr'd to and whereof the numbers are mark'd on the margin of the Inventory and are all Deliver'd to the Keeping and for recovering of the Contents ffor behoof of all concerned to Duncan Campbell, one of the Sheriff-

Substitutes of Perthshire, who with us the other friends and relations of Glenure, viz., Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, William Baillie of Rosehall, John Mackay of Tordarroch and John Campbell of Barcaldine have examin'd and compared the same, He being always obliged to redeliver them and accott. for his Intromissions therewt. as accords. And the said Duncan Campbell and we subscribe this Docquet at Glenure the Twenty third Day of June IajvijC and fifty two years Before these witnesses Donald Campbell younger of Ballevolan and John Campbell younger of Righray and John Campbell, elder of Ballevolan.

“sd. DONALD CAMPBELL witness.

“sd. JOHN CAMPBELL witness.

“sd. JO. CAMPBELL.

“sd. JOHN MACKAY.

“sd. HUGH MACKAY.

“sd. WILL. BAILLIE.

“sd. DUN. CAMPBELL.”

NOTES.—Glenduror—As to Glenduror, see Letter No. LXIV.

Mungo Campbell was a natural son of John of Barcaldine: he accompanied Glenure on his fatal expedition, was with him when he was murdered, and exclaimed, “The villain has killed my dear uncle.”

NO. XLII.

COPPY Letter to Lord Justice Clerk, so docquetted: there is no date. It is probably a copy of a letter from John Campbell of Barcaldine, whose signature to the above document resembles the writing of the name ‘Campbell’ in the following letter, or rather copy of a letter, which is unsigned: probable date, July 1752.

“My Lord,—In the course of the Inquire I have been making to find out the authors of my Broysrs. murder I am informed that James Stewart in Acharn, the Bastard Broysr. of Ardsheal, now prisoner att Fort William as Suspected of being principally concerned in Gleneur’s murder, when in this town in Aprill last about getting a suspension of the Decreets of Removal, at Gleneur’s instance against the Tenants of Ardsheal, Did visit James Drummond alias M’Gregor Prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edr., and after making frequent mention to the said James Drummond of Gleneur’s name in an opprobrious manner Did propose to him a scheme of Disableing Gleneur from acting as factor upon the forfeited Estates. what he proposed was that James Drummond should give to him, James Stewart, a letter directed to Robert Campbell alias Macgregor, brother to the said

James Drummond (a person under sentence of fugitation) Desiring the said Robert to do whatever the said James Stewart desired him, particularly to murder Gleneur, for which purpose the said James Stewart was to furnish a very good gun, James Drummond's bribe was to get a prorogation of a Beneficial Tack he then enjoyed from a near relation of James Stewart's, to whom he was Tutor, the bribe to Robert was James Stewart's affording him money to carry him to France, where by Ardsheal's interest he was to get a Commission in the French service, or a pension, whichever he chused.

"Your Lordship knows James Drummond's evidence can signify nothing in his present situation, which is extremely unlucky, as he would make a most material witness against James Stewart, and otherways I am afraid the proof will be scrimp. I will not pretend to say more than Referr to your Lordship whether it is not really the Interest of the Government to Bring the Murderers of Gleneur to the end they deserve, as it is evident he lost his life for and in doing his duty. [On an enclosed slip is the following]:—'The Tryal of James Stewart at Inveraray is to come on the 21st of Sept. new style at which time James Drummond will be incapable of giving evidence unless he be first capacitated by a Pardon.'"

NOTE.—There is another scroll or draft of a letter in the same handwriting, without date, but probably written in 1755 (See No. LXIV. below), referring to an application made by the minister of Appin and Lesmore, at the instigation of Stewart's friends, for the farm of Glenduror on the estate of Ardsheal, from which James Stewart had been removed at Whits. 1751, and which was in the joint possession of Balliveolan and Colin Glenure, at the time of the murder of the latter.

James Stewart of, or rather in, Acharn, known also as Seumas a Glinne, was tried as an accessory to Glenure's murder, and on very insufficient evidence found guilty, and was executed 8th Novr., 1752. Notes on his trial will be found in a paper by Mr Macphail, advocate, in Trans. Gael. Soc. of Inv., Vol. XVI., for 1889-90.

NO. XLIII.

LETTER from Colonel John Crawford to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docketed "12 July Letter John Crawford." [Note.—It is undated, but must belong to 1752].

"Dear Sir,—As it is probable I will not be in Town this night may I beg that in your writing to Inverary the 3 follg.

Questions may be put to Dougald M'Coll and inserted in his precognitions, 1st as to having seen Allan Breck in ye Brewhouse handling one of his master's guns and complaining of the locks. 2nd the time he saw young Allan going wth. Laggan How [i.e. Lagnaha] towards the wood on the day of the murder; and 3rd that both M'Colls shou'd be strongly dealt with as to the conversation mention'd by Dun. Roy in the prison and the causes for pitying young Allan, and why they thought he would be hang'd as well as his Fayr.

"I have wrote to F. William desiring Mercht. Roy, James and his son may all be precognosced about the Horn, and the Sergt. and party about Cloaths and horn. The M'Colls shou'd be again tax'd about the Horn.—I am allways, most faithfully yours,

"JOHN CRAWFURD.

"Wednesday mornng., 7 o'clock. 12th July."

NOTES.—Col. Crawford was Governor of Fort-William at the time James Stewart and his son, Allan, were conveyed there as prisoners on 16th May: he witnessed some of the depositions made by them in prison at the beginning of June, but was relieved by a new Governor early in July. Sergt. Baird of Col. Crawford's regiment was sent to search for, and found the clothes Allan Breck had worn the day of the murder and left hidden, when he resumed his own on the morning of the 18th, at Caolsnacon, on his way to Rannoch.

The M'Colls were two of James Stewart's servants, prisoners at Fort-William.

The horn mentioned was a powder horn found in the pocket of a coat worn by Allan Breck immediately after the murder.

The name of the tenant of Lagnaha was Alex. Stewart.

NO. XLIV.

LETTER from Duncan Campbell, Sheriff-Substitute of Perthshire, and later of Glenure, to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "My Broyr. Duncan's Letter wt. respect to Debursements."

"Ednr., 17th August, 1752.

"Dr. Br.,—As I must hurry to Breadalbane and Rannoch in order to precognosce some people there who there is reason to believe must have known some material circumstances anent Allan Breck's motions since our Broyr. Glen's murder [I] do hereby recommend to you to see all the accounts that are still

unpaid in town by us of Depursements in prosecuting the said murderers paid before you leave this place, and I'm yours &c.,

“DUN. CAMPBELL.

“To John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq.”

NOTE.—Allan Breck succeeded in making his way to Rannoch after the murder; three witnesses testified at the trial of James Stewart that they had seen Breck in Rannoch about 18th or 20th May, or about the latter end of that month.

NO. XLV.

LETTER Mr George Mackay to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., so addressed to him “at Crieff by Edinr.,” and marked “Free G. Mackay.” Letter docketed “Skibo, 8th Oct., 1752. Letter Mr Geo. Mackay.”

“Skibo, 8th Oct., 1752.

“Dr. Sir,—I received yours from Inveraray by the express with the accts. of James Stewart's Tryal, which gave me the greatest satisfaction, as it must to those much less interested than me, yea to all Lovers of Mankind, that a Person guilty of so horrible a crime should suffer a Punishment he so justly deserves. I regrate I have not had the particulars of the tryal, and I am very anxious to know them, but in the necessary hurry you must have been in when you wrote to me, I could not look for your writing a full acct.

“I approve much of printing the Tryal. I have writt to Edinr. for a copy of it when printed, and I'll have it in course. I and all friends have a just sense of the fatigue and trouble you must have had on this occasion, and how much the success we all wished for is owing to your attention and Dilligence: you say it was not in my power to bear a part of the burden with you, wch. iff the tryal had happened at any other time than when it did, I would have done with the greatest chearfulness, and if there are any other Tryals to come on, I shall on the least notice attend them, and give all the assistance in my power. There is a Report here of such strong circumstances having come out in James Stewart's Tryal agst. his son, that he is soon to be try'd at Edinr. I beg you'll be so good as to acqt. me what is in this.

“All friends here join me in our kind compts. to you and family, and I am, Dr. Sir, your most obedt. most hble. sert.,

“GEO. MACKAY.”

NOTE.—The above letter is evidently from the Hon. Geo. Mackay of Skibo, son of George, 3rd Lord Reay, by his 3rd marriage, and half-brother of the Hon. Hugh Mackay of Big-house.

It is fortunate for James Stewart's reputation that the proceedings at his trial were printed.

NO. XLVI.

LETTER from Lieut. (or Capt.) Archibald Campbell to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., so addressed, and to the care of Mr Hugh Campbell, merchant, a little below the Cross, Edinburgh, and docquetted "Limmerick 23 Oct. 1752. Letter Archd. Campbell."

"Limmerick Oct 23rd 1752.

"Dr. Br.,—This is my second letter from Limmerick. I was in hopes to have heard from you before now. I find by the English papers that one of the villains that murdered our poor brother is condemned. I'm sorry I have not a fuller account than I meet with in the papers: had my state of health been good or indeed as it was Had I the least notice from you or opinion myself that I cou'd be of use by crossing the water I wou'd have endeavour'd to gett leave. Allan sent me a letter from Robie of an old date: we have been an unfortunate ffamily for two years past; is there any hopes of hanging more of these Banditti was James Stewart supposed to be the man that shott poor Glenure is he a Brother of Ardsheals wont many of the people of that countrie be Banished how does my poor sister in law doe is she with child her situation must have been dreadful I intreat you'll write me as ffully of the Particulars of this Black affair as possible, since James Stewart's tryall has unravelled their Hellish plott. I hope your ffamilie are well and the rest of our ffriends, the Lord Glenorchy that now is I hope is well, he is always the first in my prayers. I can not gett a proper opportunity of sending some slips of Cacogee to Taymouth, nott, I'm afraid, till we goe upon Dublin duty, which will be next year, we are so far from any correspondence with Scotland here, and they wou'd require some care, I can easily send them to Port Glasgow, the Collector there promised to take care of them. My health is much the same as it was, rather better time and the strict temperance I observe I believe will get the better of it, I have not had the least cough for a great while. I'm obliged to be blooded now and then still, which is my only

complaint. I hope on the receipt of this you'll write me and not give me room to think myself quite forgott.—I am, Dr. Br., your affectionate Brother and humble Servant,

“ARCHD. CAMPBELL.

“P.S.—When I wrote you before I directed by Portpatrick, which is your side of the water, in place of Donahadee, throw mistak, tho' I fancy you must have gott my letter. This goes by Jock Innes, who came six miles out of his way to see me.”

NO. XLVII.

LETTER Lord Breadalbane to John Campbell, Esq. of Barcaldine, docketed “Edinr., 18 Nov., 1752. Letter Lord Breadalbane.”

“Edinr., 18th Nov., 1752.

“Sir,—I received on Thursday your letter of the 11th. I don't know where it lay so long, nor how it came here, having been given in at the door to one of the servants by a person who said nothing further.

“I writt that same night by a man who was going to Taymouth to Achalader, and I bid him enquire particularly about the circumstances of Benmore, what Stewart asks for it, what I ought properly to give for it, and if money can be procured in the Countrey to pay for it. If you can solve any of these questions I wish you would send your opinion to John about it. It is certainly right for me to have it, but gold may be bought too dear, and I imagine Stewart will make no scruple of proportioning his demand to the conveniency it would be to me; which should be guarded against as much as we can.

“It is now just a month since I writt to London about the expenses of the Prosecution, but have had no answer, by which I imagine the Ch——r has not had an opportunity of speaking to Mr P—— about it. I mentioned it here to the D. of Arg., who is of opinion the Government ought to pay it, and indeed I imagine they will. His Grace leaves this place about Tuesday or Wednesday. He dined with me yesterday, and went afterwards to Brunstein, from whence he is to come in to-morrow evening. He intended to have been on the Bench Monday next upon the affair of Drummond's (Macgregor's) sentence, but he has taken care to prevent any consequences from it by escaping on Thursday evening out of the Castle. This makes a great noise, and I'm told the Jacobites say it was connived at by the D. of Arg. and the Adv. for offering his evidence against James Stewart, whereas neither the D. nor the Adv. have any influence

in the Castle. It is owing to the negligence of the Guard, which I believe will be strictly enquired into, and by what I can guess, he would have been hanged if he had not got off.

“ We came in good time to town, I observed bad weather behind us, and snow on the Pentland Hills, which is since gone, but I doubt if it will leave our mountains before June.

“ Adieu Yrs. B———.

“ I shall not set out for London till about the first day of next year. I have seen Js. Stewart’s last speech ; which I think makes it more necessary to print the Trial.”

NOTES.—John Stewart in Glentiff, on Inveraw’s estate, had purchased Benmore, in Breadalbane, from the Duke of Perth in 1744 or 1745.

The reference above to Drummond (M’Gregor) is, of course, to his escape from prison after being tried for his share in the abduction, by his brother Robert, of Jean Kay, six months after she became a widow, in 1750. He is generally spoken of as James Mor Drummond or Macgregor, and well known as a spy.

SELECTIONS FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS OF THE
MACKAYS OF BIGHOUSE,

CONSISTING MAINLY OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO JOHN CAMPBELL
OF BARCALDINE, SOME TIME ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT FACTORS
ON THE FORFEITED ESTATES AFTER THE '45.

THIRD INSTALMENT.

NO. XLVIII.

LETTER from Baron Maule to John Campbell of Barcaldine,
Esq., docqueted "Edinr., 20th Novr., 1752. Letter,
Baron Maule."

"Edinr., 20 Novr., 1752.

"Sir,—I am favoured with yours of the ii., and has had opportunity of conversing with the D. of Argyll upon ye subject of it, who I assure you is as much convinced as you can be, of ye heavie charge your Brother's family must have been put to in prosecuting the murderers and bringing them to justice; and that it is for the honour of the Government that they should be reimbursed. I am persuaded his Grace will say everything he can when he goes to London to persuade the King's servants of it.

"I shall do everything I can to forward your Petition before ye Trustees wt. regard to the Spinning School, which I hope will do, provided our funds answer, which this year are very low.

"I mentioned James Campbell at Dunoon, but whether it will be remembered is more than I can answer for.—I am, with great truth and esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) "JO. MAULE."

NO. XLIX.

LETTER from Lord Breadalbane to John Campbell of Barchaldine, Esq., docketed "Edinr., 21st Novr., 1752. Letter, Lord Breadalbane."

"Edinr., 21st Novr., 1752.

"Sir,—After I had sent my letter to you on Saturday to the post, I received one from my Ld. Chr. in which he says that he would have answer'd my letter sooner but was desirous to make some enquiry relating to the subject of it. This agrees with what the Adv. told me lately, viz., That the Chr. had wrote to him to know by whom the expence of the prosecution had been paid. The Chr. goes on in his letter to me and says that he dares be confident that I am fully persuaded there has been no want of zeal and vigour in enforcing the prosecution of the murderers from London, and he is convinced it has been pursued in Scotland with great earnestness and with thorough diligence and attention.

"He wishes heartily that the principal actors, and more of the contrivers of that horrid fact, could be found out and brought to justice, that more examples might be made besides James Stewart. Then he says that as to the expences of the Prosecution, he is informed that it was always intended that the burden of it should be borne by the Government, and that there is no inclination to throw any charge upon the family which is proper for the Government to take upon themselves. He adds that he can not take upon himself to determine how far this intention may extend to any collateral expences occasioned by any particular personal enquiries made by the family of the deceased, but does not doubt but you will have no reason to complain of the usage you will receive, upon a proper application made to the officers of the Crown on this unfortunate occasion. I take the meaning of this to be that the Treasury will pay all the expences that really and strictly regard the prosecution, but possibly will scruple to pay some particular (tho' perhaps necessary) expences, such as persons sent privately by you for intelligence relating to the murder, and other expences of that nature. This is my notion of it, but upon the whole you see the Government is to bear the charges of it, and very likely wil pay every shilling laid out.

"In answer to another letter which I writt to him after the other, in which I advised taking proper methods to pursue this affair further while it is warm, he says that I am certainly in the

right in thinking that the utmost diligence and vigilance ought to be exerted in finding out the other persons concerned in this barbarous murder, not only in order to punish them for that crime, but to exterminate them out of the country, but that stronger orders can not be framed than those which have been sent from London to all the King's officers, civil and military in Scotland, for both those purposes, and he thinks they ought to be reminded of them.

"I have transcribed his own words as far as can be done in an extract.

"He says he has given a hint (as I writt to him) that enquiry should be made in France relating to Allan Breck's being come back to his regiment, that we may be able to judge if he is still in this country.

"I writt to him that Dr Cameron and Lochgarry were come over and had a meeting with young Glengarry: which he had not heard. Pray let me know what you learn relating to them, and whatever of that kind occurs at any time; which information may be of use in many respects. The General says those two persons are not come over, but that some others are, whose names he had forgot, and I have not seen Stewart to ask him. I'm perswaded you'll do all you can to get particulars and true information and send them to me here and afterwards to London. I will most readily pay any expenses for procuring intelligence which may be depended upon, so pray do not stick at money.—
Adieu, yrs., "B——."

NOTES.—(1) Allan Breck Stewart was the son of Donald Stewart in Inverchomrie in Rannoch: he enlisted as a soldier in Colonel Lee's Regiment, and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Preston, when he transferred his services to Prince Charlie. After the Battle of Culloden he escaped to France and enlisted there; but from time to time he managed to get over to Scotland, generally landing at Leith, and staying with one Hugh Stewart in Edinburgh, and proceeded thence to Appin and Rannoch. There seems no doubt that he was the actual murderer of Glenure. He appears after a time to have got a commission in the French Service in Ogilvy's Regiment. See letter No. lviii. He lived till about the commencement of the French Revolution.

(2). The Lord-Advocate in 1752 was William Grant of Preston Grange.

(3). Archibald Cameron, known generally as Dr Archibald Cameron, a brother of Lochiel, was a Colonel of Infantry in the

Spanish Service. It was probably on information supplied to the English Secretary of State in a letter from "Pickle," the Spy, written in December, 1752, that Dr Cameron was watched and arrested, and in consequence executed.

Alexander Macdonell of Lochgarrie was a Lieut.-Colonel in Lord Ogilvy's Scots' Regiment in the Service of France. Dr Cameron and Lochgarrie were sent to Scotland by Prince Charlie to meet several Highland gentlemen at Crieff market, and Fassifern and Glennevis were, according to "Pickle's" account, to carry on the correspondence between Cluny Macpherson and the Southern Jacobites: it was probably part of the Doctor's mission to get and bring over to the Prince some more of the Locharkaig treasure.

NO. L.

LETTER from the Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docqueted "Tongue, 25 Decr., 1752. Letter, Hugh Mackay."

"Tongue, 25 Decr., 1752.

"Dear Sir,—The post is now come on and by him I have the pleasure of yours of the 9th, some of my friends were so good as to be wt. me to-day, and to have so good accts. of you and all your family wtout compliment gives us all joy, and you may believe so to me in Particular. Mrs Campbell writes me from Ardmore of ye 22, yt she was well then, but very bulky. Could I have helpt it, I did not at all incline she should have to winter there, but the bad weather got the better of me, but I am so far pleased at this happening that I find it to be agreeable to you, tho' you and I happened to differ a little as to how Mrs Campbell should be settled at ye time, I hope and I am sure in other things we must think one way, and we should have done so now could I manage my reason as to her, as well as in other things, and I know this to be the case as well as you, tho' not in my power to help it.

"But I hope sooner or later to make proper amends to you all for this fault. How soon the present storm is of the ground, Mrs Mackay goes down to Ardmore, and much does she and the Daur. long to see one anoyr. You may believe some oyr. person will not be very easy so must soon follow. Jenny herself writes some of your family weekly, so I need say no more as to her, as for your neices their new quarters seem to agree very well wt.

ym., and they are in good health and spirits, and are fine children. Betty begins to speak ye English, and both turn out fine dancers. Every body wt. me agrees that the young girl is like you, and she daily promises to be more and more so.

"The story of the Coachman &c. could not surprise you more as it did me, I gave in an answer to ye declarations emitted by him, of which a cobby was sent Capt. Campbell, Balevolain, and he know how I used ym., so I need say no more to you, as to this part my letter to your broyr. at Stirling desired yt. the Coachman should be ready to go south or north, as Mrs Campbell determined, and that the Coachman should bring plenty of corn wt. him, the want of qch. distressed the horses, and they were bad of ym. selves, I don't value being obliged to pay some damages at all equal to my character suffering this way, which I must have cleared up by ye gentlemen present, as I hate Processes, I have submitted ye debate and have wrote to our friend Mr Campbell of ye Bank to be arbiter for me, and determine as he saw cause wt. any Mr Walker should chuse. I have not yet had Mr Campbell's return, and if he does not chuse to meddle, I'll be obliged to trouble you or Achadh Challader, or of you first goes to town, to hear all that can be said for and against this affair, and to determine accordingly. I don't value how money matters goes, but I want to have my character vindicate, qch. I think will be the case.

"This night also I have got Stewart's last speech under cover from Mr McVicar, but as ye Post must go of in a few hours, I have yet not time to read it. Some people believe him guilty and oys. that he died a Martyr: for my part, I am very glad that the sentence was properly execute agst. him.

"The Mackays are singularly obliged to you for the compliment you are Pleased to pay ym., such as are present desire wt. me to return you their hearty thanks, and to assure you that it will be a vast Pleasure to one, either or all of us, to have it in our Power, more ro less, to serve a Campbell.

"Mrs Mackay desires to return your compliments, and please offer mine to Lady Barcaldine, ye young Ladies, and all the family.—I am, wt. the greatest regard, affection, and sincerity to them all as well as to you, Dr. Sir, your most obedt., faithful, humble servt.,

"HUGH MACKAY.

"We have been drinking some hearty Bumpers to all your good healths, and to many good new years to you all, my friend, Miss Peggy, has not been forgot amongst us."

NO. LI.

LETTER from Lieut. Archibald Campbell to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed on cover, "Limmerick, 4th Jan. 1753. Letter, Archd. Campbell."

"Limmerick, Jan. 4th, 1753.

"Dr. Br.,—I received yours of the 9th of Dec. I find you then had not received my last letter: our poor Brother's fate was so cruell and uncommon that I make no doubt the Black actor and accomplices, by some means or other, will cast up, as is almost constantly the case of those who are concerned in the dreadfull crime of murder. Your letter was the only account I had from my Brothers of this affair, which I own has given me some concern, I shall make no reflections on this behaviour of theirs, as it is not in my power to make good natured ones, it makes me very unhappy that I can't make one among you on this melancholy occasion, in which we are so much concerned in particular, and, indeed, all honest men. I hope some of our Friends are appointed to the ffactory of that estate, or at least have aplyed for it, were I in the countrie I'm shure I would, I think it shou'd not be given up to those masked villains, but as you are on the spott you can best discern what is to be done, as you have a thorough knowledge of the state of the countrie.

"I am much in the same state of health I was in when I wrote you last but rather better, at least have lost no ground; I proposed waiting then for your answer, but a ship sailing to-morrow or next day out of this river for Lisbon and having obtained leave from the Government determines me to set out with her. I wish I had gone sooner, however that's past by getting four months' pay in advance from the agent for which Doctor Young or Surgeon and Lieut. David Maitland of Sutrie are joint with me. If no accident happens me before the first of June I shall be clear with all mankind in Ireland and have a ballance of 8 shillings and 10 pence, and one half-year's arears due against the 1st of June next besides a claim of £11 15s 10d on Captain Willson, which with others belonging to the officers of this Regiment are put into the hands of an agent in London by Major James, we shall get some of it, how much God knows: this is my situation in Ireland at present. I have no other debts but the ballance I owe Robinson, merchant, in London, on account

of Wilkie and Mackintosh. I believe Robie has as much of mine in his hands as will clear that which I wish he may doe and gett up my note; I have left an order with Davie Maitland to receive my pay here and arears after the first of June and give Robie credit for it with Mr Stewart, his father-in-law, att Edinburgh, tho' my situation will appear as it is poor to you yett where yr. is one better among subalterns yr. are at least speaking within bounds twentie worse. I carrie with me aboard after paying passage and every shilling I owe in Ireland twentie pounds in Portugall money, before this is gone I ffancy my health will be much better or much worse att any rate as I have no fund to draw on of my own but what you risk on me, I shall be very tender in (?) backing my friends in case I tip off as I never had it in my power to be of any service to them yett tho' my inclinations are as much disposed that way as any of them. If I doe recover I hope something may be done for me that I may not always be a beggar, tho' writing hurts me I could not help this long scrawle that my whole situation might appear to you. I have sent Robie a regular state of my account with the agent shou'd I die in my passage, the money I carrie with me will indemnifie Maitland and Young besides my oyr. things are worth something. I shall now conclude with begging you'l gett me recommended to Main or some of the merchants at Lisbon for credit as soon as possible. My best wishes attend you, my sister, and ffamily, and all other friends.—I ever am, my dear Brother, your loving and affectionate Brother and humble Servant,

“ ARCHD. CAMPBELL.

“ P.S.—I have ordered any letters that come here after I'm gone to be given enclosed to an officer of the Highlanders that is here who will carrie them to Allan. This has been wrote two days. I go on board to-morrow. Major James who is just come in to see me tells me he had received a letter from Col. Kennedy now telling him that I might draw upon him for money in case I wanted it. This civilitie I did not expect tho' all along he has hurried my leave as much as possible tho' I find now I shan't have to ask £20 I make no oyr use of his friendship than writing him a letter of thanks I hope you'l doe ye same.”

NOTE.—I cannot find out what regiment Archibald Campbell was in at this time, or that he became fit for further service.

NO. LII.

LETTER from John Campbell of Achalader to [his brother-in-law] "John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., at Edinburgh," so addressed, and docketed "Achmore, 16th Febr., 1753. Letter, Achalader."

"Achmore, 16th Feby., 1753.

"Dr. Br.,—I hope this will find you safe in Edinburgh if you did not get there before the great fall of snow on tuesday ev'ning you would have very difficult riding. What at present engages our attention here is a report of your sister-in-law Glenuris being deliver'd of a daughter: the beginning of last week we were told 'twas of a son, which last I do sincerely wish may be true, tho' I fear the first is the case, as we had it by a more probable conveyance than the other came to us. If 'tis a daughter she and her sisters are but poorly provided. As I'm to go early next week to Taymouth I'll make what enquiry I can to find out Brecks haunts, if he is within reach this is a favourable season to entrap him.

"I think I told you at Crieff that Ld. Breadalbane seem'd inclinable to give £2000 for Benmore, which I dare say you will think full price for it. The treaty with the Laird is at a stand at present, I can easily foresee he will be no less out of the way than the others.

"I saw your brother Archy's first letter to you in which he mentioned his purpose of going to Lisbon or the south of France. It will be very welcome news to hear of his recovery: you have indeed done your part in furnishing him with the means of going to either of these places. I reckon he has chose Lisbon, tho' 'tis very expensive living there, as he can talk a little Spanish which is of a kin with the Portugize jargon.

"Are the Trustees for executing the Annexation Act appointed or known? or is it thought that that law is to be alter'd before a tryal is to be made of it? Here we are told that Ramsay is dismissed from his charge of Ranoch and that Ensign Small is appointed to succeed him. I can't think the Barons would make any change as their own powers over the Forfeited Estates are very near a period. Pray let me know how Monzie does, I hope he will disapoint all our fears for him. I think I've question'd you sufficiently for once.—I am, Dr. Br., yours.

"J. CAMPBELL."

NOTE.—Allan Breck about this time left Scotland: he is said to have landed in France in March of this year.

It was shortly after this that the management of the Forfeited Estates was transferred from the Barons of Exchequer to Parliamentary Trustees or Commissioners, under an Act George II. Anno XXV.

NO. LIII.

LETTER from John Campbell of Achalader to his brother-in-law, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "Achmore, 5th May, 1753. Letter, Achalader."

"Achmore, 5th May, 1753.

"Dear Brother,—I daresay you will have heard before now that Fassfern, Glenevis and Chs. Stuart were taken up this day eight days on suspicion of holding treasonable correspondence with persons attainted or excepted. If I remember the first and last told me the warrands against them did run in these terms, Fassfern had not seen the warrand against him, I suppose it will be in the same style: I dined with them at Tynluib on Wednesday; they were escorted by a Capt. two subalterns and 50 or 60 men. The conjectures on this occasion are various. Some say that Fass. is taken up on some secret intelligence given of him by Glenevis, and that the taking up Glenevis and Chs. Stuart is only in order to their being evidence against him; and what supports this suspicion is that he is much more closely lookt to than they are by the Party. Others say they are all tak'n up in consequence of some discoverys made by Dr Cameron when examin'd before the Privy Council.

"Chs. Stuart was the only one who seem'd to be most concern'd for his situation. It will be well for all these Cashiers, who have been taken up, if they are only compell'd to make accounts of their intromissions. Fass. is positive nothing criminal can be made out against him, I wish it may be so.

"We hear from Ballquidder that Robin Og is returned in good plight to that country well mounted. It looks as if he had been plying on the Highway in England. He gives out, at least 'tis given out in his name, that he saw Breck in France, who got there in March, and who says 'twas Allan beg that actually committed the murder; and that Breck is to publish a vindication of himself.

"'Tis scarce worth noticing what is said since a grip is not got of him, but 'tis worth enquiring if Bk. has got to France.

"The Sheriff is somewhat better within these two days, he has got a lot of Drugs from Edinr., but as the Directions are not signed by Dr McFarlane, who is ill of a fever, but by one whom the Sheriff supposes to be only his apprentice, he will not taste them.

"We have now really summer weather. Your sister joins in compliments to Lady Barcaldine and to you, and I am, Dr. Br., yours,
"J. CAMPBELL."

NOTES.—The Fassfern here mentioned seems to be John Cameron of Fassafarn, brother of Donald of Lochiel and of Dr Archibald: the latter, however, is frequently spoken of as "of Fassafarn," though younger than John. Fassfern, Genevis, and Charles Stuart were probably all really arrested on suspicion of being connected with a proposed enterprise in favour of the exiled Stuarts, and had probably been receiving rents from Lochiel's tenants to transmit to France.

They had been denounced in an information given to the Government dated "Decr. 1752." Dr Cameron had been arrested near Inversnaid on 20th March, 1753, probably on information given by "Pickle" the Spy. He was condemned to suffer death upon his former sentence passed after the '45. According to a Memorandum, dated 11th Novr., 1753, apparently also furnished by "Pickle"—but James Mor Drummond perhaps on that occasion posed as "Pickle"—it was at the house of Duncan Stewart of Glenbuckie that Dr Cameron was arrested.

Allan beg, I presume, means Allan, son of James Stewart of Acharn. It is probable enough that Allan Breck thought it safe to accuse him.

The Sheriff may perhaps be Duncan C., Barcaldine's brother.

NO. LIV.

LETTER from John Campbell, Achalder, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted, "Letter, Achalader." It has no date except "Thursday night," but was probably written in May, 1753.

"Thursday Night.

"Dr. Br.,—I'm glad to hear you have once more the use of your feet, I believe you are but seldom attacked in the summer season, so that you have at least a good half-year's reprieve.

"The madman from Balwhidder, was this day sent from Killen to Perth, he begins to recover his senses again.

"I believe I can tell you but little about Fassfern but what you know already. He is charged with accession to forging a claim in the name of the present Stron on the Estate of Lochiel. In which he avers to have no other hand than the carrying it from Alex. More (who it seems was then Factor or Sutor to Stron) to his agent at Edinr. But he is accused of advising and directing John McCuil vic Cuil to adhibite Stron's subscription to it: this 'tis said John has declar'd in the Precognition. I saw Alex., John's brother, who it seems is to be conductor of the evidence against Fassfern: he says his brother made no such declaration in the Precognition, he only confest that if he remember'd well that 'twas Fassfern or Alex. More that advised him, but he thinks 'twas the last.

"Whether he has had any concern in this unhallowed affair or not, he has drawn I may say forced his present misfortune upon himself, but as I want not to aggravat but to clear him if I could, there is one circumstance which you, who knew him, will allow to be very favourable for him; it is that he never choosed to have an active hand or give himself much trouble in anything that did not visibly tend to promote his Interest. Now it does not appear that the event of this claim affected him, whatever it was.

"Glenuir went for Argyllshire yesterday: he had had great joy in a late promotion of Commissary James Campbell's, which is a commission to survey the D. of A.'s woods in Mull, &c., and to report the state of them. He said a gentleman who has had some concern in this is much alarm'd and is apprehensive that he shall follow his quondam brethren.

"I fear we shall not be able to get Mr Douglass a better living at this bout. The D. of Ath. chooses rather to run the race of Popularity by falling in with the humour of the people than gratify his neighbour. I offer my kind Compts. to Mrs Campbell and am, Dr. Br., yours,
"J. CAMPBELL."

NOTES.—Robin Og was apprehended by a party of soldiers sent from Inversnaid, at the foot of Gartmore, and conveyed to Edinburgh, 26th May, 1753.

Cameron of Strone's property was on the Lochy, not far from Erracht.

Glenure fell to Duncan Campbell, as Colin left no son.

NO. LV.

LETTER from John Campbell, Achalader, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, dated only "Saturday mornng.," docqueted "Letter Achalador," and addressed to "John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., at Crieff"—[probable date, May, 1753.]

"Saturday morning.

"Dr. Br.,—I'm hopefull Dunky has escaped the small pox whether natural or artificial. Howsoer justly unhappy Dr Cameron may deserve his fate, I'm inexpressibly concerned for him. You know what a blameless and undesigning person he was in private life: and I have often heard that his brother in 1745 compell'd him to enter into his measures. The weather is so hot here there is no looking out of doors. Will you ask Mr Robertson if he has done Lay. Shians business. Compts. to all your family.—Dr. Br., yrs.,

"J. CAMPBELL."

NO. LVI.

LETTER from Colonel John Crawford, apparently to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Berwick, 20th May, 1753. Letter Coll. John Crawford."

"Dear Sir,—I wrote you a few lines by last Post to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter and to tell you what I knew of Sandie's affair. As I imagine Mungo will call upon you in his way to Lochaber, I beg you will recommend circumspection, as there will be people enough ready to take hold of any wrong steps. He writes me from London that McVicar is desirous of having more farms than that of Corpach, and seems to alledge that I had promis'd my assistance for that purpose. You know very well the motives that induced me to give McVicar a footing on the North side of Lochy, as I knew nothing would more effectually lessen Fassifern's influence, besides that I thought the man's services deserv'd some favour from the Government, but he ought not to risque the loosing of everything by the grasping at too much, for nothing can be more contrary to the Intentions of Government, than that any one person shou'd engross too much of the forfeited Lands, for which reason the powers of subsetting is taken away, and the valuation any one person may enjoy limited. Therefor it would be wrong to do anything that won't have the aprobation of the Commissioners when they come to act.

“ He astonishes me with Fassifern’s plea for not removing, and more in saying that it puzzles Baron Maule: can it be sustained as a good defence that he is willing to give as much or more than another person, and therefor won’t remove. If I have a mind to let my lands at half the value what is that to any one, at this rate the King will be on a worse footing than any private gentleman, and every one keep possession that pleases. Sure the Factor while he has the power of acting cannot be found fault with if he does not give the lands but for one year, and adheres to the Rental that is establish’d.

“ I hope that Donald Ban Lean’s exit in Ranoch will do no harm: I did not know before your telling me that his associates were in the braes of Monteith. I am told it is intended to try Sergt. More as a Deserter, if the Desertion can be prov’d. We imagine him a Deserter from our Regt. betwixt 13 and 14 years ago, when we lay in this very town. I sent a Sergt. and private man a few days ago to Perth to look at him. I have just now receiv’d a line from the Sergt. who says he is certainly the man, tho’ he denies his knowing anything of us. You may believe we will be very sure before we try him, but it will be singular enough, if he is brought back at such a distance of time to the very place from whence he deserted, and that this should be the only time of our being here since he deserted.

“ I am sorry to hear that villain Breck is got out of the country, and really his escaping has lessen’d my opinion of those that call’d themselves our friends. As to the people’s opinion about James Stewart’s trial you may be sure that differ’d according to the Prejudices they had receiv’d about that affair: sensible People, who had no prejudices saw guilt very strong, among others Ld. Willoughby of Brook’s observation was no bad one, viz., That he saw plainly by the Tryal above Twenty Five people must have known of the murder, and that only one had been hang’d. Indeed if you ask my opinion about the Printed tryal, I can’t help finding fault with many things. In the first place, I think there has not been due attention to correcting some of the speeches, wch. M’Intoshes speech shows plainly enough, 2nd, I don’t think it was published in the order it ought to have been, and in which the man was try’d, I mean the proof ought to have follow’d the libel and debates upon it, which would have given strangers a much clearer idea than by bringing in the proof by way of appendix, 3rd, I don’t approve of Mr Brown’s getting the Advocates speech for two months to study, he ought to have had no assistances but what occur’d from the Proof, 4th, It was monstrous to insert or

allow to be inserted a speech for Stewart which he never made. We all know who were present that the previous knowledge was what he mention'd, and that he never said any such thing as his being ignorant of the murder as the child unborn, but all those things are calculated to mislead. In short there does not seem to have been that caution to guard against their artifices, which ought to have been.

"I have long wish'd and expected an opportunity of seeing you, but whether it will take place this summer is more than I can tell. If I go to see my brother at Errol, you may be sure I will take Crief in my way. I am sorry Ld. Breadalbane went through this town without giving me an opportunity of waiting upon him. I very little think or trouble myself about Highland affairs at this time, but a thought struck me on hearing of Dr Cameron's being taken up, which I don't know whether I am well founded in or not, viz.—That they cou'd never have manag'd that affair in Balquidder without the engineership of James or some of his friends to make court on his acct. You can probably tell me, whether I am right.

"I endeavour'd when in London to get John of Achnaba made an Ensign in Ld. Home's, but I cou'd not stay long enough to see it ended: I have just seen Ld. Home, since his coming to this country, he tells me it could not be got done before he left London, and I'm afraid will not be done till he goes himself to Ireland in the latter end of the summer, I shall, however, soon know what can be done, as I have promis'd his Losp. to go out and stay a few days with him, I shall then write Mr Campbell the particulars, and in the meantime must beg you'll write him a few lines letting him know what I have wrote on this subject. I have almost wrote myself blind, and how you will make out this scrawl I know not.

"My compts. and good wishes attends Mrs Campbell and all your family.—I am, with great truth, Dear Sir, your very faithful and obedt. hum. servant,

"JOHN CRAWFURD.

"Berwick, 20th May, 1753.

"What I know of the late measures about taking up certain people is all guess work, as I have heard nothing from London about Highland affairs since I left it. I met the Doctor on the Road, who thanked me for the care of Duncan."

NOTES.—(1). Col. John Craufurd was Lieut.-Col. of General Pulteney's Regiment of Foot, the 13th, and in command of the Fort and Garrison at Fort-William at the time of Glenure's

murder. He witnessed some of the depositions taken there before the trial of James Stewart, and was one of the witnesses at his trial to identify a letter produced.

(2). McVicar, probably Duncan McVicar, Collector of Customs at Fort-William in 1752.

(3). Mungo: See Letter No. lix. I presume this is the Mungo Campbell, writer in Edinburgh, who accompanied Glenure, his uncle, in his expedition to Lochaber and return journey homewards, during which he was murdered: Mungo afterwards got a Commission, and in time became Lieut.-Col. 52nd Regiment, and was killed in action at Fort Montgomerie.

(4). The Sergt. More here mentioned is evidently John Dhu Cameron, who in later life became a noted freebooter, and was apprehended by a party of Lieut. Hector Munro's detachment in Rannoch in 1753, and executed at Perth for the slaughter of a man who had been killed in a creagh under his leadership at Braemar some time before, and for various acts of theft and cattle lifting. General Stewart of Garth says that he had been a sergeant in the French service, and came over to Scotland in 1745, and tells an interesting story showing his generosity to an officer of the army, escorting treasure, who trusted him.

(5). James Stewart in Aucharn was said to be a natural son of John Stewart of Ardshiel, whose lawful son, lately of Ardshiel, was now under forfeiture; and apparently Alex. Stewart of Invernahyle was another son; of John's daughters, Helen was married to Allan Cameron of Callart, who was also attainted, and Isobel was the second wife of Alex. Macdonald of Glencoe.

James Stewart seems to have been at first tacksman in Auchindarroch, in Duror, and also of Lettermore, on the estate of Ardshiel (Lettermore was the scene of Glenure's murder), but to have removed at the request of Glenure in 1751, about two years after the latter's appointment as factor on 23rd Feb., 1749: at the same time, Alex. Stewart of Invernahyle, brother of Ardshiel and James's half-brother, was removed from Glenduror, and the whole Glen let to John Campbell of Baleveolan, though Glenure aided in stocking the half of it.

James then became tacksman of Aucharn under Donald Campbell of Airds. He was allowed for a time to continue as sub-factor under Glenure on the Ardshiel estate, and to collect the rents from the tenants; accounting for such sums as had been fixed as valuation by the Barons of Exchequer, and handing over any excess paid by the tenants to the children of his brother,

Charles, until the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury stopped this, and Glenure, under instructions, had to remove James Stewart from his farm. This was alleged at James' trial to be the motive for his being art and part in Glenure's murder.

After a careful perusal of the whole of the printed Report of Acharn's Trial, I think the evidence was sufficient to convict Allan Breck as the murderer, had he been put on his trial, but only warranted a verdict of "Not proven" against James Stewart. The speech of Mr George Brown was a sufficient answer to the Lord Advocate, whose speech throughout assumed Stewart to be guilty, and on that supposition made out that certain portions of evidence told against him; but Mr Brown showed that, assuming Stewart was not privy to the murder, the same evidence was quite consistent with his innocence. Again, the Lord Advocate, wherever evidence had been adduced in favour of Stewart, tried to discredit the witnesses, and, with a jury consisting of 11 Campbells out of 15, and the whole chosen according to the custom of the time by the Judges, and the Duke of Argyll presiding as Justice-General, he secured a conviction. Thirty-four persons were summoned to serve on the jury from Argyllshire (of whom 25 were Campbells and 9 of other surnames), and 11 from Bute (none of whom were Campbells). The jurors selected were all from Argyll, and the names other than Campbell were Duncanson, Gillespie, Macdougall, and Macneil. It was certainly quite clear and admitted that Stewart helped Allan Breck to effect his escape after the murder, though he suspected him of that crime, by arranging to send him money, and Stewart's wife sent Allan clothes he had left at Acharn, but there is no proof either of Stewart's knowing anything of the murder until after it was committed, or of arranging to send Breck money until 36 hours after it, on receipt of a message from him. He was not charged with being accessory after the murder to Breck's escape.

(6). Mr George Brown of Colstoun and Mr Robert Mackintosh were Counsel for James Stewart. Mr William Grant of Preston Grange was H.M.'s Advocate. Mr Brown complained of the prisoner having only 15 days to prepare his defence.

(7). James Mor or Drummond, having escaped from prison in Edinburgh Castle in November, was probably in hiding in Ireland up to about the time of Dr Cameron's arrest. It is more likely that a communication from "Pickle" brought about that arrest, but was "Pickle" James Mor? James may have usurped that name occasionally, though adopted by another spy.

MEMORANDUM of part of a Letter, docketed "London, 7th June, 1753, account of Dr Cameron's Execution." The handwriting of this paper appears to be that of Col. John Craufurd, though somewhat smaller than that of the preceding letter.

"London, 7th June, 1753.

"This day I saw Dr Cameron executed at Tyburn. He was dress'd in a light colour'd Coat, scarlet waistcoat and Breeches, white silk stockings and a new bagwig. He was drawn from the Tower to the place of execution in a Sledge by four horses with a plume of black feathers on the head of each, and the Executioner sitting before him with a naked knife. His hands were tied together and his arms pinion'd. All the way he took great notice of the streets and people and behaved himself with great composure and decency. At Tyburn he put on a manly resolution and died with a resignation becoming a man of learning. As to prayers, which are usual at such places, he had none—indeed there was a Gentleman attended him there, when he got into a cart to be tied, with whom he talked for some short time, and the person read a prayer for about two minutes, but the Dr by his behaviour seem'd to bid him put up his book (for I was not near enough to hear, tho' I saw everything very plain), the man that attended him was tall and lame, having one leg shorter than the other. The Doctor talked about a quarter of an hour with the Sheriff, but on what subject I cannot yet learn, and after being at the Gallows about three quarters of an hour he was tied up, and upon the Carts going away he made a sort of jump from it. He hung near 30 minutes, and was then cut down and carried to a small scaffold near the fatal Tree, and there stript naked. The Executioner then cut open his Belly and took out his heart, which he held up to shew the Populace and then threw it into the fire, which was burning all the time in view of the Dr. His head was then cut off, and his body put into a fine Coffin with a large Plate and a long inscription on it. I cannot say whether his head was put with his body, but it is reported and with great probability that it is to be put up at Temple Bar to accompany the two that are there.

"What faith he died in I cannot take upon me to say, but think the man before mention'd was a Presbyterian Minister tho' somebody near me said he was a Non-juror. The number of spectators was almost incredible, the streets and the place of

execution being throng'd with all sorts of people. He gave a purse with some money in it to the Hangman, and after he was hang'd in searching his pockets about half a sheet of paper was found in a Letter-case with some writing on it, which the Sheriff read and put up again. Upon the whole his death was absolutely necessary, nor could his friends say otherwise, the only plea in his behalf was his great family and the necessity they were in. I have seen men die who appear'd undaunted at their fate, but they shew'd false courage, and it could be easily seen that their behavior was quite inconsistent with the thoughts of futurity. The Doctor seem'd quite the reverse, he was composed and undaunted, and his actions shew'd that he came to the Tree fully reconciled to his fate: and I must own that if a person does not settle his peace with God before he comes there, the place of Execution is an improper place to do it. The Doctor was a very lusty, comely man, and by the view I had of him seem'd to be between 50 or 60, perhaps he is not so much. I never heard or saw a man behave with more decency, composure, and resolution. He was executed about a quarter after one o'clock and was near four Hours coming to the place of Execution."

NOTE.—The Paper ends abruptly as above.

NO. LVIII.

LETTER, docketed on wrapper, "Dunkirk, 12 June, 1753, an anonymous letter anent Breck Stewart." There is hardly room for any doubt that the writer was James Mor Drummond or Macgregor, and the letter addressed to John Campbell of Barcaldine.

"Dunkirk, 12th June, 1753.

"Dr. Sir,—I presume to give you this trouble as its vary necessary for me to let you know of Mr Breack Stewart who landed in this country in March last and went to Lyle [Lisle] to Ogelvie's Regiment with whom he was formerly, but now I understand they give him no countenance unless in a private manner, yet as he stayes about Lyle I suspect he may be supported privitely.

"I was awctwaly inform'd that he was sent over to murder your Brother and money given him for that purpose. You may judge I'll endeavour to be at the bottom of this, and shall let you know about it.

"It's my opinion if you apply and procur a warrant proper to apprehend him I shall fall upon a method of bringing him within the bounds of Holland, and as there are some English Campbells in Holland they are the onely people to be applyed too you may depend I shall go any lenth to serve you in this affair, but as I am but poor it cannot be suposed I can go throw with this unless I get some cash or a Bill to suport the carrying on of this affair. I have no manner of doubt of geting the affair done to your satisfaction, if anything is sent me let it be sent as if it were from my Brother-in-law, Nicol, by the hands of Capt. Duncan Campbell of the City Guard, Edinburgh, who knows my direction. You may belive that I have the gretist dificulty on earth to stand my ground here as our friends the Stewarts was at the pains to send a misrepresentation of me to the Court of France and to both this place and Lyle.

"I was obliged latly to draw my sould in my own defence and in defence of your Brother's caracter and with a countryman, who I belive will give no further trouble for some time coming. I firmly declair to the gentlemen who are here of the Scots that no advantage was taken at Jas. Stewart's tryall and at the same time my own opinion which has alter'd the [?] ffenesses of maney here, and now begins to consider and read Stewart's trall and explain it after ane other method which they did not formerly but conform'd to the sentiments of ffactions.

"I beg the favour of you how soon this comes to your hands yt. you'll be so kind as to write to my Brother-in-law to take proper care of my poor wife and children, for I left her nothing but at the mercy of her friends and at the same time left her beg with chiald, which no doubt was a very chocking affair to me or any Christian. I hope you'll let me here of your friendship in this as I know it's of the outmost consequence to her and her poor baby. I beg, if you are to do anything in the affair mention'd, let it be done with precaution, so as I may correspond with the English Campbell to whom you are to apply with certain Directions and credit by them so as they may know me, a Divided Card with a Seal upon each half of the same kind is needfull, the one half sent me and the other sent to the English Campbell with orders to send me a party when the card is sent them with Directions where to come. I hope in God to get this managed with security if its soon gone about the Regiment is to move from Lyle in September. I do not know but they may be removed further from the fruntears of Holland, which will make it more difficult unless its done sooner than that time.

"I am inform'd that poor Rob is taken up. I am much affraid unless your friends will interpose they will endeavour to Reach at his life. Its hard unless you write to Breadalbine to Interpose in his favours. If he could procure Banishment for him it would be a grate favour done one and all of us, for he has nothing to support his Tryall, and this would save the Court the Expense of a Tryall—this can be done by some interest which we have not but that we have to expect from your own family. I have no further to say but leave it Intirely to yourself, but that I am and ever shall continue, Dr. Sir, Yours to Command.

"Excuse my not subscribing."

NOTES.—Below the words "Yours to Command" there is a scrawl bearing some resemblance to a Capital letter C with a curl at bottom, having a smaller Capital C within it; but this had probably no signification, and the scrawl may not denote any letters.

James Mor Campbell or Drummond or Macgregor was the 2nd son of Robert Macgregor (Rob Roy): along with his cousin, Macgregor of Glengyle, and 12 men, he took the fort of Inver-naid in 1745, making prisoners 9 soldiers who were in the fort and a large working party employed in making roads, and marched 89 prisoners to Doune Castle. He commanded a Company of the Macgregor Regiment at Preston, where he was severely wounded, and is said to have been also at Culloden. Being attainted in 1746 he made his escape to France. Much has been written lately as to his extraordinary career as a spy, his communications with the English Government, and his share in the abduction of Jean Kay. Having been arrested in consequence, he made his escape from Edinburgh Castle, 16th Nov., 1752, and got over to Ireland and thence to France, probably not till some months afterwards: on 22 May, 1753, he appears to have written a letter to Edgar, craving assistance. At the time the above letter was written, 12 June, 1753, he is believed to have been employed by some one in an attempt to inveigle Allan Breck to the sea coast and bring him over to England, a view confirmed by this curious letter, where he tried to induce Barcaldine to send him money. He died in great poverty in Paris early in October, 1754.

That this letter was written by James Mor Macgregor is confirmed both by information I have received from Mr —, W.S., Edinburgh, and by a letter signed Jas. Drummond, which is to be found among the Newcastle Papers, Addl. MSS., in

the British Museum, of which a copy will be given below, the hand-writing of which I hold to be unquestionably the same as that of the unsigned letter dated Dunkirk, 12 June, 1753.

My friend Mr — wrote me from Edinr. as to James Mor. "He escaped from Edinr. on 16 Nov. 1752. He dates letters from Dunkirk in 1754, in one of which, dated 1 May, 1754, he refers to his 14 children, and says 'Captain Duncan Campbell, who is nephew to Glengyle, and my near relation, wrote me in June last about Allan Breck Stewart, and begged therein, if there was any possibility of getting him delivered in any part of England,' &c. Doubtless this is the same Capt. Duncan Campbell referred to in the letter of which you sent me a tracing. James Mor married Annabel M'Nicoll, and you will observe the writer refers to his brother-in-law Nicol. At the trial of Rob Oig a letter dated at Dunkirk, 30 June, 1753 (18 days after the present one, viz., that of 12 June, unsigned), is said to be from James Mor. I have not been able to ascertain the exact date of Rob Oig's arrest, but he was brought to trial on 24 Decr., 1753." The date of his arrest was on or about 26 May, 1753—see note at end of Letter No. liv. James Mor's letters of 6 Apr. and 6 May, 1754, are given in Blackw. Mag. for December, 1817.

The following is a copy of the letter signed Jas. Drummond to be found among the Newcastle Papers, Addl. MSS. 32753, fo. 55, and said to have been addressed to Lord Albemarle, and a copy thereof sent to Lord Holderness:—

" Paris, 12th October, 1753.

" My Lord,—Though I have not the honour to be much acquainted with your Losp. I presume to give you the trouble of this to acquaint your Losp. that by a false information I was taken prisoner in Scotland in November, 1751, and by the spite [spite] that a certain faction in Scotland had at me was trayed by the Justiciary Court at Edinburgh when I had brought plenty of exculpation which might free any person whatever of what was alleged against me, yet such a Jurie as was given me thought proper to give me a special verdict finding some parts of the layable proven, and in other parts not proven.

" It was thought by my friends that I would undergo the sentence of Banishment, which made me make my escape from Edinr. Castle in November, 1752, and since was forced to come to France for my safty. I always had in my vew, if possible, to be concern'd in Government's Service, and for that purpose thought it necessar ever since I came to France to be as much as possible in company with the pretenders' friends so far as now

that I think I can be ane useful subject to my king and country upon giving me proper Incouragement. In the first place I think it's in my power to bring Allan Breck Stewart, the supposed murderer of Colin Campbell of Gleneuir, late factor of the forfeit estate of Ardsheal, to England and to deliver him in safe custody so as he may be brought to Justice, and in that event I think the Delivering of the said murderer merits the getting of a Remission from his Majesty the King, especially as I was not guilty of any Acts of Treason since the year 1746, and providing your Losp. procures my Remission upon Delivering the said murderer, I hereby promise to Discover a very grand plott on footing against the government, which is more effectually carried on than ever since the ffamely of Stewart was put off the Throne of Britain, and besides do all the Services that lays in my power to the government.

“ Onely with this provision that I shall be received into the government's service, and that I shall have such reward as my services shall merit. I am willing if your Losp. shall think it agreeable to go to England privitly and carry the murderer alongst with me and deliver him at Dover to the Military, and after waite on such of the King's friends as your Losp. shall appoint. If your losp. think this agreeable I should wish General Campbell wou'd be on of those present as he knows me and **my famely**, and besides that I think to have some credit with the General which I cannot expect with those whom I never had the honour to know, either the General or Lieutt. Coll. John Crawford of Poulteny's Regiment wou'd be very agreeable to me, as I know both of these wou'd trust me much, and at the same time I could be more free to them than to any others there your losp. my [sic.] Depend the motive that Induces me to make this offer at present to you in the government's name is both Honourable and Just, so that I hope no other constructions will be put on it, and for your Losps. satisfaction I say nothing in this letter but what I am determined to perform and as much more as in my power layes with that and that all I have said is Trweth as I shall answer to God.

“ JAS. DRUMMOND.”

NOTES.—In the original of the above letter, the word “ Lordship ” is contracted into Losp., the old-fashioned long “ s ” being used: Col. Crawford uses the same contraction. In two places where the words “ a certain faction ” and “ such a jurie as was given me ” occurs, the original has the said words underlined, and written above (apparently by the receiver of the letter) the name “ Dundas.”

Some months before the date of this letter James Mor wrote, on 22nd May, 1753, from Boulogne to Mr Edgar, Secy. to the Chevr. de St George, craving assistance for the support of a man who had always shown the strongest attachment to his Majesty's person and cause, and enclosing a certificate of same date from Lord Strathallan and others as to his bravery and his wounds, but Lord S., writing on 6th Septr. following to Mr Edgar, points out that he attested only his courage and personal bravery, for "as to anything else he would be very sorry to answer for him, as he has but an indifferent character as to real honesty." The authority for this, which I find in "Pickle the Spy," seems to be the "Stuart Papers." On 20th of same month James Mor sent a Petition to Prince Charles Edward pleading his services in the cause of the Stuarts, ascribing his exile to the persecution of the Hanoverian Government, but making no reference to the affairs of Jean Kay, or his outlawry by the Court of Justiciary. Nothing seems to have come of this, and by October we find him making the same offer to the British Government that he had made in June to Barcaldine to endeavour to get hold of Allan Breck and convey him to England, and also to enter their service and "discover a very grand plott."

Allan Breck evidently got forewarned, and escaped, and it was presumably on the failure of this project that James Mor came to England. It is evident from Lord Breadalbane's letters of 15 Dec., 1753, and 19 Jan., 1754, that James did come over to England, and must have had some interviews with some one on behalf of the British Government, and that they placed no confidence in him: he was apparently received by Lord Holderness and distrusted; he made a long statement in London on 6th Novr., 1753 (apparently the "Discovery of the very grand plott on footing against the Government"), and Lord Breadalbane accepted advice to refuse him an interview. James returned to France early in 1754, was accused by Lochgarry at Dunkirk of being a spy, and had to quit that town and make his way to Paris, where he remained in great poverty till his death in the following October.

NO. LIX.

LETTER from Lord Breadalbane to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docquetted, "London, 15th Decr., 1753. Letter Lord Breadalbane."

"London, 15th Dec., 1753.

"Sir,—I've received your letter of the 29th past with the papers enclosed in it, and yours of the 6th came to hand yesterday.

“ I’ve heard nothing farther about Js. More, except that he sent me a second letter expressing a desire to see me, which I shew’d to those to whom I communicated the first, and was advis’d by them not to see him: the reasons they gave were the same as before, that as he is a very worthless and a false artful fellow, ’tis impossible to guess what he may pretend afterwards to have pass’d in that Interview. Tho’ I have no apprehensions of any consequences of that kind, yet I thought it right to follow their advice and I sent no answer to him. I don’t know if he has been examined or not, but I will collect out of your hints some questions which I will mention to be put to him if they examine him.

“ What you say about Mungo’s affair is very extraordinary; and if the Clan carries it any further either by officiously picking new quarrels or by challenging again upon the former quarrel, he will be blamed by everybody if he takes any other notice of them than by putting them in prison as disturbers of him in his office, for I take that to be the real grudge. I think Mungo was imprudent in going to Lochaber, he might have caused Glendeshery to meet him half way, but allowances are to be made to young blood, who are afraid to venture to do anything that may seem cool when their honour is concerned. I’m glad Mungo came off so well, and I hope he will not set himself up to be the Don Quixote of that countrey to fight all the windmills. Now that he has shew’d he can fight and is not afraid of them he should act as one in a public post employ’d by the Government.

“ In consequence of what you mention relating to the Postmaster of Crief, I know no way of applying about him, as he depends upon the Postmaster General of Scotland, Mr Hamilton, but I’ve writt to Ly. Breadalbane to speak about it to Ly. Mary Hamilton to tell her husband that I had heard of such a design, but hoped he would not turn him out of his office, because I know him to be well affected to the Government and hated by the Jacobites: and as my family is the principal one whose letters come by the Crief bag, I think I may expect to have some share in recommending the person thro whose hands they pass. I remember a few years ago an attempt of this kind was made, and thru Ld. Menzie got him kept in.—Adieu, yrs., “ B.”

NOTE.—The appointment held by Mungo, which is here referred to, is, no doubt, that of a Government factor in Lochaber: see also Letter No. lvi. from Col. Crawford.

NO. LX.

LETTER from Lord Breadalbane to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docqueted "London, 19 Janr., 1754. Letter Lord Breadalbane."

"Sir,—I'm sorry to find by your letter of the 8th that you have been confined with the goute, but since the fit was over, I hope it will be the means of keeping you free from any more of it for a considerable time.

"I can say nothing about J. M., having heard no further concerning him. I know upon the whole that he has discover'd nothing which can entitle him to a pardon, but on the contrary the bad opinion which the Min——y had of him is increased by a letter which appeared at Robt.'s trial proved to have been writt by Js. after he went abroad, threatening a man that he should be murder'd if he appear'd as an evidence against Robt. They seem here at a loss what to do with him, and I believe wish he had not come over.

"I can give you no satisfactory account yet from the Treasury, Mr Pelham is entirely recover'd now and Business begins to go on as usual. I'll take the first opportunity of speaking again about the money.

"I'm very glad to hear Carwhin is in a way of being soon well again, he did wisely in staying at Achmore so long. The weather here has been very uncertain, sometimes hard frost, then snow, then rain, but I fear it has been worse in our country and I am extremely sorry the price of meal keep up so high, the people must have been greatly distress'd, if it were not for the great price they got for their cattle.

"'Tis an unfortunate situation of a country, climate and many other things are against us.—Adieu, yrs., "B."

NO. LXI.

PAPER, docqueted "Mionna Coitcheann Rioghachd Mhoir-Bhritinn, 1754."

"A-ta sinne na Foi-sgrìobhoire gu fìor agus gu neimh-chealgach ag Aidmheachadh, agus ag Dimhineachadh ag togbhail Fìadhnais, agus ag Foillseachadh ann ar Coguisibh, ann Labhair Dhe agus an t-Saoghail gur e ar n Aird-Thriath an Dara Rìgh Seoras, Rìgh Ìobhail dlìgheach na Rìoghachd-sa, agus gach gu neimh-chealgach a foillseachadh, gu'm bheil sinn ag creidsin ann ar Coguisibh nach

bheil Coir no Dlighe air-bith air Crun na Rìoghachd-sa, no Tigh-earnais air-bith eile a bhuineas d'i, ag an Fhear a chuir roimh-e b'e Prionsa, Wales re Linn Rìgh Seamais nach mairthean, agus o a Bhas-san a 'ta ag cur roimh-e gar e, agus a 'ta ag gabhail chuig-e fein Stoile agus Tìotal Rìgh Shasoin fo Ainm an Treasa Seamais, no Rìgh Alba fo Ainm on Ochta Seamais, no Stoile agus Tìotal Rìgh Mhoir-Bhrìtinn. Agus a ta sinn ag Aicheadh agus air ar Mionnaibh Seanaidh ag Diulltadh gach Geill agus Umhlachd dh 'a. Agus a ta sinn ag Mionnachadh gu'n toir sinn Fìor-umhlachd aghaidh gach Coimh-cheangail chealgach agus gach Ionnsuigh air-bith, a bhithas ann Aghaidh a Phearsa, a Chruin no Fhìuntais. Agus Gnathaichidh sinn ar n Uile-dhithcheal a leigeil ris agus a nochdadh d'a Mhordhachd agus d'a Luchd Iairleanmhain, gach Ceannaire agus Coimh-cheangal cealgach, a's Aithne dhuinn a bhithas 'n a Aghaidh-sin, no ann Aghaidh aoin-neach dhiubhsan. Agus a ta sinn gu dileas ag Gealltain gu'n Cum sinn suas, gu'n Coimhid agus gu'n Dion, sinn le ar n Uile-neart Iairleanmhain a' Chruin 'n a Aghaidh-sin, iodhon Seamas reamh-raite, agus ann Aghaidh gach Dreim air-bith eile, An Iairleanmhain a 'ta le Reachd d'an Ainm Reachd chum tuille Crìoslachaidh a' Chruin, agus Daingneachaidh Choraiche agus Saoirse nan Iochdaran nis fearr, sonraichte do'n Bhain-Phrìonsa Sophia nach mairthean, Ban-roigh-neadair agus Bain-duic Dhùairichte Hanover, agus do oighreachaibh a Cuirp, air bith d'hoibh do'n Chreidheamh aith-leasaichte. Agus na Nithe sin uile a-ta sinn gu soilleir agus gu neimh-chealgach ag Aidmheachadh agus ag Mionnachadh, do Reir nan Ceirtbhriathar sin a labhradh leinn' agus de Reir Seagha agus Ceill shoilleir agus ghnath-aichte nam Briathar ceadna, gun Atharrachadh Seagha gun Seach-rod, gun Saoibh-sheagh, gun diomhair Inntinn. Agus a ta Sinn ag deanamh na' h' Athfhaosaid agus na h' Aidmheil so, ag luadh nam Mionna Seanaidh, ag deanamh an Diulltaidh, agus ag tabh-airt a Gheallaidh so, gu croidheil, toileach, fìor, air Fìr-chrìdeamh Crìosluidh, Mar so cuidich leinn' a DHIA.

" A ta sinne na Fìo-sgrìobhoire gu neimh-chealgach ag gealltain, agus ag mionnachadh, gu'm bith sinn dileas agus fìor-umhal do Mhordhach an Dara Rìgh Seorais, mar so cuidich leinn' a DHIA.

" A ta sinne na Fìo-sgrìobhoire ann an Neimh-chealgairachd ar Croidhi, ag radh, ag Aidmheachadh, agus ag Foillseachadh,

gur e Mordhachd an Dara Rìgh Seorais amhain agus gun Amharus, Aird-Thriath laghail na Rìoghachd-sa, comh-mhaith 'de Jure.' Is e sin, Rìgh do brìgh Corach as 'de Facto' Is e sinn ann an Seilbh agus ann an Gnathachadh an h' Aird-riaghail.

"Agus air an Adhbhar Sin, a ta sinn gu neimh-chealgach agus gu dìleas 'ag gealltainn agus ag Ceangal oirn-fein gu'n Coimhid agus gu'n Dion sinn le ar Croidhe agus le ar Laimh, le ar Peatha agus le ar Maoin Pearsa agus Aird-riaghail a Mhordhachd ann Aghaidh an Fhìr sin a Chuir roimh-e gu'm b'e Prionsa Wales re Linn Rìgh Seamais nach mairthean, agus o a-Bhas-san, a ta ag Cur roimh-e gur e, agus a ta ag gabhail chuig-e fein Stoile agus Tìotal Rìgh Shasoin fo Ainm an Treasa Seamais, no Rìgh Alba fo Ainm an Ochta Seamais, agus ann an Aghaidh a Luchd leanmhain, s nan uile Naimhde eile, a bheir Ionsuigh dhìomhair no fhollas air Aime-reite no Ais-sith a thogbhair ann Aghaidh a Mhordhachd ann nan Seilbh agus ann nan Gnathachadh sin."

NOTE.—There is a considerable difference in the character of the three forms of Oath of Allegiance given above: the first was evidently framed to be administered to persons who were already firm supporters of the Government to encourage and unite them in maintaining and supporting the reigning dynasty: the second to be taken by those who would pledge themselves to as little as possible: the third by those who accepted the existing state of affairs, and, though lukewarm, were not unwilling to bind themselves by an Oath of Allegiance.

NO. LXII.

LETTER from Lord John Murray to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docketed "Huntingtower, 15 April, 1754. Letter Ld. John Murray."

"Sir,—As the Election for the Shire of Perth is fixed to be on Thursday, the 25th of this month, I beg the honour of your presence at Perth on that day, and hope to have the favour of your vote and Interest, which will extremely oblige,—Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"Huntingtower, April 15, 1754."

NOTE.—Lord John Murray was the eldest son of Lord George Murray, and succeeded his uncle, the 2nd Duke, as 3rd Duke of Atholl in 1764. Lord John was elected M.P. for the County of Perth at the General Election in 1761. He was Colonel of the 42nd.

NO. LXIII.

LETTER from Baron Maule to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docquetted "Edinr., 21st June, 1756 [a mistake for 1755]. Letter, Baron Maule."

"Edinr., 21st June, 1755.

"Sir,—I am favoured wt. yours last night of ye 18th inst., and thought fit to lose no time in letting you know, that there is an absolute necessity for your coming here forthwith. The factors upon ye annexed estates are all fitting their accounts at present wt. the Barons for 1752 and proceedings, and settling the arrears, and the Commissioners expect that so soon as that is finished they will be readie to account wt. them for ye rents 1753. I believe they have hitherto no thoughts of making any alteration with regard to the factors, but at any rate you should be here yourself to wait upon them. I therefore hope that when you come, your accounts will be readie to clear wt. us for ye forehand rents 1752, ye moiety of ye woods due to us, and ye arrears of few duties. That we may be able to certify to ye Commissioners what is in ye Receiver-General's hand belonging to ym.

"One thing I must mention to you that its the Lord Advocate's opinion that none of ye Tenants of Perth will have ye benefit of ye Clan Act, they not being wtin ye description of it, as James Drummond was found not to be attainted and survived the Rebellion, so yt. these Tenants did not belong to an attainted person.

"If this finds you at Taymouth, I'll trouble you to make my most respectful compliments to Ld. and Lady Breadalbane, and hoping to see you soon,—I am, wt. great truth and esteem, Sir, your most faithfull humble servt.,

"JO. MAULE."

NOTE.—The above letter makes reference to the transfer of the management of the forfeited estates from the Barons of Exchequer to Commissioners, of whom Baron Maule was one.

James Drummond, 4th Earl of Perth, after the Revolution in 1688, followed James VII. into France, and was by him created Duke of Perth, and made a Knight of the Garter. He died in 1716. His elder son, James, was out in 1715 and was attainted: so the earldom became dormant: he assumed the title of Duke of Perth, and married a daughter of the Duke of Gordon, by whom he had two sons, the elder, also named James, born in 1713, to whom his father in the same year conveyed the family estates and so saved them at that time from forfeiture: he died in Paris in

1730. His son James also assumed the title of Duke of Perth, and along with his brother, John, took a prominent part in the rising of 1745-46. At the battle of Culloden Lord John Drummond commanded the centre, and the Duke the left wing. The latter was mortally wounded, and died on his passage to France in 1746; Lord John died in 1747: neither of them left issue. Both brothers were included in the Act of Attainder affecting certain persons named, who did not surrender before 12 July, 1746, but James died before that date, and it was contended that in his case the forfeiture did not take effect, and that John was incapable of inheritance. The Court of Session and House of Lords both held that John was capable and that the estate was forfeited, and it so remained till 1784, when an Act of Parliament was passed enabling the Crown to grant to the nearest collateral heir male of John Drummond the Perth estates on repayment of upwards of £52,000, being debts affecting the forfeited estates in question.

NO. LXIV.

APPARENTLY the Draft or Copy of a Letter from John Campbell of Barcaldine, probably addressed to Baron Maule. It has no docket and no date, but it has on the back of the sheet the commencement of a letter "Dr. Br.," and date 19 Feby., 1755, previously written. The handwriting is evidently the same as that of No. xlii.—it is not signed.

"Sir,—I'm obliged to mention to you a circumstance that surprizes myself a good deal.

"The Court of Exchequer ordered their factor Colin Campbell of Gleneur to Remove James Stewart from any possession upon the estate of Ardsheal, Gleneur found difficulties in getting people to take the grounds which Stewart occupied, he at length prevail'd with Mr Campbell of Balleveolan to take Glendourar (the principal grass-possession Stewart had) with the proviso that the factor would stock the one-half and as he could not then gett anyr. tennant, and that he was determin'd to execute your Lordships orders he agreed to Balleveolans scheme, now fatal to himself is too well known. Duncan Campbell now of Gleneur keeps alongst with Mr Campbell of Balleveolan possession of that farm.

"The Minister of Appin and Lesmore is desirous to have a farm upon the forfeited Estate of Ardsheil, and he had fix'd his application to the farm of Achindarich, But it seems some people,

who cannot conceal their aversion to Gleneur's memory have advised the Minister to apply for Glendourar, the grass farm possessed by Gleneur as above. It would be a Mater of high Triumph to Stewart's friends to see Gleneur and Balliveolan Removed against their Inclination from the fatal farm and this Enemy of theirs who is not so secret as he Imagines would exult upon the finess of making the Minister apply, for whom he can have no other Regaurd than in prejudice to them."

NOTE.—Reference is made to the Stock pertaining to Colin Campbell of Glenure on the farm of Glenduror in No. xli., the Minute of Procedure in Glenure's affairs after his murder. James Stewart of Acharn was also known as "James of the Glen.", See note at end of No. lvi.

NO. LXV.

LETTER from Alexander Campbell (at this time Captain Campbell) to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "16 August, 1756. Col. Alex. Campbell's letter."

"Kilkeny Camp, August 16th, 1756.

"My Dear Sir,—We got to our ground here the 31st of last month, and have enjoy'd very fine weather ever since, which gives us great spirits, having for this while past scarce seen three dry days together.

"The Regiments encampt with us are the Horse of Bligh and Sackville, detachments from Conways horse and the Dragoons of Whitefoord, Foot, Royal, Handyside, Richball, Blaikney, Bragg, Boscowen. a detachment of the Train of Artillery and Twelve Piece of Cannon. We are out at Exercise every morning att six, and evening att four. The encampment is att present commanded by Lieut.-General Bligh. Lord Rothes is to be here on the 20th. Last post brought an order for the twenty-four additional Companys belonging to the twelve Battalions of Foot on this Establishment to march for Cork: to embark to make part of Fifteen Battalions that are immediately to be rais'd in England: they are to be added to the Fifteen old estd. Regiments, and to have no Field Officer but Majors. 'Tis said that we shall soon march from this encampment to a camp that is to be formed near Bandon in the County of Cork, and about 80 miles from where we now are.

"Round where we lay at present is the Ormond Estate, what the Duke was in possession of when he forfeited pays now seventeen thousand pounds a year. It lays on the Banks of a fine River, that is navigable for Lighters, and within Twenty miles of

Waterfoord: within the heart of the estate lays the town of Kilkenny, which is lookt on as the genteelst Town next Dublin, in the Kingdom. Here likewise is a fine marble quarry, which employs a vast number of hands: the marble is saw'd in Milns, the softest iron is the fittest to make the saws of. I fear it will be the end of September before we get into winter quarters, in which case we shall ve very tir'd of our camp, as it generally Rains harder in this country the end of August and Sept. than any other time of the year. Provisions are tolerably plenty in Camp and come cheap to the soldiers as the King pays a third of the price of the ammunition Bread. I beg you'l be so good as let me know what sort of crop you have this year, and how Cattle sell: the first has a fine appearance in this Kingdom, the last sell much lower than usual, as the French market is stopt.

"Kilbery goes with one of the additional companys from our Battalion. Pappers mention the arrival of General Abercromby with the two Regts. in America. I wish the five hundred from Scotland were safe there for I'm told they sail'd without convoy.

"I sent Davie about five weeks ago Fifty-five pounds which clears my Bank account to the 10th last March and something in advance to the next term of Payment.

"I have a strong desire of getting over this winter if I can obtain leave. If any Captain in the Regt. can, I have the best title, this being my third year with the Regt. But my hopes are very faint of obtaining it, as every Post brings fresh advertisements for Officers to repair to their posts. I believe if things continue in the state they now are in, we shall have thirty men added to every company on this establishment, we are now seventy Privates.

"My duty to Mama and best wishes to all with you, and evre am,—My dear Sir, Your most affectionate and Dutiful Son,

"ALEXR. CAMPBELL."

NOTE.—Capt. Alexr. Campbell was probably still commanding one of those Independent Companies, which at this time were formed into two Battalions, but retained their name.

Among the other regiments mentioned it is probable that Blyth's was the 2nd Irish Horse, Sackville's the 3rd Irish Horse or Carbineers, Moystin's the 1st Drag. Guards, Waldegrave's the 2nd D. G., Honeywood's the 9th Dragoons; the Royals Marq. of Lorn's, Blaikney's the 27th, Boscowen's the 45th, but some with names of other Colonels.

In view of the encroachments of the French in North America and in the East Indies, the British army was increased in 1755

by ten regiments, numbered 52nd to 61st inclusive; but two years later the 50th and 51st, owing to the losses in action and as prisoners of war, were disbanded, and the 52nd became the 50th and so on. See History of the 57th Regiment, by Captain Woollright.

NO. LXVI.

LETTER from Alexander Campbell "to John Campbell of Baracauldine, Esq., at Edinburgh," so addressed, and docquetted "Delnies, 30th Novr., 1756. Letter, Alexr. Campbell."

"Dr. Sir,—I was sorry when I return'd from Inverairay that I miss'd you to have told you of my success with respect to the farm I proposed to ask on the Estate of Lovat, which no doubt Airds would tell you. My Cheif was very kind and friendly to me in that affair, both his Grace and Lord Milltown gave me good grounds to believe that I'll succeed. I likewise repose great confidence in your good offices as you was so good as promise when I had the pleasure of being at your house, and as you are now at Edinburgh and will have frequent occasions of being with the Trustees on the forfeited Estates my request comes properly before them, and your assistance will do me great service of which I don't doubt.

"What I want for myself at next Whitsunday is called Tomnich and Easter barnyards. The Mains of Lovat in the name of my eldest son, and Easter Croigheal in the name of my son John, all at Whitsunday ensueing in possession, until the trustees think at any time thereafter proper to give leases, I cou'd not ask under the prescryb'd law these sundry possessions but that I had very warrantable ground to believe I wou'd get them in the different persons names I mention, which with my most humble duty please communicate to Lord Milltown. The method I believe of introducing my request to the Trustees will be by Memorial signed by each of us, which if you wou'd be so good as procure a scrol or form and send one for me in course, one to be sent for London to my son John, at the Saracen's Head ffryday Street, and my eldest son may sign his Memoorial when myne and his brother's come to hand.

"This letter will be delyver'd you by my eldest son who I have desyr'd to wait of you and to follow closs your advice and directions in the whole course of the affair. I begg pardon for this trouble and I shal conclude with my most kind compliments

to my kynd Cusin your Lady and all your good family and I am with regard, Dr. Sir, your most obedt. and humble sert.,

“ALEXR. CAMPBELL, [?] J.P.

“Delnies, 30th Novr. 1756.

“Baracaldine.”

NOTES.—The writer of the above letter was Alexr. Campbell designed “of Delnies,” a property held under wadset for several generations from the lairds of Cawdor, but the holders do not appear to have been of the Cawdor family, though related to them. This Alexr. Campbell was the eldest son of Colin Campbell of Delnies and Mary Duff, 2nd daughter of Adam Duff of Drummuir: he married in 1730 Ann Brodie, daughter of Alexr. Brodie of Lethen by Sophia, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder by Lady Henrietta Stewart.

Alexr. Campbell of Delnies was Sheriff of the County of Nairn under the Hereditary Sheriff, and retired on the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, and was also factor on the Cawdor Estates. He had 3 sons, viz.—Alexander, an Advocate and Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness-shire: Colin, who went to Jamaica, and John Pryse: and a daughter Sophia, who married Joseph Dunbar of Grange. Their son Lewis married his cousin Sophia Brodie (who afterwards succeeded to Lethen), and became Lewis Dunbar Brodie of Burgie and Lethen.

Alexander the younger, the Sheriff-Substitute, married in 1777 Katharine, daughter of William Baillie of Rosshall by his 2nd wife, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, perhaps Glenure’s widow. After the redemption of the wadset, this Alexander had a lease of Delnies, which he succeeded in renewing. See Bain’s “Histy. of Nairnshire” and “Burke’s Landed Gentry,” Suppl. 1850: but Robina Mackay, as her name is given in Burke, died unmarried.

Lord Milltown (Andrew Fletcher) had been Lord Justice Clerk, so mentioned in 1740: at this time he was one of the Commissioners on the Forfeited Estates, and Principal Keeper of the Signet.

NO. LXVII.

LETTER from Lord Breadalbane to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docketed “London, 1 Feby. 1757, Lord Breadalbane’s letter.”

“London, 1st Feby., 1757.

“Sir,—I have received your two letters of the 20th and 23rd, by the last of which I find mine of the 15th which I had enclosed

to B. J.'s* was come to hand, tho' not so soon as my letter of the 13th.

"I received by the last post a letter from Sandie at Dublin, acquainting me that he had just got my letter informing him of his promotion. I suppose he had at the same time received orders from the War Office, for he says he was to set out for Scotland on the 26th of last month, which was the soonest possible, and that he was very unlucky in the winds having detain'd the letters so long that he feared others would get the start of him in recruiting, as he was long in settin^g out, and had 200 miles to ride to Donachadie to cross to Port Patrick.

"He says his Lieutenants are Colin Campbell from the Dutch and — M'Nab and that his Ensign is — Mackinnan who he imagines is son of the Laird of that name. I find by this that there was a mistake in the list I sent you, for I find no Mackinnan an Ensign in that list, but there is one, Mackinnore, which I suppose is Mackinnan and wrong transcribed. I wrote to you before how necessary it is to have Sandie's Company completed soon, I hope you will exert yourself and employ your friends on this occasion.

"I wish Colin of Achinshicallen were come: he will find himself an older officer than he imagines, and I believe about a year's pay due to him. I shall explain that matter to him. I'll speak to a near relation of Commodore Coats to recommend Archie the surgeon to him.

"I suppose all the new officers are busy recruiting: orders were sent down from hence on the 15th of last month to Lieut. Archie, Glenlyon in a letter from Col. Fraser to him inclosed in one from me to Achalader. I wrote to you some time ago that the levy money is £3.

"You have certainly heard that the Court Martial has found Adl. Byng guilty of a part of the 12th Art. of War. That Art. says that whoever does not do his utmost to destroy and annoy the enemy and to protect his Majesty's ships and those of his allies when attacked by an enemy, from 'cowardice, disaffection,' or 'negligence' shall suffer death. The Court Martial's sentence is that Adml. Byng did not do his utmost in relieving St Phillips nor attacking the enemy, nor in defending his Majesty's ships which were attack'd, and as there is no alternative in their power they condemn him to be shot: but as it appears by the evidence of several persons (there named) aboard his ship that he show'd no apprehension or fear in his countenance and that he gave his

* "B. J.'s" evidently means Banker John's.

orders coolly they do not think him guilty of either 'cowardice' or 'disaffection,' and therefore unanimously and earnestly recommend him as a fit object of mercy. The whole Court were in tears when the sentence was pronounced and Adl. Smith, the President, could hardly speak. Byng and his friends were so confident of an acquittal that when he went on board to receive the sentence he put on his sword belt and his servant carried his sword to give it to him in the ship, and Admiral Osburne's (his Relation's) Coach waited at the shore to receive him. He bore the sentence with great fortitude, and spoke as he was carrying back to prison with great firmness. It is very remarkable that the persons of rank and credit on board his ship in the engagement said he shew'd no fear, the ship was above a mile and a half from the enemy and only about 3 shot reach'd her, of which one broke something on the deck. A man must be a great coward indeed to be afraid at that distance. The leaving it to the K. is very hard upon his Majsty., and he is in some degree tied down not to pardon him, for when the City address'd him some time ago to have 'all' persons punish'd who had any hand in the loss of Minorca (by which they meant higher persons than Byng) his Majsty. answer'd that he would not protect any who should be found guilty by the law, and that he would punish all who had been the cause of want of discipline and misbehaviour either at sea or on land, or words to that effect. The City says the K. has promised them to punish all that are guilty of that, he therefore cannot consistant with that promise pardon Byng. The order for execution must be signed by the Admiralty and 'tis reported that the K. will hear nothing about Byng. but leave it to themselves. I don't know if this is true, but if it is Byng must suffer.

"Terrible hard frost and deep snow in the country here."

NOTES.—Lord Breadalbane has evidently forgotten to finish and sign this letter with his initial.

Montgomerie's Highlanders (then the 77th Regiment) was raised early in 1757. Alexander Campbell, son of Barcaldine, was promoted into it as the junior Major, with command of a Company: date of commission, 7th Jany., 1757: the regiment was to be raised forthwith.

From Gen. Stewart of Garth's account of the Highland Regiments, it appears that Colin Campbell (who was killed at Fort du Quesne) and John Macnab were appointed Lieutenants, and Ronald Mackinnon, Ensign. Fraser's Highlanders (then the 78th) was raised the same year, and Archibald Campbell, Glenlyon, was one of the Lieutenants. See note to next letter.

NO. LXVIII.

LETTER from Lord Breadalbane to John Campbell of Barchaldine, docketed "London, 19 Feb. 1757, Lord Breadalbane's letter."

"London, 19 Feby. 1757.

"Sir,—I have now before me your letters of the 30th past and the 6th and 10th inst. I hope the Major is with you before now. I'm glad to hear his Company is in such forwardness. I wrote long ago to Achalader to help him what he could, and I wrote the same two posts ago to Carwhin. I have heard (and I believe it is true) that the D. of Ar. had insisted that no men should be raised in his country. I was also told that I had declared the same as to Breadalbane: I did indeed say that I believed few men would be got in Breadalbane because I had discouraged idle people, and most of the men there are employed; and indeed I would not chuse to have the country stript of men, so as to be defenceless in case of any future troubles, which I hope will never happen, but I cannot forget the year 1745.

"I heard it said a fortnight ago that Major Clephane had raised 70 men in four days: and that Capt. Campbell (brother of Capt. Dougal) had got 70 men in Glasgow. I am curious to know if this is true.

"Colin of Achinshicallen is much improved by his cockade and uniform. His Commission bears date either in July or August last. I thought it was older.

"The Warrant is signed by the Admiralty for the execution of Adml. Byng on Monday the 28th. There seems a great anxiety in some people to save him, whilst the Nation in general and particularly the City of London (which is a great and weighty body) are violent for his execution. There was a doubt started about the 'legality' of the sentence, which some thought was deficient in point of form, and the K. order'd it to be refer'd to the twelve Judges, who 'unanimously' gave their opinion to His Majesty in Council that the sentence is 'legal,' upon which (his Majesty having always declared that he would never pardon or protect any persons whatsoever, who were accessory to the loss of Minorca, but that the law should take its course) the Admiralty sign'd the Warrant. There will probably be an attempt made to bring it before the H. of C——s, but that will meet with great objections.

"In the opinion of most people Cowardice was really his fault, and I'm told that when the true genuine trial is printed, which will soon be publish'd by order of the Admiralty, he will appear inexcusable, and that if he had done his duty the French fleet must have been destroyed or drove out to sea, by which not only Fort St Philip had been relieved, but very possibly the whole French army in Minorca must have been starved or surrendered prisoners. Happy it had been if he had been dead any way before that day.—Adieu, yrs., " B.

"Could any of the people about you get me some young Roes next season? I would pay them for their expence of keeping them till I come to Taymouth in July, and will reward them for their trouble. I propose to make an Enclosure for Roes only. I wrote to Carwhin and to Achalader to bid the Foresters try to catch some."

NOTES.—Major James Clephane was appointed senior Major in Fraser's Highlanders, commission dated 5th Jany., 1757: he was probably recruiting in anticipation of that regiment being raised, 1400 strong. The Hon. Simon Fraser of Lovat raised 800 men in a few weeks; and others, including the officers of the regiment, added more than 700, so that they actually landed at Halifax in America in June, 1757.

The Capt. Campbell, brother of Capt. Dougal, mentioned may be Capt. John C. of Ballimore, appointed to same regiment on same date. Archibald Campbell, son of Glenlyon, was one of the Lieutenants: the latter is perhaps referred to in No. lxxvii. as "poor Glen": he was wounded at the Heights of Abraham, 1760.

NO. LXIX.

LETTER from Mr James Campbell "to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., at his house in Crieff via Glasgow," so addressed, and docketed "Invry. 22 Marc. 1757. Letter James Campbell." [The writer is perhaps the Mr James Campbell mentioned in No. liv.—D. W.].

"Dr. Sir,—I wrote you to Edinburgh the 14th ultimo in absence to your son David, covering the Petition I had presented to the Sheriff here for the M'Colls liberation, and as he seem'd somewhat squeamish altho' I show'd him the paragraph in your letter Desiring me to apply for their liberty, Least it might afterwards be Disapproven of, Therefore I desired you or your son should apply to the Justice Clerk for liberating the M'Colls, and

have not heard from you or your son, altho' Lieut. Colin Campbell on his return from Edinburgh some weeks ago told me there would be orders sent after him for the M'Colls' Liberation. Now as the old fellow complains of a swelling in his legs and that both [are] becoming anxious to get out I writ you this to putt you in mind to make them believe somehow or other. There was one M'Gillechattan that came here that was anxious to have a conference with young M'Coll on pretence of making some discoverys of some Cattle that had been stole from Airds before the late Indemnity And I indulged M'Gillechattan so far as to bring young M'Coll to conferr with him in my Room to which I was witness But it landed in nothing as young M'Coll was very young when this alleaged theft should have happen'd, But as M'Gillechattan wanted much to be private with young M'Coll, which I wou'd by no means allow, and after the Latter was remanded to Goal, and M'Gillechattan following him with a seeming Desire of talking to old M'Coll or his son I immediately made a person go into Goal and be present to their Interview which Landed in nothing But Drinking a Dram or two yet I cannot be off the thoughts But M'Gillechattan had something in his head that he did not want to communicate to me. I have supported them both at 6d each per diem since your son Peter left this and I wish ye wou'd order to Dispose of them as they'l become now fretfull in Goal. Tomorrow I send over to Lochowside to warn away the present possessors of Cuilachorallan for making that possession void for you at Whitsunday. But as I heard that old Inistrynich wou'd not come there this year I shall recommend the officer to tell the Tennents not to fix themselves on any lands for ten days that I may have your return as I am told these are good tennents who should not be set adrift if Inistrynich does not enter this year to that farme. I told the Tennents when they paid me the Rent about Candlemass that you had got a Tack of the Lands and was to enter at Whitsunday, But then I did not dread that Inistrynich wou'd make any scrouple to come over. But now I wish you may Determine yourself in time Before these old possessors Dispose of themselves otherwise. Expecting the favour of your return in course,—I remain, Dr. Sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

“JA. CAMPBELL.

“Invry., 22 March 1757.”

NOTES.—As to the M'Colls, James Stewart in Acharn had at anyrate two servants there named M'Coll, viz., Dugald, aged 24, and John Beg, aged 27, also a late servant, John More, all called

as witnesses at the trial: there were also summoned Donald, probably their father, and Katharine, aged 16, a servant.

Cuilachoralan is on east side of Lochawe, opposite Inverinan.

A James Campbell, writer in Inveraray, is mentioned, along with his father, John, late Provost of Inveraray, and his son Mungo, in 1748.

NO. LXX.

LETTER from Charles Areskine (Lord Tinwald, Lord Justice Clerk) to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docketed "Edinr. 31st Decr. 1757. Letter Mr Charles Areskine."

"Edinburgh, 31st Decemr. 1757.

"Sir,—I last post received a Letter from a Person whom I think I can credite, that upon the evening of Saturday, the 18th current, Capt. John Cameron, son to the deceast Mr Cameron, with only one other person, whose name or rank my informant has not yet learn'd, past over in the silence of night a small Ferry, about six miles distant from Fort William to Ardgour, and further informs me that he has been told he intended a meeting with some Gentlemen of his name and were to have their interview in the Hills of Lochiel.

"His circumstances you will know. He is in the French service: and from another hand I hear it is apprehended in the West Highlands that the disaffected seem to have a scheme among them: but what it is, our Friends do not yet know.

"These circumstances (loose as they may seem) make me jealous at a juncture such as the present is: and therefore as I am well acquainted with both your zeal and capacity I could not dispense with signifying this to you, and begging that in this very momentous affair you would try in the manner that you know much better than I can direct, what truth there may be in these things. And if anything be learn'd that to you appears of moment, I beg you may send it to me by Express, and I shall pay it.

"I know 'tis unnecessary for me to say more to you, than that I hope to hear by the first occasion that you have received my Letter. And with Truth and affection, I am, Sir, your most obedt. humle. servt.,

"CH. ARESKINE."

NO. LXXI.

LETTER from John Campbell of Achalader "to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., at Crieff," so addressed, and docqueted "Achmore 3 Feby. 1748" [mistake for 1758] "letter Achalader."

"Achmore, 3rd Feby., 1758.

"Dr. Br.,—I was yesterday inform'd from pretty good authority that Allan Breck the villain and his companion John Dow Greshich are now at Bohallie's, I immediately gave notice of this to Glenure, all that was thought fit to be done till you should be acquainted was to send a man, a sly fellow, who is acquainted wt. Breck and that part of the country to go under some other pretext and hover thereabouts till he could learn if there are any strangers lurking yrabouts: if there are I think it may be safely concluded he is there. You will judge whether on the intelligence already received it may be proper to advise the Justice Clerk of this that directions may be given for warning the Offrs. of the Customs at the several ports to observe if any one of Breck's appearance attempts to ship himself for Holland &c. I think the villain might be described to these officers without letting them know the person intended to be seiz'd. You will have heard that several of the fugitives in 1746 are lurking among their friends in the Highlands.

"I was much diverted with the story that happened in the Parliament House, 'twas describ'd so much in the character of the persons that I thought I was present to it.

"The two youngest bairns here are recovering from a fever. I am with kind compts. to Lady Barcaldine and Miss Nansy, Dr. Br., yours,

"J. CAMPBELL."

NOTE.—William Macgregor Drummond of Bochalddie or Bohallie was regarded by Rob Roy's family as the Chief of their branch of the Macgregors: he was one of those excepted from the Act of Indemnity passed in 1747. It seems hardly probable that Allan Breck, if he had come over, would have trusted himself at Bohallie.

NO. LXXII.

LETTER from Charles Areskine to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Edinr. 8 Feby. 1758. Letter Mr Charles Areskine."

"Edinburgh, 8th February, 1758.

"Dr. Sir,—I received both your Letters and the Intelligence given agrees pretty much with what I have received from other

hands; and I have sent inclosed two warrands against the Persons particularly named in one of your Letters, to be used according as occasion offers, and with the Prudence and Discretion which with you I know is great.

"I return you most hearty thanks for the Hints you give. Only I wish, because I think they are good, you may be pleased to descend a little more particularly into the Method of Management of them: and when you suggest what occurs to you and the proper persons that I should apply to, I shall endeavour, the best I can, to set all the proper Engines at work. If anything is proper to be recommended to the Military let me know, and I'm well assur'd it will be comply'd with.

"In short I think it behoves the servants of the Government and all that wish well to it and to the country to exert themselves upon a juncture so critical. If a little money be necessary for carrying on the Service, it shall not be wanting, out of whatever Pocket it shall come: but indeed, as you very well observe, that is only to be done with Judgment.

"I'll say no more at present, but desire to hear from you from time to time, because I rely greatly upon your Prudence and attention in everything that concerns the Government.—I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servt.,

"CH. ARESKINE."

NO. LXXIII.

LETTER from John Campbell, a young officer of General Whitmore's Regt. The cover is addressed "To John Campbell, Esq. of Barcaldine, Milln's Square, Edinr., under cover to Mr Home," and docqueted "Gibraltar, 4 April 1753" [a mistake for 1758]: inside the cover is written, "My Dr. Sir, The enclosed came after my former was seal'd, and a letter from myself to you.—I am my Dr. Sir yours [initd.] A. C. Thursday aftn." The cover bears post-mark, "Penny Post—post paid Aug. 14th."

"Gibraltar, 4th Aprile 1758.

"Dear Sir,—Give me leave to take this opportunity of informing you of the success of our Mediterranean Squadron. I shall always think myself happie to have it in my power to give you Intelligence of any Transaction (in this part of the world) that Redounds to the credit of our Country in General as I am convinc'd it must give you Pleasure.

“ I am perswaded you will think yourself particularly interested in the taking of the Foudroyant when I acquaint you, that I have had the honour of being on Board the Monmouth in the engagement with a detachment of soldiers from Gibraltar mostly belonging to Major General Whitmore's Regiment which gave me some small pretensions to assure you, that the following account, when you receive it, may be look'd upon to be as authentick as any that has yet reach'd Scotland. Admiral Osburn having receiv'd Intelligence by one of his cruisers that the French Squadron under Monsieur de la Clous was seen of Cape de Gate, He sailed from Gibraltar the 24th of february with 14 ships of the Line and 3 frigates. The 28th at 6 o'clock in the morning off Cape de Gate 4 strange ships appear'd, upon which Admiral Osburn threw out a general signal for our whole squadron to close. The Monmouth (being our best sailer) gave chase to the headmost of these ships, viz., Le Foudroyant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we lost sight of all our Fleet, except the Swiftsure and Hampton Court, who made all the sail they Possibly cou'd to our assistance.

“ At 5 o'clock we came up within random shot of our chase, she hoisted french colours and fired her stern chase guns at us, which we return'd from our Bows, but finding that neither of our shot was within reach of doing any Execution, both left off firing till 8 o'clock when we came up within much less than cannon of her, and (in the sea phrase) yaw'd ship, and gave her as many of our guns as we could bring to bear upon her without any return from her, she rightly judging it was not her business to come to closs action with us but to get off if she cou'd. Our yawing our ship and firing, and she haling her wind closs up got considerably ahead of us, which we cou'd not recover till half an hour after 8, when we came up again, within less than musquet shot, when the action became warm and general on both sides, Great and small arms with little or no intermission, the Monmouth having the advantage of her in sailing, still bringing her to a closer Engagement. Poor Captain Gardiner fell the second Broadside from the enemy. His death is a loss to our Navy. His conduct all that day preceding the action and in it must do honour to his memory, he gave his Directions to his last Breath with the greatest calmness and Intrepidity. At 12 o'clock our mizzen mast came down with all belonging to it, which embarrass'd us a good deal, as a great part of said mast lay upon our wheel and prevented our steering the ship: this obliged us to

have recourse to the Tiller Rope below in the Gun room, but the wreck was remov'd from our wheel.

"This unlucky Catastrophe on our side did not escape the notice of our enemys, who took care to proclaim it by three loud Huzzas, but in about 15 minutes after we had an opportunity of returning them the compliment as their Mizzen mast Ensign staff and flying jib Boom came down all at once, upon which occasion our Johns were fully as vociferous as their enemys were some few minutes before. At half an hour past one in the morning the enemys Main mast and Foretop mast came down, which render'd their ship a helpless hulk upon the water, unable either to defend herself any further or get off.

"Thus fell the mighty Foudroyant, that Pride of France, and Ideal Terror of the British Navy on the unhappie 20th of May 1756 off the Island of Minorca. Thus that Dreadfull Thunderer of Lewis the 15th, commanded by the Marquis du Quesne, one of his best Admirals, and 880 men became the prize of a Poor old Sixty four gun ship of Britain to the Immortal Honour of our Tars, who upon this occasion have clearly shewn the Difference between them and the French Seamen. I hope you won't think me capable either of Despising our Enemys or yet inclinable to too much partiality or Exaggerations on my Countrymens side, when I assure you that During the whole time of the action (vizt. from half an hour past 8 o'clock at night till very near 2 in the morning) the Monmouth's fire under all her Disadvantages, Inferiority of men, and Disparity of metal was double that of the Foudroyant. At this time we were endeavouring to make use of the advantage we had through Providence gain'd over our Enemys by trying to wear the ship and give them the Coup de Grace from our Larboard side guns, we having all along fought them on our starboard side and to Leeward, at this time (vizt. near 2 in the morning) I say [saw] the Swiftsure and Hampton Court came up, which two ships had all the Preceding day and night us'd their utmost efforts to come up sooner to our assistance but to no purpose. The Swiftsure came closs to our stern, and her Commander Captain Stanhope seeing ours and the enemy's condition, beg'd of us to cease firing, and bore down between us and the Foudroyant: when he came closs to her side he hail'd them if they had struck, to which they made no answer but fir'd a gun or two. Captain Stanhope being provok'd pour'd his whole Broadside into her and sent Boats immediately on Board of her.

“ Had the enemy acted prudently and not so vainly adher'd to that ill timed and false notion of honour of theirs (I mean their bringing the fire of a fresh ship upon themselves) when they were entirely disabled by us, they might have sav'd the Lives of those unhappy wretches, which fell a sacrifice to their too late thought of honour. The Marquis du Quesne held us very cheap the evening before when he found we were at such a distance from all our Squadron. He had then in company with him the Pleiade, a frigate of 26 guns; which he order'd away I suppose in confidence of his great superiority to us, which we knew nothing of, but took her all along to be near our match, rather below us, and we were all as much surpris'd to find out next day that we disputd with the Foudroy. all night, as I believe the Marquis du Quesne was when he found himself so maul'd by the Monmouth that he held in such contempt before tryal of her. The Marquis du Quesne may impute the loss of his ship to that unlucky signal of his for the Pleiade's Departure, for had he kept that frigate with him to rake us astern in time of the action we must have been in a Deplorable situation, if not made a sacrifice of and a chance for his getting off which wou'd still be of greater consequence to our Service. The other two ships mention'd in the former Part of this Letter are the Orphee of 64 gun and the Oriflamme of 50, the former is taken by the Reveng in sight of Carthagena and Monsieur de la Clous squadron, the Later drove ashore on the Coast of Spain, and got under the guns of a Spanish Castle, the fear of breaking the neutrality with Spain saved her Bacon, otherwise she wou'd have Likewise added to our Navy.

“ The reinforcement intended for Monsieur de la Clous' squadron from Thoulon being thus in a manner cutt off must hurt him greatly, if not overthrow their measures for this season, as the vigilance and superiority of our squadron here must render it a hard task for Monsieur de la Clous to attempt passing through the Streights of Gibraltar, for upon the least breath of Easterly wind we have a chain of men of war laid across the Gutt. I have sent this account of our affairs here to the Earle of Breadalbane who seldom omitts any opportunity of gratifying his friends with any good accounts he is inform'd of, and will ten to one acquaint you of my being on Board the Monmouth before the arrival of this.

“ The Foudroyant and Orphee are now in this Bay safe at Anchor, they are both noble ships, especially the former, the

taking of which by a small ship of ours must greatly spirit our seamen: she is six year old and reckon'd one of the best ships of France, and the only one of this kind we ever took, and shews us the full extent and manner of their best ships as they have none of greater force than this is, our Carpenters here say they never saw a ship so well Proportion'd in the construction as she is, which knowldge must be of use to shipbuilders in England.

"Yesterday I was order'd ashore to return to the garrison duty here. I have been just a month at sea, in which time I've had a great deal of variety and good fortune being the only officer of the army concern'd in the unequal combat of the 28th February, had 30 soldiers with me, all which came off untouch'd as well as myself.

"There is one circumstance of that night which I can't help mentioning to you. I had with me in the Forecastle besides the party of soldiers twelve seamen quartered to the great guns, eight of which were kill'd on the spot and three Dangerously wounded and not a soldier touch'd. Immediately upon my Landing here, I waited of the Earl of Home, and after I gave him as Distinct an account as I cou'd of what I had seen, I hinted to him that Admiral Osburn had recommended all the Navy officers on board the Monmouth to the Lds. of the Admiralty, and that I hoped I had the same reason to hope for his Ld.'s good offices. His Lordship in the kindest manner told me that nothing shou'd be wanting on his part, and by last Post has recommended me to the Secretary at War. I have acquainted the Earle of Breadalbane of the Governour's goodness to me, and I have many reasons to think his Lordship will heartily interest himself in my Behalf upon this seasonable occasion.

"My good friend and Colonel Major General Whitmore does me the honour to take charge of this, and will frank it at London as soon as he arrives there. He likewise assures me he will sincerely join Lord Breadalbane in any application for me. I hope it will not be in the Marines. As this Ship was taken in consequence of a general signal to chase, the whole Squadron shares the Prize-money with us, except the head money vizt. 5 Pounds Ster: per man, which belongs only to those ships that fir'd at the enemy. I believe I shall in time touch about Seventy or Eighty Pounds Ster: a very good months work for one of my fortune.

"I make no doubt but the french will make a very different story of this affair, as its very natural to suppose that the Marquis du Quesne will do what he can to save his honour, they may puff and gasconade as they please but the matter of fact is as I have already told you, and may we always have such meetings with [them] so say I. It will give me great pleasure to learn that this is Deliver'd to you before any other Particular account reaches your Part of the world, the knowledge of which from you by Post will be most acceptable to me: if I am indulg'd in this please direct to me here and to the care of Messrs Plunket & Smith Merchts. in Cadiz, the foreign Postage to be paid in London. General Whitmore is going abroad Immediately so I have no time to write any more of my friends. May I therefore beg you will be so good as to Desire your clerk to transcribe copies of this to be sent to Carwhine, Auchallader, the folks of Auchna, and Stronmillchane. Col. John Craufurd begs his compliments. My best respects to Mrs Campbell, the young Ladys &c. and I am with greatest sincerity and esteem, Dear Sir, your most obedient and oblig'd humble servant,

"JO. CAMPBELL.

"P.S.—The last letter I had from Scotland was dated the 26 of October 1756. Patience is a noble virtue. Adieu."

NOTE.—The date given in the Continuation of Hume & Smollett's Hist. for the capture of the Foudroyant is 28th "March," 1758; but the date given in the above letter is no doubt correct, and it agrees with what I find in Capt. Woollright's Hist. of the 57th Regt. (1893), that Admiral Osborne sailed from Gibraltar 26th Febry., and on 2nd March captured two of the enemy's ships.

The writer of this admirable letter was probably John Campbell, Auchnaba, in whom Lord Breadalbane seems to have taken great interest; it was to be forwarded to "the folks of Auchna" among others. Auchnaba is near Ardchattan Church, Stronmillchane near Glenorchy Church; the Auchnaba family were descended from Colin, son of Patrick, first laird of Barcaldine, by his second wife, and minister of Ardchattan and Muckairn for nearly 60 years, up to 1726. The letter was presumably sent to Barcaldine under cover to his son, Alexander.

Whitmore's Regiment was the 53rd Foot. See Scots. Mag. for 1758.

THE BIGHOUSE PAPERS.

FOURTH AND LAST SECTION.

NO. LXXIV.

LETTER from Captain Allan Campbell, 42nd Highlanders, to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "Camp at Lake George, 11th July 1758. Letter Allan Campbell."

Dr. Broyr.,—The 8th of this month we had a hot brush at the lines of Ticonderoga where we lost a considerable number of men and officers. The officers of your acquaintance wounded are Major Campbell and his son, Both in their arms, and I hope will do well, Captain Strathcur slightly in the Breast, Lt. Archd. Campbell Sheriff Badly in the Breast, Lt. John Campbell Glendaruel slightly in the arm, Capt. Lt. John Campbell Duneaves killed, Lt. Hugh Macpherson ditto, Capt. Graham, Duchra, and Broyr. Both wounded slightly and several other offrs. of the Regt. but not of your acquaintance are killed and wounded.

Our Regt. aquired great glory by their good behaviour of both men and officers, tho' we were unsuccessfull. I have the pleasure to aquent you that both my nephew George and I eskeaped without a scratch, tho' both in the heat of the action. George is a pritty Lad: he's now a Lt. in Coll. Gages Regt. of Lt. Infantry. Your son the Major was well about 2 months ago at Philadelphia. We are now at the end of Lake George Encampmt. I have told you now all the news that can occur to me or that I have time to write you, and I thought it my Duty to aquent you and my other Broysrs. of my being well after a smart action. I have no time to write you more being excesively hurried having no Body to assist me in the affairs of my Company having my three Ltts. killed or wounded viz. Lt. Balie kill'd and Ltts. Archd. Campbell and William Grant wounded. I'll write you very fully in my next. My best wishes to my sister, to your family and all our friends, and I am Dr. Broyr. your most affec. and Lov. Broyr. while

ALLAN CAMPBELL. . .

Camp at Lake George,
July the 11th 1758.

George has not time to write you, as I believe he has not heard of this express going off.

NOTES.—The loss of the 42nd at the unsuccessful attack on the entrenchments of Ticonderoga, in 1758, was extremely heavy,

viz., 8 officers, 9 sergeants, and 247 men killed, and 17 officers, 10 sergeants, and 306 men wounded. Of those mentioned in the letter, Major Duncan Campbell of Inverawe and his son, Alexander, were both severely wounded, the former died within a fortnight, and the latter was sent home, but died soon after landing; Lieut. Archd. Campbell was no doubt son of the Sheriff-Depute of Argyllshire; Capt. Thomas Graeme was of Duchray, and his brother was John; Capt. Strathcur was Capt. John Campbell of Strachur, who served afterwards as a Major in the 17th in North America, and was appointed Lt.-Col. of the 57th in 1773; with it he saw more service in America, and was subsequently a Brigadier and Major-General Commanding H.M.'s Forces on the East Coast of North America. He lived to settle down at Strachur, and died there in 1806. Lieut. William Grant was, I believe, of the Rothiemurchus family. Allan Campbell, the writer of the above, lived to be a General Officer; Graham of Duchray and his brother, John, and William Grant, to be Field Officers. No mention is here made of John Campbell of Melfort, who was Allan Campbell's brother-in-law; George Campbell, of Gage's Regt., seems to have been a son of John of Barcaldine: his regiment was a battalion formed out of the Light Companies of several regiments.

NO. LXXV.

LETTER from James Moray of Abercairny to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "4 Jany. 1759, Letter Abercairnie."

Sir,—Lady Fannie and the young Folks join me in returning our good wishes to you & ffamily for many returns of a good New Year to you all, which you may belive we do with the greater relish that you have afforded us so good news from our friends in America, with a thousand compliments to you for it, and as we presume your accounts are from your son we sincerely hope he is well. To add to your intelligence I have a letter from a ffriend of mine at London that I can rely upon which says "General Forbes has reduced Fort Dugun, the first certain intelligence of this came to Mr Pitt this morning (27th Decr.) when I happen'd to be in his house transacting some business with Mr Wood his Secretary who shew'd me the letter from Mr Dobbs Governour of North Carolina, there is no particulars because he presumes Mr Pitt had had a regular account from G. Forbes, but in all probability the packquet he has sent to the Government must have been taken at sea," and so ends my paragraph, enough for me to take a

bumper upon and hope for the certain accounts with further success to our Countrie and friends, and I alwise am, Sir, your obedient and most humble servant,

J. MORAY.

Abercairny, 4th Jany. 1759.

As you are so good as generally enquire about my son, I heard from him from Seville and extremely well, and expect he was at Christmas at Gibraltar.

NOTE.—Lady Fannie was Lady Frances Montgomerie, daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun. Her sister, Lady Christian, had been Abercairny's wife, and her brother had raised and was in command of Montgomerie's Highlanders, in which Barcaldine's eldest son, Alexander, was now Major. Fort Dugun means, I presume, Fort Du Quesne, which, after a desperate conflict, in which the above-named regiment suffered heavy loss, was evacuated on 24th November, and thereupon occupied by General Forbes, who was in command of the expedition undertaken against it. Its name was changed to Pittsburg.

NO. LXXVI.

LETTER from Capt. Allan Campbell, 42nd Highlanders, to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., "to the care of the Postmaster of Crief, Perthshire," docketed "New York 20th [mistake for 6th] Jany. 1759. Letter Allan Campbell."

New York, 6th January 1759.

Dr. Brother,—I writt you the 11th July in a great hurry after our retreat from Ticonderoga to let you know of mine and George's welfair, after that unlucky affair, where severall of our friends and a great many worthy Fellows suffer'd. Our Regt. lost more than any other Corps at the attack of the Lines. We have had killed and wounded since the beginning of the Campaign 520 (officers included) of which about 300 were left dead on the field or have since dyed of their wounds, and of 37 officers that were present with the Regt. that day 11 only came off unhurt, of which number I was lucky enough to be one.

You would certainly hear before now of poor Major Campbell Inveraw's death, he liv'd about a fourtnight after he receiv'd his wound, the Doctors thought it necessary that his arm should be cut off, and he dyed soon after the operation at Fort Edward, all the rest of our wounded officers are quite recover'd except his son, Sandy, Jock Campbell Glendaruel, and Archie Shirreff, but they are out of all danger, only their cure will be tedious.

Poor George had a narrow escape the day we landed at the French end of the Lake, having had a scratch along the face with a musquet Ball. He was in a smart little action that happen'd in the woods a mounth afterwards between a detachment of 500 of our army under the command of Major Rogers and much the same number of Indians French and Canadians, where the latter were repulsed with the loss of 100 men, and I assure you his behaviour at that affair was much aplauded by his Broyr. officers on their return to the Army.

He 's now second oldest Lieut. in General Gage's Regt. of light arm'd infantry, for which he's oblidged to the late Major Campbell, Inveraw; and as they talk at present of agmenting that corps, he'll have a good chance of getting Higher up, and in any event he 's better off by being so High in that Regt. as they are now an Establish'd Corps, than if he had staid in ours, where he could be but a young Lieut. His Coll. has a great regard for him, and very Deservedly for he's a lad of good morals, a good spirit, and very fit for his Business. He has acted as Adjutant to that Regt. since July last, by which he has nothing yet but Troble, there being no Adjutant allow'd, and that his Collonel means it for him: if he's lucky enough to get that, I think he's very well provided for for the time he has served.

I have advanc'd him Twenty Guineas for which he gave me a Bill on you. I hope you'll not Disapprove of my conduct for doing it, nor blame him for running so much short, when I explain to you the cause of it: its trew he came over very well Rigid out, but his changing Corps put him under a necessity of Buying new Regimentals, as these Differ in Colours from the rest of the Army, being Brown, besides his expense must be greater upon his first comming in among Strangers, and he had the misfortune of being sent a recruiting last winter, which really is a misfortune to an officer in this Country unless he is very carfull and happens to be successfull, and I belive George lost by it. This I ashure you is truth, and when you consider that it was owing to these accidents, that he could not possibly guard against, I am hopfull you'l easily forgive him. I was likewise oblidg'd to advance our Unkle Corries' son, Colin, Twenty two Pounds eighteen shillings and tenpence or he must have gone naked, having lost all his things at Fort William Henry. I have sent both Bills to Brother Robert. George and Colin are sent this winter a Recruiting to Pensilvania.

I had a letter dated the 30 Novr. from my nephew, the Major, from where Fort du Quesne stood, he was then very well. I expect dayly to hear from him, he's had as troublesome and

Fatigueing Campaign of it, as ever any Body had, our Army has been above a Month in Winter Quarters befor thers got to Fort du Quesne, which the French burnt upon ther near approach, and an immense long march they have to get back to Philadelphia, wher ther Regt. is to be Quarter'd this winter, and where I intend to go and see him, when I hear of ther arrival, its about 100 miles from this place that our Regt. is now quarter'd in.

We long much for a Packquet here having no news from Europe for some months, I take the opportunity of writing you now by the Kennington Man of War that carries home General Abercrombie.

I was heartily griev'd at hearing of the Death of our sister Melfort and Daughter, it was quite unexpected to me, but its a Debt we must all pay sooner or later, therefore should not Repine. I am vastly concern'd for Melfort, how [who] has the charge of a numerous young family and few of them provided for, his son who was well when I heard from the Major knows nothing of his mother or sister's death. I am afraid poor Donald Campbell, the Bailie of Muckairn's son, is lost in comming from Halifax to this place, the ship he was aboard of has not been heard of for a long while past, and the Best that can have befalln him is his being taken by the French, or drove to the West Indies, but its generally thought the vessel is lost.

I was vastly pleas'd to hear of my niece's marriage with Mr Campbell of Danna, who seems to be a vey agreeable man by the small aquentance I had of him. Please make offer of my compliments to them Both. Ther is no News here at Present. All our Friends in this Country are Well. Remember my best wishes to my Sister and the rest of your Family whom may God Almighty bless and I ever am, Dr. Brother, your affec. and Lov. Broyr.,

ALLAN CAMPBELL.

NOTE.—George Campbell had probably been appointed Ensign in the 42nd in 1756, and promoted Lieut. in Gage's Regt. about end of 1757.

Fort William Henry was captured after a short siege in 1757 by the Marquis de Montcalm and a strong force with a large train of artillery. The British garrison, including some Indian levies, under Colonel Monro, on their batteries being silenced, were compelled to surrender on honourable conditions. But as they marched out, without any ammunition, the Indians of Montcalm's force fell upon them, plundered the baggage of the few British, and slew or took prisoners many of the Indian portion of the garrison, the French making no effort to prevent this.

Margaret, daughter of John of Barcaldine, married John Campbell of Danna.

NO. LXXVII.

LETTER from Major Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, addressed "Barcaldine," and docketed "Fort Edward Camp, 19 June, 1759. Coll. Alexr. Campbell's Letter."

Fort Edward Camp, June 19th 1759.

My Dr. Sir,—Yours of the 10th February I had this day the joy of receiving. Believe me, my dear Sir, I never was happier nor easier in my mind than I am after Reading it to hear you, my mother, and all the family are in good health is the only thing I wished to hear before I went into the field. I writ you from Philadelphia that our Regiment was to serve under General Amherst and make no doubt the conqueror of Loisburg will give a good account of Ticonderoga. Our General is beloved by his soldiers, Honoured and esteem'd by his officers, Careful of mens Lives and healths, in short he is the man I would choose to serve under of any I know in the service. Our Regiment are healthy and in High spirits as are the whole army, and I hope we soon will stricke a stroke that will bring credite and Glory to our General and Army, and satisfaction to our country and friends.

Allan and George are both now in my tent, and both in good health, you may depend that one of us will write by every opportunity, so that you may depend on hearing often of our fate. Allan says he has writt you three letters to which he has had no answer. What influence I may have on Jack after the campaign I shall make use of, but till then it would be useless to speak to him on the subject, both he and I think as you do, and have a scheme in view, that if it succeeds, will make what you propose easier put in execution. I should love the conection you propose with my Collonel very much, and if I survive this campaign, it may take place.

[What follows next refers to family matters and his brother David.]

I shall be obliged to give Balenaby's son more money this year, he spends his money in good Company, and as he got no education before he left the Country, keeping amongst the People I live with is the only method I can think of to supply that deficiency: he is a very pretty lad but would be lost if I did not take that method; his father may grudge the money but I do it for the

best, and would expect he would do the same by my son: Thirty Pounds a year will enable the boy to live in good Company, and I am certain, 'tis better for him to gett so much less from his father att the long, and be fitt to keep Gentlemen's Company than to go home as he would do scarce a companion for a Ploughman, for when I took him into my Charge, he really could hardly read or write: he is much obliged to Capt. Roderick M'Kenzie, in whose Company he has always been, for which his father ought to thank the Captain. Commissary Campbell's son is a very fine lad and might have been a Captain if we durst have ventur'd to have purchased for him.

I had it in my power lately to make Strachur, I believe, a firm friend to me and all my concerns: it may be use to us some day. I assure you I have my hands full to do to keep our friends right, they do nothing without my advice. Sir Allan M'Lean is doing very well, and is very much esteem'd. If I survive the campaign I shall be more full on this subject. When the Knight gets a little Drink he swears that he scarce knows the difference in his affections betwixt a Breadalbane Campbell and a M'Lean. I hope if we live to go home to have no discredite in my Tutorship of him.

Poor Glen: I would love if I could but off that more after we come into Quarters. George shall want for nothing that I can give him and I hope will as to support of cash be out of my Reverence soon: his demands are very moderate, he is belov'd and esteem'd by every body and has made acquaintance to himself and friends, that may be of use to him and me: the joy I had in finding him in that situation was greater than I can express. I am glad to hear of Patie's doing well, he never writs me.

I had a letter tother day from Duncan from St Andrews: from your description of Dalfour I am certain I should not know it, I am sure it is this day a pretty place.

As I believe this war won't last long I believe my mother may be getting my Room in order, for some way or other I am resolved to go home att the Peace for a little time, if I can possibly obtain leave. I am rejoiced to hear Lord Breadalbane is in good health and likewise his son. I beg my compliments to your worthy neighbour Sir Duncan who I hope is well as Dugald says nothing to the contrary, from whom I received a letter this day of two months later date than yours.

I beg to be remember'd to Achalader and Glenure, Carwhin, to whom I wish joy of his wife and daughter, I hope a son will follow. You say nothing of Peggy's having a child. Archy Glendaruel I believe will purchase a Company in the Royal Highlanders, and Strachur the majority of late Forbeses.

Please tell the Poor People's friends that I brought with me from the Country that they are all well. I never was in better health in my life, nor in higher spirits.

Collonel Montgomery desires his kind compliments to you: I love him daily more and more: the Paragraph that regards Inveraw's family gives me great joy; George show'd me his letter. I have left all my papers in the hands of Archie Sheriff, whose last years wounds incapacitate him to take the field this year: If I return I shall send home some cash, If not it is disposed of in a way that I am sure you'l not disapprove of, which is needless to explain att present.

I believe I writ you that I am the eldest Major in the Army under General Amherst, if I live and have any luck I may chance to gett a step before the end of the Campaign. I am told the General's Intentions are to prefer People according to seniority without fad or favour if their own behaviour don't Barr it. I expect Mungo daily. The Royal Highlanders have not yet come from the West Indies, but are expected: I fear I have tired you with this long letter, but I hope you'l excuse me for I think I am chatting with you. My duty to my Mother, best wishes to all with you, and belive me ever to be, My Dr. Sir, Your most affectionate and Dutiful Son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

Little Colin is very well, behaves well and is still my servant: my old man James is a Grenadier and given up Drink, Duncan Bane, Duncan Piper, Donald Keele, John Garve, 'tother Duncan are all well.

NOTES.—Louisberg was taken in latter part of July, 1758: Admiral Boscawen commanded the Fleet, General Amherst the Army: of the 3 Brigadiers Wolfe landed first, on 8th June, with some picked troops: Whitmore and Lawrence were to threaten other landing points, and Amherst landed soon afterwards, and captured the place.

In the following spring (1759), a strong force of 10 Battalions, besides Grenadiers and Rangers, left Louisberg for Halifax: and about the same time Amherst moved his force for the reduction of Ticonderoga. It consisted of the Royals, 17th, 27th, 1st and 2nd Battns. Royal Highlanders, 55th, Montgomerie's Highlanders, 9 Battalions of Provincials, a Battn. of Light Infantry, a body of Rangers and Indians, and a detachment of Artillery. The main body encamped shortly after this letter was written on Lake George, near Ticonderoga, which the enemy evacuated after a short resistance, and fell back on Crown Point.

Of the officers mentioned in this letter, Allan Campbell, Capt., 42nd, was an uncle of the writer: George was probably a younger brother, in Gage's Battn. of Lt. Infy.: Belenaby's son was probably a Lieut. in Montgomerie's Highrs.: Capt. Roderick Mackenzie, apparently his Capt. in same Regt.: Capt. Campbell, Strachur, was in the 42nd; Sir Allan M'Lean, a Capt. in Montgomerie's Highrs.; "Poor Glen" is probably Archibald Glenlyon, who seems to have been first perhaps in Loudoun's Highrs., and then a Lieut. in Fraser's Highlanders: when serving with the latter regiment he was wounded at the defence of Quebec, under Gen. the Hon. James Murray, in April, 1760: Archibald Glendaruel was apparently in the 42nd, and a Capt. Colin, son of Glendaruel, in Fraser's Highlanders, was killed in 1779.

The Patie mentioned as not writing was probably a brother of the writer of this letter (see Letter No. lxxxix.): and Mungo, probably his half-brother, who was afterwards Lt.-Col., 52nd, and killed at Fort Montgomerie.

NO. LXXVIII.

LETTER from Evan Murray to John Campbell, Esq. of Barchaldine, addressed "to be forwarded from Lix to Achmore," and docqueted "Edn. 24 July 1759, Letter Evan Murray."

Sir,—Being inform'd that the Earle of Breadalbine proposes to raise a Malitia in Breadalbine in order to oppose that Treacherous sett the ffrrench, and I, being the only one surviving of my family that can be in the least usefull to his Lordship in that respect, I thought myself obligated to offer my service to his Lordship in testimony of my fidelity to the family and left to his Lordship to inform about my Character from you and Achalader, that after his Lordship wou'd consult with you both what rank his Lordship wou'd give, that I wou'd acquiesce to. Meantime I dare not take upon me to say how fare I could influence the rest of my friends to join, further than use my little interest with them. I signified to Achalader in my letter of this date (tho' not to my Lord) that anything under a Company considering my family could not afford me bread and I likewise hinted to him, that I thought Robt. M'Alpine, and Jas. Drummond's son in Ardstrostan wou'd be proper Lieutts., and if agreeable to you and him to recommend my eldest son John (who is a fine boy and a pretty good scholar) Ensign. Capt. Duncan Campbell delivered my letter to the Earle and told me that his Lordship seem'd to be well pleased at my offer, and told him that he would consider upon it,

and as you and Achalader are the only two I depend most upon I hope you'll give your favourable assistance to me in this request, and in return of which, shall study to merite the continuance of both your friendship and that I'll be gratfull for it, which at present is all I can doe. As I dare say you are much tired with this long narration I conclude with my wife's complts. and mine to you, your Lady, and the oyr. good members of your family, and I always am, Sir, your most obedt. humble servt.,

EVAN MURRAY.

Edinr., July 24th 1759.

NOTE.—Evan Murray, the writer of the above letter, was really Evan Macgregor, and succeeded his brother Robert, who was Chief of that proscribed clan in 1745-46, on the death of the latter in 1758. Evan held a commission in the 41st Regt., and served with distinction in Germany. His son, John, mentioned above, went to India, and became a General in the H.E.I. Coy.'s service, and Auditor-General of Bengal. On coming home as John Murray of Lanrick, and representative of the Macgregors of Glen-carnoch, he was recognised by the Macgregors, when the penal Acts against them were rescinded in 1784, as Chief of their clan: created a Baronet as Sir John Murray of Lanrick in 1795, and resumed the name of Macgregor by royal licence in 1822. he is now represented by Sir Malcolm Magregor, Bart of Edinchip.

Capt. Duncan Campbell, of the City Guard, is mentioned in a letter from James Mor Drummond or Macgregor, No. lviii., as a channel through whom money could be sent to him in France in 1753.

NO. LXXIX.

LETTER from Major Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., addressed "to the care of the Post-master of Inveraray," and docqueted "Ticonderogo 25th [for 27th] July 1759—Col. Alex. Campbell's letter."

Ticonderogo July 27th 1759.

My Dr. Sir,—Last night just as our Batterys were ready to open the French sett fire to and abandoned the Fort, what gratitude is due from his country to our General I leave every true Britton to judge, who has by his conduct reduced the strongest [fort] the French have in Canada at the expense of not above a dozen lives, his army loves and I may say adors him, and are almost sure of success in everything he orders them to undertake.

George, Mungo, Allan, Jack Melfort, Donald Balinabie are all well, none of us were touched, tho' I never saw nor heard of a

heavier fire than we had on us for four days and nights: we have only lost two men of our Regt. killed and eight wounded, in the latter number is Perter [Qy. Peter] Campbell, Barbra grandson, but he'll do very well. Our men behaved exceedingly well: I would have done myself the Honour of writing Lord Breadalbane but got notice of the express going for England too late to be able to write: the only loss we have sustain'd is the death of Collonel Townsend who on the 25th was unfortunately killed with a Cannon Ball. My duty to Mama, and best wishes to all with [you], I hope soon to be able to acquaint you of our further success and ever am, my Dr. Sir, your most Dutifull Son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

NO. LXXX.

LETTER from Major Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Camp at Crown Point 6 Augt. 1759, Coll. Alexr. Campbell's letter."

Camp at Crown Point, Augt. 6th, 1759.

My Dr. Sir,—I writ you on the 27th of July of our taking Ticonderoga on ye 26th. The French fly everwhere before our Victorious General. Last night we took possn. of this famed Place without the loss of a man: and General Amherst had the pleasure of hearing that a detachment of the Army that he had sent under the command of General Prideaux had taken Niagara, Beat a strong Body of the enemy that were sent to Relieve the place, took about Six hundred men and Twenty officers prisoners, amongst which last was de Lanerie that commanded last year at Fort du Quesne. My Brother, Uncle, Cousins and all Friends in this Army are all well. My duty to Mama and best wishes to all with you in which Allan, Mungo, George, Jack and Donald join, and ever am, my Dr. Sir, your most affectionate and Dutifull Son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

NO. LXXXI.

LETTER, Mr Robert Campbell (a merchant at Stirling) to his brother, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Edr. 31 Augt. 1759. Letter Mr Robert Campbell."

Edinbr. 31 August 1759.

Dr. Br.,—I wrote you one letter this night already to which refer. It did not occur to me to desire you to write me pr. Bearer (in case you incline it) to the care of Mr John Campbell, Cashier

to the Royall Bank. If the Bearer returns by Stirling desire him to Call at my house, and give me your letter in case he finds me there, if not let him give it to Mr Campbell, and let me know at same time if I can be usefull to you here in any respect. I forgot to tell you that Bighouse and Mrs Baillie is to referr to you entyrelly anny Disputes that may arise betwixt them & Glenure about the Children or otherwise, but I insisted that Mr George M'Kay & you should determine every dispute betwixt them, as I thought it Decenter that a ffriend of each side should judge in these matters than you alone.

Now fer the love of God see to smooth Duncan to be at least civill to these People that we may if possible live in a state of friendship with a Conection that is not only Creditable but would Incline to be usefull to us.

If you will undertake to get Glenure managed, I will for the Clan M'Kay, to whom I know he bears no good will: I cannot see there can be the least cause of dispute betwixt them but the Education of the Children: the Mother and the children are here and finer girls I never in my life beheld, they are very lively, Sweet Tempered, well behaved and very handsome; my heart warmed to them, for the Eldest & youngest is very like their Father, I am sure so will yours, whatever time you see them.

They will if spared be a Credit to us all. Bighouse is the fondest Grandfather I ever saw, and hardly mentions poor Colin without tears, in which I am sure he is sincere. Mrs Ballie should have the direction of there Education & be allowed the Interest of there money (which is now £500 Str. each) pr. annum in full for Bed, Board, Cloths, &c., which I am sure in this place will hardly do, but she is willing to accept, and sure I am she is the properest person to look after them, nor ought Duncan, in my humble opionion, to Dispute this matter with her, as I daresay he will not. Glenure should rather do oblidging things to his Brother's widow and his offspring, it will have a better look in the eyes of the world, and he ought to consider that he himself is but Tender, & should his ffamily want his Protection (as God forbid that should happen) It will give those to whose care they naturally fall the greater Pleasure to take proper care of them & his Widdow, that he show a proper Tenderness to those Committed to his care.

I will mention all these things to my Brother first time I see him, but I hope you'l likewise do it that Disputes may have an end.

I have some reason to Believe that the Troops now intended to be raised will be sent to Germany. Will not Kilpont make a

proper Captn.? he is a man of sense & spirritt, Distressed and oppressed with a small Estate and a great ffamily. Will it not be worthy of the Breadalbane ffamily to give him a lift?

Mungo Campbell's son next heir to Monzie is a prettie fellow & in the Dutch Service, in case you are pinched for proper officers can you think of him? Capt. Duncan Campbell of the City Guard has a prettie fellow, an officer of the Dutch Service. I know your son Pattie would give the world for to get properly into the Army, will you think of him for a Company, thir officers will have half pay.

I know nothing but the Defference due to you as a Parent keeps Pattie at home, he'll not be so happy, should you give him the half of your ffortune, as by getting a Company in the Service: and as he has sense to judge for himself, whether is it not better to give a Child his Choice, and what his Heart is bent upon, as crush him in life by chusing for him, he is the only unhappy son you have, & it proceeds from his tacit consent to your will, he knows you don't like the Service for him, & though his very soul is fixed that way, he obeys or rather submitts to please you: never fforce a Child's will in his Choice of occupation, for if I had Ten Sons and that all made Choice of one Trade I would indulge them for it is impossible they can succeed otherwise. I have told you ffairly what I am sure Pater would if he durst, & as I love you & your family as well as its Possible for one Brother to like another, I think you ought not to cross your Child when his choice is creditable. I know you'l say you have sons enough in the Army already, but that is not a just way of reasoning. Pattie is Bred to no business & you cannot give him as much of your ffortune as make him live like a gentleman, and do justice to the rest of your Children, & though you could, why Load yourself or lessen the proportion of the rest when you can settle him otherwise & to his Heart's liking, beside though you may be partial enough to think that Patie is calculate for Country business, yet I assure you he is not, for its impossible a man can succeed in anny Calling he does not like, nor would he continue an Hour at it, but to Please you.

I have perhaps said too much to you on this head, but it is out of love to your ffamily, I can assure you I never was with Pattie on the subject, but I told him he might do very well at home, but there's no forcing a man's Inclination. You may think & ought to think seriously of what I have mention'd to you, for a Child's Happiness depends on it, & as I know it is the Business of your mind to do the best for your ffamily. Was he my son I would fix

him a Captain in these Levies & think I had done my Duty in so doing. I am in hopes you'll forgive this freedom if the subject don't Please you.—My Dr. Br. yours sincerely,

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

I wish you may read this letter.

NOTES.—“Mrs Baillie”—I infer from the above letter that “Mrs Baillie” was the mother of the children, and that Glenure's widow had married Mr William Baillie of Rosehall, probably as his second wife. The whole tenor of what Mr Robert Campbell writes is that the mother should have the upbringing of the children.

Mr Baillie of Rosehall, who had charge of the Master of Ross' affairs, was active in aiding Duncan Forbes of Culloden in urging the gentlemen of Ross-shire to refrain from joining in the rising of 1745. His eldest son, Gen. Sir Ewen Baillie, Bart., was an officer in the Hon. East Ind. Coy.'s service, which he entered as a cadet in 1766, and served in the 23rd N.I.: he died a full General in 1820: his second son was Charles Baillie, some time in the 101st Foot, Northern Legion: he was a Lt.-Col. in 1794, and a Col. in the Army in 1800. I take it that these were full brothers.

But I find a Hugh Mackay Baillie (otherwise Mackay Hugh Baillie) a Major, late 94th Foot (Scots Brigade), in 1794, also a Lt.-Col. in the Army of 1794; a Col. in 1798, and a Maj.-Gen. of same year: further, that in 1794 he was appointed Col. of the Reay Fencibles, when it was raised in the Reay Country; and further, that he was designed Hugh Mackay Baillie of Rosehall, and that the Lt.-Col. was George Mackay of Bighouse. (See Browne's Hist. of the Highds., Clans, and Regts.).

I think it improbable that Rosehall belonged to Hugh Mackay Baillie in 1794, as two elder sons of Mr William Baillie were then living, and that he ought to have been styled as “of the Rosehall family.” In the same way, Lieut.-Col. George Mackay “of Bighouse” was so in right of his wife, Louisa Campbell, Glenure's daughter, who succeeded her grandfather, the Hon. Hugh Mackay, in 1770. Her mother, Janet Mackay, whom I presume to have become Mrs Baillie of Rosehall, must, I take it, have predeceased her father. Compare Letters lxxxvii. and lxxxviii.

Lt.-Col. George Mackay, above mentioned, was of Islandhanda; he married Louisa Campbell in 1768, and at his death, in 1798, was Lt.-Col. in the Reay Fencibles.

According to the view here expressed, the Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel of that regiment in 1794 were both near relatives of the Lord Reay of that date, who was incapacitated for military service.

Kilpont, or Kinpunt—The reference is perhaps to John Campbell of Ardeonaig and Lochend, who married Alice, heiress of Kilpunt, and was a Captain in Campbell's Highlanders (the 88th), raised in 1759. I am unable to discover whether John Campbell, Barcaldine, followed his brother's excellent advice about his son's profession, but there was a Patrick Campbell in the same regiment as Ardeonaig, mentioned as wounded in 1761, and again as a Captain in 1762.

NO. LXXXII.

LETTER from Lt.-Col. Alexander Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "New York, 30 April 1761. Coll. Alexr. Campbell's letter."

New York, April 30th 1761.

My Dear Sir,—I writ you from Halifax that I had Received orders to embarke with 700 men, which I did accordingly, and on my arrival here the General told me that he had on the 22nd of March appointed me Lt.-Collonel to Burtons Regt., and gave me my Commission. The Regt. is in South Carolina, whether I am to join it I know not. It was formed from Independent Companies. Coll. Montgomerie's Regt. were not suffr'd to Land and sail'd this day with General Whitmore's and Collonel Vaughan's Regt. under the command of Lord Rollo, where they are going we know not; 'tis conjectured to Gaurdeloup, some say against Mobile, in the Missipi; others to take possession of the neutral Islands. It is likewise said that Five Thousand men are to embark from New York in Septr., in that event I fancy our Regt. will go. All your friends in Montgomery's are well, as is Mungo. I have not heard of George nor Allan for some time. When you write me please direct to the care of Abraham Mortier, Esq., Paymaster General, New York. I shall write you again when I know my destination: my most affectionate duty to my mother, and best wishes to all with you, and ever am, my Dear Sir, your most affectionate and Dutiful Son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

NOTE.—Col. Burton's Regt. was probably the 48th, which Col. Burton commanded when it served under Wolfe, and was in reserve at the capture of Quebec.

NO. LXXXIII.

LETTER from Charles Areskine, Lord Justice Clerk, to John Campbell of Barcaldine, Esq., docketed "Edinr. 29th August 1761. Letter Mr Charles Arskine."

Edinr., 29th Augt. 1761.

D. Sr.—Your friends with whom you attended the dancing bout are gone off to attend the Coronation. The preliminaries are all adjusted, and signed by all partys concerned—except the friend at Sugnall, who is anxious to have the treaty become effectual, and for whose signature the Conjunction was delay'd and to be concluded at London.

I have no news to trouble you with at present, only the Earl of Sutherland and the Countess set [off] yesterday post for this place and taken her sister along wth. them.

No doubt you have heard of your new governours, and of their proceedings—wch. is more than I yet know, not having as yet qualify'd, however I shall be in time Enough before the Committee's proceedings are approv'd.

I have no reason to suspect—yet watch and pray is an old and good Counsell: you know the hand and I'll say no more than that I am faithfully yours

C. A.

[Enclosure]. A memorandum is this day dropt into my hands, and not from an idler. A Gentleman who passed under the name of Cairn came about three weeks ago to visit Mr Cameron of Locheil—two or three days thereafter Locheil had a meeting with some of his clan at Banavie in Lochaber, and then set out for Edinburgh.

It is said Cairny attended the late D. of Perth as his Doctor or Surgeon.

I add that if my memory serve me right I had formerly an information that there was a priest of that name who lived in L. John Drummond's family.

The present state of the frensh makes me Jealoose at this Conjectur and therefore enquire where you think proper for intelligence [where you think profer (sic in original)] but without giving any alarm, and writte me as soon as you think proper, and if any little expence is necessary, let me know, and it shall be made forthcoming.

NOTES.—The friend at Sugnall was evidently Lord Breadalbane, whose 2nd wife was the daughter and heiress or co-heiress

of John Pershall, and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Pershall of Great Sugnall, in the county of Stafford: this John pre-deceased his father, Sir Thomas.

The Committee referred to is probably the one for managing the Forfeited Estates.

NO. LXXXIV.

LETTER from Mr Colin Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, addressed to him at Crieff, and docketed "Edinr. 14 Decr. 1762. Letter Mr Colin Campbell."

My Dr. Sir,—I have nothing new to write you from this Town but that there has been a very extraordinary examination with shut doors in the Parliament house these two days past of Sir John Stewart with regard to Legitimacy of his son Mr Douglas. What has past in the course of this Examination has not yet transpired but it affords a world of conjecture. Mr Archibald S. the writer gave in a Petition to the President yesterday setting forth that Sir John S. was in *mediatione fugae* upon which he gave his oath of calumny, upon which there was a macer immediately sent to secure S. J., and they have been cross questioning him these two days.

I had an invitation this day from Baron Maul desireing I would dine with him on Sunday, which you may be sure I will embrace as he has upon severall occasions made favourable mention of me. I am likewise invited to spend the Christmas vacation in Fife at Sir Philip Anstruthers, which with approbation I intend to do, as I think it is material for one in my way to make the Circle of my acquaintance as numerous as possible, when done neither at the expence of time or money. I have Bespoke your Resting Chair which will go by the Carrier the next time he comes to Town.

I am happy to hear that Niel is on the mending hand he had much need: we have no letters from the Havanah by the last ships, pray have you had any.

My duty to Mama and I am my Dr. Sir, your most Dutifull son,

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Edinr. 14 Decr. 1762.

NOTE.—This letter contains reference to the great "Douglas Cause," which was decided by the House of Lords in 1771 in favour of Mr Archibald Stewart, son of Sir John Stewart of Grantully by Lady Jean Douglas, sister of the Duke of Douglas.

Mr Archibald S. took the name of Douglas, and claimed the title of Earl of Angus through his mother; he was served heir to his uncle, the Duke, in the Douglas estates in 1761. The Duke of Hamilton, who also claimed the Earldom of Angus, sought to reduce Mr Archibald's service, but the House of Lords upheld it. The right to the Earldom of Angus was never decided, but Archibald Douglas was created Baron Douglas, an English Barony, in 1790, having established his legitimacy and right to the Douglas estates.

NO. LXXXV.

LETTER from Baron Maule to John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "Edinr. 12 Feby. 1763. Letter Baron Maule."

Edinr. 12 Feby. 1763.

Dear Sir,—I was favoured some time ago wt. your obldiging Letter of ye 21st Janry. and would have written to you sooner but has been very distressed wt. a cholick & purging, which has confined me for a week past, I am now better & hope to go abroad as usual against next week.

I was surpris'd at what you wrote me of your never having got your commission of factory. I mentioned it so soon as I got your letter, & it was merely a neglect of ye clerks. I understand all these Commissions were signed last Monday, when it was agreed that they should be sent to ye factors, so soon as their bail bonds were returned. I was then confined to ye house, but knew there was to be no opposition to ye thing & that it would be done of course.

I was luckie in getting home in ye nick of time before the roads about you grew impassable: I believe Sir Robert and Lady Menzies are still at Dunkeld. The Duke of Atholl wrote me last week that they had not then left him.

Our storm is just beginning, and it looks as if it would have some conntinuance. It's immensely cold, notwithstanding ye fall of snow, so I hope we shall have more snow & yt. it will continue till we have fine spring weather.

I mentioned to ye board the purchase of ye house at Crieff, & Ld. Minto recommended it likewise, so orders have been given to deal wt. the proprietor about purchasing it.

I am glad you got ye copy of Ld. Breadalbanes patent, you will see that the Limitation is as I told you.

I hope you have got quite free of ye gout, & that this shall find all your family well.

I am wt. great truth and esteem, Dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
 Jo. MAULE.

NO. LXXXVI.

To the Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis, Secretary at War. Memorial of the Nobility, Gentry, Freeholders and others in the Northern and Highland Counties of Scotland, Sheweth

That in January 1759 it having been thought expedient to raise under the command of Colonels Montgomery and Fraser two Highland Battalions (then Nos. 62nd & 63rd of the Army) for immediate service, your Memorialists so effectually concurred in this measure of Government that in about two months after the Regiments were not only compleated and reviewed, but also embarked for America, where they have been ever since on constant service, and with the like expedition four additional Companys to each of these two Regiments were soon after raised and went on service.

That in the course of the present war, these parts have been further drained of men by the whole following additional Levys, viz., the Second Battalion to the 42nd, the 87th, 88th, 89th, & 100th Regiments, and by several Highland and Independent Companys drafted into other Regiments: and thro' the uncommon activity of last war, and the honorable share the Highlanders had every where in it, their numbers are reduced to almost the Tenth man of those who originally left the Country.

That your Memorialists have thereby been put to great distress for want of hands to labour the ground, all the young men being there on service and only the very old and children left: whilst the war lasted your Memorialists thought it their Duty to give up their own private Conveniency for the good of the Publick, and for that purpose they chearfully concurred in making the several Levys order'd, But now that the war is over, and that their people have had the honour to contribute a share (and not an inconsiderable one) in the success of it, and as Montgomery & Fraser's Regiments (now changed from their original numbers 62nd and 63rd to 77th and 78th) are to be reduced, your Memorialists humbly hope that His Majesty will have the goodness to order the remains of these Gallant men to be sent home to re-people the Country, and Breed a Race of Soldiers who may emulate the actions of their Fathers in another war. And as the

Country really wants them, and as the service of these poor men seems to merit this mark of publick attention, which His Majesty has already been graciously pleased to show to the 87th and 88th Regiments now returned from Germany.

Your Memorialists pray you to represent the case of their parts of the Country and of Colonels Montgomery and Fraser's Regiments to His Majesty, that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to order these Regiments to be sent home and Disbanded in Scotland.

NOTES.—The above bears no date, but Keith's and Campbell's Highlanders, the 87th and 88th, on their return from Germany landed at Tilbury Fort, and were marched, the former to Perth, the latter to Linlithgow, and reduced in July, 1763. A considerable number of both officers and men 'in Montgomerie's and Fraser's Regiments, the 77th and 78th, chose to settle in America, each receiving a grant of land; the remainder were sent home and discharged in Scotland. Many of these settlers re-enlisted in the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, embodied in 1775 and numbered the 84th, consisting of two battalions, for service in Canada.

In Major Alex. Campbell's commission, which I have before me, dated 7th Jan'y., 1757, and signed "W. Pitt," he is appointed "Major to the 1st Highland Battalion of Foot to be forthwith raised for our Service, and Commanded by our Trusty and well beloved Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Archibald Montgomery, and like wise to be Captain of a Company in our said Battalion."

The 89th Highland Regiment, raised in 1759, and embodied at Gordon Castle, was mainly raised on the Duke of Gordon's estates in Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness shires: after serving in the East Indies, it was reduced in 1765. The 100th Regt. here referred to was raised by Major Colin Campbell of Kilberrie, and embodied at Stirling in 1761, ordered to Martinique, and remained there till 1763, when it was ordered to Scotland and reduced.

NO. LXXXVII.

LETTER from Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Bath, 27th Octe. 1770. Letter Coll. Alexr. Campbell."

Bath, Oct. 27th 1770.

My Dear Sir,—I hope this will find you in good health and my mother as well as can be expected.

My wife is in good health, and the waters continue to do me great service. I intend drinking them next fourteen days from

this: I never expect a cure but if I can get ease from time to time, it is a great blessing. This place is now very throng, people come here to pass a few days before the meeting of Parliament.

I writ you in my last that Bighouse was going fast: he died the 26th at one o'clock in the morning. I don't know what Disposition he has made of his affairs, but I believe Lucy gets the Estate of Bighouse, and her Sister Five Hundred Pounds, Mr Baile's eldest son Two Thousand, and each of his younger ones Five Hundred Pounds: this the Collonell's favorite man tells me, but thinks their will be tight work att the law amongst them before they settle their matters. Being the only person that [had] any conection with Coll. M'Kay I have been civil as I could to him whilst he was alive, and have taken care of his Body, his wife wants to send it to Scotland. I have put it up in a Leaden coffin, will lodge it this evening in a vault, let his Brothers then do as they chuse. I have six letters more to write, two of which must be pretty long. Love and Duty to my Mother, Love to Nancy, Love and Blessings to the Bairns, and ever am, my Dear Sir, your most affte. and Dutiful son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

It being the custom here to change the Lodgings you have lost a friend in we move this evening to a more Pleasant part of the Town, tho' not so near the waters, but I shall walk on Plain Stones. Mr Heron left this day, I am sorry he is a most agreeable man, and her Flights divert me much. If she had staid a little he might have chanced to have gott [?] mad, for she caught a Horrid cough.

How I long for home, and my companion more than I do: we shall have a cold journey, but we will guard against it: we hope to hear from you on Munday. Adieu. Your most affte. Son,

A. C.

NOTE.—Bighouse's wife was Isabella Mackenzie, his 2nd wife: see note at end of next following letter.

As to the disposition of his estate, see note at end of Letter lxxx., and compare Letter lxxxviii., as to various Baillies getting shares of it.

NO. LXXXVIII.

LETTER from Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "Bath, 3 Nov. 1770. Letter Coll. Alexr. Campbell."

Bath, Novr. 3 1770.

My Dear Sir,—It gave us great joy to learn by a letter 'tother day from Davie, dated at Barcaldine the 19th of Octr. that he

found you so well, I am sorry his accounts of my mother are not so pleasing. I hope we shall soon be home and help to keep up her spirits. I won't complain, but I long much for a letter from yourself tho' I would rather forfeit that pleasure than distress you by writing, which I know is painful and hard upon you. We have had very changable weather here for a week past which disconcerts us much, I mean the Invalids for it is always dry walking here on the Parade when it does not rain. I hope to leave this by the 17th and London by the 1st of Decr.

The noise of war is not so great as it was some weeks ago: various are the opinions and great are the sums that will [be] lost, whichever turn affairs take: we have many of the great Folks here just now, laying in some store of health for the fatigues of the winter, a great show of Fine girls but very few men. I fancy this will be a poor Harvest for the Ladies. We have mett with great civilities from many people here; my old Irish acquaintances have particularly distinguished themselves here, their company is very agreeable, for they are very moderate: we both declared against Cards from the first, except Commerce or Lottery Tickets, which I believe has saved our pockets a little, as I scarce mett with any person whose Luck at play is worse than mine, indeed my Play is very bad. I feel daily benefite from the waters:

Poor Coll. Mackay's last sickness and his Death disconcerted me a good deal, as there was no other person that had the least knowledge of him here, or nearer than Edinr. I took all the care of him while alive, that could be taken, and have put his affairs here in order. Mrs Mackay wants his body to be sent north, how far his friends would like this I know not. I have therefore put it in a Leaden Coffin, and lodged it in a vault in one of the Churches till General Mackay comes, whom I hourly expect. Capt. George comes to a pelled egg, and I believe Ellanhanda gets the Eastate of Bighouse, Mr Bailie's eldest son Two Thousand Pounds. Colin and Mr Bailie's younger Children Five Hundred Pounds each: they will have good plucking amongst them. I fear the widow will not come in for the share she ought considering the sacrifice she made, and the care she took of him. Colin is a very fine girl and would have been much noticed here If she had passed the winter at Bath. She is very like her Father in Looks and Temper. Hart has been a good friend to her, and still continues so.

Davie mention'd Jeannie and Mattie to me, but said nothing of Patie or Jessie. I am sorry Flint does not think fitt' to inocu-

late them now, I doubt the young Ladies are something like the Bride of Buckhaven. This is a very heavy day, mist down to the Foot of the Hills, and so thick on the Town, that we can scarce see the next house: we are lodged within ten yards of the publick Rooms and just betwixt two Churches: the larger Parade just under our windows, where all the Company waltz three times a day.

Superbe is with us every other day and takes great notice of Nellie in the public places, he is always in the best of Company and a most agreeable Chatt. Mrs Mackay still continues under my protection: I fancy I shall have made a M'Kenzie conection by my civilities to her. I was very intimate with her brother, who was a Capt. in Montgomery's Regt.: he was killed at the retaking St Johns. Nell keeps in good health, but begins to Dwine for home, which is now beginning to be strongly my case. She joins me in Love and Duty to you, my mother, and in love to Nancy and the Bairns and ever am, my Dr. Sir, your most afft. & Dutiful son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

I forgot to tell you that we breakfasted on Thursday with Princess [?] Deskoff that planed the Revolution in Russia, that put the new Empress on the throne, and sent her Husband to the other world. She is a good looking woman, but rather maskuline, she generally goes about in men's cloaths. I hope the little incidents we have mett with will amuse you and my mother during the remainder of the cold weather after we come home. I hope my mother will have a fat goose for us att Christianmass and that God may soon send us a happy meeting prays, my dear Sir, your

A. C.

Please send the enclosed to the Major, I have once more asked him to come to us att Christian Mass.

A. C.

NOTES.—Of the persons mentioned in the above letter, "Davie" was the writer's brother: "Mrs Mackay" was Bighouse's widow, his 2nd wife, Isabella, daughter of Alexr. Mackenzie of Lentran, to whom he had been married on 14th April, 1770: his first wife, Elizabeth Mackay, heiress of Bighouse, had died at Bighouse little more than a year before, on 13th March, 1769.

"Capt. George," probably the Hon. George Mackay of Skibo, half brother of the Bighouse just deceased, and full brother of General the Hon. Alexr. Mackay: the expression "a pelled egg" seems equivalent to nothing. "Ellanhanda" (or Eilean-Handa)

was George Mackay, who married in 1768 Louisa Campbell, Glenure's daughter, and granddaughter of the deceased Hon. Hugh Mackay, who left Bighouse to her (see Letter No. xc.). The issue of this marriage was 9 sons and 12 daughters (see Introduction to these papers).

"Colin, a very fine girl," was Glenure's youngest daughter, who married James Baillie of Ealing Grove.

Col. Alexr. Campbell married, in 1765, Helen, daughter of George Sinclair of Ulbster, and sister of Sir John: their children were Patrick, Janet, Matilda, and Jean, referred to in this letter: Jean became Countess of Caithness.

Capt. Alex. Mackenzie, of Montgomery's Regt., brother of Bighouse's second wife, had been a brother-officer of Col. Alex. Campbell, and had been killed at St John's in 1761.

"Nancy," perhaps the Colonel's sister, wife of Capt. Trapaud: "The Major," probably his brother Allan, promoted Major in the 42nd in 1762.

"Pelled egg."—In Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, I find under "Pell" "(2) useless or worthless thing, applied to things that are torn, broken, or out of repair, Shetland." The adjective "pelled" is not given, but a pelled egg evidently means a broken or useless one.

"Bride of Buckhaven."—I cannot find the meaning of this phrase.

NO. LXXXIX.

LETTER from Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docqueted "Bath, 17 Nov. 1770. Letter Coll. Alexr. Campbell."

Bath, Novr. 17th 1770.

My Dear Sir,—We had the joy of receiving yours of the 30th of Oct. on Thursday forenoon. I need not say how happy it made us. We were to have sett out for London as to day, but General M'Kay beged I would stay for a Day, we shall health permitting sett out early on Munday. I have had vast benefit by the waters . . . the last fit of the gout was the easiest I ever had, I hope we shall meet in a very different state of health to what we parted in.

You'll see by the Papers how the Duke of Argyle's employments were disposed of. I hear Lord Frederick will make Thirty-five Thousand Pounds by the Executry, Lord William is not so

much as named in the Will. It is said the Earl of Dysart is to be the Peer. I fancy it won't go well down with the Scots peers to have two English families put upon them so quickly after other: there will be no opposition so that many members have already come away. We have had terrible weather for these three weeks, constant Fogs and heavy rains, by which the Roads are terribly poached and broke. I am glad Davie is able for the Lochow lands, and still more happie as he says he will be some months yearly in the country. I hope the money will be got: if the Stocks would keep tollerably steady for a few days I daresay it would be got. I hope the woods will relieve if we can get it but for five years. You'l have seen the King's speech before this gets to hand, and other return of the Courier from Madrid before anything final is determined. Preparations going on at all the Ports. It is reported here that Lord Finlater hastened his own end: what a prospect Mr Grant of Grant's family have. I don't think this Finlater in a good way: he was in the same house with us at Harrowgate, he does not want sense, but it is ill to draw it out of him.

I'm sorry for Mrs Campbell's death, for Colin will marry some body. I'll continue to write weekly till I come home. I am glad Danna is paid, and hope everything will be done to make him account properly for his intromissions with his stepmother's effects, he is an ungrateful Boy.

Bighouse is still unburied, I fancy his Brother will prevail to have him interred here. I shall make slow journeys and propose bringing a chaise from Edinr. to Bunaw. Nellie and I dined yesterday at a Mr Spencer's who informed us that Mungo is now Major of the 55th Regt. I am sorry to hear that my young Ladies were not fit for inoculation, I hope the spring will do as well. Mr Grenvil's death is a great national loss: what think you of Wederburn's refusing the Attorney-Generalship, it is the highest office at the Bar. It is said the King begins to act for himself in granting marks of his Favour, God grant it may be true. Wilks and the Bill of Rights are scarce talked of, Wilks by his late conduct has fairly kicked his own heels up, and shown everybody that he has neither conscience nor judgment: the people of Ireland are in a sort of Blaze on account of the Prorogation of their Parliament, many Laws expir'd, their trade dampt, and no money stirring. I fear I tire you with the length of my Letters, but I do it to amuse. Love and Duty to my Mother. Love to Nancy & the Bairns and ever am, my dear Sir, your most affect. and Dutiful Son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

P.S.—Since finishing the above General M'Kay is come to Bath, and is to bury his brother tomorrow evening. This country is all under water, and the roads scarcely passable, this day is something fair, so I hope before Munday the waters will subside. I don't know whether Nellie is to write her mother, she is in good health and high spirits with the thoughts of setting her face homewards on Munday. I had a letter from my Brother in Law telling me that I was enrolled a Caithness Freeholder. I hope Jack will make a good figure in the world, he has it in him if he gets Fair Play in his education. Poor Jamie was the greatest sufferer by his father's death. A. C.

NOTE.—“ Jack,” afterwards Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, who succeeded his father in 1770, at the age of 16. “ Mrs Campbell's death ” presumably refers to Glenure's widow, mother of Colin, who became Mrs Bailie. (See notes to preceding letter).

NO. XC.

LETTER from Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed “ London, 8 Dec. 1770. Letter Coll. Alex. Campbell.”

London, Decr. 8th 1770.

My Dear Sir,—We have had the joy of receiving two letters from Barcaldine since last Munday: the mistakes of your letters not coming to us was owing to my useless Clerk, he made a frequent scrutiny himself but somehow three letters of yours fell by, which we got since we came here.

I am happy to hear the Bairns are so obedient to their Grand-mama: I fear Jeanie has more adress than her brother or sister, she, I am sure, is a fine gabbie elf: how I long to see them. It was lucky I had some excuse to tempt me to stay here, for the Roads are terrible, and the weather desperately cold. I hope to take my departure the beginning of the week after next, and will make slow journeys. The Augmentation of the Army passed the Committee yesterday and will pass the House the first meeting of it. I have not seen my chiefe these five days, but will to-morrow. I fancy the Earle of Breadalbane won't hesitate writing the Duke of Argyle, as I beged he would, if he writes in coures it should come to hand about the middle of next week. I thought it best to have the application for me come through the old Channel tho' I have the vanity that he wishes to serve me, tho' I had applied in person. I hope something will be done for Forse, he waited of

General Scott at my advice, who received him with great civility, and has backed his Memorial and likewise writ Lord Barrington a letter in his favour, he is a very good young man and behaves with great propriety. Nellie and I dined yesterday and supped with Sandy Ardchattan, the whole Rouses supped there: I wonder not he is fond of them, the most agreeable people I ever saw, old and young; it was no leet Party, we had called by chance in the forenoon, and would not be let away till eleven last night: you'll think very different of your nephew when I have an opportunity of explaining things than you now do, for he and I had a thorough clearance yesterday, as we were alone for many hours, he is warm hearted and would do anything for the man he loves except lend him money, his wife is the most engaging creature I ever knew: he has got her son appointed a writer to Bengal, he goes out this year, and is a very fine lad.

I think my Mother write Nell that your neighbours are in Ardnamurchan, you must have had very different weather than we have had, else no creature would venture to sea: there never was such a deluge known in England. I hope Buchanan's Almanack will hold true, so that Glencrow will be passable. Our friends att Greenwich are gone to Bath, he is the cleverest oddest fellow I ever saw.

We dine today with Mr Davidson, tomorrow with Sir Alexr. Grant, Tuesday with Mr Coutts the Banker, Wednesday with Lady Margaret M'Donald, and Thursday with Mrs Charles Campbell. I am told this will come time enough to Edinr. for the West post on Saturday next, tho' I delay sending it till Munday, so will do it that I may have a chance of something more to amuse you. General Scott has not yet shown his young wife nor is not to do it till after the Holydays. I have a great desire to see her, having heard so much of her. I fancy my friend General Mackay will be matrimonised the beginning of the new year.

I hear matrimony goes on apace in Scotland. It is true that Bighouse has left his Estate to Lucy, and Five Hundred Pounds to Colin, I think he has done very handsomely by them. The General, who tooth and nail opposed the marriage gives a very good account of Islandhanda, and says he will be a great Campbell.

Dec. 10th.—Peoples hopes fluctuate betwixt Peace and War, for the meantime preparations go on briskly. By letters received last Saturday of the 7th from Jamaica they have no dread of a Rupture, and had then many Spanish vessels in their Ports, and many of the Jamaica ships att the Havanna, two thirds of the

Newfoundland ships were in the Ports of Spain last month, and mett with no insult, they have taken up the Pavement of the streets at Caeles. I called yesterday att Argyle house, att General Grahams, and at Meggins house. I found only the last at home, he was most civil and asked after my mother and you in the kindest manner.

There is a great debate this day in the House of Lords. I wished to gett in to hear it, but the Crowd is so great that I durst not venture, besides I was not sure that standing six hours on my leggs would agree with them. I hope next Saturday or Munday will be the last letter I'll write from London for some time, we have frost these two days: if it lasts we shall have fine travelling, we sent of our trunk for Edinr. this day by the waggon so that it may come before we leave Edinr. We shall be obliged to halt a day att Durham, and a day at Newcastle, it will rest us, and pay a visite to some friends. Love and Duty to my mother, Love to Nancy and the Babies, and ever am, my dear Sir, your most affectionate and Dutiful son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

NOTES.—Lt.-Col. Alex. Campbell got the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of Fort-George, which apparently did not involve residence there, towards the end of 1771: perhaps his "application" here spoken of refers to this. His Commission as Colonel in the Army is dated 29th August 1777.

Sutherland of Forse was a relation of his wife. Sandy Ardchattan was son of Charles Campbell of Ardchattan, by Ann, full sister of John of Barcaldine: another son of Ardchattan's, Capt. Charles Campbell, of Fraser's Highlanders, was killed at Catawba in 1779.

Meggins, evidently for Megginch's.

NO. XCI.

LETTER from Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine.

Perth, Novr. 8th, 1771.

My dear Sir,—[Interlined] Please read the last page first, it will excuse me for putting you to the expence of ane express.

It is impossible for me to find words to express how I was shoked by hearing of the Duke of Atholl's death. He had been ill for some days with what they call a Fever in the Brain and made ane attempt to jump out of the window, but was prevented by the Dutchess. Last Saturday morning he seemed better and

first sent a servant out of his room and then found some pretence to send the Dutchess for a few particular sort of apples; he then ran out into the Garden, and the instant he got to the Riverside, threw off his Hatt, and jumpt into it.

His body was not found till next Day, eight miles below Dunkeld. He is a great loss to his country. The now Duke was at Shaw Park and passed throw here with Lord Cathcart yesterday morning. I am told he was a dismal sight.

I had a letter from Barbreck to-day but have not answered it: Believe me, my dear Sir, a Publick Sale is the best, and I have this day a letter from London, which Flatters me with the hopes of offers from that Quarter, so that I hope we shall get a good Price, which is the only chance we have for re-establishing our little Family, my prediliction to the particular spot is as strong as possible, but I would rather have a small Castel anywhere, than only a Part of what we now have and that too loaded with debt, to have whatever we have clear will make us happy and easy and enable us to be making additions. Duns and Interest paying is a Horrid thing. I beg, my dear Sir, you will make a Demand for the Bills I left with you, for the things of mine that were sold att the Roup, as I promised to pay Mr Sandeman for the Furniture I bought from him at this term. Mr Robertson is not yet come back from Panmure. I had a letter from Mr Beveridge last night, he complains loudly of Grants being constant out of town, a state of suspence is very disagreeable. If the poor Duke of Athole had acted his dismal part a few weeks sooner it might have made a great change in the Political system of the County. Ulbster is not yet return'd, nor is the Sutherland Election over. I really believe he is making a Push at that County.

The high prices att the Great Newcastle Fair gives me much pleasure. Jamie Sinclair has been with us some days. He is a very fine lad as is Glenure's Jamie. I had a Letter 'tother day from my Boy James, he has sailed on his second voyage and has made friends to himself that have given him Credit for a little venture, which will help the poor fellow. Patie is doing very well and I hope will soon be up with his class, he keeps from first to third Dux, the class consists of nine Boys: he wakens regularly at the Hour, and gives closs attendance. I'll conclude this letter on Friday.

Novr. 9th.—I had this morning a Letter from the Secretary att War, offering me the Lt.-Government of Fort George. his Lordship writes me the pay is £300 a year, a good House Coals and Candle. I have accepted. I hope you'll excuse my ordering

this to be forwarded by express. Col. Beauclerk is to be removed to Pendennis, as he can't reside having a Company in the Guards. We all join in Duty and love to you, my Dear Sir, and in Love to Nancy and ever am with the Highest Respect, my Dear Sir, your most afte. and Dutiful Son,
ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

NOTES.—The proposed sale of property mentioned in this letter must refer to the family estate of Barcaldine, which John Campbell sold subsequently to his half-brother, Duncan of Glenure. The "Jamie Sinclair" mentioned was the son of Sir John Sinclair of Mey, b. 1766: he married Jean, 2nd daughter of Col. Alex. Campbell, the writer of this letter, in 1784, and became 12th Earl of Caithness in 1789. "Glenure's Jamie" became a Lieut. in 42nd, and later Captain in 77th, Athole Highrs.: the Colonel's son, James, apparently in the Navy, is not mentioned in the short family history given at p. 8 above.

NO. XCII.

LETTER from Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, addressed to him "by Inverary," docketed "Perth, 16 Sept. 1773. Coll. Alexr. Campbell's Letter."

Perth, Sept. 16, 1773.

My Dear Sir,—Yours of the 5th I had the pleasure of receiving on Saturday. Nellie is thank God so well recover'd as to be able to look after her household affairs again, but the weather is so cold that she has not ventured out of doors as yet, the little Isobel thrives apace, the rest are in high good health, I see them daily. I have not had a scrape of a pen from Mr Robertson since I saw him, which makes me very uneasy, but I hope I will tomorrow before I need dispatch this. I am happy to learn you have a few Pence for me. I want them. I writ you in my last what Lowson said of Cow's affair, I likewise writ Mr Robertson of it. it would seem as I understand the Charge that he has made a demand for all the wages he ought to have had from your first employing him to the day you quit the Factory without giving you any credite for what he got by Cash or Meal; I am very anxious to hear from you after having seen my Brother. If I onco had up the wood contract from him, I think I have found a Plan that would make us easy and leave us a very decent competency. I flatter myself with getting your aprobation, because it varies very little from your own scheme, and I think by it. without over valuing anything we can raise £9500.

My new truss made by ane old soldier I hope will be a blessed contrivance for me, the swelling is greatly fallen, and if it keeps even as it is, I will be happy to what I have been for many months: I was on Horsback almost all day yesterday, and found myself very little the worse for it.

The crop in this country is very tolerable, and a great deal got in, which I hope will lower the price of meal, which still keeps at 1/1 per Peck, Potatoes are fallen, Butcher meat keeps up and Coals are att 27£ [sic] the Chaldér, 40 stone to the Boll. It is said we shall have very hott work in the Election in this County, and all over Scotland. No less than 27 new Barons are to be made by the Athole interest, and more by Graham and Douglass, Glen makes a very respectable Figure on the List of Claims.

17th.—We had a terrible wind here last night. I daresay much grain has been scatter'd. It is now 2 o'cl., no post come in tho' his usual hour is nine in the morning. I this moment have had a letter from Mr Robertson of which the following is an extract. [What follows seems to refer to some family matters of business requiring adjustment between differene members, which he hopes his father will be able to settle, and suggests that, if he requires some one to write to his dictation, he should get Dugald, Achnaba, if in the country]. Nellie and the bairns join me in Love and Duty to my mother and you. Love to Nancy and Blessing to Patie, and ever am with the highest Respect, my Dear Sir, your most affectionate and Dutiful Son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

This was the coldest morning I ever was on horsback on this day of the year. I beg, my Dear Sir, you'l send me what Pence you have got for me, I do want them.

NO. XCIII.

LETTER from Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine.

Perth, Dec. 21st 1773.

My Dear Sir,—Yours of the 3rd & 13th I have had the pleasure of by Duncan Dow: everything came safe, and the Large Bundle contain'd a Guinea note more than you mention'd. I have got a Draught on Edinr. for £120, the remaining £31 1s 1d I must send to Glasgow to get changed before it is sent to Edinr., the Draught Mr Robertson will have to-morrow morning, it came most opportunely to pay Mr Millar's Interest, due at Whitsunday, he is the

Civilist Dun I have had to do with, and your neighbour the least so. [He reverts to the subject of some family matters of business, and to his brother, David, in connection therewith, and also to the Ayr Bank: and, further on, returns to these subjects, and to the news that the sum of £200,000 had been subscribed as a Loan to the Company, with a prospect of individuals suffering little, and prays God, this may be true]. I hope you have sent to Inverary, where two long letters lay that I writ and sent off Friday was fournight and last Friday, by them you will see that I neglected nothing that you ordered me to do. I hope the scheme that I proposed about the Crieffe affair, if it can be brought about, will be agreeable to you, and that my letter to Barbreck mett with your approbation. I beg you will order the Rock of Cuicairn to be survey'd and built as cheaply and as soon as possible. I sent you a copy of Mr Robertson's letter on that subject: the terms mentioned in Mr Sheriff's letter I think most unreasonable, their mine may give up tomorrow, and may last for a hundred years.

I writ him that I had forwarded his letter to you, and waited for your orders before I gave him a positive answer; you see he has left orders to look at the appearance in [?] Beiray, I wish John M'Nicole saw it, I am told he has great judgment in these matters, and his Company I should think the most eligible to be concerned with.

I have been very severely handled by my gravelly complaint for some time past, I can safely swear that I have not slept for half ane hour att a time for 28 nights past, but thank God the Gout keeps off. I hope the Candles and Boiler are what you order'd, I have sent two Pounds of rough and one of small Rapee, which I hope will be to your taste. My dear Sir, believe me, no People love a country life more than we do, nor enjoy it more, nor can be sensible of the many conveniences that attend it, but we must conform to our situation and make ourselves as happy as we can in it.

[Here the writer returns to the matter of the Submission, and to accounts, and to the "Air Bank"].

Duncan Dow tells me you have had a vast crop of Potatoes on Dalecloish: it will make a fine field of oats next harvest. I hear a Droll theft was committed in our Bedroom, if it is the Bible his Grandmama gave Patie, I doubt we shall have a bad account of the things left in our Desks and Drawers, 'tis certain a matrass could not be disposed of without more than one Person being concerned. Nellie has sent you the Perth Magazine, it will

amuse you and be a vast treasure to Doctor Sandie, when he comes to see you. [He makes further reference to correspondence with his brother David: the conclusion of the letter does not seem to have been preserved].

NO. XCIV.

LETTER from Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell to his father, John Campbell of Barcaldine, docketed "Perth, 28 Jany. 1774. Coll. Alexr. Campbell's letter."

Perth, Jany. 28, 1774.

My Dr. Sir,—The enclosed I had by last post, added to the note refer'd to in the letter you have a claim for a further Credite of about £1700. [What follows refers to his brother David's going abroad]. The enclosed Letters and Billet came in a long Letter this day to me from Mr Lawson, I shall say that I have every iron in the fire to gett the money he calls for, I have not yet had success. I am, thank God, much better than I was on Tuesday, and my feet quite sound. Nellie and the children are in good health, and join me in Love and Duty to my mother and you. Love to Nancy and Blessings to my Dr. Boy, and ever am with the greatest respect, my Dr. Sir, your most affectionate and Dutiful Son,

ALEXR. CAMPBELL.

NO. XCV.

LETTER from Patrick Campbell to his cousin, Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Campbell, addressed to him as "Ltt. Govr. of Fort George at his lodgings in Perth," and docketed "Edr., 28 April 1775. Letter Patk. Campbell of Ardchattan."

Dear Coll.,—I was exceeding sorry to hear from Dr Hay last week that you still complain much. I hope you are better.

Wednesday se'ennight I crossed the ferry and hired horses to ride to Perth to have a chatt with you and Mrs Campbell before you left Perth. That day I stay'd with Mr Chalmers at Dunfermline Abbey, but next day found my stomach so ill that I was obliged to return home tho' with regret. I have been these three weeks complaining of a disorder in my stomach, which I suppose is either gouty or nervous, and I ride every day from 15 to 25 miles on horseback.

As my little Lawrence is under inoculation I stay at Mr Butters these four or five days, and for the first two days was rather worse, but now I thank God am something easier again.

The child is doing well, and has not above 2 doz. spots. Two days ago my poor Tommy had a bad fall from a high wall, which had near cost him his life, but this day he is better, and hope he will escape. You see I am very particular that you may be induced to give me a very full acct. of your ffamily.

[The remainder of the letter refers to a project that the Colonel's brother, David, should go to America with his family and start in business there, and urges that pecuniary assistance should be afforded to enable this to be carried out]. I beg my best wishes to Mrs C. and my little Cousins and am sincerely, my Dr. Col., yours most afftely.,

PATK. CAMPBELL.

NO. XCVI.

LETTER from Patrick Campbell to his uncle, John Campbell of Barcaldine, so addressed, and docqueted "Edr., 29 Aprile 1775. Letter Patk. Campbell of Ardochattan."

[This letter is to very nearly the same effect as the preceding one: it refers to David (who had been a writer in Edinburgh) having qualified himself to practice in America as an agent and surveyor, by acquiring a knowledge of English forms of law and land measuring: he appeals for further contributions of money from Barcaldine, and mentions several other members of the family to whom he had applied for the means of paying passage money and starting in business in New York. He represents the case as urgent. After giving the same account of his own children as he had done to his cousin, he concludes]—"My wife and the others are well. I beg my best wishes to Nanny & am always with sincere affection, my dear Sir, your dutifull & affte. nephew,

"PATK. CAMPBELL.

"Edinr., 29th Aprile 1775."

NOTES.—Patrick Campbell was probably a brother of Capt. Charles Campbell (son of Ardochattan), of Fraser's Highrs., or the 71st, which was raised in 1775: this Capt. C. fell in action at Catawba in 1779 or 1780.

There are no later letters from or to any of the Barcaldine family in the packet entrusted to me.

John of Barcaldine did not long survive his troubles: he died two years later, on 12th April, 1777: and his son, the Colonel, died 22nd April, 1779, at Bath. He was buried in Bath Abbey, "in George Gordon's grund by the font," April 24, 1779: this

George Gordon was the 13th laird of Gight, who died on 9th January preceding, and was the grandfather of Lord Byron.—(Information from Mr J. M. Bulloch).

David Campbell, designed "of Belmont," was admitted a W.S. 1st December, 1755: apprentice to Alexr. Robertson. Second son of John Campbell of Barcaldine, Argyllshire: married, March, 1756, Jean, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Edinburgh. Resigned his Commission 14th March, 1775.—(Hist. of W.S. Society).

NO. XCVII.

COPY LETTER from Mrs Mackay, daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, minister of Reay, to Miss [sic] Innes, Dowager of Sandside, preserved among the Bighouse Papers, and marked "The Mermaid seen on the Coast of Caithness," sent to the Countess of Caithness (daughter of Col. Alexr. Campbell).

Reay Manse, May 25th, 1809.

Madam,—To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered Improbable and Fabulous must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose; but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those who suppose that the wonderful appearance I reported having seen in the sea on the 12th of January was not a Mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable inhabitant of the deep.

As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubts of the sceptical, I beg leave to state to you the following accounts after premising that my cousin, whose name is affixed with mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld with me this uncommon spectacle. While she and I were walking by the sea shore on the 12th January about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, showing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water. On approaching them we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves: at that time nothing but the face was visible: it may not be improper to observe, before I proceed further, that the face, throat and arms are all I can attempt to describe: all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unavailing.

The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced the Mermaid gently sank under them and afterwards re-appeared. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and from the shape of the jawbone, which seemed straight, the face looked short: as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open. The forehead, nose, and chin were white. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it down over the face: it seemed to feel the annoyance, and as the waves retreated, with both its hands frequently threw back the hair, and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth and white: we did not think of observing whether it had elbows, but from the manner in which it used its arms I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers, the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended over its head as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much: when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively.

At a little distance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it, indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention. The time it was discernible to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at the time. It was distant from us a few yards only. These are the observations made by us during the appearance of the strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction I shall be particularly happy: I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect: as my cousin and I had frequently previous to this period combated an assertion, which is very common among the lower class here, that mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute in any degree to your pleasure or amusement will add to the happiness of, Madam, yours greatly obliged,

ELIX MACKAY,
C. MACKENZIE.

To the Right Honble. the Countess of Caithness.
From William Forsyth.

A PAPER, headed "The Mermaid seen on the Coast of Caithness. Letter from Mr Wm. Munro, schoolmaster, Thurso, to Dr Torrence, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some years ago."

Thurso, 9th June, 1809.

Dear Sir,—Your queries respecting the Mermaid are before me: from the general scepticism which prevails among the learned and intelligent about the existence of such a phenomenon, had not your character and real desire for investigation been too well known to me for supposing that you wished to have a fertile imagination indulged by a subject of merriment, I would have been disposed to have concluded that in this instance you aimed at being ranked among the laughing philosophers at my expense.

Sensible, however, that this is not the case, and taking it for granted that you are sincere, I shall endeavour to answer your queries, though there is little probability that any testimony which I can give respecting the mermaid will operate towards convincing those who have not hitherto been convinced by the repeated testimonies adduced in support of the existence of such an appearance.

About twelve years ago, when I was Parochial schoolmaster at Reay, in the course of my walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in summer I was induced to extend my walk towards Sandside Bay, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a figure resembling an unclothed female, sitting upon a rock extended into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair, which flowed around its shoulders, and of a light brown colour. The resemblance which the figure bore to its prototype in all its visible parts was so striking that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing I would have been constrained to have regarded it as really an human form, and to an eye unaccustomed to the situation it must have undoubtedly appeared as such.

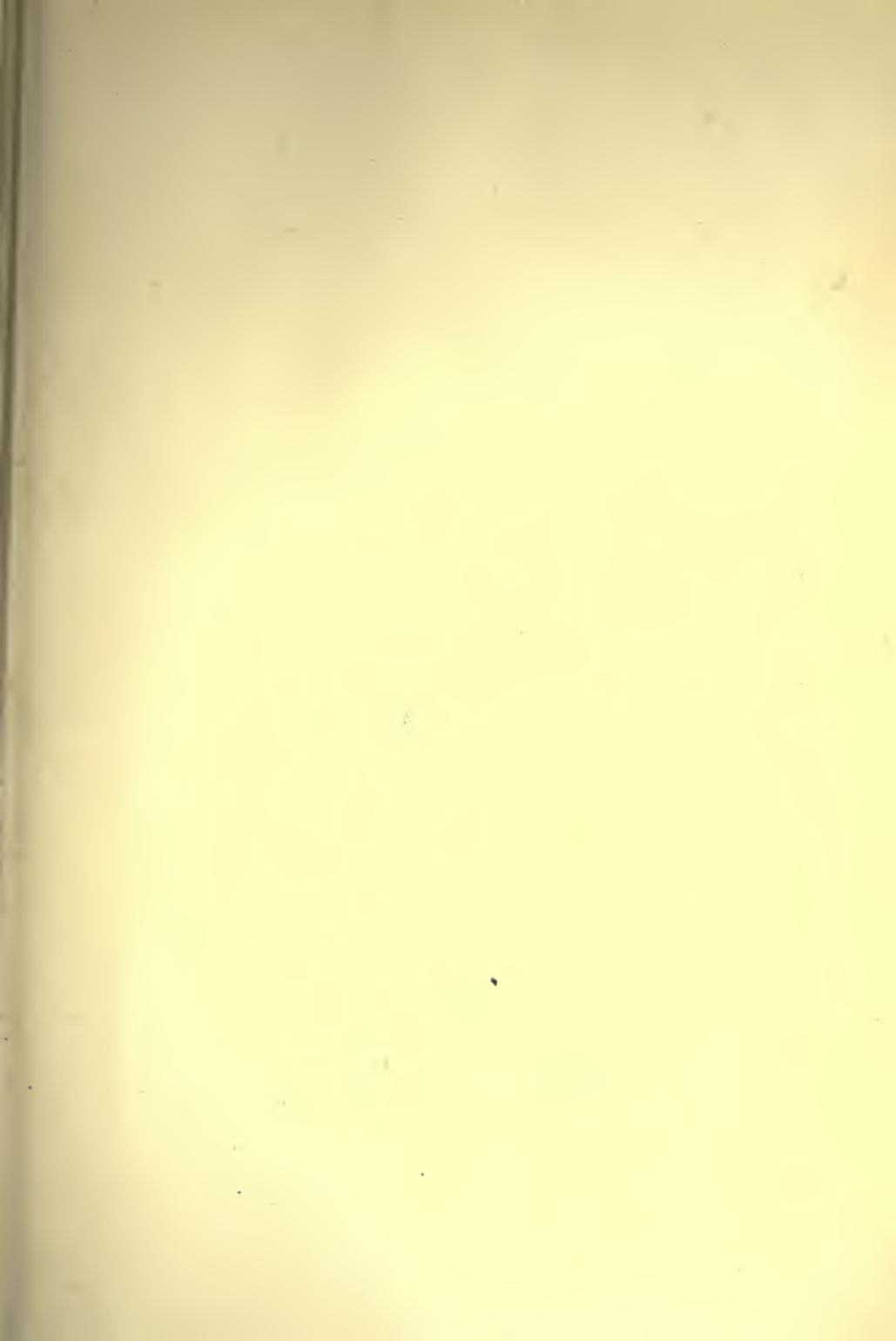
The head was covered with hair of the colour above mentioned and shaded on the crown, the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form resembling those of a man, the teeth I could not discover as the mouth was shut: the breasts and abdomen, the arms and fingers of the size of a full grown body of the human species, the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not

appear to be webbed, but as to this I am not positive. It remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that period in combing its hair which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud, and then dropped into the sea, which was level with the abdomen, from whence it did not appear to me. I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting and the sun brightly shining. Immediately before its getting into its natural element it seemed to have observed me, as the eyes were turned towards the eminence on which I stood. It may be necessary to remark that previous to the period I beheld this object I had heard it frequently reported by several persons, and some of thme of them persons whose veracity I never heard disputed, that they had seen such a phenomenon as I have described, though then like many others I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I can say of a truth that it was only by seeing the phenomenon I was perfectly convinced of its existence.

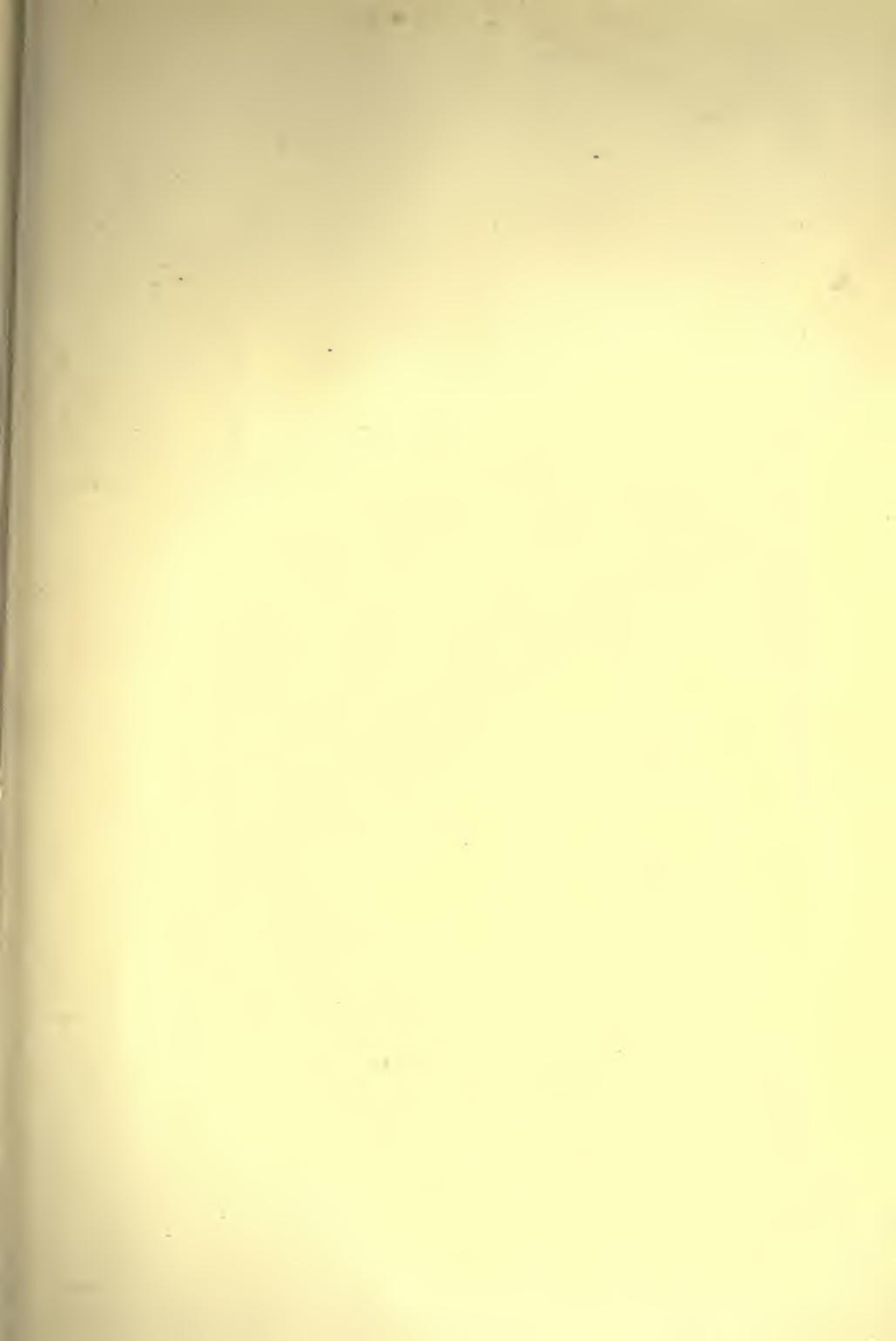
If the above narrative can in any degree be subservient towards establishing the existence of a phenomenon hitherto almost incredible to naturalists or to remove the scepticism of others, who are ready to dispute everything which they cannot fully comprehend, you are welcome to it from, Dear Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,

WM. MUNRO.

“To the Right Honble. the Countess of Caithness,
from the Honble. James Sinclair.”







Campbell of Auchhallader lived 90 years at Auchmore, 35.

Campbell of Auchhallader, - pedigree - 11.

Andrew Murray of Dollerie - 25.

Robert John Murray, Affin na Dull - run away marriage with

Abigail Campbell, dau of Monzie, 26

Mr John Murray, born in the '40s - 30

house - 30

11 15 - 31.

Stewart Campbell, a son of the first of Mac Donnell's home, in "Waverley"
with the first of Mac Donnell at the time of the marriage of Glenne
Mac Donnell, 1812.

1812 - 1812

1812 - 1812

1812 - 1812

1812 - 1812

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Wimberley, Douglas
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family papers

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