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William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle.

The Albemarle Papers

Being the Correspondence of

William Anne, Second Earl of Albemarle

Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, 1746-1747

With an Appendix of Letters from Andrew Fletcher, Lord
Justice-Clerk, to the Duke of Newcastle, 1746-1748

Edited with Introduction and Notes

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PREFACE.

THE documents printed in these volumes are drawn chiefly from the *State Papers, Scotland, Geo. II.*, in the Record Office. A few are from the *Addit. MSS.* in the British Museum. A large number are from originals in the possession of Colonel H. W. Feilden, C.B., to whose kindness in placing his collection at its disposal the Club is much indebted. The originals are in the Library of Dunipace House, Larbert. The Club is also indebted to the Earl of Albemarle for permission to reproduce the portraits of the second and third Earls in his collection.

In the Introduction, which prefaces the second volume, I have drawn attention to the most material points upon which the papers in these volumes give new or additional information.

C. S. T.

KING'S COLLEGE, OLD ABERDEEN,

19th August, 1902.

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THE ALBEMARLE PAPERS.

I.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

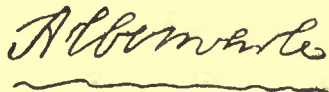
Perth February ye 17th [1746].

My Lord,

No pen can discribe our situation last night when His Royal Highness return'd from Edenburgh and brought us the unwelcome news he received there from London, as also the satisfaction wee all felt this morning at the arrival of the Messenger ; amongst the crowd I may venture to say nobody had more real pleasure then myself. Joy my Dear Lord Duke to you in particular, to the King my Master and to all his servants and your friends, that you have by accepting again of your office² restored him to his power and authority in his Kingdoms and over his people, which I own I thought very precarious yesterday. May your Grace always prosper and be rewarded for your honest heart and upwright ways of thinking is the most ardent of my wishes, who remain more then ever with the greatest respect,

My Dear Duke

Your most faithfull and Devoted servant

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Albemarle", with a horizontal line underneath.

I beg my respects and congratulations to her Grace, Mr. Pelham and Duke of Grafton.

Endorsed :—R[ceived] 25th (by Chandler).

¹ *Addit. MSS.* 32706, fol. 159.

² In February, 1746, the Pelhams returned to office after an attempt on the part of Granville and Bath to form a ministry.

II.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Aberdeen March y^e 5th 1745/6.

My Lord,

I had yesterday y^e pleasure of a Letter from Mr. Hone with your Graces reasons for not writing yourself; any excuse I think needless, for considering y^e distance between us, and my common neglect and idleness in writing, a Line from any body by your directions is more then I deserve.

H.R.H. told me this morning that he believed that L^d. George Sackville was to have one of y^e vacant commissions, Sr. Robert Monroes, or Ligonier's Regiments, and that supposing itt to be so, he had by this express recommend'd Bury² to succeed L^d. George as Aide Camp to the King, and further he ordered me to acquaint your Grace with his intentions, not doubting but in consequence of his wishes, and for y^e sake of a Father whos fortune you have already made, you will now grant your protection to y^e son.

Wee are still here, and y^e Rebels on y^e banks of y^e river Spey, and at or towards Inverness; this water (they give out) they intend to dispute with us.³ I could wish they would, for as I make no doubt of beating of them, a brush would put an end to this cursed and unnatural rebellion, and without such a thing this affair may be tidious and Lasting, for these villains will Lead us a dance from one bad country to a worse, and throw y^e worse people I ever knew; for I protest I prefer y^e soil to y^e Inhabitants, for more malice, falsehood, cunning, and self interest was never mett with in any country whatesoever; for these reasons, and for having no earthly convinientcy, I own myself most sincerely tyred of this expedition, and pray to God it may soon be put an end to, *effectually I mean*, for I had rather stay here (bad as I am) a twelve month Longer, then leave it in y^e power of these rascals of ever attempting again to give trouble to their Lawfull King, or quiet neigh-

¹ *Addit. MSS.* 32706, fol. 257.

² George Viscount Bury, afterwards (1755) third Earl of Albemarle.

³ The van of the Duke of Cumberland's army had reached Aberdeen on February 25, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 92.

bours. I beg pardon for having taken up so much of your Graces time, and desire Leave to acknowledge myself in y^e strongest manner,

My Dear Lord Duke

Your most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

My respects to her Grace.

Endorsed :—R. 14.

III.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND?¹

Nairn April y^e 15th.

My Dear Duke,

My Letter must be short, for my time is very precious, besides my usual Idleness. I shall therefore give you but a short narration of ourselves. I joined y^e army Last friday at Cullen from Strathbogie, where I command'd y^e advanced post 19 Days 30 milles from Aberdeen, consequently Lying y^e whole time in hott water, hardly ever pulling off my coat and breeches. Saturday wee ford'd y^e Spey, and encamped on this side, meeting with little or no opposition; sunday we marched to Alves, half way between Elgin and Forres; yesterday we ford'd y^e Findhorn and Nairn (y^e first very deep); near y^e last wee took our camp;² wee mett with no difficultys at any of these Rivers. The Rebels might with ease and no danger to themselves have disputed y^e passage of every one;³ at this town (whether insolence in them or whether they did not expect us so soon I cant tell) wee heard they proposed waiting for us; y^e Duke immidiately sent y^e Cavalry forwards, who not only drove them out of itt but four milles beyond,

¹ *Addit. MSS.* 32707, fol. 100.

² Cumberland left Aberdeen on April 8 and concentrated his forces at Cullen on Friday, April 11. He crossed the Spey on the 12th; was at Elgin on the 13th; at Nairn on the 14th; halted on the 15th, and defeated the Prince at Culloden on the 16th. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 184.

³ The Duke of Perth and Lord John Drummond evacuated the posts they held as the Duke advanced, and joined the Prince at Inverness on April 14.—*Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 343.

where having taken a few prisoners, they were forced to stop for want of the foot coming up in time to sustain them. This body of theirs, consisting of about 4000, retired to Inverness to join (as they say) a great body of their Clans, and then to meet and fight us on our march thether, but I don't believe itt; from Inverness I am ordered back to Perth, to join y^e Hessiens,¹ a commission I don't like; when I left London I thought I should be a soldier in Scotland, and not a privy councillor to Prince Frederick. I mentioned nothing of y^e contents of your Letter to y^e Duke; for several Days before he told me, that by Mr. Pelham's interest, unknown to him, and contrary to his inclination, Coll. Pit's company is engaged to the Duke of Kingston for Capt. Armingier.

Now that I have answered your letter I must beg of you, my Dear Duke, to do a Job for Bury (if not desagreable to you). The case is this, Lord George Sackville has Monroe's Regiment, consequently an Aid de Camp commission to the King [is] vacant. The Duke has writ for Bury, and I have writ to y^e Duke of Newcastle for his interest, but his Grace is engaged to Coll. Dury, but is so good to promise me not to push itt far. Quiry—would you care to speak to the King in your own name and myne. Upon y^e success of this depends the future happiness of that valuable Boy;—Huske² is well, and begs his respects to you. I desire myne to her Grace, and you'll believe me

My Dear Duke

Yr. ever affectionate

brother and most humble servant

ALB.

IV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.³

Fort Augustus June y^e 14th 1746.

My Lord,

Lord Bury (who by your Grace's assistance is made y^e happiest creature existing, and who now shares with me in y^e many and

¹ A force of 4000 or 5000 Hessian troops landed at Leith on February 8, under the command of Prince Frederick of Hesse.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 89.

² Major-General John Huske.

³ *Addit. MSS.* 32707, fol. 316.

The Victory obtained over the Rebels, at Culloden, by the Duke of Cumberland.



- 1 The Duke,
- 2 L^d Albemarle,
- 3 The Young Chevalier,
- 4 Sullivan,
- 5 L^d Anstruther,

TANDEM TRIUMPHANS,
(in company with)
 Translated by the Duke of Cumberland,
 — With the Point of His Sword. —
at Culloden, 16 April 1746.
 Picture by Kneller, according to that of Ramsay's, May 17 1746.

- 6 L^d Dalmeinard,
- 7 Lady Ogilby,
- 8 Lady Murray,
- 9 Culloden House,
- 10 Gen. Kerneford.

great obligations due by our family to you, which nothing but Death can ever make me forget) has writ me word of y^e Kings intention to Leave me in this cursed country, and your goodness in postponing sending me y^e proper Commission to command till you knew my inclinations on that head.¹ Helas, my Lord, it is too Late for me to chuse. H.R.H. has fix it in such a manner that I must submit to my ill fate; ever since I have had common reason I have Learned to obey, y^e more so since being a Soldier is my profession, but never with more reluctance then now. I know y^e people, I know y^e country, and that my predecessors have split against a sharpe rock, much more so at present then before, having nothing to save me from malice, envy, and Lyes but your Grace's assistance and that of the rest of my friends; all this I have told, more then once, to H.R.H., who has given me many proofs of his usual goodness on this occasion, and has been pleased to promise me his protection, but I fear he may be sent abroad when I shall stand y^e most in need of itt; this being the case, I do promise your Grace that I'll endeavour to do all in my power to serve my King and Master and please y^e people as far as I shall find it consisting with my Duty to him and his interest, which can not always be y^e case. I beg pardon for dwelling so long on this subject, but must desire Leave to add one thing more, that my Pay being y^e same then as it now is, and being obliged to Live whilst at Edenburgh in a manner very different from what I have proposed to myself for some time passed, unless I have douceurs from y^e King at first setting out, I shall be undone. Honywood had a present; since him, Lord Dunmore.—I am with my respects to Her Grace and Mr. Pelham, with great Duty

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

Endorsed:— R. 25.

¹ General Hawley had been appointed to the command in Scotland at the beginning of the year. Upon his resignation (*cf.* Lord Albemarle's letter of June 17, *infra*, No. V.) Lord Albemarle was appointed his successor. The Duke of Cumberland vacated the command of the army in Scotland on July 18.

V.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND?¹Fort Augustus Camp June y^e 17th 1746.

My Dear Duke,

As I know by Long expirience Your Graces friendship to me and myne (of which I have had a most convincing proof Lately by your goodness to Bury in being instrumental in y^e making of that Dear Boys fortune, a favour that neither he or I can ever be enough thankfull or ever forget) Makes me trouble you with my present situation and beg your assistance. Some Days since H.R.H. sent for me to tell me that y^e King had given Leave to General Hawley to give up his command in this country, and at y^e same time had appointed me his successor; this my Chief accompanied with many civil and flattering expressions to me. I excused myself of that honour and gave my reasons why, but to no purpose. Le Roy le veut & tel est son bon plaisir; therefore I find my Doom is decreed and that I am upon y^e brink of ruin. La volonté de Dieu soit faite. I was in hopes after four years absence from home, and 16 months campain, y^e more so that I came to this Kingdom a volonteer on purpose to attend the Duke, I might have had y^e satisfaction of going home; but in short it can't be, and I find I must again be seperated from my family and friends, split upon y^e rocks that has in different ways undone four of my predecessors, and be left to y^e mercy of these people, who never want Lyes or malice to ruin a man that wishes well to y^e King and his interest, and it is absolutely impossible for y^e person That commands here to do his Duty Like an honest man and be well with y^e people and their present Minister at Court, who wee hear begings already to skreen some of these Rebellious rascals; Therefore my Dear Lord I must hope for your succour and that of my friends, that I may not be condemned hereafter without being fully heard.

Another thing I must beg of you which I have mentioned to y^e Duke of Newcastle, to trye and gett me something to sett me up in this country, or else my pocket is undone. General Honeywood had a present when he first went to Flanders, and Lord Dunmore since; my pay as commander in Chief is no better then that of L^t General which

¹ *Addit. MSS. 32707, fol. 326.*

I now enjoy, and my travelling about this country to visite the Troops, Forts and Garrisons, and my Living when at Edenburgh in a proper and suitable manner to my rank, must be attend'd with greater expence; besides my case is different from any; I came away from Flanders at 4 hours warning, not able to take my Horses and equipage over at that time, Left most at Antwerp; when I came to Newcastle I bought several things, then I was ordered at my expence to London, where being appointed to follow y^e Duke to Lancashire I furnished myself with those necessarys I wanted; from Stone, as your Grace knows, I returned to London, and ten Days after came away to this country with six shirts only, Leaving that part of my equipage behind, which has since been joined by y^e rest, but as my situation was uncertain, never could send for itt, therefore have been obliged to borrow, hire and buy every thing in a strange manner in this country. Therefore pray agree with me that my case is uncommon, and forgive [me] for having trespassed so long on your patience. I am very unhappy, but most sincerely

Your Grace's

Most obedient humble serv^t.

ALB.

Make what use you please of this Letter, and then burn it.

VI.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.¹

Whitehall July 11th 1746.

My Lord,

Having acquainted Your Lordship by my letter of the 12th of May last with His Majesty's pleasure that you should procure from the Shirriffs or other proper Officers in the Several Countys of Scotland Exact lists of the names of the persons that were in Custody on account of the Rebellion, with an account of the prooffs and Evidence that could be brought against them, And that Your Lordship should transmitt to me the said Lists, I am now Comanded to send His Majesty's directions to Your Lordship, that all such persons as are confined in any

¹ Feilden MSS.

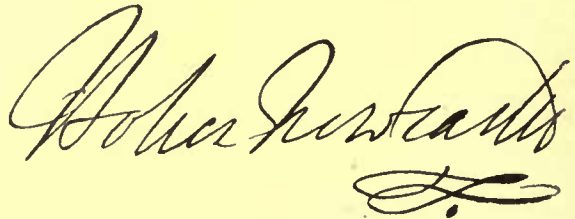
of the prisons of Scotland on account of their having been taken in Arms, or of having personally Joined those that were in Arms against His Majesty, should be forthwith sent under a sufficient guard to Carlisle in order to take their Tryal,¹ for which Your Lop. will accordingly give the necessary orders. And I am to acquaint Your Lordship with His Majesty's pleasure that you should at the same time transmitt to Mr. Philip Carteret Webb at Carlisle, the Sollicitor appointed on His Majesty's behalf for that purpose, such Evidence as shall have been procured by H. R. Highness The Duke or Your Lordship against the Prisoners that shall be sent to Carlisle, Taking particular care that the witnesses that shall be sent to give Evidence against the said prisoners be able to prove that they have seen the prisoners do some hostile Act on the part of the Rebels, or marching with the Rebel Army.

I am with great Truth and Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's Most obedient humble Servant

Signd



Lord Justice Clerk

VII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Fort Augustus, July y^e 13th 1746.

My Lord,

I received y^e honour of Your Graces Letter Last Thursday y^e 10th instant by Howe the messenger, and with a due sense of grati-

¹ The Court appointed to try the prisoners opened at Carlisle on August 12, 1746. The number of prisoners amounted to three hundred and eighty-five. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 437 *et seq.*

² *S.P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 44.*

tude; acknowledge my thanks for your usual goodness so fully expressed in it, and for your good advice, which I immediately followed by freely opening my mind to the Duke, to whom I owed I did it in consequence of your opinion. But H.R.H. still persisted to be of the same mind that I should stay here. I had no reply to make, and y^e power to obey his commands was all I had left, tho' any other service (even y^e West Indies) had been more agreeable to me, but especially Flanders where I might have acted nearer to his person.¹ But having now no other choice but a total resignation to his will, I must endeavour to Discharge my Duty and trust with zeal, activity, and diligence for the interest of my Royal Master, which I promise Your Grace to do to y^e utmost of my knowledge. This I fear (as I have mentioned before) will be attended with great difficultys in pleasing y^e people of this country, therefore I am more in want of your protection then ever, which for God sake don't take from me. I shall want it also in another instance, which I have explained by this Days post to Mr. Pelham, and not doubting of his speaking to your Grace upon it, I shant trouble you on that particular, only hint that whilst Marshal Wade command'd in this country, his appointments were considerable, and that he had besides (which he now enjoys) a salary of £1200 as governour of these three Forts² repaired in his time to curb y^e insolence of the Highlanders, which in my opinion should always for y^e future be given to the Commander in Chief for Scotland for y^e time being; in this particular I chiefly speak for others, for with y^e utmost sincerity and from y^e bottom of my soul, I hope Mr. Wade will out live my Command here. En un mot, My Lord, L'Ecosse est ma bete. Before I end my long epistle, writ with a heart full of sorrow, allow me again to thank you for your repeated favour to Bury; that he and his father may live to shew and prove their attachment to your Grace and your Family is the fervent prayer of

My Lord

Your Dutyfull

and most obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

¹ On July 18 Cumberland left Fort Augustus for London, and on December 1, 1746, sailed for Holland.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 342, 592.

² Fort Augustus, Fort George, Fort William.

At Mr. Hodgson's return, who went from hence three Days ago, and Conways, sent this morning, wee expect great news, if not before.

When Your Grace sends me my Commission and instructions, I hope you'll give me powers suitable to y^e present *times*.

I beg my respects to her Grace and the Duke of Grafton. I hope he remembers what he said to me in the Queens Drawing room y^e Day after we received the news of Falkirk.

Endorsed :—R^d. 21 (by Lambe).

VIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Fort Augustus, July y^e 22^d 1746.

My Lord,

Having been ordered by His Royal Highness at his Leaving this Camp,² that I should correspond with your Grace; in consequence to His Commands, I take the Liberty to inform you that since then I have had no satisfactory Report from the Officers commanding the several Detachments ordered out by His Royal Highness the 13th instant,³ or intelligence from those of this country I expected to hear from.

I beg the Favour of Your Grace to assure His Majesty that I shall not leave this Place till the Hopes of securing the Pretender's Son are all over, and that I shall do all in my Power to effect the Orders left with me by the Duke, having nothing more in view than to execute the Trust reposed in me.

I hope when Your Grace sends me the instructions relating to my future Conduct that they may be agreeable to my way of acting effectually to curb the ill intentions of the People of this Country.

I am with great Respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—R^d. Aug^t. 1st.

¹ S.P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 52.

² On July 18.

³ On July 10 Prince Charles returned to Borradale from his wanderings among the islands. His guides (Old Mackinnon and John Mackinnon) were almost immediately made prisoners (Blakie, *Itinerary*, p. 56). News of the Prince's return to the mainland was sent to Fort Augustus, and a force of 1500 men was ordered out to scour the coast.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 341.

IX.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Fort Augustus, July 25, 1746.

My Lord,

This Day the several Detachments of His Majesty's regular Troops, sent out by His Royal Highness the Sunday² before he left this Place, returned this Day to camp, as did the night before last to Fort William Captain Scott's,³ vastly fatigued, almost naked, having met with no success or any certain intelligence about the Pretender's Son. I had a private information three Days ago, that he was gone from Morar last Wednesday was sennight⁴ before the Chain⁵ was entirely formed to *Lochabar*, where he was met by Loch Gary with seventy men armed, who escorted him from thence into *Badenoch*.⁶ This report was contradicted by my Lord Loudoun, who with the Highlanders guards the Pass. However, I sent notice of it to Lord Ancram upon the Sea Coast, to lay an imbargo upon all ships, to be very strict in his search of the Country about him; and to Brigadier Mordaunt at Perth, and Sir Andrew Agnew at Blair, to know the Truth of these Reports and to act accordingly. Soon after I heard he was gone North through the Mac Kenzie's Country into Caithness;⁷ of this I immediately sent

¹ *S.P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 53.*² July 13.³ On June 20 Capt. Carolina Scott had landed at Loch Boisdale in South Uist within a mile of where the Prince was then hiding. He was closing in upon the Prince on June 27 just before his transformation into "Betty Burke" and his departure with Flora Macdonald to Skye.—*The Lyon*, vol. i., pp. 370, 373.⁴ July 16.⁵ A letter from Lochaber of July 20 says that besides General Campbell's militia and Loudoun's irregulars, "there was, besides, a chain of centres, or small guards, from Inverness to Fort Augustus, and from Fort William to Inverary, within a small distance of each other, and stronger guards at important passes; so that it was thought almost impossible he [the Prince] could escape".—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 341; cf. *The Lyon*, vol. ii., p. 364.⁶ The Prince, in fact, set out from Morar on July 18, and made his way northward to Glenshiel, where he was on July 22. Cf. my *Rising of 1745*, p. 201.⁷ As a fact, upon reaching Glenshiel, the Prince (July 22) turned eastward through Strathclunie to Glenmoriston, where he was lurking in a cave on the date of Lord Albemarle's letter. Cf. *Rising of 1745*, pp. 206 *et seq.*

notice to Lord Fortrose, to beg of him to exert his warm zeal in His Majesty's Service, from whom yet I have no answer. I farther had intelligence that he was still in the Lands of *Morer* and *Knoydart*. But this is impossible, Colonel Conway and Cap^t. Scott having scoured that whole country. The last Report that I had was, that he and two more went in a Boat from thence, before the King's Troops could get there, to the Long Island ; of which I sent notice by Express to Commodore Smith, who now lies off *Tobor Morie*. Captain George McKay with his independent Company, and Captain Munro of *Culkairn* with three Companies under his command, are still in that country, besides My Lord Loudoun at the same Post where he was ordered by H.R.H. I neither shall leave off the Pursuit or Hopes of apprehending the Pretender's Son till I have orders to march into Quarters, notwithstanding the very bad weather we have within these three Days, or the want of Cloathing for our Men.

I am with great Respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most humble and obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—R^d. Aug^t. 4.

X.

SIR EVERARD FAWKENER TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Edenburgh the 31st July 1746.

My Lord,

If any thing of moment had hapned I should not have failed giving your Lordship an account of it, but I did not think the bare offices of my respect worth troubling you with a letter on purpose.

When His Royal Highness was here² there were some complaints of the behavior of the Dragoons, which His Royal Highness orderd me to write about, but as no particular facts had been mentiond, or

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² The Duke of Cumberland was in Edinburgh upon July 21 on his way to London.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 342.

Persons named, I did not know where to address my Self.¹ I here inclose your Lordship a Copy of a Complaint against Captain Hamilton,² one of my Letter to Him upon the occasion, and his Letter to Lord Justice Clerk, which He put into my hands. I know nothing of Captain Hamiltons orders, but I think there can be no great inconvenience in suspending further proceedings of this nature til His Royal Highness's pleasure may be known, or at least til your Lordship can give such directions as You may think necessary. I hope, therefore, I shall not be thought to have done amiss.

I take for granted your Lordship is fully informed of every thing relating to the imbarcation. I will, however, just mention that the Troops came to Burnt Island on Tuesday, and that every thing will be on board to morrow, but Captain Barker tells me He dos not think the Tydes will serve to carry the Ships into Leith Road, so that [they] may [not] be ready to sail til Sunday.³

I dont hear any sort of news; a great alarm is taken at the sending for Sir John Douglas by a Messenger under Confinement; the combinations made are, that this order was issued about the time of the Conferences of the Kings Ministers with Murray.⁴

Your Lordship will wonder what I have been doing here, and so do I, but these People will not leave me at quiet to do what I had in command from His Royal Highness; however I have almost got through, and shall take my leave I hope for good and all of this

¹ Various petty accusations appear to have been brought against officers of the army at this time. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 343 *et seq.*

² Against Captain Charles Hamilton of Cobham's dragoons complaints were urged (1) by Thomas Ogilvie of Coul, to the effect that Hamilton had impounded the cattle and effects of his tenants; (2) by John Watson of Turin, near Forfar, who accused Hamilton of having wrongfully imprisoned him. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 344, 346, 596. A letter from Hamilton to the Lord Justice-Clerk, of the date August 4, is printed *infra*, No. XXXIX.

³ When the camp at Fort Augustus was broken up on July 18, Wolfe's, Pulteney's, and Sempill's regiments were ordered to embark for Flanders. According to Sir Everard's letter, they reached Burntisland on Tuesday, July 29, and were expected to sail on Sunday, August 3. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 342; and Nos. XXIX., XXXVIII. *infra*.

⁴ Sir John Douglas, of Kilhead, M.P. for Dumfriesshire, had visited the Prince at Bannockburn House early in January, 1746, on behalf of the English Jacobites, to inform him that a sum of £10,000 was at his disposal. On July 24, John Murray of Broughton, then a prisoner in the Tower, informed against him. He was arrested in Edinburgh on July 28, and was sent up to London on July 31. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 343; *The Lyon*, vol. ii., p. 238, and Appendix, No. XV. *infra*.

Country on Saturday morning.¹ I have not the means of moving so fast as my Master, but I hope to reach London the sixth. There or wherever else my Lot may dispose of me I shall be very desirous of being honored with your Lordships Commands, and shall be proud of every occasion of giving the least proof that I am with the greatest truth and sincerest respect

My Lord

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

EVERARD FAWKENER.

Lord Justice Clerk just brings me the enclosed, which I send to your Lordship that the best use may be made of it. I imagine some of Commodore Smyths Cruisers are off the Orkneys and that He may by this time be come round. I also send you a Letter I received by the last Post relating to the acceptance of the Poor man recommended by your Lordship to His Royal Highness to be placed upon the Out Pension of Chelsea Hospital without appearing there.

Endorsed :—A[nswered] Augst 5th.

XI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Fort Augustus, August the first, 1746.

My Lord,

I return your Grace Thanks for the Honour of your compliment in your Dispatch to Lord Justice Clerk, who has acquainted me that he had apprehended and sent to London Sir John Douglas.³

Since my last, I have employed Friends (if any in these Hills) and Foes to procure me intelligence about the Pretender's Son; but have had none whatsoever for these five days past. He was then supposed, as I acquainted His Royal Highness last Post, to be lurking about *Loch*

¹ He had accompanied the Duke of Cumberland from Fort Augustus, but "having some affairs of importance to settle at Edinburgh," remained there after the Duke's departure, and set out for London on August 2.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 342.

² *S.P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 2.*

³ *Cf. supra*, p. 13.

Brume,¹ on the Western Coast, ill attended, hiding himself in the Day time and moving about from Place to Place at Night.

As the weather grows very bad and cold, the Men without Cloaths, having wore these sixteen months, and the Tents quite worn out, I hope I shall have His Majesty's commands to march the Troops into Quarters and leave Lord Loudoun at this Place, who with the Highlanders may not only suppress any of the Rebels, were they to assemble in small Bodies for the Defence of the Cattle, but also apprehend the Pretender's Son, if he should remain in this Country; and I am sure, if he should venture to Sea, by the great care of Commodore Smith, and the Disposition of His Majesty's Ships of War, he cannot escape him.²

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Grace's

Most obedient and most humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—R^d. II.

XII.

GEORGE DOUGLAS TO MAJOR ROPER.³

Dear Sir,

You very agreeably surprised me by having the Honour of a Letter from you. I knew nothing of your being so nere as Furt Augustus until I was favourd with it.

Comodore Smith with the fleet is Sailed. I hope he will have Success; a fleet was seen off Chester Cost Steering this way; whether it be any of those the Highlander told me was at Polew or not is

¹ The Prince remained in Glenmoriston until August 1, the date of Lord Albemarle's letter. He then moved northward to Strathglass, where he was on August 2. *Cf. Rising of 1745*, p. 208.

² The Commodore's disposition of his ships appears in his letter to Lord Albemarle of August 7. *Cf. infra*, No. LI.

³ *Feilden MSS.* Major Roper was Lord Albemarle's Military Secretary.

unsertain, but the same man was in this day and he Affirms there is Meall, Beeff, Brandy, etc. Landing in that Country for the Support of the Rebels, and they give out that when the Pretenders Second Son¹ makes a decent in the South, those Shipes on the Cost will Land in the North ; this the Miserable Wretches in the Country beleive will happen. Lieut Balfours Letter by the Express I delivered him, since then he sent off a Tender that Lay here waiting orders. I shall be extreeme Glad of an opportunity of seeing so Worthy a ffriend and old Acquaintance as Cap. Roper, who I begg may believe me to be with great Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most obedient and very humble Servt.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Fort William
ye 1st Augt 1746.

P.S.—I was told yesterday that Locheail was very lately in Appin, in which Country Cap^t Scot and the old Garrison of this place is.² I acquainted him of it, as it is probable he may be yet there ; the Cap^t has mett with no Success yit in that Country.

Endorsed :—A. Augst 3^d.

XIII.

BRIGADIER MORDAUNT TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Perth August 1st
9 at night

My Lord,

I had this moment yours of the 30th, and shall with pleasure wait 'till your Lordship judges my going to England convenient.

I shall immediatly follow your Lordships orders in writing to Ld

¹ Prince Henry Benedict, afterwards Cardinal York.

² Captain Carolina Scott was of Guise's regiment. It had been relieved by Houghton's at Fort William on May 31, 1746, after having withstood the siege conducted by the Highlanders from March 5 to April 3.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 286.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

Justice Clerk, and the people will be highly pleased at the Embargo's being taken off.¹

In case you should order parties from hence with the state prisoners, I shall cloath Skelton's Regiment with all dispatch. Clerk Miller, who is to prosecute 'em at Carlisle, is already set out for Edinburgh, and has got his Evidence ready.

I am

Your Lordships most obedt Servant

J. MORDAUNT.²

To-morrow I shall order back the additional reinforcements.

Endorsed :—A. 8th.

XIV.

ROBERT TURNBULL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

My Lord,

I have the Hon^r to Congratulate your Excellence on your being appointed Commander in Chief of the Army in Scotland; as His Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland could not allways be in this Country, His Majesty could hardly supply his room with a person more Agreeable to his best and truest subjects.

The late Great King William was a good Judge of Men and their Stated Principalls. He highly valued and justly raised the Earles of Albemarle and Portland to the Peerage of England at the Happy Revolution, and while their Descendants of the same honest principalls are put in posts of trust and Importance, we need not fear French Councells or Arms, nor yet Jacobites plotts or Schemes.

When the present troubles are over I hope to have the honour of waiting on you at Ed^r; for the Meantime its my Duty as Lieut Gover

¹ Towards the close of July it was believed that Prince Charles intended to endeavour to escape from Scotland from one of the north-eastern or eastern ports. An embargo was accordingly laid upon several ports in obedience to directions issued by the Lord Justice-Clerk on July 27. The embargo was taken off early in August. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 391.

² Brigadier Mordaunt, with the Royal, Skelton's and Sackville's regiments, and the artillery train, was stationed at Perth.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 342.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

of this Castle in the Govern^{ers} absence to Acquaint your Excellence (as the Secretary of Warr may) that soon after His Majestys Accession to the throne, he gave directions to Lt Gen^l Wade, than Commander in Chief, that all Vacancys of private men in this and other Garrisons should be supplied out of Marching Regts quartered in Scotland, by such honest Men as had behaved well, and who by age or other Infirmitys were not able to endure long marches or other fatigues in the Army, and yet be able to do Garrison Duty, And for that purpose the Gen^l ordered the Officers of each Garrison to make report of their Vacancys four times in the year to him or the Depute Secretary at Warr, viz It Febry, It May, It Augt, and It Novem^r, And this being the first term after the Commencement of your Command, I do myself the Hon^r to acquaint you, as I shall the Secretary at War, that we have Six Vacancys of private men, which I intreat may be supplied with honest men as soon as possible, the Companys duty being very hard because of the Rebell prisoners, and no houses of Security being yet built here for such. I take the more freedom to press that the Vacancys be fill'd up with honest men because throw one mistake or other, to call it no worse, Severall of our Vacancys of late years have been supplied by the dregs and Scum of the Army, Mutineers, pardon'd deserters, commoun drinkers, quarrellers, native Irish men, justly suspected Papists, and your Excellence knowes that one Enimy with in the Castle is worse than ane hundred with out, as I have in pairt experienced since the Rebellion began, yea since the French Invasion was first intended; and had this Castle been attacted, as I know it was designed to be, I must in Consequence of my trust from His Majesty been obliged to turn out Severall of them, when perhaps I might not have had time to adress either the Gov^r or Gen^l for their Approbation; in Straits of that nature ane honest man must do as his Judgement directs. I wait your Excellence Commands, having the honour to be, with profound Respect

My Lord

Your Excellence's most obed^t and most humble Serv^t

ROBT TURNBULL.

Dumbarton Castle

It Augt 1746.

Endorsed:—A. 27th.

XV.

ROBERT TURNBULL TO PATRICK LINDSAY.¹

Sir,

According to former orders And practice I Send this to Acquaint you, as you will the Generall, that we have Six Vacances of privat men in this Garrison, And as we have Several prisoners here And parties out to guard Some ferries on the Rivers Clyde And Leven, which makes the privat mens duty very hard, And therefor I Entreat you to mind the Gen^r to Suply our Vacances with honest men As soon as possible.

You know I have of late years Complained to the Generals of Some ill men's being Sent here from the Marching Regements, Viz. Mutiners, Common drinkers, Native Irsih [*sic*] men, Suspected papiests, and which was like to have had fatal Concequences Since the Rebellion began. I hope more Care will be taken Now to Suply us with honest men, and your good Offices in this Affair will be good Service to the Government And A very Singular favour done to

Sir

Your Most hu^{bl} Servtt

ROBT TURNBULL.

P.S. please make my Compliments Acceptable to the Generall.

Dumburton Castle

1st August 1746.

To

Patrick Lindsay Esqr depute Secretary at War at his howse in the parliment Close Edinburgh.

Endorsed :—Augst 1st 1746.

XVI.

MAJOR CHABANE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

I hope you will excuse me in giving your Lordship the trouble of this, as alsoe for applying for leave of absence for an officer at a time

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² *Ibid.*

that we have too few with the Regmt.¹ But as Lieut. Harvey has represented the affair to me that now offers for his preferment in His Majestys Service, and which Cannot be transacted Except he be present, as Lieut Harvey is a very good officer in all points of Duty to His Majestys Service, I think myself obliged to lay his Case before your Lordship, in order to have your Leave of absence for his Compremissing what now offers for his advancement.

I am My Lord
 your Lordships Most obeidt and Most humble Sert
 P. CHABAN.

Montrose Augt. 2d 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 7th.

XVII.

LORD SEMPILL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

I take this Opertunity to most Heartily Congratulate Your Lords^p being Commander in Cheif of His Majestys Forces In Absence of His Royall Highness the Duke ; iff it is as agreeable to Your Lords^p, as I am shure it is to the Army and Countrey, will still make it more agreeable, and to non more than my Self, haveing always received great Cevilitys since I had the Honour to be knoun to Your Lords^p, and Lately your goodness to Ensign Sempill in fixing him in Brig^r Flemings Regt. I shall always most Greatfully Acknowlage. My Lord, I am Sorry my Health obliges me to truble Your Lord^p with the present state of it, tho I have been confind to this seekly place for this three moneths past with Rumatizm and Gravel and no apearance of getting well, I most humbly desire Your Lord^p Leave to go to Edenburgh to take advice for the recovery off it ; at presant I can be of no Service to His Majestys Service nor to my Self ; if I am Honord with Your Lords^p

¹ From the official return of August 31 (*infra*, No. CLV.) five companies of Fleming's regiment appear as being then quartered at Montrose. From the return of September 1 (*infra*, No. CLVI.) there were absent from the regiment on that date, the Brigadier, three Captains, three Lieutenants, five Ensigns, the Doctor, and the Chaplain.

² *Feilden MSS.*

Leave I propose to go the Cost way, being perswaded I cant travell much above twilve mills, nor can I travell tuo days together in my present situation, which obliges me not to think of takeing the Nighest way.¹ I Humbly Beg Pardon giveing Your Lordsp this truble, and desire Leave to assshure You I am

My Lord

With Great Honour and truth

Your Lordps Most Humble and most obedient feathfull Servant



Inverness August 2d 1746.

Endorsed:—A. Augst 4th.

XVIII.

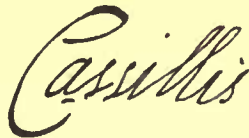
THE EARL OF CASSILLIS TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

There happens to be a vacancy in my company of the Garrison of Dumbarton Castle. I would Beg leave to recommend to your Lordship John Inglis, late a Soldier discharg'd out of the Honble Colonel Kerrs Regiment of Dragoons, where he serv'd faithfully and honestly for the space of Eighteen years, For the filling up of said vacancy, as a Private man, Being very well convinc'd of the mans fidelity and ability for that Service. If your Lordship approves of it, Be so good as favour me with a line, in order to his being put upon the Establishment, which will much oblige

My Lord

Your Lop^s most obedient and most humble Servant



Edinburgh 2d August 1746.

Endorsed:—A. 27th.

¹ Lord Sempill's request does not appear to have been granted. He proceeded to Aberdeen on August 12 (*cf.* his letter of August 13, *infra*, No. LXXIX.), and superseded the Earl of Ancram in the command of that district.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 393.

² *Feilden MSS.*

XIX.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUNBAR TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness Augt the 2d 1746.

My Lord,

Brigr Mordaunt desires I will send a Subaltern Officer A Recruiting into York Shire in the room of Enn. Culton who went on that Service, but is dead. I waited on Gen^l Blakney on this head; he told me I must apply to yr Lordship for leave to send one. I have the hon^r to be

My Lord

Your Lordships most humble and most Obedt Servant

THO. DUNBAR.

Endorsed :—Lt. Col. Dunbar to L. A.

Inverness Augst 2d 1746

A. 4th.

from Col^l Dunbar²

who desires ye favour youl put the Gen^l in mind to deliver my letter to L^d Albemarle about sending an Off^r recruiting.

to remind the Gen^l to acquaint my Lord that Brigr Mordaunt writes me that he has a place in his Coach for me, if my L^d will be pleased to give me leave to goe now I shall be in time to overtake yt good opertunity.

The Gen^l will be soe good as to desire my Lords leave for Enn. Roberts, who has important business to England.

when answer is made to this I shall take it as a perticular favour if youl Lett me know by Express, which Ile pay.

XX.

DUGALD CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

My Lord,

Having received a Letter from the Overseer of the Works at Fortwilliam, acquainting me that he is not supplied with Labourers

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² This appears to be the note of an enclosure to Major Roper in the foregoing.³ *Feilden MSS.*

from the Regimt there¹ as is Customary, and that the Masons and Carpenters are obliged on that Account to serve themselves; which is not only a great hinderance to the Works, but adds greatly to the expence,

I am therefore again to trouble Your Lordship, desiring that you would be pleased to send a Standing Order to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment there, to give what Labourers From time to time shall be called for by the Overseer of the Works; they being payed by the respective Artificer who's part they are employed on the usual price.

The Bearer returns to Fortwilliam, therefore if it is agreable to Your Lordship You will please send the Order by him.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships most Obedient and most humble Servant

DUG. CAMPBELL.

Inverness

2d August 1746.

To the Rt Hon^{le} the Earl of Albemarle Command^r in Chief His Majesties Forces in North Brittain.

Endorsed:—A. Augst 4th.

XXI.

LORD BALGONIE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

Inverness August 2d 1746.

My Lord,

'Tho I have not the Honour to be of your Lo^{ps} Acquaintance, My afairs at present oblige me to give you This Trouble, to beg your Lo^p will be pleased to grant me Your Leave of Absence from the Regiment³ after we are settled in our quarters at Elgin, to go as far as My Lord Levens Seat in Fifeshire. My Lords late bad state of health, and my long absence from home are the principal Reasons for my

¹ Houghton's regiment was quartered at Fort William.

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ Handasyde's.

giving Your Lop this Trouble at present. I have the honour to be
with great Respect

My Lord
Your Lordships
Most obedient and most humble Servt

Balgonie

Endorsed :—A. Augst 4th.

XXII.

COLONEL BORLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I have the Pleasure of finding some of my Northern Friends
return'd, and very sorry that Yr L^{dp} is not in the number, but hope
before or by the Winter you will also come Southward.

I am return'd, my Lord, to Town at a bad time for me, having
People at Work in the Country, and no one to overlook them, but hope
when my Month in Waiting expires that I shall obtain Leave to go
again to my Family, which I left in the Isle of Wight.

We have had some Executions, and I hope shall soon have more,
and fewer Reprieves; ² for I confess, my Lord, that my Compassion
does not extend to the Guilty Rebels, but to the Fatherless, the
Orphans and those distress'd Familys whom these Villains have ruin'd.

I this morning presented Mr Lawrence an Ensign in Yr L^{dps}
Regimt ³ and I suppose it will not be long before I repeat the same to
my Nephew, whom Yr L^{dp} has been so good to countenance. His
Commission bears date 28th June, the day after Mr Lawrence's, but
where to write to him I know not; but conclude he has heard from
Yr L^{dp}, and is on the road for London.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² On July 30, Francis Townley, George Fletcher, Thomas Chadwick, James Dawson,
Thomas Deacon, John Berwick, Andrew Blood, Thomas Sydall, and David Morgan were
executed at Kensington Common. Eight others were at the same time reprieved for three
weeks. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 326.

³ Lord Albemarle was Colonel of the Coldstream Guards.

The long Westerly Winds prevents our hearing any News from Flanders, or the moving the Transports from Spithead, who I fear by their long lying there will become sickly.

I have, by H.R. Hss's Directions, this day given Orders for discharging 5 or 6 Vestry Men out of each Company, the same being done two days ago in the first Regimt, but Y^r L^d will see by the Return that Ld John Sackville and myself have not that number to dispose of.

I doubt not when Y^r L^d gets here we shall have your Assistance in preventing us from being Sufferers for our Diligence and Care in getting so compleat as we have done so soon before all others with Men inlisted for Life ; if ever any Consideration be made for it, as in Reason and Justice there ought. I have, my Lord, nothing more to add but to inform Y^r L^d the Regimt looks very well, and we have already great Numbers less Sick than was before the Hospital was finish'd, and doubt not but the Regiment will receive great Benefit from it. I will detain Y^r L^d no longer, but with my best and most hearty Wishes for Y^r L^ds Welfare, and subscribe myself

My Lord

Y^r L^ds most Humble and most Obedt Servt

A. BORLAND.

Park Street 3d Augt 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept 4th.

XXIII.

CAPTAIN CAROLINA SCOTT TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Ardsheill 3d Agust 1746.

My Lord,

I am Just now Honnour'd with your letter of 1st Instant, and shall wait upon your Lordship as soon as I get to fort William, where I hope to be some time this day.

I have been detained here longer than I expected by some Informations of Rebels and their Catle being near to us, but I find in Generall they had notice of our Marching almost as soon as we left

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

fort William, and drove off what Catle the Campbells left them twenty miles off in to the Mountains. My Sergeant whom I sent to Glasgow for shoes return'd to me last night with shoes.

Captain Miller, who was att Appin House, had a few Arms brought in to him from different people.

I hope to morrow by Noon to have the Honnour of waiting upon your Lordship.

I am my Lord
your most Obedient Humble Servant

Car. Fred. Scott.

To The Right Honorable The Earl of Albemarle Lt. Gll. and
Commander in Chief of His Majestys Forces in North Brittain.

XXIV.

JOHN MACLACHLAN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

Last night a fellow I sent towards the braes of Knoedort returnd, who Informs me that McDonald of Lochgerry Sent a Servant Sometime ago to the McKinzie's Countrey; he returnd thursday was Seneight² to his Master with a letter, who was then near the head of Lochcouach [Loch Oich]; he told a friend of his that day that he had been amongst the McKinzie's to look after Frence Ships, and that in Pollew he counted twenty Six of them; he stayd there a day and a night, got bread and beeff from Some of the people belonging to the Ships, who made him drunck with brandy; he askt what reason they had for keeping so quiet; they answerd their designe was to keep very quiet till they hear of the Pretender's Second Son landing with troops in the South; how far McDonald's Servant told truth I cannt say, but the person he spoke to, and my fellow who had it as a great Secret from yt person, are convinced its fact. Im likewise informd that McDonald

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² July 24.

went soon yrafter towards Pollew ; another told me yesterday he came back to the braes of Glengarry three days agoe ;¹ ye same person tells me that two French Ships calld lately at Lochbroome, which is 12 miles north of Pollew, and went Away immediatly after asking where the pretender's Son was.² No doubt your Lordship heard of two men of Genll. Johnston's Regement being most barbarously wounded near this place Soon after the battle of Culloden ; this fact was committed by one Murdoch Cameron yt was principall actor, [he] is a relation to Cameron of Glenevis. Murdoch's Uncle, Angus Cameron and another rebell were with him, they stay in the hills betwixt the braes of Glenevis and Ranich. Im told from StirlingShire yt the famous Robert Roy McGrigar's three sons stay mostly about Inversnaid ; they were all officers in the Rebellion and keep some armd men oppressing and plundering the Nieghbours, which theill continue till [your] Lordship order troops there. I send your Lordship a note of the names of Severall rebell officers yt stay in the braes of StirlingShire. Im

My Lord

Your Lordship's most humble and obedt Servant

JOHN MACLACHLAN.

Fortwillm 3 Agust 1746.

Endorsed :—Answer'd by his Brother 4th.

XXV.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACKSON TO MAJOR ROPER.³

Dear Roper,

I in the first place am to wish you joy, which I most heartily do, on your being appointed Aid de Camp and Secretary to Lord Albemarle, whose good sense and good breeding must make any post under

¹ On August 14 the Prince, who had been travelling towards Poolewe in the hope of finding a French ship there, had returned southward and was in Glengarry. Lochgarry joined him there on August 15.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 65.

² This was, clearly, the ship which landed two French officers who brought despatches to the Prince, whom they overtook and interviewed near Loch Arkaig about August 21.—*Ibid.*, p. 65.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

him perfectly agreeable. I recollect my Prophetic spirit in Ireland, when gloom and spleen reduced you to think you should die a Lieutenant. I always answered that those particals of latent merit within would necessarily break out and you at last shine. Shine you do, therefore I humbly offer myself to your propitious influence in favour of our friend Capt. Hugh Morgan, whose distresses, besides that of never being sound, are infinite, tho in the present case [he] is innocent.

Lord Ancram¹ thought fit that the 1st of Augst, the accession of the late King and consequently of the present Establishment, should be taken notice of in a publick way. Our Regiment² was order'd under arms and fir'd at noon, as did the Fort at night. The Officers all met, the Duke of Gordon who happen'd to be here on his way to London supp'd with us, the Town Clerk and Collector of the Customs. Immediately after supper the King's health, the Royal Family, and the Duke were drank, and had each a volley of small arms of ten file. They then had some money given them and went to their quarters.

Whilst this was going on, as many windows were light up, and as Lord Ancram had sent in the morning to the Magistrates desiring they would illuminate, as is the Custom here on all rejoicings, I thought the whole was light, but in a very short time a message came to tell me the mob and some soldiers among them were breaking all windows that were not light, and among others the Town house. I instantly orderd the guard to disperse the Mob and prevent further mischief; the Officer of the guard very prudently executed his orders, and Detach'd twelve men and a Serjeant to the old town to prevent their hurting that, as not a man could be seen here; by this means that place received no sort of damage.

Capt. Morgan went into the street with Two other Officers of the Regiment, who actually endeavourd before the guard came up to save the windows, but to no purpose, as the townspeople were numerous, and the soldiers, the few that there was, so intermix'd as not to be come at. The reward and Thanks he has got is, that several of the meaner sort have sworn Morgan was with the Mob encouraging them,

¹ On April 30, 1746, the Earl of Ancram had been sent from Inverness to assume the command of the forces upon the eastern coast.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 237.

² Brigadier Fleming's. Five companies of it were quartered at Aberdeen, and five were at Montrose.

may one who swore heartily swears he threw stones. This, or his Encouraging it, I Am Convinced are not fact, but absolutely malicious, and the Two Officers who were present Declare he did just the Contrary. The Magistrates of the place arrested Capt. Morgan last night on this information, and I was obliged—except I had taken him from them by force—to Bail him for his appearance.¹

Ever since we came here they have been Disobliging in every article, frequently insolent, and increasing constantly in it.

Morgan was on Command with me in the hills and very active in Ferritting Gentlemen who were and are lurking, some of whom are of this Neighbourhood. I take that to be one of their reasons of spleen. Could they play either Lord Ancram or your humble Servant such a turn as to be of prejudice I believe we are pretty sure of their Interest.

Lord Ancram writes to Lord Albemarle.² Nothing can mortify me like His Lordships thinking otherwise than favourably of the Regiment, who I hope will not be thought in fault.

Their impertinence to poor Morgan is beyond any thing.

Lieut. Ackland's father is dead in Ireland and he left Executor, his affairs require him there. Be so good to ask Lord Albemarle's leave of absence for a month, he will be punctuel.

I Am Dear Jack,

Ever very sincerely yours

GEO JACKSON.

Aberdeen Augst 3d 1746.

Endorsed:—Ans. 6th.

¹ A considerable amount of correspondence on the subject of the riot at Aberdeen on August 1 is printed in this volume. Cf. the Index. The *Scots Magazine* (vol. viii., p. 393) adds a detail or two to Colonel Jackson's account. It asserts that the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty "has not been in use to be observed since the death of the late King [George the First], nor is it usual in Scotland to commemorate annually the accession of any monarch but the reigning one. The bells were however rung at Aberdeen; but no order was given for illuminations." It is sufficiently clear that the relations between the civil and military authorities at Aberdeen, as elsewhere in Scotland, were considerably strained.

² *Infra*, No. XXVI.

XXVI.

THE EARL OF ANCRAM TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I think it my Duty to lay before your Lordship what hapn'd here the first day of this month. I sent to the Magistrates to let them know that it being the Accession of the Royal Family to the Crown that I intended to order the Troops to fire, and recommended to them to order the Inhabitants to illuminate their Windows as they do on all rejoicings (by beat of Drum); they sent me no answer, and I concluded that they had done it, but they since tell me that they would not order it, not being used to take notice of that day. I told them that if even they never had done it before, that I was surprized that they should at this time especially refuse to show any marks of Loyalty; they are very far from allowing that they were in the wrong; in the evening the officers met to celebrate the day, and I declare that I imagined that the town was illuminated, seeing some windows on the Market place light up (which they had done without order). I remain'd in that mistake, till going home about eleven o'Clock [I] was told that some of the Soldiers and Mob of the town had broke a great many windows where there was no Candles; the Guard was immediately ordered out to prevent disorders, but the windows were broke and the Breakers retired before Colonel Jackson or I heard a word of it. The Magistrates yesterday sent and arrested Captain Morgan, alledging that he encouraged the breaking of the Windows. I have examined as narrowly as I can into the affair and do veryly believe that he endeavoured to prevent it; he declares that he saved all the windows he could, which is vouched by two officers who happend also to be in the Street at the time. This, my Lord, is the plain fact as far as I can learn, which I thought my Duty to represent to your Lordship as soon as possible. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord

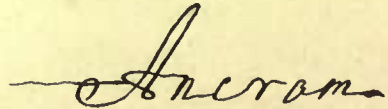
Your Lordships

most Obedient and most Humble Servant

Aberdeen

August 3d 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 6th.



¹ Feilden MSS.

XXVII.

THE MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

As His Royal Highness The Duke hath now left our northern part of Britain, We beg leave to join with the many other well affected Subjects in expressing our Thankfulness that Providence has directed His Majesty to bestow the chief Command on such a wise and brave General as your Lordship, hoping that by your prudent conduct wee shall Enjoy that Peace and Tranquility which has been lately restored to us.

But we heartily Regrete that our Compliments of Congratulation to Your Lordship should be attended with an Account of a Notorious Ryot and Breach of the Peace committed in this City, friday night last, the first of this month, By breaking the Windows of the Townhouse and a great number of the Windows of our Inhabitants, with their furniture, and endangering their Persons by throwing Stones in the Night time and Intimidating the Citizens. The Damage appears to be very great, how soon its computed we shall Acquaint your Lordship thereof. Meantime we found it our Duty as Magistrates and Justices of Peace to take a Precognition of the Facts, in order to discover who were the Authors, Abettors and Actors of this Crime. And we're heartily sorry to see by the Evidences that the same has been committed by a party of Brigadier Flemings Regiment lying here, And that even some of the officers have been concerned therein, if not the Authors of it; As your Lordship will perceive by the Copy of the Precognition² herewith sent, which is the most Authentick Account can be given of the Affair as it happned, and We judged it our Duty to lay it before your Lordship.

Wee have the Utmost Regard for all His Majestys Troops, and never fail to Cultivate a good Correspondence with the officers, and Embrace every Oppportunity to accommodate them and the private men so far as in our Power. But as our Inhabitants have Exhibited a Charge on Account of this Ryot, and for Reparation of their Damnages,

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² This document is not among the *Feilden MSS.*

We are under an absolute Necessity, in pursuance of the Trust committed to us by His Majesty, to proceed in this matter according to Law, wherein we hope to have your Lordships Approbation, and tho' it be a very disagreeable thing to be concerned in a Prosecution ag^t any of His Majestys Troops who have come for our Deliverance.

We wish all Manner of Happiness to your Lordship and the Troops under your Command, and have the Honour to be with perfect Truth

My Lord

Your Lordship's most faithfull and
most obedient humble Servants

JAMES MORISON Provost.

WILLIAM MOWAT Bailie.

WILLIAM GORDON Bailie.

ALEXR COPLAND Bailie.

Abdn 3 August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 6th.

XXVIII.

COMMODORE SMITH TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I have the Honour of your Lordships of the 28th and 29th Instant. As you tell me you have certain Information that the pretenders Son is Landed in Lock Broome and that you do not depend much on the News of a Fleets being seen of Chester,² I have sent the Serpent to Cruise off Lock Broom, and sent Orders to the Tryton, Grey hound and all the Sloops to attend principally to prevent His Making His Escape from Lock Broome or any other part according to Intelligence they may receive, and I have sent to General Campbell to Inform Him of the pretenders Sons being at Lock Broome. I am informed that He may make His Escape over the High Hills between Strathnaver and Sutherland into Cathness in two Days, and that the people of Cathness are great Rebels. I submit it to your Lordships Consideration if sending two or three Companys to Cathness to Guard the Ferrys between that and the Orkneys might be serviceable or not. I have wrote to Captain Moody to have a Good Look out at the Orkneys in

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Cf. supra*, No. XII.

Case He should Come that Way. I have orderd Captain Loyd of the Glasgow of twenty Guns¹ to Go to Cromerty and there Wait Your Lordships directions for Convoying any ships to Leith, and from Lieth to the Murry Frith, and after seeing the Said Ships into the Murry Frith to Cruize three days off Frazierburgh, and then proceed to Sheerness, but if While He is in Cromerty Your Lordship Lets Him know you would have Him put into Cromerty on His return from Lieth, He is to do so. I would willingly have sent two Ships on this Service, as two rather than one seems to be your Lordships Inclination, but as this is A critical time for preventing the Escape of the Son of the pretender I dare say your Lordship will be satisfy'd with one. I have received the Six prissoners and shall dispose of them as mentioned in your Lordships Letter. I will take Care you shall have two Ships to pass between Lieth and Inverness to Guard your Storeships.

I am, my Lord, with the Greatest respect
your Lordships most Obedient Servant

Thomas Smith

Eltham in Kerrara or Horse Shoe Harbour.

[August] ye 3d 1746.

To ye Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed:—Answered 3d.

XXIX.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

Sunday, Stirling 3d August 1746.

My Lord,

On Fryday Morning we finished the Embarkation of the Brigade³ at Burnt Island; and as soon as the Tyde Rises High enough

¹ The *Glasgow* had joined the Commodore on July 22, after having captured a French brigantine which was suspected of being engaged in an attempt to carry off Prince Charles to France. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 341, and p. 46, *infra*.

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ *I.e.*, Wolfe's, Pulteney's, and Sempill's regiments. Cf. Fawkeners letter of July 31, *supra*, No. X.

to Float the Vessells, they will Sail out of the Harbour and join their Convoy in the Road of Leith, which, as the Tydes encrease now every day, they were in hopes of doing last Night, or this Morning; were they out, they might be at Williamstadt in three days, as the Wind now Stands.

Enclosed is an Exact Return as they Embark'd. I have Sent a Copy of it to Colonel Napier to be laid before H.R.H.

As my Orders were only to See the Brigade Embark'd, I return'd to this Town Yesterday, that I may be ready to receive and Execute Your Lordships Commands, whenever you are pleased to Honour me with them.

Col. Leighton Acquainted H.R.H. when he was here,¹ that His Mother having died lately, He would Suffer much in His private Affairs if he could not have leave to go to England for some time to look after them, and therefore hoped H.R.H. would permit him to go. The Duke answer'd, that as things now Stood, He could not comply with His request, but when matters were a little more Settled, and that the King's Service would allow of his Absence, he did not doubt but Your Lord^{sp} would grant Him leave. As I was present when this happen'd, Col. Leighton desired I would Mention it to Your Lord^{sp}.

On my Return hither Yesterday, I found Mr Bruce in this Town. He Shew'd me the Power he had from H.R.H. to Examine all the State Prissoners in every Town he shall pass thro'; which are indeed very full and Strong, and Empowers him to Bail out anyone where Evidence can't be found to Convict them, and to prepare Evidence for the most Criminel; however he has Baill'd out none here, nor won't do it, but in concert with Lord Justice Clerk as his Powers direct; so that when any are to be Baill'd here, the Order will be Sign'd by both, and the Sum to be taken particularly Specified; after which I am to Transmit the Bail Bonds to Lord Justice Clerk. These were the Stipulations agreed on between Mr Bruce and Me, without which I would not Release any of the State Prissoners 'till I had an order from Your Lord^{sp}. I am of opinion Mr Bruce will Act very cautiously here, and Probably he will do the same every where else; at least I hope so.

¹ The Duke of Cumberland, after surrendering his command at Fort Augustus on July 18, was at Stirling on July 20, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 342.

The Affidavits I had taken against Mr Edminston¹ are delivered to Mr Bruce, who Set out for Edinburgh last Night, that he may lay them before Lord Justice Clerk. Mr Bruce thinks they are Sufficient to Convict him. I remain with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obedient and most
Humble Servant

Hum: P. Cand.

My Lord,

Just as I had finished the above, I had the Honour of Your Lord^{sh}s of the 31st July by Express, together with the list of the Men on Command at Castle Menzie, Blair and Aberdeen² at the time of the Battle of Culloden, with directions to distribute the £427 5 0. remaining of the five Thousand Pounds given by the City of London,³ in proportion to their Pay; but finding, after I had made out the Return of the Serjts, Corporals, Drum^{rs}, and Private Men that were on those Commands, that it would Exceed the Money given to those who were Actually at the Battle, and concluding that Your Lord^{sh} would not think it just that the Men on Command should have more than those at the Battle, I have therefore put them on an equal Footing, tho' probably You may think it too much; which if so, may be easily Alter'd on Your letting me know Your pleasure.

The only Dead are mention'd in the list at Blair, whom I have struck out entirely, and allow only for those now alive. I am Sure Several Died at Castle Menzie; but whether they are included in the

¹? Edmonstone of Newton House, by whom the Prince was entertained on Sept. 12, 1745. Cf. *Blaikie, Itinerary*, p. 13 n.

² Captain Crosby with a detachment of the Scots Fusiliers appears to have been left in Aberdeen at the time of the battle, "a proper force for securing that town from [Gordon of] Glenbucket's people or any others".—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 184.

³ During the campaign a War Fund had been opened at the Guildhall. On Feb. 5, 1746, the fund amounted to £18,435, and on that date a sum of £5,000 "was ordered to be set apart for rewards to such private soldiers and non-commission officers as should behave well, and 150 soldiers wounded at Preston got 20s. each". The whole £5,000 was ultimately voted to the rank and file, and an additional £1,000 was to be raised for non-commissioned officers.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 94, 295.

list Sent me, or left out, I can't say ; nor is there any mention made of the Dead at Aberdeen ; so that I have included all the Men in those two lists as living.

Enclosed¹ is a Return of the Men of each Regiment that were on those Commands at the time of the Battle of Culloden, with the Money to be paid to each Regiment for the Said Number of Men, allowing them the Same Sum that was given to those at the Battle. If this meets with Your Lord^{sp}s approbation, I shall then give Mr Sawyer directions to Credit the Respective Regiments with the Sums allotted them, that they may Pay it to their Men.

The Sum to be Distributed by Your Lord^{sp}s

Warrant is £427 5 0

The Sum to be paid to the Men as Mention'd

in ye Return is 368 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Ballance remaining in Mr Sawyer's hands £58 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

As Major La Frosette has been very Sollicitous for some allowance to the Men who were on Command with him, and which Seems reasonable, Your Lord^{sp} may allot the above Ballance of £58 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ for that use if You think proper. I don't know what Numbers were Detached with him from Aberdeen, as I was then at Strabogie, but Supposing they were 200 (for the Men he Pick'd up on the road afterwards have not the least Pretentions to this Gratuity) it will come to a Crown a Man, and £8 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to be divided amongst the Sergts and Corporals.

Mr. Dugal Campbell the Enginier is Still at Fort William ; but I expect him in a day or two, and then I will deliver Your Lord^{sp}s letter. I will Send the letter directed to Capt Campbell, Commanding the Perth-Shire Company, as soon as I Possibly can. I remain

My Lord

Your Lordships Most Obedient and
most Humble Servant

HUM. BLAND.

Stirling, Sunday Evening
the 3d August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 6th.

¹ The enclosure is not among the *Feilden MSS.*

XXX.

MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Horse Shoe Bay, Augt 4th 1746.

My Lord,

About one of the Clock this morning I was honoured with your Lord^{ps} of the 28th of last; you have heard that I had made O'Neil prisoner, a person in great Confidence with the young Chevalier.² He calls Himself a Captain in the French Service,³ and pretends to be well known to many of the Austrian Generals, and to a good many of our friends at home, but has not His Commission to produce. He has given me a Letter open which He desires may be forwarded in order to His Commissions being sent over; this letter I enclose to your Lord^p to be dispos'd of as you shall think proper. All I can say of Him further is, that He seems to be a person acquainted with Service, and to have what the French call *du Monde*; your Lordship from Examining Him will be best able to Judge what treatment he merits.

I have explain'd to your Lordship in my Letter of the 30th past the reason of my not pursuing the scheme I had for Searching Loch Morer as I formerly propos'd, and from the reasons that made me put off that Search I immediatly orderd Lt. Collonel Campbell with the whole command to Strontian, except one hundred men left at Tobbermorey to Hunt out Some Rebels said to be on the Hills in Mull; they will remain there till Your Lordship's pleasure is known for their retiring.

I have this day received a Letter from the Commanding Officer in Mull, with a peice of Intelligence as follows, " This moment (*viz* Augt 3d) I received Information from Allan McLean here, that the Pretenders Son, Lochiel and four more were in a Sheild House in Glendearie Six days past, and on observing a party of the Military coming that way

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Captain Felix O'Neil had attended the Prince on his flight from Culloden on April 16 until on June 28 he sailed with Flora Macdonald from South Uist to Skye. O'Neil was made prisoner shortly after. — *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 373; *cf.* his declaration, *infra*, No. LVI. (Enclosure ii.).

³ His own account of his career is concisely stated in Enclosure i. of Lord Albemarle's letter of December 16, *infra*, No. CLXXXV.

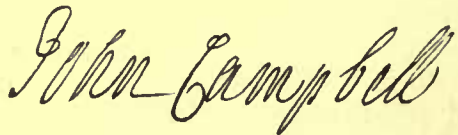
made their Escape to the Hill, and is Suspected to be return'd to the said Sheilling when the Party went off. I am also inform'd that Colonel McDonald of Barasdell was in Company with them a day or two before they were Surprysd by the party and that he parted with the Pretenders Son in as good terms as usual."¹

This paragraph is verbatim from my letter, and as Glendearie is not above 15 or 20 Miles from Fort Augustus I thought it proper to give your Lordship the intelligence that you might make what use of it you thought necessary; in the mean time I have Sent this information to Lt Col Campbell, but no Orders, as I should rather chuse that should come from your Lord^{sp}, who perhaps may have received Some intelligence of the Same Kind. Since writing this, Captain McNeil, who is an exceeding good Partizan and a very active fellow, is arrived, And as he was present when McLane gave the above Information He can explain it more particularly than can be done in writing; therefore [I] have sent him to be employed as your Lord^p shall think proper; it is my humble Oppinion that part of Colonel Campbells Command may march from Strontian so as to be at or near Glendearie about the same time that any Command you may Send Shall get thither.

I shall give your Lordship no further trouble but to assure you that I am with the utmost Sincerity

My Lord

Your Lordships most affectionate
and faithful humble Servant²



P.S.—By the inclosed list of Prisoners I have deliver'd over to Commodore Smith to be sent to England, it appears that Lady Clan-

¹ The General's information was correct. On July 20 the Prince was lurking somewhat to the north of Glen Dessary when the approach of the military compelled him to seek refuge on the top of Druim Cosaidh. He broke through the cordon of troops that surrounded Moidart next day (July 21). Colonel Campbell, however, was sent to follow up the General's information. Cf. his letter of August 10, *in ra*, No. LXVI.

² Of Mamore, afterwards (1761) fourth Duke of Argyll.

ranold has not only been very zealous her Self in Serving and assisting the young Pretender while on the Long Island, but has also brought Her Husband and Several others into the same Scrape, for which reason I think she ought to be sent to London; your Lordship must have heard that she is kept close prisoner by my Orders in Her own House at Benbicula.¹ The Guard upon her is one of my Officers with some of the Independant Companies. Him I can depend upon, but wish the Lady was ordered to Inverness, where she may be put on Board to accompany the Evidence.

Endorsed :—A. 6th.

XXXI.

COMMODORE SMITH TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

I have your Lordship's Letter of the 31st past reciting some Inteligence you received from the Gunner of Fort William. I believe the same is no way to be depended on. I propose Going Off Lock Broome the first Opportunity of Wind that offers, and shall Leave word at Castle Duart Where I may be found if your Lordship has any Commands for Me.

I am, My Lord, with the Greatest respect

Your Lordships most Obedient Servant

THOMAS SMITH.

Eltham in Kerrera

August ye 4th 1746.

¹ Lady Clanranald had taken an active part in the preparations for the Prince's flight to Skye with Flora Macdonald on June 28. She was, in fact, with them when she received a summons to attend General Campbell at her house, Nunton, in Benbecula. A few days later she and Clanranald were made prisoners.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 53.

² *Feilden MSS.*

XXXII.

LORD LEWIS DRUMMOND TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.¹

My Lord,

Lorsque j'ay offert de partir par un vaisseau Sans escorte, jay conté répondre de ceux qui estoient avec moy comme de moy, en cas que quelqu'éuenement put arriuer en mer: puisque vous jugés apropos que j'attende l'escorte d'un vaisseau de guerre, jattendray une autre occasion pour profiter de vos offres. Si vous jugés apropos que j'aille par terre, on me fait esperer des comodités pour cette voye, dont je pourray profiter Si vous le permetés; je connois trop votre façon de penser pour douter que vous ne vous prestrés atout ce qui Se pourra faire de plus auantageux pour nous; il ne me reste donc qu'a vous assurer des Sentiments respectueux avec lesquels j'ay l'honneur d'etre

My lord

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur²

*L. Drummond de
Melfoy*

Si vous aurés la bonté de permettre que le major Kenedy³ prisonnier français au fort guillaume fut de nombre de ceux qui partyront avec moy, Ce Seroit un bien grand Surcrois aux obligations que je vous ay.

je tacheray de faire connoissance, My lord, avec Mr Berard et de profiter du plaisir de Sa compagnie pour le voyage Soit par terre ou par mer comme vous le jugerés apropos: charme de vous prouuer en

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Lord Lewis Drummond was of the number of the fifty-one French officers who surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland on April 17, 1746, giving their word of honour not to leave Inverness without his permission. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 188.

³ Kennedy was, about November 22, 1746, imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 544; *cf.* his statement in Enclosure ii. of Lord Albemarle's letter of December 16, *infra*, No. CLXXXV.

toutte ocasion ma reconnoissance des bontés dont vous m'aués honoré en ce pays.

A invernes ce 4 aoust 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 8th.

XXXIII.

MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.¹

My Lord,

As the Town of Aberdeen has always had the Honour of Your Lordships Protection We Judge it proper to give you the earliest Notice of anything material that happens to our Corporation.

The occasion of the present Trouble is to acquaint Your Lordship that an Atrocious Riot was committed by some of the Troops quartered here friday night last,² who broke a vast many windows in Town with Stones, particularly the Windows of the Townhouse and the Warehouse of George Forbes Mercht, wherein Several Mirrours and other goods were broke and spoil'd. The Inhabitants were much frighted and intimidated and many of them were in danger of their lives, as the Riot was in the Night time when they were in Bed.

We have desired our Agent George Chalmers, Writer to the Signet, to wait of Your Lordship and lay before you a copy of the Precognition and a Memorial thereanent, that Your Lordship may know the true State of the Case. And we must beg the Continuance of Your friendship and protection to our Town in an affair that so much concerns its liberty and property; and the like may happen to any other Town in Scotland if a proper remedy be not soon applyed. We hope Your Lordship will have the goodness to forgive this trouble, And we have the Honour to be with great Esteem,

My Lord

Your Lop's most faithfull and most obedient humble Servants

Sign'd { JAMES MORISON Provost.
WILLIAM MOWAT Baillie.
WILLIAM GORDON Baillie.
ALEXR COPLAND Baillie.

Abdn 4 August 1746.

Feilden MSS

² August 1. Cf. Nos. XXV.-XXVII., *supra*.

Follows the Answer

Gentlemen,

I received your letter of the 4th and Mr Chalmers laid before me the precognition you took of the Ryot that happened in your Town the Night of the first of this month. I am sorry that such an unlucky accident has happened under your Administration, whose loyalty and Steady Zeal for the Royal Family has been approved in the worst of times, And I do heartily approve of the resolution you have shown on this occasion in defense of the libertys of your Town. You may be assured, Gentlemen, that any party of men that will attempt your just rights and priviledges will find the law too strong for them, And you may depend upon all the assistance that I can give you in defending them.

At the same time you must be sensible of what importance it is to His Majesty's Government and to the peace and happiness of this Country, and in a particular manner of the Royal Burrows, that the Civil Magistrates shall as far as possible maintain and Cultivate a good understanding with the Gentlemen of the Army, That differences between them be as much as possible prevented, and when they happen, that they be accomodated in the softest and easiest way that may be. As far as I can Judge by the Precognition, this Ryot (which seems indeed to have had an ugly appearance) has had its rise from an ill tim'd zeal for the Royal Family, inflamed perhaps with a little too much liquor, and it would appear to me that next morning when the Officers cooled they repented of what they had done And therefore willingly Submitted to find baile to answer before you. I dare say, Gentlemen, it will give you great satisfaction that I can assure you that the Earl of Albemarle, the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in this Country, has the same Sentiments that I have now mentioned of the advantages of preserving a harmony between the Civil and Military powers, and has at heart as much as any man can have the peace and prosperity of the Country. In these Circumstances therefore I Submit it to you, Gentlemen, Whether it will not be more for the advantage of your Town to encourage those generous Sentiments by Settling this unlucky affair in such an amicable manner as to restore friendship and good Understanding between the people of Your Town and those Officers, than to push matters to extremities and thereby make the breach wider.

XXXIV.

BRIGADIER MORDAUNT TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Perth August 4th.

My Lord,

I suspect some letter has miscarried or that there may be some mistake about the Deserters of the Royals, as I have had no orders from you about 'em since my sending the Court Martial.

People come to see far and Near about weeding and reaping the Corn upon the Rebel Estates, but I imagine Dundass has your Lordship's orders about it.

Before you make your distribution of Quarters,² I think it my Duty to mention that Crieff and Castledown are places the Highlanders always come near, When they come down for plunder, and that they are passes by which meat and provisions are carried to the Rebels in the Mountains. Dunkeld, too, is a good Quarter for 50 Men and is within a March of several Mountains and Braes where the Rebels hide. Dundie, too, is a good Quarter for two Companies. I hint these places to your Lordship because I fear this town will not serve for the Brigade and all the Train.

I have order'd back the last parties from Blair and Castle Menzies, and the Embargo is taken off.³ I am

My Lord

Your most faithfull and obedt Servant

J. MORDAUNT.

His Grace of Athol has this moment bribed me with a Buck full as lean as myself.

4 in the evening

Since my writing this letter, I receiv'd your Lordships of the 2d, and have sent away your letters.

I shall follow your advice in employing my time as well as I can

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Lord Albemarle was on the point of sending the troops into winter quarters. The camp at Fort Augustus broke up on August 13.

³ *Cf.* Mordaunt's letter to Lord Albemarle of August 1, *supra*, No. XIII.

here with Mirabel's amorous transactions,¹ but some of one's own, my dear Lord, are more in point. In your french phrase, I wou'd willingly have read *plus* instead of *point*. I am with English sincerity

Your Lordship's Most faithfull Servant

J. MORDAUNT.

I trouble you with a letter and Copy of a Memorial from a person [who] was very alert in our Cause at Lovat's House.² All my request is, that you'll enquire about him, and see if he is most fit for your purpose.

XXXV.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

My Lord,

I had the Honnour of Your Lordshipes by Governour Caulfield, the Account of Provisions Layd in and Issued, with A Remain Your Lordshipe has Inclosed which should have been sent last Saterdag but waited this Opportunity.

Generall Campbell made a Charge upon me for the Provisions sent here by his orders, but Sir Everard Fawkener told Mr Douglass that he must give the Persons who delivered the Provisions his Receipt and that the General was to make a Demand for the money above.

I shall have a Strick Ey over the Artificers to make them forward the Building the New Barrack.

I am with all Respect, My Lord

Your Lordshipes Most Ob^t and ffaithfull Humble Servt

ALEXR CAMPBELL.

Fort William ye 4th Augt 1746.

¹ *The History of Prince Mirabel* was published at London, 1712. It purported to be the history of the rise of the great Duke of Marlborough.

² This is not among the *Feilden MSS.*

³ *Feilden MSS.*

XXXVI.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 4th August 1746.

My Lord,

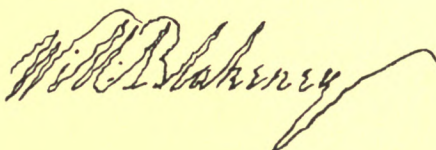
I met with the Inclosed Packet from Colonel Batareau on the road hither, and it being too late to inquire into further Particulars, I would not loose time in sending the Papers, that I may receive your Lordships Commands how I am to treat the Prisoner.

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most humble and most obedient Servant



Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 5th.*(Enclosure)*

COLONEL BATEREAU TO MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY.

Sir,

A french officer, who Styles himself Lieutenant de la Compagnie franchi des Volontaires de la Marine, and whose name is Monsieur Dudepet, came here last night; he Says that about two months ago he Embarqued with fourteen more Volonteers of the Said Company in a french Port on Board of a Small Ship carrying no guns, and came in her to the Isle of Vist in Search of the young Pretender,

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

whom he calls the Prince, but not hearing of him in that Island, five of them came to the main in order to find him out, and divided themselves, taking different Roads; he and two more took to the Mountains, where they were obliged to Separate for fear of falling into the hands of Some of our Detachments from Fort Augustus. That after a ramble of 20 days in the Mountains without any News of the Pretender, finding himself tired and disordered in his health, he went to Mr McKenzie's house and Surrender'd to him, who kept him Some days at his house, and Sent him here with a Guide; the Lieutenant brought with him the enclosed Letter directed to John McKenzie, and the Guide had the other two which are also here Enclosed. I have opened them, and they seem to be of no consequence; if you think So your Self, please to Send them back that the people may have them.

This french officer seems to be an Intelligent Man and probably could (if he would) make Some discoverys, but as he is upon the reserve, I have on that account thought proper to Lodge him in Town, with a Centry at the Door of his room, and I Shall Keep him So till I receive your Commands about him, which please to Send me by the return of this Express. I hope you have received the Packett I Sent you by another yeasterday; the Guide who came with the officer is confined to the Main Guard.

When Monsieur Dudepet with his four Companions parted at the Isle of Vist with their Ship, which is Called (*Bien trouvée*), they agreed with the Captain to meet him again at the Orchades, but he Says that he heard the Ship going there was chaced by Some of our Men of War and do not know what is become of her Since;¹ he farther Says that he belives his two Companions are now prisoners at Fort Augustus, one of them is Called the Chevalier de Nangis:² as this french officer has

¹ On July 22 Commodore Smith had been joined at Tobermory by three men-of-war, one of which, the *Glasgow*, reported her recent capture of a French brigantine, which was probably M. Dudepet's *Bien Trouvée*. The brigantine was captured on the western coast, and had since June been endeavouring to discover and carry off the Prince. She had seventeen French officers on board, "all dressed in rich laced cloaths," and five others (the number corresponds with M. Dudepet's statement) had made their escape. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 341-42; Appendix, No. VIII. (Enclosure iii.).

² A Chevalier de Nangis had commanded a vessel in the fleet which escorted Prince Charles's father to Scotland in 1708. Cf. my *Chevalier de St George*, pp. 130, 144.

no Money, I shall take care to Subsist him till I hear from you. I have the Honour to be with particular Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and Most humble Servant

Jⁿ. Bateau

Inverness 4th August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 5th.

XXXVII.

MAJOR BELFORD TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Edinburgh August 4th 1746.

My Lord,

I take the Liberty to Acquaint your Lordship that I have contracted for the Fivety Carts, which will be finished by the Beginning of Sept, and as its Necessary that a Place in the Castle, if to be had, should be provided in Order to keep them from the Weather, I Beg your Lordship will be pleased to Inclose a Line to me Directing the Store keeper of the said Castle to provide the same and to follow such Orders as I shall give him for the Preservation of his Majestys Stores, which are now lying exposed to the Open Air in a most Scandelous manner.

I am, my Lord

Your Lordships Most Obedt and most humble Servt.

WM. BELFORD.

P.S.—If there shou'd be no Convenient Storehouse your Lordship will if you think proper Order a Shed to be Built According to my Directions.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

XXXVIII.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CUNNINGHAM TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I have the Honour of your Lordships of the 26 of July, and return your Lordship infinite thanks for having granted all my Requests.

This day there is an appearance of our Sailing; the Wind is fair but very Moderate. I have been oblig'd to leave 40 good men behind us with 2 Sergeants with orders to be sent after us as soon as they recover. I could not gett men from the Additional companys in their places, haveing taken 73 from them before; the rest were rather too young for the fatigues of a Campaign.²

I beg leave to recommend my Self to your Lordships remembrance, and to assure you that I am with the most Sincere attachment

My Lord

Your Lordships Much obliged, devoted Humble Servant.

DAV. CUNYNGHAME.

Edr August 4th 1746.

XXXIX.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.³

Forfar 4th August 1746.

My Lord,

Sometime ago I wrote your Lordship an account of an order I had from the Lords of Session to give an answer to a Complaint laid before them by Thos Ogilvie of Coul.⁴ At the time I received this order Mr Bruce the Judge Advocat was then here, who advised me to take no further notice of it nor sending of it to Your Lordship, a copy of which

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Wolfe's, Sempill's, and Pulteney's regiments were ordered to Flanders when the Duke of Cumberland left Scotland in July. They had been expected to sail on August 3. *Cf. Nos. X., XXIX., supra.*

³ *Feilden MSS.*

⁴ On this matter, *cf.* Sir Everard Fawkener's letter of July 31, No. X., *supra.*

I then did. Since then I am informed that the Lords have issued out a warrant to apprehend my person for contempt to their Court. If any mistake of this sort has happened it must be owing to the advice Mr Bruce gave me and not out of any intention of me to disregard their Lordships orders, to which I shall always pay the Strictest obedience and deference. As for my part I am a perfect Stranger to the Laws of this Country, and therefore the whole must be imputed to my ignorance and my then Confinement to my Command, I beg your LoP may do me Justice on this occasion, which shall always be acknowledged most thankfully by

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servant

(Sign'd) CHA. HAMILTON.

Follows the Answer.

Edinbr 9th August 1746.

Sir,


I have yours of the 4th before me and duly received your former letter, which I gave to Sir Everard Fawkener the moment I received it, as he undertook to write the answer; for it did not come in such time as you could received from me an answer or advice from proper persons for regulating your Conduct with respect to the order of the Court, as the Sessions were then so near an end. Everybody knows that an answer ought to have been given to an order of Court, were it no more than desiring a further time to put in an answer, which wou'd not I beleive been refused. Your being personally present was not desired nor necessary, But that is now over and a warrant in course was issued, as you have heard, untill you find bail. That warrant has hitherto by the Interposition of your friends been delayed to be executed that you might have time to find bail, which to be sure you shou'd do. The Shirriff is directed to take the bail and I have reason to beleive that he will be to you as easy as possible.

I am perswaded your not giving obedience to the first order of the Court has proceeded purely from a mistake, and I am apt to beleive that any thing laid to your Charge is either not true or must have at first proceeded from your Zeal for His Majesty's Service, And therefore I heartily wish all these matters were adjusted before next Sessions in

November. And as I have had the Honour of a letter from the Earl of Albemarle on that subject, I can assure you that I shall contribute all I can towards it; as I know you are acquainted with Pourie, who gave me a good Character of your good Sense, I have wrote to him to exert himself to settle everything in the best way he can for you, And I am perswaded he will have proper influence on all Concern'd. And if any difficultys occur I beg to be acquainted. I am sure we all wish the same thing, That the Rebels be properly punished and Rebellion in time coming effectually prevented. I hope we shall hereafter also agree in the Means, And nothing seems more effectual to support and Strengthen His Majesty's Government than the preserving a perfect Harmony betwixt the Military and Civil power, which I can assure you is agreeable to His Royal Highness's directions before he left this part of the United Kingdom, and to the Sentiments of the Earl of Albemarle, under whose Command this Country must be happy. I am

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant
(Signd)



Captain Charles Hamilton, Forfar.

XL.

CAPTAIN MONRO OF CULCAIRN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

Upon receipt of your Lop^s of the 25th Jully I did on the 30th Jully (whenever I got in My out Commands) March from this Countray for Caithness, and Came that day To Garve [?], and next day to Newtown and Alness, and that night I got your Lop^s oyr orders (by Earle Lowdone) of the 29th past To return here² again, qch accordingly I did on the 1st Instant, and Came that night to Dallninilearach, and on the 2d Inst. here; and that night Capt George McKay came also here from Knoidart and Joynd us.

When I cam here on Saturday I sent for the three prin^l Heritors in this Country who were not in the Rebellion, viz Keneth McKenzie

¹ Feilden MSS.

² Loch Broom.

of Dundonald, Murdoch McKenzie of Achilty, and Alexr McKenzie of Ballone; and talked to them fully about the Pretenders Son's Coming to this Countrey, or their Harbeouring any of the Rebels; and this day I got their answer, a Copy w^{ch} is here Inclosed; the Earle of Cromertie having a great part of this parish his property, or Some Way or oyr holding of him, had Influence on the people, and even on the Relations of Dundonald and Ballone, ffor a Broyr, and Uncle, and a Cousin Germane of Dundonald were in the Rebellion, as two Broys of Ballons were, wt Seuerall oysr here and in Assint of the Earls ffriends; and I find that there are Seueralls in this Countrey and Assint who have not deliuered their arms, tho' in the Rebellion; and I believe, tho' there were Seueralls in the parish of Gairloch in the Rebellion, yet none of them deliuered there arms yet, and I hear the Same also about the people of Aplcross.

I this day detachd ffour detachments of One officer, one Sergt, one Corporall and 24 privat Men Each, and have herewt Sent a Copy of the orders I gave to Each of these officers. I also detachd 2 Sergts Commands to oyr places in the Hills, not named in these orders given the officers, whose pairties are on the Coast from Loch Turaden To the point of Assint; and the pairty from Keanlochowe to Lochcarron keeps in Aplecross and Kissern from the Incountry or Mainland.

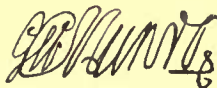
I also Wrote To Commodore Smith, But doth not know where to find him, or where the Horse shoe harbour is, and Sent my Letter wt the Pairty goes to Lochcarron etc.

Ile from tyme to tyme acquaint your LoP when anything Extraordinary happens here. Capt McKay who came from Knoidart, by Glenelg, Kintail, Lochcarron and Keanlochowe hither, heard no Word of the Pretenders Sons Coming this Way, But heard he Was in Morrur, or Arissaig and thereabouts;¹ Ile do all I Can to obey the orders I received Concerning him etc. and I am

My Lord,

Your LoP^s most Humble, and most obedient Servant

Kirktown of Lochbroom 4th August 1746.



¹ On the date of this letter Prince Charles was in Chisholm's country about Strathglass. He was then travelling northward towards Poolewe, but was well to the east of Captain Mackay's line of march. Cf. Mr. Blaikie's map in his *Itinerary*.

P.S.—Since Wryting what is aboue I hadd a Letter from Capt Aiskew of the Serpent, from Lochkenard in Coigach, qrin he tells me that Commodore Smith, who is at Horse shoe harbour, near to Dunstafnage in Mull, had the same orders of the 28th past from your LoP. as I had by the Earle of Lowdone, from yrs of the 29th past, about the Pretenders Son etc. and had Sent the Serpent, the Baltimore, and Tryall Sloops to this Lough,¹ and this makes me send an additionall pairty to Coigach and Assint ; and Will send My Letter to Commodore Smith by the Serpent.

To The Right Honble

The Earle of Albemarle, Lt. Generall of
His Majesties fforcess, Collonell of the
Second Regiment of Guards, and Commander
in Chief of his Majesties fforces in Scotland ;
At ffort Augustus.

Endorsed :—A. 8th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

KENNETH, MURDOCH, AND ALEXANDER MACKENZIE TO CAPTAIN
MONRO.

Kirktown of Lochbroom 4th August 1746.

Sir,

In regaurd it hath been reported that the Pretenders Son Came To the Bounds of this parish of Lochbroom ; We therefor out of Duty to the Gouernment, and for our own Credit and Interest, do hereby Declare that Neither we nor any of our people did euer know nor hear that he Was in this parish, nay We are fully Convinced for our pairt, that he never came to the Bounds ; nor did any of the Rebels to our knowledge Sculk or Stay Any tyme in this parish Since His Royall Highness's Proclamation was publictly Intimated the last Sabath of May, but William Culcoys Broyr, who Some tyme Skulked in the pairts of Auch and Coigach in Company wt Colin Roy McKenzie. It is likeways reported that Mr Alexr McLeod, Son to Mr John McLeod, Advocate, Was last Week in a Remott hill in the March twixt this and

¹ Cf. Commodore Smith's letter (Enclosure) of August 7, No. LI., *supra*.

the parish of Gairloch, called Binchaskan, but upon the forces Coming to the Country It is thought they left the Bounds.

We are wt regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servts

(Sic Subscritur)

KEN. MCKENZIE, MURDOCH MCKENZIE,
ALEXR MCKENZIE.

(Enclosure II.)

AN ORDER

By Capt George Munro, Comanding a Detachment of His Majesties
Troups in Lockbroom etc.

Sir,

In obedience To the orders I received from His Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland, by the Earle of Lowdown, of the 13th of Jully last, and To the Subsequent orders I received from the Earle of Albemarle (who Commands in his Royall Highness's absense), by the Earle of Lowdone of the 29th of Jully last, you are To March the Detachment of the S^d Troups now under your Command to the places betwixt this and the point of Assint, or Rowston [?], and there Search for and Aprehend the person of the Pretender to His Majesties Crown his Eldest Son, and Ewery other person or persons who Were Conwened in the Late Unnaturall Rebellion, and bring them hither, and To Burn the Houses, and Dryve away the Catle, of Ewery one of Such as Were in the S^d Rebellion, and haue not accepted of His Royall Highnesss Mercy and Clemency by deliuering up their arms, etc. And you'l, (prior to this last part of Burning the Houses and dryving away the Catle) use all your Indeavours, To get the best Accounts you Can of the S^d Pretenders Son, and pursue and take him, and all Such as go wth, or Harbour him, or Were officers in the S^d Rebellion; and opose any force or hindrance May be made you in the Execution hereof by force; and you are Dureing your stay and Search there To send me here Every day, or Every two days at farthest, Reports of what you do,

and what Success youl haue ; ffor the doing of all which this Shall be your Warrant. By these, at the Kirktown of Lochbroom the 4th of August 1746 year.

To Independent Company of Capt Monros
The oyr 3 orders of this Kind are, To the places
twixt the Litle st[r]ath of Lochbroom, by Gairlock
to Loch Turaden ; and to the places Twixt this,
Keanlochow and Strathbran ; and to the places
twixt Keanlochow and Lochcarron.

XLI.

DUGALD CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

In return to a Letter I rece^d last night from Mr Roper by Your directions, I am to acquaint Your Lordship I have done all in my power to expedite these Barracks going on at Fortwilliam. The Timber and other Matterials arrived there some days ago. I hope Still they will be able to compleat the Work in the time I proposed. There shall be nothing left undone I can contribute to the expedition of the Work. And as Soon as I have finished at Stirling Castle, shall return to Fortwilliam.

I came here to Finish some things undone in my Report etc. of the New Fort w^{ch} is proposed by H.R.H. the Duke to be done at this place, which when I have done shall proceed to Sterling.

I am, My Lord

Your Lordships most Obedt
most humble Servant

DUG. CAMPBELL.

Inverness 5th August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 6th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

XLII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Edenburgh 5 Aug 1746.

My Lord,

On Saturday last I had the Honour of your LoP^s Letter of the 27 July. When Alexander Macdonald of Kingsborough was delivered Prisoner into the Castle of Edenburgh,² Sr Everard Fawkener did not mention to me what Evidence there was against him, and I have therfor written to him to know what other Evidence he has, besides Mrs Flora Mcdonald,³ mentioned in your LoP^s Letter of the first instant, which I had the Honour to receive this day at noon.

Before that Letter came to hand, I had accounts from Brigadier Mordaunt that the Reports we had of the Pretenders Son's having gone South were not true, and that therefore your LoP did not think it necessary that the Embargo laid on Shiping on this Coast should be any longer continued; and thereupon I immediately ordered it to be taken off; and I can assure your LoP that the Merchants here are mighty Sensible of your LoP^s goodness to them, and think themselves Extreemly happy that the Army is under the Command of one, who is equally Carefull of the Service of the Crown, and of the Interest of the Countrey; and there is no doubt that the interests of both are Inseparable.

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect,

My Lord,

Your LoP^s

Most Obedient and most humble Servant

AND FLETCHER.

Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 12th.¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² The Prince and Flora Macdonald upon their arrival in Skye were entertained that night (June 29) by Kingsburgh at his house. An amusing account of the visit is in *The Lyon*, vol. i., pp. 117 *et seq.* Very shortly after Kingsburgh was made prisoner. He was put in irons at Fort Augustus, and was thereafter conveyed to Edinburgh by a party of Kingston's horse, and was committed to the Castle on August 2.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 341; *cf. The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 126.

³ Flora Macdonald parted from the Prince at Portree on July 1, and shortly after was made prisoner and carried on board the *Furnacc.*—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 303.

XLIII.

MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

Two days agoe, we wrote your Lordship² of a very Atrocious Riot that happend here the first of this month by some of the Troops quartred here, and sent a Copy of the Precognition, so far as we had then proceeded. Since that time, some more witnesses have been brought before us, who have given farther Evidence in that affair. We judged it our Duty to transmitt a Copy thereof to your LoP with a Memoriall of what appears to us at this present Coniuncture, and must beg your LoP^s Attention thereto :

Its matter of great Grief and Regrete to us that the friends of the Government shou'd do any irregular thing, And now when we were Enjoying Peace and Tranquillity, an Unexpected Interruption should happen thro' the folly of those that came for our Deliverance, Severalls of our Inhabitants are hurt and wounded by the Stones that were thrown.

And what Surprises us very much is, that after all this Insult, the principall officers are full of Resentment against us and the persons who are to pursue for the Riot and Reparation of their Dammages. They do not hesitate to tell, That we are yet under military Power, and that they are not lyable to the Civil Government.

If that were the Case, There would have been no Occasion for His Majesty and the Privy Councill to have appointed Magistrates, But we hope so long as your Lordship has the chief Command, you will protect us in our laws, Libertys and Property. An Estimate being now made of the reall Damnages, The same Amounts to upwards of £130 Str. besides Costs. We begg you'll have the Goodness to forgive this

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Supra*, No. XXVII.

repeated Trouble, and We have the Honour to be with perfect Truth

My Lord

Your Lordships most faithfull and
most obedient humble Servants

James Morrison Provost
William Rowat Bailie
William Gordon Bailie
James Nisbet Bailie

Aberdeen 5 August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

XLIV.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Strontian Augt 5th 1746.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordships orders I propose to send the prisoners immediately to Fort William on their way to Fort Augustus, And as our people are immediately to be disbanded in consequence of His Royal Highnesss orders,² I hope Your Lordship will give orders that the prisoners be escorted by a party of the military from Fort William to Fort Augustus.

I have no evidence of any consequence against any of them ; but as they are all from the same country I imagin they will be sufficient evidence against one another, and I am sure none of them will deny their having been in Rebellion.³ I send two rebell officers prisoners,

¹ Feilden MSS.

² On August 17 General Campbell and the Argyllshire militia returned to Inverary to disband.

³ A list of them is enclosed in Lord Albemarle's letter of August 8, *infra*, No. LVI.

besides what I mentiond to Your Lordship before, one is a McDonald, the other Stuart ; the first surrendered himself and endeavoured to be of service to us in Errasaig, tho his attempt did not succeed. The other delivered his arms some time ago to the General as a private man, but upon my being informed that he acted as Q^rMaster and PayMaster to Ardshiels regiment I apprehended him. He was remarkably active in raising men for the pretenders service. I did not know of Capt Scots being sent to Appin till Yesterday, otherways I should have sent him all the intilgence I had of the rebell officers in that country. However I believe it would have been of little service, for I am informd that they got notice of his coming the day before his arrival. As we must go thro Appin in our way home I have still some hopes of catching Ardshiel.

I am, my Lord

Your Lordships most obedient humble Servant



Endorsed :—A. 7th.

XLV.

CAPTAIN MACKAY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I came here Saturday last ² haveing been a day longer on my March than I inteded, ocasiened by severe Raines and the Rivers being high. I did all in my power to gett intelligence of the Pretenders Son or of any of the Rebels that are lurkeing, but gott none. Captain Munro of Culkcainr writes your LoP of the measures taken here so I need trouble your LoP. with no further, but that I have the honoure to be with the greatest respect and Esteem,

My Lord

Your LoP^s. Most Obedient Most H^{ble} Ser^t

GEO. MACKAY.

Loch Broom 5 Augt 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 8th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Cf. Monro's letter of August 4, No. XL., supra.*

XLVI.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 6th August 1746.

My Lord,

The Regiments being Ordered to be in a readiness to take the Field in a days warning, to which end the Officers must keep their Horses, and Camp necessaries will be got from London ; I am desired by the Officers to beg that Your Lordship will be Pleased to give directions that they may be supplied with Forage, for if they are to depend upon what Forage they can buy in the Country, most of their Horses will Perish.

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL. BLAKENEY.

Rt Honble the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 8th.

XLVII.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACKSON TO MAJOR ROPER.²

Dear Roper,

I forgot when I wrote to you t'other day³ concerning the windows of this infamous town to desire you to ask My Lord's permission for me to send recruiters to England.

We⁴ want 141 men, who I fear will not be got too soon, and there-

¹ *Feilden MSS.*³ No. XXV., *supra*.² *Ibid.*⁴ Fleming's regiment.

fore desire, if his Lordship thinks fit, to send away the parties as soon as I can. I am Ever

Yours

GEO JACKSON.

Augst the 6th 1746.
Aberdeen.

On His Majesty's service.
To Major Roper Secretary and Aid de Camp
to the Earl of Albemarle
Fort Augustus or elsewhere.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

XLVIII.

THE EARL OF ANCRAM TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I punctually obey'd your Lordships Commands. The Parties out in search of the Pretenders Son were as your Lordship order'd called in, excepting Captain Sutherlands Command which went to Ruthven. I forwarded the March Rout to Major Mackinzie, but he can not march before friday morning; there were a great many small partys of Lord Loudon's Regiment dispersed about the Country for apprehending Rebels, and they can not all join before thursday evening.

In obedience to your Lordships orders I shall enquire into the Complaint of the Dragoons against Major Chabane,² for which purpose I sett out immediately for Montrose, and shall also enquire into the Conduct of Captain Hamilton, and make my report to your Lordship.

Two days after the Boats were allow'd to go out of Harbour,³ one from Peterhead about three miles from that town carried off some Rebels. I have not yet been able to learn who it was nor how many there was of them. I have, My Lord, recall'd the Boats to the places of rendezvous at first order'd, till I have your Lordships Commands what to do with them; the Boat-men (as they always say) pretend that

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Cf. No. LXXVII., infra.*

³ *I.e.*, the embargo was removed. According to the *Scots Magazine* (vol. viii., p. 392) it was taken off after August 15. From Lord Ancram's letter that appears to be incorrect.

their Boat was carry'd off by force ; they are prisoners till your Lordships pleasure is known to me. Monday last we catched one Lawrence Leith, a Rebel Captain, who i am told did great mischief during the Rebellion and was particularly active in raising men for the Pretender.

I send under Cover to Major Roper a return of Grazing places of the Four Regiments of Dragoons¹ that I had on the Coast, and Shall, My Lord, enquire where Coll. Naizon's is Grazed and acquaint your Lordship with it. I shall be able to find villages or towns very near to the Grass, which I shall set about as soon as I have your Lordships orders to move. I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and most humble Servant

ANCRAM.

Endorsed :—Aberdeen Augst 6th 1746.

A. 9th.

XLIX.

THE EARL OF ANCRAM TO MAJOR ROPER.²

Aberdeen August 6th 1746.

Sir,

Inclosed is a Return for my Lord of the Grass quarters of the four Regiments of Dragoons that were under my Command ; as Colonel Naizon's Regimt was not, I do not know where their Horses are to Graze, but shall make it my business to find it out and send it to you.

A party of Lord Loudon's Regiment went on monday night³ to a House upon information that some Rebel Officers were there ; the Master refused to allow them to Search, Swearing that there neither was Arms nor Rebels there ; they insisted on Searching, found some firelocks, Durks and Pistols and a Rebel Captain *Lawrence Leith* ; two others made their escape narrowly ; the Party took the Master of the House (also call'd *Leith*) prisoner, and next morning the Brother of the Master

¹ They were, St. George's, Cobham's, Lord Mark Kerr's, and Hamilton's regiments.

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ August 4.

of the House came and insulted the Party by words, and took, as they Call it here, instruments against the officer, upon which, he being of the same stamp with the rest, the Officer also confined him. I beg to have my Lord Albemarles Commands relating to them.

Finding that by letters I could not come to the truth of the Complaint made by the Dragoons against Major Chabane I set out immediately for Montrose, where Capⁿ Hamilton is also to meet me. I shall make a Report to My Lord ; as Soon as The Dragoons have My Lord's orders to go to their Horses I shall go round the Grass quarters and fix, with My Lords leave, on the nearest and best villages and towns to Quarter the Men.

I am, Sir

Your obedient Humble Servant

ANCRAM.

The express that arrived yesterday from Fort-Augustus was so tier'd that I delay'd writing on his account till now. I beg my Compliments to my good friend Mr Mason.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

L.

MAJOR RUFANE TO MAJOR ROPER.¹

Fort William August ye 6th 1746.

Sir,

Before I had Receiv'd Lord Albemarle's Commands for it, I had assured Mr Campbell the Engineer when he was here, that I should readily give all the assistance in my power to forward the Works, which I shall not fail to do. You will please to acquaint his Lordship that Mr Johnson is not willing to come into any Agreement for providing the Necessary Utensils for the Barracks otherwise than by a Contract with the board of Ordonance. I took upon me to propose the thing likewise to Mr Douglass, who declines it.

With this you receive the Weekly Return of Brig^{dr} Houghton's Regiment. I am, Sir

Your most obedient Servant

WM. RUFANE.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

P.S.—It is but within three or four days that I heard of y^r being with L^d Albemarle. Give me leave as an Old Acquaintance, My Dear Sir, to Congratulate You upon it, and to wish you all future Success. If Mr Mason is not gone from you, I beg my Compliments to him.

Endorsed :—A. 10th.

LI.

COMMODORE SMITH TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I have the Honour of your Lordships Letter of the 3d inclosing a Letter from Mr Moody to Sir Everard Fawkener, and the disposition designed to be Made of the Troops.

As to Mr Moodys information, I believe He takes two twenty Gun Ships of Ours (which I sent to the Orkneys in quest of a privatier I had Intelligence of) to be French privatiers, as He takes no notice of any Ships of Ours being on the Coast. The Glasgow is Sailed for Inverness and I shall send the Hound and Furnace to Cromerty to take in Any prissoners your Lordship May have to Send to London and Convoy Transports to Leith. They are to take with them from thence all the Rebel prisoners that are on this side the Coast. After the Middle of this Month the Forty Gun ships and such Ships and Sloops as must Go Home to be repaired and Stored will Leave this Side of the Coast, and Cruize about the Orkneys till the begining of September, at which time those designed to go to England will be forwarded to Cromerty to receive Your Lordships Commands, or those of the Commanding Officers if your Lordship Should be Gon for Sterling. When the Ships designed to be sent home are Gon there will remain only Eight for the Service of Scotland, the Disposition of Which I send you Inclosed. As I cant tell absolutely where I shall be found for this three Weeks or Month to Come, I desire the favour Your Lordship will Open all Letters directed to Me On His Majestys Service and order Copys of the Same to be taken, and send one to Fort William, and the other to Kirkwall in the Orkneys, and please to forward all private Letters to The Latter. I

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

am very uneasy at not being Able to Get out of this place by contrary Winds. If Lieutenant Belford is not with your Lordship I desire the favour You will frank and forward the inclosed to Him.

I am, My Lord, with the Greatest respect
Your Lordships Most obedient Servant

THOMAS SMITH.

Eltham in Kerrera or Horseshoe.

August ye 7th 1746.

I desire your Lordship will when You Leave Fort Augustus Give My Compliments to Lord Lowden and desire Him to open all Letters on His Majestys Service and take Copys of them and send one to Fort William and another to Kirkwall.

Endorsed :—A. 11th.

(*Enclosure.*)

An Account of the Disposition of His Majestie's Ships and Vessels to continue on this Station under my Command.¹

Loo,	}	About the Stack and Skerries, Orkneys and the Murray Frith.
Bridgewater		
Scarborough		
Tryton	} Slps	} On the N W Coast.
Tryal		
Raven		
Baltimore	}	Between Cromertie and Leith as Convoys, to go to Sheerness as other Sloops arrive.
Serpent		

¹ Since May there had been a considerable naval force on the western coast. The *Greyhound* arrived from Ireland towards the end of April, and on May 3, in company with the *Baltimore* and *Terror*, engaged in Lochnanuagh the French vessels which landed the Loch Arkaig treasure. On May 4 the English squadron was reinforced by the *Raven*, and on the 13th by the *Glasgow*, *Scarborough*, *Trial* and *Happy Janet*. The *Furnace* was also on the coast. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 238, 239.

LII.

BRIGADIER MORDAUNT TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Perth August 7th.

My Lord,

I had this morning an order from Lord Justice Clerk to escort the prisoners immediately for Carlisle.² Saturday Morning I sent a party of 200 Men With 'em, and am sorry Skelton's Regiment for Want of their Cloathing must march so ragged.

The French Lieutt. and afterwards Rebel Captain, by name Crosbie, at last proves a Deserter of Skelton's; I therefore keep him here for your Lordships farther orders. Perhaps there may not be evidence sufficient in the Civil way.³

By pretty good intelligence, I find Lord Ogilvie is still lurking in these parts.

I rejoice to find by Masterton you are coming Southward; I rejoice both for your Sake and my own after a three months want [?] of Pringle's⁴ physick. I had Doctor Sinclair from Edinburgh, who has done me no good, but by his account has a little frighten'd the Noble Brigadier. I comfort myself tho' with thinking the Scotch know as little of our insides as we do from their outsides, and that Content and England will set me up again. I am

My Lord

Your most faithfull Obed^t Serv^t

J. MORDAUNT.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² The trial of the rebel prisoners opened at Carlisle on August 12.³ "On the 19th of September, Captain Crosby, who deserted from the British army in Flanders, and came to Scotland with the French troops [in November, 1745], was hanged, and two other deserters shot, at Perth. The hangman of Perth absconded on this occasion; and one called from Stirling died on the road. Thereupon a prisoner brought out of jail officiated."—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 445.⁴ Sir John Pringle, who went through the campaign in Scotland with the Duke of Cumberland. His book, *Observations on the Diseases of the Army* (Lond., 1752), contains some curious information relating to the medical aspect of the campaign.

By the last Return of my own Regiment, I find we already Want 180 Men, that we have not got an officer recruiting, and that we can have no hopes of Granby's Recruits, as Cholmondeley's is upon the Spot. It will be a vast expence for Sub^{ns} to recruit for the North of Scotland, and if you will consent to Captain Slopers going, his Father lives by Newbury, a good recruiting town, and he will be within reach of me in the Country, Where I can get Men. We have now only five officers order'd to recruit, and whatever men you think proper to send, if your Lordship will order 'em soon, I may give 'em a Cast to the South.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

LIII.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Strontian August 7th.
2 o'Clock afternoon.

My Lord,

I this moment have the honour of Your Lordship's Letter and shall endeavour to put your orders in execution, tho I am sure it will be with the utmost difficulty that I shall be able to reach Glendissary by the appointed time,² for it will be impossible for us to march in the night as the roads are scarce passable and the nights so dark. I must defer sending the prisoners to your Lordship till I return to this place.

I am Your Lordships

most obed^t humble Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

To The right Honble The Earl of Albemarle commander in chief of his majesties forces in N. Brittain at Fort Augustus.

On His Majesties Service from Lt. Col. Campbell.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² He had been sent thither in consequence of information that the Prince was in the district. *Cf. No. XXX., supra.*

LIV.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 7th August 1746.

My Lord,

Inclosed are the Answers made by Lieutenant Dudesert,² who has Signed his Parole of Honour.

The Man of War is not yet arrived, and I am Informed that most of the Provisions on board the Navy Store Ship are very much damaged, so that I humbly desire we may not touch them till we have the Purser and Master of the Man of War to be present when they are examined, for a certain sort of People are apt to charge others with faults to excuse themselves.

The Officers are very impatient to know how they are to be supplied with Forage for their Horses.

Handasydes Regiment marched from hence the 5 Instant, Six Companies of the Royal Irish Marched this Morning, and the other four Companies are to march tomorrow, at which time the other two Regiments are to take up their Quarters in this Town.³

I apprehend that I shall find it Difficult to oblige the Magistrats to furnish the several Guards with Sufficient fire and Candle.

I assure your Lordship that it was Mr Gardiner that gave charge of the Stores and Provisions here to Frigge the Merchant, and as Mr Dundas has Contracted to furnish those things, I am humbly of opinion that he, or somebody for him, should have the Naming of the Revenue Officer that is to take charge of them. I am with great Respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL. BLAKENEY.

P.S.—Inclosed is a Report of Cloathing etc. for the Army.

Rt Honble the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Unfortunately the document is lost.

³ Handasyde's regiment went into quarters at Elgin. Blakeney's and Batereau's regiments took up their quarters in Inverness.

LV.

LORD SEMPILL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I am Honord with your Lord^{sp} Letter and Commands of the 4th acquainting me I am by His Royall Highness the Duke Orderd to go to Aberdeen to take upon me the Command of the tuo Regts Designd for that Cantonement,² which I shall doe to morow, in a Very bad state of Health.³

I shall make it my particular care to Observe and put in Execution the Orders Conteand in Your Lords^{ps} Letter, and all Other Orders I may Receive from time to time. I beg Leave to wish all Happiness to Your Lord^{sp} and a good March. I am

My Lord

with Great Honour and truth

Your Lord^{sp}

Most obedient and most feathfull Humble Servant

SEMPILL.

Inverness August 7th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

LVI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.⁴

Fort Augustus, Augst 8th 1746.

My Lord,

Having received no Letters from England since the Duke left this Place,⁵ and having acquainted His Royall Highness with the

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² From the official list (*infra*, No. CLV.) Fleming's regiment appears to have been the only one quartered at Aberdeen.

³ He died at Aberdeen on November 25, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 550.

⁴ *S.P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 5.*

⁵ July 18.

particulars I know of the Pretender's Son and my intention of marching from hence next Wednesday,¹ which I presume he will communicate to you with my reasons for going into Quarters; I shall not trouble your Grace with a long Letter, only beg leave to enclose the Declaration of Cap^t O'Neill,² two Letters that Gentleman begs may be sent to Dunkirk, and a List of Prisoners delivered by Major Gen^l Campbell to Commodore Smith.

I am (with great respect) My Lord
Your Grace's most Obedient Servant,
ALBEMARLE.

Duke of Newcastle.

(Enclosure I.)

LIST OF PRISONERS, Delivered to Commodore Smith by
Major Gen^l Campbell, Aug^t 3^d, 1746.

- 1 . . . Ronald Clanronald, made Prisoner for Treasonable Practices in Visiting and assisting the Pretender's Son while on the Islands of Benbicula and South Uist.
- 2 . . . Ronald McDonald, Bailie of Benbicula, made Prisoner for Treasonable Practices; a Materiall Evidence against Clanronald, His Lady, Buisdale, The Bailie of Canna, and Hugh McDonald of Armadael, an Officer of the Skye Militia.
- 3 . . . John McKinnon of Elgol in Skye, made Prisoner for having been an Officer in the Rebell Army; a Materiall Evidence against The Laird of McKinnon.³
- 4 . . . Malcolm McLeod of Teir in Rasa, made Prisoner for having been a Captain in the Rebell Army, and other Treasonable Practices; an Evidence against The Laird of McKinnon.⁴
- 5 . . . Ronald McGachan, Son to Obeg in South Uist, made Prisoner for having assisted the Pretender's Son while in South Uist;

¹ August 13.

² Cf. *supra*, No. XXX.

³ He had entertained the Prince, then passing as "Lewie Caw," at his house at Ellagol on July 4, 1746. He was made prisoner on July 11.—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 138; vol. ii., p. 253.

⁴ He had accompanied the Prince from July 1-4, 1746, and having left him in Mackinnon's charge at Ellagol, was apprehended a few days later by John Macleod of Talisker.—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 144.

- an Evidence against Old Clanronald, The Bailie of Benbicula and Boisdale.
- 6 . . . Donald McCleod of Gartrigill,¹ made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion and Piloting the Pretender's Son from the Continent to the Western Isles. An Evidence against old Clanronald, McDonald of Buisdale, Aeneas McDonald The Banker, and the Laird of Barra.²
- 7 . . . Charles McGachen in Peninurin in South Uist, made Prisoner for levying men for the Pretender's Son, an Evidence against old Clanronald, Ronald McGachen Son to Obeg, The Bailie of Benbicula, McDonald of Buisdale, The Bailie of Canna, and Ronald McDonald of Garrifluch.
- 8 . . . Francis McDonald, made Prisoner for having raised men in Ireland for the Pretender's Service, and for being an Officer with the Rebels. He was made Prisoner at Couchindier in Ireland for the same, but made his escape, and it is reported Fifty pounds was promised by those he escaped from for retaking him, for which reason, Query, it would not be right to send him thither to have him tried as there is no evidence here against him.
- 9 . . . Lauchlan McVurych, made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion and assisting the Pretender's Son in his escape from the Continent to South Uist, an Evidence against Lady Clanronald.
- 10 & 11 . . . Angus McCaula & John McDonald, two Boys, Servants to the Bailie of Benbicula, Evidences against their Master.
- 12 . . . Duncan McKeizig, made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion, and taken with his Arms.
- 13 . . . Roderick McDonald, made Prisoner for having been in Rebellion and assisting the Young Pretender in escaping to the long Island, an Evidence against Clanronald.
- 14 . . . John McLean, Cook to the Laird of Clanronald, made Prisoner for having been Cook to the Pretender's Son while on the long Island, but chiefly to be an Evidence against The Laird and Lady Clanronald.

¹ Gualtergill, on Loch Dunvegan, in Skye.

² Donald met the Prince at Borradaie on April 21, 1746, and piloted him to the Long Island. His narrative is in *The Lyon*, vol. i., pp. 154 *et seq.* He was taken prisoner on July 5, 1746, in Benbecula, by Allan Macdonald of Knock (*ibid.*, vol. i., p. 178).

- 15 . . . John McDonald, Brother to the Bailie of Benbicula, made Prisoner only for an Evidence against some Persons in the long Island.
- 16 . . . Duncan McRievre in Benbicula, made Prisoner for having rowed the Pretender's Son from South Uist to Skye.
- 17 . . . Alexander McDonald of Garilgole in Benbicula, taken up only to be an Evidence against Lady Clanronald and some others in the long Island.
- 18 . . . Francis Bower, a Papist Teacher of Children in Morer.
- 19 . . . Alexander McDonald of Buisdale continued Prisoner by Capt Scott for being aiding and assisting to the Pretender's Son, and visiting him while he was on South Uist.¹
- 20 . . . John McKinnon, the old Laird, continued for being in the Rebellion; He was attainted in the last Rebellion, and this also. He conducted the Pretender's Son from Skye to Morer and was otherwise assisting to him.²

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Aug^t 8th 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

DECLARATION OF CAPTAIN FELIX O'NEIL.³

Fort Augustus, August 7th 1746.

Capt O'Neille Declares that after the Action at Colloden he was sent by the Pretender's Son to Inverness to order what People (belonging to him) who were then in the Town to retire, the Battle being lost; he Directly passed thro' the Town and told as many as he could meet his orders; he saw Lady Ogilvie, Old Lady McIntosh and others at a Window, whom he did not give himself time to speak to, tho' they seemed Desirous of it; from thence he Directly went towards Moy where the Pretender's Son Promised to meet him; on the way he met

¹ Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale had been taken prisoner shortly before June 15, 1746.—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 174.

² Mackinnon was taken prisoner shortly after leaving the Prince at Borradaie on July 10, 1746.—*The Lyon*, vol. ii., p. 253.

³ His Journal is in *The Lyon*, vol. i., pp. 365 *et seq.*

Lord John Drummond, Major Kennedy and some other officers, who told him the Pretender's Son had taken the road towards the McPhersons Country,¹ and sent a Quarter Master of Fitz James's and four Troopers to shew him the road; he lay that night at one Fraziers near a factors of Lord Lovats, and the next morning² by Break of Day went to the said factors, where he found Lord Lovat, Cap^t Shea, Cap^t Bagott, and some other officers, Who told him the Pretenders Son had Desired them to Surrender, But had left a note with Lord Lovat Directing him to go to Fort Augustus, there to Pick up what people he could and make a Stand; he got there about Eleven O'Clock that Day and found nobody except five or six people, who told him the Pretenders Son was gone forwards towards Lochgary's House; at a house a little above Fort Augustus he met the Pretender's Son's Cook and one of his foot men, and Sullivans Clark, who told him he would overtake him at Glengary's; he went thither, and found Monsieur Mirabell a French Engineer,³ An Irish Physician, and a Priest; they told him the Pretenders Son had left word for him to follow him to Scothouse of Knoidart; from thence he went to Lochiels, where he lay that night; the next morning⁴ he met old Lochiel, M^r McLachlan, M^r Maxwell and Lord Elcho, who accompanied him to Kinloch Moidart, where they met Eneas McDonald the Banker who brought him a note from the Pretenders Son, Directing him to Joyn him at one Donald Roy McDonald in Aresaig,⁵ which he did next day⁶ along with one Donald McLeod who

¹ The Prince, after the battle of Culloden on April 16, crossed the river Nairn at the ford at Falie, and riding by Tordarroch, Aberarder, Faroline, Gortleg (where he met Lord Lovat), and Fort Augustus, reached Invergarry Castle early on the morning of April 17. That night he spent at Glenpean, and next day started on foot for Glen Morar. He remained in Morar on April 19, and walked to Borradaie on the 20th. He remained there till April 26, when Donald Macleod piloted him to the Long Island.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 46.

² April 17.

³ M. Mirabelle de Gordon had come to Scotland with Lord John Drummond. Cf. the Chevalier Johnstone's account of him in *The Rising of 1745*, p. 119. He was made prisoner early in May, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 238.

⁴ April 18.

⁵ This appears to add a detail as to the Prince's entertainment in Borradaie from April 20-26. Cf. Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 47.

⁶ April 19. But the real date must have been April 21, for that was the day on which Donald Macleod, who had been sent by Æneas Macdonald, reached the Prince. O'Neil in his Journal gives the inaccurate date April 29 as that of his joining the Prince. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 367.

served them as a Pilot afterwards, and is now a Prisoner on Board the Furnace ; there was with the Pretender's Son in Aresaig, Sullivan, John Hay, and one Allen M^cDonald a Priest, and now a Prisoner ; they staid there till the next day¹ about Six O'Clock in the Evening, when Sullivan, the Pretender's Son and himself Embarked in an Open Boat for Stornway ;² the night proving bad, they were obliged to put into Rushnish in Long Island, where they staid some time³ and made a second attempt for Stornway. But the weather still continuing bad, they were forced into Scalpa,⁴ and went under the name of Sinclair, a Shipwrecked Merchant,⁵ Sullivan passed for his Father ; there they were five or six days, and sent Donil M^cLeod their Pilot to Stornway to bargain for a ship to carry them to the Orkneys ; they travelled from Scalpa to the Lewis, which they crossed on foot twenty five miles to Stornway,⁶ where they found that M^cLeod had Got Drunk and Discovered them,⁷ so that the People of Stornway were rising in arms, apprehending they had brought a number of men with them, which obliged them to Lie in a Moor all night two miles short of the town ; then they proposed going in their open Boat to the Orkneys, but the Sailors who were with them, having run such risques some nights before by the badness of the weather, would not venture it, upon which not knowing what to resolve, they embarked on board their Boat and went Southwards ; in their Passage they met two English men of war, which

¹ According to O'Neil's Journal (*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 368) the Prince remained in Borradale "some days" before sailing. Donald Macleod, who arrived (with O'Neil?) on April 21, had first to procure a boat, and the Prince's departure did not in fact take place till April 26.

² O'Neil's recollection of events was clearly hazy. In his Journal (*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 368) he says that the Prince, Colonel O'Sullivan and himself sailed "at eight at night".

³ April 27-29.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 48. It is noticeable that O'Neil says nothing here of the boat being staved to pieces on a rock. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 368, and Bishop Forbes' note.

⁴ In the early morning of April 30. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 166.

⁵ The Prince's motive in taking the name "Sinclair" is not, so far as I know, elsewhere explained. Donald Macleod (*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 166) mentions the fact, but gives no reason.

⁶ They remained at Scalpa from May 1-4, and arrived at Kildun House in Arnish early on May 5.—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 166. It may be noticed that O'Neil in his Journal (*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 369) declares that he was sent to Stornway to look for a boat.

⁷ O'Neil makes the same accusation in his Journal, but cf. Bishop Forbes' note in *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 369.

obliged them to put into an uninhabited Island, where they remained four days, having no provisions but some dried fish which they found on the rocks; ¹ they went from thence still Southwards, and were chased by a Sloop of War in amongst the rocks off the Harries, where they remained three hours till she was gone, when they ventured out and went to Benbicula, where they remained at a poor mans house three days; ² from thence (by this mans advice) ³ they went to Corridale, a Mountain in South Uist, where they remained near a Month in a Shieling of one McGachans, ⁴ and were subsisted by him and some of the people of the Country. During that time While they were there the Pretenders Son sent Capt O'Neill with a Second Son of Clanronalds, ⁵ a Capt in Lord John Drummonds, to the Lewis to endeavour to get a ship in which Capt O'Neill was to go to France with a Letter to the King, ⁶ and he was directed to give the King a distinct account of every thing that had happened from his arrival in Scotland till the day he left the Pretenders Son, and was recommended to the King as a Person who would give an impartial account of every thing; he finding it impracticable to get a ship on account of the strict examination all Persons were obliged to undergo, returned towards Corridale, but was told on the way that the Pretenders Son had left that place on account of the Skye Militia being come into South Uist, and was gone to the Island of Fuya, ⁷ where he rejoined him and staid there two days; from thence they went to Loch Boisdale in South Uist; in their passage

¹ The island was Euirn or Ifurt, where they remained from May 6-9. O'Neil in his Journal gives their stay there as *eight* days. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 172.

² They landed on an island in Loch Uskavagh on May 11 and remained "at a poor grass-keeper's bothy or hut" until May 14.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 50.

³ "By the advice of a friend," says O'Neil in his Journal (*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 370).

⁴ The name of Ronald Macgachan, the Prince's host, does not appear to be elsewhere mentioned (cf. Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 50, note 4, and *supra*, p. 69). O'Neil in his Journal correctly states that the Prince remained here twenty-two days, May 15 to June 5.

⁵ This would appear to be Donald Macdonald who was later taken prisoner, and whose statement is in Enclosure iii. of Lord Albemarle's letter of December 16, *infra*, No. CLXXXV. Lord Albemarle calls him "Young Clanronald".

⁶ O'Neil does not mention this incident in his Journal. On the contrary he says that "we"—clearly including himself—remained at Coradale for twenty-two days. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 370.

⁷ The Prince sailed to Island Ouia on June 6 and remained there till June 9.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 51.



Miss Macdonald



Miss Cameron

How happy could I be with Either
Were fother dear Charmer away.
beg. pp.

thither they met two English Men of War, whom they avoided by getting behind a rock, where they remained near two hours, and then proceeded on their voyage to Lochboisdale; they staid their four or five days, but Cap^t Scott landing within two Miles of them, obliged them to part with Sullivan, who they left there with the Boat, Cap^t O'Neille and the Pretenders Son going towards Corridale, where they were informed that General Campbell was at Berneray, and there were severall independent Companys coming into the Country in search of him, which determined them to go for Benbicula;¹ on their way thither they met Miss Flora Mc'Donald, to whom it was proposed to go along with the Pretenders Son to the Isle of Skye, which she at first refused, but on his offering to dress himself in a Woman's Habit and to pass for her Servant she consented, desiring them to remain on the North Side of Corridale, and she would send him word where to meet her; their Guide² went with her to bring the message; they staid at the place fixt upon all the next day without hearing from her, which made them think she had deceived them;³ having no hopes of escaping, he was just going to send Cap^t O'Neille to Gen^l Campbell to surrender himself,⁴ when the Guide returned with a message from Miss Flora that she would meet him at the head of Rushnish, where they went that night, but did not meet her, on which the Guide was sent for her, who brought her the next day about night fall, but hearing there were some Ships engaged off Barra, he was determined

¹ The Prince's movements after leaving Ouia on June 10 were as follows: June 10, to Rossinish by land, and remained there till June 12, when, alarmed by the appearance of the militia, they proceeded by boat to Coradale; June 13, spent the night at Aikersideallach, having been forced to put in at Uishness Point by a storm; June 14, sailed to Ciliestiella, having been again alarmed by the approach of the enemy; June 15, sailed for Loch Boisdale, hoping to get help from Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale, and remained in the neighbourhood of the Loch until June 21, when the Prince and O'Neil crossed the mountains and at a hut near Ormaclett, at midnight, met Flora Macdonald.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, pp. 51, 52.

² Neil Maceachain.—Blaikie, *ibid.*, p. 52.

³ The Prince remained near Ormaclett on June 22, crossed the Loch to Ouia on the 23rd, proceeded to Benbecula on the 24th, and in imminent danger of capture, remained there till the 27th, when Flora Macdonald joined him. Crossing Loch Uskavagh that night, the Prince and Flora sailed for Skye late on the 28th, leaving O'Neil behind.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, pp. 52, 53.

⁴ Of this astonishing fact O'Neil says not a word in his Journal (*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 371). On the other hand, hemmed in as the Prince was by the militia, and seemingly disappointed in his hope of escaping to Skye, the necessity of surrendering may well have been mooted.

to stay till they heard what was the event ; after staying some time they had an account that Gen^l Campbell passed from North Uist to Benbucula, which obliged him to change his resolution ; they went from thence at midnight to a point of the Island nearer Skye, where they saw two or three small vessels who attended Gen^l Campbell, and were obliged to hide themselves in the Heather. There they could not prevail upon Miss Flora to take Cap^t O'Neille along with them, as he did not speak the language of the country and as he had (as she said) a Foreign air ;¹ upon which he was obliged to part with him, with a promise to joyn them as soon as the Boat which carried them would come back, which it did some days after, and brought a note from the Pretender's Son to Cap^t O'Neille desiring he would joyn him in the McKinnon Country, but he could not prevail on the Boat men to go back with him,² as they had run some risques by having shot fired at them before they landed the Pretenders Son ; the next day he, O'Neille, was taken by Cap^t McNeil a Cap^t of the independent Companys, in a Sheiling near Rushnish where he had waited for an opportunity to get over to Skye.³

Endorsed :—R^d 18.

LVII.

THE MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.⁴

My Lord,

We are Sorry we should be oblinded to give you such repeated trouble. The reason of the present is in relation to Andrew Walker and Walter Niccol, Merchants of this place, who were committed prisoners

¹ O'Neil in his Journal gives the more prosaic reason, that Flora had secured a pass "but for one servant".—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 373.

² O'Neil, however, declares in his Journal that he secured a boat "after innumerable difficulties," and returned to Raasa, where he was disappointed in his expectation of finding the Prince ; thence to Skye, and thence to North Uist, and so to Benbecula, where he was captured.

³ In his Journal he specifically declares that he proceeded to Skye after his failure to find the Prince in Raasa. On the whole, the collation of O'Neil's two declarations leaves one with considerable doubt as to his veracity, a feeling which Bishop Forbes evidently shares. *Cf.*, in particular, *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 157. O'Neil, after his capture by Captain Macneil, was put on board the *Furnace*, Captain Fergusson, where, on his own statement, he was submitted to somewhat rigorous treatment. *Cf. The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 374.

⁴ *Feilden MSS.*

to the Main Guard on Wednesday night¹ last by order of Lord Ancrum, and where they still remain, for what crimes we know not.

Your LoP will please be informed that immediately before His Royal Highness left this Town, beginning of April last, Mr Bruce, Judge Advocat for the Army, gave it in charge to the Governours of this Town to make enquiry anent all the Inhabitants who had been absent during H.R.H.'s stay here, and upon their return to give account of themselves where they had been, and in case there was no crime to lay to their charge To admit them to bail, And the said Walter Niccol and Andrew Walker having been absent for sometime before H.R.H. left this place, upon their return they were called before the Governours and Examined where they had been, And the said Walter Niccol gave for answer that he had been at Edinburgh about his lawfull bussiness, and produced your LoP's pass for his returning home, And the said Andrew Walker gave for Answer that he had gone to Stonehaven about his lawfull bussiness, and from there to his fathers house in the Country, where he had remained till he returned to Aberdeen, and at the time of their return there being no Crimes laid to their Charge, they were both admitted to bail, each under the penalty of One hundred pounds sterling, and their above confessions was reported to Mr Bruce, Judge Advocat, then in the North, and since that time, Mr Bruce was at Aberdeen, Saw their Bailbonds, and was satisfied with them.

If since that time there has been any discovery of treasonable practices or Crimes they have been guilty of² We shall be heartily sorry for it, But in Justice to them we thought ourselves oblidge to give the above detail of their Situation untill their present confinement, So that they may be proceeded against if found Criminal, or set at liberty as Your LoP shall see cause. We hope you'l have the goodness to forgive this trouble, and we have the honour to be with the utmost truth and regard

My Lord

Your LoP's most obedient and most faithfull Ser^{ts}

Sign'd	{	JAMES MORISON Provost.
		WILLIAM MOWAT Baillie.
		ALEXR COPLAND Baillie.
		WILLIAM GORDON Baillie.

Abdn 8 Augt 1746.

¹ August 6. ² Cf. Enclosure in Lord Ancrum's letter of August 14, *infra*, No. LXXXII.

Follows the Answer.

Gentlemen,

I received your letter of the 8th acquainting me of the Commitment by order of Lord Ancrum of two of your Merchants, Walker and Niccol, after they had been put under bail by the late Governours of Aberdeen pursuant to power given them by H.R.H. I'm exceeding sorry to hear so many Complaints from your Town of the Gentlemen in the Army, But I am perswaded that Lord Ancrum has not made this Step without a very just cause, tho' I do not know what it is, And that upon enquiry the only fault will be found to be His Lordships omitting to put that respect upon you that I own I think is due to Magistrats of Your approv'd zeal and loyalty, of acquainting you of the Cause of committing them, Notwithstanding the bail that they had before given to the Governours. I have written to Lord Ancram about it, And I doubt not that he will soon satisfy you in one shape or other.

Follows the Letter to Lord Ancram.

My Lord,

I had a letter this morning from the Magistrats of Aberdeen concerning two Merchants of their Town, Andrew Walker and Walter Niccol, who have by Your LoP's order been committed to the Main Guard and are still detained there without knowing any cause for such Commitments. They say that pursuant to the General order given by H.R.H. to the Governours of Aberdeen in the beginning of April concerning such of the Inhabitants as had been absent during H.R.H.'s stay in that Town, these two men had after examination been admitted to bail, each for £100 Str., And therefore they suppose that this Commitment by Your LoP must be upon some new discoveries, if not upon some new offense, which the Magistrats want to know, that they may either be set at liberty or proceeded against in a legal way.

I need not tell Your LoP of how bad consequence it must be to his Majesty's Service when differences arise between the Civil Magistrate and the Gentlemen of the Army, especially Officers of high rank, If they shall attempt to trample on the law itself, for the defence of which they were chiefly intended. But I'm perswaded that nothing can be further from Your LoP's inclinations. You have too great an Interest in the Country to wish to see our Laws and Libertys destroyed, And I dare say

have not made so strong a step without a very just and sufficient cause. But then, if there is such a cause, Now that Blessed be God the peace of the Country is restored, the trading Merchants of a Royal Burgh shou'd not be detained in your main Guard, The Kings Goal is the place appointed for the Confinement of prisoners for Crimes, except from the necessity of the times the Country must be under a military Government, as was lately our Case, and the Cause of the Committment ought to be exprest in the warrant.

I must likewise beg leave to notice to Your LoP that the Town of Aberdeen is now under a regular Magistracy, who are under no suspicion of disaffection, And since the former Governours of Aberdeen pursuant to powers from H.R.H. put those men already under bail, I wish upon that separat account that Your LoP had signified to the Magistrats, or at least to me, the cause of your committing them.

The regard I have for your LoP and your family made me first chuse to write to Your LoP in this way, because if the prisoners or Magistrats shall apply in the forms of law, the duty of my office will oblidge me and the Court itself to give such releif as the law directs.

I was mighty glad to find by the precognition that was taken of the late Ryot at Aberdeen That Your LoP not only had no hand in it, but that you gave up the Authors of it to the Civil Magistrate.

Endorsed :—10th Augt 1746.

LVIII.

VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

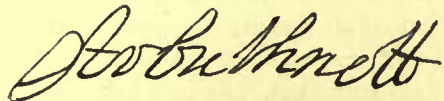
Tho I have not the good Fortune of your Acquaintance, yet I am under a necessity to give your Lordship the trouble of this letter in order to lay before you a late act of injustice committed against me by Lieutenant Draper and his Dragoons of Cobhams Regiment now lying at Bervie, and at the same time to demand such reparation and redress as my case requires ; how soon my Lord Ancrams order for delivering up the Arms of Rebels and others was published,² I acquainted Mr Draper

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² The order was published "some time in July" at the churches of the city and county of Aberdeen.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 339.

by a letter what Arms I was Master of, and which were no more than what I am Privileged to have by Law, viz. a silver handed Sword, two mourning ones, two pair of pistols for my own use and my servants, and a fouling piece for my own diversion when I go to sport. I should have thought that Mr Draper would not have adventured so far as to take these Arms from me, which are so necessary for me to have, but he has done it in the most arbitrary and forceable manner imaginable; for on Munday last¹ he sent up a party of Dragoons here under the command of a Sergeant, who had orders to demand from me in his name the delivery of these Arms mentioned in my letter to him, and withall assuring me if I did not comply, that the party he had sent would either burn my house, or commit such other outrages as it should think proper, so I was obliged to deliver up all these Arms to this party in order to prevent any further disturbance to my self and family, and I am now deprived of all my Arms, and have none now of any kind whatsoever either for my own proper use, or for my Servants when they travel with me abroad; as this is a very hard case, so I am persuaded your Lordship will grant me such Satisfaction as I have a good title to demand, both as a Peer and a Subject that has always lived peaceably and quietly under the government, and never done any one thing to provoke its displeasure. I must moreover plead that your Lordship would grant me a protection to my Mansion house of Arbuthnott here, for if I do not soon obtain this, I cannot live here in any tolerable peace or tranquility, when I have an Officer in my neighbourhood who is ever molesting and disturbing me all that lies in his power, and creating me all the trouble and uneasiness imaginable. I expect from your Lordship's Justice, honour and fair character that you will grant a favourable return to this my letter, which will be most acceptable and obliging to him, who is with all respect, My Lord

Your Lordship's Most Obedient and most humble Servant



Arbuthnott house.
August 8th 1746.

¹ August 4.

if your LoP shall vouchsafe me a return to this letter, you'l please direct for the Viscount of Arbuthnott at Arbuthnott near Bervie by Edinburgh.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

LIX.

MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Horse Shoe Bay Augt 8th 1746.

My Lord,

This morning at Seven I was honour'd with your Lord^{ps} of the 6th with a Copy of the Orders given to Lieut. Col. Campbell for searching Glendassary etc.

I thought it better to Send O'Neil to your Lor^p then to London, thinking it not impossible but that something might appear against him, which might entitle Him to the fate of Belew; your Lordship by this time will I suppose have heard what account He chooses to give of Himself; while here, besides calling Himself a Captain in Lally's Regiment, with this particular, that He defended the Pass at Veletri against Count Brown, where He was made a Prisoner,² He says He was one of the Aid's de Camp to the Pretenders Second Son while the Invasion was threatend last year from Buloign, and that he was Sent over to Scotland with a particular Commission from the French Court. I just thought it necessary to hint the above particulars that you might know if he was consistant in His account of Himself; and by the testimony of Several of the Prisoners I have on Board, He was a great favourite with the Young Pretender, and esteem'd as one of the Ablest Men in Military matters the French sent over.

As Commodore Smith proposes Sailing Northward betwixt the Long Island and Continent the first fair Wind, I therefore had given Orders to the Officer who has the Care of Lady ClanRonald³ to deliver Her to any officer the Commodore Should Send to Loch Skipper⁴ for receiving Her.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Cf.* his statement regarding himself in Enclosure i. in Lord Albemarle's letter of December 16, *infra*, No. CLXXXV.

³ *Cf.* Campbell's letter of August 4, *supra*, No. XXX.

⁴ Loch Skipport in South Uist.

The Laird of ClanRonald by a letter to the Duke has own'd the Crime for which I confin'd him, but Should He or any of the Prisoners I have with me retract from what they own'd on their Examination, I have Secur'd Evidences against them.

As I did not know what Orders your Lordship might give in Consequence of the Intelligence I Sent last, I did not Order the 100 Men I have in Mull to Join the rest at Strontian, but I imagine those with Col. Campbell will be Sufficient; and as your Lord^p has given no directions for the disposal of the Said 100 Men, I shall in a day or two Order them to be Landed at Dunstafnage.

When I tell your Lord^p that I have Accounts to Settle of Some moment to me, and that Colonel Campbell and his Paymaster are very necessary therein, I am perswaded you will not be against His Staying with me Some days at Inveraray. I don't propose this as a party of Pleasure, so that I am perswaded your Lord^p will agree to what is absolutely necessary, by which you will Oblige, My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient

and affectionate Humble Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 11th.

LX.

SHERIFF GRANT TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.¹

My Lord,

The design of this Trouble is to inform your Lo^p that yesterday morning I was greatly Surprised to see my House surrounded with Sixty Soldiers commanded by Captain Morgan, Lievt. John Bruce and Ensign Blackford Strang, of Brigadeer Fleemmings Regiment. The Capt. did not come to my House But stopt at the Corner of the Park at the foot of my Avenue, and sent the two Subalterns w^t the Soldiers to search my house, as they pretended, for Rebels. One of the Officers was acquaint w^t me, and said he was ashamed to Search the Shirriffs house, and would not do it, Altho' I gave him free Access and told him

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

I should show him every Corner of it. He said he would return to his Capt. and desire him to come to witness the Search. The Capt. refused to come But ordered them to do it Narrowly, which they accordingly did. They then told me That they were ordered by the Capt. to lodge Fourty men in my house ; I said, that [it was] contrary to Law, And yt I would complain to the Officers of State for being insulted, And that I would take a protest against them, and after long reasoning They went away to a Tennents house of mine who sells ale, and drank about Seventy Scots pints of Ale and paid nothing for it ; they robb'd Blankets, Sheets and Pullivers,¹ etc. from the Tennant. The Blankets were found hid by the Soldiers among the Corns, But the Sheets and Bolsters were taken away ; they emptyed the Bolsters on the ffloor, and when he complained to the officers he got no redress, Yea they threatened to Burn his house ; My Lord if such usage be allowed to be given to a Magistrate, there is no living in the Country ; I earnestly entreat your LoP will lay my case before the Earl of Albimarl who, no doubt, will give me Redress or write to Collonell Jackson who Commands the Regiment at Abdⁿ ; for they have no regard to a Civill Officer. There were no Rebels here, nor did one man go out of this parish to the Rebellion, nor was there ever a Rebell at my house Since the Christ-mass week that Dugud of Auchenhove came with Sixty of the Rebels and Seased my Tennants and kept them prisoners in my own house, when I was with the Laird of Grant ; my Tennants were robb'd by Auchenhove and his Rebell-partie of Two hundred pounds Sterlg, and it's a very hard case now that I should be maltreat by the Kings Officers, when I'm in the Exercise of my office, and I'm affraid that they'll yet send Soldiers to Quarter here, altho' there is not one Gentleman in this Corner that was concerned in the Rebellion. It's from your LoP that I expect Redress, and I hope you'll be so kind as to Countenance one that has Suffered greatly and has been faithfull in the Exercise of his Duty. I spent my own money and attended his Royall Highness all the time he was at Abdⁿ, as Lord Strichen well knows, and I waited of the Duke and Army, provideing Quarters and fforrage for them over Spey, and to be now so ill used is very hard. I hope your LoP will honour me w^t a Return, as I think my honour greatly engaged. If the officers alledge that they got Information that Rebels

¹ *I.e.*, pillow-cases.

were here They ought in Justice to give an Account of the Informer that he may be prosecute as the Law direct. I'm determin'd not to lye under such an aspersion. If the Law will give Redress I need say no more, only I earnestly beg you'll consider the above And honour me with a return to prevent such usage in time Coming ; pardon this long Letter and beleive me to be most faithfullie

My Lord

Your Lo^{ps} most obedt and oblidged Hu^{bl} Serv^t

(Sign'd) M. GRANT.

Grantfield Augt 8th 1746.

LXI.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 8th August 1746.

My Lord,

I received the Honour of your Lordship's letter dated this Day, with the two letters that were enclosed, and I have Ordered one Subaltern and twenty Men to receive Captain O'Neil at the Generals Hutt.²

The Officers are rejoiced at their being assured of receiving Forage for their Horses, or an allowance for maintaining them.

I hope your Lordship has received the letter I wrote last night,³ with Mons^r du Desert's examination.

Lord Lewis Drummond desires your Lordship will be pleased to Order the three Inclosed letters to be forwarded, after you have perused them.

The Peet or Turff here is very Scarce and very bad, being ill saved, and many of the Inhabitants who have Soldiers Quartered upon them are so poor that they will not be able to supply our men with necessary

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Captain O'Neil remained a prisoner at Inverness until November 12, when he was sent to Cromarty *en route* for Edinburgh, where he arrived on November 22, and was confined to the Castle.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 544.

³ *Supra*, No. LIV.

firing, so that we shall be in a bad Condition this Winter, unless some method is taken for our being furnished with Coals.

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL. BLAKENEY.

Rt Honble the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 18th.

LXII.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

By order of Gen^l Campbell came here last night, McDonald of Morer,² Kenlochmoydorts Brother, three Irish officers, and a Priest. I send them to your Lordship; as also three men Capt Scott apprehended in the Isles, which he desired might be sent the first opportunity; the officer who Commanded the party from Strontian tells me there is 14 more prisoners to be sent here. I beg your Lordships directions about them.

I am

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obed^t

and most humble Serv^t

ALEXR CAMPBELL.

Fort W^m Augst ye 9th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 11th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Captain Ranald Macdonald (*cf. Blaikie, Itinerary, p. 5 n.*). He had been taken prisoner by Captain Noble.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 341.

LXIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Edenburgh the 9th Augst 1746.

My Lord,

Yesternight I had the Honour of your LoP^s letter of the 5th² from Fort Augustus, with the account of your haveing apprehended old Glengary³ upon an information,⁴ whereof your LoP has sent me a Copy, and as the Information is Signed by people in actual Rebellion, that there is no way of comeing at them in order to Examine them upon Oath, but by granting them a protection for their persons for a limited time ; and desireing my Advice. In these Matters your LoP can Judge much better than I can do. But in Obedience to your Commands, I shall submitt to your LoP^s consideration what occurs to me.

There was very early a Report of Glengarys haveing received the money mentioned in the Information, and that his outward appearance of takeing no part in the Rebellion was only Grimace must have appeared to the Duke before his house was burnt ; to that the whole facts charged against him in the Information may Probably be true ; and therefore, I should think it for the Service of the Goverment to have Evidence to convict Glengary, and if what your LoP proposes can take effect, no Evidence can be more proper, to set these Rogues at variance and destroy the Cheifs, the authors of all our Mischeifs, that, Acteon like, they may die by their own Dogs. Since there is little hopes of Catching the Signers of that Information by Force, the only method left is to grant them a protection for their person, as your LoP proposes. I wish they may come all at one time, that they may be at once Separ-

¹ Feilden MSS.² It is printed *infra*, Appendix No. VIII. (Enclosure ii.).³ It is printed *infra*, Appendix No. VIII. (Enclosure i.).

⁴ John Macdonell of Glengarry had not joined the Prince. His younger son Angus had, however, done so and had been accidentally killed at Falkirk after the battle. Glengarry's heir Alexander (Mr. Andrew Lang's "Pickle") had been sent to France in May, 1745, to communicate with the Prince on behalf of the Scottish Jacobites. The Prince had, however, already sailed for Scotland, and Young Glengarry was, upon his return, apprehended and confined in the Tower until after Culloden.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 5 n. Old Glengarry was committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle upon August 23, 1746, and did not receive his liberty until October, 1749.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 392 ; vol. xi., p. 459.

ately examined, for the Highlanders are all false and cunning. H.R.H. granted a protection to Barisdale (the first of the Subscribers of this Information)¹ which, upon the shortcoming of his proposed merite, was not renewed. It is not impossible but this may be another fetch of his to save his Sweet Bacon (for he is and has been a cheif and notorious Transgressor). However, it certainly will be right to be at the bottom of this matter, that the Government may then Judge what is proper to be done. Barisdale is so well known that he will have good luck if he be able to impose on them; The greatest Rogues may sometimes prove good tools, in wise hands. I have made some enquiry into the Characters of the other Subscribers. Rhonald Macdonald of Shian has ever had the character of a Theif, and every other bad thing; old Scothouse² and his Sons are reckoned the most harmless of the theiveish Litter of Glengary. The Charecters of the others I have not been able to learn. By converseing with Glengary and Barisdale your LoP will soon See that Barisdale could sell Glengary in a mercat, and therefore, that neither Glengarys influence nor Commands can extenuate Barisdale's Guilt. But I own, I am not sure whither it would be proper to Examine these Informers upon Oath. I know not what are the designs of the Government with respect to them, whither to pardon or to punish them, and if the last is intended, I should not chuse to take a mans Oath concerning any Crime, or his associates in it, that was afterwards to be tryed for that very Crime; nor can any greater discoveries be expected from them upon Oath than without it. At the Same time we cannot know, till they be examined, whither they themselves are the proper and necessary witnesses against their Cheif, or if they only are to direct where proper Evidence can be had; there is another Circumstance, likeways, to be considered. Glengary is not charged with being in Arms, or with personally joining with those that were; and therefore cannot, upon the late Act of parliament, be carried to England to be tryed, but must be tryed in the County, and I have not yet heard that it is resolved to have any Tryalls for High Treason in this Countrey. But till Such

¹ Incidentally this confirms the evidence which establishes Barrisdale's perfidy. Cf. Mr. Lang's chapter on him in his *Companions of Pickle*.

² Donald Macdonell of Scotus, "Glengarie's cousin-germane," had been among the first to offer assistance to the Prince after his arrival in Scotland in July, 1745.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 112.

a Resolution is taken, I imagine the Government will not Pardon Such Notorious Rogues as Some of these Informers are, even to give Evidence against Glengary. Therefore the Method that to me Seems safest and least lyable to exceptions is, to Examine them without any Oath, and if possible, by Cross Questions to discover from them other proper Evidence against Glengary, either by Witnesses or writeings; but still taking their Declarations in writeing, and Signed by them. I shall be very glad if I have been able to suggest any usefull hints to your LoP, wherby you may make further and more certain Observations; for one has need to be on their Guard that deals with so abandoned artfull Rogues.

There is not anything that could give me greater pleasure than that part of your Letter Signifyeing your LoP^s inclinations that for the Future, Civil and Military powers may agree in Every Point; as there is nothing that can contribute more to the Glory of His Majestys Government, the Honour of the Army, and the Happyness of the Countrey. I confess I was grieved to hear so many Complaints of Officers in the Army, that were destroying that happy Constitution, and trampling on those very Laws that they so lately defended at the Expence of their Blood; it is indeed impossible that so many men can be brought together, as are in the army, without haveing Some wrong headed men among them, But if they are once made to know that such men can hope for no protection from your LoP against the Laws of the Land, but that they must expect to incur your Displeasure, that will soon bring them to a more sober way of thinking and acting. And if at any time it should happen that they are ill used, or unjustly provoked, by the people of the Countrey, If they will but complain to the Civil Magistrate, they will soon find that the Law will give them better satisfaction than they would even chuse to take to themselves. And your LoP may always be assured of my best endeavours to assist you in accomplishing so good a design as the restoring a perfect Harmony between the Civil and Military powers, by preventing, as far as possible, all causes of Complaint on either Side; and so oft as they shall happen, by endeavouring, to have them amicably Settled; and I must beg leave to Felicitate both this Countrey and my Self that we have a Commander in cheif that has the peace and happyness of the Countrey so much at heart.

Captain Hamilton, according to my information, is a very Sensible man, and I dare say if he has erred, he has been first led into it by Zeal for His Majestys Service, and therefore what your LoP proposes, that I should find means to get parties to agree, is I think the duty of Every person who wishes well to our happy constitution, and what I have been laying Schemes to bring about, which I hope cannot fail. I send your LoP enclosed a Copy of Captain Hamiltons Letter to me, of the 4th Instant, and of my answer,¹ laying the plan to get both parties to agree.

As to the affair of Aberdeen, Captain Morgan is blamed; he is young, but has found Bail, which blunts the edge of the Complaint. I have also enclosed copy of the Magistrates [of] Aberdeen Letter to me and my Answer,² calculated in the best way I could think of for the desired end, and I shall be glad my endeavours meet with your LoP^s approbation.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your LoP^s

Most Obedient and Most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

P.S.—Since writeing, I hear L^d Ancram has imprisoned two Merchants of Aberdeen who were bailed by the late Governours and approved of by Bruce.³ I have wrote to Lord Ancram to know the cause; if it be not some thing strong, this is ill timed. Great Sollicitations are makeing, some for L^d Kilmarnock others for L^d Cromartie, to avoid a determination.⁴ Justice may come to prevail against Both.

This express brings your LoP^s Letters by the post.

Endorsed :—A. 16th.

LXIV.

THE MASTER OF LOVAT TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN.⁵

My Lord,

The honour I hade of being a Litle known to your Lordship maks me presume to give you this truble.

¹ *Supra*, No. XXXIX.

² *Supra*, No. XXXIII.

³ *Supra*, No. LVII.

⁴ They had been condemned to death on August 1. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 378.

⁵ *Feilden MSS.*

Was it in my Power, the just Sense I have of my own folly would make me Conceall my being Concerned In the Late unhappy Rebellion, but it is too well known for me to Attempt that, nor will I offer any Apology or Alleviation, as I am Sensible how little weight they would Bear to my fault. His majesties Goodness is now my only hope and I Resolve to Submit my self to his marcie. If the Error of my youth is pardond, it shall be the worke of my old age to attone for it. Had I been in the Country I intended to have thrown my Self at His Royall Highness feet, but his Sudden departure Prevented me ; as I was so unlucky as to miss this Opertunity of Sharing In the Goodness H.R.H. dispenc'd to my unlucky Countrymen, Lord Albemarles Character and Generosity Encourages me in the Duk's absence to Surrender mys'lf to his LoP, especially as Lord Loudoun is next in the Command. I will therefore be at Invermorison or any oyr Place in Glenmorison your LoP pleases to Appoint about 2 o'Clock Tuesdays afternoon¹ to wait the Earl of Albemarles pleasure.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your LoP^s Most obedient faithfull Humble Servant²

Sic. Sub.

Simon Fraser

Culgaran Augt 10th 1746.

LXV.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Inverness August 10th 1746.

My Lord,

The man who caryed the letters relating to the Master of Lovat, and who was a Soldier of my own, behaved so ill that I overtook

¹ August 12.

² He had joined the Prince with the Frasers after the former's return to Scotland from the march to Derby. After his surrender, Fraser remained at Fort Augustus until September. He was thence conveyed, on November 12, to Edinburgh. From there he was on August 15, 1747, transferred to Glasgow.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 544; vol. ix., p. 402. Cf. Appendix, No. XXXII. (Enclosure i.), *infra*.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

him on the road, which occasioned the notice being sent so late last night that I am afraid the Surrender¹ can not be made hear this day; but if that should be the case, I have appointed it to be on Monday night or tuesday Morning² in the Neighbourhood of Fort Augustus, according as the Distance he is at will allow him to come.

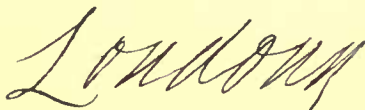
I have sent orders to my own Reg^t at Ruthvan to hold them selves in readyness to March on Wedensday, and have ordered the Independant Companies to March in Search of some deserters and to be in Strath Errick on tuesday evening in order to be ready to take possession of Fort Augustus as soon as your LoP Marches from thence.³

But as I understand your LoP inclines to cary to the Store the Arms which the Grants have been Collecting at Dalrackne, at Castle Grant, and at an other Gentlemans house in Strath Spey, which last I am informed still has a good many that he took from the Rebels after the Battel of Culloden, I have left a party to bring them to town. If I receve your LoP^s Order to that purpose, If they meet me tomorow morning on the road I shall forward them, as I stay this night for the return of the Message I have sent about the Surrender.

I am with great Esteem and Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obedient humble Servant



Endorsed :—A. 11th.

¹ *I.e.*, of the Master of Lovat.

² August 11 or 12.

³ Loudoun's regiment and seventeen Independent Companies occupied Fort Augustus after Lord Albemarle with the troops there left it on August 13.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 394.

LXVI.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Calp August 10th
5 o'Clock afternoon.

My Lord,

According to Your Lordships orders I arriv'd Yesterday morning by day break at Glendisary, but finding no party I search'd that whole country for five miles around, but could get no intelligence of the pretenders son having been there lately; there is but one Shiling in all Glendisary which is inhabited, we took two of these people after following them four miles; but after we had sworn them, and whip'd them severely with belts, they still declar'd that they had not heard of the pretenders son being there lately,² but that Doctor Cameron had been there three days before.³

We apprehended on our search a serjeant who had deserted from Lord John Murrays Regiment; he had been in Glenpain the day before we came there and gave us the same intelligence as above. I remained in Glendisary till near twelve o'Clock this day, but as no party appeared and my provisions ran short I found my self oblig'd to return to Strontian, as there is scare a cow left in this country to subsist us.

By My fathers last letter I receiv'd direction to march the men home and dissmis them if I did not receive Your Lordships orders to the contrary, So that I shall remain at Strontian till I receive Your order for that purpose. I hope Your Lordship will excuse the incorrectness of this Letter as I have little convenience of writing and am extreamly fatigu'd.

I am, my Lord,

With the greatest respect,

Your Lordships most obedient Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Endorsed :—A. 12th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² The Prince in the course of his wanderings had passed through Glen Dessary about three weeks before Campbell was searching for him there. *Cf.* map in Mr. Blaikie's *Itinerary*.

³ Dr. Cameron, Lochiel's brother, joined the Prince at Loch Arkaig on August 20.

LXVII.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 10th August 1746.

My Lord,

Inclosed² is a Return of the Arms etc in the Store here, as also a Return of the Number of Rebels that have surrendered themselves, and the Arms they have delivered in to the Store.

The sixteenth Article of the Act of Parliament, for the Quartering of Officers etc. in Scotland, refers to the Laws that were in force there at the time of the Union, which I am a Stranger to, and as I would not give the Kings Enemies any Just cause to complain of the behaviour of His Troops, I humbly desire your Lordship will be pleased to explain that act to me, or send me your Commands what I am to demand from the Inhabitants here for the use of the Officers and Soldiers quartered upon them.

Mr Gomeperra will furnish this Garrison with money for next Month, so that we shall have time to fix upon a method to be supplied for the future. I shall send that Paragraph of your letter dated the 9th Instant to Handasydes and Mordaunts Regiments as soon as Possible, but how the Garrison of Fort William is to be supplied with money I cannot tell.

Captain O'Neil³ arrived here yesterday, and I have given directions in relation to him pursuant to Your Lordships Commands.

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL. BLAKENEY.

Right Honble the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 12th.¹ *Feilden MSS.*² The return is not among the *Feilden MSS.*³ *Supra*, p. 84.

LXVIII.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I have the Honnour of both Your Lordshipes Letters and shall punctwall obey the Commands Your Lordshipe lays upon me. I have now in Store nere 2000 Bolls Oat Meall and shall give what Assistance I find needfull towards providing other Provisions. I shall forward the Building the Barracks with what expedition possible, so as the wholl of Brig^r Houghtons Men may be able to come into the ffort.² A Supply of Ammunition and Warlike Stores we expect from the Town ; as for Pouter and Shot there is alredy Sufficent.

I sent off a Boat this morning with your Lordshipes Letter to Comodore Smith. I wish Your Lordshipe a Safe arivil at Eden^r, and I am My Lord

Your Lordshipes Most Obedient and
very Humble Serv^t

ALEXR CAMPBELL.

Fort William ye 11th Augt 1746.

P.S.—I send a post Weekly to Ed^r, who shall cal on your Lordshipe for your Commands.

Endorsed :—A. 12th.

LXIX.

LORD BALGONIE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Elgin, August 11th 1746.

My Lord,

I had the honour of Your Lop^s. Letter from Fort Augustus, in Consequence of which I again presume to give you this trouble, to acquaint Your Lordship that General Handasyds Regiment is at present

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² On May 21, 1746, Houghton's regiment had relieved Guise's regiment at Fort William. —*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 286.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

settled in its quarters at this place, as you was pleased to desire I shou'd, and was so good as to say You wou'd grant my Request of going home. I have the honour to be with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obedient and Most humble Serv^t

BALGONIE.

Endorsed :—A. 25th.

LXX.

LAWRENCE DUNDAS TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Edinr 11th August 1746.

My Lord,

When I came here at the time His Royall Highness left Fort Augustus, I immediatly went thro' the houses in this town to see if I Could find any One fit for Your LoP.² I wrote Mr Dundas that you Could not have the Duke of Queensberrys, it being promised to Lord Stair; there are some Other houses that I wrote him about, but I would not Venture taking any of them Untill your LoP should come to town and see them yourself. I desired him at Same time to Auquaint you that your LoP might go for some days into Sir John Copes house. Capt. Masterton has with me been looking at it, And thinks it will do very well. It is not Compleatly furnished, there being no beds, unless for some Servants. You will please therefor let me know by the bearer If I shall cause put a bed up in the Room where your LoP must lay, or if you will Sleep in your field Bed. The Bed and every Other thing can be done in two days, so what orders you give I shall Observe. I shall Likeways put every Other thing in the Best Order Possible.

The Country house I hope will Please Your LoP better than the one in town. There is in the house, besides the Appartment for your LoP, a very good dining Room, Drawing room, Parlor, and Six Exceeding good Sleeping rooms, with housekeep^{rs} room, and very fine Conveniencys for Servants.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² Lord Albemarle left Fort Augustus on August 13 and proceeded by way of Blair and Dunkeld to Edinburgh, where he remained for the rest of the year.

The Stabling is not so good as I Expected, there being at Present only room for Eliven horses, but I hope to have Another Stable fitted up befor you come to town, that will hold Eight horses more. There is a very good Garden, and I have Secured ten Acres of Grass ground. If that is not sufficient I can have as much more. Every thing that I can think your LoP will want I shall put into both houses.

Any Other Commands that your LoP may have I beg to know.

I am

My Lord

Your LoP^s Most Obedient humble Servant

LAWR. DUNDAS.

Endorsed :—A. 16th.

LXXI.

MAJOR RUFANE TO MAJOR ROPER.¹

Fort William August ye 11th 1746.

Sir,

I send for our Sick pursuant to Lord Albemarles Orders ; for some days past they have Worked very diligently at the New Barracks, to which I shall not fail to give what Assistance may be required of us.

I much wonder who could tell Lord Albemarle that most of our officers lay in Garrison whilst the Men were in Camp. It gives me no small Concern that I should suffer in his Lordship's opinion from such a Report, as I most justly should deserve to do if it were fact, but it is so much the contrary, that till within these two days that I have brought the greatest part of the Regiment into the Fort, (where, though as yet but ill Accomodated, they may be better than in Camp in this Weather), I never suffered more than three or four officers to ly out of the Camp, and a number of Officers in proportion to the Men still continue out with them.

Mr Douglass tells me from Lord Albemarle that we may have what Shoes we want for the Regiment of those bespoke for the Army at

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

Glasgow. I shall Write by the first Post to Secure four hundred pair, which with those coming with the Cloathing will be more than Sufficient to Compleat every man with two good pair.

I am,

Sir,

Your Most obedient Servant

WM. RUFANE.

Endorsed :—A. 12th.

LXXII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Fort Augustus, Augst 12th 1746.

My Lord,

I was in hopes to have heard from your Grace before now, and to have received his Majesty's Instructions for my future conduct in this country, which I hope I shall have before I get to Edinburgh, for which place I set out tomorrow morning, driven from hence by the badness of the weather, the nakedness of the men, and our Tents being worn out, as I before mentioned.

The last Party I sent out (upon a report that the Pretenders Son was in Glendassary) returned last night without any tidings of him, and I can make no conjecture of the place he lies concealed in, therefore cannot help suspecting he is gone off, either in some of the small French vessels that have been hovering along the coast, or in a Boat to the Long Island, for I am most certain, the Report of his being in Badenoch was groundless, having had several Parties from the Dragoons quartered upon the Coast, and from the Foot at Aberdeen, Strathbogie, Castle Menzies and Blair, who have most narrowly searched that whole country.²

I shall march with the Troops, and not leave them till I see them Quartered at Perth, Stirling and other Places, according to H.R.H.'s commands to me.

¹ S.P. Scotland, George II. Bundle 34. No. 9.

² On the date of this letter the Prince was in the Braes of Glenmoriston.—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 346.

Lord Loudoun¹ shall have my orders to send frequent Parties out on the least notice, which I apprehend will be the most effectually way to come at and secure him, for I am convinced our detachments have always been betrayed by People that the Rebels had on the top of the High Hills, who by some signall agreed on could always convey any intelligence from one to another in a short space of time.

Yesterday the Nine Prisoners whose names are enclosed were sent to me from Fort William. I have sent them to Inverness, but no Evidence were sent against them. I have writ to both Major Gen^l Campbell and his Son the Lieu^t Col. to send the proper Proofs to Gen^l Blakeney, who has my directions to transmit them to Lord Justice Clerk.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—The three enclosed Letters came from Lord Lewis Drummond, who begs after your Grace has perused them, you will forward as directed.²

D. of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 22^d.

(*Enclosure.*)

A LIST OF PRISONERS SENT FROM FORT WILLIAM.

Augst 11th 1746.

Neil Robinson
John Robinson
John Raine
Ronald M^cDonald
Allan M^cDonald of Morer
L^t Morgan M^cMahon

¹ When Albemarle broke up the camp at Fort Augustus on August 13, Loudoun remained there in command.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 394.

² These letters are not in the Bundle.

Ens. McDonald
 Ens. McDonald
 James Grant, a priest.

Endorsed :—In the E. of Albemarle
 of Aug^t 12, 1746.

LXXIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Edenburgh 12th Aug 1746
 9 in the Morning.

My Lord,

I have the Honour of your LOP^s of the 9th, And in answer therto, I have enclosed a Copy of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Letter to me dated the 11 July last, containing his Majestys orders to send the Prisoners therein described under a Sufficient Guard to Carlisle; as soon as I received this Letter, which was on the 14 July, I sent a Copy of it to His Royall Highness under Cover to Sr Everard Fawkener, and did not doubt but that it had been communicated to your Lop. After this, my orders were directed only to the Sheriffs to send the prisoners contained in a List transmitted to them, and to apply to the next Commanding officer for a Sufficient Guard; upon application of the Sheriff of Aberdeen, L^d Ancram sent double the number of prisoners desired. I did not take it upon me to send any orders to any officer, or name the number of the party that was to go; upon knowing the number of prisoners, the officer was the best Judge. I did indeed write to Br Gen^l Mordaunt that it would be necessary that y^e party he sent should carry the Prisoners all the way to Carlisle, as Collonell Lee could not furnish a party to relieve them. Brig^r Gen^l Mordaunt thought fit to send 200, to guard betwixt 50 and 60 prisoners. Co^l Lee sent only 100 with about 140 prisoners, but he could spare no more. Gen^l Bland sent 60 with 57 prisoners; what the Commanding Officer in Angus will do with the Prisoners from Montrose, Dundee, etc. I have not heard. I wrote to no Officer But to Gen^l Mordaunt, to let him know that he needed not hope for any relief from the Regiment here.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

These are all the Applications I made, after having transmitted my orders to his Royall Highness who then Commanded. If I have been in the wrong it is for want of Knowledge in these Matters. I shall always be thankfull to be set right by your LoP, and shall for the Future make my Applications only to your LoP. In the Execution of the orders I have already received I hope it will not be necessary for me to make any further applications except for a Small party from this place.

I have the honour to be with the Utmost Respect,

My Lord,

Your LoP^s Most Obedient and most humble Servant

AND FLETCHER.

P.S.—I have taken the Liberty to desire of Co^{ll} Lee that six of his men who are matereal witnesses against the prisoners may be left at Carlisle, and I have desired the same favour of y^e Commanding Officer of Gen^{ll} Hamiltons Dragoons for five of their men, and of one private man from the Commanding Officer of y^e Castle of Edr., who are all addressed to Mr Philip Carteret Webb, Solliciter, on behalf of his Majesty, of which I beg your LoP^s Approbation.

I have enclosed Copy of Information [against] George and Pat Leiths;¹ there must have been some sort of reason for such procedure, which is not taken notice of in the Information.

I have also taken the Liberty to enclose a Copy of the Magistrates of Aberdeens Letter to me of the 8th with my Answer, and Letter to Lord Ancram on that occasion,² and beg pardon for giveing your LoP so much trouble.

Endorsed :—A. 16th.

LXXIV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Edenbr 12 Aug 1746.

My Lord,

Since closeing my Letter to y^r LoP of this date, I hear from Grenock that the Matty of Glasgow arrived there the 11th, Jo. Gray

¹ It is not among the MSS. Cf. No. XLVIII. *supra*.

² *Supra*, No. LVII.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

The Stature, Dress, and Likeness of the Rebel Lords.



Unknown to other each Design, | Oh could our Looks a Thought convey | Our Guilt alas too Plain appears; | Plead Guilty you, and I plead not
 In deep Disgrace our Looks we join, | We all should send one Common Plea, | And lo! the Oligarch of our Tears. | We all are fairly in the Plot.

1848

John Bull's Building Society

Master, in a fortnight from Bourdeaux, and Reports that it is believed there that the Brest Squadron was designed against Cape Bretton, and that they flattered themselves with great Success in that Expedition; That their accounts from Flanders were discouraging, on account of the desertion among the Troops and Misunderstandings among the Gen^l Officers, While the Army of the Allies were every day increasing, and that a report prevailed of an Insurrection among the Huguenots in the Countrey betwixt Rochelles and Bourdeaux; that 7 or 8000 Men were Said to have gathered in arms, but no Officers to head them.

The Resolution in Cabinet with Respect to the three condemned peers¹ is kept Secret, possibly to prevent Sollicitations.

I have inclosed a Copy of a Letter from the Sheriff of Aberdeen with a Complaint,² to appearance well founded; when once your Lo^{ps} Just and Generous Opinion in these Matters comes to be known, I am fully perswaded that both Officers and Soldiers will think a little before they proceed to extreamitys, and that the Subject shall have no further reasons of Complaint. I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect, My Lord, Your Lo^{ps} Most Obedient and most humble Servant

AND FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—A. 16th.

LXXV.

COLONEL BORLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

My Lord,

Y^r L^{dp} will see the Strength of your Regim^t diminish'd by the number of Vestry men discharg'd this last week, and by what I could learn yesterday from Gen^l Folliott, we shall soon dismiss more of them, for I find they will not be easy till they have clear'd the Corps of Guards of all those that are either unwilling or unfitt for the Service.

The only news I have to mention to Y^r L^{dp} is the Death of poor Jemmy Brudnell, whose Seat in Parliam^t I hear is to be filled up by L^d Bury, which pleases me extreamly.

¹ Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerinock, and Cromarty.

² *Supra*, No. LX.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

The Beginning of next week Kilmarnock and Balmerino are to suffer ; I am heartily sorry I cannot add the third.¹

I am, My Lord,
Yr Ldps most Humble and Obed^t Serv^t

H. BORLAND.

Park Street 12th Augt 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 4th.

LXXVI.

GEORGE DOUGLAS TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

Your Lordshipe has Inclosed what I hope will be some way Satisfactory. I sent a Messanger to the Person Yesterday Morning (who mised him) as he came within a few Miles of the place and sent in for me about ten in the Morning ; he begs your Lordshipe may not be uneasie at not having heard from him ; what he gives yow now or will do in a Week hereafter yow may depend on as matters of ffact. What he transmits to me is to have a mark whither it requires to be sent directly to Your Lordshipe or only to Gen^l Blakney. The Person asked me whither I understood at your Quarters if there was any Suspicion of Duke Hamilton ; when I told him that Lord Traquir was in Custody,³ as to Duke Hamilton I could not give him any account.

As I have oblidged my self to Provide the troops here with their provisions at the most easie rate, and that Beeff must be provided for their Winter Store, I begg leave to Aquaint your Lordshipe that the cheapest and most sertain way of doing it is, That I Employ a Person who I know has never been in Rebellion to buy Catle for me and Graise them on his own land till wanted for the use of the Men. This Person will under take to do it for me provided I get the Catle Protected when they are bought by him and brought to the place for my use to serve

¹ *I.e.*, Lord Cromarty, who on August 9 was reprieved.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 381.

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ The Earl of Traquir was arrested at Great Stoughton in Huntingdonshire on July 29, and was committed to the Tower on August 9, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 396.

the troops ; as this is for the good of the Service, Your Lordship will not I hope thinke I make an unreasonable demand That Yow will please give me Your Authority to Employ a Person (who has been no Rebell) to Buy Catle and keep them for me to Serve the troops as I may see occasion, and those Catle to be protected.

I am with great Esteem

My Lord

Your Lordshipes Most Obed^t and Most Humble Servant

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Fort William
ye 12th Augt 1746.

Majr Rufane Approves of the within Meethod. I Propose to get Catle for his Men.

Endorsed :—A. 13th.

LXXVII.

THE EARL OF ANCRAM TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordships Commands I have examined into the Complaint made by Lord Cobham's Dragoons against Major Chabane, and find that when he came here he desired Mr Scott to kill an ox for the use of the Regiment ; the ox being Stall-fed was valued at three pence a pound, which the Dragoons thought too much and refused to buy any of it. The Major says that he thought himself obliged to pay for the ox, which he did, and gave it to the Poor of the town rather than to the Dragoons, thinking himself ill used by them. I have also, my Lord, inquired into the Conduct of Captain Hamilton,² by what I have as yet heard, what is laid to his Charge is disposing of the Cattle of some Rebels for the use of the Partie ; if any thing more appears I shall have the honour to acquaint your Lordship with it.

I received your Lordships Commands for the Dragoons to march to their Grass Quarters as relieved by the Foot, and sent Copsys of the March Rout to the Several Regiments, who, according to your Lord-

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Supra*, No. X.

ships orders, will March when relieved. Lord Sempill is at Aberdeen, and this day part of Brigadier Flemings Regiment march into this town; yesterday the Troop at Stonehive was relieved. Tomorrow morning that Troop and the Troop from Aberdeen march Southward for their Grass quarters, I march with them; for the conveniency of Quarters on the march only two Troops march at a time, which I hope your Lordship will approve of. I shall, my Lord, spare no pains to get the men as well quartered as possible and as near to their Horses.

Major Gardner, who went with L^d Lovat as far as Ferry-Bridge,¹ begs to have your Lordships leave to remain some time in England; if your Lordship gives leave he will be of use in providing Horses for us, and I shall, my Lord, take all the Care of the Regiment I can.

I was extremely happy to read your Lordships letter to the Magistrates of Aberdeen. I ever am with the greatest Respect, My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and most Humble Servant

ANCRAM.

Montrose August 13th 1746.

LXXVIII.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

Elgin August 13th 1746.

My Lord,

As ye Depute Shereifs of Edenburgh have at present by ye want of Magistracy a good deall of the executive part of ye power of ye Magistracy etc. in the town of Edenburgh, I have directed Mr Maitland, who is one of my deputies there, to wait of your Lordship from time to time in order to give his asistance in any affair y^t may come under his

¹ Lovat, who had been made prisoner by a detachment under Captain Millar, was brought into Fort Augustus on June 15. On July 20 he arrived at Edinburgh escorted by a party of Lord Mark Kerr's dragoons. On July 22 he set out towards London.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 290, 342.

² *Feilden MSS.*



Still at N. 59, H. Horn, Hill
Lord Lovat was, who had the spinners of a spinning & 3 knots with his wife, by your officers who had received intelligence 1745
of his hiding went to the little distiller's house where he was found
W. Str. James 38 June 1746
According to Act of Parliament 1746

jurisdiction if your Lordship requires it. I have the Honour to be with
the greatest respect your Lordships Most Obedient
and Most Humble Servant

Sempill

E. of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

LXXIX.

LORD SEMPILL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Aberdeen August 13th 1746.

My Lord,

I had the Honour off Your Lord^{sp}s Letter of the 9th, which
was inclosed in Lord Ancrams packet, which I forwarded emiediatly to
his Lord^{sp} to Montrose.

Your Lord^{sp} may be asshured I will doe every thing in my pour to
remove the misunderstanding that has happened betuixt Lord Ancram
and the Civill pour hear.² I only arived Last night, and I find y^e
Provist is out of toun, but is exspected home to morow ore nixt day. I
shall Lose no time in doing all in my pour to doe this affear away, but
by what I can understand, they have taken it in their heads it was done
with design to affrunt them and take the Sivill pour out of their hands,
that it will not be in my pour to take it away, and that nothing will
please them till it come before Your Lord^{sp} and Lord Justice Clerk. I
wish I may be mistaken. I shall make it my bussines to Live well
with them and in obediance to Your Lord^{sp}s Commands and give them
all the assistance in my pour. I Return your Lord^{sp} many thanks for
inquiring after my health. I am still much trubled with the Gravell.
I hop the Sess Pools will remove it in time. I begg Leave to most
heartily wish all Health and Happiness to Your Lord^{sp}, because I have
the Honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lord^{sp}s Most Humble and most

Obedient feathfull Servant

Endorsed :—A. 25th.

SEMPILL.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Supra*, Nos. XXV.-XXVII., LVII.

LXXX.

THE SECRETARY AT WAR TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

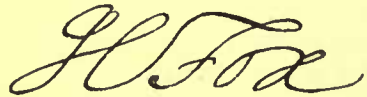
My Lord,

His Majesty having been pleased to direct five General Officers, viz: Marshall Wade, Lord Tyrawley, Lord Cadogan, L. Gen. Foliott, and the Duke of Richmond, to enquire into the Conduct and Behaviour of Sr John Cope, Brig^r Fowke, and Col^l Lascelles; and Sr John Cope and Brig^r Fowke having deliver'd in a List of several Officers now under Y^r Lordships Command, who they desire may attend to give their Testimony; I have the Honour, by H.R.Hss's Command, to inclose to Your Lordship a Copy thereof, and to desire your Lordship would give immediate Orders that the Officers mention'd in the said List do repair to London with all possible Expedition, so that they may arrive here by the first Day of the next Month, on which Day the General Officers abovenam'd have appointed to meet and proceed on this Enquiry.²

I am, with the greatest Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient and Most Humble Serv^t



War Office

August 13, 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 23rd.

(*Enclosure.*)

A List of such Officers as Sir John Cope and Brig^r Gen^l Fowke pray may be order'd to attend the General Officers appointed by His

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² A full report of the inquiry is in *The Report of the Proceedings and Opinion of the Board of General Officers on their Examination into the Conduct of Sir John Cope* (Lond., 1749). The three officers were honourably acquitted on October 8, 1746. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 522.

Majesty to enquire into their Conduct in Scotland at and before the Battle of Preston Pans, and are now in North-Britain.

Major Mosman of Col. Lee's Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Whitefoord of Col. Cockran's Marines.¹

Major McKay of Major Genl Oglethorpe's.

Major Paterson }
Quarter Master Kerr } of Naizon's Dragoons.

Cornet Cowse of Hamiltons Dragoons.

LXXXI.

ROBERT FINLAY TO ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.²

Hon^d Sr,

I saw yours to Pro. Cockran, and in Obedience thereto, annex'd is Accot of Shoes furnished the Army by me on the Sundry orders of S^r Everard Fawkenner ;³ and before he left Fort Augustus I had by Express Sent me an unlimited one for furnishing the Army, always advising the Commander of his Majesties Forces in chief for the time being, to Gett orders from him where to Send them, and accordingly Munday was 14 d^s I wrote his Excell^{cy} the Rt Honble the Earl of Albemarle what I had ready, but as I have had no answer, I Suppose his Excell^{cy} is removed from Fort Augustus, and this accot ye are to forward him. I hope youll be so very good as to let him know So much, as I wait his Excell^{cy}s Commands.

If in any thing I can be serviceable to you here, in purchasing and forwarding any Goods this Countrey can serve you in, be assured I will do my outmost for your Interest, or any youll recommend me. Pray make my Complem^{ts} Acceptable to Mr Jo. MacLachlan, and tho uneacquainted, I am w^t profound Respect, Hon^d Sr, Your Most Obed^t Humble Serv^t

ROBERT FINLAY.

Glasgow 13th Augst 1746.

To The Honble Governour Alexr Campbell Esqr of
Fort William.

¹ He was taken prisoner at Prestonpans. His letters and papers are in *The Whitefoord Papers* (Oxford, 1898).

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ *Infra*, No. LXXXVI. (Enclosure).

LXXXII.

THE EARL OF ANCRAM TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I have this minute the honour of your Lordships, and beg pardon for sending a letter without date. I yesterday writ your Lordship an account of the affair complain'd of by the Dragoons against Major Chabane, so shall not trouble your Lordship with a repetition. I could not, my Lord, get any information to clear up the Complaints against Captain Hamilton, as the Complainers make all their applications directly to Lawyers at Edinburgh.

My Lord, sometime before His Royal Highness went from the Army, I had orders to take in the Arms that had been lent to the Town volunteers, and that they were to make good any that were lost or spoil'd, I accordingly Call'd for them and put them into the Fort.

The Rebels² got away from a Crick three miles South of Peterhead where the Boat had been carry'd under pretence of fishing. I put the Boats immediately under the same restraint formerly done till I should have your Lordships Commands how to act. The Magistrates do me great injustice to Complain of me. I do assure your Lordship I always did all in my power to prevent any disorders or disputes between the Soldiers and Towns people. I own, my Lord, that I was always very Strict with relation to the Shipping, which highly offended the town; but I am persuaded had I not been so, many Rebels had made their Escape; if I am so fortunate as to meet with your Lordships approbation I shall be happy believing that I have done my Duty; so far I have the honour to assure your Lordship that I have all along endeavoured to do my duty and shall ever make that my chief study. I have, my Lord, had a most troublesome time with them, but have always to the best of my understanding strictly persisted in obeying a la lettre the orders give me. I confess that had I even had leave to grant indulgence that I should not have done it without an order. I find few that I have had to do with in this country so well affected to merit any

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² This seems to refer to the subject mentioned in Lord Ancram's letter of August 6, *supra*, No. XLIX.

favour from any of His Majestys Servants, of which when I have the honour to see your Lordship I shall give several instances.

The Magistrates have also Complain'd to the Lord Justice Clerk¹ that I have taken up two men who had been baid in one hundred pounds by the Managers of Aberdeen. I send your Lordship inclosed a Copy of the accusation which was given to me by Supervisor Thomson, who tells me that part of the Crimes laid to their Charge has been found out Since they have been admitted to Bail.

I had yesterday the honour to acquaint your Lordship that as the Troops at Stonehive and Montrose were relieved by part of Brigadier Flemings Regiment, that the said Troops were to march to their Grass quarters in order to make room for the other Dragoons as they come thro' those towns when relieved, and as I have transmitted your Lordships orders to the Several Regiments of Dragoons, and Lord Sempill being at Aberdeen, I marched with them, both which I think are agreeable to your Lordships Commands. I should, My Lord, be grieved in the smallest article to misapprehend your Lordships orders, and therefore lest I should be guilty of any mistake, I consulted with Officers who were of oppinion that it is what your Lordship will approve of. I propose to view our Grass Quarters immediately, unless your Lordship Should have any other orders for me; whatever they may be shall be chearfully done, as is my duty, and as I have a very Great pleasure and real satisfaction in obeying any Commands coming from Your Lordship. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,
My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and most Humble Servant

Arbroath

ANCRAM.

August 14th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 15th.

(*Enclosure.*)

INFORMATION AGAINST ANDREW WALKER AND WALTER NICOL.

In the month of November or December last, Andrew Walker, Merchant in Aberdeen, came to William Man, Officer of excise, when he was walking at the Cross of Aberdeen, and said to Mr Man, "What

¹ No. LVII. *supra*.

have we to do with King Georges Beagles here ; I thought none of them now would have dared to Show their faces, we will now be well free of Gagers."

About the Same time the Said Andrew Walker and Walter Niccol, Merchants in Aberdeen, went on board a Ship with french Colours blowing, while She was coming into the harbour of Aberdeen with part of John Drummonds Regiment,¹ came on shoar with french Officers, and upon their landing join'd them with a Huza, their hats waving in their hands. The said Andrew Walker and Walter Niccol voluntarily went up upon the Cross of Aberdeen and joind the Rebels at reading the Manifestos and drinking treasonable healths.

The above facts will be proved by Several Witnesses ;
their names are transmitted to the Lord Justice Clerk.

JOHN THOMSON.

LXXXIII.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

Fort Augustus August 14th 1746.

My Lord,

The Master of Lovat Surendrd himself last night to me hear ;³ he talks as if he were very sensible of the Crime he had comitted, and I find what prevented his surrendering sooner was an apprehension of being asked to inform again his Father ; the thing is so unnatural that I dont imagine how its come into his head, but I believe this was the case. I am now sending to Aquaint Gen. Bleakny.

The wind still prevents us from bringing any supplies from Inverness, of which we stand in great need. This goes along with the Party who sett out to bring up your Str[a]glers. I wish your LoP a good March and better Weather, and am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obedient humble Servant

LOUDOUN.

To The Right Honble
The Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 25th.

¹ Lord John Drummond landed detachments at the ports between Montrose and Peterhead on November 22, 1745.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 27.

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ Cf. Lord Loudoun's letter of August 10, *supra*, No. LXV.

LXXXIV.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 15th August 1746.

My Lord,

I received the honour of your Lordships letter Dated the 12th Instant, and all the Articles therein mentioned shall be punctually obeyed to the utmost of my power.

I should not have mentioned the Sixteenth Article of the Act of Parliament had not your Lordship Ordered me to insist upon it in your letter of the 1st Instant ; and upon perusing that Act I found it referred to the Laws that were in force before the Union, and knowing that the Scotch had borrowed many of their customs from the French, I was in hopes to be informed of that Law's being more in our favour than the English act is, which made me desire to have it explained, I being an utter Stranger to it.

A Party and Carriages to bring the Sick hither from the Louchend, and Bread to Supply the Sick men left at Fort Augustus have been properly sent, but we can get no account of the Galley. Some impute it to the Contrary winds which have blown very hard, and others to the Master's loving Drink too much.

Lord Lewis Drummond² proposes now going to Carlisle by Land, the Glasgow Man of War not being arrived, and when it does, the uncertainty of getting a ship to carry him to Newcastle, together with his money beginning to fall short, are the reasons he gives for going by Land. By the Complaints I have already had of the want of Firing I apprehend very much that we shall pass our time very disagreeably here this Winter.

Inclosed is the Return of the Rebel Prisoners here, and I cannot get any other Crimes nor the Names of the evidences than what are annexed to the Names of the Prisoners, tho' all those particulars were demanded by the officers on Guard who received them, and the circum-

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² *Cf. his letter of August 4, supra, No. XXXII.*

stances of Affairs would not permit us to refuse taking them into Custody as usual.

Just now an account is brought to me that the Galley is arrived.

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL BLAKENEY.

Rt Honble the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 26th.

LXXXV.

THE SECRETARY AT WAR TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

War Office 15th August 1746.

My Lord,

Having lay'd before His Majesty the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Sterling the 23d Day of July last, for the Tryal of Lieut. Charles Elphinston of an independent Company in that Garrison, for Misbehaviour upon Duty, Disobedience of Orders, abusing General Blakeney, and making away with Amunition; As also for the Tryal of Ensign Orrock of Lord Sempill's Regiment for Neglect of Duty.

I have the Honour to transmit to your Lordship the proceedings of the said Court Martial (which should have been sent to Your Lordship, as being more imediately within Your Department), and am Comanded to acquaint Your Lordship that His Majesty hath been pleas'd to confirm the Sentence of the said Court Martial, by which the said Lieut. Elphinston is found guilty of a Breach of the 6th Article of War and adjudg'd to be suspended for Six Months; and to approve of the Courts Opinion in acquitting him of the other three Accusations brought against him.

His Majesty is likewise graciously pleas'd to approve of the Opinion

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

of the said Court Martial, in thinking Ensign Orrock's long Confinement is a Sufficient Punishment for the Neglect of Duty he stands charged with.

I am with the greatest Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient and Most Humble Serv^t

H. FOX.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Albemarle Comander in chief of His Majesty's Forces in North Britain.

Endorsed :—A. 23d.

LXXXVI.

ROBERT FINLAY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

In Consequence of the Orders I had from Sir Everard Fawkenor, I presum'd to write Your Excellency the 18th past, for directions to forward the Shoes then made and as got ready.

I Still wait the Same, My Lord, and would not Troubled you with this, had not Governour Alexr Campbell of Fort William wrote Provost Cochran, and which reached him Munday last, for a Copy of the Accot of Shoes, Sent from this, to be Transmitted to your Excellcy, which ye have anex'd, and another I sent him.

By which your Excellcy will Nottice there's no more due me than the parcell Sent the 17th past. That other Sent Since to Fort W^m to Capt. Scot being paid by his draught on Mr Whitefoord, and anent which Shoes, as he writes me, he advis'd your Lo^{dsp} on receipt of them.

As any Shoes I may be allowed to provide for the Army Shall be well worth what I charge, and Shall Strictly adhere to my Orders, So I beg your Excellcys Patronage, and to Confirm my Order of the 17th of June for furnishing the Army.

Nothing in my Power Shall be wanting to prevent Fraud being

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

Impos'd on the Army, tho' some few may do my outmost, but they Shall
be Inconsiderable, and allow me My Lord to Subscribe my Self =

Your Excellencys

Most Obedient and Most hu^{ble} Servt

ROBERT FINLAY.

Glasgow 15 Augst 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept 2d.

(Enclosure.)

Account of Shoes furnished to the Army by the Order of the Honble
Sir Everard Fawkenor, from the 30th day of May to the 3d day of July
both 1746, by Robt finlay in Glasgow. viz :—

Dates when sent to Inverary	No of horse Loads	Double Chand Pumps at 6 Shils	Single Chand Pumps at 54d	Shoes at 48d	Shoes at 44d	Shoes at 42d	Shoes at 36d	Ammots of Value				
								£	Sh	d		
1746 May 30	5	30	...	168	...	330	192	129	3	0		
June 5	3	24	...	194	...	84	64	71	19	0		
		and 6 at 5/6										
	9	24	48	96	...	18	84	52	19	0		
	13	24	12	262	...	48	50	78	4	0		
	17	9	13	192	16	20	14	52	11	2		
	20	...	...	243	15	6	...	52	8	0
	25	18	24	308	8	6	6	79	9	4		
		and 6 at 5/6										
July 2	3	...	2	381	13	...	...	79	0	8
	23	141	99	1844	52	512	410	595	14	2		
Cash paid for 46 bags, and Carriage of 23 Loads to Inverary								-	-	19	7	0
Cash paid to Mr. John Campbell in Inverary for Carriage to Dunstaffnage, and for Boat freights from thence to Fort William								-	-	10	15	10
										<u>£625 17 0</u>		

The above sum of £625 17 0, I had His Royal Highness Warrant
for, and was paid me by Anthony Sawers Esqr at Edinbr the
23d July in bills on London, at my request

Accot of Shoes furnished from 3d July last to the Army, viz :

1746	July 17	Two loads qt 262 pairs at 4/- with Charges to Inverary - -	£ 54	5	1
	28	Two Loads . . 262 at ,, with Charges to Fort William -	55	8	9
			<hr/>		
			£109	13	10
Augst 13	Received of above	Two parcells Capt Caroline Frederick Scot Esqr his draught on Allan Whitefoord Esqr at 10 days Sight for - - -	55	8	9
			<hr/>		
Ballance owing	Robt Finlay, beside Charge on First Parcell from Inverary to Fort William - - - - -		£ 54	5	1

Glasgow 15 August 1746 Errors and Omissions
Excpt by

ROBERT FINLAY.

LXXXVII.

COLONEL NAIZON TO MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND.¹

Ayre 16th August.

Sr,

I got here yesterday with my Shatter'd Regiment; this place will not hold them, but as soon as my Baggage comes from Stirling I propose moving one or two Troops; as there is a rumour that we are to be found hard Meat by the Magazines I beg the favour of you to acquaint me, for it is time to Look about if wee are to provide our selves. I have another favour to ask, viz your opinion, if proper for me to ask Leave to go to London. I have business, and of Consequence, but I beg your Sentiments on that Score. I found a Deserter of mine at Carlisle Prison, who was stop'd there last Feby. on Suspicion of Desertion. I have brought him here and he is proper food for Pouder or Halter. I have an order from the Warr Office to Hold Gen^l Court Martials but shall not use it till approv'd by Lord Albemarle. I shall want the help of other Officers to Compose it.

I beg you will acquaint my Lord that I dont know if the Camp² is broke up or not.

This place by description sh'd have been the Elizian fields, but is in reality a Poor Miserable Dog Hole.

The Country about it is good and pleasant, but the people Lazy, indolent, Proud, and of course miserable; but I am told they have not

¹ Feilden MSS.

² At Fort Augustus. It broke up on August 13.

had one man of the Country Joyn'd the Rebels, so much for their Credit and in their praise. Excuse this trouble, and I am with Respect and the greatest regard, Sr,

Your obedient and most humble Servant

PETER NAIZON.

Endorsed :—A. 31st.

LXXXVIII.

THE MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

We are honored with two of your Lordships Letters from Fort Augustus, relating to the unlucky Ryot that happened here the first of this moneth,² and we begg leave once more to assure your Lordship that we most heartily regrave the thing, Especially that it was done by the officers and soldiers of His Majesty's troops, for whom we have a high value and esteem, looking on them as the Guardians of our Liberty. But when they transgress the Laws of the Land and commit a notorious breach of the King's peace, or doe anything to oppress His Majesty's peaceable and Loyal Subjects wee humbly think they are not to be passed over with Silence. It's with no small reluctance and regrave that wee either complain of the Conduct of officers or Soldiers, or that wee should be obliged to apply the Law to them for any misdemanor. Wee can scarcely Describ to your Lordship the atrociousness of the Ryot and the great Disturbance it was in the Town in the night time, by throwing of the stones and breaking of the windows, wounding the Inhabitants in their beds with the Stones, and intimidating all of them, as if the whole town had been to be destroyed.

If it had been only a few panes of Glass that had been broke, as your Lordship is pleased to Insinuat, neither we nor any of the Inhabitants would have taken the least notice of it. But there were many hundreds of panes broke, and upwards of two hundred familys have suffered on this occasion. Notwithstanding whereof, the officers principally concerned doe not at all seem sensible of their trespass, nor show any Inclination to make atonement for the Ryot, or Reparation

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Supra*, Nos. XXV.-XXVII.

for the Damages, But on the contrary show all marks of Resentment as well against the Magistrates as the Inhabitants. However, at Your Lordship's desire wee have sisted procedure untill ye have an opportunity of conversing with my Lord Justice Clerk on this Subject, and shall be heartily glad if any happy proposall shall be made for accommodating the affair in an amicable way consistent with the honor and peace of the Town and repairing the Damages, as none desire more to live in peace and harmony with the Kings troops than wee doe. Wee begg leave to observe to your Lordship, that so farr as we can learn, there were no illuminations the first of this moneth in any town of Scotland, and if wee had thought it anyways necessary, or had it been customary, wee would not have failed of our Duty on that Occasion. As none wish better to the present happy settlement than wee doe, and there was no Illuminations in Town that night, nor any intended to be untill bystanders heard Captain Morgan give orders to Sergeant Wilson and the party to break the windows, That thereupon some of them run thro the town, and told their acquaintances that if they did not put up lights their windows would be broke, Yea the Tavern where the officers were drinking was not Illuminate till after a great many windows were broke.

Wee have had the Honor of talking to Lord Semple on this affair, who regrates it much and earnestly wishes it may be settled amicably.

Wee hope to live in great peace and friendship with him. Wee wish every thing that is good and agreeable to your Lordship, and have the Honor to be with great Esteem

My Lord,

Your Lordships most faithfull and

obedient humble Servants

JAMES MORISON Provost.

WILLIAM MOWAT Bailie.

WILLIAM GORDON Baillie.

JAMES NICOLL Baillie.

Ab^{dn} 16 August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept 4th.

LXXXIX.

COLONEL WILKINSON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I take the Liberty to Introduce to your Lordship And recomend to your favour the bearer, Sir John Hall, as a Gentleman most zealously well affected to His Majtys Person and Government, and for whom I have a particular regard, both as a near Relation and in all respects a Worthy honest Man, And therefore think it Unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with Any Apologies for this freedom.

Your Lordship knows how Sr W^m Yonge treated the Guards at his quitting the War Office. I have Inspected and Methodized the Accounts of Every Company in the three Regts and Laid Such a State of the whole before H.R.H. as highly pleased him, and determin'd him to push for Redress.

Mr Fox and Mr Pitt are in a few days to attend the Duke upon it, And I am also orderd to attend and Make good my State, which I think I am able to do, to the Conviction of any reasonable Understanding person.

I am, My Lord
Your Lordships Most Obed^t and
Most humble Serv^t

J. WILKINSON.

London Augt 16th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

XC.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WRIGHT TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Dundee Augst ye 17th 1746.

My Lord,

I have the Honour to acquaint your Lordship that I arriv'd here yesterday from Carlisle with the Detachment of Major Gen^l Hamiltons Dragoons which had been orderd thither by H.R.H.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

I have been inform'd that Lord George Sackvilles Regiment is to Quarter here, and the town not being able to accomodate both Corps, I take the liberty to entreat your Lordship to suffer us to Quarter at Couper, St Andrews, and Kirkaldy, towns in Fife not far distant from each other, and most contiguous to our Grass Guards.

As I was a Stranger to your Lordships being so near, I wrote Lord Sempill yestarday on the same Subject, who will I presume apply to your Lordship.

I am prevented waiting on your Lordship by an accident which I met with in the highlands some weeks ago when on party there.

I beg leave to assure your Lordship that I am with great Respect,
My Lord

Your Lordships Most obedient and most humble Serv^t

JM. WRIGHT, Lieut Collo.

Endorsed :—A. 17th.

XCI.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Sunday 9 at night

Stirling 17th August 1746.

My Lord,

I have this Moment the Honour of Your Lordships of this date from Perth. The two Companies of the Royal shall March thro' Perth in their way to Couper in Fife, pursuant to your orders; but as Capt. Thomson who Commands them is gone with the Rebels to Carlisle, and has 15 men of those Companies along with him, the Review will be but imperfect, and Oblige Colonel Ramsay to go afterwards to their Quarters.

Mr Masterton has settled the Quarters for General Barrells Regt at Linlithgow and Boristheness, which are near one another, likewise those at St Ninians for two Companies, where they will be very well, and three Companies at Allowa; the other 15 Companies are to be in this Town. Won't it be proper that Prices Majors should go with the three Companies to Allowa? As soon as the Men have got their New

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

Cloaths fitted to them, a Detachment of 60 or 70 Men may be Sent from hence to Down, and another Detachment of 50 Men to Dumblain, as the Country Round those Towns are very disaffected, and may either Hide the Rebels or Supply them with Provisions, if we have no Troops there to prevent it.

I hope your Lord^{sp} will do me the Honour to Dine with me on tuesday¹ and to bring Your Company with you. I can promise You nothing but a Military Dinner, according to M. G. Howards Phrase, we being too far from Barnads to have any Dainties. Dinner shall be ready by two; but if You would have it Sooner or latter, be pleased to Send a Servant forward and Your Orders shall be punctually Obey'd. If M. G. Husk comes with You I hope he will honour me with his Company.

The Two Companies of the Royal, the two of Lord Sempils, and the Company of Leighs, March from hence on tuesday Morning, that this Town may be clear for the two Regiments² that come in.

I remain with the utmost Respect,

My Lord

Your Lordships Most Obedient and most Humble Servant

HUM. BLAND.

To the Rt Honble the Earl of Albemarle etc etc.

Endorsed :—A. 25th.

XCII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Edenbr 18th Aug 1746.

My Lord,

I have the Honour of your LoP^s of the 16th from Blair, And it gives me the greatest pleasure to find that your LoP has so good an opinion of me. I beg leave to assure you that it shall always be my greatest ambition to preserve the good opinion of so great a Judge by deserveing it, and doubt not that by your LoP^s wise conduct, and your

¹ August 19. Lord Albemarle was on his way from Fort Augustus to Edinburgh.

² Conway's and Price's.

³ *Feilden MSS.*

Authority over the Army, that the Countrey instead of complaining will in a little time become thankfull that they have so many Troops among them.

I am glad Lord Ancram had so good Cause for Committing Walker and Nicol to Prison. But then I wish he had acquainted either them or the Magistrates with the Cause of Commitment, Because it would have prevented any Complaint, and if the men are innocent, the[y] would have had opportunity of bringing what Evidence they can for their own Justification, which they may now do, because I intend to acquaint the Magistrates of the Crimes they are Charged with, tho' not of the Informer.¹

Your LoP may have probably Observed Severall Instances during this Rebellion of malicious people takeing that opportunity of revengeing their private Quarrells by giving false Informations, and therfor tho' all Informations must be so far regarded as [at] once to Secure the Person accused, yet unless it is Supported by Common Fame, or otherways, Justice requires that an opportunitie be given him of vindicateing himself. I am far from Suspecting that Mr Thomson's information has proceeded from any such Motive, Yet since the persons accused were men of Business the greater Caution was necessary.

And for the Same reason I cannot give intire Credit to Mr Grants Complaint of Captain Morgan;² both parties must be heard, and we must know what Evidence is offered to support it. And your LoP shall always find that nothing Shall be wanting on my Part that can contribute to assist your LoP to restore that Harmony between the Army and the Countrey that ought alwayes to Subsist amongst all the True freinds of our Happy constitution.

I am glad that the Master of Lovat has Surrendered. I heartily wish that all His Majestys Ennemys were in his Power, that the incorrigible might feel the weight of his Justice, and the others be liveing Monuments of his Mercy and Clemency. I have the Honour to be wt the Utmost respect

My Lord

Your LoP's Most Obedient and Most Humble Servant
AND FLETCHER.

¹ The information against Walker and Nicol is printed *supra*, No. LXXXII. (Enclosure).

² *Supra*, No. LX.

P.S.—As your LoP intends to be at Edenburgh on Thursday,¹ I beg your LoP will do me the Honour to dine with me that day, and to bring your Company with you. Gen^l Huske I hear is off the party; he knows the way. I shall beg to know your LoP's Hour; any hour is equal to me, so I beg your LoP may not on that account come a moment Sooner than is convenient.

XCIII.

LORD SEMPILL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²Aberdeen Augst 18th 1746.

My Lord,

I was honoured with your Lordsp's Commands at Inverness and a List of Quarters for the Reg^{ts} of Flemings and Dejeans, the Copy of which I herewith Send Your Lordsp.

On My Arival here Col^l Jackson gave me a Letter from Col^l Watson inclosing a List of Quarters for those Reg^{ts}, different from that I had received from your Lordsp, Frazerburgh being added to Dejeans Cantonment and Flemings fixd at Aberdeen and Montrose, five companies to Each Quarter; a Duplicate of Flemings Cantonment was likewise sent to Col^l Jackson with an Order to Send an oficor to Montrose to provide the Quarters mentioned for five Companies. Since that I received a Second Letter from Coll Watson without date, telling me Dejeans Marchd that day, and that it was your Lordsp's Orders I should cause five Companies of Flemings march Imediately to their Quarters at Montrose according to a former Route Your Lordsp had Sent me. This, My Lord, Leaves me in the dark (with reason, as your Lordsp may be pleased to Observe), whether Flemings is to be devided according to the first Cantonment or only five Companies at Montrose, and five at Aberdeen.³ However, that your Lordsp's intention might not be disappointed by any mistake or Misapprehension, I have thought it necessary that the Regiment should Occupy thatt Cantonment by

¹ August 21.² *Feilden MSS.*³ According to the official return of August 31 (*infra*, No. CLV.), Fleming's regiment was divided equally between Aberdeen and Montrose, No part of Dejean's appears as quartered at Fraserburgh,

parties, tho not by Compys, as there is six cantonments and only five Compys at Montrose, till I am honored with your Lordsp^s pleasure.

I wrote your Lord^{sp} in my former Letter that I would doe all in my pour to take away this unhappy difference betwixt the Magistrates and this Reg^t, and have done all in my pour with the Provost to take it away before it Come before your Lord^{sp}, but have not as yet had his answer, which I shall transmute to You so soon as it comes to my hand.
I am

My Lord

with great honour and Respect

Your Lordsp^s

Most obedient feathfull Humble Servant

SEMPILL.

P.S.—I send your Lord^{sp} Col^l Jacksons Return, what number of officers and men are at Each place.

Endorsed :—A. 23rd.

XCIV.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACKSON TO MAJOR ROPER.¹

Aberdeen Augst the 18th 1746.

Dear Roper,

I Received your's of the 9th from Fort Augustus. The Recruiters shall set out immediately; the necessary delay on account of the Companies March and settling will I hope plead my pardon for three or four days.

Do me the favour to present Lord Albemarle with my Compliments, and assure His Lordship I will do whatever can depend on me to prevent these wrong headed people coming to Extremities. You judge right that Lord Sempill's wisdom and prudence will consolidate affairs, I don't know any body who promises better.

Lord Sempill writes by this Post to have a mistery of two different Routes clear'd up.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

I must trouble you to adjust an affair that was understood here to be of little Consequence, and the method I took right ; but as the Commissary for bread has been and is of a different opinion, The case is : When the Reg^t first came to this place Lord Ancram order'd me to march into the hills with One hundred of our people and Two of Lord Loudon's. Our's were out where I Posted them a month, and Loudon's remain'd at their Posts till within these few days. As there was no possibility of getting bread in the hills, or indeed meal without a good deal of management, I was forced to fall on some scheme for the men. As Loudon's were divided into lesser bodies they found no inconveniency, but our's Continued together, and either must have bread or could not remain where they was. His Royal Highness had these Posts reported and approved it. I tried in vain to have the men furnished regularly with bread from the town's baker, and therefore was obliged to make use of some sacks of the King's flower here in store. An exact acc^t was kept of what was taken with a sort of Clerk belonging to that branch, and the Expence attending the making it into bread kept by the quarter master ; the men had it deliver'd every four days the whole time they were out, And I concluded that when I sent the Commissary this account it would be received without other difficulty, and charged as other bread is, deliver'd to the soldiers ; but Mr Gomeserra wrote me t'other day to tell me I had no right to take this flower, and that I must pay for it, and that by no less than the Dukes orders. He wrote this to me once before, and I told him in answer the whole seemed a mistake, as His Royal Highness had not been informed how this flower had been made use of. The men's stoppages is in the q^r m^{rs} hands and shall be paid to the Commissary's order. I hope in God My Lord Albemarle will not let me be saddled with an Expence when it's the plainest demonstration I could mean nothing but the King's service, which without this very thing could not have been carried on. Lord Ancram knows this affair, and our whole Reg^t ; if I pay the money I shall be call'd Colonel four days and laugh'd at for ever.

I am,

Dear Roper

Your most Obedient Servant

GEO JACKSON.

Endorsed :—A. 25th.

XCV.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Fort Augustus August 18th 1746.

My Lord,

I send you inclosed the Copy of a Letter² I received from Simon Fraser, commonly called Master of Lovat.

He was prevented from coming before your LoP left Fort Augustus by the swelling of the Rivers, bot came to me the evening after your LoP Marcht from thence.³

I think it my Duty to acquaint your LoP that in all the conversations I have had with him he shows great remorse and repentance for his past behavior, And that his Surrender now was intirely Volluntary and not from any Nessesity he was drove to by any Partyes after him. He has desired that I may Aquant your LoP that he has great hopes from your LoP^s Goodness, that you will represent him to the King in as favorable a light as your Duty to his Majesty will allow.

His great desire to have been at Fort Augustus before your LoP left it prevented him from being able to collect and bring in several people who Acted as Officers among the Rebels, but whom I understand still intend to follow his example.

I have aquanted M. G. Bleakeny of his surender and that he had beged to be kept at Fort Augustus 'till your LoP^s pleasure was known, which the General has agreed to.

I beg your LoP will send Directions to the General how I am to behave to such as have Acted as Officers and come to Surrender. I persave they are in hopes to be treated as those were that Surrendered to M. G. Campbell; if that were to be the case to the Low Ranks of them, I think you would have the whole immediatly.

I have had two letters from Barasdel⁴ of no great import, and

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² Of August 10, *supra*, No. LXIV.³ August 14. He remained a prisoner at Fort Augustus till the end of September.⁴ Barrisdale had submitted to the Duke of Cumberland in June, 1746, and to Albemarle before the latter left Fort Augustus on August 13. (*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 287, 393.) He had, in the meanwhile, joined the Prince in July (Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 99) and escaped with him to France in September.

Orders are gon in the Words I receved them for Partyes to Vissit him and his parts of the Country. I am with great Esteem and Reguard,
My Lord

Your Lordships
most obedient humble Servant

LOUDOUN.

Endorsed :—A. 25th.

XCVI.

COLONEL BORLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I was Honour'd with Y^r L^{dps} Letter two days ago, the Account of whose Welfare was unspeakable Pleasure to me. I have the Satisfaction to acquaint Y^r L^{d^p} that the Hospital goes on well, and daily gives more Satisfaction to the Officers, whom I doubt not will soon see it very serviceable both to the men and themselves.

I do assure Y^r L^{d^p} that no thing shall be wanting in me to promote the Good and the Welfare of the Regiment in every particular to the utmost of my power, and be as much with it as I can, since Y^r L^{d^p} does me the Honour to repose a Confidence in me. But as my family is in the Island, and Workmen about my Castle, it will be very detrimental to me if I dont return thither for some time after my Months Waiting is over.

My Nephew Trelawny came to Town two days ago, and I am getting him equipp'd with every thing to prepare him to do Duty.

Pole's Commission is sign'd as Cap^t and he is in Treaty with a Young Gentleman, who has an Estate in Oxfordshire, with a good Character, for his Commission; his Name is Herritage Lenten, and was an officer in the Oxfordshire Regimt. He is Tall, young and Lusty, and I believe to morrow or next day affairs between them will be so far concluded that I may give his Name to Mr Fox, who will get out the Commission as soon as possible, I having Orders from H.R.H. as well as Y^r L^{d^p} to direct him so to do, which he has promis'd me shall be done.

Y^r L^{d^p} will see by this Return all the Vestry men discharg'd, but

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

I fear we shall not make any great increase of Recruits before Winter, altho I have several Sergrts out, besides the officers and the Sergrts attending them. We have according to Order given in an Account signed by each Capt. of the Charges they have been at for Recruiting since we came from Flanders, and the 2d Battalion from the time of their sending us a Reinforcement to Flanders. We hope by H.R.Hss's Assistance the Balance will be allowed us, otherwise God knows how we shall recruit. Yr L^{dp} is much wanted to be an Advocate for us.

We have, my L^d, no sort of News stirring, but the late very good from Italy, which I presume Yr L^{dp} have had a full account of; next to Culloden it has given His Majesty the greatest Joy he has felt a great while.

This day at noon the Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were Beheaded. I know no more but that tis said the former dyed very decently, and the latter as indecently.¹

Old Lovat came safe to the Tower a few days ago.

I believe I have tyred Yr L^{dp}, therefore will say no more, but the Coldstream is as well as their Neighbors in every respect, and I beg leave with the sincerest Gratitude to subscribe my self,

My Lord

Yr L^{dps} most Humble and most Oblidg'd Serv^t

H. BORLAND.

Park Street 18th August 1746.

Endorsed:—A. Sept 4th.

(Enclosure.)

The Return given by me to His Majesty of the Seven Battalions of Guards last Saturday stood as follows

First Regim ^t	{	1st Batt.	-	-	-	-	761 men
		2 Do.	-	-	-	-	582
		3 Do.	-	-	-	-	675
Second Regim ^t	{	1st	-	-	-	-	749
		2	-	-	-	-	725
Third Regim ^t	{	1	-	-	-	-	740
		2	-	-	-	-	706

Vestry men all discharg'd.

N.B. 1st Batt. of 1st consists of 10 Companys.

¹ Cf. Foster's account of their behaviour, in *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 419 *et seq.*

XCVII.

CAPTAIN POWELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

When I last had the honour of seeing your Lordship at Fort Augustus you was Pleas'd to give orders about a Doctor for this Place; on my Arrivall here I found a Person who act'd as such, but a few days Past he told me itt was not in his Power to Supply the Men with Proper Drugs, his allowance being but Four Pounds Per Annum from Doctor Brown of Inverness, therefore desir'd me to represent itt to your Lordship. Our men are very Sickly and I am afraid I shall have the Misfortune of Burying Some of them in a very few days. I have already lost one of them. I have endeavour'd according to your Lordships orders to gett all the Intelligence that I Possible Could, but to no Purpose.

The young Man that your Lordship has been Pleas'd to order to act as Barrack Master here (son of the Late Barrack Master) behaves himself extreamly well and bears a Generall Good Character from ye Gentlemen of the Country, and iff Continued I beleive will Discharge his Duty to the Satisfaction of your Lordship.

I hope, my Lord, you will excuse me takeing this Liberty, but I thought itt my Duty to acquaint your Lordship about the Doctor. I am,

My Lord,

with great Respect

your Lordships

Much Oblig'd and Most Obeidant Humble Servant,

CRANFIELD SPENCER POWELL.

Bernera Augst ye 19th 1746.

There is a Highlander here that has been Confin'd ever Since May last.

Endorsed :—Bernera Augst 19th 1746.

A. 28th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

XCVIII.

ROBERT FINLAY TO ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.¹

Sr,

I Wrote you Last Week with the Accot ye desir'd from Provost Cochran.

And on Munday last I had the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle his orders transmitted me by Major Roper, to forward to you whatever Shoes I had for the Army, and in Conformity thereto, have with this Sent to Mr John Campbell, Deputy Chamberlain to his Grace of Argyle, 12 bags of Shoes to be forwarded to you directly, Invoice whereof is annex'd on other Side, Amount with Charges to £178 14., 11.

I shall be Infinitely oblig'd to you, that when they come to hand, youll either Signify the Same to his Excell^{cy} of Albemarle, or to Major Roper, and at Same time to be pleas'd to drop me ever So Short a Scrap acknowleging receipt.

If in any thing whatever ye Shall please to lay your Commands on me I can Execute here, only please advise and let me know, and they Shall readilly be done by, S^r

Your most obed^t humble Serv^t

ROBERT FINLAY.

Glasgow 19 Aug. 1746.

To The Hon^{ble}

Governour Alex^t Campbell Esq^r
of Fort William

wt bags of Shoes.

(Enclosure.)

Invoice of 12 Bags of Shoes Forwarded to Governour Alex^t Campbell Esq^r of Fort William by the orders of the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle Commander in Chief of his Majesties Forces in North Britain, by Rob^t Finlay, viz^t.

¹ Feilden MSS,

No 3 to 14 Eleven bags containing 66 doz.

E of A

6 doz each of Shoes No 3 to 13 Included at 48/- £158 8 0

One bag No 14 containing viz^t

3 doz 9 prs at 48/- £9 0 0

2 doz 3 prs at 44/- 4 19 0

	13 19 0
31 Elms of Tweedling for bags at 8d	1 0 8
Making 12 do. and Twine	0 1 3
Carriage 6 loads to Inverary at 11/-	3 6 0
Do To Dunstaffnage at 4/2	1 5 0
Boat freight to Fort W ^m	0 15 0

£178 14 11

Glasgow 19 Augst 1746.

Errors and Ommissions Excepted by me

ROBERT FINLAY.

XCIX.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 20th August 1746.

My Lord,

Captain George Augustus Blakeney being willing to resign his Post of Quarter master to my Regiment to Robert Blakeney, a very promising young man, for whose Loyalty I will be answerable, I humbly desire that your Lordship will be pleased to write for a Commission for the said Robert Blakeney to be Quartermaster to the Regiment of Foot Comanded by me.

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL. BLAKENEY,

R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 26th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

C.

CAPTAIN WILSON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I am desired by Lievt Gen^{ll} Barrell to pray the favour of your Lordship that Lievt Joseph Higginson of his Regim^t may be allowed leave of absence to come up here on some particular affaires. The General begs his Complem^{ts}, and that your Lord^{sp} would excuse his not writing himself, old age making his hand unsteady. I am With the greatest respect, My Lord

y^r Lords^{ps} most Obedient humble Servant

ALEX WILSON.

Queenstreet Westm. 20th Aug^t 1746.

R^t Hon^{ble} E. of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 28th.

CI.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUNBAR TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

Foress Aug^t the 20th 1746.

My Lord,

As the Reg^t³ is now well settled in their Quarters, I hope your L^d Ship will indulge me with leave to goe for England; your favour in this will in a most particular maner Oblidge

My Lord

Your Lordships most humble and most Obed^t Servant

THO. DUNBAR.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

¹ Feilden MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ Mordaunt's.

CII.

ROBERT FINLAY TO MAJOR ROPER.¹

Sir,

Your fav^{rs} of the 12th last post, the 18th, and in Obedience to the Commands given me, Yesterday I packd up and Sent off all the Shoes I had for the Army, Invoice of which I have anexd on other Side,² amot. to £178. 14. 11, with Charges to Fort W^m added, which I always pay out.

By the Copy of the Accot. I Sent on Friday last to the Right Honble the Earl of Albemarle, p^r order of Govern^r Alex^r Campbell of Fort W^m, containing all the Shoes furnishd the Army and Charges thereon, Youll please observe there's only owing me preceeding the 13th Curt., £54. 5. 1, and 15/- I have to pay for boat freight from Dunstaffnage to Fort W^m, As Ive added now, is £56. 0. 1 in all, £234. 15. 0 only due me to this day.

The Chief reason for Troubleing you So soon with this, I have W^m Rufane Esqr. his Letter to Provost Cochran before me, dated at Fort W^m the 13th Currt. a Copy of which is " Having Directions from Lord " Albemarle to take of the Shoes bespoke at Glasgow for the Army the " Number I have occasion for, for Brigad^r Houghton's Regmt, we^{ch} I " have the honour to Command, I must desire y^r L^{dsp} to Order 400 " pairs to be reserved till our Paymaster call for them, who will be " at Glasgow in about a fourthnights time and will pay for them ".

As this is a day too late, I beg of you to Acquaint Mr Mcghie, by whom this will be deliverd, if I am to have these Shoes ready agst the 27th, if so I will do my outmost, that Coll. Rufane be not dissappointed.

I Presume also to beg your Interest with His Excell^{cy} of Albemarle, to Continue with me the Orders for furnishing the Army in North Britain I was Honoured with from his Royall Highness Duke Will^m, on 17th June last, to be under the Directions always of the Comm^{dr} in Chief for N. Britain, whose orders I shall Punctually obey to an Iotta. If further Recommendation were necessary, I presume I might Soon have his Grace of Argyles, but as I take it to be much presumption to

¹ Feilden MSS.² Cf. No. XCVIII. (Enclosure), *supra*.

Trouble Such Great Men, I Entirely thro' my Self on your Patronage, and hope in a few Weeks to do my Self the Honour to wait on you at Ed^r if ye make So long Stay there, and Mean time I am with greatest Regard, S^r, Your most Obed^t Humble Serv^t

ROBERT FINLAY.

Glasgow 20 Augst 1746.

Please direct for me Tanner in Glasgow.

tho I keep 80 Shoemakers in a Manufactory continually making Shoes, and Employ almost Constantly Double the Number in making Shoes for me, a Good many of wh^h I export on my own Acco^t. I pay above £2000 a Year for Duty on Tannd and Raw hides as a Tanner. I can Provide the Army in better boots that any ever I saw them have at 19/- pr pair, tho Leather is now 25 p^r Cent dearer than some years agoe. One reason is, I have such a large Choice of fine Leather.

Endorsed :—A. Sep^r 2d.

CIII.

LORD SEMPILL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Aberdeen Aug^t 21th 1746.

My Lord,

Since I have been hear, I have don My Self the Honour to write Your Lord^{sp} three Letters, which I hop Your Lord^{sp} has got.

I have done all in my pour to take away this Misunderstanding betuixt the Majestrasts and the troops, and to doe the provost Justise he seems to be much inclin'd to it; he was with me Yesterday and told me he had wrote Your Lord^{sp}, and had Left it to Your Lord^{sp} and Lord Justice Clerk to doe it away as your Lordships thought proper.

I had a Letter from Co^{ll} Dejean Last night from Banff, with a Cobby of Your Orders to him, and I have sent him my Orders to give to all the officers posted allong the Coast, which if they take care to obay, will effectually answer your Lord^{sp}'s Orders and Intentions.

The Co^{ll} writes that the toun is in Great want of fireing, there being no Boats allowd to go to the firth of Leath for some time.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

Since I have been hear I have been Solicited by Sir Alex Reed, Mr Duff of Halton, and by Mr Reed, who Each of them had a Son about Eighteen Years of Age printises In this place, and were unhappily Seduced to go with the Rebels to Inverurie;¹ as the above Gentlemen are well affected to his Majesty and Government, So soon as they had an account of their having Joind thoas Rebels, they Emediatly Seazed them, which prevented them being any more concern'd. Your Lord^{sp} will please observe they are younger Brothers and men off no Estate nor fortune. I would not give them any passes such as the Common Sort of Rebels gets till I know your Lord^{sps} pleasure about them.

I have had Severall Letters from the officers off the Dragoons, who desired I would cawse Releave them, I mean thoas troops Quarterd at Glames and Other Inland Quarters. I wrote them I had your Lord^{sps} Orders only to Releave thoas upon the Coast in my District.

Since the writeing the above, the provost has desired I would Order Col^l Jackson to deliver over the Sarjant concernd in the Riot, as they call it. I told him that could not be done, as the Sarjant was upon Command, so his demmand could not be complyd with, as I am of opinion You doe not incline he should be given up. I have nothing more to truble Your Lord^{sp} with, but that I am,

My Lord,

with Great Honour and respect

Your Lord^{sps}

Most obedient and most feathfull Servant

SEMPILL.

Endorsed ;—A. 23rd.

CIV.

MAGISTRATES OF INVERNESS TO MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY.²

Hon^{ble} Sir,

It was incumbent upon us to have acquainted the Town Council with the demand extraordinary which you have been pleased to

¹ On December 23, 1745, Lord Lewis Gordon marched from Aberdeen and defeated the Laird of Macleod at Inverurie.

² *Feilden MSS.*

make on us, of affording Coal and Candle for the Military guards. They find the demand unprecedented and that they are Legaly exempted, and besides, the quantity of 21 Stones Coals and 3½ pounds Candle each night is an expence above what the Revenue of this Town can Support, and therefore the Council has not warranted us to comply with the demand.

We are heartily willing to do every thing in our power for accomodating the Troops, and our readiness and Zeal for his Majestys Government and Service wants no new Teste.

We are with great regaird and Esteem, Hon^{ble} Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servants

JO. FRASER Provost.

GILBERT GORDON Baillie.

JAMES FRASER Baillie.

JAMES KINNAIRD Baillie.

Inverness 21st August 1746.

A True Copy To The Hon^{ble} William Blakeney Esq^r Major General Commanding His Majesty's Troops at Inverness.

CV.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness August 21st 1746.

My Lord,

I came hear with M. Gen. Bleakenys Aprobaton to Sattal the Affair of the Meal with Mr Frigg, with whom I have had a Meeting this Morning. As he acts only as a Servant he can alter nothing in Mr Dundas's Orders, which are to Deliver the Meal hear at 8℥ Scales the Boll. In this situation I have received 500 Bolls to prevent immediat wants till this affair can be satted.

I must trouble your LoP with a Remonstrance against this Affair continuing in this shape for many reasons; First, the impossability of the Soldiers paying more than Ten pence the Peck for the Meal delivered to him, Because his pay can not aford it, And that out of a

¹ Feilden MSS.

Stock from whence he was not furnished when it was worth the Money in the Country, Which it is not now, And as there is the apperance of a Great Crope, will be less so every day.

And Secondly, the impossability of my making up an account of expence of Cariage and Delivery and Loss that may hapen in it, when Mr Dundas must have in his Accounts the same Articles for bringing of it hear.

And thirdly, I beg to be relieved from a trouble. I know no Pressedent for any Commisary attempting to lay on an Officer To be his Agent and Clark and to run a Risk he does not do himself, and to take an imployment the other Affairs I have to do will not allow me to attend to as it ought.

And lastly, I must beg if I am to have the trouble and Fatigue, the Soldier and not Mr Dundas may reap the benifiet of it in the Cheapness of his Provisions, that I may have something to answer to the Complements I must expect from People in such Quarters as your Lop has seen, Unprovided in every necessary, particularly Bed or Beding for any one man.

Mr Frigg has engaged to writ to Mr Dundas on this Subject to show the unreasonableness of his proposal.

I shall return to Fort Augustus tomorrow, from whence I shall send your Lop a Return of the Officers on the Different Postes and the Situation of the Country since you left it.

I am with great Respect, My Lord

Your Lordships most Obedient humble Servant

LOUDOUN.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

CVI.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Whitehall, August 22d 1746.

My Lord,

I have received the Honor of Your Lordship's several Letters, The last of which was dated the 8th. Inst., since His Royal

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

Highness the Duke left Scotland, and have laid them all regularly before The King. And I have the Satisfaction to acquaint Your Lordship with His Majesty's entire Approbation of Your Conduct, and of Your Diligence and Attention in the Discharge of the important Trust committed to You.

His Majesty having been pleased, some Days ago, to sign a Commission appointing Your Lordship Commander in Chief of the Troops in North-Britain,¹ I conclude You will receive the Same from Your Agent by this Express, if He has not already transmitted it to You. The King has been pleased to direct, That Your Lordship's Appointments should be the Same, in every Particular, as Lieutenant General Hawley's were; And I have acquainted the Secretary at War with His Majesty's Pleasure in this Respect.

As It appears by Your Lordship's last Letter, dated the 8th Inst, That You was preparing to march to Edinburgh, And That You had ordered the Troops into Quarters, His Majesty doubts not but Your Lordship will dispose Them in such a Manner as may best secure the Peace and Tranquility of the Country; And particularly in Those Parts where There is Most Reason to apprehend There may be a Disposition in the People to raise fresh Troubles. And Your Lordship will continue to be very vigilant in preventing the Escape of the Pretender's Son, and of Such of the Principal Rebels as still remain in Scotland. And You will get the best Intelligence You possibly can, where the Pretender's Son may be lurking, and use Your utmost Endeavours to have Him Siez'd.

The Rebellion being now happily suppress'd, His Majesty is of Opinion, That it is no longer necessary to keep up the Highland Companies that were raised upon that Occasion; And Therefore It is His Majesty's Pleasure, That Your Lordship should give the proper Directions for Reducing Those Companies. In doing which, You will take particular Care That the Officers of Those Companies, as well as the Gentlemen concern'd in raising Them, may be acquainted, That His Majesty is very sensible of the Zeal They have shew'd for His Service on this Occasion, But That the Rebellion being now suppressed, It is unnecessary to keep Those Companies any longer on Foot, as His

¹ Lord Albemarle's appointment was gazetted on August 23. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 399.

Majesty has already reduced The Regiments raised in England on the same Occasion.

I am further to recommend it to Your Lordship, That You should, as far as may be consistent with the Welfare of His Majesty's Troops, post Parties of Them in the Hills, in such Manner as to prevent, as far as may be possible, the Stealing Cattle, or other Robberies and Outrages. And if It should not be practicable to leave a Body of Regular Troops this Winter at Bernera-Castle,¹ Your Lordship will give Directions That a Detachment of Lord Loudoun's Regiment should be posted there.

As there is Reason to believe That Aneas McDonald, The Banker, who was taken by Major General Campbel and is now a Prisoner in Dunbarton Castle, will be able to make many material Discoveries, It is His Majesty's Pleasure, That Your Lordship should give Directions for Conveying Him as soon as may be in safe Custody to London. And Your Lordship will give strict Orders to the Officer who shall be charged with the Care of this Person, That He be not permitted during His Journey to have any Conversation with any one whatever, or to write or receive any Letters.²

It having been represented to His Majesty, That It would be extremely for His Service That the Road from Dunbarton to the Western Isles should be compleated as soon as possible, His Majesty has ordered Me to recommend it to Your Lordship to give Directions, That the Soldiers that shall be quartered in that Part of the Country may be employ'd in finishing the said Road, as far as may be consistent with other necessary Services.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint Your Lordship, That The Lord Justice Clerk has done great Justice to the Zeal, Attention, and Prudence which Your Lordship has shew'd in Making up the little Differences that have happen'd between the Troops and the Inhabitants of Some of the Towns in Scotland, wherein Both Parties may probably have been to blame.

¹ From the return of August 31 (*infra*, No. CLV.) a detachment of Houghton's regiment was established at Bernera.

² He had surrendered on May 13, 1746. He was indicted for high treason on July 3, 1747, but his trial was postponed to the following December. Sentence of death was pronounced against him, and his execution was fixed for January 15, 1748. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., pp. 345, 494, 602.

I hope to have the Honor of hearing often from Your Lordship ; and beg You would be assured That I shall always be glad to receive Your Commands ; and That You may depend upon all the Assistance I can give You in Promoting the Success of the important Service on which You are employ'd ; and upon My best Endeavours to render it as easy and as agreeable to You as possible.

Your Lordship will have heard of the compleat Victory gain'd by the Army of His Majesty's Allies over the French and Spaniards in Italy ;¹ And I have the Satisfaction to acquaint Your Lordship, That His Majesty has great Reason to hope That the best Use will be immediately made of this great Success.

Since Writing this Letter, I have received Your Lordship's of the 12th. Inst., which I have laid before the King.

His Majesty has no farther Orders to send You but Those contained in this Letter ; Except that I have the King's Orders to acquaint You, That His Majesty entirely approves the Instructions His Royal Highness The Duke left with You for Your Conduct, according to which It is His Majesty's Pleasure That You should continue to act ; And You may be assured That when His Majesty has any New Orders to send You, I will not fail immediately acquainting You with Them.

I have acquainted H.R. Highness with what Your Lord^d has before mentioned, relating to the Cloathing of the Men and the bad Condition of the Tents, and I understand the proper orders are given thereupon.

I am, with great Truth and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most obedient humble Servant

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

Endorsed :—A. 28th.

CVII.

MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

Inverary Aug^t 22d 1746.

My Lord,

I was honour'd with your Lord^{ps} Letter of the 11th Inst. acquainting me with the bad success of the Party sent to Glendesserie.³

¹ Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 387.

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ Cf. Colonel Campbell's letter of August 10, *supra*, No. LXVI.

I stay'd with Commodore Smith in Horse Shoe Harbour 'till I heard of Col. Campbells being also return'd from that Expedition to Strontian. He met with much the same difficulty with the other party, but, however, he contriv'd to be at the place appointed agreeable to the Order, where he stay'd one whole day and on His Return apprehended the Serjeant of Lord John Murrays Regiment which your Lord^p has order'd to Glasgow. I own it gives me some concern to find my Information¹ was so ill grounded, but I thought it my Duty to give your Lord^p what Intelligence I had, but you may remember I was not very sanguine in the Matter.

The Party from Mull and that with Col. Campbell are return'd and dismiss agreeable to your Orders, so that now there only remains 235 Men of the Argyleshire Levies, a Return of which I send your Lord^p, with the reasons of their being kept in pay.

As the Officers to whom I gave the King's Commission cannot properly be disbanded without His Majesty's Orders, therefore the extraordinary Expence is only the pay of the Private Men.

In my Letter to Sr Everard Fawkener of the 30th of July I mention'd the difficulties I was under for disbanding these Officers, but I am of Oppinion that it will be found necessary to keep some of the Argyleshire Independant Companies on foot some time longer; if His Majesty shall think this expedient the Men can be got together in a few days.

I fully intended to have had the Honour of seeing your Lord^{sp} as you past at Sterling, but the day after my Arrival at this place I was taken very Ill with Rheumatick Pains accompanied with a Fever, of which tho' I am much better, yet it has left such a lowness of Spirits upon me, that tho' I had several other things to mention to your Lord^p, I must for the present conclude by assuring you that I am

My Lord

Your Lordships most affectionate
and faithfull humble Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

The Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 23d.

¹ Cf. No. XXX. *supra*.

CVIII.

MAJOR-GENERAL SKELTON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Perth August 22d 1746.

My Lord,

I send inclos'd to your Lordship a list of the Prisoners in the Tolbooth here.

I reviewd yesterday Gen^l St Clairs two additional Compys^s with all the care and assistance I could get of the Towns People. I found out one Mackenzie who had been amongst the Rebels; inclos'd² is a Copy of His Confession and the Affidavits of two of the Townsmen taken this afternoon.

I have orderd Watson, Smith, and Roy (who are mention'd in Mackenzies Confession) to be sent for Prisoners hither from Cowpar in Fife, whither they march'd too this morning. When they are Examin'd I shall send your Lordship an account of it. I should not have sent this account till I had perfected their Examinations, but as the Original one of Mackenzies will be sent this night to Lord Justice Clerk, your Lordship might think that I was guilty of a neglect by not acquainting you at the same time of it.

I am,

My Lord

With great respect

Your Lordships Most Obed^t Humble Serv^t


Endorsed :—A. 25th.

CIX.

LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Dundee August 22d 1746.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that my Regiment march'd into this Town on Wednesday last; ⁴ we were obliged to leave one man sick at Blair, and 3 at Dunkeld.

¹ Feilden MSS.² The document is not among the MSS.³ Feilden MSS.⁴ August 20.

The detachment of a Captain and Fifty men at Cowper shall be relieved as soon as we can get that number Cloathed.

Our Quarters fully answer our expectations, and the Magistrates of the Town do every thing in their power to accommodate us, so that I am persuaded your Lordship will not be troubled with Complaints from them or from us.

No Person is sufferd to cross the water without a pass from some of the Magistrates, which as soon as he has signd, is brought to the Officer of the Guard that he may sign it likewise, otherwise our Centinels have orders to prevent their going into the Ferry boat, and no Ship can go out without giving security to the Collector, and a pass from him and the Commanding Officer; these are the present regulations, if your Lordship pleases to make any alterations in them you will be so good as to order Major Roper to acquaint me with them. We have only eighteen prisoners to guard; the rest are sent to England or releas'd by Mr Bruce, whose behaviour in executing his Commission is greatly Complained off, but My Lord Ancram will be able to inform you whether these Complaints are Justly founded; if what people say be true, Mr Bruce has made more money these last two Months than your Lordship will make by Commanding in Scotland were you to stay many years.

Cornwallis hopes you have not forgot to mention to His Royal Highness the application he made to you.

I am,
my Lord,
with the Greatest Respect
your Lordships Most Obliged Humble Servant

Geo. Suckale

The enclosed¹ Memorial was brought to me Just as I had finish'd my letter; the person had applyd to me before, but I told him I could

¹ It is not among the MSS.

do nothing in it without your Lordships directions, and as the story was about half an hour long I desired he would give me a *short* Memorandum of it in writing. The Presbyterian Minister came with the Memorialist and preach'd a pretty long sermon upon the occasion. You will be pleas'd to let me know what answer I am to make.

Endorsed:—A. 27th.

CX.

LIEUTENANT ARMSTRONG TO MAJOR ROPER.¹

Forress 22nd August 1746.

Sir,

I wrote to Brigadier Mordaunt, when I thought he was at Edinburgh on his Road to London, to beg he wou'd apply to Lord Albemarle for my leave to go to England for about Six Weeks or Two Months, in Order to Settle Some Affairs I left in Confusion in the Countrey when our Regim^t was order'd to Scotland, which the Neglect of doing imediatly will be of the greatest Loss and dissadvantage to me. I find my Letter miss't the Brigad^r, that he was gone before I wrote; this dissapointm^t makes me take the Liberty to beg that you wou'd lay my Case before his Lordship, and as there are few or no Recruits or Aukward men with the Regim^t, and y^e Season for Exercise just going out, I hope his Lordship will consider that it may be the intire Ruin of my Circumstances if I don't timely endeavour to prevent it, and that he will be pleas'd to allow me to be absent till about the later End of October, in which Time I will punctually return to my post. I have spoke to my Comanding Officer, Col. Dunbar, and he has given me leave so far as he had power to do. I also have Maj^r Gray's Approbation. Still there is a Necessity of making Application to Lord Albemarle. I am far from wishing to go from the Reg^t at this Time, were I not threatned with some dissadvantages that might hang heavy over me if I did not take proper and Timely Measures to prevent it. I shall be infinitely Oblidg'd to you to let me know, as Soon as convenient

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

for you, if this is so lucky to meet with My Lord's Approbation, and I am

Dr Sir,

your most Obedient Serv^t

WILL ARMSTRONG.

My Business is not to London, but to the Country.

Capt. Parr is still Extremely ill at Inverness.

To Major Roper, Aid De Camp to Lord Albemarle at Edinburgh.

Endorsed:—A. Sept. 5th.

CXI.

JOHN THOMSON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

As your Lordship was pleas'd to desire me to give you a particular Account of the part I acted from the beginning of the late wicked and unnatural Rebellion, till I had the honour of seeing your Lordship at Strathbogy,² I shall in obedience to your Commands lay before your Lordship the following Facts.

In the beginning of August, 1745, I had occasion in the course of my Business to go by sea to Caithness, where I first heard of the Pretender's Son's landing in the West-highlands, and that some of the Clans had joined him. Upon this I made it my Business to visit as many of the Gentlemen and Clergy as I could in my way to Aberdeen, through the Countys of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Murray, Banff and Aberdeen; and in all Companies endeavoured to shew that, in this attempt, the Pretender was but a Dupe of France, which wanted only to have the British Troops recalled from Flanders and employ'd in a Diversion at Home, as advantagious to them as it was destructive to us, which ought to raise in every true Briton the utmost indignation and Abhorrence at the Authors and Abettors of it, And that those who were so wicked and audacious as to join in this base and unnatural Rebellion, thus wantonly and unprovoked, would inevitably fall a sacrifice to the just vengeance of their King and Country.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² In March, 1746.

Upon my Return to Aberdeen, a few Days before Sir John Cope arrived there with the Army,¹ I endeavoured to learn what part the Town was to Act should the Rebels approach it after Sir John's Departure, and finding that those who were well affected to His Majesty were of opinion that they could not defend the Town, which was open and without Walls, and many of the Inhabitants Jacobites, who might betray and turn their Arms against the Rest, I judg'd it for the Service to desire Lieut. Governour Cawfield, and Captⁿ Monro of Culcairn to inform Sir John Cope of this, and to propose that he should require the Magistrates to deliver up to him the 12 Cannon and 300 stand of Arms which belong'd to the Town, lest they should fall into the hands of the Rebels, who then wanted them much. Accordingly Sir John required the Arms of the Magistrates, and had them delivered up and carried off.

After the unlucky affair of Preston, the Jacobites, elated with the success, began to appear in Arms every where, and opened and examined the Letters to and from Edinburgh; so that the well affected had no intelligence by the Posts, especially to the north of Aberdeen, but what came through the Rebels Hands. I therefore judg'd it might be of Service to transmit to my Lord President² and other Friends of the Government any intelligence I could get of the Steps which the Government was taking to Suppress the Rebellion. And in five or six Days after the first Ten Battalions arrived from Flanders³ there came a Ship luckily to Aberdeen from Newcastle, the Master of which I examined, and got an account from him of the arrival of the Troops, which I immediatly sent by Express to Sir Harry Innes at Elgin, to be by him forwarded to my Lord President, and which, with the other intelligence I gave from Time to Time of the Motions of our Troops, and of the Associations and noble Spirit shewn in England for Suppressing the Rebellion, was made use of to overaw and intimidate the Disaffected and Bystanders, and to encourage and keep others steady. I likewise improved my intelligence of the Disposition of the

¹ After his abortive march to Inverness, Cope proceeded to Aberdeen on September 11, 1745, and sailed on September 15. On the 21st of the month he was defeated at Prestonpans.

² Duncan Forbes of Culloden.

³ The English forces recalled from Flanders to repress the rebellion in Scotland began to arrive in the Thames on September 23, 1745. Cf. Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 22.

Well-affected Clans for the same purpose at Aberdeen, and openly contradicted and exposed by that means the false Accounts which were spread there of the great Accession of Forces to the Rebels, particularly from the Highlands.

I carried on my Correspondence with our Friends in the North twice or thrice a Week till the beginning of November without having any of my Letters discovered by the Rebels. But as they shrewdly suspected me of giving intelligence to the President they threatened to put me to Death if any Letters of mine with intelligence should fall into their Hands; however, that did not hinder me from carrying on my Correspondence as formerly.

When the first ship with Arms and Money for the Rebels arrived at Montrose,¹ I immediately sent notice of it to the Fox Man of War in the Firth of Forth. And upon the arrival of the next ship with Arms at Stonhive, by which there came an account of some others that were on the Coast bound for the same Place, I ventured, tho the Roads were then strictly guarded by the Rebels, to send my Servant with an Account of it to the Hazard Sloop then in the Firth of Forth, as I could get no other whom I could trust, or who would run so great a risque, and had he been taken I must have been involved in the same Fate with him, nor could I find any among the Friends of the Government who would join me in the Dangers I ran. I sent off however, at the same time, another Express to my Lord President to acquaint the Glasgow Man of War, which was believed to be then in the Murray Firth, but happen'd next Day to appear off Aberdeen, when with no small difficulty and Danger I procured a Boat and a proper Person to go and inform the Captⁿ of the arrival of the Privateer at Stonhaven, and of another that was then Steering close along the shore under the Fog for the same Port. I also required the Surveyor of the Customs to go off in the Kings Boat to the Man of War, lest the other might miss her, as she was under sail. The Glasgow accordingly gave Chace to the Privateer, but being unluckily becalmed, and the Privateer getting Boats from the shore, was towed in to Stonhaven, where it seems the Glasgow did not care to venture.

One Ferrier of Breechin,² a Rebel Officer, who was then at Ston-

¹ About October 9, 1745. Cf. Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 21.

² Captain David Ferrier. Cf. my *Rising of 1745*, p. 305.

haven with a Party to guard and carry off the Arms that were landed, being informed that I gave notice of the Privateer to the Glasgow Man of War, he and the Captⁿ of the Privateer that was chased came next Day to Aberdeen with a Party to apprehend me, and I narrowly escaped their hands by getting out at a back Door whilst they were at the outer-Gate of my Lodgings.

Understanding that L^d Lewis Gordon was come with a Commission from the Pretender as Lord Lieut. of the County of Aberdeen in order to force a considerable Levy of Men and Money, I promoted an Association at Aberdeen, in which twenty of us joined, and sent a Deputy to my Lord Loudoun and the President to propose that six or seven hundred Men might be sent to Aberdeen, and that we would join them with three hundred well Affected men, to free the Country from the Rebels and prevent their levying more men and money. But the Independent Companys not being then completed, Lord Loudoun could not then spare us any.¹

Upon the 3d Novr. Being certainly Informed that there was a particular Order come from the Young Pretender to search for and seize me, I set out for Inverness, but was so closely pursued by one David Tulloch, a Rebel Officer, and some other Riders, that they overtook me at Elgin and went directly to the Inn where I alighted, but missing me there, they broke open the Stable Door and carried off my Horses and things, and I happening to be then at a private House, got off from thence in the night Time to Inverness, and was followed by them to Forres.

Whilst I stayd at Inverness I carried on Correspondence with my Friends at Aberdeen and elsewhere, and what intelligence I got I communicated it to my Lord Loudoun and the President. In the End of November there Came Accounts to Inverness from the Rebels that there were some Thousands of French landed at Aberdeen and Montrose,² and the Roads were then so strictly guarded by the Rebels that they cut off all other intelligence from us, nor would any of the usual Expresses venture to Aberdeen; I therefore proposed to my Lord President to send my servant thither to learn their Numbers, which he

¹ Cf. Bisset's diary in *Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 359.

² Lord John Drummond's troops from France, to the number of about eight hundred, landed on November 22.

approved of. Accordingly he went by By-Roads, enter'd the Town in the night Time, and brought an exact Account of the small Numbers landed, as also of those that were then taken at Sea by the Sheerness and other ships of War,¹ which greatly dissappointed and disconcerted the Jacobites in the North.

My Lord Loudoun having certain intelligence of the many cruel and Oppressive Acts committed by the Rebels in the Countys of Banff and Aberdeen, in the treasonable Levys of Men and Money which they presumed by Force to make, he order'd Mr MacLeod with seven hundred Men to march to the relief of these Countys,² and I went along with him, procured or decyphered any intelligence he got of the Rebels, and was in the Action at Inverury, where I lost my things again. And for the Advice I gave there, tho' it happen'd not to be followed, the Rebels never forgave me, and by all the Prisoners of my acquaintance who made their escape from the Rebels I was assured that the Rebels were determined, if ever I should fall into their Hands, to put me immediatly to death, and for that purpose had me described to those of them that did not know me.

Having retreated to Inverness with Mr MacLeod, I carried on a Correspondence with my Friends at Aberdeen 'till my Lord Loudoun left Inverness, when I marched along with him to Rossshire, and from thence was sent by him on Board the Vulture Sloop of War with dispatches for His Royal Highness the Duke. In our way we had an Engagement with a French Privateer with part of Fitz James's Horse on Board, and during the Action I joined the Marines on the Quarter Deck.

A few Days after my arrival at Aberdeen, I understood that Major General Bland was gone to Command at an advanced Post,³ and having resolved to attend the Army till the Rebellion was quelled, I went out to General Bland and offered him my Service, as I knew the Roads and many of the People in the Country, and might probably procure or decypher any intelligence he might get. In this Capacity I continued

¹ Two of Drummond's transports had been captured on their voyage to Scotland. Cf. Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 27 n.

² Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, p. 113.

³ By March 26, 1746, the first line of Cumberland's army, under Albemarle and Bland, was established at Strathbogie.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 145.

till your Lordship came up and took the Command, and I had then the Honour of attending your Lordship 'till after the Battle of Culloden. Since that Time I attended My Lord Ancram during his stay at Aberdeen, who can best inform your Lordship of my Conduct there. I shall allways be proud of the Honour of being with the most profound Respect,

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient and most humble Servant

JOHN THOMSON.

Edinburgh 22 Augt. 1746.

CXII.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

Soon after Your Lordsh^d Set out from hence, Capt. Campbell of the Perth-shire Company told me he had fresh information of the Person called the D. of Perth² having been lately with Several others at Castle Drummond, by one who had Seen him, and is, or was, a Tenant to y^e Duke, and tho' I look upon some part of the Story to be Apocryphal, Yet I order'd Capt. Campbell to repair immediately to Crief, and to communicate his Intilligence to the Officer Commanding the Detachment there, carrying the Man with him who gave him the Intilligence, and to concert their Measures together in order to apprehend the Suspected Persons if Still in that Neighbourhood, but by all means to bring in no Prisoners, the Guarding them being very Troublesome.

Not doubting but Several of the Rebels may be lurking in that Corner, and when disturb'd there, may fly for Shelter towards Down and Dumblain, I thought it Necessary to Send the Detachments design'd for those Towns from hence this Morning, with Directions in Writing for their Conduct, a Copy of which is here Enclosed for your Lordsh^{ps}

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² The Duke of Perth had died at sea on May 13, 1746, on the French ship *La Bellone* which was carrying him from Scotland.

Perusal, that in case the Orders are too full, or that anything is Omitted which should be incerted, You would be Pleas'd to let me know it, and they shall be immediately Alter'd.

When Lieut. Stuart Returns from Viewing the Places near the Heads of Forth, and that he finds Proper Accomodation for Lodging and Supporting 40 or 50 Men there, I will Send that Detachment also, looking upon that Post much more Essential for the Security of this County, and to Restrain the Highlanders from making Inroads, than those at Down and Dumblain, tho' I think they are all Necessary ; but lest these Detachments should make the Duty fall too hard on the Troops here, I will lessen the Guards in this Town as much as I can.

Capt. Crosby came here Yesterday from Aberdeen with the Men on his Command belonging to Barells, Prices, Campbells and Conways. As those of Barells had neither Sergt. nor Corporal, I Sent them to Linlithgow this Morning under the care of one of the Paymasters from hence. Capt. Crosby March'd at the same time with Campbells Men for Glasgow. Prices and Conways remain'd here with their Regiments.

On Examining the Men in the Provoes, He had none that belong'd to Hamiltons Dragoons. The two first, viz. John Hamilton and John Lightfoot, are both Deserters from Lord Sempills, whom I deliver'd to Capt. Lucas. There is only George Robinson of Prices remaining, besides the two of the Second Regt. of Guards, who shall be sent to Edinborough with a Pass in a few days, as Your Lordsp directed.

The Military Rebels in Stirling Castle, being 4, shall be sent to Edenborough with the Escort that goes for the Paymasters, as Your Lordsp directed ; and I wish we could be as Easily Rid of all the others. The two belonging to Skeltons, and the One to Loudouns, shall be forwarded to their Regiments very soon.

I had a Petition given me Yesterday from two Frenchmen in the Hospital here, who had their Leggs broke at the Siege of the Castle.¹ I Sent to Enquire into their Condition. They are well of their Wounds, but will ever be Lame. They complaind that for the first five Months they had only 3d p. diem allowed them ; but these two last Months

¹ In January, 1746.

they have had 4d p. diem paid them. I Enquired of Maj^r Cunningham, who pays them, why they had but 3d p. diem allowed them. He says it was by M. G. Blakeney's Orders, and in the Acco^t he made up lately with Lord Justice Clerk he charged no more. Their request was to be Sent to their Troupe, as they call it; but as I believe they are at Carlisle, they must be carried thither either in a Cart or on Horseback (being so lame they can't walk), it would come to a considerable Expence. If any more Prisoners are Sent from hence to Carlisle, they may be sent there at the same time and deliverd to the French Officers.

I rece^d a long letter from Colonel Naizon this Morning full of Uncertainties and Grievances about the allowance which should, as he thinks, be made his Capt. for Forage furnished by them to their Troops last Year before the Magazines were Erected. All I can say to him on this head is, that when I presented the Estimates Sent me from the three Irish Regiments of Dragoons of those Charges to H.R.H. the Duke at Fort Augustus He Rejected them Entirely, and would not trouble himself about them; so that they must apply elsewhere. Their demand comes to about £1000. a Regt. which I imagine they will never get. I had a letter also from Colonel Peterson from Air dated the 19th. inst, at which time he knew nothing of his being order'd to Attend the Court Martial at London, as he desired I would Sollicit Your Lordsh^{ps} to grant him leave to go to Ireland to Marry his Daughter, every thing being agreed upon, and only wanted his Presence there to compleat it. Col. Naizon likewise wants leave to go to London; and I presume two thirds of Your Army here are Teazing You for the same End, having Bussiness of the utmost importance to Transact; tho' the greatest part of them, like Col. Walgrave, want only to buy a Hatt or some Such Trifle.

I will not trouble your Lordsh^{ps} longer, but only to Assure You that I am with the utmost Respect and Esteem, My Lord

Your Lordships Much Obliged Humble Serv^t

HUM. BLAND.

Stirling 22d August 1746.

To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle etc.

Endorsed:—A. 25th.

CXIII.

DUNCAN GRANT TO EDWARD BURT.¹

Inverness 22d August 1746.

Sir,

The Troops are now all gone to their winter Quarters, and we have two Regements of them here, vizt. General Blakeney and Coll. Batteros, and I dare Say our Guards Consist of as many men as our Garrison did before.

There is a dispute like to arise about the fireing and Candles for the Guards. General Blakeney Commanding here very Justly requires the Town to furnish them as he has noe funds for that purpose. They on the other hand, and they think as Justly, refuse to doe it,² Saying its non of their business, as His Majesty has appointed a proper fund for it, And upon the whole the truth of the matter is this, That the whole yearly Revenue of our Town could not furnish them. I therefor thought it proper to acquaint you of this in case you Should Judge it necessary to lay it befor marshal Wade, our Governour, by whose Orders I formerlie provided Coal and Candle to our Garrison; another motive that induces me to trouble you with this is, That this day I saw a letter from Hatch Moody Esqr. dated the 5th Currt. to Mr Colquhoun our Fort adjutant, Containing as follows,

“ I have Communicated to Mr Burt your letter of the 23d July last, and in Answer thereto he desires me to acquaint you that by the order of Marshal Wade Mr Duncan Grant is appointed to provide Coals and Candles etc. for the Garrison of Inverness, and whatever bills he draws for that Service he is ready to pay ”; noe more on this Subject.

Now as noe Such order hase yet appear'd, and as without it my pretending to make Such provision might be reckoned very officious, I am at a loss to know what to doe. Therefor, if Such orders are

¹ *Feilden MSS.* Edward Burt was the author of *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland* (1754), and seems to have fulfilled certain duties connected with the commissariat under Marshal Wade in 1726. Cf. the article upon him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

² Cf. No. CIV., *supra*.

intended and not yet forwarded, please get it done in Course, in order to prevent as much as possible Grumbleing on all Sides. And whatever orders I receive either from the Marshal or you will meet with all due regard and Compliance from,

Sir,

your most obed^t humble Ser^t

DUN GRANT.

A Coppie of my letter to Mr Burt.

To Edw^d Burt Esq^r.

Manchester Court

Channel Row,

Westminster.

(*Enclosure.*)

HATCH MOODY TO HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN.

Coppie of Hatch Moody Esq^r His letter To Humphry Colquhoun Esq^r dated Aug^t 5th 1746.

Sir,

I have Communicated to Mr Burt your letter of the 23d July last, and in answer thereto he desires me to acquaint you that by the order of Marshal Wade Mr Duncan Grant is appointed to provide Coal and Candles etc. for the Garrison of Inverness, and whatever bills he draws for that Service he is ready to pay, but cannot Stop any money for the account of any other person whatever, So that if you have occasion to write any more about this Matter, you will be pleased to doe it to Mr Burt at his House in Manchester Court, Channell Row, Westminster.

I am Y^{rs} etc,

(*Sign'd*) H. MOODY.

Endorsed :—Copies' of letters about furnishing the Guards at Inverness with firing and Candle.

CXIV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Augst 23^d, 1746.

My Lord,

In consequence of what I had the honour to write to your Grace in my last, I marched with the Troops from Fort Augustus on Wednesday the 13th Instant, and have seen them settled in their Quarters at Perth and Stirling, to the mutual satisfaction of them and the Inhabitants.

I congratulate your Grace upon the great and good news we have received from Italy, and hope that the allied Army in Flanders may act with the same success; if anything fortunate for us should happen there, or the Blow already struck in Italy be properly pursued, I beg your Grace will give me timely notice; by publishing of it here I may give real joy to the true Friends of His Majesty, and as great mortification to his Enemies.

Enclosed are three Letters² of Lord Lewis Drummond, who I perceive is a man of great Correspondence and will frequently trouble your Grace in this shape.

I am (with great respect)

My Lord

Your Grace's most Obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

D. of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 29.

CXV.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Inverness 23d August 1746.

My Lord,

Captain Lloyd in the Glasgow Man of War arrived at Cromarty Harbour the 20th Instant in the evening, and I sent that

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 16.*² They are not in the Bundle,³ *Feilden MSS.*

night the letter your Lordship left with me for Captain Lloyd by the express he sent to the Master of the Uictualer, with orders to Joyn him immediately, but to my great Surprise I have not received as yet either a Letter or Message from Captain Lloyd.

I send your Lordship Inclosed the Copy of a letter I received from the Magistrats of this Town,¹ and I humbly desire that your Lordship will be Pleased to honour me with your Commands how I am to act. I likewise send your Lordship Copies of letters² relating to fireing and Candles for the Guards here, as also a Cirtificate of Lord Lovat's Secretarys bad state of health.³

Lord Lewis Drummond proposes now to go by sea to Newcastle, a proper land Carriage being very difficult to be had.

I am with great Respect,

My Lord

Your Lordships Most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL. BLAKENEY.

Rt. Honble. the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

CXVI.

MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.⁴

Inverary Aug^t 23d 1746.

My Lord,

In the Letter I had the Honour to write to your Lordship of the 22d. I forgot to mention my having sent to Dunbarton the two Additional Companies of my Regiment. In sending them thither I had two views; the first was to strenthen the Garison in the Castle where there are a good many prisoners, amongst which are two Brothers of Kinloch Moydarts,⁵ For by the weakness of the Garison several Prisoners have already made their Escape from thence.

The other Reason for sending the two Companies to Dunbarton was to Oblige the Magistrates of the Town, who desir'd to have some of my Regiment there if it was otherwise consistant with the Service.

¹ Of August 21, *supra*, No. CIV.

² *Supra*, No. CXIII.

³ The certificate is enclosed in Lord Albemarle's of September 1, *infra*, No. CLVIII.

⁴ *Feilden MSS.*

⁵ Allan Macdonald and Ranald Macdonald.

Having now told your Lordship my reasons for sending them thither before I had your Orders for that purpose, I submit it to your Lord^{sh} to dispose of them hereafter as you shall think proper.

As there are several of the Argyleshire Levies so much wounded as to render them incapable of following their former Occupations, if your Lord^{sh} approves of it I shall Order them to Dunbarton Castle to fill up the Vacancies there, which I imagine is intirely in your Lordships power.

I am,

My Lord

Your Lordships most faithful and obedient Humble Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

I beg pardon for the liberty I have taken by employing another hand, but I really am still very much out of order. I received the inclosed this morning; the Commodore gott out of Horse Shoe Bay yesterday 12 of the Clock. I believe it is the Lady McKinnen that your L^{dsh} and he both mean, she was taken up by Captn. Scott. I wish he may have provided evidence against Her. I have sent evidence for Buisdail, who was one of his prisoners, and upon finding it come out pretty Strong I took the liberty of putting him on board for England. I doe most heartily condole with you for the loss of Honest Brudenel,¹ if he was in his Sencess before he died I'me sure he regrated his not having the pleasure of Seeing the Rebels upon their long March; there will be no difficulty in finding evidence against those Sent your L^{dsh} by Lt. Col. Campbell.

Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

CXVII.

LORD BRACO TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

It will give me great Satisfaction to hear that your Excellence has gott the better of the fatigue of your Heighland Campaign;

¹ Cf. No. LXXXV., *supra*.

² Feilden MSS.

'tis Happie for the Country that one who is Indue'd with Soe much goodness and Humanity has the Command of the Kings troops in North Britain.

I have a fforest for Deer and fir Woods of large extent in Braemar Which will require some few peoples attendance, and as the Country people Cant carie arms Without a Warrant, I must beg leve to desire that your excellence Will be pleased to give me pass ports for the persons whose names are Inclos'd to carie arms as fforesters for takeing care of my Woods and fforest.

I hope to have the honour to waite on your Excellence at Ed^{br} the beginning of nixt winter. In the mean time I Intreat you'l belive that I am with great treuth and Esteam

My Lord

Your Excellencies Most humble and most obedient Servant,

Braco

My Wife desires that her Compliments may be Acceptable to Your Excellence.

Rothiemay 23d August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 29th.

(*Enclosure.*)

LIST OF LORD BRACO'S SERVANTS.

1 Callum Mackenzie in Glendee, about thirty two years of age, of a fair Complexion Inclyneing to Brown, about five foot seven Inches high.

2 Alex^r McIntosh in Glendee, of a Dark brown Complexion, about twenty Six years of age and about five foot Eight Inches and a half high.

3 Duncan Keir in Glendee, of a dark brown Complexion, about forty years of age and about five foot seven Inches high.

4 Donald McKenzie in Dallmore, about thirty years of age, of a black Complexion and about five foot six Inches high.

5 Duncan McKenzie in Dallmore, about thirty six years of age, of a fair Complexion and about five foot seven Inches high.

6 Alexander Downie at Miln of Dallmore, about fforty years of age, of a brown Complexion and about five foot Eight Inches high.

Endorsed :—A List of L. Braco's Servants who have Warrants to carry Arms for ye Protection of H. Ls. Woods etc. in BraeMar.

CXVIII.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

Ensign Stuart Returnd this Morning from Viewing the Posts towards the Heads of the Forth, and made me a Report of the Same, which I put in Writing, with my opinion of them, and Send it here Enclosed for Your Determination. If Your Lordsp approves of it, Orders must be Sent to Major Colvil to Send his Detachment from Glasgow to Drummond of Lenox, with directions for his Relieving that Post Monthly, or as often as You shall judge Proper ; and orders to the officer who commands it to join with the Detachment at Buchlyvie in Sending a Serjt. and 16 Men to Bofron, which lyes between their Posts, and to hold a constant Corrispondance together, and inform one another of what intelligence the[y] Receive about the Rebels or Highland Thieves, in order to concert proper Measures for their falling upon them, either Separately or in a Body, as the Exigency of affairs may require ; and when I receive Your Orders, I will Send the Detachments from hence to Buchlyvie and Keppan. The sooner this is done the better, to prevent the Highlanders during these light Nights from uplifting, as they call it, the Cattle of the Lowlands, that being the time they Generally commit these Crimes. As Ensign Stuart knows the Several Posts and all that part of the Country, I wish your Lordship would Send him back, that he may Post the Detachments in those places and See them fixt before he returns to Edinborough ; and in the Mean time I will draw out the Necessary orders for their Conduct, both for the Detachments from hence and that from Glasgow,

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

and Send it by Ens. Stuart to the officer at Drummond of Lenox. I have reduced the Guards here to 2 Subs. 5 Sergt. 2 Drumrs. and 72 Men, the Castle Guard included. The out Commands are taken from the 20 Companies and made a Separate Duty from that in this Town, that all may take it in their Turn. Enclosed is a Return of those Commands, as also the Duty here.

The hundred days Forage, or Forage Money, which Your Lordship said would be allowed the Troops in the Field, Ends the 19th of August inclusive, after which it would cease, and that we should only be allowed two hundred days Winters Forage Money 'till we took the Field again next Summer. Query, that if we take Forage from the Magazine, are we to Pay the whole Price Contracted for, or only Six pence p. Ration, and the Surplus to be paid by the King; I mean for the Staff and the Foot, the Dragoons being to buy their own Forage for the Winter. In Flanders Your Lords^p knows we were Oblieged to Pay the whole contracted for by the Government, tho' they allowed us only Six-pence p. Ration for the Number of Horses allowed us by the Regulation. It is proper that this should be known as soon as Possible, as the Officers may feed their Horses cheaper than by taking it out of the Magazine unless they have it at Six pence p. Ration. I begg Pardon for mentioning this, fearing the Multiplicity of Affairs now on Your hands might make it Slip Your Memory. I remain with great Respect, My Lord

Your Lordships Most Obedient and most Humble Servant

HUM. BLAND.

Stirling 23d August 1746.

To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 25th.

CXIX.

JOHN THOMSON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

By the last Letter which I had the Honour to write your Lordship,² you would see that I did every thing that was in my power

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Cf. No. CXI., supra.*

and often risked my Life for the service of my King and Country. But I thought my self bound in honour and Duty to act in that manner, and would have done so had I had no Office, nor the prospect of any, under the Government, so that I have nothing to plead on that score. And if His Royal Highness the Duke shall be pleas'd to take any notice of me it will be intirely on your Lordships Account, who was pleas'd of your own accord and in so obliging a manner to recommend me to H.R.H. As you have been pleased by this unexpected Generosity to honour me with your Countenance, I beg leave to lay before your Lordship my present Situation.

I have been these twelve Years Surveyor General, which is a Station worth about 200*l*. p. annum in Salary and perquisites, and is the highest under the Commissioners of Excise, but attended with a good dale of Fatigue and Expencc. My long service in the Revenue and in an Office where I have had the inspection of the chief part of the Management of it, and hitherto with the approbation of the Board, may I presume have qualified me for any other Station in it. As the Commissioners of Excise are obliged to examine strictly into the Qualifications and Management of the several Officers under them, it is absolutely necessary that there should be some Persons at that Board who have gone through the ordinary Steps and are Masters of the Business. But at present there is only one Gentleman (Mr. Dowdeswel) who was bred to it, and is now pretty much advanced in Years, and another (Mr Drummond) who was bred to Accompts, and chiefly turned for inspecting the Business within Doors. The rest are Gentlemen who have not been bred to any Business, so that the Charge of the whole management of the Revenue of Excise lyes properly on Mr Dowdeswell ; but his opinion or Advice, unluckily for the Revenue, is but rarely followed ; for as all Determinations of the Board must be by a Majority of that Board, those who know least of the Business are most positive to have every thing carried in their own way. It seems therefore necessary, that upon the first Vacancy at that Board, some one in my Way be appointed to supply it, and if His Royal Highness the Duke shall be pleased to recommend me for it, I flatter my Self I could be of considerable Service to the Revenue, which at present suffers very much for want of Persons known in that Way, and which my Lord President was very sensible of and has taken

notice of it to me as a Fault, That Offices of such consequence to the Crown should be bestowed upon Persons not properly qualified. They again, in their turn, bestow the Offices under them without regard to the Merit or qualifications of those they employ; of which there have been many Instances, and particularly two of late, where Stations of the highest Trust, which they had to bestow, were given to very unfit Men, namely Messrs Alexander Stuart and Alexander Home. The first, after he had evidently been proved perjured, and the same recorded in the public Minute Books of the Board, instead of being dismissed from all public Trust, as he deserved, was by Mr Cochrane, Commissioner, promoted upon the first Vacancy after to be General Supervisor. And within these few Weeks Mr Rhodes, Commissioner, has advanced Mr Home to the same Office, tho' utterly incapable of discharging that Trust.

He and his Father were in the Rebellion at Preston in the year 1715, and his Brother in this and now a Prisoner.

Both these Officers Characters are well known to Mr Drummond, Commissioner of Excise here, who is at present in London, and who can give a farther account of the Conduct of Messrs Cochrane and Rhodes. This Management I thought myself obliged in justice to the Public to take notice of to your Lordship, who has the Public Interest so much at Heart, and therefore hope you will forgive this Trouble.

I am perfectly sensible of the Honour and Favour your Lordship has done me, and shall ever make it my Study to deserve and acknowledge it.

I have the Honour to be with the greatest veneration and Respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most obedient and most obliged humble servant,

JOHN THOMSON.

Edinburgh 23d August 1746.

CXX.

ROBERT TURNBULL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I formerly with great Joy have had the honour to Congratulat your Excellence on your being appointed by His Majesty our Commander in Chief, for tho amongst the many dreadfull Consequences the late Rebellion has had and may still have, Yet I think if good can come out of evil, His Majesty has thereby had an opportunity to know and distinguish his reall friends from those who were only Such in Show.

As his Royall Highness the Duke is now at London, and as my Station and trust here will oblige me in his Highness' absence to adress you frequently as His Majesty's Service or my own Circumstances may require,

I here take the liberty to Inclose an Account of a part of my Services, By which you'l perceive, That tho I have mett with as discouraging disappointments as an honest man could, Yet I retain and will to my death the honest principalls I was Educat in. Yea, even before the Revolution, for in the two Reigns preceeding that period, My father and eldest brother were persecute as Rebels. But I hope the late glorious Victory has dispell'd any fears that might have been had of returning again into a Government Influenced by Counsells from France or Rome.

What relates to the Six Vacancies of private men in this Castle, and which by reason of the hard duty I wish were Supplied as Soon as possible, Mr Lindsey the Dep^t Secretary at Warr will mind you. I have the honour to be,

My Lord

Your Excellences Most obed. humble Servt.

ROBT TURNBULL.

Dumbarton Castle August 23d 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.¹ *Feilden MSS.*

CXXI.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLAYTON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Fern Hill August 23d 1746.

My Lord,

By a Letter recd. yesterday from Capt. Willson, I am informed of your Lordships Goodness to me in continuing me on the pay of Major of Brigade under you as Commdr. in Cheife in Scotland; from whence all the Kindness your Lord^{sp} has shewn proceeds I am quite ignorant. As to merit, I have no more than what a plain down right Honest man may lay claim to, and even supposing this Character I give of myself to be true, I could in no shape claim Your protection, because I know not that I have Earnd it; but, My Lord, you have Carryed it further than I can Express; 'twas a smal Legacey left me by my Father, and You out of y^r usual Goodness has confirmd it to me. My Most Greatfull Acknowledgment will I hope be accepted for this. May your Lordship and your Posterity be ever as Happy and Contented as you have now made me; and I hope you will beleive me never more Sincere than when I take the Liberty of Subscribing my Self

Y^r Lordships Most Oblig'dand Most Obedt. Humble Serv^t

JAS. CLAYTON.

L^d Albemarle.*Endorsed* :—A. Sept. 1st.

CXXII.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²Carlisle Augst 23d 1746.

My Lord,

Your Lordship will give me leave to beg your acceptance of my most sincere thanks for your last favour from Fort Augustus of the 3d. August.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² *Ibid.*

I delivered the two enclosed letters to Monsr. D'Eguilles¹ and Mr. McDonald the moment I was honoured with your Lordships.

I received a letter last post from the Agent, and Mr. Thos. Hardcastle is the person appointed to succeed Ens. Trelawny in our Regiment.

Your Lordship desired I would acquaint you with it, and that you would recommend it to His Royal Highness.

The Judges are at present gone from hence, but return the 4th of next month for the tryal of the Rebels.² One man out of twenty of the most guilty will be tried and probably suffer, the rest to be transported.

The French Officers are marched this morning for Penrith, where they are to remain ; the private Men continue here.

This Place is full of Prisoners, and our Duty is greater than we have ever done during the whole War. We mount a Field Officer, Captain, 4 Subalterns, 180 men Rank and File every day, so that the Major and I relieve one another, and the Subalterns have at present only one night in bed. Brigdr. Fleming is very cautious, but I should think near half the number would answer the Intent with as much security.

Brigdr. Mordaunt came here the night before last, and went away yesterday morning. Lord Stair is expected here to morrow night in his way to Edinburgh.

As a Scotch Soil can never suit an English Constitution, I can easily believe your Lordship would be very glad to be out of it ; but as the concern is at present national, I likewise know that your Lordship's Zeal makes it your own.

I have the honour to be with the truest Sense and greatest Gratitude for all favours,

My Lord

Your Lord^{sh}'s most Obedient and obliged Humble Servant

G. HOWARD.

¹ The Marquis d'Eguilles joined the Prince, as titular Ambassador of France, at Holyrood on October 14, 1745. His letters relating his adventures in Scotland are in *Revue Rétrospective*, vols. iii. and iv. (Paris, 1885-86). Cf. *Annales de l'école libre des sciences politiques* for April, 1887.

² After opening their commission at Carlisle on August 12 the Judges appointed to try the rebel prisoners proceeded to York. They resumed their sitting at Carlisle on September 9.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 437.

If a Prosecution is carrying on against me at Edinburgh,¹ which I am in some apprehension of, I should take it as a particular favour if your Lordship would allow Capt. Gage to send me a line.

Endorsed :—A. 30th.

CXXIII.

COLONEL DEJEAN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

According your Lordships orders and disposition I have quarter'd my Regiment. I have no complaints of any kind ; one Hugh Mackay, formerly under cook to y^e Duke of Gordon, Came to me and surrendered himself, and after a little Encouragment he told me there where Some more Rebels lurking about this Town, and I promis'd him if he would Conduct a party to take them I would interceed to Y^r Lordship for him. I did sand a Serjant and twelfe men, they brought me two more Rebels and y^e Landlord that had arbored them. I did sand y^e inclosed Examination to Mylord Semple, and had orders to sand back y^e cook Mackay, and to take Security for y^e Landlord and y^e two Rebells, wich one Robert Fraizier, and James Aberdon, to be keep in custody till your Lordships orders should be known. I sand hier inclosed³ y^e Prisoners Examination and Mylord Semples letter to me ; if your Lordship has any orders for me, I shall execute them to y^e utmost of my Power, and begg to lett me know your Commands.

I am with Great Respect,

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obedient humble Servant

L. DEJEAN.

Bamff august y^e 23th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 2.

¹ Cf. No. CLVIII., note, *infra*.

² *Feilden MSS.*

³ It is not among the *Feilden MSS.*

(Enclosure.)

Report of the Quarters of the Hon^{ble} Colonel Lewis Dejeans Regiment Quarter'd at Banff etc. August 26th 1746

Quartered at Fockabus, one Company
at Cullen, one Company
at Banff and Portsoy, five Companys
at Frezersburgh, one Company
at Peterhead, Two Companys

N.B. the Quarters of the above all good; but the Troops in Banff Very much Crooded. the men are Quiet and no Complaints.

L. DEJEAN.

CXXIV.

MAJOR-GENERAL SKELTON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Perth August 24th 1746.

My Lord,

According to your Lordships orders I send you the Inclos'd Returns. Lord George Sacville has omitted sending the return of His Regiment, perhaps by mistake it may have been sent to you to Edinburgh.

The three men of St Clairs additional Companys mentiond in the Examination sent you are Prisoners here; they will be Examin'd to morrow, and I will send you by Tuesdays Post their Examination.

I Congratulate your Lordship upon the Victory in Italy.

I was in hopes that the General Court Martial on the Gentlemen for Surrendering Fort Augustus would have been order'd by this time.²

I am My Lord

With Great Respect

Your Lordships most Obedient and Most Humble Servant

H. SKELTON.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² A Court-Martial was held at Stirling about September 17, 1746, upon Major Wentworth and the officers who had surrendered Fort Augustus to Prince Charles's forces in the spring.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 498.

CXXV.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

When the three additional Companys of Lord John Murrays Highland Regiment were first raisd their head quarters were appointed them in diffrent places, as their respective Captains had most Interest, to facilitat their Recruiting with Expedition. My Company in Inveraray, Sir Pal. Murrays in Crief, and McIntoshes in Inverness.

But as the two last Captains are order'd to the Regiment, and Captains Menzies and Mcpherson come from it to Command those additionall Companys, which in some measure may alter the former reason for the division of quarters, Your LoP will please give your orders for that or any other appointment.

In case your LoP has no fix'd view in appointing the Quarters, I beg leave with great submission, as I have the honour to Command the three Companies, to mention the places I think properest with respect to Recruiting, Seperatly or together. If together, I think Crief or Doun, a little place in four miles from Stirling, the places most centricall and commodious. If otherwise, Inveraray for mine, Aberfeldie near Taybridge for Captain Menzies, Ruthvan for Captain Mcphersons, are the places we have Seperatly most Interest in, and can best know what people we take.

I have sent to Mr Lindsay, Secretary at War, a Return of the present Strength of my Company, and as Captain Menzies is but lately come to Scotland, and Captain Mcpherson not yet arriv'd to my knowledge, have no regular Returns of their Companys, tho I know there are Some men recruited for them.

I am with the greatest regard

My Lord

Your LoP's most obedient and most humble Servant

DUN. CAMPBELL.

Inveraray 24th August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 30th.¹*Feilden MSS.*

CXXVI.

THE SECRETARY AT WAR TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

War Office 25th August 1746.

My Lord,

His Majesty having been pleas'd to direct a General Court Martial to enquire into the Conduct, Behaviour and proceedings of Major General Oglethorpe at or near Shap, and he having delivered in a List of several Officers now under Your Lordship's Command who he desires may attend the said Court Martial to give their Testimony, I have the honour to enclose to Your Lordship a Copy thereof, and to desire Your Lordship would give immediate Orders that the Officers mention'd in the said List do repair to London with all possible Expedition, so that they may arrive here by the 29th of Septemr. next, on which Day the said Court Martial is appointed to meet and proceed on this Enquiry.²

I am with the greatest Respect, My Lord

Your Lordship's Most Obedient Humble Servt.

H FOX.

Right Hon^{ble} Earl of Albemarle.*Endorsed* :—A. Sept. 2d.*(Enclosure.)*

OFFICERS SUMMONED TO THE COURT-MARTIAL UPON MAJOR-GENERAL OGLETHORPE :—

Lieut. Colonel Arabine, of Genl. St. George's Regt.

Captain Adaire, of Lord Mark Kerr's Regimt.

Cornet Hall, of Ditto.

Lieut. Agnew, of Genl. St. George's Regt.

Cornet St. George, of Ditto.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² Oglethorpe had been despatched by Marshal Wade to follow with the cavalry in pursuit of Prince Charles's army shortly before the engagement at Clifton on December 18, 1745. He was honourably acquitted on October 7, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 498.

CXXVII.

JAMES COLQUHOUN TO MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL.¹

Dumbartan 25 August 1746.

Dear Sir,

At the desire of the Gentlemen present I am (as precess of the Meeting) appointed to write you these few lines, returning you our hearty thanks for the great care you have hitherto had of us, and wee earnestly beg of you to continue your friendly care of us at a time when realy it is much wanted ; wee refer you to the Sherrife, who is one of our Number, who will acquaint you how earnestly every one of us Sollicite to have the Contents of the Memoriall² complied with, and wee firmly depend upon your goodness and Activity at this Criticall Juncture, the Michaelmas Moon being near at hand. I am

Dear Sir

Your most obedient humble Serv^t

JA. COLQUHOUN.

To The Honourable
Major General John Campbell
at Inverary.

CXXVIII.

SIR HARRY INNES TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

My Lord,

My zeal for the publick Service, however little it is in my power to Shew it, will I hope Appologize for the liberty I now take.

When your Lordship commanded at Strathboggie you wou'd be acquainted of the Just Suspicion against that Countery of Disaffection, which is still made appear by the daring insolence of Some Rebels latly resorted to that Town, as your Lo^p will See by the enclosed Letter⁴ Sent me by the Minister of Strathboggie. The person he does not

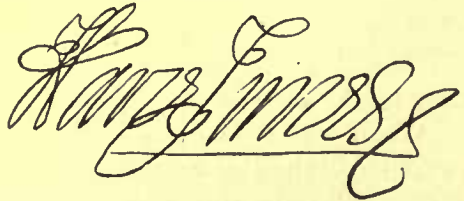
¹ *Feilden MSS.*² *Cf. No. CLXI. (Enclosure ii.), infra.*³ *Feilden MSS.*⁴ It is not among the *Feilden MSS.*

Chuse to name I presume to be Gordon of Abachie,¹ whose audacious behaviour and Activity as a Rebel your LoP has no doubt heard of. Saintclair is the fellow whose head the Government has Set £50, and Two private Merchants in Aberdeen £30 reward for. The Character of the Countrey, and the Rebels resort in Such a publick manner, it is hoped by the few friends his Majesty has in Strathboggie will make it appear reasonable to your LoP that Some few Troops be Quartered there, as without them that pass will become unsafe for Travellers. I suggested this to my Lord Semple at Aberdeen, but as he could not Alter the Disposition of the Troops, he only promised to Send Detachments upon Information of the Rebels.

Sometime before his Royall Highness the Duke left Fort-Augustus, General Bleckney, at my request, Applied his Highness for a pardon to Alexander Inness and William Grant, on Condition they wou'd give Such Intelligence of Glenbucket as he might be Apprehended. These young men, to my Certain knowledge, have been at pains in their Endeavours to apprehend him; and there was such Intelligence given by them, that his Escape was narrowly. If your LoP thinks proper to grant a protection to these young men, without mentioning the Cause, they will still continue their Endeavours to make good what was first proposd, and Surrender themselves when the protection is expired.

I hope your LoP will forgive this trouble, and believe me with the greatest Esteem,

My Lord
Your LoP's Most obedient, obliged
and very humble Servant



Elgin 25th August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sep^r 4th.

¹Gordon of Avochy had raised a regiment and had joined Lord Lewis Gordon in the winter of 1745. He took part in the engagement at Inverurie on December 23. Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, pp. 112 *et seq.*

CXXIX.

LORD FORTROSE TO MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY.¹

Sir,

One of My Tenents in Kintail brought me here a Rebell Express Prisoner, with the two inclosed Letters that the fellow had carefully concealed. I thought proper to send both him and his Packet directly to you, as he is a Rebell and wont confess whence he came or where he was going. If I am not mistaken the Person that signs the Letters is one of the five that landed in Lochbroom, and was intrusted with Letters to the young Pretender.² I have the Honour to be with great Regard,

Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

(Signed)

*Fortrose*Braan Castle Aug. y^e 25th 1746.

To Major General Blakeney.

(Enclosure I.)

THE CHEVALIER DE LANCIZE TO —

14th August 1746.

Sir,

Wee have been detained longer than we expected in this Country in pursuit of our bussiness and must continue ten days longer; if the Gentleman who brought us to the Country, who you saw, comes your way in search of us, desire him to continue going and coming untill we go to the place apointed to meet him, and send the inclosed to him, att any rate desire him not to go off without us as he shall answer to his constituent; give him the inclosed, and if any other of our Countreymen come there before him, desire them to wait thereabout till we return, as we have bussiness of the outmost consequence upon hand; if you should be at any trouble or expence in sending to any

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² M. de Lancize, the writer of the following letters, was presumably a companion of MM. Dudepet and de Nangis. Cf. No. XXXVI. (*Enclosure*), *supra*.

of our friends that comes to your neighbourhood we shall pay you
att meeting ; we are

Sr

Your Assured Humble Serv^{ts}

(Signed) LE CHEVALIER DE LANCIZE.

N.B.—This letter had nither direction nor seal to it.

(*Enclosure II.*)

THE CHEVALIER DE LANCIZE TO —

Je suis extremement inquiet, Monsieur, De Sauoir Si depuis que Je
nay eu Lhonneur de vous uoir il na point paru de vesseau françois sur
nos costes, Soit celay sur Lequel Je suis venu,¹ ou quelque autre,
peutestre en aurat il paru [?] a Lille ou nous avons esté proche Lille
des prestres jen ay oublie le nom, mais Les montaynards qui nous a
menerent le dernier Bateau pouvonts uous le dier. Je vous prie en
grace de vous donner quelque mouvements pour faire cette decouverte,
et si par hasard il sen trouvoit quelque actuellement dans quelque une de
ses ports de Lay enuoyer cette lettre avec ordre dattendre mon retour,
qui Seroit immediatement apres que Jauray Recu cet exprest. Si
quelqun de ses Messieurs officiers du prince se trouvoit a portes, il
rendroit un grand Service sil faisoit quelque dilligense pour cela, em-
ployes sil vous plaist ceux que vous croirés en erta de faire ceque Je
demande et Je les pairay a mon retour. Jay Lhonneur destre tres
parfaittement

Monsieur

votre tres humble et tres

obbeissant Serviteur

(Signed) LE CHEVALIER DE LANCIZE.

ce 24 aoust 1746.

N.B.—This letter was sealed and directed, part of the Direction
Blotted as set down here

A Monsieur

Monsieur De

A ———

¹ ? The *Bien Trouvée*. Cf. p. 46, *supra*.

CXXX.

COLONEL BORLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

Since my last nothing material has occur'd worth troubling Y^r L^{dp} with relating to the Regimt. except Mr Lawrence and Trelawny are both in Town and do Duty, and that His Majesty has sign'd a Notification for Mr Lenten to succeed Mr Pole, and I daily expect His Commission to be out, for want of which I return an Ensign Vacant.

The Princess of Hesse arrived at Kensington on Sunday, and with the Princess Caroline sets out for Bath to morrow.

Brigad^r Jefferys have been try'd by a Gen^l Court Martial for making a false Return etc., but their Opinion on the Tryal is not yet known.

I most heartily hope that this will find Y^r L^{dp} drawn more to the Southward, Edenbough being somewhat preferable to Fort Augustus; but should more rejoyce if Y^r L^{dp} could still come farther and see this Metropolis, where I am certain Y^r L^{dp} would meet with more Friends both to Yourself and the Royal Family than Y^r L^{dp} will in the Metropolis of North Brittain, in which Number, of a Most sincere Friend and well Wisher, I beg leave to subscribe myself, who am My Lord

Y^r L^{dps} most Humble and most Obedt. Servt.

H. BORLAND.

Park Street 26th Augt. 1746.

Since I wrote this Letter the Inclos'd from Mr Armstrong came to my hands, and tis the first time I ever had this affair mention'd to me, nor do I know what to say to it till I hear y^r L^{dps} Opinion about it. As this, my Lord, was for the service of the Battalion abroad tis hard the poor man should be a sufferer, and I dare say tis not Y^r L^{dps} Intention. Permitt me therefore, my Lord, just to hint that there is some money in the hands of the Agent unapply'd, by some Savings abroad in Camp Necessarys etc.,—Y^r L^{dp} might therefore think proper to order him some Consideration out of That. I only mention it, but submitt it to Y^r L^{dps} Discretions.

¹ Feilden MSS.

This day His Majestys pleasure was communicated to me by H.R.H. That two Battalions of the Guards should hold themselves in readiness for imediate Service, That the second and third Battalions of the first Regimt should draw Lotts for one to go, and the second Battalion of the Coldstream and second Battalion of the third Regimt should draw Lotts which should be the other, and that everything should be provided for them but Horses. Coll Reynolds and I have mett, and it falls on our second Battalion to be one, but as yet have had no Report made me which of the Battalions of the first Reg. makes the Other, but I shall have it early to morrow to carry to H.R.H. and very probably by next post shall be able to inform Y^r L^{ds} more of the matter; for at present I know not whether any marching Corps are order'd, or what Field Officers are to go with the Guards.

I am Y^r L^{ds} most Humble and Obedt. Servt.

H. BORLAND.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 4th.

CXXXI.

THE SECRETARY AT WAR TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

M. G. Oglethorpe desir'd the Attendance of Major Earle as well as of Lieutt. Coll. Arabine; but upon its being represented to him that it might be inconvenient to leave that Regiment without a Field Officer, He has consented to the summoning of Lieutt. Coll. Arabine only. But I am at the same time directed to desire your Lordship, in case Lieutt. Coll. Arabine can not come, to send Majr. Earle, it being very necessary in Mr Oglethorpe's Opinion that one of those Gentlemen should attend to give Testimony at his Tryal.²

I am with the greatest Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Obedt. Humble Servt.

H. FOX.

War Office August 26, 1746.

To The E. of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 2d.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² *Cf. No. CXXVI., supra.*

CXXXII.

MAJOR FORRESTER TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I hope You are perswaded That nothing but Necessity cou'd oblige me to intrude on One moment of Your Lordship's time.

One John McLaren, an Elder of the Presbyterean Kirk in the McGregor Country, having been ordered to receive ten pounds Sterling for his House, which was burnt by the Detachment under my Command, His Royal Highness the Duke, as he pass'd at Crieff, gave his Directions to Brigadier Mordaunt for the payment of that Sum, Ordering me at the same time to send for the Man. Which, tho' I lost no time in doing, Yet he never appeared here till this day.

I immediately waited on General Skelton, imagining He had received Your Lordship's Directions in regard to this Man, when he shou'd appear, But as he tells me That he knows nothing of the affair, I cou'd not Avoid giving Your Lordship this Trouble, to inform you That the said McLaran, being fourescore years old, is now here, having brought a Letter from a Presbyterian Minister of Good Sense and Character, vouching his being the Person to whom his Royal Highness ordered that Bounty of ten pounds.

As his Age and Infirmities render him Unable to travel more than a few miles a day, I have desired him to remain here till Your Lordship shall be pleas'd to Direct where he shall receive the Royal Bounty.

I hope Your Lordship will believe, That among the Numbers who Subscribe themselves Your Servants, There can be None who Sets a Greater Value on that Honour, or who can lay a juster Claim to it, Than

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most Respectful and most devoted Servant,

JAMES FORRESTER.

Perth August 26th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 2d.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

CXXXIII.

MAJOR-GENERAL SKELTON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Perth Augt. 26th. 1746.

My Lord,

I received this Morning your Instructions which shall be obey'd, as likewise a Warrant for a General Court Martial, and the Deputation of a Judge Advocate. There is no Gentleman here fitt to discharge that Duty, therefore I desire you will send the Judge Advocate Himself, and that He will bring with Him the new Articles of War.

I send this by Express to your Lordship that no time may be lost in Obeying your orders.

Col. Ramsay will be President of this Court Martial, as He was not at the Examining the Works of Fort Augustus probably He is not designd for the General Court Martial to be held at Stirling,² so then they will not interfere.

His Royal Highness's Instructions of May 19th for Recruiting seems to me to be calculated only for those Officers who were sent to get Men from the Disbanded Regts, therefore as your Lordship designs that all the Regts in Scotland should recruit on the same footing, you may think it necessary to give a further Explanation.

The Size of the Men in that order being 5f. 5ⁱⁿ, and half an Inch less for those that are likely to grow, as like wise that Two Guineas and a Crown may be given for the Men, and no Regulation made upon what Terms they are to be brought to the Regt, I am at a loss what to do till I have your Lordships further directions.

I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordships Most Obedient And Most Humble Servant

H. SKELTON.

Endorsed :—A. 27th.¹ *Feilden MSS.*² On Major Wentworth. *Cf. No. CXXIV., supra.*

CXXXIV.

COLONEL NAIZON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I waited your L^dships arrival to Edinburgh to send you a return of my shattered Regiment. My Horses are Grazed at three different Places, Strauvan by Port Patrick, Bergusnay fourteen Miles from hence, and some here. My Men are Quarter'd at Killmarnock and here, but Must move some from hence on acc^t of two Companies of Lord Semples come in here this Day by y^r L^dships order. Forrage is very bad in these parts, and am glad to hear no Troops are to Winter here. I have many reasons to beg y^r L^dships Leave of Absence, but, as it may be inconvenient in the present Circumstances, I must beg your Lordships Sentiments on that score; the liberty taken at present is owing to the Honour of your past favours to me, which I shall always acknowledge with gratitude. I pick'd up a deserter of my Regiment at Carlisle, who was Confined there since Feby. last on suspicion of being a Deserter. I brought him here, and shall wait your L^dships orders concerning him; an Example w^d not be a Miss, as they think it a small Crime to trip over to Ireland. Excepting that, I must Do the men Justice they really behave very well.

I am with the greatest Respect,

My Lord

Your Most Obedt. and Most Obliged Humble Servant

PETER NAIZON.

Air 26th of August 1746.

Endorsed :—A. 31st.

CXXXV.

JAMES CAMPBELL TO —²Hon^rble Sir,

When I parted with You after receiving my Orders att Stirling, I went to Captⁿ Cunningham who Commands att Crieff, and

¹ *Feilden MSS.*² *Ibid.*

concerted Matters with Him in Relation to what Informations either of us might have. Sunday night he sent me Orders that I might under night march so as to meet him at Achinaer by break of the Day on monday, and make Search thro' the different Glens on this side of the Forrest, and all the Shiellings and suspected places, which was done w^t all Dilligence possible, and mett w^t him at the appointed Place by break of Day, and went from that thro' the rest of the Forrest searching all the Hills and suspected houses and places, and mett w^t him att Night at the East-End of LochEarn. He march Home early this morning for his Garrison att Crieff, as I did for mine in Balquhidder, and found nothing in all our Travells.

I also have made Intimation att the Churches of Callendar, Port of Monteith, Aberfoil, Comery in Strath-Earn, and Balquhidder, anent driving down their Shiellings, and shall next Sabbath make y^e like Intimation att y^e Church of Killin-in-Bredalbine, which I hope in a little time will have good Effect. The rest of your other Orders to me shall be punctually obey'd according to my Capacity; And I ever am w^t the greatest Gratitude and Esteem, Hon^{ble} Sir, Your most faithfull and Obedient Humble Serv^t

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Kirktown of Balquhidder
Augst 26th 1746.

P.S.—This Information to make Search in y^e Forrest came to Captⁿ Cunningham, and I believe y^t Captⁿ Cunningham as well as I is assured of y^e Duke of Perth's being in y^e Country.¹

CXXXVI.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

Inverness 27th August 1746.

My Lord,

I did myself the honour of writing three letters to your Lordship, dated the 15th. 20th. and 23d. Instant.

¹ Cf. No. CXII., *supra*.

² Feilden MSS.

Captain LLOYD arrived at Cromarty the 20th Instant, and we are preparing a Ship to carry Lord Lewis Drommond and his People to Newcastle, under Convoy of the Glasgow Man of War.

One of Lord Fortrose's Tennants has seized a Rebel who was taken with two letters which he was carrying to some of the Rebels chiefs,¹ but he will not confess any thing, tho' he received this morning one hundred good lashes with a Catt of Nine tails. Inclosed are Copies of the letters, the contents of which I communicated to My Lord Loudoun, that he might make dispositions accordingly.

I am with great Respect, My Lord

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant

WILL. BLAKENEY.

Rt. Honble. the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 31st.

CXXXVII.

MAJOR RUFANE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

As we have his Royal Highness's Commands not to part with our Horses, I beg Leave to know of your Lordship if we are at liberty to get what Corn we can from the Lands which were Tenanted by Persons that were in the Rebellion, withoutt which I have reason to believe, from what I am told they are doing at a little distance from us, that they will Reap the benefit of it themselves. A Baily of the Duke of Gordons has been with me Asserting his Master's Claim to the Crops of such Lands as were held of his Grace by persons known to have been in the Rebellion; at the same time he allows the little probability there is of his being able to prevent these Rebels from carrying away the greatest part of the Corn. I therefore hope we may become fairly the proprietors of it, but for this I wait to be Honoured with your Lordship's Commands.

I am sorry that our Men continue so very Sickly, though I may assure your Lordship the best care is taken of them that can be in our

¹ Cf. No. CXXIX. (Enclosures), *supra*.

² Feilden MSS.

present Situation ; as they now go on with the New Building, I hope we shall in a little time be better Accomodated. I am,

My Lord,

with Great Respect Your Lordship's

Most Obedient Humble Servant

WM. RUFANE.

Fort William August ye 27th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 2d.

CXXXVIII.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness August 27th 1746.

My Lord,

I came hear late last night, being sent for by M. G. Bleakeny on some letters [that] had been intersepted in Kintail from Mos. La Luize² of no great importance. My being hear prevents my being able to send your LoP a return of the Several Postes that we occupie on the Roads, but by this delay I shall be able to give you the whole at once, for I am by the Generals approbation at present employed in Settling with the people of the several districts from hence by Baddanoch Quite to the West Sea such a corespondance as I hope will be easie to keep the Country in Quietness As by the Plane ; they are to sease and inform me of all Strangers that come to harbour among them, and to track all Cattal Stoln from them or Drove throw there Country, and to give me information from hour to hour which way they are gon that I may be able to intersept them. But your LoP shall have full accounts of this affair when 'tis come to a little more hearing.

I send your LoP inclosed a Petition I got yesterday which sayes a good deal for the Author, but I must beg leave to ad a word or two more in his favour. He was a Corporal in the Scotcs Fuss. and given to me at Bruges to make a Sargent of. I appointed him to Cap^t Murrays Company and he Deserted from me on my return from hence with Sir

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² The Chevalier de Lancize. Cf. No. CXXIX. (Enclosures), *supra*.

John Cope at Aberdeen, and caryed of 12 Men of the Company with him, for which service, As I am informed, the Rebels made him an ensign and Governor of Inversnat. But I am assured by those Officers of my Regt that were taken in Sutherland that he was there in the shape of an Officer. I believe I need trouble your Lop no forder on this head, and shall only ad that I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships
most Obedient humble Servant

LOUDOUN.

Endorsed :—A. 31st.

CXXXIX.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Stirling 27th August 1746.

My Lord,

Last Night Mr. Stuart deliver'd me Your Lordsp^s of the 25th instant. That moment I gave orders for the Parties which are to go to Keppan and Bucklivy, to which places they Marched this Morning about Nine. As the 3 Companies of Princes Quarter'd at Allowa furnish their Proportion of Men to all these Out Commands, they could not be here Sooner. Having prepared Proper Orders in Writing for the Officer who Commands at Bucklivy, and another for the Serjeant at Kippan, they were deliver'd to them before they March'd, with Orders to the Magistrates of those Town[s] to Quarter them there. The Orders are much the Same as those given to the Officers at Dumblain and Down; only that the Officers at Bucklivy and Drummond of Lenox are to Send an Equal Number of Men from their Commands to Bofron (for which I have Sent an Order to Quarter the Serjt. and 16 Men there), and to keep a constant corrispondance together, Acquainting each other with all the intelligence they receive from time to time of the Rebels or the Highland Thieves, in order to concert proper measures for their falling upon them, either Separately or jointly in a Body, as the

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

Exigency of Affairs may make it Necessary ; and lest the Detachment Sent from Glasgow to Drummond of Lenox should not have received your Lords^{ps} instructions for their Conduct on that Command, I have Sent proper Directions in Writing to the Officer who Commands there, with an order to the Magistrates to Quarter them, by Ensⁿ Stuart, whom I have Sent with the Detachments from hence to See them Posted, and then to proceed to Drummond of Lenox to do the Same, and deliver the Officer the Said instructions for his Conduct during his Stay there, which they are to deliver to the Officers who Relieve them, and so on from one to another.

The Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of those Posts have been made Sensible that the Troops sent there are for their Security and not ours, and if they don't take care to have them properly Supply'd with Bread and other Provisions at Reasonable Rates, I had your Lords^{ps} Orders to recall them back directly ; on which they promised the Men should want for Nothing.

The Party for our Paymasters went from hence this Morning at 6, by whom the Prisoners mentiond in my former letter were Sent, with orders to be conducted from Falkirk to Linlithgow by Barrells and there deliver'd to Leighs Party to be carried to Edenborough. Your Lords^{ps} two Men left here in the Provoes went with them at the same time, but not as Prisoners, but with my Pass to join Your Lord^{sp} at Edenborough.

I have wrote to Cap^t Campbell, and Enclosed a Copy of the Duke of Newcastles letter for Reducing the Perth-shire Company of Volunteers, and Directed him to put the Said orders in Execution immediately, which letter I sent to him this Morning by a Boy hired on purpose.

Not knowing the Officer of Dragoons who is near Drummond Castle, or whether he was fit to put Your Orders in Execution or not, and Cap^t Will. Cunningham of the Royal, Commanding the Detachment at Crief, being a very Allert Officer, I have wrote to him about the Affair, and desired him to Acquaint the Dragoon Officer with your Lords^{ps} orders on that head ; but at the same time, Order'd Cap^t. Cunningham to Superintend that Affair and Direct the Officer how to Act, and to Assist in it himself with his whole Force if found Necessary, Since it would be of infinite Service to Destroy those Rebell Chiefs. I am persuaded Cap^t Cunningham will execute those Orders very punct-

ually ; for a Specimen of which I Send Your Lords^p enclosed a letter I received from him on Monday Evening, in consequence of the Orders I gave Capt. Campbell the Morning You went from hence. I have Acquainted Capt. Cunningham with the Chain our Troops now form for the Security of the Country and to catch the Rebell or Thieving Highlanders, and did not doubt but he would Act Vigorously against them. I have told him likewise, with the Orders Sent for Reducing the Perthshire Company, that he may be Allert and Rely no more on them.

When Lithgo of Barrells comes here, the Gen^l Court Martial shall be order'd to Try him and one of Prices, there being no other here as Yet.

A Deserter from Braggs was taken up at Dumblain and Sent in here. The Acco^t he gives of himself is here enclosed, that Your Lords^p may Send Your Orders to the Troops in the North to apprehend the other Man mention'd in it. I will Send him to Edenborough by the first Party that goes that way ; and when any more Prisoners are Sent from hence to Carlisle, the two French Prisoners and the Liegeois shall go with them. The two French Men must be Sent on Horseback, as they are both Lame and can't walk but on Crutches.

Two Drovers of Black Cattle went thro' this Town Yesterday to the Fair at Falkirk ; they belong to the McLeods, and were Escorted by Men with Arms as Your Lords^{ps} Pass directs, otherwise their Arms should have been taken from them, and the Men Secured for a further Examination.

If the Officers Commanding the Several Posts now forming the Chain follows their instructions, the Rebels in the Highlands can't be Supplied with Victual, as they call Meal, from this Country, unless the Justices of the Peace and the Ministers are accessory to it by granting Certificates for that purpose ; nor will I answer for their not doing it from a mistaken notion of Christian Charity, now they think the Rebellion, in a manner, over.

The Contents of Your Lords^{ps} instructions shall be punctually observed here. Co^l Arabin came here Yesterday, and acquainted me with the Dispute between him and Mr. Dundas ; and after some discourse with him, before he could clear it up to me, I made my Self quite Master of the Affair, and found they are both in the Right, which seems

a Paradox; but it certainly is so, and which I shall have the Honour to clear up to Your Lordsh^p in a Post or two. In the mean time, I have given him directions how to make up that Acco^t and to Lodge it with M. G. Husks Aid de Camp at Edenborough, against I go there to Settle Mr. Dundasses Acco^{tt}.

I Answerd Co^l Naizons long letter two Posts ago, Acquainting him with the Dukes answer to me when I laid his Acco^t before him at Fort Augustus, that I neither could or would trouble my Self any further about it, but that he might employ his Agent in London to Sollicit that Affair if he thought proper, it being impossible for him to have any Redress here; so I hope we have done with him, unless some new Grievances arise, of which he is Generally Brimfull; having Tired Your patience already, I shall add no more but to Assure You that I am with the utmost Esteem and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordships Most Obedient and most Humble Servant

HUM. BLAND.

P.S. after I had finished the above, I rece^d the enclosed letter from Cap^t Campbell, which will inform Your Lordsh^p of their progress thro' the Hills, but met with no Success.

Endorsed :—A. Augst. 31st.

(*Enclosure.*)

CAPTAIN CUNNINGHAM TO MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND.

Sr,

I have just now receved the five prisoners mention'd by Your order. Four of y^m shall be sent to Perth to morrow morning. He of L^d Loudouns shall be likewise sent as Order'd.

I have been inform'd here that The Duke of Perth, L^d George Murray w^t several oy^r Cheifs were seen near this not long agoe. I saw Cap^t Campbell on friday, w^t whom I have fix'd a Correspondence. I went Yesterday a reconoitring the hills in the highland habit. I went throw three routs by which I intend to march different partys this night. I sent ane express to Cap^t Campbell, who is to march in the

same manner on the other side of Glenarty, so as we may all meet at Ahunner (their Cheif haunt) by day break. If any thing more is necessary We shall agree on it to morrow at meeting. With the outmost respect I have the honour to be, Sr

Your most Obed^t Serv^t

WILL. CUNINGHAME.

Creiff, Sunday Evening.¹

To M. G. Bland.

CXL.

LORD SEMPILL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.²

My Lord,

I am Honord with Your Lordships Letter and Orders of the 23d, which I have sentt a Cobby of to Col^l Dejean this day and Flemings with Orders to strictly Obay them, which I shall always do. I have Liquies wrote to Glames, and in the Inland Countries, where I heard the Dragoons were Quarterd, to march emediatly to their Reg^{ts} without waiting for the foot to Relieve them, and I shall Lose no time in observeing all Your Lordships commands conteand in Your Letter.

There is severall Rebels surendard them Selves, and Some taken with some Armes putt into the Stores; pleas Let me know if I shall make a Return off them Weekly ore monethly to Your Lordship, as it would be ane Endless truble to Your Lordsp^e to send ane account of Every devidwall.

I shall take care iff any off the better sort of Rebels who are neather Landed men nor have been officers amongst them, there Certificates shall be the same with the common Sort.

I gave Col^l Jackson Leave to go to Edenburgh, as the affears off the Regiment necessary obliged him to go thether.

I hop your Lordship will Soon Settle the unhappy Mistake betwixt the troops and Magestrates of this place;³ if it was, I think nothing of this Kind will happen agen, as the Provost seems to be a Very Honest

¹ August 24.

² Feilden MSS.

³ Cf. Nos. XXV.-XXVII., *supra*.

man well affected to the Government and Willing to oblige. I have nothing more to trouble Your Lordship with but to assure Your Lordship I am

My Lord

with the outmost Honour and respect

Your Lordships

Most obedient much obliged

feathfull Humble Servant

SEMPILL.

Aberdeen Aug^t 27th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 1st.

CXLI.

LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE TO MAJOR ROPER.¹

Dundee August 27th 1746.

Sir,

I send you the return of the Horses in my regiment ; if my Lord Albemarles reason for knowing the number of them is to give directions about the Quantity of forrage that is to be laid in for this winter at Dundee, I must observe to you that the number at present is Considerably greater than it may be some time hence, both from the Officers that are going recruiting, and those that will be sold as not fit to serve another Campaign. Major General Skelton has order'd the Weekly returns to be sent to him every Wednesday, with an intent as I suppose to make a return of the regiments under his Command to my Lord on Saturday ; if that is the case I need not trouble you with a weekly return.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obedient humble Servant

GEO. SACKVILLE.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

CXLII.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG TO COLONEL BORLAND.¹

Aug. 27th 1746.

Sir,

When I was ordered to go to Lisle last Summer by Lord Albemarle to visit the wounded Prisoners belonging to our Reg^t, as it was not safe at that Time to carry Money from Camp, I took only a few Ducats along with me, and my Money running short after I got there, I applied to Cap^t Ducasne, the Commissary for the English, of whom I borrowed between five and six Pounds and gave a [torn] which he put into Mr Adairs Hands when he came over, and [torn] Pay has been stopt these two Months. But as the extraordinary Charges I was put to during that Journey, without being any ways extravagant in my Expences, was very nigh if not quite equal to the Sum borrowed of Cap^t Ducasne, I hope my Lord will be so good as to order the Payment of that Money in some other Way. I gave in a Memorandum of this Some Weeks ago to Col^l Russel, who promised to transmitt it in a Letter to my Lord, but as I find my Pay is still stopt and the Col. is not in Town at present I am [afraid] he has either forgot to mention it to his Lordship, or if he has got an answer about it he has not let me know of it, and this obliges me to give you this trouble, begging you will be so good as to put my Lord in mind of it, which will very much oblige,

Sir,

Your Most Obed^t H^{ble} Serv^t

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

To The Hon^{ble} Col. Borland.*Endorsed* :—A. Sept. 4th.¹ *Feilden MSS.*

CXLIII.

COLONEL DEJEAN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

Des que je fus arivé icy je distribuay, suivant les ordres que vous avies eu la bonté de me donner, Mon Regiment, et je prands cette occassion, en vous assurant de mon Respect, de vous assurer que tout est parfaitement tranquille et content et que nous vivons avec les Magistrats et les bourgeois dans une fort grande Armonie, ce que Jespere continuera, en prenant pour tant les precautions necessaires pour que les traitres des Rebelles ne nous echapent pas. Jeus L'honneur de vous envoyer il y a quelques Jours advis de quatre personnes que J'ay saisis, dont deux ont été relachez par ordre de Mylord Sempill, les deux autres sont en prison, et a vos ordres. J'ay delivré l'habillement et envoye plusieurs serjants et corporaux en Recrue. Je vous prie Mylord de vouloir voir Sy Cest ordre est Suffient pour cella, et de leur donner vos ordres, que J'executeray avec toute la punctualité imaginable, comme je suis tres persuadé de votre bonté envers moy. J'ay l'honneur de me recommander a votre souvenir, quand vous trouverez qu'il sera le tems propre, et que le service ne souffrira pas; pardonnez, Mylord, la longueur de cette lettre que je prands la liberté de vous Ecrire pour vous assurer plustot de mon attachement a vos ordres, et de la punctualité a les observer, que pour aucun autre motif, cella me donnant en mesme tems l'oportunité de vous assurer que je suis toujours avec un profond Respect

Mylord

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur

L. DEJEAN.

Bamff Le 27^{me} Aoust 1746.

My Lord,

Le porteur de la presente est Enseigne de ma Compagnie et va en Recrue en Northumberland, les autres le suivront au plustot avec les serjants et corporeaux.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 2d.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

CXLIV.

MAJOR-GENERAL SKELTON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE,¹

My Lord,

I send your Lordship inclos'd the Weekly return, with the Copy of the Examination of Alex^r Wilson, a Recruit in the Additional Companies in the Royal. There was a Regimental Court Martial on Corp^{le} Roy and William Smith. The Corp^l is broke, but the Court was not satisfied with the Evidence against Smith, so that He was acquitted.

I sent an Express the 26th Inst. to your Lordship desiring a Judge Advocate might be sent here to hold a General Court Martial; we have Ten Prisoners, seven of the Royal, and three of my Regt. I can find no Body here Qualified to act as Judge Advocate. The Messenger is return'd but I have receivd no Answer. He brought a Letter directed to the Major of Cobham's Dragoons deliver'd to Him by Col. Watson, who told Him that was all the answer. I suppose there is some mistake because that Letter was directed to their Quarters.

The Officers here would be glad to know upon what footing their Forrage is on, because a great many Horses are sent to grass, and if they are not paid in Money for what Forrage they dont take, they will be the Grass out of Pockett.

If your Lordship chuses that the weekly return of Lord George Sacville's Regt shall come directly to you I am Satisfy'd.

I am, My Lord, With Great Respect

Your Lordships Most Obedient and Most Humble Servant

H. SKELTON.

Perth August 28th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 3d.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

CXLV.

CAPTAIN POWELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

On Saturday the 23d Instant Captⁿ Fergusone in the Furnace Bomb arriv'd here for the Lady McKennan, and told me that Major Gen^l Campbell want'd Col^l Macdonald of Barrisdale to be secur'd, and that he thought itt would be quite Right of me to send a Party to endeavour to Apprehend him ; accordingly the same Evening I sent an officer and Thirty Six men to Knoidart, but desir'd the officer to say that he was in Pursuit of men that had Desert'd the Men of War ; but when they came to Barrisdales House the servants told him that there Master was gone to Fort Augustus by Lord Loudens order, on which the Officer ask'd them Severall questions Relateing to the Men he Pretend'd to be in Search of, and then Return'd home, but in his Return he saw some Cattle (on y^e Confines of Barrisdales Country which joins to the Camerons) which his Guides told him belong'd to the Camerons who had drove them there to take y^e Benefitt of Barisdales Protection, but as they were found on y^e latters Ground I should have order'd them to have been return'd iff Captⁿ Munroe of Culcairn (who Arriv'd here the 26th Instant with four Independant Companys) had not shewn me your Lordships orders sent to him by Lord Louden, and att the Same time told me that he thought I might safely Keep them: I hope your Lordship will not be Displeas'd att my haveing sent the Party, as I did itt with no other Motive than to secure a Person who Captⁿ Fergusone Inform'd me had lately been with the young Pretender. I hope I have done Right, iff not I must beg your Lordship to Impute itt to the great desire I have to do every thing in my Small Power for the Good of his Majestys Service. I am, my Lord, with all Imaginable Respect, My Lord

Your Lordships Most Obeidant and Most Oblig'd

Humble Servant

CRANFIELD SPENCER POWELL.

Bernera Augst y^e 28th 1746.

¹ Feilden MSS.

CXLVI.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND TO MAJOR ROPER.¹

Stirling 29th August 1746.

Sir,

This Morning I was favoured with Yours of Yesterday. Last Night I received an Answer from Capt. Campbell, who Says that the order Sent for Reducing the Perthshire Company shall be punctually Obey'd ; but as the other Men were Subsisted till next tuesday, and that Several of his Partys were Still out Scouring the Hills, he could not do it 'till they return'd ; after which he would bring in the Arms here, which shall be then Lodged in the Castle pursuant to Lord Albemarles Orders ; and I will order him to go to Edenborough to Settle his Acco^{tt} with Mr Sawyer. He pleads hard for having a Command continued where he is, as being absolutely Necessary to Hem in the Rebels and Secure that part of the Country from their Depredations ; and proposes that a Command of Lord Loudouns should be Posted there, commanded by one who knows the Country (meaning, I suppose, himself) ; and tho' I believe there is a good deal of truth in what he Says, Yet I am of opinion he has felt the Sweet of it, and has done more for himself than the Publick ; so that if a Party is Sent there, I think the Commanders should be changed. But this as My Lord Albemarle shall judge proper.

Mr Graham of Gartmore Seiz'd in his Neighbour^d a Notorious Rebell and Thief, either a McGregor or Mcphearson, and Sent him in here ; also the Woman who harboured him and his Gang and received the Stolen goods, a good deal of which was found in her house. The man was Wounded before he Surrender'd, and is now confin'd in the Castle, and will Grace the Gallows very well. The woman is confin'd in the Common Gaol, and I hope will meet with the Same Fate. Mr Graham presses earnestly for a Detachment of 30 of our Men at Gartmore (which lyes North of Drummond of Lenox and Buchlivy, and at the Entrance, as they inform me, into the Mountains) Saying he could soon destroy that nest of Rogues who Still keep in Arms and plunder

¹ Feilden MSS.

that part of the Country. Could Troops be conveniently Spared, a Detachment there would be of Singular Service, but considering the Number already Sent from the two Regts here, they can't well give more, unless the Scotch Fuzeliers took the Post at Buchlivity as well as Drummond of Lenox. In that case, the Party we have at Buchlivity might be removed to Gartmore; but if the Fuzeliers are otherwise employd, so that they can't do it, a Party from Barrells may be Sent to Buchlivity instead of the Fuzeliers. As the Ford of Frew is a Post of consequence, I think the Command at Kippan (which is sent there to Guard that Ford) too small, and should consist of an Officers Command instead of a Serjts; this may be done by taking 10 of the 50 from Down and adding it to Kippan, by which there will be only a Subaltern added to those already on Duty. In all which I Submit the Decision to My Lord Albemarle, and only take the liberty of laying things before him as they are Represented to me, never having been in that part of the Country, and hope I never shall have an occasion of being better acquainted with it, Fort Augustus having Sufficiently Satisfied my Curiosity.

The Gen^l Court Martial, of which Co^l Stanhope is President, Sitts this Morning on the two Deserters of Prices; but as no Evidence is come to Prosecute the Man of Barrells he cant be try'd to day. Capt. Bowyer has wrote to Major Wilson to Send what Evidence he can by to Morrow Morning, at which time the Court Martial Shall Sit again, that we may clear all that are now in the Provoes. I have wrote to Mr Dundass about the Dispute between him and the Dragoons, and desired him to lay my opinion of it before My Lord Albemarle, who must decide the Affair, or get H.R.H. to do it, having Stated the Case as clearly as I could.

I am, Sir

Your most Obed^t Servant

HUM. BLAND.

To Major Roper Aid de Camp and
Secretary to the R^t Honourable
The Earl of Albemarle etc. etc.

Endorsed :—A. 31st.

CXLVII.

LORD SEMPILL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Aberdeen Augt 29th 1746.

My Lord,

I am Honored with Your Lordships Letter of the 26th about this unhappy Difference betwixt His Majestys troops and the town off Aberdeen ; in obedience to Your Lordships Commands I had Capt. Morgan and three other Officers concernd with me this Morning, and acquainted them with the contents of Your Lordships Letter, with my own privet opinion ; they seemd to be detemend to doe what Your Lordship desired, to write Your Lordship a Letter acknowlageing they were in the Wrong,² but begd I would give them tuo days till they heard from Col^l Jacksone, who is now with you at Edenburgh, which I concented to.

It seems there is tuo Other Officers concernd, but they are not hear. I am perswaded when this is done away by Your Lordship and Lord Justice Clerk, noe more of thoas things will happen hear, which is the sincere wishes of him who has the Honour to be,

My Lord

Your Lordships Most obediant and most feathfull

Humble Servant

SEMPILL.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 1st.

CXLVIII.

THE MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.³

My Lord,

We are honoured with yours of the 26th Inst. and deliver'd the two inclosed Letters to Lord Sempill. We are very Sensible of Y^r L^dShip's favour in conversing with Lord Albemarle concerning the

¹ Feilden MSS.² Cf. No. XXV., *supra*.
BB³ Feilden MSS.

Riot committed in this place the first inst. We doubt not but His Lordship will evidently See the Injustice done us when he Considers the Affair, and as to the Message Sent to the Magistrates by Lord Ancram, it was by our Town Clerk in the forenoon of the first inst., Acquainting that he intended to Solemnize that day as a day of rejoicing, and expected that We should do the Same by ringing of Bells and Illuminations; to w^{ch} we replied that the Town of Aberdeen had not been in use to Observe that day Since His present Majesty's Accession to the Crown, tho' to humour him we should order the Bells to be rung and the Flag display'd, But as to Illuminations, the day was now so long that they would make no shew untill so late as the Inhabitants ought rather to be at rest, And besides we allways found that Illuminations occasioned Noise and Confusion upon the Street, w^{ch} made the Magistrates for several years past to drop that part of rejoicing, and this We desired the Clerk to carry to His Lordship. It is very true the Clerk said, that as we were not thoroughly to comply with Lord Ancram's desire, he thought it better not to send an answer. To w^{ch} we told him, that as he had brought us the Message, This was the Answer we made, and he might report it to Lord Ancram, But as he knew his Temper best, he might do in it as he judged proper, and it appears the Clerk did not carry any Answer. And as your Lords^p wants to have a particular Acc^t of the Damages, You have inclos'd a Copy of the Report¹ made by the Tradesmen whom we appointed to Inspect and value the Damages the day after the Riot happen'd, W^{ch} Amounts to One hundred twenty nine pounds 3 Shills, Besides the expences of consulting Lawyers and sending several Expresses South and North, and allowance to Tradesmen who were employ'd severall days in takeing up account of the Damage, w^{ch} may amount to about Twenty pound Sterling more.

As Y^r Lordship has allways patroniz'd the Town, and as our Elections are now nigh at hand, Our Inhabitants are insisting to have their Damages Repaired and such Satisfaction given to the Town as the Insult done deserves. We must take notice that a great many of the Sufferers are so poor that they have not wherewith to repair their Damage, and their Windows do continue in ruins; And Must therefore entreat of your L^dShip that how soon it Suits

¹ It is not among the *Feilden MSS.*

your Conveniency You will talk with Lord Albemarle on this Subject, and we doubt not but you will both devise a Method for putting a Speedy End to this Affair consistent with the honour and reputation of a Loyall Town.

In terms of Y^r Lords^{ps} orders, you have inclos'd¹ the Precognition relative to the facts charged against Andrew Walker and Walter Nicoll,² and all the witnesses that were order'd to be examined have accordingly been so, Except Thomson and McCulloch our Town officers, who are now at Carlisle as Evidences for the Crown.

We have mad enquiry for Evidences against Charles Gordon of Terposie and can find no person in this place that ever saw him in Arms. We call'd upon the Sheriff depute and Intimate Y^r Lordship's orders to him, and desired him to make Enquiry if he can find any Evidence against him that he may transmitt the Evidence to Carlisle as Y^r Lordship directs. We have the honour to be with very great regard

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient and
most faithful humble Serv^{ts}.

Sign'd { JAMES MORISON, Provost
WILLIAM GORDON, Baillie
JAMES NICOLL, Baillie.

Aberdeen 29 August 1746.

CXLIX.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Inverness 30th August 1746.

My Lord,

Inclosed is a Return of the Regiments under my Command, as also the Copy of a letter I received from an Officer of Marines at Kirkwall in the Orknies, the Contents of which I communicated to My Lord Loudoun, and happening to meet Lieutenant Omen of Colonel

¹ It is not among the *Feilden MSS.*

² *Supra*, No. LXXXII. (Enclosure).

³ *Feilden MSS.*

Conway's Regiment, who had leave to go and see his friends at Caitness, I gave him the Names of the Rebels mentioned in Mr Moody's letter, and Signed an Order requiring all Officers Civil and Military to be aiding and Assisting to the Said Lieutenant Omen in the apprehending and Securing those Rebels.

By the Return I received from Lieutenant Worth of the Train, I find we have in Store here no more than Seven Barrells, forty two Pounds, and fourteen Ounces of Musket Powder; One Tun Eight Hundred and five Pounds thirteen Ounces of Musket Shott, fourteen Hundred and Sixty four Musket Flints. Our small quantity of Powder, and not knowing how soon we may have occasion to make use of it against the Rebels, has hitherto prevented our burning Powder in the Platoon Exercise; therefore I humbly desire your Lordship will be pleased to Order that a Sufficient Supply may be sent to us as possible, of Musket powder, Balls, and Flints.

The Rebel Express I mentioned in my letter of the 27th Instant,¹ rather than undergo another Whipping, confessed who gave him the letters, and the Persons to whom he was to deliver them, both of which My Lord Loudoun will endeavour to secure.

All the Surgeons in Town have given me under their hands that Hugh Fraser, Secretary to Lord Lovat, is so bad of his Wound, and having a Hectick Fever and Flux upon him, that he cannot be moved out of his Room without the hazard of his life.²

Mr Colquhoun, Adjutant to the Castle, that was here, shewed me the inclosed letter from Mr Moody to him, and being of opinion all things relating to the Garrisons and Troops in North Britain should be first Communicated to your Lordship, I desired him to leave the letter with me that I may send it to your Lordship, which he complied with very readily.

I am with great Respect, My Lord
 Your Lordships most humble and
 most obedient Servant
 WILL. BLAKENEY.

Rt Hon^{ble} the Earle of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 4th.

¹ Cf. No. CXXXVI., *supra*.

² Cf. No. CLVIII. (Enclosure ii.), *infra*.

CL.

CAPTAIN MORGAN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

After having already occasiond your Lordship so much trouble, I shall not presume to take up your time with a detail of the circumstances relating to this unlucky Dispute with the Magistrates of this town² in order to exculpate myself and refute the Accusations laid to my charge: but shall only beg leave to offer your Lordship my sincerest Thanks and most humble Acknowledgments for your Goodness in Permitting me to put my cause into your Lordships hands. Happy in the Honour of such an Arbitrator, your Decision shall be my Rule, being with the profoundest Respect and most Gratefull Sense of your Lordships Goodness, My Lord

Your Lordships
most Obedient Humble Servant
HUGH MORGAN.

Aberdeen, August 30th 1746.

CLI.

LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.³

Dundee August 30th 1746.

My Lord,

I beg leave to introduce Sir Richard Murray to your Lordship. He has the misfortune of having a Brother prisoner at Carlisle for having been in the rebellion. Sr Richard is in hopes that the known attachment of his family to the present Government may induce His Royal Highness the Duke to interceed with his Majesty in favour of his Brother; the favour he has to ask of your Lordship is that you would transmit His Petition and the attestations of the Loyalty of his family to the Duke. The reason that I trouble your Lordship upon this

¹ Feilden MSS.² Cf. Nos. XXV., CXLVII., *supra*.³ Feilden MSS.

occasion is that Sr Richard Murray is nearly related to General Colyear and Consequently to me, I therefore hope that you will be so good as to transmit to his Royal Highness the Petition that will be given to you in the manner you shall judge most proper. I am with the greatest Respect,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient humble Servant,
GEO. SACKVILLE.

Endorsed :—A Sept. 2d.

CLII.

CAPTAIN BURTON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I am Extreemly Sorry to be in the least troublesome to Your Lordshipp, but the present Scituation of my Affairs Oblige me to it.

I was unavoidably forced to take up several summs of mony in making all the Campaigns, and before that charged with the purchase of my Ensingny, for which my Creditors are continually pressing me.

The Misfortune of my Arm rendring me incapable of Satisfieing y^m by any other means, I am obliged to ask Your Lordshipps leave to Sell my Lieutenancy.

As I shall then be destitute of any Subsistance, and Your Lordshipp very Sensible unable to provide for myself, am desirous with Your Approbation to give his Royall Highness a Memoriall in hopes of some Consideration for the loss I have sustaind in the Service. For upon the Selling my Lieuteny I shall be deprived of every Support, but w^t I hope to Receive from his Royall Highness Favour on your Lordshipp's Recommendation.

Having taken the Liberty to trouble your Lordshipp with my reall Circumstances, I hope under my present misfortune to Merit your Consideration.

I am, My Lord, with respect,

Your Lordshipp's most dutifull and Obed^t Serv^t,
THOS. BURTON.

Masham Street Westm. Aug^t 30th 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 4th.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

CLIII.

COLONEL BORLAND TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I am this moment returned from Kensington, where I dined with L^d Bury and Cap^t Kepple, who are both on that Guard and in very good Health. I was in hopes of Picking up some News to send Yr L^{dp}, but there is not ane word stirring, or any Knowledge where these two Battalions of Guards are to go, if they stirr at all. His Majesty asked me this morning at his Levée if the Battalions had every thing ready? I told him Yes. He ask'd if I was to lead the second Battalion of the Coldstream? I told him no, it was Colonel Braddock, whom the Duke appointed, and Co^{ll} Russell also, as they both belong'd to the same Battalion, which I think is hard, if what reported be true, that Co^{ll} Laforcy be excused, and that Battalion to be commanded by a Cap^t Commandant only. Co^{ll} Braddock has not yet fixed the Officers for that Battalion, waiting to see if those in the Country come up; but if they fail, there are Voluntiers enough in the first that are willing to go. Leggs Fitts are bad; I know not what they will do with him, but I think tis a fine Opportunity to make him sell. Burtons is supply'd by Cap^t Kepple, and Hicks by Ensign Ottley. Cap^t Newton is recruiting in Shrewsbury and thereabouts, sent for to come to Town, but if Rumour tells Truth he is close confin'd for Debt; if so, I fear he will not with ease get his Liberty again.

Brigad^r Jefferys is broke, and his Reg^t given to Sr Andrew Agnew;² and on Monday, Marshall Wade sits President at a Board of Gen^l Officers to enquire into the Conduct of Sr John Cope, Foulks, and Lascelles.³

I am very glad to hear by L^d Bury that he so lately heard from Yr L^{dp}, and that he believ'd by this time you was safe arrived some

¹ Feilden MSS.

² "Lt-Col Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, of the Scots fusileers, *Colonel of the marines late Jeffreys*, who was broke for false musters."—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 399.

³ Cf. No. LXXX., *supra*.

degree Southwards as far as Edenburgh, where I hope Y^r L^{dp} will not make any very long stay, but come forwards for London.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Y^r L^{dps} most Humble and Obedt. Servt.

H. BORLAND.

Park Street 30th Augt. 1746.

Endorsed :—A. Sept. 4th.

(*Enclosure.*)

The Return of the Seven Battalions to His Majesty

21st Augt.			28th Augt.					
768	-	1st Batt.	}	762	-	1st Batt.	}	1st Regt.
509	-	2 Do.		595	-	2 Do.		
678	-	3 Do.		680	-	3 Do.		
749	-	1st Batt.	}	750	-	1st Batt.	}	2d Regt.
734	-	2 Do.		731	-	2 Do.		
748	-	1st Batt.	}	756	-	1st Batt.	}	3d Regt.
715	-	2 Do.		718	-	2 Do.		

CLIV.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKENEY TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

Inverness 31st August 1746.

My Lord,

Major Chambre of my Regiment having left at Edinburgh several Peapers and accounts belonging to deceased Officers, which he is called upon by their Executers to deliver up, I have given him leave to go to Edinburgh for that Purpose, and as his health is in a very bad state, I hope he will have your Lordships Indulgence to go on to Moffat to drink those waters, and from thence to Monmouthshire to settle some

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

family affairs of the Utmost Consequence. . If the Major and Lieut Colonel Leighton (to whom your Lordship has promised your leave of Absence at a proper time) cannot both be Absent at once, I will endeavour to prevail on the Lieutenant Colonel to stay untill his absence can be dispensed with.

I am with great Respect, My Lord
Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant
WILL. BLAKENEY.

R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle.

Endorsed :—A. 9th.

CLV.

DISPOSITION OF QUARTERS FOR THE TROOPS IN SCOTLAND.¹

Edinburgh 31st August 1746

	DRAGOONS.		Distance from Edinburgh	Distance from Headquarters
Grass Quarters.	Lord Cobham's	{ Foulding near Berwick ....H. 2...	37	...
		{ Drummullar n ^r Dunse.....	30	7
		{ Mackerstoun n ^r Kelso.....	26	11
	L. M ^k Ker's...	{ Haddingtoun.....H. 2...	12	...
		{ Dalkeith.....	4	9
		{ Swintoun n ^r Dunse.....	30	20
	Sr George's.....	Dumfries.....H. 2...	60	...
	Nazon's.....	{ Air.....H. 2...	48	...
		{ Straenrawer.....	84	36
	Hamiltons.....	Cowper in Fife.....	22	...

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 18.

		FOOT.		Battalions	Companies	No. of Men Detach'd	Distance from Edinburgh	Distance from Headquarters
Detacht ^s from Fort-Augustus.	Haughtons	{ Fort William H. 2	1 .....	...	...	88	...	...
		{ Bernera .....	...	...	10	...	...	...
Letter Findlay...r Sub. 30 men	Ld Lowdon's Highlanders. }	Fort-Augustus...H. 2	1 .....	...	...	99	...	...
Generals Hutt...r Do. 30 "								
Garveysmore	r Do. 20 "							
Dalwhinie	r Serjt 12 "	Blakeney's	} Inverness	H. 2	2	112	...	...
Dalnicardach	r Sub. 20 "	Battereau's						
Avemoir	r Do. 30 "							
Blair	r Capt 1 Do. 30 "							
	Mordaunt's	{ Nairne	} Findhorn	H. 2	7	96	...	...
		{ Forres .....							3 .....	84	8
	Handisyde's	{ Elgin	} Garmouth	H. 2	9	92	...	...
		{ Garmouth .....							1 .....	98	6
FROM SPEYMOUTH TO DUNDEE ALONG THE COAST.								
		{ Fockabus	} Cullen .....	...	...	100	16	8
		{ Portsoy .....							2 .....	100	16
	Dejean's	{ Bamff	} Frazerburgh	H. 2	6	98	...	14
		{ Peterhead .....							2 .....	98	28
		{ Newburgh .....	...	...	...	88	38	
		{ Aberdeen	} Stonehive	H. 2	5	78	...	12
	Fleming	{ Bery .....							...	58	20
		{ Johnshaven	} Montrose .....	...	...	54	24	28
		{ Montrose .....							5 .....	50
N.B.—Detach ^d from the garrison of Dundee to Cowper in Angus.	Sackville	{ Arbroth	} Dundee	H. 2	1	42	12	...
		{ Dundee .....							1 .....	30
Detach ^d from the garrison of Perth to Crieff.	Royal	} Perth	H. 2	2 .....	...	20	...	...
	Skelton							
Detach ^d from the garrison of Sterling to Down Castle and Dumblaine,	Conway	} Sterling	H. 2	1 .....	...	24	...	...
	Price .....								{ .....	5 .....	...	...
	Barrels	{ Linlithgow	} Borrowstowness	H. 2	5	12	...	2
		{ Borrowstowness .....							5 .....	12
	N.B. Fuzeleers...	Glasgow	H. 2	1 .....	...	36	...	...
	Lees	Edinburgh	H. 2	1 .....	...	...	...	...

FOOT— <i>continued.</i>		Battalions	Companies	No. of Men Detach'd	Distance from Edinburgh	Distance from Headquarters
ADDITIONAL COMPANY'S.						
Royal.....	Dumferling.....	2	...	12	17	
Fuzillers.....	Glasgow.....	2	...	36	...	
Sempills.....	Air.....	2	...	48	...	
Ld John	{	Ruthven in Badenoch.....	1	...	...	...
Murray's		Taybridge.....	1	...	...	...
Highlanders.		Inverera.....	1	...	...	...

CHAIN OF POSTS OCCUPY'D FROM THE FOORD OF FREW TO LOCHLOMOND.

Detached from the garrison of {
 Stirling { Kippan.....1 Sergeant & 12 Men.
 { Bucklyvie.....1 Offr, 1 Serjt 1 Corp^{ll} 1 Drum. & 20 Men.

Detached from the garrison of {
 Glasgow. { Bofron.....1 Serjt, 1 Corp^{ll} & 15 Men.
 { Drummond.....1 Offr, 1 Serjt, 1 Corp^{ll}, 1 Drum. & 20 Men.

Endorsed :—Disposition of Quarters for the Troops in Scotland
 August 31st 1746. No. 4. in the Earl of Albemarle's of
 Sept 1, 1746.

CLVI.

A RETURN OF FIFTEEN BATTALIONS OF FOOT IN QUARTERS IN NORTH BRITAIN
THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER 1746.¹

REGIMENTS.	OFFICERS PRESENT.						STAFF OFFICERS.				SERJTS. DRUMMERS.				RANK AND FILE.					WANTING TO COMPLETE.			SINCE LAST RETURN.								
	Colonels	Lt-Colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Chaplains	Adjutants	Quarter Mtrs.	Surgeons	Mates	Present	Recruiting or Abs.	Present	Recruiting or Abs.	Fit for Duty	Sick Present	Sick in Hospital or left behind	Recruiting or Abs.	Total Effectives	Listed for a Time	Serjants	Drummers	Rank and File	Entered and	Dead	Deserted	Discharged	Serjants	Drummers	Rank and File
Royal	1	1	1	4	7	11	1	1	1	1	29	11	3	27	3	665	61	46	30	802	...	...	...	238	...	1	1	7	...	...	11
Barrell .....	...	...	...	7	9	7	...	...	...	...	24	6	17	3	5	442	33	73	5	553	35	...	...	147	24	...	...	...	3	...	91
Stelton .....	...	...	...	5	7	8	...	...	...	...	22	7	16	1	3	526	24	63	3	616	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Price	1	1	1	6	9	7	...	...	...	...	23	7	13	6	16	497	31	41	16	585	26	...	...	115	27	3	3	2	...	...	61
Handasyde .....	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	1	5	13	5	396	131	38	69	634	9	...	...	...	66	2	6	...	2	3	1	24
Mordaunt	1	1	1	5	7	6	...	...	...	...	19	11	12	8	155	28	24	155	644	...	...	...	...	56	1	5	...	1	...	...	...
Sackville	1	1	1	5	5	8	...	...	...	...	21	9	18	2	450	15	69	2	536	...	...	...	...	164	...	5	...	...	2	...	10
Campbell	1	1	1	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	24	6	18	2	534	24	51	19	628	6	...	...	...	72	128	1	...	15	...	3	45
Houghton .....	...	...	...	5	6	7	...	...	...	...	21	9	14	6	371	85	29	109	594	13	...	...	...	106	...	6	...	...	5	2	63
Blakeney	1	...	1	4	7	9	...	...	...	...	24	5	17	2	390	104	41	16	551	66	...	...	...	149	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
Fleming	1	1	1	5	7	4	...	...	...	...	20	10	11	11	521	10	3	17	551	...	...	...	...	149	1	6	...	1	...	...	...
Dejean	1	1	1	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	24	6	14	4	542	17	59	9	627	...	...	...	...	149	8	...	...	4	...	...	7
Lee	1	1	...	5	8	6	...	...	...	...	22	8	15	5	502	45	...	82	629	...	...	...	...	71	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
Conway	1	1	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	15	5	444	35	100	5	584	15	...	...	...	116	...	4	...	1	1	39	
Batareau	1	1	1	3	14	4	...	...	...	...	25	15	18	12	528	61	32	15	636	...	...	...	...	404	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	10	14	76	110	104	4	14	12	14	350	118	235	75	7245	704	669	552	9170	170	2	10	2010	211	48	5	33	14	9	378	

ABSENT OFFICERS.

<p>ROYAL.</p> <p>Capts { Fraser, Sick in New-castle Erskine, Aid de Camp to Genl St Clair Hay } Recruiting Crauford } Ogle } Buchanan } Recruiting McAddam } Forbes, Absent McKenzie, sick at Inverness Skene, Recruiting Two Lieutenants Vacant Ensn { Brown } Recruiting { Dalrymple } { Spittle } Ensn Lord Strathnaver Absent</p>	<p>MORDAUNT.</p> <p>Capts { Corneille } { Sloper } { Robinson } Lieuts { Strahan } Recruiting { Walsh } { Smith } Ensn { Bowers } Lieut Armstrong Engineer</p>	<p>BLAKENEY.</p> <p>Lieut.-Col Leighton at Sterling Grinfield } Goodenough } Recruiting Sandilands, not joynd the Regiment Holmes } Recruiting Christie } Hepworth, Sick at Moffett</p>	<p>CONWAYS.</p> <p>Capt Dobson, sick at Edinburgh Morris, Sick at Inverness Brierley, Recruiting Oman, Abst with leave Ensn Kalyngge Chaplain Tilson Quarter Mr Lovett } Do</p>
<p>WARD, TOWN MAJOR in Carlisle Williams, on Comd at Couper in Angus Vickers, Sick at Fort Augustus Beckwith, Sick at Edinburgh Traupaud, at Edinburgh Wounded</p>	<p>SACKVILLE.</p> <p>Ward, Town Major in Carlisle Williams, on Comd at Couper in Angus Vickers, Sick at Fort Augustus Beckwith, Sick at Edinburgh Traupaud, at Edinburgh Wounded</p>	<p>N.B.—I Capt I Lieut I Drum 45 Men included in the Column fit for duty are at Blair and Castle Menzie.</p>	<p>FLEMINGS.</p> <p>The Brigadier, at Carlisle Arnott, Sick at Yorke Dodd } Gore } Fleming } Forbes } Buckston } Duncon } Recruiting Elrington } Matthews } Carleton } Sempell } Qr Mr Slocum The Chaplain, Curate at Kensington</p>
<p>Lieut. Coll Rich } by leave Mr Duncan, Chaplain } of H.R.H. Capt Thorne } Recruiting Lieut Edmonds } Ensn Gordon, by leave of Ld Albemarle En. Brown, Wounded, at Eden Burgh</p>	<p>WARELL.</p> <p>Lieuts { Laurence, gon to London Robertson, Recruiting Dalton, on Comd at Coupar in Angus Ensn Crocker, Sick in Ireland Chaplain Battalie, In London Surgeon Male, with the Hospital at Inverness</p>	<p>CAMPBELLS.</p> <p>Leslie, Major of Brigade Sandilands, at Edinbr Recovering Anderson, Aid de Camp to Genl Campbell Sr J. L. Thorpe } Recruiting Colville } Pringle } Colvill, Sick at Inverness Dalrymple, Sick at Edinburgh Ld Boyd, by Ld Albemarle's leave Belenden } wt Gen. Campbell Hope } Chaplain Townshend, at London with Leave</p>	<p>SRELTONS.</p> <p>Lieut. Coll. Cassley with Leave Decosse, making up the Prisoners Accis Capt { Bale, Dead { Dalgarnio, gon to England { Dalgarnio, gon to England Recruiting Lieuts { Lane, with the care of the Sick in London { Stephens, at Carlisle Recruiting Ensn Price, with the Sick at Inverness</p>

ABSENT OFFICERS—*continued.*

<p>PRICE.</p> <p>Captn Renton, Recruiting Capt Ld Laurence, Aid de Camp to Lord Tyrawley Lieut Montresure, Engineer, in Minorca Ensn Carr, not yet Joynd the Regiment Chaplain Armand, Abst with Leave One Ensigny Vacant Ten Invalids Included in the Columns of Recruits or Absent</p>	<p>HOUGHTONS.</p> <p>Lieut Col. Duroure, Sick at Edinburgh { Sandford, Major of Brigade { Powell, on Command at Bernera { Goreing, Recruiting { Snell, on Comd at Castle Duart { Tompson, on Comd at Bernera Lieuts { Roberts } Recruiting { Bostock } Ens { Martin, wt the Sick at Inverness { Ogilvie, on Command at Bernera Chaplain Winder, in Ireland</p>	<p>DEJEANE.</p> <p>Oughton, Major of Brigade { Fitzgerald, left Sick at Fort { Augustus } Buck } Recruiting Lieut Cliffe } Ensn { Buckley } { Murdoch } Capt Kinneir } gon to England with leave Lieuts { Lort } for the recovery of yr { King } health Or Master Biggar, A Miner, Abst with leave</p>
<p>HANDASYDS.</p> <p>Capt Harvey Lieuts { Charters, Williams, } Recruiting in { Cloudsley } England Ensn Plunkenet Capt Ld Lempster, in London Lieut Gascoign, at Edinburgh Ensn Nightingall, Sick at Aberdeen Surgeon Bell, at Barking N.B.—63 Vestry men gon to England with Rebell Prisoners are Incerted in ye Column of Recruiting or Absent</p>	<p>BATEREAU.</p> <p>Jepson, in Ireland with leave { Eyre } with Rebell prisoners in Lieut Moore } London Urquehart, at Edinburgh Gage, Aid de Camp to the Earl of Albemarle Capt { Carter } { Stone } Lieuts { Thomas } Recruiting { Manning } { Debuts } Ensn { Mitchell } { Wood } Lieut Plaistow Ensn { Jefferies, Sick in Ireland { Turner, Abst by the Dukes leave { Ward, on Command at Aberdeen. i Sgt i Drumr 35 men on Comd at Blair Castle</p>	<p>LEE.</p> <p>Major Mosman, sent for to London Capt { Chapman } { Tatton } Lieut Molloy } Recruiting Ensn { Lee } { Halkett } Lieuts { Morgan, on Comand to Carlisle { Dale, sent for by the Secretary at { Warr } Ensn Littler, by the Kings Leave Chaplain Maurice, Abst by leave of ye Secretary at Warr</p>

N.B.—The reason that Handasydes and Mordaunts want so few men to Complement is, that they have not discharg'd their Vestry men, They being on Comand with the rebell prisoners in England.

Endorsed:—A Return of the fifteen Battalls of Foot in North Brittain the first of September 1746.
 In the E. of Albemarle's Letter of Sept. 6, 1746.

CLVII.

A RETURN OF LORD LOUDON'S REGIMENT¹
and Seventeen Independent Companies Station'd at Fort Augustus the first of September 1746.

	OFFICERS PRESENT.					STAFF OFFICERS.			SERJTS. DRUMMERS.			RANK AND FILE.					WANTING TO COMPLETE.			SINCE LAST RETURN.											
	Colonel	Lieut. Colonel	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Chaplains	Adjutant	Quarter Master	Surgeon	Mate	Present	Recruiting or Abs.	Present	Recruiting or Abs.	Fit for Duty	Sick Present	Sick in Hospital or left behind	Recruiting or Abs.	Total Effectives	Listed for a Time	Serjeants	Drummers	Rank and File	Entered	Dead	Deserted	Discharged	Serjeants	Drummers	Rank and File
Lord Loudon's Regiment.....	1	1	5	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	27	15	1	1	475	24	14	14	573	...	...	...	303	606	5	6	3	...	...	...	...
Independent Companies.....	1	1	17	15	16	1	1	1	1	1	45	6	27	1	1058	43	138	138	1239	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1	1	22	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	77	6	42	1	1533	67	152	152	1812	...	...	...	6	605	605	5	6	3	...	...	...

LORD LOUDONS.
Lieut.-Col Campbell, on Command with the Argile Shire men
 { Alexr McKay
 Sr Henry Monro } Abst by H.R.H. leave
 James Campbell }
 McNab, Recruiting }
 Lieuts { Alexr Campbell, Wounded at Keith
 Colin Campbell, Employ'd by H.R.H.
 Ensn Patrick Campbell, at Inverness
 Alexr Hume, Chaplain, at Bath for his Health

INDEPENDENT COMPANYS.
 Lieut. Willm Grant } on Command at Avie Moore
 Ensn McBath }
 Lieut Mathewson and 24 men on Command after the Troops

Endorsed: —Return of Lord Loudons Regiment
and Seventeen Independent Companys
the first of September 1746.
In the E. of Albemarle's Letter
of Sept. 6, 1746.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 19.

CLVIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Sept 1st 1746.

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive Your Grace's Letter by Jackson the Messenger dated the 22^d of the last Month, to which I had immediately answered, but that I waited for Letters from Lord Loudoun with the Account relating to Barisdale, and the Posting the several Detachments for the security of the Roads and the preventing Meal and other Provisions being carried from the Lowlands into the Hills; and that His Majesty may be the easier informed of their situation, I have marked them in the Map, as also our quarters, explaining what Numbers are Posted at the several Pases.²

It is with infinite satisfaction I find by your Grace's Letter that His Majesty is pleased with my Conduct. I beg the Favour of you to lay me at his feet, and to assure him that I shall do all in my Power to discharge the trust reposed in me, and to endeavour to prove by my future conduct, my Zeal and attachment to him and his Royal Family.

By the same Messenger I received my Commission;³ as to my Appointments, I submit them entirely to His Majesty's Pleasure, and whatever is thought sufficient shall be agreeable to me, begging only that I may have your Grace's Countenance in now and then receiving your Commands, and ordering that answers may be sent me to Questions that I shall from time to time be obliged to ask, and that whilst I make a proper use of the Power that is granted me, I may not be curbed or condemned till heard, having nothing in view but His Majesty's Interest, and the support of his Power in this Kingdom.

Our March from Fort Augustus to this Place was very successfull, having (excepting the two first days) had very good weather; all the Troops are well quartered⁴ and the Magistrates very willing to oblige

¹ S.P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 18.

² *Supra*, No. CLV.

³ His appointment to the Command-in-Chief in Scotland was gazetted on August 23, 1746.

⁴ For their quarters, *cf.* No. CLV., *supra*.

them, except at Inverness¹ where they make some difficulties, and where the Magistrates show an ungrateful return for the Favours that have been shown them, and the great sums that have been expended amongst them ; this is partly owing to their ill Intentions and the mildness of Major Gen^l Blakeney's temper, but I hope before it is long every thing will be adjusted to the satisfaction of both Parties.

I shall be very diligent in apprehending such Rebels as are still lurking about the Hills, and have not accepted of the King's Mercy. You need not have recommended to me the preventing the Pretender's Son's escape, or the apprehending him if possible, for, to do the last, I should with infinite Pleasure walk bare foot from Pole to Pole, but we have no sort of intelligence about him, which makes me imagine that he is either gone to the Long Island, or that he died of misery in some of his hidden Places, Cap^t O'Neill, the French Officer, having told me that when he parted from him he was covered with a scorbutic humour, and one McLeod, taken since, declared that at the time he was seized he had the Bloody Flux ;² this is all I have known for some time, intelligence being very difficult to obtain, notwithstanding my promises of reward and recommendation to Mercy.

I have sent the Paragraph of your Grace's Letter relating to the reducing of the Highland Independent Companies to Lord Loudoun, adding an order to it to lodge the arms taken from them at Inverness, till I can send for them to the Castle of Edinburgh ; I take the Liberty to enclose the Letter I wrote to him on that subject,³ wherein your Grace will see that I have taken upon me to direct him to keep in Pay a sufficient number of men to guard the roads and the Gorges leading to the Hills, till His Majesty's Pleasure is known to the contrary ; for I must observe to your Grace that some of those Posts are situated in the most miserable Places, where none of His Majesty's Troops can possibly subsist this winter without totally destroying them ; if this order does not meet with the approbation I hope it may, it will only be the expence of keeping a few men in the King's Service for a fortnight longer, and then we must take those Posts at all events ; but upon recollection I believe they have received their subsistance to the 24th Instant, in which case this can be no extraordinary expence ; I own my ignorance,

¹ Cf. No. CIV., *supra*.

² Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 165.

³ Enclosure i., *infra*.

having nothing to do with the private economy of those Troops.¹ I have farther directed His Lordship to compleat his Reg^t as fast as possible, that he may have a sufficient number of men to take the duty at *Berneria*, besides sending out detachments as occasion may offer. I have heard his Regiment consists of no more than 400 (though his Compliment Rank and File should be 876), too small a number to do the Duty that is expected from him.

Aneas McDonald the Banker is arrived here from Dumbarton Castle, and shall proceed to London under the restrictions directed by your Grace.²

We shall begin next week (agreeable to His Majesty's Commands) to compleat the road from that Place to the Western Isles, forward it as far as we can this year, and finish it next spring; for the badness of the weather in this Country will not allow us to work upon them any longer than the middle of October or the latter end at farthest.

I am very much obliged to Lord Justice Clerk for the Character he has given of me. I assure your Grace, I shall endeavour to live with him in great Friendship, and joyn in any thing that can promote His Majesty's quiet Possession of this Kingdom.

There has been some differences in the shires of Aberdeen and Angus amongst the Inhabitants and the Military, but hope we shall be able to make them up without their coming to a Publick Tryall. I have taken care to recommend to the Officers to assist the Civill Power on every occasion, and to show them the greatest regard, but it will be necessary now and then to let them know in a modest way that we have, under the Command of His Royal Highness The Duke, delivered them from slavery, which, give me leave to say, they are already too apt to forget.³

¹ Loudoun's Independent Companies had been raised in August, 1745, largely by the efforts of Lord President Forbes.

² Cf. the Duke's letter of August 22, *supra*, No. CVI.

³ In addition to the riot at Aberdeen to which Lord Albemarle refers, there had also occurred an unfortunate incident at Stirling on July 29, 1746. Lieutenant Stoyt of Howard's Old Buffs soundly thrashed a wig-maker's apprentice, whom he accused of impertinence, and with the sanction of his Lieutenant-Colonel, George Howard, caused him to be publicly whipped in the Market Place. The Magistrates applied for a warrant against Stoyt and Howard, and on August 1 the Court of Justiciary ordered the Sheriffs of the Shire to hold an enquiry into the matter. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 392.

I shall be punctual in obeying your Grace's Commands in regularly corresponding with you, when any thing occurs for His Majesty's Service, or worthy your attention.

I never doubted of the King's approbation of the instructions left with me by His Royal Highness, but I think it would be necessary to hold and confirm Gen^l Courts Martiall as my Predecessors have had, and which I now have by the Duke's Authority delegated to me.

Your Grace mentions that proper orders are given for sending to this country Tents, Camp Necessaries and Cloathing for the Men; the last we do not want, all the Foot having already put on their new Cloathing; but in case of any farther Disturbance, which God forbid! there will be an absolute necessity for the first, having no supply to take the Field in case of need.

I send Your Grace a copy of a Certificate,¹ signed by an able Surgeon, of the ill state of health of Mr Hugh Frazer, formerly secretary to Lord Lovatt, who I believe might be a materiall Evidence at his Lordships Tryall, and I understand his life is in danger unless his Arm is cut off. I beg to know your orders upon this subject, as also what is to be done with the Master of Lovatt, Major Kennedy, a subject of my Masters now at Fort William, Mr O'Byrne, in the Castle of Edinburgh, and Cap^t O'Neille, a very clever, sensible man, a Prisoner at Inverness.²

I congratulate your Grace with all my soul upon the compleat Victory gained by the Army of His Majesties Allies over the French and Spaniards in Italy, I wish we may have the same good news from Flanders, and then indeed the year 1746 would be memorable to Posterity and glorious to this Nation under the happy and auspicious Government of His Majesty.

As I imagine it is His Majesty's Pleasure that The Perthshire Company under the command of Cap^t Campbell should be reduced, I have sent them orders accordingly.

I think it would be very proper that the additional Companies belonging to the Regiments in this Kingdom should be under the eye of the commanding Officers of their respective Regim^{ts}, I beg your

¹ Enclosure ii., *infra*.

² The Master of Lovat, Kennedy and O'Neil were kept at Inverness until Nov. 12, when they were sent to Edinburgh.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 544.

Grace would lay this before His Majesty and let me know his Pleasure thereupon.

Give me leave to inform your Grace that our Train of Artillery, our Stores and our Magazines at Inverness, Perth, Stirling and the Castle of Edinburgh are in perfect good order, and sufficient to supply any demands we may have in any part of this kingdom for at least two months, if we should have any Disturbance ; before the expiration of which time we might have any supplies from England. I found in the several Armories a great number of Arms belonging to the Regiments in England taken at Fontenoy and brought over here by the French,¹ which I shall take care to send to London by the first opportunity.

I hope your Grace will send orders to Lord Justice Clerk in relation to M^cDonald of Glengary who is confined in the Castle here, being charged with Treasonable Practices by People that were in Rebellion,² so that we can get at no Evidence against him unless those People are encouraged to prosecute him, and I am apt to believe (although he is a very stupid fellow) that in this particular he may be wrongfully accused, as he showed a remarkable inclination to be useful to the King's Troops when they were at Fort Augustus and when he was latterly employed by me.

I beg Pardon for troubling your Grace with this long Letter and am with great Respect,

My Lord

Your Grace's most Obedient

Humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—I had forgot to mention that I enclose to your Grace a copy of a Letter from Lord Loudoun to me,³ and one from the Master of Lovatts to His Lordship.⁴

Endorsed :—Rd. 5th (by Howe).

¹ *I.e.*, Lord John Drummond, in November, 1745.

² *Cf.* No. LXIII., *supra* ; Appendix, No. VIII. (Enclosure i.), *infra*.

³ No. XCV., *supra*.

⁴ No. LXIV., *supra*.

(Enclosure I.)

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN.

Edinburgh August 27th 1746.

My Lord,

I suppose as your Lordship was at Inverness the 21st, the time appointed to put those orders in execution I left with you against M^r Barrisdale and his country, is the reason I have not heard of your success in that affair, nor of the parties posted according to my Directions for the security of the Road and the preventing the provisions being carried from the Low Countries into the Hills, both accounts I expect with impatience from you; in the meantime I must acquaint your Lordship I have had no answer from His Royal Highness about your letter, but an Order from His Majesty, thro' the Duke of Newcastle, to reduce all the Independent Companys under your Command, which I beg you will comply with forthwith, taking all the Arms from them, which you will be pleased to lodge at Inverness in the care of General Blakeney. I send you enclosed the words of his Grace's Letter to me on this occasion, but as it is necessary to continue the Posts¹ that we first agreed on, I shall take upon myself to direct you to keep the small Number of men in Pay, as well as the Officers necessary to command them, 'till I have represented it to His Majesty and received his orders thereupon, leaving it with your Lordship to do that Duty either by Detachments or Companys as you shall judge proper. Ye last seems to be the most regular method, and if it should be thought so by you, I leave it to your choice to continue such as you think the fittest. Two Companies, or an equivalent to that Number, will be (I should think) more than sufficient to answer that Service.

As by this reduction you will be very much weakened at Fort Augustus, it will be absolutely necessary that your Lordship should forthwith compleat your Reg^t out of the best men of the Companys that are reduced, which will not only be a sufficient Number to do duty at that Place, but also enable you to send Detachments now and then from thence where you shall think it necessary.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

Endorsed :—N^o 1. in the Earl of Albemarle's of Sep^t 1, 1746.¹ They are specified in No. CLV., *supra*.

(Enclosure II.)

CERTIFICATE OF HUGH FRASER'S STATE OF HEALTH.

As Mr [Hugh] Fraser¹ has several bones to come out of his Arm, and is in a bad State of Body otherwise, being much weakened by violent sweatings and Looseness for these three weeks past, and seems to have but little chance for doing well, it is my opinion that there will be great danger in moving him.

(Signed) ARTH. BAYNES, Surgeon.

Inverness Augst 22^d 1746.

Endorsed :—N^o 2. in the Earl of Albemarle's of Sept 1, 1746.

CLIX.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Edinburgh September 6th 1746.

My Lord,

I am one of those, that notwithstanding the hopes entertained by most that this Kingdom was restored to Peace and quietness, allways feared from the bad inclination of the people in most of the Northern Counties and from their Stubborn, inveterate disposition of mind, nothing could Effect it but laying the whole Country waste and in ashes, and removing all the Inhabitants (excepting a few) out of the Kingdom; as a proof that my Suspicions were well grounded, I send your Grace the two enclosed informations, the one given me by Lord Justice Clerk, the other sent me by Lord Loudoun. I have sent orders to His Lordship, to Lord Sempill and General Skelton, to act at this Juncture wth the utmost diligence and Severity, in order to release Mr Garden of Troup, to detect and punish those who carried him off and murder'd poor Cap^t Munro, who was returning from putting my orders

¹ Hugh Fraser, Lord Lovat's secretary, had been brought in a prisoner to Fort Augustus by a party of Kingston's Horse on July 2, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 339. His evidence against Lovat is in *ibid.*, vol. ix., p. 110.

² *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 19.*

in execution, against Barrisdile and his Country, and who had the Character of an honest brave man and well affected to His Majesty; sometime before his Death he had sent a recommendation in favour of two of his near relations to Lord Loudoun, upon a Supposition that his Company was not to be reduced, but as that may be done now in pursuance of the King's Commands, I hope His Majesty will think of them in some other Shape, for the Sake of his Memory and of Sr Robert Munroe's, Men never to be parallell'd in the hills again.

I have had no answer from Lord Loudoun to my Letter of the 27th August, wherein I directed him to reduce the Independant Companies.

I have received just now a long dispatch from Major General Campbell to keep on Foot four hundred Argyleshire men, founded upon Petitions from Gentlemen of the Country, w^{ch} are now Copying and will be sent to your Grace next Post; ¹ as it appears to me to be a Scheme entirely grounded for the Defence of the Argyle Country, I shall not presume to give my thoughts thereupon, but shall beg of your Grace to lay them before His Majesty, and shall write to the General to address himself to your Grace for his instructions; sometime agoe he thought (though he had His Royal Highness's Commands to reduce the Argyle Shire men) he had no Authority to break the officers, because they had His Majesty's Commission, and that without a Sign Manual he had not a Sufficient Power so to doe, but I removed his Doubts on that Subject.

I enclose ² Your Grace the returns of the Fifteen Battalions, wherein His Majesty will see that we encrease in our Numbers and hope we shall be able to compleat them before the Spring; by my next I shall send you the State of the Dragoons, which I could not now collect, as they are marching to their Grass Quarters from the Sea Coast, where they were before we left Fort Augustus.

I am

with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient Serv^t

ALBEMARLE.

Duke of Newcastle.

¹ No. CLXI. (Enclosure ii.), *infra*,

² No. CLVI., *supra*.

*(Enclosure I.)*RELATION CONCERNING THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN MONRO
OF CULCAIRN.

The Detachment¹ under Capt Geo. Munro of Culcairn on their march alongst the North side of Locharkag the 31st of August 1746, halted to collect their Body, their Rear being at a Distance on acct of the narrowness of the Road and the driving of Cattle. He thereafter giving orders to march, rode up to the advanced Guard and went with them for about 15 minutes; then coming into a road 'twixt a wood and the Loch, he was shot by a fellow from an eminence in the Wood.²

The Advanced Guard immediately crowding about the Body, the ground where the Shot came from being perpendicular from the Road, and the Guard being obliged to go about 'ere they enter'd the wood, made it a few minutes 'ere there was any pursuit after the Murderer. By w^{ch} means, and as the wood was thick intermixed with Fearnns and long hether, he made his escape in spite of the most narrow Search.

Soon after a man, a woman and a boy appear'd in the road where the Detachment were marching, who being made prisoners and examined, The woman and boy declared absolute Ignorance of the Murder, and by all appearance what they said seem'd to be Truth. The man declared he had gone into the Wood to Shun the Detachment because he had no pass or protection, and that on his Seeing a party sent into the wood, he came out rather than he shoud be taken there, That he knew nothing of any person being concerned in the Murder, but that he knew there was a Father and Brother to the man lately killed by the Detachment of Lord Loudoun's under Capt. Grant's Command, who resorted that Neighbourhood, and that he had heard them threaten revenge on that Acct, and therefore he Supposed one of them must have been the Murderer.³ The Woman and boy did not seem to

¹ It consisted of Monroes, Rosses, and Macleods.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 394.

² According to the *Scots Magazine* (vol. viii., p. 394), Monro was held in conversation by a woman, who had enquired for him, and so drew him from among his men.

³ Cf. Lord Albemarle's letter of October 15, *infra*, No. CLXXII.; Enclosure i. in his letter of November 15, *infra*, No. CLXXVIII.; Enclosure in his letter of Dec. 15, *infra*, No. CLXXXIV.; Enclosure ii. in his letter of Dec. 20, *infra*, No. CLXXXVII.

have had any Concern in this matter and the man by his Countenance and behaviour seem'd also innocent.¹

Notwithstanding, as by them there might be means of discovering the persons concerned, Capt. Ross, who Commanded the Detachment after Culkairn was killed, thought proper to carry those three persons prisoners to the Earl of Loudoun at Fort Augustus.

(Sign'd) WILLIAM ROSS.
GEORGE MACKAY.
ALEX^R GRANT.

Endorsed :—(1) in the Earl of Albemarle's Letter of Sept. 6th 1746.

(*Enclosure II.*)

INFORMATION CONCERNING ALEXANDER GARDEN OF TROUP.

On Sunday the 31st of August a party of Arm'd Rebels to the number of about 12, who appeared to be Highlanders, Commanded by a Young Man who appeared to be about 30 and look't like a Gentleman and a low Countryman, Came about 10 a Clock at night to the House of Troup eight Miles to the East of Banff, where they seized Alexander Garden of Troup² and made a demand of £2000 sterling. And as he had not that sum by him They forced him to write to some of his friends to raise it and threatned to put him to death if it was not paid upon the 3^d at Midday. They seized all his papers of value and his fathers and his Acco^t with the Yorkbuilding Company and about £100 of money, All which papers and money they carried with them, and also carried M^r Garden of Troup prisoner alongst with them. They set out from his house about one a Clock on Monday morning and took the road by the Hills of Renny or North. They discharged on pain of death any of Troup's family to stir from home except two of his Servants, James Robertson and John Philp, whom 'tis probable were employed to deliver Troups letters for raising the money, for they ordered these two Servants to meet them in the Glen of North above Whitelumbs on Wednesday betwixt two and four and to Call at John

¹ He is described as a Cameron in *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 394.

² "They went to Mr. Gairden's bedside," says the *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 394.

Thomson's house in that Glen, where they shou'd meet or leave a direction where they were to be found. Accordingly the Servants found a note there to desire them to come up the Glen. And as they went About a mile from that house they saw one of the Rebels, who retired before them from Hill to Hill till dark and then the Servants returned to Strathbogie.

Auchry, Shives, Provost Innes and John Gordon came to Strathbogie to try to releive Troup, but not being able to do it, on the 4th Some of them went to Aberdeen and others to Banff to apply to the Commanding Officers for assistance.

John Philp, Servant to Troup, heard the Young Man who Comanded the Rebels say that tho' he received the £2000 it was small to divide among so many Noble men and Gentlemen whose houses were burnt, and his among the rest, and heard some of the party say that there were other three in the same Circumstances, tho' none of them within 20 miles.¹

N.B.—This Gentleman's house lay between Bamff and Peterhead, at both which Places Dejean's Regt is Quartered.

Endorsed :—Information concerning Mr Garden of Troup given to Lord Albemarle by Lord Justice Clerk.
(2) in the Earl of Albemarle's Letter
of Sept. 6, 1746.

(*Enclosure III.*)

THE MEMORIAL OF CAPTAIN GEORGE MONRO OF CULCAIRN.

To the Right Hon^{ble} The Earle of Loudone, &c.

Humbly sheweth,

That being Informd That Lieut. Adam Gordon (of Ardoch) of My Independent Company is to be advanced To a Company in one of the Marching Regiments; The Memorialist prays That your Lo^p get the s^d Lieutenancy to Hugh Munro of Achanny, present Enseigne in the s^d Company, and the Enseignsie To John Munro of Killichoran, a

¹Garden of Troup was released on September 6. Cf. No. CXXLI. and App. No. XL. (Enclosure vii.), *infra*.

person Wiell affected to his Majesties person and Government, and who appeared under arms w^t the Memoriallist for the Government at the beginning of this Rebellion, under the Command of Sir John Cope, and the Memorialist shall ever pray.

G. W. MUNRO.

Endorsed :—In the E. of Albemarle's Letter of Sept. 6, 1746.

CLX.

CAPTAIN FERGUSSON TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.¹

My Lord,

I have been Inform'd Your Lordship has received A Letter from Cap^t Powell Att Bernera,² wherein he intimats to Your Lordship that it was by my advice, or rather that I deliver'd him an Order from Major General Campbell to apprehend McDonald of Barrisdale, in Consequence of which he sent a party to apprehend him before the expiration of the time Mention'd in Your Lordships protection; as the Said person has made his escape, which may possibly be attributed to the allarm given him by the party sent to apprehend him, I think it necessary for my own justification, Lest my imprudence show'd be deem'd the cause of his escape, to Signifie to Your Lordship that I never receiv'd any such Orders from Gen^l Campbell, nor did I give him any to that purpose nor so much as advise him to it.

My Lord

Your Lordships Most Obedient Humble Serv^t

John Fergusson

Furnace Sept^r ye 8th 1746.
In Leith Road.

¹ *Feilden MSS.*

² No. CXLV., *supra*.

CLXI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edin^r Sept 9th 1746.

My Lord,

Since my last Letter to your Grace, I have got the several Papers received from Gen^l Campbell copied, which I enclose to you, with an extract of my Letter in answer to his, as also a Return of the Five Reg^{ts} of Dragoons.

To my great surprise I have had no account or answer from Lord Loudoun to mine of the 27th of the last month, with His Majesty's orders for the reduction of the Independent Companies, but have heard from the North for certain that the Pretender's son sailed in a small French Cutter from the Western Coast in Kintail in the night of the 19th of last month.²

I hope the steps I have taken for detecting the Murderer of Capt Munro will prove effectual, as those have for the releasing of Mr Garden of Troup; the Rebels finding themselves close pursued, released him on Saturday night at ten o'Clock, having only taken from him £143, but if they think I have done with them for showing this mark of Indulgence, they are mistaken, for I will have them dead or alive, for so audacious an Act was never committed.

I beg that you lay before His Majesty and receive his orders that the Board of Ordnance may contract for bed and bedding for Five Companies doing duty in the Castle, of the Reg^t that is Quartered in the Cannon Gate,³ the Company of Invalids not being sufficient for the defence or even the duty of it. The Barracks lately built by order of Lieut Gen^l Guest are very good and can contain that number; this will effectually secure that Important Fortress, and remove a great

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34, No. 21.

² Lord Albemarle's information is, as usual, incorrect. On August 19 the Prince was near Loch Arkaig. Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, p. 212.

³ Lee's.

number of men out of the worst Quarters existing, where they only imbibe Principles of Jacobitism.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord, Your Grace's

Most Obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Endorsed :—Rd. 12 (by Express).

(*Enclosure I.*)

MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Inverary, Sep^r 3, 1746.

My Lord,

Some papers necessary to be sent to Lord Justice Clerk could not be got transcribed till this day, which gives me an opportunity of telling your Lordship that I find my Son's Letter did not fully explain the Memorials sent you enclosed, which I know were calculated to be sent to London—You must know the connection I have with Dumbar-ton and Argyleshire. My father and I have served as Members of Parliament for the first ever Since the Union, and as to the latter it plainly appears the Duke of Argyle has a very considerable Interest amongst the Gentlemen, many of which have served as Officers during this unnatural Rebellion without receiving or desiring of one farthing pay; such people as those ought to be humoured in their own way, and it is for this reason only that I received the Memorials which Your Lordship has the Trouble of, as the proper Channell through which any application of this kind should go, and if I give your Lordship any unnecessary trouble in such like matters, you must know it only proceeds from the respect and regard I have for a man I love and esteem; after telling you this, I may say I am &c.

(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL.¹

¹ Major-General Campbell and the Argyllshire militia returned to Inverary to disband on August 17, having captured some three thousand stand of arms from the rebels' country.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 393. The regiment had been on service since January, 1746, when it joined Hawley's army immediately before the battle of Falkirk.—*Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 35.

EXTRACT OF LORD ALBEMARLE'S ANSWER.

Edinb. Sep^r 8, 1746.

The Memorials, Letters, and the Scheme¹ for forming a Chain from Loch Shiél to the Water of Leven by Strontian and other places, I have transmitted to the Duke of Newcastle, to whom I beg the favour of you to apply on that head, for tho' I think such a Chain might be of use to prevent the Depredations of the Thieves in your Neighbourhood, the King's Commands to you by His Royal Highness being to reduce all the Men and Officers raised in Argyleshire, without an Authority (at least to my knowledge) to keep any on pay or form out of their Number any independent Companies, puts it out of my power to give you any advice thereupon.

Endorsed :—Major Gen^l Campbell's Letter to L^d Albemarle with an Extract from his Lordship's Answer—
In the Earl of Albemarle's of Sep^r 9, 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

MEMORIAL OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS
AND OTHERS PROPRIETORS IN ARGYLESHIRE, CONVEN'D AT
INVERARAY THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1746.

To The Hon^{ble} Major General John Campbell.

When we the Proprietors in Argyleshire reflect how far this unnatural Rebellion, with its dismal consequences, had spread over those parts of His Majesty's Dominions, we cannot but be struck with the deepest sense of Gratitude for our happy Deliverance from the wicked designs and (even) threatnings of these Rebellious and flagitious people, which under God we chiefly owe to the great Wisdom and Goodness of His Majesty in sending His Royal Highness the Duke to Command the Army sent to reduce them to obedience.

Tho' we consider the Rebellion as Extinguished and the Actors greatly distressed by His Majesty's Troops, yet we cannot allow ourselves to believe that peace and Tranquility can for some time be

¹ Enclosure iii., *infra*.

perfectly restored ; for while the Pretender's Son is within His Majesty's Dominions, and several of the Rebel Chiefs and Commanders lurking in the Hills, they will be forming new schemes and Intrigues, and their followers will continue in Arms and resort to them. These circumstances must disturb and give uneasiness to His Majesty's Loyal Subjects.

We the Memorialists do not expect that in the Act now under the Consideration of Parliament, for disarming the Highlands, this shire will be exempted, But in that case the Dutifull and Loyal Subjects will deliver up their Arms, while the obstinate and Rebellious will retain theirs ; Whereby the first will be exposed in various ways to the continual insults of the latter.

The Great distress the Rebels have justly brought upon themselves give us the deepest apprehensions that disorders and depredations must ensue. They are now quite destitute of the necessaries of Life, from whence it is natural to imagine they will supply themselves whenever they have an opportunity.

We hope we need not mention to you the Chearfull and Firm behaviour of the people of this shire in His Majesty's Service, you have been an Eye Witness to it, and know how highly the Rebels threatned Resentment.

While the men of this shire were kept in the Service we were under no fears or alarms, but now that we are informed you are about to dismiss all the Troops under your command, We dread we may soon feel the Resentment of our Declared Enemies. We are too near them not to be alarmed, while they have it in their power to hurt us. We must therefore hope that you will Intercede for us with His Majesty, that some of the Independent Companys in the West of Scotland may be kept on foot sometime longer, as it will not only secure us from the Insults and Depredations of our Desperate and Justly distressed Neighbours, but more particularly secure the peace of the Western Highlands.

<i>Signed</i> —Arch. Campbell of Jura	Neill Campbell,
Neill Campbell of Dunstafnage	Duntroon.
Depty Lieut.	John Campbell,
Jo. Campbell, of Barcaldine	Achaderrery.
Depty Lieut.	

Donald McNeill of Collonsay	James Campbell,
Lauch. McLean of Kingirloch.	Inveresragan.
Colen Campbell of Skepness.	John Clerk, Braleckan.
Robert Campbell, Asknish.	Arch. Campbell,
Dun. Campbell, Southhall.	Stonfield,
Neil Campbell, Achinwilline.	Depty Sheriff of Argyll-
David Campbell, Donlokin.	Shire.
Dug. Campbell, Achachrossan.	Dun. Campbell,
Neill McKellar, Drumfin.	Inveraw, D ^{ty} Lieut.
Rob ^t Campbell, Kintraes.	Arch. Campbell,
Dan ^l Campbell, Dergachy.	Inver Awer, D ^{ty} Lieut.
Dug. Campbell, Cruachan.	Arch. Campbell,
Alex ^r Campbell, Octomore.	Knockbuy, D ^{ty} Lieut.
	Co. Campbell, Carwhine.
	Donald Campbell, Airds, D ^{ty} Lieut.
	John Samwre Otter, D ^{ty} Lieut.
	Jas. Campbell, Rashoyllie.
	Alex ^r Duncanson of Keills.
	Duncan Fisher of Duren.
	Alex ^r Campbell, Achingaran.
	John Campbell, Killdallorg.
	Co. Campbell, Ederline.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Sep^r 9, 1746.

(Enclosure III.)

SCHEME OF FORMING A CHAIN FROM LOCH SHIEL BY STRONTIAN, GLENCO, BRAES OF ARGYLE, PERTH, STERLING AND DUNBARTON SHIRES TO THE WATER OF LEVEN, FOR DISTRESSING REBELS AND SECURING THE WELL AFFECTED SUBJECTS IN THE ABOVE COUNTRIES.

No.	Men.	Head Quarters.	No. of Men.	Detachments at the different Passes, most frequented.	Miles.	Distance from the Head Quarters for the Detachments.
1	100	Strontian	12	Inversanda	5	
2	60	Achtrichatan in Glenco 17 miles to	12	Pollock	4	
3	40	Deribegg 9 miles to	4	Kellisrick-patrick Island Stalker	5	
4	100	Killen 12 miles to	12	Dalmalie	12	
5	100	Drummond Lennox 24 miles to	20 30 10	Braes of Lyon Kirktown Balquidder Crimlarick	6 6 10	
			20 20 12	Corrichichan near Inversnaid Glenfallich Boat of Balloch	12 18 5	

REFERENCES.

- No. 1.—Strontian the Head Quarters is in Sunart, and it together with Inversanda and Pollock covers the Communication to the Countries of Ardmurchen and Morvern.
 No. 2.—Achtrichatan with its Detachments covers the Communication to Appin, Glenco, Benderloch and Glenelg.
 No. 3.—Deribegg with its Detachments covers the Communication to the Braes of Argyleshire and part of Perthshire.
 No. 4.—Killen with its Detachments covers the Communication into Braid Albine and Braes of Perthshire.
 No. 5.—Drummond with its Detachments covers the Communication into the whole of Dunbarton Shire and parts of Sterling and Argyleshire.

The whole forms a Complete Line from Strontian to Dunbarton and will effectually prevent any Rebels from coming within it.
 N.B.—The Miles marked under the Head Quarters make the distance from one Head Quarter to the other.

*Endorsed:—*In the E. of Albemarle's
of Sept 9, 1746.

CLXII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh September 13th 1746.

My Lord,

I am ashamed of the little connexion your Grace will find in the intelligence I transmit to you, which is owing to the disaffection of those inhabiting North of this Place, for notwithstanding all the hopes and Encouragement I give them, I can procure none from those parts to be depended upon; in my last I mentioned a certainty of the Pretender's son being sailed in a Cutter from the Coast of Kintail, which not only by the enclosed Original Papers I send your Grace proves false, but also that the Spirit of the Rebels are again rising, and that they talk of assembling in a body, which I wish was true, for we are so well provided (Camp necessaries excepted) that we could soon give them a meeting and extirpate the race of them; but when one considers their want of Chiefs, their being unprovided with subsistence, this Report can only be occasioned by mad People or infatuated fools, or perhaps by some of the Argyllshire Gentlemen to keep a body of their men in Pay for the Defence of their country against stealers of Cattle.

I send your Grace an estimate of what is wanting to compleat the Five Companies of Lee's Regiment with Bedding, who are now in the Castle without any, which I hope you will be so good to procure us.

If I should not write to you in a Post or two, I hope you will excuse me, as I propose setting out on Tuesday next for Stirling to attend the Court Martiall on Major Wentworth and other Officers who are to be tried for the Surrendry of Fort Augustus, and review the Regiments quartered there and on the Road thither, and perhaps I shall take Glasgow in my way back to see the North British Fuziliers² and the progress we make on the Roads, which by the badness of the weather (by an account I had from Major Caulfield) go on very slowly.

As I was going to close my Letter I received one from the Earl of

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 22.

² Campbell's Scots Fusiliers, now the 21st Foot.

Loudoun, a Copy of which I enclose to your Grace, as it relates to the orders I had for reducing the Independant Companys; by it you will see that my intelligence of the last Post about the Pretender's Son being sailed is again confirmed; what to believe I cannot tell.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most Obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 19th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

DONALD CAMPBELL TO ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Sir,

Some time ago I writ to Airds that People's Heads in this Country were much taken up with a story whispered about among them, That there was lately a great deal of Treasure landed in Scotland¹—But where I could not learn. In a little time thereafter it was also whispered, but very privately, that the young Pretender and Lochiele were sculking about the Breas of Locharkaig and Auchnacarry—As a certain Lady writ about this last Particular, I did not think it needful to trouble the General or you with it—But ever since I have been entirely taken up, endeavouring to get certain intelligence concerning this matter; and all I can say after all my pains is, that I have that story told me by two pretty good Authors from the Coast of Morvern for certain truth, as well as by other two in this Country whose Intelligence I sometimes rely on.

I also have it affirmed to me for truth, that Lochiele very lately sent a Message to his Friends up and down Lochaber and Morvern to be in readiness, for that they would see him soon in the Field—And

¹ About May 1, 1746, two French ships succeeded in landing a large sum of money in Lochnanuagh, whence it was conveyed to Murray of Broughton's charge at Loch Arkaig. *Cf. The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 383; *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 238; Lang, *Companions of Pickle*, chap. vi.

some will have it that there was a pretty throng gathering of men lately near Auchnacarry—For my own Part I cannot believe this last Particular—But for the young Pretender's being in Lochaber Sculking about with Lochiele, I have no doubt of it.¹ For on Sunday last William Steuart, Ardsheal's Cousin, went up to Lochaber and promised soon to send his Friends in this Countrey word of what he could learn. And two days thereafter young Fasnacloich and his brother with four Servants followed M^r Steuart, and the night before last John More M^cColl, William Steuart's Servant, returned with a Docquet of Letters directed, as I was told, for Ardsheal. The fellow went streight towards the Breas of Fasnacloich,² which confirms me in the belief that Ardsheal is still lurking about the Braes of Glencreeran as I mentioned in my last, tho' he keeps himself so very quiet that all this week I could get no certain Intelligence about him.

What cause the Rebels have to rejoice at Present I know not ; but it is certain that those of this Countrey, as well as the people of Lochaber and Morvern, are in very high spirits, and they cannot conceal it—You may however expect to hear soon from me.

I am, Sir

Your most obed^t humble Servant

DON. CAMPBELL.

Island Stalker Castle,
5th September 1746,
late at Night.

I return the inclosed Contract &c. Signed as directed.
To Archibald Campbell Esquire
Sheriff of Argyleshire at
Inveraray.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Sep^t 13, 1746.

¹ The writer's information was quite correct. The Prince had joined Lochiel on August 30 in Benalder, Cluny came to them there on September 1.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 68.

² *I.e.*, Fasnakyle.

(Enclosure II.)

DONALD CAMPBELL [?] TO ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Sep^r 6th 1746.

Sir,

I am this Moment put into a pannick which I think should be communicated to General Campbell. The matter is as follows—

Col^o John Roy Stewart having been sent by the Pretender after his overthrow at Culloden to France with the Tydings, he returned a fourth-night ago, and landed at Lochbroon or Polue, with upwards of £20,000 in gold, and above a dozen of Officers—I have not heard the number of private men, but certain it is that Lochiel and his prince are still in Lochaber; and notice is sent to all their Friends to be ready at an hours warning. Col^o Stewart has likewise joined Lochiele's Gang in the Braes of Locharkaig.¹ My Neighbours are turned high and mighty. My great fear is that Lord Loudoun will be surprized at Fort Augustus by the Rebels.

Allow me to beg you will make your own prudent use of this confused intelligence. I am promised more soon on the same subject; how soon it comes my Length it shall be sent to you. I am Sir

Your most humble Servant

I could give you a number of reasons for continuing a Garrison at Ellanstalker. No doubt you have heard that Munroe of Coulcairn is shot in Lochaber.²

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Sep^r 13, 1746.

(Enclosure III.)

JAMES PATERSON TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HANDASYDE.

Sir,

I never will have it in my power to serve you as you have served me, but I pray I may have an opportunity of showing my grate-

¹ Stewart joined the Prince in Benalder on Sept. 13. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 43.

² Cf. No. CLIX. (Enclosure i.), *supra*.

ful acknowledgments, and I will cheerfully doe it.—Since parting from you I have a letter from my Son-in-Law, young M^ckinnon, and he tells me he is informed that the young pretender just now is hid underneath ground in a sort of Cave¹ in the Isle of Mull near the house of Jerlvick M^clean, whose youngest son it seems is with him; this he says he had from the womans father who carried meat to him several times; this I thought proper to let you know for your own Information, and am with the highest regard and esteem, Sir

Your most obliged and most
obedient humble Servant

J^A. PATERSON.

1/2 hour past 6 o'C'k.

Sep^r 12, 1746.

To The Hon^{ble} Lieut. General Handysyd at his house nigh Grosvenor Square, London.

Endorsed :—Copy sent to the Earl of Albemarle Sep^r 13, 1746.

(Enclosure IV.)

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Fort Augustus Sep^r 9th 1746.

My Lord,

I have the honour of two Letters from your Lordship, the one of the 27th of August by the Post, the other of the 31st by express, by which I received your Lordship's orders to reduce the Independant Companies, but as your Lordship gave no other directions in that matter but to take all the Arms from them I was at some loss how to behave in other respects, particularly in what allowance to give them when reduced to carry them home, on which point I immediately consulted Maj^r Gen^l Blakeney, and we agreed that as your Lordship had given no directions in that matter, that I was to follow the orders I received from His Royal Highness, when the Companies were reduced

¹ The Prince was, indeed, on this date in Cluny's "Cage"—but it was in Benalder and not in Mull. Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, p. 216; Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 69. In consequence of Paterson's information, however, a detachment was sent to Mull to search for the Prince. Cf. No. CLXIV., *infra*.

in June from 100 to 70, which was to give the men then discharged one Weeks pay to carry them home. This I have now done and hope your Lordship will approve of it.

On Sunday the 7th I reduced the 7 Companies here and have sent orders to the Isle of Sky to reduce the 6 Companies there, with orders to forward my Letter from thence to the Lewes with orders to reduce that Company, By an Express, who is to bring me notice when that Letter is delivered that I may from that date the reduction of that Company.

As your Lordship has ordered me to keep as many of the Companies as will be sufficient to occupy the Posts on the Roads ordered by your Lordship before you left this, and also that you think two Companies will be more than sufficient for that purpose,

I beg leave to put your Lordship in mind that by that order of which I sent your Lordship a Copy, there are besides the two Companies, three Serjeants, one Corporal and forty four men detached from hence, besides other parties on the road to Fort William I have since been obliged to add.

In consequence of this order I have kept the two eldest Companies, that is, those that joined me first, Capt Mo[n]ro's, which is gone to relieve Capt Mackay's at Ruthven, and Capt Gun's, which is gone to relieve Capt Sutherland's at Tay Bridge; these two Companies I have ordered to Inverness as 'tis as near to them and saves the carriage of the Arms, where they shall be reduced the moment they arrive.

I send your Lordship a Return of the Regiment and the Independant Companies as they stood last week; ¹ by mistake the Return of this week for the Regiment is not ready and the Post is just going out, but I hope by next week's Return there will be a considerable alteration, as we are very busy recruiting out of the Reduced men of the Independent Companies, and I assure your Lordship no pains shall be spared to compleat the Regiment as soon as possible.

By the reduction of the Companies there is a very great inconvenience happens to me here in carrying on the Service; whilst they remained I had a number of horses taken by them from the Rebels, which served to carry provisions with all detachments that marched, but as they are now going home, I am obliged to sell them that the

¹No. CLVII., *supra*.

money may be divided, by which I am entirely deprived of that assistance, and to obviate this difficulty in the mean time I have ordered each Company of the Regiment to provide themselves with three Country horses to be ready to carry provisions whenever they march. I hope your Lordship will approve of this as I could not carry on the Service without it, and that you will not think it unreasonable that I should apply to your Lordship for the usual allowance of Baggage money to indemnify the officers for this expence, which they have never yet received; this I shall do by next Post.

I am very sorry to find your Lordship disapproves so much of my going to Inverness to settle about the Meal, which your Lordship thinks might have been done so easily. I can only say in my own justification that I have not been able to settle it yet, and that with all the pains I could take. I was four and twenty hours without one Peck in the Garrison and was obliged to bring it on horseback at last, and I doe assure your Lordship that whilst you think it necessary for me to be here, I will not leave it for an hour for Pleasure.

I have formerly sent your Lordship an account of what happened in Knodiart, and have only to add that Barrisdile made his escape with his son in a Boat and went Southward along the Coast and I have heard nothing of him since.¹

I have heard nothing of the Pretender but by two men from Knodiart who had surrendered their Arms at Bernera, and on that imagined they might have been received into the Troops; those your Lordship may be sure I did not take; they told me that they had a report about a fortnight ago the young pretender got off in a small vessell and was taken by the French at Sea, by which I imagine they mean got into a French Privatier at Sea;² this is all I have been able to learn, but I have people out for intelligence of him.

I am &c.

(Signed) LOUDOUN.

Endorsed:—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Sep^r 13, 1746.

¹ Cf. No. CXLV. and CLX., *supra*.

² "It was talked about the beginning of September, that he [the Prince] had embarked, some weeks before, in the Murray frith, on board a French privatier which hovered for him some time off the Orkneys, and that another personated him for a while after he was gone."—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 444.

(Enclosure V.)

AN ESTIMATE OF BARRACK BEDDING FOR EDINBURGH CASTLE.

An Estimate of Barrack Bedding requisite for the Accomodation of five Companies of Foot, with an Accot of How Much of The Above Bedding are now (in Good order) in Edinburgh Castle, and what is wanted to Compleat Said Estimate.

	Men.	Sergts.	Corpls.	Drumrs.					
To Accomodate.....	70	3	3	2	in all.				
78 Men will require 49 Beds,— which for 5 Companys is 245.						Coverlets	Pr. of Blankets	Pr. of Sheets	Bolster
To 245 Beds, with one Coverlet, two pair Blankets, Two pair Sheets, one Bolster and one Bed-tick to each Bed is.....						245	490	490	245
Now in the Garrison of Edinburgh Castle in Good order						80	240	...	80
Wanting to Compleat the Above Estimate of Accommodation for five marching Companys						165	250	490	165
									Bed-ticks for Chalf or Straw
									245

P. ROBT GRIFFITH.

In absence of the Barrack Master.

Edinburgh Castle,

12 Sep^r 1746.*Endorsed* :—Sent to the Mast^r Gen^l of the Ordnance the 23rd.

CLXIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO ANDREW STONE.¹Edinburgh, Sep^r ye 20th 1746.S^r

I received at Sterling with infinite satisfaction the agreeable news of the surrender of Genoa, ye success of ye Austrian and Piedmontese Armies in Italy, and of the Allyes having repass'd the Maese—The orders I received at ye same time by Express to send to the Isle of *Mull*

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II, Bundle 34. No. 34.

are put in execution, and I hope to hear they may prove successful, tho' I don't flatter myself with it, for it is not to be supposed that the Pretender's Son would continue so long in y^e same place. I must observe to you that Mr *McKinnon*, y^e author of y^e Letter to Mr *Paterson*¹ which L^t General Handesyd gave the Duke of Newcastle, is an Excise Officer at Leith, and it is somewhat odd that this well affected man should chuse to send the Intelligence to his Father-in-Law in England without ever acquainting L. J. C. or me with it; which has occasioned a delay in the search of twelve days—Mais en ecosse evenements en sont pas extraordinaire—I flatter myself with y^e hopes of receiving (according to His Grace's promise) answers to the several questions I have asked him in my former Letters. I am greatly obliged to my Lord Duke for acquainting me with the intentions proposed by this Embarkation, and he may be assured that I shall not make y^e Discovery, tho' it is a thing publickly surmised and talked of by every body here.²

I am with the greatest regard

S^r

Your most obedient humble Serv^t

ALBEMARLE.

To Andrew Stone Esq.

Endorsed :—Rd. 26.

CLXIV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.³

Edin^r Sep^r 23^d 1746.

My Lord,

By the enclosed intelligence received from different parts of the North, your Grace will see (if they are to be credited) that the Rebellion is not yet at an end. I have sent out People every where to have the confirmation of the Reports, and shall prepare everything

¹ Cf. No. CLXII. (Enclosure iii.), *supra*.

² Lord Albemarle refers to the contemplated reduction of the Scottish military establishment, which took place early in 1747.

³ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 25.*

accordingly. I have acquainted Commodore Smith, who is sick in this Town, with every thing I have heard, that he may send his orders to the Western Coast for the Men of War to act their part, but I fear their numbers are small, and the largest of them a Twenty Gun ship; whatever I hear further on this Subject shall be transmitted to your Grace by express.

A Detachment has gone to Mull, in consequence of the intimation your Grace gave me in Mr Stone's Letter,¹ but next to a certainty I am persuaded the Pretender's Son is not in that Island.

Major Gen^l Campbell is still in Argyleshire, where (since not gone to London) I think he had better remain till we know the truth of these Reports.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Graces most Obedient Humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—Time not allowing me to let the Commodore copy this intelligence, he has begged that your Grace will let the Lords of the Admiralty see it. Upon carefully perusing these several Pieces of intelligence, I am of opinion that they mean to carry off the Pretender's Son and to give us no farther trouble for the present.

Endorsed :—Rd. 26th (by Jackson).

(*Enclosure.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

On the 10th Instant Information came from South Uist that Two French Privatiers,² one of thirty and the other Twenty Guns,³ well mann'd, were arrived there in quest of the Young Pretender. The

Intelligence
from the
Island of
Barra, dated
Sep^r 13th.

¹ Cf. No. CLXII. (Enclosure iii.), *supra*.

² The *Prince de Conti* and *L'Heureux*. Under the direction of Colonel Warren they had sailed from France in order to discover and rescue the Prince. Cf. *Blaikie, Itinerary*, p. 102.

³ The armament of the two vessels varies considerably in the various statements furnished by spies regarding them. The Prince, whom they carried from Scotland on September 20, describes them as carrying thirty-six and thirty-two guns respectively. Cf. his letter to Cluny in *The Rising of 1745*, p. 219.

Crew of those ships said six others were expected on the same errand. They landed at Loch Boisdale, took away some men whom they met and sailed for the main.

The Independant Companies assembled from Benbicula and other stations, but could not overtake them. Two Lewes men who made their escape from Culloden were their Pilots to Loch Boisdale.

About Twenty days ago the Pretender's son was seen to go to the Rebel M^cKenzie's.

Yesterday Two French Vessels, one Forty and the other of thirty Guns, came to Anchor at the Entry of Loch Boisdale; they landed Fifty men and marched to Kilbride, being three miles from the place they came on shore; they gave out they were English and demanded fresh provisions; after asking several questions and hearing that the Independant Companies in the Island were assembling to attack them, they marched to Reimbark, taking with them one Rory M^cDonald and three men of the Country, whom they carried on board with them and made them drunk in hopes to get some intelligence from them about the Pretender's Son and some of the principall Rebel Officers, which they not being able to do either by threats or fair promises, they put Rory M^cDonald and one of the Country men on shore, and carried off the other two who were willing to stay with them; the said M^cDonald says they were to go through the Inner Sounds of Skye, and that they durst not go home without carrying off the Pretender's Son or losing their ships.

Extract of a
Letter to Lord
Loudoun
dated at
Trobst in the
Isle of Skye
Sept 6.

I doubt those ships (meaning those mentioned above) may have got several People on board before this time, as one of the men who was set on shore from them told the Express who brought the above that they were to stand over to the Seaforth country; the same Express tells me that they have seen nothing of them in Skye, and that they told the people they took on board they were to be followed by more, and that the people who were reduced by the Government, if they would serve them they should have twice as good encouragement, and at the same time said they had orders to bring off the Young Pretender or stay till their ships were lost.

Extract of a
Letter
from Lord
Loudoun
dated at
Inverness
Sept 17th.

They are certainly the two large Privatiers we formerly heard of to the West, and have come into the Shore as soon as they had information of the Commodore being sailed.

Extract of a
Letter
from Capt
Campbell of
Airds to Majr
Genl
Campbell
dated
Sep^r 17th.

It seems past doubt that the Pretender's Son is still in the Highlands, and was about Twelve days agoe some where about Loch Arkeg in company with Lochiel and a few others; he wears a shabby Highland dress as a disguise.¹

That a French Vessel landed at Pol Ew, a Loch on the Continent of Seaforth's Country is equally certain. Three French Gentlemen from on board the said ship came to the Pretender's Son;² soon thereafter Lochiel sent a message to his sister in law, Dr Cameron's wife, desiring all the Gentlemen his friends who had not surrendered to the Government, with the Commoners, to come to him, but not in a body so as to be taken notice of, which intimations they for the most part complied with, and are not yet returned from the Braes of the Country.

Lachlan McLean, Kilmory's brother, who still continues with Lochiel, wrote at the same time to Mull, to his brother Hugh.

The party were then in high spirits, but since those Gentlemen went to meet Lochiel, nothing transpires and all is quiet. Some give out that the above ship landed Arms, money and provisions.

There is an Express sent by the Rebel Gentlemen of this Country to procure news of this ship; on his return the Governour of Ellen Stalker³ is promised all the news he brings, and the first that Returns from Lochiel to the Country in the Neighbourhood of Strontian I am promised the like. Whatever accounts they bring you shall be duly advised of.

That being employed by Duncan McVicar, Collector of the Customs at Fort William, to go to Glenfinnan on the head of Loch Arkag to get intelligence concerning the Pretender's Son or any other strangers that might be in that Country, left Fort William on Wednesday the 10th and was at Glenfinnan upon the 11th and 12th, where he was told by a travelling packman that upon the 7th or 8th of this month

Declaration
of Duncan
McMillan.

¹ On August 28, 1746, the Prince, while journeying from Loch Arkaig to Badenoch, had been presented by Macdonell of Tullochrom with "a brown, short coat, a shirt, and a pair of shoes" (*The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 182). When he embarked on board the French ship on September 19 at Lochnanuagh, he was reported as wearing "a short coat of black freeze, trowse, a philebeg, and a gray plaid".—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 445.

² A French ship had touched at Poolewe early in August and landed officers, who succeeded in meeting the Prince near Loch Arkaig about August 21, and delivered despatches to him. Cf. Blaikie, *Itinerary*, pp. 63, 65.

³ Donald Campbell.

sixteen ships passed the point of Airsaig to the Northward, and that one of them was a large ship; that the Inhabitants of Airsaig believed them to be French; the packman did not see them himself, but had it from those that did. The Declarant had the same Intelligence from an old man at the head of Loch Arkeg, who said he had it from some of Barrisdile's Tenants who were going to Fort Augustus; That Lochiel had a meeting upon the 6th with some of the Officers of his Regiment at the Braes of Loch Arkeg, distributed money amongst them, put them in hopes of a French Landing immediately, desired them to be in readiness and that none of them should surrender to the Government, that they should communicate to such of his Officers as were not present; the Declarant was informed of the meeting and the above particulars from an Officer of Lochiel's, by name Allan McMasters alias Campbell, who was not at the meeting, but had it from Officers who were; he was at the time in search of Lochiel to get some money for himself, but missed him; the same Officer told the Declarant that Lochiel had left Loch Arkeg and passed Lochy eastward upon the 7th and two French Officers in company with him, but could not learn that the Pretender's Son is in the Country of Locharkeg or that he was along with Lochiel.¹

I was informed yesterday that the People of Lochaber received the arrears due to them (as they call it) since the 2nd of April last, and it is very certain that both Officers and Soldiers have received their pay lately. Ardsheal and his Gang are still lurking up and down this Country.

Extract of a
Letter from
Don.
Campbell to
the Sheriff
of Argyle
dated Sepr
12th Ellan
Stalker Castle.

Information is given to Lauchlan Campbell that three or four hundred stand of Arms and Ammunition are yet concealed in Moidart and Aresaig. General Campbell has sent to search for them.

The above intelligence I received yesterday.

The following this morning.

As I had a Surmise two days since that there were some French Men of War seen off the North Coast, to inform myself the better I went yesterday to Tobermorie, where I met one James McCon, Master of a Small Vessel from Campbelltown, who told me that on Wednesday the 17th Current, He sailing Northward by the Bloody bay,

Copy of a
Letter from
John
Campbell to
Majr Genl
Campbell,
dated Aross,
Sepr 19th.

¹ Lochiel and the Prince were, from September 5 to 13, in Cluny's "Cage" in Benalder.

met one M^cDonald, half brother to the Collector M^cDonald in Campbelltown, Master of a small Sloop, who desired him to return with him to Tobbermorie as it was not safe for him to go on, and that he had some news to inform him of, upon which he returned, and the Account M^r M^cDonald gave M^cCon and Allan M^cLean at Tobbermorie was, that he was assured by one Gilnaouth M^cAlpin, who lived formerly in Islay and now in Egg, that he had been on board a French man of War of Seventy Guns in Lochnanuach¹ where he saw several whom he knew, as the Young Pretender, young Clanronald and Barisdile,² and that there were three more of betwixt sixty and seventy Guns each in said Loch, and that they had raised Batteries at the Entry to secure themselves; there was another large ship cruizing off the Western Isles and one left at Uist where they landed Fourteen hundred men and were attended by several Tenders who past and repast betwixt Uist and the Continent about Lochnanuach daily; they gave out that they parted with the rest of the Fleet some days ago sailing Northward towards Lord Ray's Country where they were to land.

This is the account I have of the matter, and notwithstanding I do not believe every circumstance of it, yet I think it my duty to acquaint you, that you may inform your self what may be in it.

Sept 23^d 9
o'clock at
night.

Just now the two following Letters came to Lord Albemarle enclosed in one from Cap^t Spencer Powell commanding the Detachment at Bernera.

Last night I received the Return of my Express from Cap^t M^cLeod of Talisker, who sent me the following Account of the French Ships, which I give you in his own words, viz^t. Upon the 5th current two French Ships, one of forty and another of thirty Guns, came to anchor in Boisdale Loch (a Bay in South Uist) and landed fifty men, but being told there were three Companies of ours consisting of one hundred men each Stationed near hand them, they immediately went aboard again, and sailed towards the main land. They gave themselves out to be English men, but some that they pressed on board with them found out that they were French, and that they must either find out the Pretender

¹ The French privateers, with Colonel Warren on board, arrived at Lochnanuagh on September 6. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 445.

² Barrisdale went on board on Sept. 13. Cf. Nos. CLXVIII. (Enclosure), CLXXI. (Enclosure i.). The Prince embarked on September 19.

or lose their Ships. From this account it seems that these ships were sent to find out the Young Pretender and carry him back to France, and it is not improbable that they would first go into Loch Noare [Lochnanuagh] in Muidort where he was landed upon his coming into Britain; and if he continued to Skulk with Lochiel and other Rebels of Lochabber and Muidort, the people on board those ships would soon find him out if in either of those Countries, which are contiguous, and this might be more easily done as there are none of the King's Ships on those Coasts to give them any disturbance, or any Troops quartered in Muidort or any other place on that Coast.

Cap^t MacLeod is come nearer you, and as I have written to him I believe he will send you further accounts if any come to his hands, and the same shall be done by Y^{rs} &c.

(Signed) DONALD MACDONALD.

Ord. Sep^r 16th 1746.

6 o'Clock in ye morning.

In the Letter I sent you yesterday I acquainted you with what accounts I had from Cap^t MacLeod concerning the French Ships of War which touched at South Uist; all that I have to add to these Accounts is, that we are told from the Main Land, That three French ships of War came into Lochennoare in Muidort, and received several persons on board; some say the Young Pretender was of the number, as also Colonel McDonald of Barrisdile, his son Archibald, John McDonald younger Scothouses Son, two Sons of Murrors, Lochiel, a Son of Keanloch Muidort's and others, whom I have not heard named;¹ That those French Ships put to sea on the 15th current. Yesterday evening I saw two large Vessells (which to me seemed to be Ships of War) were cruizing between Lochennoare and the Island of Egg, which at length sailed into Lochennoare, but whether they staid there I know not, as the point of Aresaig intercepted my view and

¹A letter from Inveraray of September 30, 1746, says that Barrisdale and his son went on board before September 8; that young Clanranald, Lochgarry, Glenaladale, "Dalela" and his two brothers, the "second Barisdale and his son," and "some say" Stewart of Ardschiel had embarked before the 17th; that Keppoch went on board with three others on the 17th; and that the Prince embarked on the 19th, accompanied by Lochiel, Dr Archibald Cameron, Ludovick Cameron, Cluny Macpherson and ten or twelve more. The letter is in many particulars incorrect. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 445.

night came on. But whether those ships were British or French I could not distinguish, the distance being considerable. This is all I have yet discovered.

I am &c.

(Signed) DONALD MACDONALD.

Keanlochnidale, 17th Sep^r 1746.

Captain Powell says in his own, that the Rebels give out they intend to come to him, but that he has done every thing to put that place in as good condition as possible, and that he does not doubt were they to come he would be able to make such defence as would give Lord Albemarle satisfaction.

His Letter is dated from Bernera

The 17th Sep^r.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Sep^r 23, 1746.

CLXV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edenburgh Sept. y^e 24th in y^e morning.

My Lord,

Just as I imagined, the Pretender's Son is gone; the French Ships heard of on y^e western Coast took him and some of his people on board them;² at nine o'clock Jackson y^e Messenger received his Dispatch, it is now one Wednesday morning, and Lord Loudoun's Letter with y^e enclosed to him from Aneas M'Donald of Scotus has this instant been delivered to me, whose intelligence may be rely'ed upon. H. R. H. knows y^e man.

I wish and hope that our Men of War (if the French sail North about) may meet with them; wee have two twenty gun ships and one sloop cruising on that Coast. I beg the favour of your Grace to forgive

¹ *S. P. Scotland, George II. Bundle 34. No. 26.*

² The French ships, with the Prince on board, had weighed anchor very early on the morning of September 20,

blunders, mistakes and my scral, but I was called out of my bed and am fast asleep, but in all situations and with great respect I am,

My Lord

Your Graces Most obedient humble servant
ALBEMARLE.

(Enclosure I.)

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Fort Augustus Sep^r 20th, 6 at Night.

My Lord,

I send your Lordship enclosed the Copy of a Letter I have this minute received from Scothouse; your Lordship knows of the Ships' being there, and I have only to add that Scothouse's Grandson, who returned last night from that Country, where he had been on Furloe, told me that those Ships he heard were at Aresaig on Sunday was sennight,¹ of which I acquainted Major Gen^l Blakeney, but as it was so long ago, I thought there was no use in troubling your Lordship with an express. I shall immediately send an express to Fort William to be forwarded to the first Man of War they can get on board of, that all pains may be taken to stop those Ships at Sea, and shall here put end, that I may not detain the express any longer.

I am &c.

(Signed) LOUDOUN.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of
Sept. 24, 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

ÆNEAS MACDONELL OF SCOTUS TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN.

Scothouse Sep^r 18th 1746.

My Lord,

I presume to acquaint your Lordship that upon the day after my Grandson departed, I got sure Accounts that two French Ships

¹ September 7.

of War came to the neighbouring Coast, and beyond all expectation received the young Pretender aboard;—among others that went with him are second and third Barisdile, as also Loch Garry. They denied passage to two unlucky Sons of mine who were in the late Rebellion because they were no Commissioned Officers. There was but a small retinue on board of them, one Colonel, two Capt^s and three Lieuts.

Your Lordship may be persuaded I would not have failed in acquainting your Lordship sooner if I had got timely notice, which I could not readily have upon account of a troublesome Ferry and a rapid Water that is between this Country and the neighbourhood; craving your Lordships pardon for this freedom and trouble, which I presume would not be disagreeable, I conclude as always I will,

My Lord &c.

(Signed) ÆNEAS M^CDONELL.

Endorsed:—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Sep^r 24, 1746.

(*Enclosure III.*)¹

DEPOSITIONS AGAINST LADY DOWAGER OF NAIRN, LADY LUDE HER
DAUGHTER, AND JAMES SCOTT, INNKEEPER IN DUNKELD.

Alexander Robertson, Late Dyer at Bridgend of Gill, Presently prisoner in the Tolbooth of Perth, Depones That sometime in the Month of August Last [1745] Charlotte Robertson Lady Lude sent for the Deponent to her house at Lude, where he accordingly went, and thereupon she told him that he the Deponent behoved to Inlist as a soldier in Lord George Murray's rebell Regiment of Atholemen² or pay Fifty pound Scots betw^t him and Alexander Robertson in Gonnabreilach, and in regard the Deponent had not twenty five pound Scots to pay, he was forced to take on as a Soldier in the s^d regiment, and accordingly he received twenty five pound Scots from the said Alexander Robertson as the other half of the sum of Fifty pound Scots which was

¹ The packet is dated August 25, 1746.

² Lord George joined the Prince at Perth between September 4-10, 1745.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 11.

Imposed by the s^d Lady Lude upon the Deponent & the said Alexander Robertson for raising a Soldier for the s^d rebell service. And Accordingly the Deponent Intred as a Soldier in Lord George Murrays rebell regiment in the Company that Commonly went by the Designation of Lady Ludes Company Commanded by one Robert Steuart, a tennent in the Maens of Lude; and Furder Depones that he Came w^t the said rebell regiment to Edin^r and was present at the Battle of Prestoun and thereafter went w^t the rebell army the Length of Carlisle, and when they retreated northwards the Deponent Declares that he deserted from the rebell Army a Little before the battle of Culloden and Delivered up his Arms to M^r Alexander Steuart, Minister at Blair Athole, and Depones that the said Alexander Robertson in Gornabreilach was present when the said Lady Lude Enlisted or forced the Deponent to take on in the rebell service, and this he Declares to be truth. Causa Scientiæ patet.

(Signed) ALEX^R ROBERTSON.

Charles Robertson, tennent in Runroy in the ground of Lude, Depones that in harvest 1745 the ground officer of Lude accompanied by a party of the rebell army Came to the Deponents house & Carried him prisoner to the said Lady Lude, who Desired the Deponent to Inlist as a Soldier in the rebell army, and upon his refusing she told him that she would Cause that party of Men Destroy his house & Effects, upon which the Deponent was obliged to Inlist in Lord George Murray's rebell regiment & in the Company in the s^d regiment that Commonly passed under the Designation of Lady Ludes Company Commanded by one Robert Steuart, tennent in the Mains of Lude, and thereafter the Deponent marched w^t the s^d rebell regiment from Blair Athole towards Sterling, nigh which place the Deponent Deserted from the rebels & returned home after having been w^t the rebels about four days, and after having been about twenty days at home the Lady Lude having got notice that the Deponent had left the rebell Army sent her ground officer to the Deponent & brought him to her, and upon his Coming into her presence she threatned to hang the Deponent for Deserting from the rebels, and thereafter the Deponent went to his own house & continued there for sometime, being often obliged to hide himself for fear of being taken by a party of Rebels. But in the month of January

Last [1746], some few days after the battle of Falkirk, the Deponent was apprehended by a party of Rebels and brought to Blair of Athole to the presence of Lady Lude, who told him that he behoved to go amongst w^t the rebels and if he deserted another time he would infallibly be hang'd for a Deserter, and thereupon he went with a party of Rebels towards Crieff, where he met with part of the rebell Army who were retiring at that time northwards, and went w^t them north to Castle Gordon, and sometime thereafter Came South w^t a part of the rebell army under the Command of Lord George Murray to the Siege of Blair Castle,¹ where the Deponent was ordered along w^t others of the said Army to keep guard at the pass of Gillicrancky, and when Lord George Murray retreated Northwards from the Blair of Athole the Deponent deserted from the rebell army, and upon hearing of his Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Proclamation the Deponent delivered up his arms to M^r Alexander Steuart, Minister at Blair Athole, upon the 21 May Last conform to a Declaration in the Deponents custody signed by the s^d M^r Alex. Steuart; and Furder Depones that W^m Douglass, tennent in Runroy, was present at the Blair of Athole when the Deponent was brought before the Lady Lude, and heard her threaten the Deponent that if he deserted a second time he should be hanged. And this he Declares to be truth & Depones he Cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

Robert Steuart, tennent at Bridgend of Gilt in Lady Ludes ground, Depones That several times Last winter Charlotte Robertson Lady Lude entred into Conversation w^t the Deponent, telling him that it was a shame that he a young man should stay at home & not go out & serve in the Pretenders army while he saw several old men Leaving their families and hurried out to serve therein, and Confesses that she sent to him two or three times to see if he would go and serve in the said army & frequently pressed him hard thereto. Depones that sometime in the months of December or January Last he observed Lady Lude Come to the Castle of Blair Athole (where the Deponent was at that time) to visit Robertson of Drummawhine who acted there at that time as a rebell Governour of that Garrison, and has heard the said Lady

¹ The siege of Blair Castle, then defended by Sir Andrew Agnew, was commenced on March 17 and raised on April 2. Cf. Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 42.

Lude & Drummawhine drinking the King and Prince Regents healths, and this he Declares to be truth.

(Signed) ROBERT STEUART.

Niel Kennedy, tennent in Croftorchuan, Depones That he in the End of August 1745 Joined the rebell army at the Desire of the Lady Lude, That he Continued w^t them till about the middle of October when he Deserted from them, for which the Lady Lude Challenged him and was pressing w^t him to return back to them again, but he did not obey her. That when he deserted, the following persons, tennents to Lude, also Deserted w^t him, to witt Alexander Kennedy in Craggen, Duncan Robertson in Kilmavennag, Donald Steuart in Craggan, Alex^r Robertson in park of Kinnamaan, Donald Kennedy in Balnagrue, Alexander Robertson in Drumnanagach, Duncan M^cDonald in Tom of Kindrocht, all in the ground of Lude. That the Lady Lude Challenged them hard for their deserting & in his presence was demanding Five pound ster^l of each of them for their having deserted, That it was necessary for her to have that money from them in regard she had given out of her own pocket as much to Robert Steuart who Commanded Ludes men in order to List men in their stead, and that he knows that severals of them did pay Five pound ster^l each to her; But that in the month of February, when the rebels were retreating, she caused the factor allow the same to them in pay^t of so much of their rents. That the Pretenders son Came to Blair upon a Saturday about the end of August,¹ and that on Monday thereafter he saw him at Lude with several others, & particularly that the Lady Lude was w^t him & that she had her sons tennents Conveen'd there, and that in presence of the person Commonly Called Marquise of Tullibardine² she required them earnestly to join the pretender under the said Marquise, to which all the tennents seemed averse, But she insisted if they would not Join, she would cause all their Means to be taken from them. And this he declares to be truth & Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) THO. BISSET, Interpreter.

¹ The Prince arrived at Blair Atholl from Dalnacardoch on August 31, 1745. He proceeded to Lude on September 2. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 208, for some details as to the Prince's stay at Lude.

² William Marquis of Tullibardine, attainted in 1715 and excluded from the succession to the Dukedom of Atholl.

Alexander Kennedy, tennent in the ground of Lude, Depones That in the end of August 1745 upon a Monday Immediately after the Pretenders son came from the Highlands to Blair Athole, He, the young Pretender, came to Lude¹ w^t the Marquise of Tullibardine & several others, where the Lady Lude was, & had with her conveyed her son Ludes tennents, when she required them strictly to Join the said Pretender, and they seeming averse she threatned if they did not that she would Cause Carry off from them all their Means or Effects, whereupon they were obliged to yeild, but he the Deponent & eight more deserted from the rebels about the middle of October, for which the said Lady Lude upbraided & threatned them much, and was demanding Five pound ster^l from each of them to List others in their room, and that he the Deponent did pay her five pounds, but that about ten or twelve days ago the factor gave allowance to the Deponent of the same in his rent, and upon his so doing he gave up to the factor the receipt he got from the Lady. And this he Declares to be truth & Depones he Cannot write.

(Signed) THO. BISSET, Interp^r.

Duncan Robertson, tennent in Kilmavennag, in ground of Lude, Depones Conform to the Immediate preceeding witness in omnibus, w^t this Difference, That he paid only Three pound ten shillings ster^l to Lady Lude for his deserting from the rebels, whereof he got allowance from the factor in February Last, who took up the Ladies receipt from him, but at the same time the Lady forced him out a second time to Join the rebels & obliged him to go north w^t them, but he deserted them then also before the battle of Culloden. And this is the truth as he shall answer to God, & Depones he Cannot write.

(Signed) THO. BISSET, Interp^r.

Thomas Rattray, workman at Blair Athole, Depones that upon a Saturday about the end of Aug^t Last² the Deponent observed Lady Lude Coming towards a Gate at Blair Athole to meet the Pretenders son, & that during the whole time that the Pretenders son was at the Blair she took the Management of the house & entertained him & gave all proper directions to the servants about Managing the house at that

¹ On September 2, 1745.

² August 31, 1745.

time; and Furder Depones that he observed the Lady Dowager of Nairn at the Blair of Athole in September last, while the person commonly called Marquise of Tullibardine was there, & has seen her in Company w^t him at that time, where the Deponent thinks to the best of his knowledge she staid for the space of a fortnight or three weeks till the news of the battle of Prestoun came to that place, and Depones that he had occasion to see the Lady Lude once in Company w^t the rebels during the seige of Blair Castle about the Month of March Last;¹ and this is the truth as he shall answer to God, & Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

Duncan McLaren, workman at Blair Athole, Depones That about the Latter end of August Last he had occasion to see the Lady Lude at Blair Castle Managing the house and giving proper orders for the reception of the pretenders son, and remembers to have seen her walk out towards the Entry where the pretenders son was coming in order to meet him, and Likeways had occasion to see her in Company w^t the rebels in the Month of March Last when they were Carrying on the seige of Blair Castle, and Depones he saw Lady Dowager of Nairn at Blair Castle in the month of September last when the Marquise of Tullibardine was there, & that she continued there for some time; and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) DUN. MCLAREN.

James Gow, tennent & ground officer to the Duke of Athole at Blair, Depones that about the end of August Last he had occasion to observe the Lady Lude walking in company w^t the pretenders son upon the green of Blair Athole attended by several of the rebell officers. Depones that he saw the said Lady Lude once in Company w^t the Rebels at the Kirk toun of Blair in the month of March Last while the rebels were beseiging the Castle of Blair, and Declares he has seen the Lady Dowager of Nairn at Blair Athole in the month of September Last when the Marquise of Tullibairdine was there, and that she continued there for sometime; and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) JAMES GOW.

¹ March 17—April 2, 1746.

Angus McDonald, workman at Blair Athole, Depones that sometime towards the end of August Last, on the day that the Pretenders Son Came to the Blair of Athole,¹ He observed Lady Lude at the door of the said house kneel down and kiss the Pretender's sons hands, and Depones that when the Pretenders son Left Blair of Athole & Came to Dunkeld,² the Deponent Came along in his retinue and observed Lady Lude following after him, and this is the triuth as he shall answer to God, & Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R. HORNE.

James Steuart, Bellman in Dunkeld, Depones that about the Latter end of August Last, on the day that the Pretenders son Came to Dunkeld,³ the Lady Lude sent for the Deponent a short space before the Pretenders son Came into the said toun, and ordered the Deponent to ring the toun bells because the Pretender's son was Just going to make his entry thereinto; and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) JAMES STEUART.

James Cuthbert, one of the toun officers of Dunkeld, Depones that he observed Lady Lude at the Cross of Dunkeld in the Latter end of August Last, on that day the rebels proclaimed the Pretender or published his Manifestos there,⁴ in Company w^t such of the rebels as were then at the said Cross. Depones That James Scott, Innkeeper in Dunkeld, sometime in the Month of October or November Last ordered the Deponent to go about the toun of Dunkeld & the Country adjacent thereto and bring in a Number of horses sufficient to Carry a hundred bolls of Meal or thereabout, as he thinks, from Dunkeld to Blair & Logierait, which Meal had been seized from M^r Robertson of Tullibolton, one of the Baillies of Perth, by the Rebels, and which the Deponent accordingly execute; and Furder Depones that the said M^r Scot gave the above orders at the same time to Donald Gow, another of the toun officers, and the Deponent received from the said M^r Scot

¹ August 31, 1745.

² The Prince left Lude and proceeded to Dunkeld (where he occupied the Duke of Atholl's house) on September 3, 1745, —Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 11.

³ September 3, 1745.

⁴ September 3 or 4, 1745.

a Guinea in order to Defray part of the expence of the said hires ; and Declares that the person commonly called Marquise of Tullibairdine gave the Deponent orders to obey M^r Scot in whatever he should require of him, and Depones that he has received orders sometime in winter Last from the said M^r Scot to Look out for Merchants to buy Malt that belonged to James Duke of Athole, and which was at that time Lying in his Malt barn in Dunkeld, and that the Deponent actually got Merchants who bought the same, particularly the Deponent thinks that John Sanders & Emilia Robertson, both in Dunkeld, bought part of the same ; and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) JA. CUTHBERT.

Donald Gow, one of the town officers in Dunkeld, Depones that sometime in the beginning of winter Last James Scot, Innkeeper in Dunkeld, sent for him and gave him orders to go about the town and Country and provide horses for carrying Meal belonging to the rebels from Dunkeld to Logierait and Blair Athole, which he the Deponent accordingly execute. Depones that he Likeways received orders from the said M^r Scot to go about & tell the people of the town of Dunkeld to Illuminate their windows upon the news of the battle of Prestoun's Coming to the said town ; and this is the truth &c and Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

Robert Steuart, Workman in Dunkeld, Depones that about the Latter end of August Last, upon the day the Pretenders son Came into Dunkeld,¹ He heard Lady Lude desire James Steuart, the Bellman in Dunkeld, to ring the bells, and has had occasion to see her in Company w^t the Pretenders son in the Duke of Athole's house at Dunkeld,² & has seen her dinning and supping w^t him there, and Depones that in the month of December Last on the Pretender's Son's birthday,³ the Deponent saw M^r Scot the Innkeeper at Dunkeld receive an order in writing, w^{ch} so soon as he read he gave to the Deponent to Deliver

¹ September 3, 1745.

² The Prince stayed there only one night (September 3, 1745). The house was pulled down about 1830.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 11.

³ December 20, old style ; December 31, new style.

to Charles Humphreys, gardner to the Duke of Athole, which he accordingly did, and w^{ch} order the said Humphreys read to the Deponent, which Contained an order to M^r Scot to procure some of the Duke of Atholes Coals to make a bonfire for the Pretenders sons birth-day. Furder Depones that he has observd the said James Scot making Inventaries of the Duke of Atholes bed & table Linning then in his house in Dunkeld during the time that Robertson of Drumma-whine acted as rebell governour in Athole; and this is the truth as he shall answer to God; and Furder Declares that he once saw the Lady Dowager of Nairn in Company w^t the person Commonly Called Marquise of Tullibardine, and at Dinner w^t him in the house of Dunkeld, and Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

William M^cFarlane, workman at Dunkeld, Depones That sometime in the Latter end of August last, on the day the Pretenders son came to Dunkeld,¹ he heard Lady Lude give orders to James Steuart, Bellman there, to ring the toun bells on account of the Pretenders son's entry, & saw her give him a shilling to do it. And Depones that he has observed her take much of the Management upon her of the Duke of Atholes houses at Blair & Dunkeld while the Pretenders son and rebell army were at these places. And this is the truth as he shall answer to God, & Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

Robert M^ceuan, tennent in Claypots, Depones That in the Month of October or November Last, James Cuthbert, one of the town officers in Dunkeld, came to the Deponents house and Desired him to bring in some horses to Dunkeld in order to Carry Meal belonging to the rebels to Blair of Athole, which he accordingly did, and received both his orders to Carry the s^d Meal & his pay^t therefor from James Scot, Innkeeper in Dunkeld, and this is the truth &c., and Depones he Cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

¹ September 3, 1745.

John M^ceuan, tennent in Claypotts, Depones Conform to the Immediate preceding witness in omnibus. And this is the truth &c., and Depones he Cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

Alexander M^ceuan, tennent in Claypotts, Depones Conform to the two preceeding witnesses in omnibus, with this addition that the said James Scot sent for him sometime thereafter and sent him & the two preceeding witnesses w^t rebell Meal from Dunkeld to Blair Athole, for which he not only gave them orders but Likewise paid them their hyre. And this is the truth &c.

(Signed) ALEX^R M^CEUAN.

Emilia Robertson, Indweller in Dunkeld, Depones That she bought two or three bolls of James Duke of Atholes Malt from M^r James Scot, innkeeper in Dunkeld, and that she paid the price thereof to the said James Scot at the time, and thinks that it was in the Month of October or November Last, and Depones that she received the Malt out of the Duke of Atholes Malt Barn, and that she heard it was by orders from the person Called Marquise of Tullibairdine that M^r Scot Disposed thereof. And this is the truth &c.

(Signed) AMELIA ROBERTSON.

Margaret Robertson, Indweller in Dunkeld, Depones Conform to the Immediate preceeding witness in omnibus; and this is the truth &c, & Depones she Cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

David Inches, M^er^t in Dunkeld, Depones That sometime in the Month of August Last when the rebels proclaimed or Published the Pretender or his Sons Manifestos or Proclamations at the Cross of Dunkeld,¹ He observ'd Lady Lude among the rebels at that time, and saw & heard her there drink Prince Charles his health alongst w^t the other Rebels. Depones that sometime in the Month of Deccmber Last Hee the Deponent was taken prisoner by a party of the Rebels and brought to the house of James Scot, Innkeeper in Dunkeld, where

¹ September 3 or 4, 1745.

the serjeant who Commanded the Rebell party went upp stairs and soon returned, telling the Deponent that if he did not pay thirty shillings, the sum Laid on for raising a Man for the rebell Service, he behov'd to go to prison directly, which he refusing to do, the party Carried him directly to the tolbooth in Dunkeld, And next day the Deponent was brought by the Jailor to the presence of the said James Scot, who told him that he had heard that he the Deponent had refused to pay the thirty shillings Laid on for raising a Soldier for the rebell service, and that he the Deponent should have said he would pay nothing to a pretending Prince. According two friends of the Deponents, who were present, offered to give their bill to the Jailor providing he would Liberate the Deponent for thirty shillings payable to Robertson of Drummawhine, the Rebell Governour in Athole, But the Jailor refused to accept of it unless they would give their bill for Three pound ster^l, In regard the Deponent had refused to Comply at the first demand, and they having agreed thereto, a bill was Accordingly wrote by the Jailor & signed & accepted by the Deponents two friends for Three pound ster^l payable to the said Rebell Governour, which bill was delivered into the hands of the said James Scott to be given by him to the first of the Rebell officers that should come to Dunkeld, and the Deponent remembers that at that time the s^d James Scot quarrelled [with] him for keeping a Correspondence w^t some of his Majesties soldiers that were kept prisoners at Dunkeld, and Carrying Letters to and from Sterling. And this is the truth &c, and Depones he is not at present able to write on Account of a pain in his hand.

(Signed) ALEX^R HORNE.

Charles Humphreys, Gardner to his Grace the Duke of Athole, Depones That he thinks Mr Scott, Innkeeper in Dunkeld, required him to have a horse & a Cart ready to carry some of the Duke of Atholes Coals to a bonfire that was kindled at the Cross of Dunkeld on account of the rebels getting possession of the toun of Edin^r sometime in the month of September Last,¹ and that the Coals were actually carried away & made use of for the said bonfire. Depones that the said Mr Scott was much about & often in the Company of the person called

¹ September 17, 1745.

Marquis of Tullibairdine, That he was always very industrious in spreading the Jacobite news, such as that of French Landings, Defeat of the King's troops in England by the rebels, & the Like, which he continued to do a great part of Last winter. That he heard him in December or January Last Require from Thomas Bisset, who had the charge of the Duke of Athole's house in Dunkeld, Inventaries of all w^hin the house, telling that the person called Marquis of Tullibardine, whom he called the Duke of Athole, gave him orders to call for the same; and this is the Truth &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Thomas Bissett, agent to the Duke of Athole, Declares that Mr Scott, Innkeeper in Dunkeld, did order him to give out Coals out of the said Duke his Coal Cellar for a bonfire that was to be at the Cross of Dunkeld upon the rebels entring Edin^r. That Mr Scot was often about & in the Company of the Marquise of Tullibairdine & acted as having power from the Marquise in overseeing & giving directions to the Duke of Athole's serfs. He the said Mr Scott in the months of December or January Last told the Declarant that he had orders from the Marquise of Tullibairdine, whom he Called the Duke of Athole, to take an Inventory of all within his Grace's house of Dunkeld, which he Mr Scot afterwards did, and required of the Declarant to Deliver him the key of his Grace's wine Cellar, w^{ch} the Declarant accordingly gave him. That he was very industrious in spreading Jacobite news. That the Jacobites in the town of Dunkeld & the neighbourhood frequented his house purposely to get news. That he often shewed the Declarant Letters giving account of the victories obtain'd by the rebels over the Kings army in England. That the Declarant knew he was much Employ'd in writing orders to the Marquise of Tullibairdine, of which the Declarant collected some & delivered them to his Grace the Duke of Athole; and this he Declares to be truth.

(Signed) THO. BISSETT.

William Boyd, wright in Loak near Nairn, Depones that the Saturday evening before the Kings birthday in October Last [1745] a good many of the tennents of the ground of Nairn were warned to Come to the house of Nairn, where the Deponent saw the said Margaret

Lady Nairn & some of her daughters. The said Lady herself insisted with the Deponent & his two neighbours, Andrew Finlay & William Boyd, to go that night into the town of Perth to assist in guarding some powder & ammunition that Strathallan or Gask had there, and that if they did refuse to go, th^o hitherto they had not been troubled w^t the Clanns, she could hold them no longer from them, and promised that they should be detained at Perth only from that time till the Tuesday thereafter at Midday or Wednesday at farthest. Deposes that that same Evening he went w^t Andrew Finlay & c into Perth, where they staid w^out receiving Arms till the Tuesday night, when they were obliged to go to the rebell guard, where each of them received a firelock & then join'd the rebell guard, & were obliged to stand Centrys & do duty all that night. And this is the truth &c.

(Signed) WILL^M BOYD.

Andrew Finlay in Loak Depones that the Saturday Evening before the Kings birth day in October [1745] the Deponent & the two W^m Boyds, wrights in Loak, being sent for went to the house of Nairn, and the said W^m Boyds & John Fogo at Mill of Collie went in wⁱn Margaret Lady Nairn's bedroom, where he heard the said Lady order all of them to go into Perth to assist Lord Strathallan's guard, and Promised that they should be allowed to return in a few days. And this is truth &c.

(Signed) AND. FINLAY.

William Boyd, Elder, wright in Loak, Depones alike to the said Andrew Findlay, & further, that before Margaret Lady Nairn herself Desired the Deponent & Andrew Finlay & W^m Boyd you^r to go to Perth that night, M^{rs} Mary Nairn her daughter in dealing w^t them to go threatned that if they did not go She would Cause Drummawhines rebels plunder all their goods and throw them to the door. And this is truth &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BOYD.

Donald Stewart in Cragan, in the ground of Lude, aged Fourty or thereby, Married &c, Depones that in the end of August last, when the Pretender's son was at Blair,¹ The Lady Lude called for him the

¹ August 31—September 2, 1745.

deponent to Lude and told him that he behooved to go and join the Rebel Army, which she called the Prince's Army, and he refusing she told him if he did not she wou'd cause the Highlanders seize upon and carry off all his effects, whereupon he was forced to Join them, and went amongst with them the length of Edinburgh, where he and several others of Lude's Tennents deserted them, and no sooner did he and his Neighbours return home than she sent for them to Lude and reproved them for deserting, calling them Villians, Traitors and other opprobrious names; and in February last [1746] when the Rebels were retreating north she attempted to force them out a Second time, when she pressed and threatned him so hard that he was obliged to hire one Donald Stewart to go north with the Rebels in his place, Since he wou'd by no means yeild to go himself. Donald Kennedy, in Midletoun of Lude, Concurs in omnibus.

Patrick Kennedy, in Midletoun of Lude, Depones that in the end of October last [1745] Lady Lude sent for him to Lude and there pressed him hard to Join the Rebels, threatening him if he did not; at last finding him obstinate, & told him she wou'd pass if he paid her five pounds for inlisting another man in his place, Whereupon he paid her Three pounds in hand and gave her his bill for Two pounds, and Depones that about three weeks ago The factor delayed exacting his rent from him on account that he paid the said Five pounds, But said that he wuld not promise upon his geting allowance of the said sum.

Thomas Fraser in Tomnavulen Depones that in the end of August last when the Pretender's Son came to Blair Castle¹ with a number of the Rebel Gentlemen and his Rebel Guard The Lady Lude did meet him on the Castle Green and Kneel'd down to him, and the deponent being at some distance did not observe whether or not she kissed his hand, but saw her kneel as aforesaid. That in a day or two there after he saw the Pretender's son and severals of the Rebel Gentlemen Entertained by the Lady Lude at her house of Lude with Dinner and with Musick and Dancing after dinner,² and that she took upon her the

¹ On August 31, 1745.

² "September 2d.—He left Blair and went to the house of Lude, where he was very chearful and took his share in several dances, such as minuets, Highland reels (the first reel the Prince called for was 'This is not mine ain house,' etc.), and a Strathspey minuet."—*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 208.

management of the house or Castle of Blair belonging to the Duke of Athole, and Entertained the young Pretender and the Rebel Gentlemen that were with him there¹ as if she had been Mistress of the house. That he the deponent was every day in & about the Castle at that time. Further that he observed Lady Lude so elevate while she was about the Young Pretender at that time that she looked like a person whose head had gone wrong. Further that in March last when the Rebels seized the Serjeants Command that Sir Andrew Agnew had at the Bridge of Tilt² he saw Lady Lude treat these Rebels with Brandy, applauding them for what they had done, clapping them on the shoulders, Danced with them, spiriting them up, saying that they would be all very happy. That he saw her frequently amongst with the Rebels when they were investing the Castle of Blair.³

Alexander Robertson, in park of Kinamoan, Depones that upon a day in the end of August last The Lady Lude Conveen'd almost all Lude's Tennents and the deponent among the rest to Lude, where the young Pretender was at the time, when she told them that they must all joyn and serve in the army of the said Pretender, which they refusing she threatned that if they did not she would cause the Highlanders seize and carry off their whole effects, whereupon many of them did yeild and did go alongst, But that soon thereafter a number of them deserted back from Edinburgh, such as the Deponent, Alex^r Kennedy in Cragen, Duncan Robertson in Killmavionack, Donald Stewart in Cragan, Donald Kennedy in Balnagrue, Alex^r Robertson in Drumnanagah, and Duncan M^cdonald in Tomb of Kindrochit, and that no sooner they returned home than the Lady sent for them and reproved them for returning home, Calling them villanous Deserters and many other bad names, and threatned to hang them if they did not go back again to the Rebel Army, and forced some of them to pay money for inlisting others in their place when she could not by foul or fair means perswade them to go back to the Rebel army, particularly she oblidged Duncan Robertson in Killmavionack and Alex^r Robertson in Cragan to pay money.

¹ From August 31 to September 2, 1745.

² On March 17, 1746, Lord George Murray seized a number of outposts before commencing the siege of Blair Castle. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, 1808, pp. 330, 410.

³ March 17—April 2, 1746.

Alex^r Robertson in Drumnanaigh Depones alike with Alex^r Robertson in Kinamoan the immediat preceeding witness in omnibus, with this addition, that the deponent himself was oblided to pay money for Inlisting another in his place by the Lady Lude's forcing him thereto.

Endorsed :—R. from the D[uke] of A[tholl] Sept. 24, 1746.

(*Enclosure IV.*)

SIR ALEXANDER MACDONALD TO CLANRANALD.

Dear Clan,

Notwithstanding that I hear from time to time that you are on the wing southwards I never will Dispare of you Till you are gone, Neither will I Till then Cease to give you all the Information I have. It is not new to you that the P. after Penetrating Little beyond Darby thought Proper to wheel about in order to Return to Scotland. The Reasons of this Resolution were strong. The Army under the Duke of Cumberland was very Near and much more Numorous, no French Succor was like to Cast up & no Accesion of strength to his Army from the Men of England; upon his Turning Tail the Duke with his Light Horse and Granadeers mounted Persued whatever he was able, but (to y^e P^s Honoure Who has not so good an officer in his army as him self) cou'd not over take, Except once that the P^s Rear and some of the Dukes Men had a smart Scuffle at a Village called Clifden,¹ where as all was acted by Fireing, the Highlanders suffered Most; as they were Forced to make very long marches they Dropt a great many Men. The Garrison left at Carlile surrender'd at Discretion to the Duke above three weeks ago;² the Dukes Cavalry was hourly expected at Edin^h on Monday was a fortnight, on which day a Kinghorn Boat saild from Leith with Dispatches for the North. That Day the first Division of Wades Army was marching into Edin^h under Lieut. Generl

¹ The skirmish at Clifton took place on Dec. 18, 1745. Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, pp. 101 *et seq.*

² On Dec. 30, 1745.

Hawley; ¹ by the Leith and Edin^h Carts having gone to fetch inn their Baggage the P. was then either at Hamilton or Glasgow with the Debris of his Army, from which there has been (and no wonder) a very great Desertion. By Mr McAllesters vessel in ten Days from Kintyre I learn that the small army at Perth, Consisting of 3000, marched out of that Place and mett the P. near the Forth and that they Return'd in a Body to Perth; ² whether they will make a Stand there or get into the Highlands and Disperse I know not; my oppinion is they will endeavour to keep in a Body till they see the fate of the Invasion which has been Carrying on at Dunkirk, Ostend and Calais; the number of Troops that should have been embarked in these Ports is 12,000 & shoud have saild the 5th of last month, the gros of them were to be put on board of open Boats & to Land in Kent, Essex &c; there was no account of their being landed when the Kinghorn Boat saild & it is Dubious if they can put to Sea & very Dangerous for them to Land, for the Government besides the strong guard of men of war in the Channel under Admaral Vernon have arm'd above 100 small Vessels, Cutters, Sloops &c, these have taken many Empty ships and a number of Fish Boats & other small Craft going into Dunkirk & Calais to take men on board, and they Peep frequently into these Ports to se what is doing. The People along the Coasts of England are arming and looking out sharpe and have Removed all Eatables 20 miles from the Sea; the Army to oppose their Landing is more Numerous than themselves. I do not se the French can Propose to get masters of England with so small a Force, and without that they now can do no service to the P. at such a Distance from him; the half of 12,000 would have had a strong effect in August last. I know not but the Precipitate Retreat of the Highlanders from England may make France lay aside thoughts of Invading, & indeed the Invasion would now seem to no Purpose if they dont land in Scotland; nor do I know whether the Peace which the King of Prussia has Clapt up with the Queen of Hungary & King of Poland after Beating Both their Armys near Dresden will make the French King shy to part with any of his Troops; you se this Peace makes him 70,000 Enemies more this year in Flanders and on the Rhine.

¹ Hawley reached Edinburgh on Jan. 6, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 32.

² The Prince marched from Glasgow on Jan. 3, 1746, effected a junction with Lord John Drummond's force from Perth, and on Jan. 6 summoned Stirling Castle.

Barray has done all He could to make me a present of his Estate, tho' I never Coveted it; there is no man but knows that arms and mony were Landed with him, & the Government People know that he took a part of Both. His Revinus and Weapon showings are no secretts to them & he need not Expect to Escape a Tryal; if He is attainted it will not be in my Power to give his Estate to his Son, as I know the Goverment wont suffer to shew any favours in that way without Resenting it; it is Pityfull to se the Poor Gentleman imposed on by a very underling Embassador who is happy if he gets a Company of Foot when he Returns as the Reward of his Zeal in Ruining Barray; there is but one way Left to save him, and that is that he Bring what arms he got directly to me; this I'm affraid he will not do, and yett his People will soon be Forced to give them up. As the goverment Lookes on me as their Zealous Friend this thing if Immediately done woud give me a Pretext of Keeping Barray free of any molestation, if it is Delayed it will not signifye to do it months hence when it must be done; wou'd it not be Charitable in you to make him meet you at Boiskils and both of you to give him your best advice? You se I woud not gladly gain by his Folly. I hope in god you and your Alist men have kept your Fingers clean of that Barray Cargo. You se the L^d is lost if a Miracille does not Interpose & for any man to Loose him self now and without a Blow would be a Miserable Circumstance. I forgot to tell you that the Kinghorn Boat Brought an order for Laying an Embargo on any ships in the north of Scotland outward Bound with Beef, Pork or any other Eatables, & this in order that the army coming North in Pursuit of the Highlanders may be the better subsisted. Hay of Ranas, Clasterim and some other gentlemen have gone to their homes from the Prince, but wither to Reclaim the Men of D. Gordons country who have all Deserted I cant tell.

There is a Report of Clunnie McPherson, Lochgarie, and Ardnabie were killed at Clifden, but this is not Certain. The 6000 Hessians which were Embark'd at Willimstadt and Destined for Scotland were not Landed when the Boat sailed from Leith.¹ If I have not the

¹The Hessian troops landed at Leith on February 8, 1746 (*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 89). They left Scotland on June 10, 1746 (*ib.*, vol. viii., p. 289). A journal of their marches in the campaign is in *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Rept. viii., pp. 313-14.

Pleasure of hearing from you I shall fancy you dead or that I have
Lost a Friend.

I am with Real Frenship and Esteem,
My Dear Clan,
Your afft cousen and most Huñ sert
(Signd) ALEX^R M^CDONALD.¹

Mugstot 25th Jany. 1745/6.

P.S^t.—Loose no time if you have any kindness for Barray in
seeing him, and if he Loves himself He'll be Alert. Largie is still at
home.

Endorsed :—Rd. from the D. of A.

Sept. 24, 1746.²

CLXVI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.³

Edinburgh, Sep^t 25, 1746.

My Lord,

Since my last of yesterday morning at two o'Clock by
Express, I have had no intelligence of the Pretender's Son, but I am
persuaded past any doubt of his being sailed in a French Ship as men-
tioned in *Scotus's* Letter.⁴

I hope your Grace will be pleased to direct M^r Stone to give me an
answer to the several Queries I have asked you, and desire the board of
Ordnance to give orders about the Bedding for the Five Companies in
this Castle, for as the weather grows cold, the men will suffer extremely
by lying upon Straw.

¹ Sir Alexander Macdonald had refused to join the Prince upon his arrival in Scotland in July, 1745. On June 29, 1746, however, when the Prince and Flora Macdonald landed near Monkstat, Lady Macdonald had given them assistance (*The Lyon*, vol. i., p. 300), and though Sir Alexander had offered explanations (*cf. Culloden Papers*, pp. 290, 291), his sincerity was evidently questioned, as appears from Lord Albemarle's letter, *infra*, p. 263.

² It seems probable that this letter had been found in Clanranald's house at the time of his apprehension in July, 1746.

³ *S.P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 29.*

⁴ No. CLXV. (Enclosure ii.), *supra*.

The Destination of the several Irish Officers in the French Service, Prisoners here, should also be known, that they might either be prosecuted or sent to Carlisle, and have their Liberty on giving their Parole, with those who are now there.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most Obedient Humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—This instant I have received the enclosed affidavit from Majr Gen^l Campbell; most people in this country, from their fear I believe, see double and very willing to believe Lyes, as I take most of the papers to consist of, except those that tend to prove the Pretender's Son is sailed from hence.

September 25th near 12 o'Clock at night.

Since the sealing up of this Letter, the second enclosed intelligence came to me; as the copying of it has taken some time the Post is gone, therefore I send it by Express; any doubts I had before of the truth of the Pretender's son being gone are at present absolutely removed by Lochiel's being now mentioned amongst those that he took on board with him, for I never doubted of his affection, the best, nay the only good man, zealous for his Interest in this Country (therefore could not believe he would leave him to shift for himself); for though Barisdale is a thorough Jacobite and a Rogue, he has no head to my certain knowledge, for I had long conversations with him at Fort Augustus.¹ If Sir Alexander McDonald had wished well to the cause, I ought to have heard from him at this juncture. I have a long while doubted of his sincerity.

ALBEMARLE.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 29th (by Express).

¹ Barrisdale, who had secured a protection from the Duke of Cumberland on his promise, it is stated, to deliver up the Prince, had had that protection withdrawn by Lord Albemarle within a few days (July 26) of the Duke's departure from Fort Augustus. That decision would appear to have been arrived at after Barrisdale had had a series of interviews with Albemarle at Fort Augustus. Cf. Lang, *Companions of Pickle*, pp. 114 *et seq.* An attempt to capture him had been made in August (*supra*, p. 190).

(Enclosure I.)

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

In Presence of Lachlan McNeill Provost, Alexander Johnston and William Finlay, Baillies of Campbeltoun—

Compaired Archibald McDonald, Master of the Betty Sloop of Campbeltoun, who being solemnly sworn, depones that on Tuesday the 16th current [September, 1746] that he put into the Island of Egg in his way from the Isle of Skye, and there landed, and meeting with some of the Inhabitants asked them for news; they made nice of giving any until they saw Angus McDonald one of the Deponents hands, who they were formerly acquainted with; they inquired of the said Angus whether they were safe to communicate their minds to M^r McDonald; he assured them they were very safe, upon which they informed him that there was at that time four French Ships of War in Lochnenua in Morar, but could not give any account of their Force, but that they would shew him a man of the island that was the day before on board of them; that thereafter the Deponent met with Niven McAlpen, who after some little conference acknowledged that he was in the fore-mentioned harbour the day before, And that he saw Four French Ships lying there at Anchor, Two of sixty Guns and the other Two of fifty Guns, and that he himself was on board each of them, and adds that the Pretender's son was on board one of the Fifty Gun Ships in his Highland dress and plaid; the Deponent enquired how he came to know that it was the Pretender's Son, to which he answered, was he not to know a man that he had served so long?¹ Adding that he was with him in all the actions in Britain; likewise says that on board the other ships there were a great many well dressed men, particularly on board one of the Sixty Gun Ships he saw a Gentleman that wore a Star on his breast. At the time the Deponent had this Conference with McAlpen he saw the two Fifty Gun Ships sailing out of Lochnenua; the wind being at North they stood on till they came nigh to the Island of Egg where they tacked and stood on towards the point of Aresaig,

¹ Macalpin can hardly be trusted here. It is alleged that he had been on board the French ships in Lochnanuagh on Sept. 15, and his information was imparted to the master of the *Betty* on the 16th. The Prince, however, did not embark until Sept. 19.

the one bearing away to the Loch from whence she came, and that they did the same the day before; that the said McAlpen told the Deponent that Lachlan McLean, Merchant in Glasgow, was in the said Harbour with a Cargo of Meal, which they took from him and made himself Prisoner, But by the interest of young Clanronald and Glenaladell he was set at Liberty and his Vessell returned him; and that the Deponent saw the said McLean's Vessell under sail with the Two French Ships coming out of the Harbour.¹

The said McAlpen further adds that there is another Ship as large as any of the rest that Cruizes off Canna, and other two at the Island of S. Uist, and that the two last ships had landed Fourteen hundred men there and that the Deponent was informed of the men being landed E'er he left the Isle of Skye; and that the Deponent has no further to add, only McAlpen told him that the four ships had five Tenders who they kept always running their Expresses from them to Barra and Uist, and that they parted with the rest of the Fleet to the Westward of Uist. He could not condescend on their Number, but that they gave out they designed a Descent on my Lord Reas Country; And this is the Truth &c.

(Signed) ARCHD^D MACDONALD.

Endorsed :—Copy—1st Intelligence.

In the Earl of Albemarle's of Sep^r 25, 1746.

(*Enclosure II.*)

JOHN MACLACHLAN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Fort William Sep^r 21st 1746.

My Lord,

A Fellow I had in the Braes of Locharkeg this moment informs me that last Thursday² about 12 o'Clock the Pretender's Son embarked on board a French Ship of War in the same Loch in Moydart where he first landed, attended by many of his Friends; the names of all I can learn as yet your Lordship has annexed; my Informer had this Intelligence yesterday from a man that was along with them

¹ Lachlan Maclean's statement is printed *infra*, No. CLXXI. (Enclosure i.).

² September 18, 1746. The Prince embarked on the 19th.

several days, and parted from them when going on board; said he saw two ships, the one mounted above 60 Guns and the other 30 as he was told.

My Fellow was misinformed as to the number of French Ships I mentioned to your Lordship in my last, that were in Pollhew some time ago; there were only two or three ships; two Officers, the one a Captain the other a Field Officer were landed by them, both Frenchmen, who carried Letters to the Pretender's Son;¹ there are many circumstances which convince me of the certainty of the above Information.

I have sent an Express to Major Gen^l Blakeney to acquaint him with this.

I am &c

(Signed) JOHN MACLACHLAN.

A List of the People's Names who went on board with the Pretender's Son in Lochaliard in Moydart.

McPherson of Clunie with others of his Clan, their names not known.

Camron of Locheill.

D^r Camron his Brother.

Lodovick Camron of Torr Castle, Uncle to Lochiell.

Col. McDonell of Barisdile was said to go on board before the Pretender's Son got to the ships, as did Barrisdile's eldest Son.

The two French Officers that landed at Pollhew.

Lieu^t Allan Cameron of Lochiell's Reg^t.

McDonald of Lochgarry.

Many others whose names the Informer did not know; they expected a great many to joyn them Thursday afternoon; they had a considerable Quantity of Baggage along with them, and told those that were not to go on board to have good hopes that they might expect to hear from them in five or six weeks, and might depend upon their returning with a considerable force.

Endorsed:—Copy—2^d Intelligence.

In the Earl of Albemarle's of Sep^r 25, 1746.

¹They visited the Prince near Achnaçarie on (probably) August 21, 1746.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 65.

CLXVII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Sep^r 27th 1746.

My Lord,

Since my last to your Grace by Express I have received the Enclosed Information which confirms the Pretender's Son having left this Kingdom. I could have wished we had some Cruizing Ships on the Western Coast to have prevented this accident, but we are so destitute of Men of War in this part of the World that upon my applying to the Commodore for a Ship to look out for the French Privateer mann'd with Dutch which was to call at Peterhead, he could not grant my request; only one of His Majesty's Ships in the Firth, and she with her Masts out of Order.

The three suspected houses as mentioned in my information² near this Town are to be searched to-morrow morning, not for the Pretender's Son, as I do not suppose he is there, but for any other suspected people; the same orders are gone to Aberdeen in relation to Barkley the Quaker, who is a known Jacobite.

I am with great Respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most Obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. Oct. 3^d.*(Enclosure.)*

INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence received from the Hills by Lord Albemarle Friday Evening, Sept. 26th Dated Sep^r 22^d 1746—Copied Word for Word.

In Lochanaua arrived the 6th Inst. the Prince of Conti and the Louini,³ the first 22, the last 26 Carriage Guns, from St Maloes with

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 31.² *Infra*, Enclosure.³ Probably an attempt to reproduce the name *L'Heureux*.

orders to bring off the Pretender if Possible. Colonel Warren and Capt O'Birn was in the Louini, who sent in quest of the Pretender into the Country of Locharkeg; they got Intelligence that he, Lochiel and brother with Clunie McPherson was gone to Badenoch, they got Intelligence they were all gone South either to one Barckley (a Quaker's) of Yurrie¹ in Aberdeenshire to find out a Ship on that Coast, if that failed they were to go to the South and would conceal themselves at the Lady Bruce's at the Citadel of Leith, or the Lady Cunningham's of Priestfield near Edinburgh, or at one Norwell Hume's, a gentleman 12 miles west from Edinburgh; upon the 16th the above Two Ships remained in Lochanua and proposed to go to the sea for a little and return in hopes of meeting their Man; the 17th there was no news of the Pretender &c. Young Clanronald was on board the Prince of Conti, also one McDonald a Bishop. Barisdile and Son were in the Louini. Two 60 Gun Ships was promised by France to be sent after those two Privateers; as they had not appeared they dispaired of them. A Privateer was to Cruize on the East Coast and call at Peterhead, she is mann'd with Dutch but a French Ship.

A Person told me last night that he saw one² who was met by the Young Pretender, Lochiel, his brother and Clunie McPherson, on their way to catch these ships; the one who told he met with them said he was carried back by them to the place where they Embarked on board the former Privateer.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Fortrose to Lord Albemarle, dated Braan Castle, Sep^r 24th 1746.

This moment I had an Express from the Lewis Island with the Enclosed particulars, which I thought proper to communicate to Your Lordship, and tho' I have no reason to doubt but your Lordship before now has got notice of the Young Pretenders Sailing from Arisag the 19th Current, yet I chuse to inform you of all I know. Lochiel, Clunie, Lochgirry, and the Youngest Barisdile went along with him.

My concern for His Majesty's Service, my particular regard for your Lordship will make any directions you send me most agreeable to me, and you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part.

¹ Barclay of Ury. His wife was connected with both Lochiel and Cluny. *Cf. The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 47.

² John McHevoul. *Cf. No. CLXXIII. (Enclosure ii.)*.

Copy of a Letter from the Lewis from Colin Mackenzie, Captain of an Independent Company, dated Stornway, Sept the 19th 1746.

Late last night I had a Letter from Captain McLeod at South Uist telling, Two French Ships, the one of forty the other of thirty Guns, anchored at Loch Boisdale this day fortnight and sailed towards Skye next morning, after they had taken the Guard at that Loch on board, kept them for some time and then dismissed them after asking several questions. Three men of War were here for sixteen days, went off for Garloch the 18th current, and this morning I have sent them the Letter with a boat and Crew that they may be in their duty.

N.B.—This Letter was writ to Lord Fortrose. And the Guard mentioned to have been seized was Highland Militia.

Endorsed :—Copy, Intelligence.

In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Sept 27, 1746.

CLXVIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, Sept 30th 1746.

My Lord,

All I can collect since I had the honour of writing to your Grace by the last Post is what I take the Liberty to enclose. The Informer to his knowledge gives no farther account than to the 16th, but says he was told the 19th, when he was set at Liberty by the Camerons who had detained him three days, that the Pretender's Son was then not heard of; if those French Privateers remain upon that Coast, I hope they may be met with by the Loo of forty and the Glasgow of Twenty Guns ordered by Commodore Smith from the Orkneys round to look for them. The Bridgewater will sail from Leith tomorrow in quest of the Privateer said to be cruising off Peterhead.

We have searched three of the four houses mentioned in the Information I sent your Grace by the last post, and orders are gone

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 35.*

to Aberdeen to do the same to the Fourth;¹ hitherto we have met with no success, having found neither Arms or suspected persons in any of the houses we have searched.

Being told that Lord Forbes, of Major General Fuller's Regiment, has obtained His Majesty's Leave to buy a Lieutenant Colonelcy, I take the Liberty to recommend Captain Scott to purchase the Majority.² I know him to be a very pretty man and a diligent Officer; he has been a Captain Twelve Years, and always attended his duty at Gibraltar.

I am with ye greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's Most obedient and most humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. Oct. 6th.

(*Enclosure.*)

DECLARATION OF DONALD MACDONALD.

Edinburgh, 28 Sep^r 1746.

Donald M^cdonald,³ Taylor in Cannon Gate, declares That he was born in the Island of Uist, under Sr Alexander M^cDonald, and that young Clanronald and several other persons of Distinction in Lochaber being indebted to the Declarant in the way of his Trade, he went in March last to Lochaber to try to get payment, but meeting with little success, and by reason of want of health, has been detained ever since in

¹ *I.e.*, Barclay of Ury's. In a narrative communicated to Bishop Forbes by Donald Macpherson, Cluny's youngest brother, occurs this passage: "At other times they had information that he [the Prince] lurked in the shires of Angus or Mearns, and a search was made for him in the most suspected places of those shires, and particularly Mr. Barclay of Ury's house in the shire of the Mearns, whose lady is aunt to Locheil by the father, and to Cluny by the mother, was most narrowly searched, while he [the Prince] was quite safe and unconcern'd about 'em in the Cage and others his dwellings in Benalder."—*The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 47.

² Captain Carolina Scott was gazetted Major in November, 1746, in the room of Major Wentworth dismissed.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 551.

³ *Cf.* *The Lyon*, vol. iii., pp. 90, 97, whence it appears that in later years Donald sometimes acted as Gaelic interpreter to Bishop Forbes.

that country, and as he is well affected to His Majesty's Government,¹ did occasionally give Information to the Campbells, and being now sent by the Deputy Governour of Fort William To the Earl of Albemarle with the following Intelligence, Declares that upon Saturday the 6th Instant there came into Lochnanua near Lochaniard two French Privateers, whereof one the Prince of Conti, mounting 22 Carriage beside several Guns, commanded by Cap^t Lynch, an Irish man, the other, Privateer called the Louini,² mounting 26 Carriage Guns besides Swivels, was commanded by a French man. On board of this last was Colonel Warren, a man about 40, and Cap^t O'Birn, a man about 30. Both ships were well mann'd with French and some Swedes, 300 was said to be aboard of the largest, and 250 aboard of the smallest; and immediately upon their arrival, search was made every where for the Pretender's Son. Declares that on Friday the 12th the Declarant went along with young Clanronald on board the Prince Conti, and dined there with several persons, who the Declarant supposed mostly belonged to the crew of the said Ships; knew none of them except one, M^r Sheridan, a young man who he understood was master of Horse to the Pretender, and nephew to Sheridan³ who landed with the Pretender's Son; at Dinner he heard that the Pretender's second son⁴ had hired the above two ships from one Butler at St Maloes, from whence they were sent by him, with orders to come to the West Islands of Scotland to carry off the Young Pretender, if possible he could be found, and not to leave the Coast (unless forced away) until he was found and got aboard.

And Declares that Sunday the 7th, the day after the Ships arrived, Captain O'Birn with Sheridan went to Glenaldale in Moidart, about Six Miles from where the Ships lay, in quest of the Pretender's Son, and Alexander McDonald of Glenaldale went himself to the Foot of Arkeg in search of him,⁵ having heard he had lately been there. But at that place, being informed that the Pretender's Son, Lochiel and his Brother, with Clunie McPherson, were gone to Badenoch, Clunnis Cameron immediately sent his son Alexander, a sturdy young fellow, to Bade-

¹ He was also trusted by the Jacobites. John Macdonald describes him as having been stationed by him to observe the motions of the French ships, which entered Lochnanuagh under English colours, on Sept. 6. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 382.

² *L'Heureux*.

³ Sir Thomas Sheridan.

⁴ Prince Henry, afterwards Cardinal York.

⁵ Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. viii., p. 382.

noch in quest of them, where he was told that they were all gone South. The Declarant could easily observe the Pretender's Son's friends were all in great pain for fear of being disappointed in finding him, and particularly heard the Gentlemen with whom he dined aboard the French Ship say, that if the Young Pretender was going South, he would first call at Barclay of Yurrie's near Stonehive, in hopes that He might get a Ship provided to carry off the Young Pretender, Lochiel &c., and if they met with any disappointment there, then they would probably go Straight South to the house of one Norwell Hume, a gentleman Twelve Miles West from Edinburgh, or to the house of Lady Bruce in the Citadel of Leith, or to the Lady Cuningham's house of Priestfield near Edinburgh, which last Lady, they said, had given the Pretender's Son £2000 while he was at Edinburgh. Saturday the 13th Barrisdile and his Son went aboard of those Ships, where they remained on board all night, and next morning Barrisdile having left his Son aboard, returned home, which is about Twelve Miles from the place where the Ships lay, in order to Settle his affairs, but the Declarant was told that how soon Barrisdile returned aboard, he and his Son would be detained prisoners aboard, because he had carried off some of the money that came last from France¹ without accounting for it; and it was also said that he had undertaken to betray and deliver up the Pretender's Son, which young Clanronald did not seem to believe.² The Declarant observed that the French Ships were deeply loaded, but did not observe or hear that they had landed any sort of thing, Declares that they were in want of Meal in Moidart, where the Price was raised to 16 shillings the boll or 8 stone, That the French Ships seized a Ship from Glasgow with Meal, and carried Lachlan McLean³ the Master and his Crew aboard of them, and offered the Meal to the Country people for nothing, and upon their appearing afraid to accept it, The French carried part of the Meal aboard of their own Ships.

¹ *I.e.*, the money landed at Borradaie in May, 1746, and thence conveyed to Loch Arkaig. Of the seven casks which contained the treasure one was stolen immediately upon its being landed. Barrisdale was present. *Cf. Lang, Companions of Pickle, p. 134.*

² Mr. Lang (*Companions of Pickle, p. 116*) supposes that Barrisdale had the impudence to venture on board the French ships in pursuit of information which he could give to the Government. It appears rather from Donald Macdonald's evidence that Barrisdale intended to leave the country.

³ *Cf. No. CLXXI. (Enclosure i.), infra.*

That when the Declarant left Lochnanua, Tuesday the 16th, the said two French Ships were still there, for no account had then arrived about the Young Pretender. That he heard the Ships were to take a trip to sea and to return there or thereabouts and try all methods to get Intelligence of and bring away the Pretender's Son.

And the Declarant heard them say that the King of France had promised to send 60 Gun Ships after them to Escort them, but as there was no appearance of them, they doubted if they would come, and therefore they were determined that how soon they got their prize aboard, they would make the best of their way to France without waiting for those ships. The Declarant also heard them say that there was a French Privateer, mann'd with Dutchmen, to Cruize upon the East Coast, and was to call at Peterhead to carry off Glenbucket and any other of the Rebels that could be met with.

The Declarant in his way hither was stopped at Strontian by three of the Camerons armed with Fire Arms, who laid hold of the Declarant's money, being in all about £12, which he had recovered from his Debtors, and after detaining him three days, they dismissed him and returned him only £4 of his money. During this time some persons arrived in Strontian who had left the French Ships at the place above mentioned on Friday the 19th, and who said that there was then no accounts of the Pretender's Son at that place. Declares that the Camerons were in Arms in Small parties, and that Ludovick Cameron of Torr Castle had one of the largest parties with him. Declares that 'tis believed among the Rebels that the money which came in the last French Ships was hid at Arkeg towards the Foot of Locharkeg under the keeping of Doctor Cameron, Brother to Lochiel. The Declarant was told so by young Clanronald.¹ That those aboard of the French Ships were enquiring for Pilots for the Orkneys, in case they should be obliged to return that way, for they said they came by the West of Ireland.

The Declarant further says that the Two Privateers wanted much to get Lord Lewis Gordon to carry him to France, in order, as they said, he should be made Colonel of a Second Battalion of Royal Scots; and likewise that Captain Linch told Bishop McDonald that the French Gold that had come over to Scotland in Spring last² was collected by one Butler, an Irish Priest, among the Popish Churches abroad.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Sept 30th 1746.

¹ The information was quite correct.

² *I.e.*, The Loch Arkaig treasure.

ABSENT OFFICERS.

ROYAL.

Capt's { Fraser, Sick at Newcastle
 Erskine, Aid de Camp to
 Genl St Clair }
 Hay }
 Crauford }
 Adams }
 Ogle }
 Buchanon }
 Merrie } Recruiting
 Skeen }
 Vicars }
 Brown }
 Spittle }
 Dairymple }
 Montgomery } at
 Gordon } Edinburgh
 Bruce }
 Forbes, Absent }
 Two Lieutenants Vacant }
 Ensns { Lord Strathnaver, Absent
 McKay, Do by leave }

HANDASYDE.

Capt Harvey }
 Lieuts { Charters } Recruiting
 Williams }
 Clowdesley }
 Ensns Plunkenett }
 (Lord Lempster, by H.R.H.)
 Capt's { leave }
 Lord Balgonie, by leave }
 Surgeon Rider not yet joyn'd the }
 Regiment }
 N.B.—The 63 Vestry men gone }
 to England are in the Column }
 of Recruiting or Absent }

BLAKENEY.

Major Chambré, at Edinburgh }
 Grinfield } Recruiting
 Capt's { Goodenough }
 Blakeney }
 Capt. Sandilands, not joyned the }
 Regt }
 Lieuts { Holmes } Recruiting
 Christie }

FLEMING.

The Brigadier at Carlisle }
 Montgomery }
 Capt's { Arnold }
 Dodd }
 Gore }
 Lieuts { Fleming } Recruiting
 Buckstone }
 Duncon }
 Elrington }
 Ensns { Mathews }
 Carleton }
 Sempill }
 Qr Mr Slocombe }
 Lt Auckland, by leave }
 The Chaplain, Curate at Kensing- }
 ton }

MORDAUNT.

Capt's { Robinson }
 Cornelle } Recruiting
 Sloper }
 Lieuts { Strachan }
 Walsh }
 Ensns { Smith }
 Bowers }
 Lieut. Armstrong, Engineer }

CONWAY.

Capt Price }
 Lieut Oman } by leave
 Ensns Kelynge }
 Capt Paget }
 Lieuts { Morris } Recruiting
 Brerly }
 Thornley }
 Ensns { McDonald }
 Stuard }
 Chaplain Tilson, absent }
 Quarter Mr Lovet, Do by leave }

BATEREAU.

Jepsen, in Ireland by }
 leave }
 Gage, Aid de Camp to }
 Ld Albemarle }
 Capt's { Price, by Ld Albe- }
 marie's leave }
 Eyre } With Rebel Priso- }
 Lieut Moore } ners in England }
 Capt Carter }
 Stone }
 Manning } Recruiting
 Thomas }
 Lieuts { Debotts }
 Plaistow }
 Bathouse }
 Ensns { Mitchell }
 Wood }
 Ensns Jefferys, in Ireland Sick }

ABSENT OFFICERS—continued.

BARRELL.

Lieut Coll Rich } by H.R.H. }
 Chaplain Duncan } leave
 Capts { Thorne } Recruiting
 { Wentworth }
 Lieut Edmonds }
 Capt Lt Felton } by leave
 Capt Romer }
 Lieut Gordon }
 Capt Wolfe, M. Brigade }
 Ens Brown, at Edinburgh, Wounded

SKELTON.

Lieut Coll Casley, by leave
 Field, Aid de Camp to
 Genl Skelton
 Decone, making up ye
 Prisoners Acct
 Capts { Bale, Dead }
 { Salt, Major of Brigade, in }
 { England }
 Robinson
 Lieuts { Dalgarnio } Recruiting
 { Denson }
 { Stephens }
 Ensns { Carter }
 { Oates }
 Lieut Lane, with the Sick in
 London
 Quarter Mr Treinhard, by leave

SACKVILLE.

Lord George Sackville, at Perth
 Ward, Town Mayor at
 Carlisle
 Capts { Hart, on Comd at Couper }
 { in Angus }
 { Ash } Recruiting
 { Bonchelier }
 Lieut Robinson }
 Ens Frearson }
 Traupaud, Aid de Camp
 to Genl Huske
 Dalton, on Comd at
 Couper in Angus
 Lieuts { Laurence, gone to Lon- }
 { don }
 Johnson, Recruiting

CAMPBELL.

Leslie, Major of Brigade
 Oliphant, Lord Albe-
 marle's leave
 Knatchbull, Do
 Capts { Anderson, Aid de Camp }
 { to Genl Campbell }
 Maxuell
 Sr J.L. Thorpe } Recruiting
 Colville }
 Pringle }
 Dalrymple, at Edinburgh, }
 sick }
 Lieuts { Hope, with Genl Campbell }
 { Chaplain Townshend, in London, }
 by leave }

HOUGHTON.

Sandford, Major of Bri-
 gade
 Capts { Godfrey } Recruiting
 { Goreing }
 { Bostock }
 Lieuts { Roberts }
 Capt Powell } On Comd at
 Lieut Tompson } Bernera
 Ens Ogilvie }
 Lieut Snell, at Castle Duart
 Chaplain Winder, in Ireland

DEJEAN.

Lieut Coll Dean, at Stirling
 Oughton, Major of Bri-
 gade
 Capts { Buck } Recruiting
 Lieut Cliffe }
 Ensns { Buckley }
 { Murdock }
 { Thompson }
 Capt Kinneir } Gone to England
 for ye recovery of }
 Lieuts { Lord } their health
 { King }
 Capt Fitzgerald, by Lord Albe-
 marle's leave
 Qr Mr Biggar, a Miner, by leave

LEE.

Major Mosman, sent for to Lon-
 don
 Capts { Chapman } Recruiting
 { Tatton }
 Lieut Molloy }
 Ensns { Lee }
 { Halkett }
 Lieut Dale, sent for to London
 Ens Littler, the King's leave
 Chaplain Maurice, by the Sec-
 retary at War

Endorsed:—No 3. in the
 Earl of Albemarle's
 of Oct. 8th, 1746.

James Wolfe, the hero of Quebec.

CLXX.

A RETURN OF LORD LOUDOUNS REGIMENT, AND TWO INDEPENDANT COMPANIES QUARTERED IN THE HIGHLANDS THE 6TH OF OCT. 1746.¹

REGIMENT.	OFFICERS PRESENT.										STAFF OFFICERS.				SERJTS. DRUMS.				RANK AND FILE.				WANTING TO COMPLETE.				SINCE LAST RETURN.				
	Colonel	Lieut.-Colonel	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Chaplain	Adjutant	Quarterm.	Surgeon	Mate	Present	Recruiting or Absent	Present	Recruiting or Absent	Fit for Duty	Sick Present	Sick in Hospitals	Recruiting or Absent	Total Effectives	Listed for a Time	Serjants	Drummers	Rank and File	Entered	Dead	Deserted	Discharged	Serjants	Drummers	Rank and File
	1	1	1	5	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	19	7	19	1	492	73	36	148	749	...	4	4	91	9
Lord Loudouns	1	1	1	5	10	8	1	1	1	1	19	7	19	1	492	73	36	148	749	...	4	4	91	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Two Independent Companies.....	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	63	2	5	76	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1	1	1	6	12	10	1	1	1	1	23	7	23	1	555	75	41	224	895	...	4	4	91	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

ABSENT OFFICERS.

LORD LOUDOUN.
 Major William McKenzie, by Lord Albemarle's leave
 { Alexr McKay }
 { Sr Harry Monro } by H.R.H. leave
 Capts { Jas. Campbell }
 { Jno Stuart, by leave of Lord Albemarle }
 { Jno Sutherland, with Lord Loudoun's leave for 10 days }
 Lieuts. { Alex Campbell } Wounded, at Keith
 { Campbell }
 Ensigns { Hugh Arnott, by leave of H.R.H. }
 { Patk Campbell, at Inverness, by Lord Loudoun's leave }
 Mr Hume, Chaplain, Sick at Bath

INDEPENDANT COMPANYS.
 Captain George Monro, killed

Endorsed :—No 4. in the Earl of Albemarle's of Oct. 8th, 1746.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 34.

CLXXI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edin^r Oct. 8th 1746.

My Lord,

I send your Grace two Papers received lately from the Hills, as a farther confirmation of the Pretender's Son being sailed the 20th of the last month; the Reflections of the Auther of Number 2 I shall leave to the Decision of my Betters.

I should be Extremely obliged to your Grace if you would let me know His Majesty's Commands in relation to the two Independent Companies I ventured to keep on Pay, of which I acquainted your Grace in mine of the 31st of August in answer to yours of the 28th of that month, with orders to reduce the whole. I then desired to be informed of His Majesty's Pleasure, and his approbation of my Conduct on that head, at the same time I beged to have my instructions signed by my Royall Master, as those I act under at present are given me by His Royall Highness, which is not (as I imagine) according to Form; besides these above mentioned Applications, I asked Several Questions relating to particular People and Cases; to all this I have had no answer; a line at any time from Mr Stone will Satisfy me, who

With the greatest Respect remain

My Lord,

Your Grace's most Obedient and most Humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 13th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

LACHLAN MACLEAN TO CAPTAIN MACLEOD OF TALISKER.

Since I parted with you last in Sky, I had the misfortune to be subjected to a Deal of Distress; as the Boat by which this goes to your

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 4.

Country is just going to sail, have only time to tell you that upon the 3rd Instant [September] we were put back by a Contrary wind from the South head of the Island of Egg, and put into Lochnanoua upon the main, where we were stopped by Contrary Winds 'till the 6th, when about 4 in the afternoon we saw two large Ships making for the Bay before the Wind. We all concluded they were English men of War, as several of them were upon the Coast, but after they came to Anchor they sent their Boat with 16 men, boarded our vessell, told us we were prisoners of War in the French King's name, carried us all on board their largest ship, called the happy Frigate, Commanded by Cap^t Boullue, mounted 34 Guns, 12 pounders, 24 Swivels, and as near as I could learn 220 men. The other Ship was the Prince of Conti, 24 Guns, 9 pounders, 20 Swivels and about 160 men. As soon as we were carried on board the largest ship, we were Examined by one Colonel Warren, who had the Sole Command, as I came to learn afterwards, of that Expedition, viz^t, to carry off the Pretender and as many of the Chiefs of Clans concerned in the Rebellion as could be found.

I soon asked if they would admit me to Ransome. I was answered it was their opinion it could not be done, but told me I should have a more positive answer in a few days; then they took an Inventory of our Ship and Cargo and money, put 6 of their men on board our vessel and one Officer.

The first eight days we were on board no answer could be procured relating to our Fate; upon the 11th Current young Clanronald, Glenaldale, with 5 of their Inferiour Gentlemen and Ten private men or Servants came on board the Happy Frigate; next day Clanronald and some of his men were sent on board the Conti; upon the 13th I saw Barisdile first and Second come on board the Frigate and after some Hours Stay go to the Conti. Upon the 15th the Two Ships got under Sail, as did our Vessell, but the Wind soon coming contrary they came to Anchor. Upon the 16th, the Wind being at North, they sailed out of the Bay, and after Cruizing till the Evening 'twixt Sky and Egg they returned and came to Anchor in the same Bay.

We hourly looked in vain for deliverance from our Ships of War, but to our Grief none appeared.

I came now to learn that the Officers were convinced that our

Vessell was not fit to go to Sea with them, and so renewed my application for Liberty upon Ransoming, which they seemed to be willing to agree to, but upon no terms till they were sure to get clear of the Coast of Britain ; however they allowed the Terms of Ransoming to be committed to write, my offer being £150 ; they told me it best to be more.

About six in the Evening after sitting to Supper a Message came from the Conti, upon which Colonel Warren and the Captain of the Frigate got up in great hurry, got on their best clothes, ordered us, except one of our hands, on board our Vessell with our Chests, where we remained guarded by their men and an Officer till two next morning, the 20th, when Colonel Warren and one of his Officers came on board of us, having with him two printed Sheets of paper, all the Blanks of which he had before filled up, and ordered my Schipper and me to sign them, one Copy of which I have with me, all being in the French Language ; he told me by those papers we were bound to pay for Vessell and Cargo £180, for which he took one of our Hands as Hostage ; he was in Top spirits and seemed greatly elevated with his extraordinary success, telling me plainly he had now got the Prince, meaning the young Pretender, on board, with Lochiel and Clunie McPherson, and now he would carry off my Guard and set me at Liberty, and so they both sailed 'twixt two and three in the morning 20th Curr^t,¹ the wind very fresh at North, but instead of one hostage, contrary to promise, carried off two of my Hands, leaving me only the Schipper and other two.

We sailed for Toppermorie as soon as the Condition of our spoiled Vessell and Rigging and the weakness of our Crew admitted, but as our hardships were to be continued, we were put back with the wind at S. West last afternoon to this place.

I know you'l communicate this in the proper manner and you may depend on the Genuinness of so much.

Being determined how soon I arrive at Toppermorie, or any convenient part of the Main, to run Express to Glasgow with as minute an account of the whole as I can possibly recollect. I am here now in

¹ This definite and reliable information settles the hitherto somewhat unsettled question of the precise time of the Prince's departure. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 52.

an Island and have got this opportunity by mere chance to send you this.

(Signed) LA. MACLEAN.

From on board the May
of Glasgow in the Bay of Rame
22nd Sep^r 1746.

As near as my Schipper can judge they have taken above 50 Bolls of our Meal without pay, besides 5 bags of flour and as many of Beans, and all the loose things on board the Vessell.

Endorsed :—Copy No. 1.

In the E. of Albemarle's of Oct. 8, 1746.

(*Enclosure II.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

My Lord,

Since I was honoured with yours I¹ did not chuse till now to give an account of what passed at the meeting I had with Lochiel and Clunie, as what occurred since has such a near connection with the other, that relating the first would be to no purpose without the last. At that meeting it was consulted whether to provide a Ship immediately for carrying them off, or wait to see if the Pretender would make his appearance among them. I advised Lochiel to surrender himself to you, but the other opposed it, and then it was resolved that Lochiels brother and Lochgary should go in search of the Pretender, and were determined to find him out if in any part of the Main Land ; accordingly they go, and I come home, and as soon as he was discovered they were to acquaint me of it ; in six days thereafter I received a Letter from them giving account that he was found² with six of Glenmorison's men whom he met accidentally in the Muir three or four days after he made his escape out of the Isle of Sky, and passing in the night time thro' the

¹ I cannot identify this informer. He was evidently intimately in touch with the Prince's most trusted companions.

² Lochgary and Dr. Cameron found the Prince in the Braes of Achnacarie on August 27, 1746.

Centries that were posted at the head of Locharkeg, he travelled three days and two nights all alone, without meat or drink except water, and by accident met with those six men, with whom he continued for a month and some days, living upon flesh and water the whole time; when Lochgarry and the Doctor met him, he would fain persuade them to gather together as many as they could and acquaint all their Friends to come to a Body in order to procure their peace or die sword in hand; this proposal was communicated to Lochiel and Clunie but they refused it, calling it a Don Quixot Scheme, and tho' they should be willing, that it was impossible to raise one man;¹ and therefore advised the Pretender to come and stay with them for his greater Security, and that they would endeavour to provide a ship in a short time. Accordingly he was prevailed upon to come to them about the 7th Inst, where he stayed to the 15th,² when they were acquainted by Express from Clanronald that two 30 Gun ships arrived in Arisaig inquiring for him; immediately he, Lochiel, Lochgarry, John Roy Steuart and Doctor Cameron went off in all haste, leaving Clunie behind with directions how dispose upon some money left with him amongst the distressed People;³ they went on board Friday the 19th and set sail at 12 o'Clock leaving Clunie, Clanronald and Ardsheall behind, with assurances given them of his sending more ships for them and others distressed as soon as he arrived in France, in case he did not succeed in getting Troops to land in Scotland some time before the first of March. He does not doubt but he has influence enough upon the Courts of France and Spain to support his Pretensions with as many Troops as can be conveniently transported, and as he has gone and will make his application in person I am convinced he will prevail upon them to make something of an appearance for him, and tho' his interest is considerably weakened in Scotland, yet if he arrives at the head of any Foreign forces he will be joined by several, unless the Government will prevent it by some more political method than what has hitherto been advised. Now, my Lord,

¹ In his narrative (Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 124) Lochgarry describes himself as the author of the proposal to again resort to arms.

² The Prince joined Lochiel in Benalder on August 30, 1746, and set out to the coast to embark on the French ships on September 13.

³ The Prince's letter to Cluny on this matter is facsimiled in my *Rising of 1745*, p. 218.

Permit me to give you my sincere sentiments on that head, as I happen to know the situation of the Country, the Strength of that party and the inclinations of the people. The Government has used most of those concerned with the utmost Rigour, and certainly their Crime deserved no less according to the established Laws of the Kingdom, but it's my opinion that Principles of Government as well as principles of Religion thrive best under persecution, and notwithstanding of all the severitys with which they are used, yet if His Majesty would please to grant an indemnity to all except such as are attainted, there is not a Pretender or Chief in Europe could ever afterwards prevail upon them to raise in Arms against the Government at least for 30 years. And tho' the Nation was invaded by Foreigners and they invited to join, they would reject it with scorn, as former usages and the favour of an Indemnity would be so recent in their memory. As your Lordship is entrusted with the Affairs of this part of the Kingdom, you are the only person capable of representing things in their true colours, and your opinion will be regarded and your advice followed more than any body else in Scotland. I do assure you I do not presume to prescribe Rules to your Lordship, but I think it worthy a man of your high Station to be the Instrument of contriving a Scheme that will prevent so much uneasiness to the Government, and I am persuaded they know what the Highlanders can do when encouraged on the one hand, or provoked and enraged on the other; and let me assure you another attempt will be made in this young man's favour very soon, and it will be no small disappointment for him to see the Highlanders refractory in joining. There are several Great men in Scotland depending upon the favours of the Court that may be of a different opinion from what I hint at, yet they may be ignorant of the peoples inclinations.

If I see or hear any thing that is worth communicating to your Lordship, I'll not slip one moment to acquaint you of it, and the very first Ship that arrives will bring Account of what the Highlanders are to hope or fear from France; for Dispatch and haste I make use of this Character, and that I am persuaded it is not in danger of falling into an Enemy's hand. You may depend on all I wrote to be fact; if your Lordship pleases either to give me directions or orders by a Letter, let particular Phrases or Expressions be wrote in the other Character, as it may be liable to several Accidents before it may come to my

hand. Y^r Lordship may depend upon my Sincere Attachment to your Interest.

I am &c.

24 Sept. 1746.

P.S.—The Pretender was within 100 yards of Culcairn when killed and would infallibly fall into their hands if the party had not then Stopt.¹ Barisdile is gone with him, but it is given out he is carried prisoner.

Endorsed :—Copy No. 2.

In the Earl of Albemarle's of Oct. 8, 1746.

CLXXII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Edenburgh Oct. y^e 15th 1746.

My Lord,

Your Graces private Letter of y^e 7th of October gave me all y^e pleasure you can imagine, as it contained fresh proofs of your usual goodness to me, which at all times I shall endeavour to deserve by a most sincere affection and thorough attachment to your Grace. Your Leave to correspond in a familiar way shall be Laid hold of by me with great satisfaction, flattering myself that you'll then allow me to ask your advice in some things that may occur and your protection in others, and I only expect a few Lines from M^r Stone in answer to my Letters. I am extremely thankfull to H.R.H. the Duke for his favourable opinion of me, and for joining with your Grace and M^r Pelham in procuring me a small supply of cash, of which I am much in need, for I am obliged to Live here at an extraordinary expence, this being y^e Town of passage to and from y^e Hills for all the officers;

¹ This cannot be correct. Captain George Monro of Culcairn was shot near Loch Arkaig on August 31 (*cf. supra*, No. CLIX. (Enclosure i.)). On that day the Prince was at Mellaneuir in Benalder.—Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 68.

² *Addit. MSS.* 32709, fol. 59.

besides I must entertain y^e people of some consequence left in y^e country, this pleases them, and moreover it supports y^e character of the Commission His Majesty has been pleased to honour me with, which I hope I shall discharge hereafter to his Liking and y^e approbation of my friends, tho' I must freely own I shall never be fond of itt, going abroad with H.R.H. is all I covet ; this in all probability (unless wee have a peace this winter) must happen next spring, to recover y^e honour of the Brittish Allies under such a chief, for whos honour, support, and glory, our troops will readily spend y^e Last drop of their blood. I don't apprehend this last affair has been of very great consequence ; wee have Lost little,¹ y^e Dutch have fought, a thing unknown before, the french have suffered much, and did not persue, and y^e allyed army are returned where they were two months ago, and our success upon y^e coast of Britanny must make us amends for this event, besides the hopes of good news wee have reason to expect from y^e Imperialist and Sardinian Troops entering Provence and Dauphiné will give a new turn to dejected spirits. I congratulate Your Grace at being very well with our Master, permitt me to say it is always in your power to be so when you please, devesting yourself of little jealous thoughts that any other people are more in his favour then your Grace, which puts you out of Humour and makes you shy of conversing with him ; forgive me, my Dear Duke, if I explain myself too plainly upon this subject. I am much obliged to your Grace for mentioning Bury's name with so much kindness in your Letter to me ; that he and I may always deserve your favour and countenance is y^e most sincere wish of

My Dear Lord Duke

Your Grace's

Most obedient and most devoted humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

I beg my humble respects to My Lady Dutchess.

¹ The casualty list of the engagement near Liège is in *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 495.

CLXXIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh October 15th 1746.

My Lord,

I have great reason to be pleased with your Grace's Letter of the 7th Instant, with which I was honoured by Jackson the Messenger, and am extremely thankful to your Grace for answering so particularly every Paragraph of my Letters down to the 30th of the last month.

His Majesty's approbation of my conduct gives me the most sensible satisfaction. I beg your Grace will lay me at His Royal Feet and assure him that I am wholly devoted to His Service, that my utmost care and attention shall be employed in securing the Peace and tranquility of this kingdom, And that I shall with the most fervent Zeal endeavour to establish in the hearts and minds of those people his interest, and that of His Royal Family.

I shall always make use of the power His Majesty has given me to accommodate differences and heal up Breaches that may happen between the Civil and the Military part of his Subjects, and when at any time my endeavours that way succeed it makes me particularly happy, as I know His Majesty's utmost wishes are that all his Subjects should live together in perfect peace and unanimity.

I am glad His Majesty approves my having kept two of the Independant Companies still in pay, which (if he consents) I shall continue 'till the three additional Companies of Lord John Murray's Regiment are in a capacity to take their duty. I shall use all the means in my power to put them in a condition as soon as possible for this service, and shall then give orders for reducing the Two Independant Companies, not being willing to keep any body of useless Troops as a burthen to the Government.

I am endeavouring to compleat Lord Loudoun's Regiment as fast as possible. His Majesty will find by the Returns² that there is already a very considerable alteration in their numbers, but I cannot help

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 9.² Cf. No. CLXX., *supra*.

thinking that Regiment would do much greater service abroad than at home; my reasons are very obvious and I believe I need not trouble your Grace with repeating them.

I flatter myself your Grace will persuade Aneas McDonald to discover some things that may be of use. I am confident he knows enough if he can be prevailed upon to speak out.

The Secretary at War has transmitted to me His Majesty's order for holding Courts Martiall. I am thankful to your Grace for having ordered such parts of my Letters to be laid before him as relate to his Office, and shall (in consequence of your Grace's direction) punctually correspond with him concerning any thing that may relate to the Detail of the Forces under my Command.

Before I was honoured with your Grace's Letter, I had several people employed to procure all the Evidence they possibly could against Lord Lovatt, and I hope that we shall be able to collect more than enough to do his business.

I have wrote by this Post to General Blakeney to send hither on board any one of His Majesty's Ships of War, Hugh Frazer, Lord Lovatt's Secretary, The Master of Lovatt, Major Kennedy, and Captain O'Neille; when they arrive they shall be confined in the Castle of Edinburgh 'till His Majesty's pleasure is known concerning them, and I shall defer till that time sending your Grace the state of their cases and that of Captain O'Brien, as I shall then have an opportunity of being more particular.

I am overjoyed beyond Measure at what your Grace tells me concerning the Criminales at Carlisle,¹ but could wish from my heart His Majesty had ordered the whole to be executed the same day; defering it may be dangerous, as they will put in practice all methods to make their escape, and leave no scheme untried to effect it.

I shall transmit to your Grace a List of the several Prisoners now in Scotland, distinguishing (as your Grace directs) such as are His Majesty's natural born subjects, and such as are French officers, and

¹ The number of prisoners at Carlisle amounted to three hundred and eighty-five, of whom one hundred and nineteen were committed for trial. Of that number forty-three pleaded guilty, thirty-seven were found guilty, eleven were found guilty and recommended to mercy, thirty-six were acquitted, five were not tried, and upwards of thirty who were confined to gaol on suspicion were discharged.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 438.

shall speak to Lord Justice Clerk to collect the particular cases of each individual, but I can assure your Grace of both those together we have not above Twenty in all the Goals in this Kingdom.

I have not yet received from the Secretary at War any account relating to the additional Companies belonging to the Several Regiments in this Kingdom. I impatiently expect them, as they will be particularly useful in recruiting the Battalions and putting them in a condition for immediate Service.

It will be extremely difficult to find any Evidence against Mc Donald of Glengary, as none but Rebels know any thing of his behaviour. Lord Justice Clerk and myself are of opinion that he might be useful in convicting others; if he can be prevailed upon to act in that capacity your Grace shall be acquainted with it.

The Murder of Captain Munro¹ has sensibly affected all His Majesty's Friends that had the pleasure of knowing that unfortunate Gentleman; all methods have been made use of to discover the Wretch that perpetrated that Villany, and we have so far succeeded as to discover who he is, and the places where he now conceals himself; his name is Dugal Roy Mcgillraydule, alias Mcilong, Father to the man who was shot by Captain Grant when he marched through that Country; he is a Rannoch man, and was brought from thence by Lochill for cutting his Wood; immediately after committing the Fact he returned to Rannoch, where he has two brothers with whom he commonly lives. Lord Glenorchy's steward, or one Cameron his Forrester, are the properest people to apply to for apprehending him; these I have sent orders to, and could wish Lord Glenorchy was spoke to by your Grace, that his Commands might strengthen mine.

I sent to your Grace the Petition of the Argylishire Gentleman² with a view that His Majesty should maturely consider it before he came to any resolution.

My utmost care shall be employed in compleating the Battalions under my command with all possible Expedition, and I hope to have them in such order by the Spring as they may be ready to act where ever His Majesty's service should make it necessary.

The three Regiments of Dragoons are marched from hence for their Quarters in England; the two that are to remain here will require

¹ *Supra*, No. CLIX. (Enclosure i.).

² *Supra*, No. CLXI. (Enclosure ii.).

great pains in perfecting. I shall use all mine in endeavouring to make them such Regiments as His Majesty may approve of, but this will be a work of time.

The weather begins to grow cold in this our Northern Climate, and bedding for the five Companies in the Castle extremely necessary, which makes me long for its arrival, that those Companies may be properly accommodated.

The escape of the Pretender's Son is now beyond all doubt, our future care must be employed in apprehending those chiefs of his party that remain behind, amongst which are many of some consideration (vizt) Clunie, Ardsheils, Cameron of Torcastle, Young Clanronald, old Glenbucket, Lord Lewis Gordon and many more.

Your Grace's observation is a very just one, and nothing is to me a more convincing proof of the disaffection of that great part of the Country than that of his lying so long concealed amongst those people, and that he should be able to elude our narrowest and most exact searches, and at last make his escape notwithstanding the great reward offered to apprehend him.

Whatever depends upon me towards putting this Country into a condition to prevent any farther attempts of this infamous and wicked stamp, His Majesty may firmly rely upon every step I am capable of taking, which shall be calculated to establish his interest and to root out if possible even the very name of Jacobitism and Rebellion. His Majesty's Servants should take it seriously into their Consideration what is proper to be done to attain this desirable end, and should propose such methods to His Majesty as would conduce to the finishing this good work. Fort George, Fort Augustus and Fort William should be made strong, defensible, and capable of containing considerable Garrisons; the Barrack of Inversnaid at the head of Loch Lomond should be made defensible and capable of containing a Company or two; this place is so situated as to protect the Shire of Dumbarton and the Country between the Clyde and the Forth from the inroads of their troublesome neighbours, and would prevent a most licentious Clan (vizt) the McGregors, from Robbing, plundering and laying waste the Country about them, which they have done for many years with impunity.

It would be highly requisite that the officers quartered in those

Forts and Barracks proposed to be erected should be empowered to put the Laws in Execution that relates to the disarming of the Highlands, the change of their habit, &c. ; this would effectually answer all the ends of the Act of Parliament, and I hope be a great means of procuring peace and quietness to His Majesty's loyal Subjects in this part of his Dominions.

Your Grace makes me extremely happy in telling me that His Majesty is determined with the assistance of His Parliament to make such wise regulations and provisions as may effectually secure and protect this Kingdom from any farther attempt of that iniquitous kind we have lately experienced ; his wisdom will suggest to him such prudent measures as may for ever frustrate any future attempts of the Pretender and his Adherents, protect and secure the persons and effects of his well affected Subjects, and bring to condign punishment the Aiders and Abettors of this unnatural Rebellion.

I hope I shall always give His Majesty continued proofs of my Zeal for his service, and I wish for nothing so much as frequent opportunities to show with how much duty, sincerity and affection I am attached to him and His Royal Family, as likewise to assure Your Grace that

I am with the greatest respect and esteem

My Lord,

Your Grace's most Obedient and most humble Serv^t

ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—The late Action in Flanders has shown us that the Dutch will fight, which I think is in some measure a compensation for the loss of it. I can't help congratulating your Grace upon this Incident, as I think it a great point gained. I impatiently expect a Confirmation of Sinclair's success before Port L'Orient and Port Louis as it will greatly distress the French in their East India Trade.

I send your Grace some enclosed papers, being the last I have received. N^o 3 came to my hands not two hours ago.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 19. By Express,

(Enclosure I.)

INTELLIGENCE.

The state and situation of the Pretenders affairs in the Highlands and that of his adherents is as follows. Clunie is entrusted with money to be distributed to such of the distress'd people as he thinks proper in order to facilitate their escape out of the Kingdom if it be their choice, and at the same time to keep up the spirit of the Highlanders as much as possible by intimating to every particular the encouragements that are still expected and promised by France, and to let them know that the Pretender's only view in going was to hasten these succours and represent the situation of the Country and the strength of the Forces in Scotland and how they are stationed and quartered upon the East and West Coasts. These amusements will be more credited as Clunie staid behind when he had an opportunity of going off. Yet the Pretender's Son left full assurance with all his friends that in case he did not succeed he would not lose a moment in sending ships to carry off every man that inclined to go. For this purpose young Clanronald was left behind to be at hand to receive such ships and dispatch Expresses with accounts of their news. Doct^r Cameron's wife living in Strontian is to convey these dispatches to Angus Cameron, brother to Glenevis in Dounan in Rannock, who is always to know where Clunie can be had, and he is likewise to know Ardsheall's motions ; as there is a broad ferry betwixt Strontian and the Country of Appin, and all boats stopt except such as have a pass from the Governour of Islandstalker, it's impossible to receive the Truth of any thing that happens in Clanronalds Countrey till its conveyed forty miles through Lochaber.

Clunie relying upon the Strength and attachment of his Clan, who are all united to him, ventures to sculk among them, and Donald McPherson of Breakachy keeps close along with him. They stay at the side of Locherich, but venture to go into Badenoch, and are often at Breakachy's house. Clanronald is for the most part at old Scottos's house in Knoydart and some times at Glenaldell. Torcastle lives for the most part in Ardgour, and when he crosses Lochy and comes near Fort William he discovers himself to Duncan Cameron in Tolly, Angus Cameron of Kinlochleven and Duncan Cameron his brother, and these

are the best and surest places of retreat he has. Ardsheall has a small boat that is rowed by four servants, and when any ways alarmed steers off for Collart Glencoe, Kinlochleven, and sometimes to Kingerloch. As these are the only people of consequence that the Government has to look after, I can assure you the places mentioned are their haunts.

The common people such as are herried and their cattle driven, especially among the Cameron, Clanronalds, Glengarys and Glen Morisons, are all ready to espouse the smallest opportunity to appear in Arms again, and for that purpose have certainly concealed some Arms, tho' the number cannot be determined. Keppoch's men and the people of Appin are determined never to rise in Arms again, nor can the McPhersons be prevailed upon to engage, notwithstanding Clunie's interest. The smallest encouragement from the Government or a shew of lenity has more effect upon the Cameron people than the greatest severity. However, some people out of a selfish principle rather than any overgrown Zeal for the support of the present Government, may give it as their advice and opinion that the only way to suppress any further insurrections in the Highlands is to root out the Inhabitants, but this maxim is ill grounded and if pursued will be of worse consequence. If the lower class of Gentlemen, I mean such as served Capt^s, Lieut^s and Ensigns in the Rebellion, would be allowed to surrender their Arms, and protections granted them by the Commanding Officers, it would effectually prevent any further insurrection; but bail ought to be taken for every man's behaviour, and at the same time obliged to take the Oaths; this they would reckon no hardship, and tho' twenty thousand French should land to-morrow they would not get one single Highlander. These are the present sentiments of the Highlanders.

Endorsed :—Copy No. 1

in the Earl of Albemarle's of Oct. 15, 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

DECLARATION OF JOHN McHEVOUL.

At Fort William the 4th October 1746.

This day John McHevoul, who lives in Blaick in Ardgour, was solemnly sworn by George Douglas, Baillie of Maryburgh, who upon

Oath declared that as he the said M^cHevoul was travelling in the Country near Lochiel's house he was met by the person called Prince Charles, by the Rebels with Lochiel and his brother, and M^cDonald of Lochgarrie (and some did not know him) in company, and was by them carried back¹ to a place called Boradale in Arisaig upon Lochnanua, at which place they arrived on the afternoon of Saturday the 20th of September last,² and that evening the aforesaid persons embarked on board two ships that then lay there, and immediately after the said Persons were got on board, the ships went off to Sea and did not wait for Cameron of Torcastle, Stuart of Ardsheal, Clunie M^cPherson and others who were expected to get there, and those who the Deponent saw at that place lamented these persons Misfortunes that they had lost so favourable an opportunity to get off. The said M^cHevoul declares that he knew personally the young Pretender, Lochiel and brother with Lochgarrie, and that he was told a sum of Money was left for Clunie M^cPherson and others who could not get off at that time.

That this M^cHevoul's Declarations may be depended upon, Evan Cameron, who was Employed by me to procure a certainty of the Pretender's escape, made Oath that he knows the said M^cHevoul and believes what he affirms to be matter of fact, and further he affirms upon oath that he was assured of the same by two other persons in the Country, who also told him they were present when the Young Pretender went on board the Privatier and that it was into the one called the Prince of Conti he embarked.³

That these two Persons made oath as above is attested by me.

(Signed) GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Endorsed :—Copy No. 2.

In the Earl of Albemarle's, Oct. 15, 1746.

¹ Probably on September 16 or 17. Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. iii., p. 45.

² Friday, September 19, was the actual date.

³ There is conflicting evidence upon this point, but there can be no doubt that it was on board *L'Heureux* that the Prince sailed though he first boarded the *Prince de Conti*. I have discussed the matter in the Introduction.

(Enclosure III.)

INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a Paragraph of a Letter from the Captain of Dunstafnage to the Deputy Chamberlain of Argyleshire:—

October 12th 1746.

Mr Snell Governor of Dounart told me yesterday that upon Thursday last ¹ a vessel from the Southward called purposely at his Garrison to acquaint him that the two French Ships with the Pretender's Son on board were taken by our Ships of War, but told no particulars where or when they were taken, or their Authority, the Garrison having asked no questions, but taking it for granted. I thought proper to run this Express that you might be acquainted with it, though I believe there's no truth in it.²

Endorsed:—Copy No. 3.

In the Earl of Albemarle's of Oct. 15, 1746.

CLXXIV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.³

Edinburgh Oct. 27th 1746.

My Lord,

At four o'clock yesterday morning by express I received the honour of your Grace's dispatch of the 22nd Instant, with the Copy of Sr Alexander McDonald's Intelligence to Sir Everard Fawkener, which I shall take the Liberty to answer article by article, and to prove to your Grace, if I can, that it is notoriously groundless in every point; to

¹ October 9.

² As a fact there was not an atom of truth in the report. The Prince was already in France, having landed at Roscoff, near Morlaix, on September 29.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. xi., p. 639.

³ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 13.*

that effect I must in the first place assure you that I have now procured proper people (some residing amongst the disaffected Clans) to inform me of their present steps and hopes, and that all I have heard from them and others since my last Intelligence to your Grace of the 8th Instant corroborates exactly, (viz) that the Pretender's Son went on board the Conti¹ of Twenty two Guns in company with a larger Ship of Thirty Guns on the 19th of the last month and sailed the morning following, and that since then no Ships of Force have been seen on the Western Coast ; That Clunie McPherson and some more under him had money left with them to supply the poorer sort of people, and that they gave out that the Pretender's Son and a considerable Force from France was to return soon to this country ; to prevent such a design it would be necessary to have men of War of a sufficient force to cruize upon our Coast, of which we have none at this time ; for Commodore Smith, who by this Express writes to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, told me that he had but Two Twenty Gun Ships and Two Sloops to guard the East and West Coasts of this kingdom.

S^r Alexander McDonald calls the force of those two ships² the one sixty and the other fifty guns, but we know they carried but thirty and twenty two ;³ he says the Pretender's Son went on board one of them on the 11th, when he only did the 19th ; he says those two ships continued cruizing till the 25th, when it is fact that they sailed for the coast of France the 20th, and this must be well known to your Grace by the time of their arrival near Morlaix,⁴ which defeats the intelligence of those ships returning to our coast in company with five more ; the more impossible this appears likewise to me, since Commodore Smith has no account of it from the two sloops in that sea.

Colonel Warren commanded some land forces they had on board, and not the Prince de Rohan and Lord Clare ; Sir Alexander makes these forces amount to seven hundred, some Walloons and some of

¹ Cf. Note 3, p. 293, *supra*.

² I.e., the *Prince de Conti* and *L'Heureux*.

³ As has already been pointed out, this is doubtful. The Prince's own statement is probably the most reliable, and he gives the ship on board which he sailed thirty-six guns and the other thirty-two.

⁴ On September 29.

Ruth's regiment. I don't know of any of the first being in the French King's service, but I well know that none of the Irish Brigades are cloathed in blue faced with red as described by him, and if they landed ev'ry day as he mentions, what reason had they to order the country people to scout for them, for in those parts they had nothing to fear from His Majesty's forces, for they must have been informed we could not subsist there; upon the whole I can admit of no part of his letter being well founded, but that those two ships landed sixty men in the Isle of South Uist, and their taking from thence two men to pilot them into Aresaig; upon due consideration I am of opinion his intelligence is founded to give a fresh proof of his great zeal for His Majesty's service, to praise young Clanronalds upright behaviour, to show the necessity of keeping the Independant Companies and Militia in pay in the Isles of Skye and Uist, and that Mc'Donald of Boisdale, in case he escapes hanging, should have a claim upon the Government for the cows that he says the French and the rebels carried off his estate; besides I must beg leave to observe to your Grace, that he ought to have sent this information to Lord Justice Clerk and myself, that had we found it properly grounded, we might immediately have acted in consequence of it; however improbable I look upon this account, I beg of your Grace to assure His Majesty that I shall again send more people to know the truth of it, which account I shall immediately transmit to you, and that I shall act with the utmost diligence at this time, but cannot think of removing any of His Majesty's land forces from their present quarters, as they are so properly dispersed in the Kingdom by His Royal Highness's order before he left us, that they may in a very short time assemble when it may be thought necessary.

Our Magazines at Inverness, Perth and Stirling are well supplied, and everything is ready in those parts to give them the reception they deserve in case they should think to land any foreign force.

The wrong intelligence this gentleman has given (for I can't help calling it so) occasions a complaint I must make of him, that since the reduction of the Skye Militia, his three independant Companies, and McCleod's three, raised in that Island, I have never been able to get the arms that were given them at the breaking out of the rebellion, tho' I have sent repeated orders to Lord Loudoun, to order them to Bernera, to be shipped from thence for Glasgow, and brought by land

from thence to this castle ; this delay on various pretences has made me very uneasy.

But what gives me at present most concern is the miserable state of Houghton's regiment at Fort William, where they daily die of an epidemical distemper ; to save that corps and many of His Majesty's subjects, I have by proper advice thought of the following scheme, which though expensive is absolutely necessary ; (viz) to remove the sick (about two hundred in number) from thence by sea to Irwin, and from hence, med'cines, surgeons and hospital stores to the said place for their accomodation, and from Glasgow to that garrison, vinegar, pitch, brimstone to wash and sweeten their barracks, and the Board of Ordnance having sent them no bedding, to provide them in the meantime with such as the City of London has given us.

We had sometime ago an account of Danish and Swedish ships being freighted by the French to carry off the Pretender's son and his adherents, but as that service was done by the French themselves, I have reason to believe those ships will not sail from their several ports.

If contrary to my expectation we should have occasion to take the field, it will be absolutely necessary that the Board of Ordnance should send us camp necessaries, (viz) kettles, canteens, hatchets etc. as ordered by His Royal Highness before he went to England, for without them the tents already sent can be of little use.

It appears odd that young Clanronald, a subject of the King's, a captain in the French service, should have surrendered himself to McLeod in the Isle of Skye, who gives him his liberty upon his parole without ever acquainting me with it.

Miss Flora McDonald sailed this morning on board the Bridgewater under the care of Captain Knowler ; her behaviour has been such during her confinement, that Commodore Smith and General Campbell begs of your Grace, that when she arrives she may rather be put into the hands of a messenger than into any common prison, this favour the poor girl deserves, her modest behaviour having gained her many friends.¹

Major General Campbell, who sets out from hence after the Kings

¹ Cf. *The Lyon*, vol. i., pp. 111 *et seq.*, where many details of Flora Macdonald's behaviour and treatment as a prisoner at Leith are given.

Birthday, sends your Grace by this express copies of the evidence against the prisoners sent by the Furnace, Captain Ferguson.

I am, with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient humble serv^t

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 30 by express.

CLXXV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh Oct^r 28th 1746.

My Lord,

Since my last of yesterday by express to your Grace, I received the enclosed piece of intelligence, which tho' of no great consequence, will serve to confirm my former opinion, that not one article of Sr Alexander's letter is to be depended on; if any part of his intilligence had been true, this person would undoubtedly have mentioned it, but as he is quite silent on that head, I am convinced nothing of the kind has happened.

I am just now informed from Inverness, that Lachlan MacIntosh, late merchant in that town, who was a lieutenant colonel in the rebel army, is now in London, and lodged in the house of Mr Alexander McIntosh, a woollen draper in Throgmorton Street, Coaphall Court, near Lothbury. I give this information to your Grace that, if you should think proper, he may be apprehended.

I am, with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's Most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. Nov. 3rd.

¹S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 13.

(Enclosure.)

INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Lochabar dated

Oct^r 23rd 1746.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Camerons about five miles from this. Lochiel's brother was there, and the person who tells me of it says, they have resolved to lay hold on the villain who murdered Culcairn and give him up to Justice when found; unless this be done, they expect a visit from the whole race of Monros joined to a part of Lord Loudoun's regiment. I am assured that Clunie McPherson is to distribute money amongst the rebels to support them, and ev'ry one of the common rebels are made believe there will be a grand invasion very soon, and that it is to be at many places at the same time, that Lochiel is to conduct those intended for this country, and that the Pretender himself at going off promised this; further that a very large ship is intended to land here and destroy us; all this the poor miserable wretches believe will happen, but they say, whatever they may do at home in the Highlands, they will never go again into the Plaine.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Oct^r 28, 1746.

CLXXVI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Nov^r 4th 1746.

My Lord,

Since my last to your Grace I have had no Intelligence of any consequence, except that Two French Privateers have been lately seen off the coast of Moydart and Aresaig, landed some men upon the Island of Egg to enquire about the Pretender's son, and being told he

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 15.*

was gone, they gave out that they would carry any Rebell Officer to France for Five Pounds. I cannot help regretting the want of some Ships of War upon the Western Coast, who might pick up some of those Privateers and prevent those petty insults.

I am with the greatest respect,
 My Lord,
 Your Grace's most obedient humble servant
 ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—Since I writ the above I have received the enclosed Intelligence, which I transmit to your Grace.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 10th.

(*Enclosure.*)

INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED FROM APPIN.

Dated 29th Oct^r 1746.

That on the 10th of Oct^r last, every private man who did not deliver up his Arms in Appin and neighbouring countries received five pounds sterling reward, and them that were in the station of Officers in proportion.

Stuart of Ardsheils was for some time past with Cameron of Torcastle, Lochiel's uncle. It is thought them two have the direction of distributing the money in that neighbourhood.

The cash was received from Clunie McPherson; my information bears that they have cash in abundance, and in very high spirits, in expectation of great things from France.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of
 Nov. 4th 1746.

CLXXVII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh Nov^r 8th 1746.

My Lord,

I am ashamed that I have not been able to send your Grace the names and the particular state of the prisoners in the several gaols in this Kingdom, that now amount, as I am informed, to near six hundred; when I received your Grace's commands in your letter of the 7th of October, I immediately spoke to the Lord Advocate to take the proper informations, who has informed me this morning, that by the delays he has met with from the Deputy Sheriffs, he has not been able to make the list you required, and that he is very apprehensive, that if the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is not prolonged at the first meeting of Parliament, numbers of those prisoners must be set at liberty and suffered to do all the mischief they can in the Kingdom; he could wish some able person was sent from England to assist him, as Mr. Paxton was after the year 1715.

I beg your Grace's pardon for having detained Jackson the Messenger so long, but as he was formerly a servant to an officer in this country, and knows a good many people, he has been very usefull to me.

I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord

Your Grace's most humble and obedient servant,

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 14th.

CLXXVIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²Edinburgh Nov^r 15th 1746.

My Lord,

I send your Grace the enclosed pieces of intelligence, with a memorial concerning the state of the disaffected Highlands; in this

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35, No. 17.*² *Ibid., No. 23.*

last there are a great many things that may be of use, amongst others, that your Grace has been before acquainted with ; the whole I think worthy of your serious perusal, after which you will be able to judge whether it may be necessary to lay it before His Majesty.

The intelligence comes from people whom I have employed and can depend upon ; they are now in the heart of the rebel's country, let into all their secrets, and faithfull in communicating to me what they can pick up. I do not think the money ill bestowed that is laid out upon them, and if your Grace approves of it, I shall still continue them in this service.

That part of Colonel Duroure's letter which hints at the difficulty of making a scrutiny into several unwarrantable and illegal practises carried on in the Highlands without interfering with the doers and managers under potent chiefs, is worth your Grace's attention, and I should think it highly proper that the Duke of Gordon (who is the most powerfull near Fort William) was spoke to upon this subject ; directions might be sent down to such people as he employs for the transaction of his affairs there, as would prevent any difficulties that might arise from the scrutiny Colonel Duroure proposes, and would give a sanction to His Majesty's troops to put the laws in execution.

I have likewise enclosed to your Grace a memoriall from the gentlemen of Rosshire, setting forth their fears, and the danger they apprehend of being visited by their rebellious neighbours. I sent your Grace something of this kind before, but as this is more full, and sign'd by Lord Fortrose and several gentlemen in the country, they give me no rest, and oblige me to transmit it.

There is a report here that one Taylor,¹ a shoemaker in this town, who raised a Company of Militia for the service of the Pretender's son and who promised to deliver the Castle of Edinburgh to him, but fail'd, was taken and since tried and condemn'd at Carlisle, is to be reprieved ; this man has so infamous a character and is so notorious a Jacobite, that I cannot help wishing that His Majesty's mercy did

¹ Robert Taylor was made prisoner during the blockade of Edinburgh Castle (*cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. vii., p. 443). Two speeches delivered by him upon his arraignment and sentence are in *ibid.*, vol. viii., pp. 439, 441. His name is not among those who were executed (*ibid.*, pp. 497, 543), and he, accordingly, must have been reprieved.

not extend to him. I hope your Grace will forgive the liberty I take, and believe me to be with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 21st.

(*Enclosure I.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE HILLS.

Patrick Campbell left Inverary the 16th of October, and went to Mull and down that coast the length of Tobermorie, where he crossed but found no ship upon all that coast, but found the clan of McLean full of the expectation of a landing from France, and found by them that they would be ready to rebel whenever they had the opportunity. Patrick Campbell and Stuart his fellow traveller went over all the coast of Morvin, and into the country of Moidart, and by the clan of McDonald's; they were all of the same mind with the clan of MacLean; also found all the clan of Camerons the same, and in full spirits by the encouragement they had from the Young Pretender and Lochiel, upon their going to France. By information from a gentleman present at the Young Pretender's and Lochiel's going off, the Young Pretender's express words was, my lads be in good spirits, it shall not be long before I shall be with you, and shall endeavour to make up for all the loss you have suffered. I have left money for your subsistence that are officers and have also left money to provide meal for all the private men.

Patrick Campbell understands there are a good many still in the hills with full arms that are under pay, particularly the Clan of Cameron's, and of the clan of McDonald's in the country of Moidart; they are very scarce of meal, but daily expect a relief from Ireland; they are very plenty of brandy, and are much supplied by McLachlan, the Governour of Fort William's son-in-law, and Patrick Campbell finds that McLachlan has been in hands with some of the rebels wives for meal; this Patrick Campbell has made known to Colonel Duroure in order to take all care

in that way of McLachlan. Patrick Campbell was told by the Collector of Fort William that there came some bills from the Isle of Man to be accepted by McLachlan, for brandy and rum; this Patrick Campbell made known to Colonel Duroure.

As to the murderer of Culcairn,¹ Patrick Campbell was very well informed that the person who killed Culcairn was the boy's father who was killed by the party that Culcairn was upon, the day before Culcairn was killed. Patrick Campbell's information was so good that Patrick Campbell and Stuart his fellow traveller went to the town where the fellow stays, and how soon they went there, he made to the hills, which gives them good reason to believe he is the man. This Patrick Campbell made known to Colonel Duroure, in order to put some people upon their guard to apprehend the fellow.

Patrick Campbell finds plenty of French gold upon all his travells with the people, and most with the Cameron's, but all the country is in general scarce of meal and of firing, and of cattle in most parts; he also finds there is plenty of arms amongst them, but cannot hear of any hid.

Patrick Campbell and Stuart his fellow traveller sets out from Fort William the fifth of Novem^r upon their way to Skye, and goes thro' all the country of Barisdale, and then returns by the country of the McPhersons, and comes in by the Braes of Athol. Patrick Campbell cannot write any more untill he comes to Edinburgh, but if any sure hand offers shall write to Col. Duroure if anything extraordinary happens upon his way, and shall make all haste up to Edinburgh; he will keep a journal of all his travels; he received ten pounds from Col. Duroure; at the bottom is a list² of the principall persons who went to France with the Young Pretender.

Lochiel the Younger
 Doctor Cameron
 Cameron of Murlagan
 Allan Cameron
 Donald Cameron
 Alex^r Cameron
 Lochgarie

¹ Captain George Monro of Culcairn.

² Cf. p. 241, note, *supra*.

Barisdale Coll. and his son
A son of Scottos McDonald
John Roy Stuart.

There was a good many private gentlemen besides. This Patrick Campbell had from a gentleman who saw them go on board, and heard the young Pretender say, if things did not answer expectation, there would be soon an opportunity of their following. Barisdale and his son were put in irons in close confinement by the Young Pretender's order as soon as they went on board.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's.
Rd. Nov^r 15, 1746.

(*Enclosure.*)

MEMORIAL CONCERNING THE DISAFFECTED HIGHLANDS.

That those countries have been such a source for frequent rebellions is owing to the following causes.

1. The tyranny of the Chiefs, who behaved as absolute sovereigns and made the Commons believe they were their property, and to be disposed of at their pleasure.

2. The many branches that have grown from the great Families, who to ingratiate themselves with their Chiefs, and to enjoy the larger share of their tyrannical power, have been successfull instruments to keep the Commons in slavery.

3. The manner of letting out lands in these countries to the common people, which has been from year to year, without a written lease, which was a great means of keeping the people in absolute dependance; for upon the least disobliment, a poor man was threatened to be turned out the first term; and such was the avarice of landlords and chamberlains, that when a man was more than ordinary industrious to cultivate his farm or make a convenient house, If another offered a crown more for his possession, he is turned out, by which it happened that improvements were looked upon among the common tenants as folly and indiscretion.

4. Many gentlemen who depend on great families get leases of considerable parts of ground, the best of which they keep in their own

hand, and the poor people, who are very numerous, are obliged to court them for parcells of the worst of it, and besides a dear rent, they are oppress'd with such a burden of services that they are little better than a kind of slaves.

5. Popish priests, Nonjurant ministers, and schoolmasters have been diligent beyond expression to mislead the people by inculcating the doctrines of hereditary indefeasible right, and that nothing could be more monstrous or unnatural than to dispute the commands of their chiefs.

6. Publick schools were a great rarity in these countries till of late, and all such as were zealous in promoting them, whether ministers or others, were frowned upon by the Chiefs and their instruments as busie and impertinent agents, who in time might come to undermine their authority, and rescue the people from their yoke.

7. The great extent of parishes in the Highlands, by which it happens that in many there are 5 ordinary places of Worship at a great distance from one another, under the inspection of one minister, and many thousands in the far Highlands do not hear sermon above four times a year, tho' they have no other means but the labours of their ministers to direct them in their duty to God or man.

8. In most parishes the living is so small that ministers are disabled to do the good they intend and the countrey would need, and instances might be given of several worthy ministers who settled in these countreys to forward the great ends of Religion and loyalty, but finding themselves not supported after struggling long with the insuperable difficulties, they at last gave over the enterprize and embraced the first opportunity of settling in the low country. By this means many parishes have been planted with weak men, whereas the sagacious and cunning Highlanders would require men of parts, learning and discretion to deal with them; and the Chiefs were seldom averse to weak men, who they knew were not very likely to wrest the people out of their hands.

9. Some gentlemen among the McDonalds, Camerons, and in the country of Rannock, had made such proficiency in the scandalous business of theft, that they methodiz'd it into a kind of regular trade, and kept a number of desperate ruffians and idle vagabonds in a constant dependance upon themselves, to bring in cattle to the countrey as they

directed, and the spoil was divided at their discretion. These ruffians were ready tools to raise the rest of the people at the rebellion, and being always in the exercise of arms, were the terror of their more peaceable neighbours; for it is a great mistake, that the people even among Camerons and McDonalds are all thieves; 'tis well known that above the half of them abhorred the infamous trade, tho' they dar'st not make discoveries, or point out the criminals, and most of those who had families and anything to live upon were raised with great reluctance; and among the other tribes, not above one in twenty of the common people took arms willingly; they did it, as they thought, to shun present ruin.

These seem to be the principal causes of the ignorance, barbarity and disaffection of so great a part of the Highlands of Scotland, and if these could be removed, the people, who are naturally ingenious and tractable to such as they think have good designs towards them, could easily be made usefull members of society, and faithfull subjects to his Majesty King George.

As this is, beyond doubt, a proper time to bring these countries to order, and the people to their duty, the following scheme is humbly proposed:—

1st That every man who lives by husbandry or grazing in these countries shall have a lease of his possession, at least for 19 years, or rather for two lives.

2. That all personal services shall cease, and that the time usually spent that way be employ'd in improving and enclosing their ground. By this means the people will become rich, and know the value of liberty and property, as they formerly felt the misery of poverty and slavery.

3. That ev'ry Chief of a Clan, small or great, who has not given some proof of a good disposition towards the Governm^t in time of the late rebellion, or whose clan was in arms, tho' he himself staid at home, shall be obliged to live either in some Royal Burrough, or some other part in the Low COUNTRY of Scotland, at least 40 miles from his Clan. This can be reckoned no real hardship when the good of the publick requires it, & well constitute Governm^{ts} that have been great lovers of liberty have oft restrained the liberty of a few for the safety of the whole.

4. That such gentlemen as are known to have influence over the

Commons, tho' they were not in arms, yet if it afterwards appear that they were aiding or assisting to raise the men, that they be also obliged to live at least 40 miles from such men, in a well affected country, where their children will be rightly educated in principles of religion and loyalty, and the people entirely freed from their influence. A proof may be had to remove them if once the tenants had their leases, in many instances where a proof could not be had if their life or estate were at stake. Much has been said about taking away the jurisdiction of great Families; this indeed would in some measure weaken them, but it's much to be feared that if the Chiefs and their underlings, who for many ages have used the Commons as slaves, be allowed to live among them, the best laws that can be made will prove too weak a force against rebellion, whenever encouragement is given from abroad.

5. That in every competent district a baillie or chamberlain be appointed. That he be a person of known, good affection to our constitution in church and state; that he speak the Highland language, but that he be not of the clan among whom he is to live. That such Baillie let out the lands, collect the rents, and that he be impowered with the assistance of the minister and two discreet men of the parish, to be nominated by him, to make regulations for the good of the country; such as how much ground ev'ry tenant shall enclose yearly, and with what materials, what heaps of stones and other incumbrances he shall remove, how much potatoes he must plant in waste ground &c. That he have power to apprehend thieves and other disorderly persons, and be a Justice of the Peace.

6. That the said Baillie give in a list of all such as are reputed thieves, vagabonds, or idle persons once or twice ev'ry year to the proper officers, and their usual haunts, and that any who harbours or conceals them be prosecuted as aid and part in their trespass.

7. That all Popish priests be appointed before a time limited to depart Britain and the Isles thereto belonging, and that it shall be criminal for any to harbour or conceal them after such time elapses.

8. That ev'ry parish in the disaffected countreys be reduced to 8 Scots miles in length and less as the place will bear, and the breadth according to the situation of the country. That any skirts of small value, that cannot without loss come under this regulation, be cast into summer grazings at the usual rent; thus ev'ry person would have

access to hear sermon ev'ry Lord's day, and no place would breed up wild men, strangers to religion and society ; for all would have access to be instructed in the principles of religion, loyalty, and virtue.

9. That in ev'ry Parish the church be in the middle ; that there be three schools at least in ev'ry Parish, one at the Church, and one in each end of the parish ; that no schoolmaster's salary be less than £10 ster., two acres of land and two cows grass, with a convenient house and garden, and that the people lead his peets ; that in a year after such schools are erected every minister be obliged to have one discourse ev'ry Sabbaoth in English. Thus the Highland tongue would wear out in an age or two and these people would not be barbarians to the rest of Britain.

10. That the stipend of ev'ry minister in these countries be raised to £60 ster. and to the value of £5 ster. of the lands next adjacent to his house, rent free, besides the ordinary glebe allowed by law, and if the place be publick and much exposed to charges, there the stipend to be £80. Thus ministers would be raised above contempt and enabled to use that hospitality, charity and other good offices which would much facilitate their gaining upon the people.

11. That all papists that will not allow themselves to be instructed by protestant ministers get no leases, and if within three years they come not to church, they be obliged to leave the Kingdom, as a people whose principles are inconsistent with the safety of the State. That a list be made of their names yearly by the presbytry of the bounds, and that the nearest protestants be obliged to assist in making such lists, which are to be transmitted yearly to the Lord Justice Clerk.

12. That all committees, at their yearly visitation of schools, transmit to the Society for propagating Christian knowledge lists of such children as do not attend the schools, as well as lists of those who do, and the reasons why parents neglect this duty. This method would make schools much thronger than they are at present.

13. Besides the £1000 his Majesty is pleased to bestow yearly for reforming the Highlands, which would be more profitably laid out in new erections, this design would require that a voluntary subscription should be opened all Brittain over, for all well disposed persons to contribute towards civilizing that deluded and miserable people, and if more money is raised than will be sufficient for the dis-

affected Highlands, the overplus would be well bestowed in making executions and planting schools in the countreys well affected, as the shires of Argyle, Sutherland, etc.

14. If such a design as this could take place, it would be requisite that a committee should be appointed, again the 1st of June next, to travel through those disaffected countries, and keep a journal, and mark the places proper for Kirks and schools, and report to the Lord Justice Clerk. That this committee consist of six members, viz—Two ministers from the presbytry of Edinburgh, two ministers from the presbytry of Inverness, and two merchants who understand trade and manufacture, to be named by the Justice Clerk ; and that every minister wait on them while they travel thro' his parish ; that besides assisting the ministers, these merchants should report what branches of trade and manufacture will suit the Countrey and the people best, and are likeliest to thrive there. This committee to begin their circuit at the Castle of Dalrops, one of McIntosh's dwellings, and proceed in order thro' the countries of Straithnairn, Badenoch and Athol. If this work should be too great for one summer, two would accomplish it, or two committees might be appointed and divide the countrey 'twixt them, and by means of this committee the officers of State would have a true and uniform account of the Highlands, whereas hitherto they have had their accounts from different hands, in broken shreds, ev'ry man displaying his eloquence the best he could to shew the miserable condition of the corner he has been describing, and contending that it merits the first consideration. But after such committee have made their reports and given their opinion, the officers of State, or other proper Judges, will finally determine where such executions will begin, and how far they shall proceed from time to time, which will prevent much litigation and confusion.

15. That the King's burses, as they fall vacant, and other funds how soon they can be had, be bestowed on young men of promising parts who speak the Highland language, as many hands would be needed for such work.

16. That without loss of time, three ministers be appointed, proper for such work, in three different countreys in the Highlands, to correspond with all the ministers in the disaffected countreys, and to transmit once a month, and oftner as occasion requires, to the Lord

Justice Clerk what they can learn worth while from the several corners, of the disposition of the people, and what effect this rebellion has had on them, what news and stories the Jacobite gentlemen are spreading among them etc; one of these to be had at Inverary or near it, and he to correspond with ministers among the Mc'Lachlans, McLeans, Camerons, and such McDonalds as hold of the Duke of Argyle. The second to be at or near Inverness, and he to correspond with the minister of Glengarry and the ministers among the McKenzies, Frazers and McIntosh's. The third to be at or near Dunkeld, and he to correspond with the ministers on the south side of the Grampians in the disaffected countries; and if the King has not a chaplain of Aberdeen, a fourth should be about Strathbogie. By this means the Justice Clerk will have the best intelligence from time to time of the state of the Highlands, and know as far as can be attained to what is a doing there.

17. That if such a scheme takes place, the common people bear no greater burden than they do at present for the support of ministers and schools, as the least addition that way would tend to marr the design.

After writing the above paper I observed a letter from London, insert in the Scots magazine for July 1746, Pages 312, 13, 14,¹ setting forth the great advantage of civilizing those countries and proposing to raise a sum sufficient for that purpose by a voluntary subscription, which letter is well worth reading.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's.
Rd. Nov^r 15, 1746.

(*Enclosure III.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a Letter from the Highlands.

Dated Nov^r 4, 1746.

My Lord,

Just now I am honoured with yours, and I am so sensible of your civility, that I make not doubt of your good intentions towards me; however I am determined to ask no favours till I make a return for those already received.

¹ It is signed "Philagathus".

Since my return I have got a sight of Clunie's instructions, and if you think proper make your own use of it. There is £20,000 left with him, part of which he is to distribute to the officers for present subsistence, and accordingly £400 is given to the Camerons, £200 to the McPhersons, £100 to the Stuarts of Appin, some to the Frasers and McGregors; ¹ however I shall have an exact list very soon. The rest of the £20,000 is to be distributed among the greatest sufferers, at or before the first of February, in case no relief comes to them before that time. You may depend on't I shall not lose one moment to acquaint you of ev'ry thing that's new or worth your notice, and shall continue to be

My Lord

Yours etc.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Nov^r 15, 1746.

(*Enclosure IV.*)

COLONEL DUROURE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

The person ² your Lordship wrote to me by Oct. 6th was with me Monday morning and proceeded on his circuit yesterday, after receiving ten pounds from me, and leaving me a letter to Lord Justice Clerk, which goes by this post.

As he, no doubt, explains in it what he has only hinted to me, you will be informed that there are still great numbers in arms, tho' very much separated and in small bodies; that they are subsisted with money, and their hopes kept up that they shall again be called together, and this I have likewise from other hands.

¹ According to the Prince's instructions to Cluny on the eve of his departure, £150 was to be given to the "poor Glengarry men"; £100 each to the Stewarts and Macgregors; £300 to the Camerons; £100 to Macdonald of Keppoch's widow; £100 to Cluny himself. Cf. the letter in my *Rising of 1745*, p. 219. Mr. Lang has an interesting chapter on "Cluny's Treasure" in his *Companions of Pickle*, p. 129. For other statements as to the disposal of the treasure, cf. Chambers, *History of the Rebellion*, Appendix, and No. CLXXXIV. (*Enclosure*), *infra*.

² Patrick Campbell, the author of *Enclosure i.*, *supra*.

One thing indeed observable within a very little while is the return of much greater numbers in this neighbourhood than I believe have deliver'd arms, but as a scrutiny into this and several other unwarrantable and illegal practises cant with any effect be made by us without interfering with the doers and managers under potent chiefs, I have great reason to fear nothing preventive of mischief can well be done in this country unless some persons of weight in civil authority, and no way biased through affinity of any kind, would be appointed to particular districts; that would give a sanction to what we may be impowered to do by force, without which, common prudence on the one hand, and zeal for His Majesty's service on the other, must subject us to an imputation of remissness, or too arbitrary diligence.

Extract of a letter from Col^o Duroure
to Lord Albemarle, dated Fort William
Nov^r 5th.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Nov^r 15, 1746.

(*Enclosure V.*)

MEMORIAL.

*To the Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle Commander in Chief of
His Majesty's Forces.*

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE BARONS AND FREE-HOLDERS OF
THE COUNTY OF ROSS.

That the Camerons of Lochaber, the Macdonalds of Glengarry, Keppoch, Knoidart and Moidart, the Frasers of Glentfrafarrar with the several inhabitants of Glenmorrison have from time to time immemoriall infested their neighbours of this county with repeated acts of theft and robbery.

That these thieves under their respective leaders having entered into the late Rebellion, and by the necessary and just steps taken by the army to crush that unnatural insurrection, and reduce these rebels by burning their houses and carrying of their cattle, oblidges them not

only to continue their former practises of theft, but even to be more hurtfull than ever.

As the weel affected subjects of this county, who appeared for the Government in opposition to the rebels, and by their conduct prevented severalls from joining them, have already suffered by depredations committed upon such as appeared most forward in the King's Service, and particularly the officers of the late Independent Companys, who had some of their cattle carryd into Loachaber since the Reduction of said Companys.

Lord Fortrose's estate borders with all these rebell countrys from east to west Sea, and by its situation is a frontier twixt these and all the weel affected people of the countys of Ross and Sutherland.

It is therefore humbly expected that your Lordship will give the proper assistance of employing a part of the forces under your command to prevent the insults of these banditti by posting men at certain stations from the end of Lochorn to the midle of Glenmorison, with a few more to the north of these places, in such a manner as the Lord Fortrose, the Master of Ross, Sir Henry Munro, or their factors, will think they can be of most service to protect the county and seize these thieves. Which if your Lordship will be pleased to condescend to, will in a great measure protect this county, and prevent the ruin of his Majesty's weel affected subjects.

William Ross of Baluazoun

Thomas Ross of Calrossy

David Ross of Priesthill

David Ross of Inverchasley

Simon Ross of Aldie

Alex^r Ross of Pitcalnie

Hugh MacLeod of Geanies

Robert Ross of Achnidarah

Duncan Ross of Kindeace

Fortrose

Alex^r Mackenzie of Coul

Alex^r Mackenzie of Fairburn

Alex^r Mackenzie of Ord

Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy

Rod. Mackenzie of Reidcastle

Geo. Mackenzie, Allungrange
 William Mackenzie of Suddie
 John Mackenzie of Belmaduthie
 Alex^r Mackenzie of Muirtown
 Rod. Mackenzie of Seatuell
 Lewis Mackenzie of Seatuell.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
 of Nov^r 15, 1746.

CLXXIX.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, Nov^r 22nd 1746.

My Lord,

The day after I was honoured with Your Grace's Letter of October 7th I communicated to the Lord Advocate the Paragraph wherein you desired a List of the Number of Prisoners still remaining in Scotland, with a particular state of their cases. I desired his Lordship would procure as soon as possible the said List, that it might be transmitted to your Grace, in order to be laid before His Majesty. Yesterday I received the Enclosed Paper, upon the perusal of which your Grace will observe that His Majesty's directions have been executed but very superficially by the Sheriffs Deputie of the several Counties, who have evidently glossed over the Crimes of the several Prisoners, or but very slightly touched upon them; and in a more particular manner Mr Cuthbert of Castle hill, Sheriff Deputie for the Shire of Inverness, who has returned near forty, and given the Crimes but of four or five, and that in so transient a manner that it will be hardly possible for the Law to take hold of them; those admitted to Bail, who were confined by His Royal Highness's orders at Montrose and other places, are not inserted in this List, and the Returns from the Western Counties and Argyllshire are not yet arrived; when they are I shall transmit them.

Major Kennedy, Captain O'Neill, the Master of Lovatt, young

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35, No. 29.

Clanronald,¹ and Fraser, Lord Lovatt's Secretary,² are expected here every hour by Sea from Inverness; when arrived I shall take their examination myself, and I desire Your Grace will send me your Commands in relation to the Secretary, who I believe has been kept by His Royal Highness's orders as an Evidence against his Master.

I had information yesterday from a man who saw them on board, that about three weeks ago, Lord Nairn and his son, Oliphant of Gask and his son, the present Lord Strathallan, Sir William Gordon, with several others, went from Arbroth in small Boats on board a Danish ship, and each paid fifteen pounds for their passage, but where bound is unknown to the informer;³ this might have been prevented if the Officers of the Revenue had done their duty, who never acquainted their Principals with it, but no better can be expected from them, as most of them are Jacobites. I have complained in form to the Commissioners of their conduct, and have desired that they would take the proper informations against them.

Since writing the above I have received the enclosed Letter from the Lord Advocate to your Grace, with the List of Persons against whom there is proof and that are not yet apprehended. I did sometime ago suggest to him that I thought calling upon Officers of Rank to be present at the examinations of the several Sheriffs in their district might be a means to compell them to do their duty, which he much approved of, but I have not heard that any one has done so in consequence of his orders; and for a farther proof that I have omitted nothing in Obedience to your Grace's Commands, I send you his own Letter to me this afternoon, which will convince you that he has thoroughly understood my directions.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's most Obedient humble Serv^t

ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—I am just now informed that Major Kennedy and the persons above mentioned are arrived at Leith, but not yet come on shore.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

¹ Donald Macdonald; not the Young Clanranald of the '45. ² Cf. No. CLXXXV., *infra*.

³ Oliphant of Gask and his son fled into Aberdeenshire after Culloden, and after hiding in the neighbourhood of the Dee, escaped to Sweden, where they landed on October 10, 1746.

After having sent my Letter to the Post Office, I received the honour of your Graces Dispatch of the 18th Instant. I opened mine to assure your Grace that I shall observe and obey His Majesty's Commands in the best manner I can to prevent the Dutch Officers recruiting in this Kingdom to enlist such of His Majesty's Subjects as have been in the late unnatural Rebellion, and to promote their taking Roman Catholicks in their Service; this is a wise distinction that will give us some trouble, but we shall endeavour to acquit ourselves in the best manner we can. I have for that purpose summoned all those Officers to be with me to-morrow, to agree with them to effect this order and to give them all the assistance I can.

I shall acquaint the Lord Advocate of Scotland of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act being prolonged,¹ and of the contents of the Paragraph in your Grace's Letter concerning him. I fear it is too late for him to obey one part of it, directing him to use all legall methods to prevent any persons under Commitment in Scotland, on account of Rebellion, from being discharged or bailed, having mentioned in the preceeding part of my Letter, that severall had been allowed by the Lord Justice Clerk to give security for their appearance.

I return your Grace many thanks for the Copy of His Majesty's Speech and the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament thereupon.² I congratulate your Grace on the unanimity every body has shewn on this occasion, and on the Zeal and Cheerfulness they expressed for the support of His Majesty's Measures. I have ordered numbers of Copies to be printed of His Majesty's Speech and the resolutions of both Houses, and as this is Post day for most parts of the Kingdom, I shall disperse them accordingly.

I again repeat, that I am with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most Obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Endorsed :—Rd. 25, by Express.

The Papers enclosed were sent to the Att. General.

¹ On November 21 the King confirmed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act until February 20, 1747.

² The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament on November 18, and the Addresses of both Houses are inserted in the *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 513 *et seq.*

(Enclosure I.)

THE LORD ADVOCATE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Friday Afternoon [November 21, 1746].

My Lord,

If I had not been much engaged this afternoon I would have brought your Lordship the inclosed, which I send open for your perusal, that if your Lordship shall approve of it, you may take the trouble to seal and forward it with your own Dispatches; and if you have any amendments to propose, let me know, and I will either come and receive your directions, or make them as you shall do me the favour to advise me, who am with great truth

My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant

WILLIAM GRANT.

I have just received the enclosed List by Mr Hume's Clerk, to which he tells me about 20 more may be added against whom we have already proofs in the Examinations we are possessed of; the List may be completed and given to your Lordship with the state of their cases; they are persons of better note than most of the Prisoners. Your Lordship may mention this now or afterwards to the Duke of Newcastle as you think fit.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Nov. 22nd, 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

LIST OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM THERE IS A PROOF OF THEIR BEING IN THE LATE REBELLION AND WHO ARE NOT YET APPREHENDED OR IN CUSTODY.

Sir John Arbuthnot, late Banker at Paris.

John Aikenhead, Merchant in Breichen.

Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick.

John Campbell of Kinloch.

5 Alex^r Campbell of Arslignes, brother to Lochnell.

- Doctor Colvill in Dundee.
 Thomas Crichton of Ruthvens Jun^r.
 James Drummond of Colquhabrie.
 William Drummond of Callander.
 10 George Drummond of Drummaquhaine.
 James Farquharson of Balmurell.¹
 Charles Frazer of Inverallochie.
 Frazer of Foyers.
 Charles Frazer of Fairfield.
 15 Robert Graham of Garvock.
 John Gall of Kinloch.
 David Garden of Laloun Jun^r.
 John Haldane of Lanrick Sen^r.
 Alex^r Haldane of Lanrick Jun^r.
 20 David Hunter of Burnside.
 Charles Hay of Ranas Jun^r.
 Sir James Innes of Innes.
 David Lindsay of Glenqueeth.
 William Murray of Taymount.
 25 William Murray his son.
 Anthony Murray of Grange.
 Malcolm McLeod of Raza.
 Murdoch McLeod, his eldest son.
 James McKenzie of Carrie.
 30 McCulloch of Glailich—Is in the New Gaol and try'd.
 Donald McLeod of Bernera.
 James Menzies of Woodend.
 Arch^d Menzies of Shian.
 Mungo Murray, Kinairney.
 35 James Moir of Stonnywood.
 McKenzie of Fairfield.
 James McGregor of Glengyle.
 Henry Pattullo, Mer^t in Dundee.
 James Robertson of Plairfellie.
 40 Duncan Robertson of Drummachein.
 George Robertson of Fascallie.

¹ Cf. Mr. J. G. Michie's *Records of Invercauld*, p. 317.

- David Steuart of Kynachan.
 David Steuart of Balorhallan.
 John Steuart of Henton Jun^r.
 45 Andrew Spalding of Glenkilrie.
 Daniel Spalding of Ashentilly.
 Steuart Threpland of Barnhill.
 Sir John Wedderburn.
 Patrick Wallace, late Provost of Arbroth.
 50 Henry Bruce of Clackmannan.
 Robert Buchannan, Son to Dulaler.
 Crichton of Auchingoul.
 James Drummond McGregor of Balnacoul.
 John Graham of Kilmardinny.
 55 Walter Graham of Drunkie.
 Gordon of Kirkhill.
 Gordon of Aberleur Jun^r.
 Robert Hamilton of Bardewie.
 Robert Murray McGregor of Glencarnock.
 60 Francis Masterton of Parkmiln.
 John Ritchie of Links.
 James Stirling of Craigbarnet.
 John Steuart of Annal Jun^r.
 Alex^r Steuart of Innernochoyle.
 65 James Steuart of Fasnacloick.
 Charles Steuart of Gourdie.
 John Steuart of Findynal.
 Robert Steuart of Killichassie.
 William Steuart of Garth.
 Alex^r Robertson of Strowan.

Endorsed :—List of Persons not yet apprehended against whom there are Proofs of having been concerned in the late Rebellion, in the E. of Albemarle's Letter of Nov. 22nd 1746.

CLXXX.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh Nov. 25th, 1746.

My Lord,

In my last Letter to your Grace I mentioned my Intentions of sending for the Dutch Officers, ordered by the States General to Recruit in this Kingdom, to acquaint them with His Majesty's Permission to raise the number of men they wanted to compleat their Corps; and that His Majesty's commands to me might be obeyed I have given them the enclosed Instructions, and they have signed the Paper annexed to them, which I hope will prevent their inlisting any of His Majesty's subjects who were in the last unnatural Rebellion. I asked them in conversation whether they did not enlist Roman Catholics? to which they replied that they had positive orders from their Masters to take none. I beg the favour of your Grace to ask the Dutch Minister if this be true? for I should be glad to clear this country of their great numbers.

I was acquainted last Saturday evening by a message from the Adjutant of the Castle of Edinburgh, that Lady Ogilvy had made her escape sometime that day. Immediately sent Sr Peter Halkett, Lieutenant Colonel to Lee's Regiment, to take the proper information, which I enclose to your Grace, and by which it appears she got away the day before.² I have put the two officers in arrest that were on Duty on Friday and Saturday for their neglect, and shall order a General Court Martial to try them, as also the Serjeant that was orderly, and the Turnkey, who was an old soldier belonging to the Castle. This Lady was no Prisoner of ours, being committed by Lord Justice Clerk, who gave such orders as he thought most proper for keeping her in safe Custody. She had People allowed to come to her, upon producing Warrants either from His Lordship or the Lord Advocate; in the day time and till ten at night she had the Liberty of the

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 30.

² November 21. She had been taken at Culloden, and had been confined in Edinburgh Castle since June 15, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 289.

Castle, at which time she was to be locked up and seen by the Officer of the Guard, as well as at the Relieving in the morning ; both which those Gentlemen neglected on account of her supposed illness, or else we should have been more certain of the time she made her escape. The Lord Justice Clerk has promised me to issue out Warrants to take up Miss Hepburn, Mr Johnstone and Miss Johnstone, the Lady's brother and sister, who assisted her on this occasion. The Prisoners mentioned in my last letter, which came from Inverness, are all close confined, and I believe in no danger of getting off.

I am with ye greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's Most Obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 28, by Express.

(*Enclosure I.*)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DUTCH RECRUITING OFFICERS.¹

His Majesty having been pleased to signifie to me by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, his Consent that the Scots Officers in the Service of their High Mightinesses the States General of the united Provinces might enlist his subjects in this part of His Kingdom to recruit the Scots Regiments in the Pay of the Republick, on condition they avoid enlisting any who have been in the late unnatural and wicked Rebellion, I therefore desire (in order that this service may be effected according to His Majesty's Commands) that those Officers do give their names to me, with their Ranks, the Regiments they belong to, and the Counties in which they propose to beat up for Voluntiers, specifying the name of the County each Officer is to recruit in.

That they do give me their word and honour that they will ship off no men but from the Port of Leith, and that they will shew them to me

¹ On this matter *cf.* Ferguson, *Papers illustrating the History of the Scots Brigade in the Service of the United Netherlands*, vol. ii., pp. 269 *et seq.*

to be reviewed, and receive Papers from me to allow the Masters of Ships to take them on board; on those conditions the Gentlemen are allowed to recruit whenever they please.

And all Civill Magistrates, Justices of the Peace or whomsoever it may concern, are hereby required to give them all the assistance in their power, provided those Officers strictly observe the above mentioned directions.

Given under my hand at Edinburgh this 24th day of November 1746.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) J. ROPER.

COPY OF THE PAPER SIGNED BY THE DUTCH OFFICERS.

In Compliance with The Right Hon^{ble} The Earl of Albemarle's orders, we whose names are underwritten, Officers in the Service of their High Mightinesses The States Generall of the United Provinces, do give our Words and honours that we will strictly observe every part of the said orders.

COLYEAR'S.

Sign'd — Lockhart, Capt
— Dundas, Capt
— McKenzie, Ensign.

STUART'S.

Sign'd — Chalmers, Capt
— McKay, Lieu^t
— McLeod, Lieu^t
— Gordon, Ens.
— Spalden, Ens.

MAJORIBANK'S.

— Turnbull, Capt
— Johnstone, Capt
— Gordon, Capt
— Stenhouse, Ensign
— Dundas, Ens.
— Rose, Ens.
— Butler, Ens.

Endorsed :—Lord Albemarle's Orders to the Recruiting Officers in the Service of the Stâtes Gen^l and the Copy of a Paper signed by those Officers in Consequence of this order—in the E. of Albemarle's of Nov. 25, 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

DECLARATION OF JOHN MARTIN.

John Martin declares that Miss Hepburn and his Lady's brother, Mr Johnstone, upon Friday night¹ at six went out of the Castle. Miss Hepburn had been a quarter of an hour there, her servant lighted them home; when they went out he was sent down to Lady Ellibanks to enquire after Miss Murray who was sick.

That Lady Ogilvie's maid was in the Castle when he was sent upon this message, but at seven, when he returned, she was gone, and he has not seen her since. Miss Johnston was in Lady Ogilvie's room when he returned, but did not allow him to go into it; she told him he was to dress no supper, and at eight ordered him to his Quarters.

In the morning Miss Johnston ordered him to take the Tea Kettle into Lady Ogilvie's Room and told him her sister was not well; that he did not see or hear her in the room that day, and when he was in the room the Bed Curtains were closed.

That Miss Johnston told him, he was to acquaint those who asked for his Lady that she was not well; at eleven Miss went out of the Castle, after she went he did not hear any body in the room, and all that day heard no voices in it; at one o'Clock a little Girl came and told him she was sent by the Chambermaid to enquire if there was any thing for her to do, and then went off. This servant has been a week in Town, is a stranger in it, and came last from Sir Alexander McDonalds.

At Ten o'Clock on Friday night, when the Turnkey went to lock up the Prisoners, Miss Johnston told him that nobody was with her sister, and that he might lock her up when he pleased; he did not go into the room, nor see her; the Turnkey told the orderly Serjeant all was well, upon which the Serjeant locked the Door.

At the relieving of the Guard Ensign Robertson and Lieut Hewston went to visit the Prisoners; upon their coming to Lady Ogilvie's, Miss Johnston met them at the door, and told them her sister was not well and in Bed, upon which they retired without going into the room.

Endorsed :—In the E. of Albemarle's
of Nov. 25, 1746.

¹ November 21, 1746.

CLXXXI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Nov. 28th 1746.

My Lord,

I was honoured with your Grace's Letter of the 22nd Instant early on Wednesday morning by Express, with the enclosed Paper containing the Regulations which His Majesty has directed to be observed in the enlisting Men in Scotland for recruiting the Scots Regiments in the Dutch Service, which I shall take care to have punctually obeyed, and have recalled the directions I had given, and cancelled the Paper those Gentlemen had signed, both which I sent to your Grace on the 26th Instant. I have likewise put a stop to their Recruiting till such time as they shall be acquainted that the States have complied with His Majesty's intentions, and they shall receive orders to recruit under those Limitations.

I gave immediate notice to the Lord Advocate of Scotland that the Bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act till the 20th day of February next had passed both Houses and had received His Majesty's Royal Assent, in consequence of which his Lordship has sent circular Letters to the Deputy Sheriffs of the Several Counties to acquaint them with it, and has transmitted to them proper instructions how they are to act thereupon.

I communicated the latter part of your Grace's Letter to the Lord Justice Clerk, wherein you desire me to make your excuses to his Lordship for not answering his Letter relating to the Sale of Glengary's Estate, and the taking possession of that of the Camerons; he begs your Grace will accept of his compliments, is extremely thankful for your kind remembrance of him, and has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of two reprieves which came by the same Express which brought me your Grace's Letter.

I yesterday had an account that Lord Sempill died on Tuesday last² at Aberdeen, after an illness of near Six weeks. Your Grace will be pleased to lay this before His Majesty.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 33.*² November 25.

I enclose two Letters from Major Kennedy,¹ which your Grace will forward if you think proper.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's most humble and most obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. Dec^r 2nd (by Express).

CLXXXII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Edinburgh, Decem^r 6th 1746.

My Lord,

Since I had the honour of writing to your Grace, nothing new has happened; by all our Letters from the North things remain pretty much in the same situation, except that the Rebels in the Hills seem somewhat dissatisfied at the sparingness with which the money left with McPherson of Clunie is distributed amongst them. I have made some attempts to catch him, but hitherto unsuccessful. I have greater hopes of Cameron of Tor Castle, his principal agent in the distribution of this Cash, after whom I am just now in a close search. I am told they expect Doctor Cameron, brother to Lochiel, from France, with news from the Pretender's Son, and are in great spirits upon it, as they flatter themselves he will bring them good tidings.

Sir Alexander McDonald died suddenly within these few days at Bernera;³ as he has left some children very young, I hope he may have directed proper people to take care of their education.

If His Royal Highness is gone, I hope he has had a good voyage, and that every thing will be settled abroad to his entire satisfaction.

I again enclose to your Grace, by Lord Justice Clerk's particular

¹ They are not in the Bundle.

² *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No 37.*

³ "DEATHS.—Nov. 28. At Bernera, in Glenelg, of three days' illness, Sir Alexander Macdonald of Slate; leaving issue two sons and a daughter."—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 550.

desire, Mr Campbell of Airds scheme for civilizing Lochiel's country, not knowing but your Grace might have mislaid it.

We have lately taken at Fort William one Cameron of Errachal, a Captain of Grenadiers in Lochiel's Regiment; he is a man very remarkable for his size, being six feet seven inches high, and equally so for being very active in the Rebellion.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's most Obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 12.

(*Enclosure.*)

A SCHEME FOR CIVILIZING LOCHIEL'S COUNTRY.

To Distress the Clan Cameron and oblige them to a compliance with the present Laws against carrying of Arms, and wearing of Highland Clothes, a Military Force will be necessary.

For this purpose, and to apprehend such Rebel Gentlemen as are yet lurking in Lochiel's Country, and preventing their making depredations on their neighbours who are Loyal Subjects, it is judged 430 men will be necessary, to be stationed as follows.

100 At Strontian—Accommodation for 200.

70 Head of Lochiel—but indifferent accommodation, distant from Strontian 9 miles.

100 Head of Locharkaig—Requires a strong party, as bordering on Knoydart and the Mc'Donald's Country. Bad accommodation. Distant from the head of Lochiel 6 miles.

50 Lochiel's House at Auchnacarry. Distant from the head of Locharkaig 12 miles.

50 High Bridge—Indifferent accommodation. Distant from Auchnacarry 4 miles.

60 Kenlock: beg & Achatrachadan in Glencoe. Tolerable accommodation. Distant from High Bridge 12 miles.

The above scheme given in by Donald Campbell of Airds to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Albemarle and the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Justice Clerk.

(Sign'd) DONALD CAMPBELL.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's Letter
of Dec^r 6, 1746.

CLXXXIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, Decem^r 13th 1746.

My Lord,

I send your Grace enclosed an abstract of the state of the rebel prisoners that are in custody in the country of Argyll and Castle of Dumbarton.

The two men² I sent into the Highlands are just now returned from their expedition. I shall order them to draw up a faithful narrative of what they have learn'd and of all their proceedings³ which shall be (as soon as finish'd) transmitted to your Grace by express.

I beg your Grace will lay me at His Majesty's feet, and thank him for the great honour he has done me in permitting me to serve under His Royal Highness the Duke the next Campaign in the Netherlands, where I hope I shall behave in such a manner as will merit the continuation of his great goodness to me.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 19th.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 42.

² Patrick Campbell and his companion Stuart, who had already furnished information.

³ Cf. No. CLXXXIV. (Enclosure), *infra*.

CLXXXIV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Dec^r 15th 1746.

My Lord,

Chandler the Messenger brought me last night your Grace's letter of the 9th with the several papers enclosed, relating to the recruiting in this country of the Scots officers in the Dutch Service, which I shall acquaint them with and let them know His Majesty's farther indulgence in allowing that a certificate from the magistrate or the minister of the parish in which the recruit is enlisted will be judged sufficient, and that they may have leave to embark the recruits they shall make at Inverness, Aberdeen or Leith, tho' I assure your Grace they will all chuse the last port, as it was their former practice, and that they can have no convoy to Holland but from thence; but this may be unknown to Monsieur Boetzeldor or others who have been strenuous in this point.

When I sent the memoriall to your Grace, transmitted to me by Lord Fortrose and other gentlemen of Rosshire,² I did it in compliance to his request, not expecting I should receive his Majesty's commands thereupon; therefore I beg your Grace would represent to His Majesty, that it is impossible to quarter any of his troops at this time of year north of the river *Ness*, and that the insults and depredations his Lordship and those gentlemen complain of consist in the loss of some cows stolen by their neighbours, a practise too common in this country; in my opinion Lord Fortrose's intention was to have two companies of his own clan raised for the supposed defence of that country, and put the pay of both in his pocket; as that lord, S^r Harry Monro, and some more gentlemen of that part of the country are now in London, I think it would be proper your Grace should give yourself the trouble to talk to them and say something civil on the occasion, as I shall to Lord Ross and those that remain in this country, which may give them some satisfaction, tho' few are pleased with anything but money; your Grace may depend upon what I write now to be truth, that His Majesty has not one Highlander in the whole kingdom attached to him but those

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 42.*

² *Supra*, No. CLXXVIII. (Enclosure v.).

that are vassals to the Lords Sutherland, Reay, and Ross, and Sr Harry Munro's, for the Argyleshire men are not properly Highlanders.

I have this day sent to the Secretary at War the proceedings of a general court martial held in this town upon the officers accused of neglect of duty at the time Lady Ogilvie made her escape, to be laid before His Majesty for his approbation. I hope the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Advocate will do their duty in discovering and detecting those under their jurisdiction that have aided and abetted her Ladyship in getting off.

I must beg the favour of your Grace to speak to the Duke of Gordon as soon as possible to send orders to his stewards about Fort William to be subservient to Colonel Duroure, and to assist him in anything that will be for His Majesty's service, for this may be of great consequence to us.

In my last letter to your Grace I mentioned that the two persons I had sent into the hills were returned, and that I should send you their narrative as soon as it was digested, which I now enclose to your Grace, and shall continue to procure such intelligence as may be relied on.

Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Advocate have communicated to me your Grace's dispatches, and all the assistance I can give them is allways devoted to them, when it is in obedience to your Grace's commands. I have desired the first to make the necessary enquiry into the affair of Mrs McDougall, mentioned in the enclosed narrative.

The great successes of the King of Sardinia in Provence and his passing the Var with so much ease must be an infinite satisfaction to those who wish the pride of France was humbled.

I beg the favour of your Grace to lay me at his Majesty's feet, and to assure his Majesty that I shall make it my study to endeavour to serve him with zeal and attention the longest day of my life, but cannot help wishing that your Grace would intercede in my favour, that some person might be named soon to relieve me, for no English man can wish to be in Scotland above a twelve month together.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 18th (by Express).

(Enclosure.)

INTELLIGENCE.

Report made by the two persons sent into the Highlands by the Earl of Albemarle of the present dispositions of the people of the west Highlands of Scotland, containing what information could be got, how the money brought last to Scotland by the Pretender's son was disposed of, and likewise what arms and ammunition are in these parts.

1746. Oct. 16th. Employed from the 16th to the 22nd October in going over the Duke of Argyle's country from Inverary towards the Coast of Mull down the length of Tobermorie, which is the only harbour for shipping on all that coast, and found no ships or boats except such as are employed upon common Ferrys.

Found that the MacLeans, inhabitants of that country, are in great expectations of a landing from France in the Spring, which they seem'd very fond of and would willingly join.

The People of that country have a great plenty of guns and swords, but could hear of no quantities hid; they have great plenty of French gold.

Oct. 23. Ferry'd over to Morven from Tobermorie and survey'd all that coast, found the people all employ'd in repairing their houses, which had been burnt by the men of war station'd on that coast. They have great plenty of cattle, as none were taken from them save a few by the men of war, which they greatly complain'd of. The people of that country are all full of the expectation of a landing from France in the Spring, by which they expect redress for the loss sustained by the Government.

They have as yet great plenty of arms over that country of Morven, as also French gold and Spanish money.

Towns burnt upon that coast by the men of war and some of the Argyle Shire Militia stationed at Mingerie Castle in Ardnamurchan.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Aulashdale. | 5. Killoundan. |
| Auchalinan. | Laggan. |
| Drimeoragig. | Drimnin. |
| Ferruish. | Sallachan. |

Funnary.	Kiell.
10. Savery.	Knoch.
Auchnaha.	15. Artornish.
Auchabeck.	

The people who inhabited the above towns are of the Clan Cameron, except a few McLeans, and were all in the rebellion ; they have great plenty of money, but almost no firing or meall, a great many of them have not as yet surrendered.

Oct. 27. Went from Morven to Moydart, Sounart and Strontian, where few or none of the houses are burnt, except Kinlochmoydart's, and by their surrendring to General Campbell none of their Cattle were taken from them, except from some particular persons. Moydart is inhabited mostly by McDonalds, Sounart by Camerons and McDonalds, and Strontian by both clans ; they are all papists.

Notwithstanding a great many of them have surrendered, they are all in expectation of a landing from France in the Spring, which they seem very fond of and willing to join.

By the best information they had from one Alexander Cameron, a merchant at Lisdale, three miles from Strontian on the Loch side, one of their officers who received money from the ships for the use of the rebels and knows how a great deal of it was disposed, a great many of them are still in pay.

They are in great want of meal and firing, but plenty of rum and brandy, and have still a great deal of fire arms.

There are great thefts committed all over Moydart, Morven and Sounart, and about Strontian, and a great many of them who have not as yet surrender'd in expectation of the landing.

Oct. 30th. Cross'd over from Strontian to Appin by Kingarloch, where a great many of the inhabitants of that country have surrender'd and given up their arms to the commanding officer at the Island Stalker ; the people of Ardsheil's Grounds and Balahelish were repairing their houses burnt by Captain Scott from Fort William.

There are plenty of cattle in this country, as none were taken from the tennants save a few by Capts. Miller & Scott. Ardshiels were all carried off by General Campbell, as were also Balahelishes and several other gentlemen's that were in the rebellion.

There was a great many of the inhabitants of this place killed at

Culloden, which makes meal more plenty in that country than many others, it being all labour'd in the beginning of the year and equally good for grain as grazing; found such of them as were at home in the same expectations of landing and ready to join it.

Stuart of Ardshiell, Stuart of Innernahyle Jun^r, and Stuart of Fasnacloich Jun^r, and Stuart of Ballahelish Elder are still in the bounds of the country.

There are six towns burnt in Appin viz^t

Laroch.	Lettermore.	Glendourar.
Ballahelish.	Auchindarroch.	Keill.

The town of Ardscheill not burnt, but the Mansion house taken down and all the timber freestone and slate and furniture and all the planting cut down and carried to Fort William by order of Captain Scott and disposed of by him, which by information amounted to above £400 Stir.

Nov^r 1st. Went from Appin to Glenco and found that the people of that Glen had given up their arms to General Campbell, by which they saved all their houses and cattle and seem'd to be weary of rebellion.

Went from Glenco to Cameron of Kinlochleven's, who was a captain in the rebel service, and found he is still in the hills with a good many of his men. Such of them as were at home were in the same expectation of a landing and as willing to join as the rest.

Went from Kinlochlevin to Lochabar by Keppoch McDonald's lands, which are all burnt. A good many of the people have surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland, and went from Keppoch's lands down to Gleneves which is all burnt.

Such of the people as were convers'd with seem'd willing to join the expected landing; they have plenty of money and arms as yet, notwithstanding of their surrendering.

By all information Keppoch is still in life and in the country.¹

Nov. 5th. Cross'd over from Fort William and went round all Lochiell, which is burnt, except the town of Fassifern which is possess'd by John Cameron, Lochiel's brother.

¹ This statement is curious; for Keppoch was killed at Culloden. In the *Scots Magazine* (vol. viii., p. 445) he is mentioned among those who went on board the French ships which carried the Prince from Scotland.

Went from that to Locharkeg and found the same burnt also, such of the people of that country as were not killed at Culloden live in the hills in small hutts, and a great many made their escape into Knoydart as they could not stay in their own country, it being upon a pass from Fort William, and much afraid of the Red Coats.

Found such of the people as were at home in Locharkeg full of the spirritts of rebellion.

Went from Locharkeg to Aresaig and Knoydart and found the people of these countries of the same disposition of rebellion, as they had great assurances of a landing from France in the spring, and that they had the same from the Pretender when going off, he being mostly in these parts before he got an opportunity.

They have great plenty of arms, money and spiritts and cattle of all kinds, and are daily employed in stealing from all other countrys they can have access to.

These countrys are all McDonalds and their followings, belonging to Clan Ronald and Barisdale, mostly papists and great thieves.

There are three priests among them, viz. Mess^{rs} M^cassec, McLachlan, and Herrison, Irish, who spirit up the people and persuade them that there will be a landing against spring and that they will have all redress for their losses.

There are no houses burnt in these countries except Clan Ronalds, Scottos's, old and young Barrisdale's.

The following officers are at home, give still pay to their men and spirit them up, viz^t

McDonald of Glenelladale.

Young Clanronald.

Allan McDonald, brother to Keppoch, a Capt.

McDonald of Morinish, Lieut Col. to Clanronald.

John & Allan McDonald, sons to Scottos, both Captains.

Angus McDonald, brother to Lochgerrie, a Major.

Lundy McDonald, a Captain.

Shian McDonald Do.

Ocherach McDonald Do.

McDonald of Croling Do.

Of Lochiel's Regiment.

Since taken by a Party
from Fort William &
now a prisoner in that
garrison.

Cameron of Torcastle, Lieut. Colonell.

...Cameron of Arroch, a Captain.

Cameron of Stron, Do.

Cameron of Kinlochleven, Do.

Angus Cameron, Brother to Gleneves, Do.

Alex^r McLachlan, Aid de Camp to the Young
Pretender and brother to the Governor of
Fort William's Son-in-Law.

Gone abroad with the Young Pretender.

Cameron of Lochiel younger, Colonell.

Doct. Cameron, brother to Do., Major.

Cameron of Murlagan, Captain.

Allan Cameron, Do.

Donald Cameron, Captain.

Alex^{dr} Cameron, Do.

McDonnald of Lochgarrie, Colonell.

Barisdale Younger and his son, Captains.

McDonald, son to Scottos, Do.

John Roy Stuart, Colonell.

Nov. 12th. Cross'd from Knoydart by Gleneleg to the Isle of Skye, where we had an opportunity of being in Company with a great many of the officers of the disbanded Independ^t Companies, by whom we found that if the Government would not take notice of them, that they would embrace the first opportunity of rebelling, and that they depended much upon Sir Alexander McDonald's success at London, with respect to their getting commissions. They were much surprised at their being disbanded but did not seem to reflect upon any publick person in particular on that acco^t.

Captains of the above Companies.

James McDonald of Aird.

John McDonald of Kirkabus.

Donald McDonald of Castletown, who had his Company from McLeod.

Norman McLeod of Waterstone.

Norman McLeod of Bernera, Junr.

John McLeod of Talisker.

Nov. 19th. Cross'd from the Isle of Skye to Glenelg and staid there untill the 25th on accot of the bad weather. Went to Kentail in my Lord Seaforth's grounds, thinking to get into my Lord Lovatt's country, but could not cross the hills, the snow being so great: and then came in by Glenshiell and from that to Glenmorison, which is all burnt, consisting of twenty villages inhabited by Grants full of the spirit of rebellion, and much incens'd against Major Lockhart, who burnt their houses and carried off their cattle.

They seem'd to have no arms and in a starving condition for want of meal and firing.

Went from Glenmorrison to Glengarrie, where there is neither houses nor people, only some few huts inhabited by women only in a starving condition.

Nov. 30th. Arrived at Fort Augustus and came from that over Corryerig and in by the Braes of Badenoch and down by Clunie McPherson's, which is burnt, and none in that country save Garvimore and a parcel of rebellious rogues and thieves of the clan McPherson, Kennydys and McKendricks.

Lochgarrie has the like inhabitants.

From Lochgarrie came down by the Braes of Athol to Perth and from that to Edinburgh.

Such of the inhabitants of the Braes of Athol as we convers'd with seem'd to be weary of rebellion, and complained much that they were forced out by Lord George Murray, and was informed that such of them as live in the High places of Athol went along with the people of

the Braes of Mar in the habit of the Argyleshire Militia, with a red cross upon their bonnets, and robbed and plunder'd wherever they suspected money or goods.

There are a great many of the gentlemen of the Braes of Athol and Strath Tay still lurking about the country, such as Robertson of Strowan, Robertson of Fascallie, Steuart of Kynachan, Colonels Stuart of Balechan, a Lieut. Colonel, and several others.

The Highlands in general has suffer'd much where we travelled with regard to the loss of men.

And particularly the Camerons have lost upwards of 460, and never had above 800 in the field. The Steuarts lost about 150, and did not exceed 260 from the beginning of the rebellion.

The McDonalds and McPhersons and their followers are still numerous and mostly thieves.

Lord Loudoun and the Lord President are generally well spoke of by the people in the above countries for their behaviour during the rebellion.

The person who is suspected of having killed Culcairn is one Dougal McOloney,¹ the boy's father that was shot by the party which Culcairn commanded when at Locharkeg; he is now in custody at Inverness, but no proof could be got against him, after making the strictest enquiry; and understand that Cameron of Fassefairn, Lochiel's brother, is the only person can bring that affair to light.

Information which can be depended upon and the truth of it made appear, if required.

There came of money to Scotland to the young Pretender £40,000 Stir² which was dispos'd of as follows viz.

£20,000 left with Clunie McPherson in concert with Cameron of Clunes, Cameron of Glenpean and Cameron of Fassifairn, not to be disposed of until further orders from the Pretender.

There was £850 ster. divided amongst the following persons, to be distributed amongst the private men that had not surrendered, vizt.

¹ Cf. No. CLXXXVII. (Enclosure ii.), *infra*.

² Cf. No. CLXXXVIII. (Enclosure iii.), *supra*.

To Clunie McPherson	£100
To Angus Cameron, brother to Glenives	300
To Angus McDonald, brother to Glengarrie	150
To Lady Keppoch	100
To the Steuarts of Appin	100
To McGregor of Glengyle	100
	<hr/>
	850 ¹
	<hr/>

There was likewise money left for payment of the officers that have not surrender'd, but the quantity not yet known.

There was also £4000 brought to the South countrey, of which sum Mrs McDougall, wife of Mr McDougall wine merchant in Edinburgh, and sister to John Murray of Broughton, brought from Lady Glenlyon or Culdares £2700 after Mr Murray was apprehended, and which he had left with either of the said two ladies.²

The said Mrs McDougall received from Mr Haliburton, a French officer, £1300 of the Pretender's money, of which there was part given by her to the McGregors for subsistence. Secretary Murray's mother was privy to all these transactions.

This is beside the £20,000	2700
Left in Clunie McPherson's hands	1300
	<hr/>
	£4000
	<hr/>

Upon the Pretender's leaving Scotland, a long Council of War was held upon his going abroad, when he was for carrying with him all the money, which the Clans would not agree to; then it was agreed that it should be disposed of as above, untill such time as the Clans should understand from the Pretender what assistance he was to expect from the French King; and in case things did not answer his expectation, he was to send over a vessell some time in the month of February 1747 with directions how the £20,000 was to be divided or disposed of, as also

¹The sums specified in this list exactly correspond with the directions given by the Prince to Cluny.

²Murray of Broughton appropriated 5,000 louis of the treasure for expenses. Of that sum nearly £4,000 was buried in the garden of Mrs. Menzies of Culdares. Cf. Lang, *Companions of Pickle*, p. 132.

to bring over any officers that were left behind and any private gentlemen that had not surrender'd or would not be taken before that time.

Stewart Charles sold of stamp paper, which was taken out of the Custom house of Edinburgh or Leith, to the value of £170 ster. to one Mr Moubray, King's Wright at Edinburgh, for which he had Moubray's bill.

The said Charles received £200 of the Pretender's money that came last over and still acts in concert with the rebels.

Mr McLachlan the Govournour of Fort William's Son in law did, and still continues to, subsist all the country of Lochabar with rum and brandy. He lately disloaded a vessell and has another on the way with the same goods.

Mr McVicar, the Collector of the Customs at Fort William, did see bills for the above goods come to Fort William to be accepted of by McLachlan.

The said McLachlan, during the whole rebellion, traded in exchange of French and Spanish gold with the rebels and buying of cattle at ten or eleven shillings ^{per} piece in case they should be taken from them by the Military, by which he made upwards of £500 ster.; all this time he was under the protection of the Fort and not suspected of underhand dealings with the rebels.

Sir Alexander McDonald and the Laird of McLeod are the only persons that can make clear Lord Lovatt's accession to the rebellion, as they had a correspondence with him¹ when the Pretender landed, in order to manage affairs so as that they might betray the Government by receiving arms from General Cope when at Inverness for their men, in order to join the Pretender. Upon which design McLeod went to Inverness, but Cope sailed from thence before he came up.

We could not find out by Peter Fraser, Lovatt's Postillion, that Lovatt had forced out his son or any of that Clan.

We found that the rebels in Lochaber expect to be supply'd with meal and other provisions from Ireland, and that there is several boats come into that country on pretence of buying wood, and bring with them meal, butter, cheese, salt, spiritts and tobacco, and while they are supported with such, they will always have the spirit of rebellion, especially when they have such expectations.

It is past the power of man to bring them into working in factorys

¹ Cf. *Culloden Papers*.

while they are in hopes of a landing and can have anything to steal, which is the only trade they incline to at present.

After making due enquiry, there does not appear to be cannon or ammunition hid in any of these countries, but they have plenty of small arms, for what they deliver'd up was such as was good for nothing.

There are a great many boats upon Lochneaves, which is betwixt Aresaig and Moydart, as also upon Lochouran betwixt Glenelg and Knoydart, which are of great use to the thieves of these countries in ferrying over stolen cattle.

When Lord George Sackville was marching through Lochaber (the time the Pretender was lurking in that country) the Pretender with other four came to the rear of the baggage and stole and carried off Lord George's whole field equipage, and during the time of his lurking about the Mountains and hutts made use of Lord George's bed and carried it afterwards with him to France.¹

Number of miles travelled by the two persons who brought this information.

<i>Scots Miles.</i>	
From Edinbr to Inverary 60	Brought over 282
To Kerrera 24	To Ballymenoch 12
To Douart Castle 4	To Seonsar 12
To Tobermorie 20	To Brodfoord 12
To Morven 3	To Glenelg 10
To Knock 12	To Glensheil 9
To Strontian 16	To Glenmorison 20
To Kingarloch 6	To Glengarrrie 12
To Appin 4	To Fort Augustus 14
To Glenco 15	From Fort Aug. to Garvimore 16
To Kinlochlevin 8	To Dalwhinie 14
To Fort William 16	To Dalspeitle 10
To Lochielhead 12	To Dunkeld 30
To Locharkeg 12	To Kinghorn 30
To Knoydart 15	
To Lochourn 6	483
To Glenelg 8	
To Lochendal 10	<i>No.</i> —The Crossing of several ferries
To Sligachan 10	and travelling back & forward
To Dunvegan 12	the countries are not here set
To Unich 9	down.

¹ The statement can hardly be accepted.

CLXXXV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Decem^r 16th 1746.

My Lord,

Hugh Frazer, Lord Lovatt's Secretary, has been (since a Prisoner) always in the hands of the Military; when His Royal Highness left Fort Augustus he was delivered to my care; from that place I sent him by Water to Inverness in custody of Major Salt, Major of Brigade, where he continued with General Blakeney till Your Grace honoured me with His Majesty's Commands to bring him to Edinburgh, which was done on board the *Triton*, Captain How, in custody of Major Sandford, Major of Brigade; he has been since kept a close Prisoner in the Castle here, under the care of the commanding Officer in that place; as I understand it is His Majesty's intentions that he should be sent to London, I shall deliver him to Major Sandford, who brought him from Inverness, and shall give him money sufficient for his maintenance on the road. I think this Gentleman a much properer Person to entrust him with than the Messenger Your Grace has sent.

I enclose Your Grace the Cases of three other Prisoners who were brought from Inverness with Lord Lovatt's Secretary, (viz) Major Kennedy, Captain O'Neill, and Young Clanronald, who are now close Prisoners in the Castle. I should be glad Your Grace would lay this before His Majesty, and let me know His Commands relating to them.

I beg Your Grace will send or deliver the enclosed Letter to His Royal Highness the Duke.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most humble and obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 22^d.¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 47.

(Enclosure I.)

CAPTAIN O'NEIL'S STATEMENT.

My Lord,

J'ay L'honneur de vous représenter, que je suis né à Rome et que je servais dans l'armée espagnole toute ma vie jusque l'année 1744, que je suis fait Capitaine dans le régiment de Lally au service de France. J'ay été envoyé dans ce pays-ci au mois de Mars dernier avec des dépêches de la Cour par M^r Le Duc de Richelieu Lieutenant Général qui commandait alors une armée en Flandre; mon père a été né en Espagne et tué Brigadier au même service à la Bataille de Campo Santo. J'ay l'honneur d'être avec un profond respect,

My Lord

Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur

FELIX O'NEILLE.

au Château d'Edinburgh

ce 15^e Xbre 1746.

Endorsed:—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Dec^r 16, 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

MAJOR KENNEDY'S STATEMENT.

My Lord,

J'ay l'honneur de vous représenter que je suis entré au Service de France en 1729. J'ay été [sic] alors dans ma tendre jeunesse. J'ay été naturalisé François en 1733 à 1734; je suis venu en Écosse l'hiver dernier par ordre du Roy avec M^sr Stapleton Brigadier pour servir sous ses ordres, et je me suis rendu prisonnier au fort Guillaume au commencement du mois de Juin dernier. J'ay l'honneur d'être avec un profond respect,

My Lord

Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur

TH. KENNEDY.

au Château d'Edinburgh

ce 15^e Xbre 1746.

Endorsed:—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Dec^r 16, 1764.

(Enclosure III.)

DONALD MACDONALD'S STATEMENT.

My Lord,

I have the honour to represent to your Lordship, that I went to France in year 1742 and served as Cadet in Rooth's Regmt till I got a Company in Drummond's Regmt the year 44, and came along with it to Scotland in Nov^r 45, and being wounded before Sterling, I returned to my fathers country, where I remained till hearing that all my Regmt surrender'd themselves prisoners of War at Inverness, after the Battle of Culloden, I was desirous of doing the same, and I surrendered myself to Cap^t John Mack Donald as soon as he came to the Country I was in, in July last.

I have the honour to remain with profound respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient Servant

DONALD MACK DONALD.

Castle of Edinburgh

Dec^r 15th 1746.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Dec^r 16, 1746.

CLXXXVI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE EARL OF SUTHERLAND.¹

Edinburgh, Dec^r 18th 1746.

My Lord,

I had the honour of your Lordship's of the 13th Instant, and am to inform you that as I have called in all the Arms that were given by the Government to the severall Voluntiers and Companies of Militia raised in the Kingdom at the breaking out of the Rebellion, as this order was general and no particular exceptions in it, in consequence of it your People were sent to amongst the rest, to bring in theirs; if your Lordship by an application to the Duke of Newcastle can procure a

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 49.

Warrant to exempt you from a thing which every Nobleman and Gentleman in Scotland have very readily complied with I shall cheerfully obey it, and I am in the mean time

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient Humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Earl of Sutherland.

CLXXXVII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, Decr 20th 1746.

My Lord,

As Chandler the Messenger's Warrant directed him to carry up to London Hugh Frazer, Lord Lovatt's Secretary, and as the Major in the Castle had orders to deliver up this Prisoner to him, I did not think it proper to interfere, but referred him to Lord Justice Clerk to receive such orders for the safe conveyance of his Prisoner as His Lordship should think proper to give. I at first proposed (as I mentioned to your Grace in my last) to have sent an Officer with him; he set out yesterday morning without my knowing any thing of the matter, and I sincerely wish he may bring his Prisoner safe to London, about which I own I have some doubts.

Nothing material has happened since I did myself the honour to write to your Grace. I have received a Letter (of which I enclose a copy) from a Gentleman in the Highlands of known Character and particular for his affection to His Majesty; there is nothing of great consequence in it, but thought it proper to transmit it to your Grace, as it serves to corroborate our former Intelligence.

You have likewise enclosed the case of Captain O'Byrne; if I might presume to offer my sentiments, I should think that Gentleman, Major Kennedy and Captain O'Neille might be sent to Carlisle upon their Parole. I should be glad to receive His Majesty's Commands with regard to those Prisoners, and whether it would not be proper to send

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 52.

to London by the first Man of War that sails from hence, The Master of Lovatt, Young Clanronald and McDonald of Kingsborow, the last of which your Grace is well informed supported the Pretender's Son whilst in the Isle of Skye, and assisted him in his escape from thence.

I have just now received by Express Your Grace's Dispatch of the 16th and shall with the utmost exactness obey His Majesty's commands contained therein.

I am with the greatest respect

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 26.

(*Enclosure I.*)

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN O'BRIEN.

Je Soussigné declare être né a Landau le vingt neuf Septembre 1694, avoir été baptisté dans l'Eglise paroissiale de cette ville le premier d'octobre de la même année ; qu'il y'a prés de vingt trois ans que je suis Cap^{ne} dans le regiment de milord Clare, et plus de dise ans associé a l'ordre royal et militaire de St. Louïs ; que je suis venu en Ecosse par les ordres de la Cour de France, et Muni d'un passeport de Sa M. T. C.

O'BYRNE.

a Edinbourgh ce 18^{me} X^{bre} 1746.

To Cap^{ne} Robisson, aid-de-camp to the right honourable L^d Albemarle

Endorsed :—in the Earl of Albemarle's of Dec^r 20, 1746.

(*Enclosure II.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a Letter from the Highlands to Lord Albemarle, dated Dec^r 7th 1746.

Since I had the honour of writing your Lordship the 27th ult., I saw my friend over the Water, who lately returned from the head of

Locharkeg, where he had been in Search of Cattle Stolen from him, which now is a business become too universal in those parts.

By him I am informed that £35,000 was left with Cluny M^cPherson when the young Pretender went off, to be distributed from time to time among the outstanding Rebels of the different Clans—That last month Angus Cameron, brother to Gleneves, an active and busie man, carried from Clunie £300 for the use of the Clan Cameron, which he divided among their Several Chieftans and heads of Tribes. They often quarrel among themselves about the division, even the length of Daggers drawing—A further remittance is promised once this Month—This brother of Gleneves's lived in Rannoch, but has now no settled place of residence; his wife stays in Appin of Don, S^r Robert Menzies country.

My Intelligencer assures me he never knew the Lochaber Rebels in greater hopes, and has the same account from Moydart and Aresaig—They are fully convinced that Foreign assistance will be sent them before the beginning of March, and he judges the greatest part of them would be more ready now to join in any desperate attempt than ever, tho' he understands by some of the lower class of Gentlemen that they wish for nothing more than to surrender and procure their Peace from the Government, could it be obtained.

I wrote your LP formerly that young Clanronald had been designed left behind in Scotland by the Young Pretender. I am now informed that Ludovick Cameron of Tor Castle was likewise left for supporting and keeping up the spirits of that Clan—These circumstances, with that of so large a sum being left in Clunie's hands, and the high spirits the Rebels in general are in at present, afford some ground to believe that the Young Pretender really had some after game in view when he left Scotland, whatever encouragement his schemes may meet with at the Court of France.

By all accounts the Rebels have plenty of Arms and money among them; even those who surrendered and gave up arms appear now openly in arms, except when they apprehend some of the King's Forces are near them.

I beg leave to suggest to your LP as my humble opinion, that to disarm the Rebel Countries effectually, or apprehend such of their Chiefs as are yet sculking near their several homes, will not be easily accom-

plished unless Parties of the Military were so stationed in the several Countries as an attack could be made in 24 hours after receiving information of their lurking holes, for they seldom continue longer than three nights in one place, if so long.

All of them in this Neighbourhood keep a sharp look out, and more so since Cameron of Errachal was taken.

I doubt not your L^p has been informed that one McOloney was delivered up to my Lord Loudoun as the Murderer of Captain Munro of Culcairn, but least you should be misled in this particular, I think it my duty to give your Lordship the account I had of it. The McOlony delivered as the Murderer is Nicknamed in the Irish Language Am-Biatach, That is to say Hospitable; this by name was given him in contradiction to his real character, being that of a Churl; which imputation joined to that of his being accounted a Coward, and not going to the Rebellion, are the Crimes for which he was given up as a Sacrifice, and not as concerned in Culcairn's Murder, of which he is allowed by common Fame to be innocent. One Donald Roy McOlony is said to be the Actor of this Murder, and father to the Man who was shot by the Command on their march to the head of Locharkeg when this wicked deed was committed—I have no account of his haunts.

Endorsed :—in the Earl of Albemarle's of Dec^r 20, 1746.

CLXXXVIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edenburgh December ye 24th 1746.

My Dear Lord Duke,

I am infinitely obliged to your Grace for ye honour of your private Lett. of ye 20th, & for the hopes you give me of H.R.H. succeeding at ye Hague, & of the alteration in ye Spanish Ministry; they are both good news, but too good to happen, for of late Luck has not attend'd the right attempts & endeavours of His Majesty's servants. The enclosed Letter is a direction to Coll. Braddock to allow Capt.

¹ *Addit. MSS.* 32709, fol. 377.

Evelyn to sell his commission of Quarter Master, but your Grace must finish the execution of Lord Godolphin's desire by speaking to Mr Fox when the successour is known. What thinks my Lord Duke of this Last insolent & rash scheme of the inhabitants of this Town to celebrate y^e Pretender Son's birth Day ;¹ can this be indured & will you continue to shew mercy when the people have no gratitude in them. Au Nom De Dieu retire moy d'icy, & pray Lett me have Leave from the King to come away, for if I have the good Luck to serve abroad with the Duke I have but very little time Left to myself. I am with the greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Graces Most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

Three months ago I did myself the honour to write to the Duke of Grafton ; pray dos your Grace believe y^t Letter miscarried. I beg my humble respects to my Lady Dutchess.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Private.

CLXXXIX.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Edinburgh, Decem^r 24th 1746.

My Lord,

A surprising, audacious and impudent attempt was made last Saturday³ by several People of this Town to celebrate the Birthday of the Pretender's Son ; the women distinguished themselves by wearing Tartan Gowns with Shoes and Stockings of the same kind, and White Ribbands on their heads and breasts ; dinners were bespoke at Leith with an intent to have Balls afterwards, and several Societies were to meet

¹ Cf. Lord Albemarle's letter of the same date, *infra*, No. CLXXXIX.

² S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 55.

³ December 20.

in Town ; a Report of these intended rejoicings was spread about several days before, and I spoke of it to Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord Advocate and several of the Lords of the Session, to prevent these meetings, but none of them could give credit to it, not thinking it possible that such a spirit of Rebellion should continue to reign amongst the inhabitants of Edinburgh, which encouraged me to go out of Town with the Lord President to dine at a house of his four miles off, where I received at three o'Clock in the afternoon the enclosed Letter from General Huske, with a copy of the warrant intended to be granted by Lord Justice Clerk, to know whether it had the Lord President's approbation ; upon the receipt of the message, I immediately returned to Town to act in conjunction with Lord Justice Clerk in the best manner I was able. Guards were posted at the several Avenues of the Town leading from Leith, to stop all Coaches and apprehend such women as were cloathed in Tartan, whilst Detachm^{ts} attended the Civil Magistrates to the disaffected and suspected houses ; but the alarm was given so soon, that before we could effect our intended Scheme, the women had undressed themselves and both they and the men had dispersed in such a manner that none could be taken up ; finding at one o'Clock in the morning that every thing was quiet, the Troops were dismissed and sent to their respective quarters.

M^{rs} McDougall, the Wine Merchant's wife, accused in the narrative I sent your Grace¹ of having received £4000 for the use of the Rebels, of which she distributed a part to the M^cGregors, was yesterday committed to the Castle by Warrant from Lord Justice Clerk.

I am informed by Lord Loudoun that John Simpson, a Soldier of his Lordships Regiment, now Prisoner at Tilbury Fort, and who wrote the enclosed letter, which may be a means to find him out, can be a useful evidence against Lord Lovatt ; if your Grace sends for him to be examined by the Attorney General, his Evidence may perhaps be found material enough to excuse his Desertion.

Yesterday at noon I received your Grace's Dispatches by Cleverly the Messenger, those to Lord Justice Clerk and the Lord Advocate were safely delivered; and I have told both of them, that they may be assured of all the assistance I am capable of giving them.

We are very impatient to receive some foreign news, and the

¹ *Supra*, No. CLXXXIV. (Enclosure).

account of His Royal Highness being returned with success from Holland. I am with the greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 26th (by Cleverly).

(*Enclosure I.*)

MAJOR-GENERAL HUSKE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Saturday [December 20, 1746] past 2 o'clock.

My Lord,

Lord Justice Clerk is now with me and stays in Town. You will see the reason by the enclosed. I have ordered the five Companies quartered in the Cannon Gate to be under Arms at 4 o'Clock.

Major Tovey will deliver your Lordship this letter. I have ordered him to march with what Dragoons he can get together to the Links of Leith. Your Lordship will best judge what is next to be done. I shall hope to see you soon or to receive your commands.

(Sign'd) JOHN HUSKE.

P.S.—The enclosed draught of a Warrant is what Lord Justice Clerk and I proposes; he desires you would show it to the President, and we beg to know if you and he approves of it.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Dec. 24th 1746.

(*Enclosure II.*)

COPY OF A WARRANT GRANTED BY LORD JUSTICE-CLERK AND SENT TO LORD ALBEMARLE FOR THE LORD PRESIDENT'S APPROBATION.

Edin^r Decem^r 20th 1746.

Whereas it has for some days past been the common Report that a number of Jacobites and disaffected persons of both sexes had

formed a Design to meet in a numerous Company at Leith in order to solemnize as this day the Birth day of the Pretender's Son, and that by way of distinction the female sex were to be clothed in Tartan, or other marks of distinction, and having now certain information that the said Company are met at [blank] in Leith, which must be construed an open impudent insult upon the Government and tending to promote and stir up Rebellion; These are therefore granting Warrant to all Officers of the Law with proper assistants to seize and secure all and every Person in the said treasonable and seditious Company till they be examined and other ways dealt with according to Law.

(Sign'd) AND. FLETCHER.

To all Concerned.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's of Dec^r 24th 1746.

(*Enclosure III.*)

JOHN SIMPSON TO THE EARL OF LOUDOUN.

My Lord,

May it please your Lordship—That I John Simson, belonging to Cap^t Alexan^r McKey's Company in your Lordships Regiment, was left sick in the hospital in Inverness when your Lordship marched to the North,¹ and was made prisoner along with one Corporal McGregor in Cap^t Sutherland's Company; while they were striping of the Corporal I made my escape to the next house, but was made prisoner again by another party of the Rebels. I was so badly of the fever and ague that Andrew Fraser, baker, came bail for me, which obliged me to continue with him as a Servant till the battle of Colloden, and as soon as my Cap^t came to Inverness I went and gave my self up to him and he ordered me to the main guard till such time as he made inquiry at my Quarters of my innocency, of which the s^d Corporal Jn^o Stewart, the Cap^t^{ns} Servant, and James Lewdat, private in Cap^t Sutherland's Company, and a great many other can testify my innocency. Yet without any examination I was sent aboard the Transports and carried to this place, where I still remain prisoner.

¹The Prince's troops entered Inverness on February 18, 1746. Loudoun withdrew to the Black Isle on the same date.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 92.

May it therefore please your Lordship to have pity and compassion upon me in my distress and doe something for my Relief, and your poor petitioner shall ever pray &c.—

is all from, My L^d, Your L^dshps

Most Humble and most Obedient Serv^t to be commanded,

JOHN SIMPSON.

Tilbury Fort, Nov^r 26th 174[6].

To The Right Hon^{ble} The Earl of Loudon.

To the care of the Post Master of Inverness.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Dec^r 24, 1746.

CXC.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, January 9th 1747.

My Lord,

The Lord Advocate not being able to make up his dispatches before now has been the occasion of my detaining Cleverly the Messenger so long; it is true his Lordship's Letter is dated half an hour after three in the morning, but it was never sent till just now.

I shall not presume to trouble your Grace any further about Captain Hamilton, leaving the Lord Advocate and the Earl of Leven, now in London, to inform Your Grace of the whole Proceedings of the Court of Session relating to that Prosecution; the former has taken upon himself to acquaint you what has been done, in consequence of Your Grace's Letter to him;² if his account should differ in any part from the case I sent you, it is owing to M^r Craigie, the late Advocate, who drew it up and gave it me.

I shall not wait to be directed by the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General (which however I expect according to your Grace's Promise) how to behave in relation to the seizing such Persons who have been concerned in the Rebellion, or now acting contrary to Law, since Your Grace is pleased to say you have it from the best Authority that waiting

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 2.

² Cf. No. X., *supra*.

for Warrants or proper Authority from the civill Magistrates for so doing is entirely without foundation, and contrary to the known and received Maxims of the Law, but shall act for the future in the usual way since the breaking out of the Rebellion.

I congratulate Your Grace upon His Royal Highness the Duke's safe return, and hope I shall soon receive His Majesty's Commands to leave this Kingdom.

I have the honour to subscribe myself with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's Most Obedient humble Servant,

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 12, by Cleverly.

CXCI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edenburgh January ye 9th 1747.

My Lord,

Allow me to wish your Grace the usual Compliments of the season & to assure you that they are most sincere, for nobody has your honour, satisfaction, & happyness more at heart than myself, tho sometimes I own I give myself airs of being uneasy at little things that happens, as for exemple, I could of wished (but pray forgive me if I am impertinent) your Grace had only sent an extract of my Letter to the Lord Advocate, as far as it related to Captain Hamilton's case, for by his being made acquainted with that part which concerns the disaffected Justices in the shire of Mearns & Kincardine, may do injury to my honest & zealous informant, who no doubt will be discovered by this means; for no Scot[c]hman is to be trusted, having all connection with each other.

As His Royal Highness the Duke is now returned to London, having as wee hear (by common fame) succeed'd most gloriously and Like himself in Holland, and that the season for preparing to go abroad

¹ *Addit. MSS.*:32710, fol. 35.

now approaches, for the Love of God, my Dear Lord Duke, name my successor & send him soon hither to relieve me ; if it is Mr Wentworth I know him well ; he has a thousand good qualitys, but is apt to be slow, & wants spurring, & my disease admits of no delay.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Graces most obedient and most humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

Endorsed :—Private.

Rd. 12th (by Cleverly).

CXCII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, January 27th 1746/7.

My Lord,

I was favoured by the last Post with a Letter from the Secretary at War acquainting me that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint me to serve under His Royal Highness The Duke in Flanders. As this mark of His Majesty's Favour is in a great measure owing to your Grace's sollicitation, I need not tell you how happy you have made me, and how much I am obliged to your Grace, but shall endeavour by my behaviour to deserve the Honour His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me.

I send your Grace by Express this Letter, and the enclosed Recognition taken by Mr *Rose of Kilraick*, with an extract of a Letter from Lord Loudoun relating thereunto.

Every thing seems quiet in the hills, and what confirms me in the opinion that they have given over all hopes of any succours from France is, that the principal Persons amongst them are every where endeavouring to make their escapes. I picked up five the other day in the Firth who were on board a ship bound for Holland, and had entered them-

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 16.

selves as Passengers under borrowed names ;¹ they are now Prisoners in the Castle, and will be examined by the Lord Advocate.

I am with the greatest respect,
My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 31. by Express.

(*Enclosure.*)

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Inverness, Jan. 17th 1746/7.

As Mr Rose of Kilraick has sent the Precognition which he has taken in Relation to Lord Lovat's behaviour to the Lord Justice Clerk, I herewith enclose² a copy of it for your Lordship's use.

I hope the reasons I formerly gave your Lordship for my not taking the Precognition myself have justified me on that point, and I am now more convinced that I was right from a Consciousness that I could not have done it so well as the man that I employed, who has taken great labour and pains, and I imagine has succeeded to your Lordship's wish, and I am sure I have saved no labour by it, for I was present with him most of the time, and a very tedious affair it has been.

I have writ to Mr Sharpe to acquaint him with what is done and to tell him that it is sent to my Lord Justice Clerk, who I presume will forward it directly.

Since the Precognition was closed Lord Lovatt's cook is come in on a Summons and has been examined, but nothing material comes out by him, and as I imagine there is enough we thought it needless to add any more.

There are several of the People named by Mr Sharpe whom I endeavoured many times to catch, but without success, on which we summoned them in the legal way ; those have not appeared, such as

¹ Cf. No. CXCIII., *infra*.

² It is not in the Bundle.

John Fraser the Chamberlain, Hu. Fraser the Grieve who gave out the Meal and Green, John Fraser. I understood of the two last that they would have come in to give their Evidence (such as it would have been) if I would have declared that they should not be detained, but I did not chuse to take a load on myself where it was not absolutely necessary, for I think all we could have proposed to have proven by them is sufficiently proven without them.

[Fraser of] Gortaleg was likewise summoned and has not come, but as it happened, he really was out of the Country settling some affairs in Badenoch ; but I will not venture to affirm that he would have come if he had been at home.

There is but one thing further that occurs to me that is necessary to trouble your Lordship at present, which is, that from the multiplicity of people examined there may, when you come to call for such and such witnesses, be mistakes committed from the similitude of names ; therefore when any one is called for, I would beg that it might be done by naming such a man in such a Page of the Precognition. As to the Gentlemen that have been examined, particularly Chevez of Murlan and Fraser of Dumballoch, they will be ready to set out when ever called for, but I would humbly propose as to any of the Commons that may be wanted that there should be a Party sent to seize them, for which purpose I shall leave a Copy of the Precognition with Major General Blakeney and the Officer that was employed in bringing in those People in order to take the Precognition.¹

Endorsed :—In the E. of Albemarle's
of Jan. 27, 1746/7.

CXCIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Private.

Edinburgh, Feb. ye 2nd 1747.

My Lord,

I have received the favour of your Grace's private letter, which has given me great satisfaction, since it contains fresh instances

¹ Lord Lovat's trial commenced on March 9, 1747. *Cf.* the Journal of it in *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., pp. 101 *et seq.*

² *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 23.*

of your goodness and confidence, and it shall always be the pride of my heart to covet the same from your Grace by being open, free, and never deviating from my inviolable attachment to you. My joy at leaving this country is inexpressible, for tho I have aimed at strictly doing my duty and pleasing these people, I have found every day more and more difficulty in my attempts, the spirit of disaffection in the generality, and that of partiality and of skreening the most guilty in others (even amongst those in employment), is too much rooted to make it possible for an honest and zealous man to remain with them and at the same time preserve his character; this and the desire to serve under H.R.H. the Duke has made me press your Grace and Mr Pelham so very strongly to be removed. I have according to your order shewn Major General Huske your letter, but have left it with him to judge for himself, for I could not have the face to back it with my advice to stay, as he knows too well my way of thinking upon the subject; he seems very miserable and determined, (even at the cost of his employment) not to continue, of which he has sent to the Secretary of War. Lord Tyrawley must be the man,¹ who with a crab stick will drub them into good manners. Your Grace commands me to send you my thoughts upon the measures for the future of this country, and the inclinations and abilities of those in and out of employment fitt to serve the King; this is too large a field for me to enter upon. I have sent a sketch of the characters of some people to Mr Pelham by the express I dispatched last tuesday, and I refer your Grace to that letter, but I must beg it may go no further. Upon the whole I think this Kingdom can never be kept in awe but by a sufficient military force, and at the same time I think it is a shame that the pay of so many men should be spent amongst them, for it is enriching this country at the expense of England. I am further of opinion that very few now employed deserve the King's favour, and very few out of employment fitt to replace them, I mean as to principals, for craft and cunning they all abound with. The small number that are well affected dare not act with zeal for fear of being exposed to the resentment of the majority; the Sherifs seldom or never reside in their countys, except L^d Kintore, for the shires of Kincardine and Mearns, L^d Gray for the shires of Forfar, *Grant of Grantsfield*

¹ Major-General Bland succeeded Lord Albemarle as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. His appointment was not gazetted until September, 1747.

for the shire of Aberdeen, and Gabriel *Napier*, a common writer, for Sterling shire, all four in their hearts Jacobites. The Deputys threw out (except Maitland and Sandiland for the Lothians; Miller for Perthshire; Hamilton for Haddington; Colquhoun for Dumbarton; Campbell of Stonfield for Argyle; Leslie for Fyfe) are tainted and inactive in the good cause; the Justices of the Peace are mostly a low sort of people and chiefly of the same stamp; the Lords of Session don't carry a proper dignity of office; the characters of the two first in rank I have mentioned to Mr Pelham as it occurred to me: what follows is my opinion in relation to the whole: *Erskine of Dun*, a Jacobite: *Elliot of Minto*, a bad man: *Dalrymple of Drummore* the same: *Pringle of Haining* remarkable for nothing: *Frazier of Shichen* a good man but no lawyer: *Farquson of Kileawan* the same: *Campbell of Monzie* a sad fellow in all respects: *Grant of Elchies* the best lawyer upon the bench, but a Grant: *Sinclair of Muckle* I know nothing of: *Robert Dondas* of Arniston well spoke of but a violent patriot: *Lord Lever* a man of a fair character: *Erskine of Sinwell* a Vicar of Bray: *Boyle of Showalton*, the last made, your Grace must know.

As to the case that *Craigie* gave me and that I transmitted to your Grace, I own it is put into a different light by the King's advocate, who I take to be generally influenced; by the enclos'd copy of *Craigie's* letter on my accusing him of having mislaid me, will clear up that point to your Grace. I have not meddled in that affair since leaving the whole to the advocate, who must answer for his behaviour hereafter. Before I can end this long epistle I must mention an odd thing, which to my knowledge is true. I had information of five rebels of note having taken their passage for Holland on board a small ship commanded by one *M'Kenzie* called the *Fortrose*. I had them all seized, but to my great surprise they had all passes from the J. C. & L. A. by borrowed names; the copies of these passes I enclose to your Grace to prove this account; the five men are now known by their true names, (viz) *Ogilby* of Pool, *Mungo Graham*, *Bruce* of *Klackmannan*, *Cameron* and *Boswell*; they are my prisoners, confined to the Castle. I have left those Lords to clear themselves, but must beg an order from your Grace to the L^d Advocate to proceed against them according to due course of law. I am glad to find that the regality heiritable jurisdictions are to be taken from the Chiefs. I wish for the good of the King's service it may

be done effectually, and that this may be pushed on with vigour. I believe I have most thoroughly tyred your Grace's patience; if so, I beg your pardon & leave to remain for ever with great respect,

My dear Lord Duke,

Your most obedient humble servant

ALBEMARLE.

I desire my duty to my Lady Duchess.

Endorsed :—*Private*. Rd. 7th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

ROBERT CRAIGIE TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Edinburgh, Feb. 1st 174⁶.

I acknowledge myself to be infinitely obliged to your Lordship for the notice you was pleased to give me, that I was accused of having misled His Majesty's servants by the case of Captain Hamilton that you transmitted to them.

I hope your Lordship will do me the justice that I did not desire that employment, that I declined it as not falling within my province, but being the duty of His Majesty's servants, one of whom was Council in the cause as well as I, and that it was at your Lordship's pressing request that I undertook to frame the case.

And as to the particulars complained of, viz. That it's said in the case, that it was found by the Court etc., which necessarily implys, that the Court pronounced such judgement, which is not true.

I confess had I understood that I was only to have stated the words of the Interlocutor of the Court, it would have been very improper to apply for this to Council. The Clerks servant would have been the proper officer. But as the case made some noise I thought what was desired was the opinions given by the Court that His Majesty's servants might be called to judge of the consequences of the judgment, which could not appear from the Interloq^r, which gives no reasons, and I apprehend that was done fairly, For

Captain Hamilton's defence was laid out upon the difference between the rules of law against rebels in open rebellion during the rebellion

and in times of peace, that in the first case their goods might be seiz'd or dèstroy'd as the goods of enemies etc ; this doctrine was denied by some of the judges except in the day of battle or the day after, and the court disregarded this defence, tho it is not mentioned in the interloqr.

2^{dly}. He defended himself upon the Act of Indemnity. The answer was that the indemnity concern'd only penal actions, But not actions for restitution, and this to me seem'd to be the opinion of the court, though indemnity is simply repelled by the judgement without any particular reason. I may be mistaken, but I believe this would have been held to be settled by the judgement had not His Majesty's Advocate appeared at the rehearing, which I am persuaded will not now be found.

It gives me, I confess, great satisfaction that this misleading is like to produce so good effects in this country; however, it will teach me more discretion in time coming than to meddle without my sphere.

(Sign'd) ROBT CRAIGIE.

Copy of a letter from Robert Craigie, Esqr
late Lord Advocate to Lord Albemarle.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's private letter
of Feb. 2^d 174^g.

(*Enclosure II.*)

CAPTAIN PARKER TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

My Lord,

This acknowledges the favour of y^r Lordship's letter of the 24th Instant.

In answer to which, I beg leave to acquaint you that the Raven and Tryall Sloops (under my command) are ready for the sea, I only waiting for a sheet anchor which has been shipp'd at Leverpoole above 3 weeks by order of the Commissioners of the Navy; but upon the receipt of your Lordship's letter, I have consulted with my pilot (who is an old experienced man) about sailing directly for the Western Coast of Scotland, agreable to your Lordship's advice, and it is his opinion, that it will be attended with great danger to endeavour to get there till

the weather is more settled, and when arrived there it will be impossible to stir out of harbour; but, however, the weather may be more moderate by that time my anchor arrives, which I shall give your Lordship immediate advice of.

(Sign'd) EDWD PARKER.

P.S.—The Sandwich Tender sailed the 26th of last month with hair and straw for Fort William, but meeting with excessive bad weather, lost her main mast and received other damages, and is arrived in this port, which I am repairing with all possible dispatch.

Endorsed :—Copy of a letter from Captain Parker to Lord Albemarle.

Dated on board the Raven Sloop

Greenock Road 27th Jan^{ry} 174⁶.

In the Earl of Albemarle's

of Feb. 2nd 174⁶.

(*Enclosure III.*)

COPIES OF PASSES GRANTED BY THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK AND
THE LORD ADVOCATE.

By the Right Hon^{ble} Andrew Fletcher, Lord Justice Clerk.

Permit the bearer James Watt, mason in Edinburgh, to pass to Holland unmolested, he behaving as becometh.

Given at Edinburgh 17 Decem^r 1746.

(Sign'd) AND. FLETCHER.

To all concern'd,

(at bottom of this pass)

Wm Jackson, Sen^r Writer.

By the R^t Hon^{ble} Andrew Fletcher, Lord Justice Clerk.

Permit the bearer M^r James Campbell, merchant in Paisley, to pass from this to Holland unmolested, he behaving as becometh.

Given at Edinbr^r 17th Decem^r 1746.

(Sign'd) ANDW FLETCHER.

To all concern'd.

(Endors'd). Recommended by Ja. Taylor, Writer to the Signet.

By the Hon^{ble} William Grant of Preston Grange Esqr. His Majesty's Advocate.

Permit the bearer James Andrew, merchant in Glasgow, to pass from this to Holland without lett or molestation, he behaving himself as becometh.

Given at Edinburgh the 23rd day of December 1746.

(Sign'd) WILLIAM GRANT.

To all concern'd.

(Endors'd) These do certifie that the within design'd James Andrew is a true and loyal subject to His Majesty King George and was not any ways concern'd in the rebellion, known to

(Sign'd) JAS FORDYCE.

By the Hon^{ble} William Grant of Preston Grange Esq^{re}, His Majesty's Advocate.

Permit the bearer John Jamison, merchant in Dollar, to pass from this to Holland without lett or molestation, he behaving himself as becometh.

Given at Edin^r the 26th day of Dec^r 1746.

(Sign'd) WILLIAM GRANT.

To all concern'd.

(Endors'd) These do certifie that the within design'd John Jamison is a true and loyall subject to His Majesty King George and was not any ways concern'd in the rebellion known to

(Sign'd) JAS. FORDYCE.

By the Hon^{ble} William Grant of Preston Grange Esq, His Majesty's Advocate.

Permit the bearer Patrick Hay, merchant in Glasgow, to pass from this to Holland without lett or molestation, he behaving himself as becometh.

Given at Edinb^r this 19th day of Decem^r 1746.

(Sign'd) WILLIAM GRANT.

To all concern'd.

(Endors'd) These do certifie that the within design'd Patrick Hay

is a true and loyall subject to His Majesty King George, and was not in any ways concern'd in the rebellion known to

(Sign'd) HENRY ST CLAIR.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's private letter
of Feb 2nd 1747⁶.

CXCIV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, February 5th 1747⁶.

My Lord,

I had yesterday the honour of your Grace's Letter of the 31st by express, which the instant I received, I went to Lord Justice Clerk's, who still continues extremely ill. I communicated to him that part of your Grace's Letter which concerned the Persons who are to be sent up as Evidences against Lord Lovat; as his Lordship had your Grace's directions upon that subject, M^r McMillan his Deputy was immediately dispatched with Letters from both of us to Lord Loudoun and General Blakeney at Inverness, to get the People mentioned in your List and send them up with all possible expedition to London so as to be there by the 23rd Instant.

M^r Stewart² is here and shall be sent to London as your Grace directs, he can be of little use in Lord Lovat's affair, but as he was under Secretary to Murray of Broughton, he is undoubtedly capable of making considerable discoveries; he is an artful cunning fellow, and thoroughly tainted with dishonest principles. I shall use my best endeavours to induce him to tell what he knows; in the mean time your Grace has his Character and will make a proper use of it.

I must desire Your Grace will send Young M^r Vane directly to Holland, where when I meet him, I shall very willingly shew him all the Countenance and Friendship Your Grace, his father or himself can desire; it will be impossible to give him either the title or pay of Aid-de-Camp, as I have been provided some time since with the number the

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 28.

² Charles Stewart. His evidence at Lovat's trial is in *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 112.

Government allows me, but my House and Table shall be always at his Service.

The Earl of Eglington, a young nobleman of this country, is just now gone to London; as his Principles are somewhat unsteady and not absolutely fixed, it would be worth your Grace's while to take some notice of him, and to endeavour to make him a good Subject of His Majesty's.

I beg Your Grace would send me some answer to the question I have so often asked, in relation to the French Officers who are Prisoners in the Castle of Edinburgh.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most humble and most obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

P.S.—Since I have finished my Letter I have received two from different Persons upon different subjects, Extracts of which I send Your Grace.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 11th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Perthshire to Lord Albemarle—dated Feb. 3rd 1747.

I observe by a Letter by this Post from my Lord Justice Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace of Perthshire, that His Majesty has ordered Copies of all the present Commissions for Justices of the Peace in the several Shires of Scotland to be transmitted to the Duke of Newcastle's Office at London. This looks as if some due regard will be paid to your Lordship's Representations concerning the disaffections of many, especially of the inferiour Judges and Magistrates of Scotland. But if the Ministry at London shall concert with the Scots members of Parliament as to the Justices to be now put in Commission, I am positive that matters will be as bad, if not worse than formerly.

Patrick Murray of Dullary, who was by order of His Royal Highness the Duke committed prisoner for Treasonable Practices in February 174⁵/₈, and was of late admitted to bail, is a Justice of the Peace, Clerk to the Peace, and principal Sheriff Clerk of this Shire, and the report now demanded will no doubt be signed by him, so that we are not in good hands here.

Extract of a Letter from Argyllshire to Lord Albemarle — dated 2 Febr'y 1746/7.

At present I have no Intelligence from the north hand worth your Lordships notice. The Inhabitants of the Rebellious Countries begin to be in misery for want of Provisions; steal they must, or leave their Country, which is as bad as death. I wish their Loyal neighbours do not feel the Consequence of their starved condition.

Those distressed Creatures, however, are fed with vain hopes of sudden succours from France, which will be the Constant Cant while we are yet at war with that Nation.

*Endorsed :—*In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Feb. 5th 1746/7.

(*Enclosure II.*)

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Inveraray 5th February, 1747.

My Lord,

I was honoured last night with your Lord^s Letter of the 2nd, and in return send your Lor^p the sum of my Intelligences in a paper a part herewith inclosed.

I have no doubt we shall every day till the Campaign is opened have fresh packets of succours from France. Tho' I consider intelligence from that Quarter as chiefly Intended to amuse us and to stop the Embarkment of our Troops for Flanders, yet I am very much of your Lor^{ps} opinion that we ought to be watchful of the motions of the Pretenders adherents in those parts.

I cannot help mentioning to your Lor^p that it seems extremely proper that a command were stationed at Strenshan and Ellanstalker. The first is within Eight miles of the West Coast and in the heart of a

rebellious and disorderly Country, so that a discreet officer may have it in his power to have information of any landing from Bernera in Glenelg Westward in Two or Three days after it happens. There is a good cover for men there, and that Command will be a Check on any movement projected by the rebels in that Country, and may in a very short time be reenforced from Fort William when necessary, but provisions must be sent for Subsisting Troops there, which may be done by water. I need not say any thing of Ellanstalker as your LorP has already been well informed of the Importance of that place.

Your LorP will likewise forgive me to tell you that Glencoe and Cliften are proper Stations for Troops. There is good Accommodation for a Company of men in the last, and it is a thoroughfare from the Lowlands to the rebellious Highlands, through which Messengers to or from the south do pass, and is a frontier between Lochaber, the Shires of Argyle, Perth and Dumbarton.

I must take the liberty to mention one other thing to your LorP, which I imagine may serve to promote the Public safety while we are at War with France, and that is to take a Wherry from 15 to 20 Tons Burden to the Government service, who shall constantly Cruize from the Lewis to Barra head, Canna, and the North point of Mull.

This Vessel to be Employed for bringing intelligence of any ships coming into those Seas; by means of such a Vessel, I am satisfied the government may have more early intelligence of what ever passes than any other way. She must be under the direction of a very Trusty fellow, and he should cover his Reell purpose by carrying some Goods for sale to those parts. He can go into Creeks and Harbours where larger boats dare not venture.

I am, my Lord, Your LorP^s &c.

CXCV.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh Feb. 9th 1746/7.

My Lord,

I have just now received the enclosed intelligence from Mr Campbell of Stonefield, Sheriff Depute for the Shire of Argyll, a

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 29.

sensible, understanding man and sincerely attached to his Majesty's Service ; to this Gentleman I wrote upon the reception of your Grace's Letter of the 28th Instant, as well as to some others whom I can safely confide in, desiring them to send me as soon as possible what intelligence they could collect, and to let me know what the hopes and expectations of the Highlanders were at this juncture ; his Letters are the only ones yet come to hand, and I really believe the first part of it, relating to the arrival of Torcastle's Son. I likewise am persuaded that what is said with regard to Ardsheills is true, and that Roy Stuart is still in this Country. The latter part, which mentions the Five French Ships, I can give no great Credit to, but if it should prove a fact, I shall immediately hear more of it ; in the mean time it would be highly necessary that some of his Majesty's Ships should be sent to cruize upon the Western Coast to prevent alarms and insults of this nature. I have told your Grace in a former Letter the exact state of our Naval Force in this Kingdom, which must be reinforced by some of His Majesty's Ships of War, or Major General Huske will never be able to exert himself as he might in the King's Service ; the escape of many Rebels and the frequent appearance of Privateers upon these Coasts is altogether owing to the want of these. The Western is entirely unguarded, and while it remains so, His Majesty's Enemies may send thither what money, Officers, and Arms they please.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 13th.

(*Enclosure.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

Abstract of Intelligence from the North hand to Mr Campbell of Stonefield, Sheriff of Argyll.

Inveraray Feb. 5th 1746/7.

A Courier is lately come from France, who has brought the Pretender's adherents agreeable intelligence, That he is at Sea or very

soon to be. This Courier is a bastard son of Cameron of Tor Castle. He came from the South and landed in England; it is very certain that some of the Rebel Gentlemen have had frequent meetings with Mr Stuart of Ardsheil since in the Country of Appin, particularly Torcastle. Before the Messenger arrived Ardsheil was extremely anxious of embracing the first opportunity of going over seas, but ever since says nothing of it. This Courier must have come three weeks ago.

It is believed that John Roy Stuart is in Scotland and is the Chief Confident of the Party, and the person to whom all intelligence is transmitted from France.

Late last night a surmise came to hand, That Five French Ships are actually come to Scotland, but no mention of time or place; if they are any where upon the West coast, I must have it confirmed to me soon.

There is some talk that Doctor Cameron is come, which may have arisen from Torcastle's Son's arrival.

Endorsed :—In Lord Albemarle's of Feby 9th 1746/7.

CXCVI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, Feb. 11th 1747.

My Lord,

Since I had the honour to write to your Grace on Monday last by express I have collected the enclosed intelligence; the one from Mr Campbell of Airds, a sensible person and very well affected, living in Argyllshire; the other from one that lately came from the North through the Eastern hills. Since the receipt of these I have had letters from Inverness, Fort Augustus and Fort William, that mentions nothing particular; which confirms my opinion, that except what relates to the arrival of Tor Castle's Son, and to Ardsheils having changed his mind about going abroad, the rest are only Rumours without foundation, and chiefly spread by John McDonald, a Taylor of this Town,² who went

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 31.

² Donald Macdonald.

North about three weeks ago, with forged Passes of the Lord Justice Clerk's, the Lord Advocate's, mine, and Lieutenant General Wentworth's, as he stiled the last Commander in Chief in Scotland; he was suspected and narrowly escaped being taken, and went off in Women's Clothes to the Isle of Skye.

Lord Justice Clerk sends to-morrow to London Robert Fraser of Castle-lathers, an evidence desired by the Attorney General, and by the same opportunity I shall send Charles Stuart, the man Your Grace order'd me to convey to London; the Person who has the care of him is one Peter¹ Campbell, whom I take the liberty to recommend to your Grace, he was employed as an Interpreter at the Tryall of the Rebels at Carlisle, and has since been sent by me for intelligence into several parts of this Kingdom, which he has executed with the utmost diligence, secrecy and trust.

Mr McMillan, whom the Lord Justice Clerk sent into Inverness Shire, met Lord Loudoun at Tay Bridge, who returned with him thither, to assist him in persuading or obliging those Frasers who were examined by his Lordship and Mr Ross of Kilraick to come this way. As to all other particulars relating to them, or steps taken in consequence of the directions Lord Justice Clerk received himself, I must refer your Grace to his Lordship's Letter, which he sends this Evening by Express, and by whose opportunity I send this dispatch.

The Lord Justice Clerk's illness (of which he is by now recovering) occasions the delay in sending to your Grace the List of Rebel Prisoners in this Kingdom in the manner you ordered us to do it; but he assured me that having sent several expresses to the several Counties, he flatters himself he shall soon be able to obey your Commands.

I received last night by Express your Grace's Letter of the 7th Instant, with His Majesty's Commands to send the Prisoners who had Commissions in the French Service, Officers upon their Parole, and the private men now confined in the several Goals, to Berwick, with an officer, who is to take a receipt for them from Brigadier Price, or the Officer Commanding at that Place, which is afterwards to be transmitted to your Grace for His Majesty's information. I have in part already executed these orders, having released those in the Castle of Edinburgh upon signing their Parole of Honour, who are to set out for

¹ Patrick.

Berwick on Friday next,¹ and we shall send directions to Gen^l Blake-ney to send those at Inverness to this Town as soon as possible, to be afterwards forwarded in the same manner to Berwick.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most Obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 15th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY THROUGH THE NORTH-EAST HIGHLANDS.

January, 1747. In travelling through Badenoch found that the Inhabitants of all that Country are living peaceably at home, save a very few who never surrendered, and all of them are fond of Rebellion and Expecting a Landing of the French upon the West Coast.

They have still plenty of Arms, for when they surrendered they gave up only some rusty useless Arms, and still keep the fresh good Arms.

Such of the Frasers and other People in Lord Lovat's Country as were in the late Rebellion and disaffected are at home and labouring their Grounds, having got protections on account of having surrender'd their Arms.

They have Arms, as they only delivered up the worst.

There are several men going through Lovat's Grounds and Seaforth's in Women's Cloaths, conversing with and frequenting the Houses of those notoriously known to be disaffected, and its thought they are distributing some papers brought from the South amongst the people who are professed Jacobites; Every one spiriting up another to a Rebellion in the Spring, as they have great assurances of a Landing, as they say, and seem all willing to join.

In conversing with some of the M^cKenzies in and about Lord Sea-

¹ Among the French officers thus released were Major Kennedy, Captain O'Brien and Captain Felix O'Neil. Donald Macdonald (whom Lord Albemarle calls Young Clanranald) was also released on parole.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 92.

forth's Lands, who openly spoke their minds, say that they have all their arms in readiness to join the expected Landing of the French in the Spring.

They have such plenty of money that they have raised the Price of the Whiskey from 12 to 18 & 20^{sh} and also the meal to a very high price.

The people of Strathbogie are all at home labouring their grounds, but as much disposed for Rebellion as ever, had they an opportunity.

There are little or none of the Town of Inverury inhabited, the people having been either killed or absconding.

Tho' the people of Aberdeenshire are all quiet at home, yet it's believed they are in readiness to embrace a Rebellion and are expecting a landing this Spring.

John¹ McDonald, Taylor in Cannongate, is going thro' Lovat's Country alongst with two men having forged passes from General Wentworth and others, pretending to have business and seeking up debts in that Country. They caused a boy at Bewley to sign Lord Advocate's name to a Pass.

It's generally believed by the well affected people in that place that McDonald is distributing papers amongst the Country people and giving them intelligence of the French Landing ; at least making them believe so ; and upon his getting notice that he was to be apprehended, made his escape into the Isle of Skye.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Feb. 11, 174^e.

(*Enclosure II.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

I was honoured with yours of the 10th Decem^r some days before I set out on my Expedition to the Isles, from whence I returnd home the 27th Ult^o. There, and in all the Countries I passed thro', such as Lochaber, Moydart, Aresaig and Morer, all things seem to be quiet for the present.

¹ ? Donaid.

The general opinion, however, is that an invasion is intended this Spring about Patrickmas; grounded upon a promise made or message sent the outstanding Rebels to that purpose. But notwithstanding these views, I find many of them are desirous to submit, if received. I was informed about one hundred of the Clan Cameron continued in Arms on Locharkeg side.

On my way forward I saw Capt Campbell, Lieut Governor of Fort William, who shewed me an order from your Lordship empowering him, on certain conditions, to receive the Arms of Rebel officers under the rank of Captains. This made me send messages to all such as fell in my way under that denomination, who all agreed to accept the terms offered; some of them I conversed with, who gave the utmost assurances words could express, that they never again would join in any attempt against the Government; upon which I appointed a day for their going with me to Fort William. But when I had acquainted the Governor with what I had done, he informed me that his orders were recalled. I must own, my Lord, I was sorry to receive this information, as in my poor opinion it was a Plan well calculated for binding these people to their good behaviour; whereas, as they stand at present, they will be ready to join in any undertaking, how wicked and desperate soever.

Young Clanronald was at Aresaig as I passed, but on hearing of my coming to the Country, he retired further North. The McDonald's of Clanronald's Family received no part of the money left with Clunie McPherson, which occasions some Grudge and ill will betwixt them and the Clan Cameron, who, it seems, the McDonalds blame for their being so much neglected.

I find Clunie gives out no great sums to any Tribe, which indeed I am informed is but agreeable to his instructions from the Young Pretender at parting, Which were, to keep money as much as possible together, till advised by him of his having no hopes of returning.

I settled a correspondence with a person in the Island of Canna, and with another in Uist, who are to acquaint me when any Foreign Ships come on the Coast, or when any Emissary is sent to these Isles. I likewise planned a correspondence from Aresaig, but do not think myself so sure of my Man there as I am of the former two. I could find nobody in Lochaber to be trusted, but I can depend upon my Intelligencer in Appin and Morvern. I judged it proper to give these

People some consideration, with a promise of being better acknowledged when they bring or send any intelligence of consequence.

Since parting with your Lordship, I gave out in whole, on the score of intelligence, £25.

I was not a little surprised, upon my return home, to find that matters in this Country of Appin do not seem to be so very quiet as in the Isles and other places where I have been.

About a fortnight since, Ludovick Cameron of Torcastle came to this Country, where he still remains, and has had frequent meetings with Ardsheill and others of their Party; it is certain that before Torcastle came to this Country, Ardsheill was resolved to embrace the first opportunity of going to France, but now, after meeting with that Gentleman, all thoughts of going abroad are laid aside; there are other strangers in this Country at present who keep private besides Torcastle, some from Athol whose names I have not yet learned, and one Baine, who was Mr Murray of Broughton's Principal Servant. They have taken an oath of secrecy to each other as to their Councils.

In short, I find an unusual stir among the people of this Country at present, which with Ardsheill's change of measures, and their frequent meetings, must make me conclude they are hatching some mischief or other; it is even whispered that the French are already, or soon will be, at sea.

It is said that Col. John Roy Stuart is now some where in Scotland, that he is the spring of all their French intelligence, and that from him Clunie receives all his instructions. All their intelligence in this Country of Appin at present seems to come from the South, which I take to be the reason why they chuse to correspond from Appin, rather than Lochaber or Moydart, as being nearer the Low Country.

I am told that Doctor Cameron, Lochiel's brother, is lately arrived from France, and the report of the Laird of McLachlan's being still in life is again revived. I cannot affirm with certainty as to these last mentioned particulars, But it is certain that a son of Torcastle's arrived in Lochaber very lately from abroad, and it is given out that he brought them encouraging intelligence.

As the Jacobites are at present in a flutter, and very likely have something in view, especially those of this Country, I beg leave to suggest the following hints, which I humbly submit to your Lordship.

The Command at Island Stalker is so small that it cannot answer the purpose of apprehending Rebels. I would therefore propose to add to the said Command, Forty of the Military, with an alert Officer, and to station the like number in Glenco, and a Company of the Military with a Highland Company at Strontian; for I judge a mixture of the Highland Companies and the other Troops would answer best. I humbly think these Commands might apprehend any outstanding Rebels in their neighbourhood, or at least oblige them to flit their Quarters. I confine myself to the above places, there being no proper cover further North for any Troops this season of the year.

P.S.—After writing the above I had a letter from the Sheriff of Argyll, ordering the whole command at Island Stalker to be dismissed, but considering some particulars above mentioned and reflecting on several other inconveniences that might attend the leaving that House altogether Defenceless, I have ventured to keep a few of the men together, even tho' I should be at the charge myself, till such time as your Lordship advises me to continue any men there, or any other Command to be sent in their place.

Mr John Stuart, Episcopal Minister in Ross shire, corresponds with the Rebels of this Country. One Conchie, of the same profession near Doun, was last week a night at Ardsheill's, and went South next day, and yesterday Baine, Broughton's Servant, and one Stuart from Athol left this Country.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Feb. 11, 1746/7.

CXCVII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edin^r Feb. 14th 1747.

My Lord,

A Noted Rebel to whom I gave a Protection to come here upon his promising to make great Discoveries, for which he hopes hereafter to have His Majesty's Pardon and a Reward, was examined last

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 33.

night by The Lord Justice Clerk and myself, and has given us the enclosed intelligence; he flatters us with the hopes of being the means of securing Clunie McPherson, and he sets out to-morrow from hence with that view, and to procure us farther information of the steps taken at this juncture by the Rebels in the Hills. The two Persons supposed to be French Gentlemen are come South, and I am informed are concealed in this Town.

I have just now received a Letter from Mr Campbell, The Sheriff Depute for Argyleshire, an Extract of which I send your Grace.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's Most obedient humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

Endorsed :—Rd. 18. by Express.

(*Enclosure I.*)

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TO THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

Inverary, 11th Feby, 1747.

The Letter your Lordship did me the honour to write me of the 9th I received this morning.

I am very glad I have had no farther intelligence of the Five French Ships, which confirms me in the opinion that the Report was groundless.

I have nothing new to advise your Lordship of at present. These Gentlemen in the Country of Appin continue their Consultations. I have not yet been able to penetrate into their schemes.

Money is still distributed among the Pretender's adherents.

I have directed some of my friends on the Frontiers of the Rebellious Countries to be watchful of the movements in those parts, and when any thing of the least moment occurs, to give me early notice of it, and you may be perfectly satisfied I shall not fail to communicate it to your Lordship with all possible dispatch.

Whatever airs the French may give themselves, and tho' they may easily amuse some of our ignorant giddy people, I can hardly believe

they ever can persuade the Pretender's Son to come over again. So much difficulty he had to govern the People he had in Arms formerly, so much hardship he has suffered in every shape, that I must conclude him a madman if he ventures again. However, it is very prudent to have a sharp look out.

(Sign'd) ARCHD CAMPBELL.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Feby. 14, 1746/7.

(*Enclosure II.*)

SUBSTANCE OF J. D.^s EXAMINATION TAKEN BEFORE LORD JUSTICE-
CLERK AND LORD ALBEMARLE.

J. D. declares that about the middle of January a French Ship, supposed by its size to be a 40 Gun Ship, called at the Island of Egg, where they landed about 2000 Stand of Arms (viz) Musketts and Swords, which were delivered to Clanronald's Friends and by them said afterwards to have been sent in open boats to Uist. Two persons said to be French Gentlemen came on Shore there, with Doctor Cameron, brother to Lochiell, which last person met about a fortnight ago with Clunie McPherson and Angus Cameron, brother to Glenevis, at Rannoch, where a guinea was ordered to be paid to each private man engaged in the Rebellion, and they were to be told that they were to enter on full Pay by the first of March, and that there would be use for them soon after. Doctor Cameron assured them that there would soon be a French Landing, and possibly by that time they were at Sea, and said that they were to have other assistance besides the French.

Endorsed :—Copy of J. D.^s Examination.
In the Earl of Albemarle's Letter
of Feb. 14, 1746/7.

CXCVIII.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh Feb. 19th 1746/7.

My Lord,

I send Your Grace enclosed a Memorial from the Magistrates of Sterling to His Majesty about the rebuilding the Arch of their Bridge, with an estimate of the Charges, as likewise the copy of a Letter from General Bland to those Gentlemen, informing them what he had done in that affair before His Royal Highness went to Holland. Your Grace will see by the estimate and Memorial that the Magistrates have exactly complied with the General's directions, and you will give me leave to recommend this thing to your Grace in the strongest manner; as the Arch of this Bridge was broke down by General Blakeney to stop the march of the Rebels, as it may be greatly detrimental to His Majesty's service in case His Troops have not a free passage over the Forth, and as the rebuilding this Arch will be of infinite use to the Town and County of Sterling, whose Magistrates and Inhabitants have signalized themselves in their zeal and attachment to His Majesty and His Royal Family; for these reasons I hope His Majesty will be graciously pleased either to order the charge of the Estimate to be paid to the Magistrates that they may rebuild the Arch themselves, or that the work may be undertaken at the expence of the Government.

I have nothing new from the Hills worth your Grace's attention.

Thirteen of our Transports are arrived; the remaining Eight sailed from Shields the 14th at night, since which the weather has been so tempestuous that I am under great uneasiness about them, not knowing where they are, or what is become of them.²

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord,

Your Grace's most humble and most obedient Servant

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 25.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II., Bundle 36. No. 36.*

² Lord Albemarle with Howard's Old Buffs, Campbell's Scots Fusiliers, Fleming's, Conway's, and Dejean's regiments sailed from Leith for Flanders on March 6.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 92.

(Enclosure I.)

PETITION OF THE CORPORATION OF STIRLING.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty. The Humble Petition of the Magistrates and Town Council on behalf of themselves and Corporation of the Royal Burgh of Stirling Sheweth—

That in the month of December 1745, before the coming of the Rebels to this Town, Major General Blakeney, then commanding under your Majesty in the castle of Stirling, judged it necessary for your Majesty's Service to order the Demolition of one of the Arches of the Stone Bridge over the River Forth adjacent to this Town : Whereby the seige of your Majesty's Castle of Sterling¹ by the Rebels was not only retarded, but their passing over our Bridge effectually prevented.

On the seasonable arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in this Place,² he was pleased, in order to render the said Bridge passable by your Majesty's Army, to cause make up the Breach made in the Arch with beams of Timber supported on Pillars of the same kind, which tho' they answered the then necessity, can be but of short endurance, considering the Impetuosity of the River, and in the event of an intense Frost, altogether impossible to stand against the breaking of the ice ; so that by reason of the great use the Bridge is, not only for the Conveniency of your Majesty's Troops infrequently passing thereat, but for carrying on the ordinary Commerce in this Country, the repairing of the said Arch with stones appears to be absolutely necessary. And as the Revenue of this Town of Sterling is extremely small and unable to bear the charge of such reparation, The Petitioners have judged it their duty most humbly to lay the case before your Majesty, and with it to offer an estimate hereto annexed of the sum necessary for repairing the said Arch with Stone, made up by Persons of the best Credit and greatest skill in the place, and sworn to by them ; Begging your Majesty may be graciously pleased to give order for the speedy repairing of the said Arch with stone, or the sum in the Estimate to be paid in to the Petitioners, to be employed by them for said purpose,

¹ The Castle was summoned to surrender on January 18, 1746.

² On February 2, 1746.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 47.

which they will most cheerfully do, and answer for the sufficiency of the work.

May it therefore please Your Majesty to give such Order in the Premises as to your Majesty in your goodness shall seem fit.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

Signed, In Presence of the Magistrates and Town Council of Sterling, by

J^A WALLACE, Provost.

ESTIMATE OF THE CHARGE NECESSARY IN REBUILDING THE ARCH
OF THE BRIDGE OF STERLING.

To 1220 Feet of Fir Loggs at 1 sh. 7 ^d	£61 0 0
To 130 Deals 13 feet for racking and covering the Centers at 1 sh. and 2 ^d 7 ^d	7 11 0
To 70 double Deals, 12 feet long for the selvage of the Centers at 2 sh. and 3 ^d 7 ^d Deal	7 17 6
To 4234 feet of cut Stone quarrying, carting and hewing at 10 ^d 7 ^d	173 1 8
To 404 yards of Ruble work at 3 sh. & 4 ^d 7 ^d yard	67 6 8
Total Charge	<u>£316 16 10</u>

We Robert Henderson and John Anderson, Measons, Do hereby attest and make oath, as we shall answer to God, That to the best of our Knowledge and Judgement, the above is a just and true estimate.

RO^T HENDERSON
JOHN ANDERSON.

Sworn by me

J^A WALLACE, J.P.

Done in presence of Peter Halkett, Commanding in Stirling.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's Letter
of Feby. 19th 1746/7.

(Enclosure II.)

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAND TO THE MAGISTRATES OF STIRLING.

Sir,

Yesterday I was favoured with yours of the 23 instant, and this morning I spoke to H.R.H. the Duke about rebuilding the Arch of your Bridge at the expense of the Government, as it was pulled down by General Blakeney to prevent the Rebels from crossing the river there. To this H.R.H. said it should be done; and will send Lord Albemarle directions about it by this Post, and which I believe is to be done in the following manner, viz. That a copy of the Estimate of the charges is to be drawn out and signed by the Commanding Officer in Stirling, to which must be joined a Memorial from the Magistrates to His Majesty, setting forth the Matters of fact (in the same manner as the one you sent to the Earl of Albemarle while I was there), and then praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to order the said Arch to be rebuilt, or to direct that the money set down on the estimate may be paid to you, and you would rebuild it immediately.

I assure you I did not forget my promise, nor ever missed any opportunity of doing strict justice to all the members of your Corporation, being thoroughly sensible of their zeal and strong attachment to the present Royal Family, and the Happy Revolution Principles.

I must beg the favour of you to make my sincere Compliments to all the Gentlemen of the Corporation, and your two worthy Ministers Mr Turner and Mr McQueen, and to assure them that I shall always remain with the utmost esteem both yours and theirs

Most obedient and very humble Servant

(Signed) HUM. BLAND.

London 31 Jan^r 1747.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's Letter
of Feby. 19, 1746/7.

CXCIX.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Febr. 20th 1746/7.

My Lord,

I must beg your Grace will acquaint His Majesty that Thirteen of the Transports, with Commodore Towry in the Experiment, arrived in the Firth last Sunday morning;² that the remaining eight (as I am informed from Mr Ridley at Newcastle) sailed from Shields on the 14th at night, under convoy of the Kingston, an armed Vessell; since which we have had extreme bad weather, with the wind at North East; and it is the Commodore's opinion that they are blown a good way to the Southwards, if nothing worse has happened to them. I am very uneasie at this disappointment and the uncertainty of their fate; no disposition can be made for the Embarkation till the whole are arrived. The Troops³ are all ready in their Cantoonments on the East of Fife, and we wait for nothing but the appearance of our strayed Vessells to get them on board.

We have had no desertion from four Regiments on their march to their Quarters of Cantoonment, and but three men have deserted from the Scots Fuziliers, and those we are in hopes to recover before we embark, and the whole seems to be extremely well pleased at the thoughts of serving His Majesty abroad.

We have lately had no news from the North worth your Grace's notice, which makes me believe that many lies are told upon slight foundations.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

ALBEMARLE.

I send your Grace enclosed a receipt for the French Prisoners who were sent from this Town to Berwick; as soon as the rest arrives from Inverness, they shall be sent in the like manner.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. 24.¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36, No. 37.*² February. 15.³ *Cf. p. 377, note, supra.*

(Enclosure.)

RECEIPT FOR THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

I acknowledge to have received from Cap^t John Tucker the following Officers in the French Service (*viz.*)

Jam^s O'Byrne, Cap^t in Clares Regt.

Thos Kennedy, Cap^t in Bulkeley's Regt, and Baptista Donald his servant.

Felix O'Neille, Cap^t in Lallys Regt.

Donald M^cDonald, Cap^t in the Royal Scotch, and Donald M^cPherson his servant.

Luke Reynolds, Lieu^t in the Royal Scotch.

J. ROMERS, Cap^t in Barracks.

Berwick, Febr^y ye 18th 1746/7.

Endorsed :—In the Earl of Albemarle's
of Febr^y. 20, 1746/7.

CC.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, February 25th 1746/7.

My Lord,

I had the honour of your Grace's Letter of the 16th Instant, and in Consequence of His Majesty's Commands, met the next morning General Huske and the Lord Advocate at the Lord Justice Clerk's, to peruse and pick out of the List of Prisoners your Grace sent me, and from these committed since, such as Proof can be procured against; as this is a work of some time, I shall not be able to transmit to your Grace by this Messenger their names, but have desired the Lord Justice Clerk and the Lord Advocate to use all the diligence imaginable in collecting the necessary Proofs, and when that is done, the rest (according to His Majesty's intention) shall be discharged; in the

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 40.

meantime the Lord Justice Clerk has desired me to acquaint Your Grace, that we have it in our power to detain them Prisoners sixty days after the expiration of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act,¹ and even after they have prayed to be set at Liberty.²

In relation to the French Prisoners of War, I sent your Grace in my Letter of the 20th Instant a receipt from the Officer commanding at Berwick for those who went from hence, and shall do the same with the rest when I have been able to collect them from Inverness, Glasgow, Irwin, and other Places, distinguishing then in a more particular manner those that were born natural Subjects of His Majesty from those who are natives of France.

I shall not trouble your Grace with the various accounts I have from the Hills, as it is my real opinion that no Ship has landed either Men or Arms upon the Western Coast, and that the Common people, notwithstanding the boasting of their Chiefs, have very little hopes of any succours from France.

I have lately heard that Cameron of Torcastle's natural son, who is supposed to be come to this Kingdom from England with intelligence, was a Lieutenant in the Americans under General Wentworth, and beg the favour of your Grace to inform yourself of the truth of this Report.

I have the greatest regard for any advice given me by Mr Campbell of Stonefield, and in consequence of his last, of which he sent a Copy to the Duke of Argyle, I immediately sent to Glasgow to hire a Wherry from 25 to 30 Tuns to procure intelligence from the Isles, and a small Boat with Oars to row along the Coast for the same purpose; but as the People to whom the care of these Boats is to be given are to be knowing, sensible, and well affected, I have not yet heard that any such have been taken into His Majesty's Service; his Scheme of posting small Parties at Island Stalker, Glenco and Strontian is also very judicious, and I have sent to those Places to know whether His Majesty's Troops can be well accommodated with Quarters and Provisions, which is the reason that I have [till] now delayed it.

I shall talk to day to Lord Loudoun, who arrived last night from Inverness, of the possibility of sending detachments to Ross-shire,

¹ It had expired upon February 20.

² Cf. the Lord Justice-Clerk's letter of February 25 on this matter, *infra*, Appendix No. XXII.

Cromarty, and Sutherland. I know they can be very well accommodated in those Counties, but I do not chuse to weaken the Highland Regiment too much, as they have already one entire Company at Bernera and another in Rannoch, and in case of a rising amongst the Rebels, the rest might be liable to an Insult at Fort Augustus.

I have read the Paper the Duke of Montrose has given your Grace; the Parties which he complains of, for driving his Tenants Cattle, were sent from Perth by Brigadier Mordaunt in the Month of June last, and I am acquainted with the orders they received; but from the knowledge I have of the Country at present, I fear the Duke of Montrose (who undoubtedly is one of the most Loyall Subjects His Majesty has) is deceived by his *Doers*, and that they have too great a connection with the M^cGregors and a small Clan under the direction of Robertson of Strowan, a most notorious old Rebel.

Bains, formerly servant to Murray of Broughton, has left Appin and is gone into Lochaber with three Athol men, their names unknown; diligent search is made after him, and in case he can be got, he shall be sent in safe Custody to London according to your Grace's directions.

The eight Transports are still wanting, but I received a Letter yesterday by Express that they rode out the storm in Burlington Bay; the Weather being now mild, I am in hopes they will soon arrive in the Firth, when I shall lose no time in embarking the Troops.

Lord Justice Clerk, to whom I made your Grace's Compliments, writes to you by this Messenger to give your Grace a full account of the Witnesses that the Earl of Loudoun procured in the North against Lord Lovat, and who left Leith on Monday morning last;¹ that their evidence may be strong and sufficient to Punish that old Rogue is the sincere desire of

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ALBEMARLE.

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 28th (by Jackson).

¹February 23.

CCI.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, Febr'y 28th 1747⁶.

My Lord,

This will be delivered to your Grace by Mr James Mackie, minister of the church of St Ninian's near Stirling, which the rebels had turned to a magazine for powder and blew it up on the approach of His Royal Highness the Duke on the first of February 174⁵/₈.² The property of part of it belonged to the poor of the parish and yielded them a revenue of £30 or £40 Ster. a year. Mr Mackie is recommended to me as a very honest and deserving clergyman; he is to apply by petition to His Majesty for a charity brief in favour of the poor of his parish, who have suffer'd by the loss of their property in the church, and the addition to the number of their poor by the death of some who were killed by the blowing it up, and left widows and orphans to be maintained by the parish; and I recommend him to your Grace's good offices with my Lord Chancellor and the Archbishops and such others as may be of service to him.

I am with the greatest respect

My Lord

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant

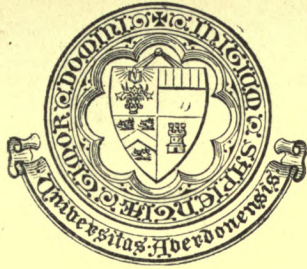
ALBEMARLE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 44.*² Mr. James Mackie published a considerable account of the blowing up of the Church in *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 221-23, 347. Cf. Appendix, No. XXV. *infra*.

Aberdeen University

Studies : No. 7



The Albemarle Papers



Photogravure by Annan & Sons. from the Portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

George, third Earl of Albemarle.

The Albemarle Papers

Being the Correspondence of

William Anne, Second Earl of Albemarle

Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, 1746-1747

With an Appendix of Letters from Andrew Fletcher, Lord
Justice-Clerk, to the Duke of Newcastle, 1746-1748

Edited with Introduction and Notes

By

Charles Sanford Terry, M.A.

Lecturer in History in the University of Aberdeen

Volume II.

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INTRODUCTION.

WILLIAM ANNE KEPPEL, second Earl of Albemarle, whose military correspondence during the years 1746-47 forms the greater portion of the papers printed in these volumes, was the son of Arnold Joost van Keppel, first Earl of Albemarle, and his wife Geertruid Johanna Quirina van der Duyn. He was born at Whitehall on June 5, 1702, and was baptised at the Chapel Royal, Queen Anne being his godmother. His father also had received abundant tokens of royal favour. As a lad of nineteen years he had accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688 as Page of Honour. Eight years later (1696) he was raised to the Peerage with the titles of Baron Ashford of Ashford in the county of Kent, Viscount Bury of Bury in the county palatine of Lancaster, and Earl of Albemarle, a town and district within the Dukedom of Normandy. He also enjoyed the esteem and friendship of Queen Anne and George the First. Before his death in 1718, his son, the second Earl, who had been educated in Holland, had returned to England and had been gazetted in 1717 to the Coldstream Guards. He was appointed to the colonelcy of that regiment in 1744. Meanwhile in 1742 he had accompanied Lord Stair to Flanders and had been present at both Dettingen and Fontenoy.¹ After four years' absence he returned to England in the autumn of 1745 with the object of

The Earl of
Albemarle.

¹ Cf. articles on the first and second Earls of Albemarle in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. xxxi., pp. 36, 44.

serving as a volunteer under the Duke of Cumberland,¹ at that time confronting the crisis created by Prince Charles's bold march to Derby. Albemarle, who had left Flanders at four hours' warning, was compelled to leave his horses and equipment at Antwerp, and when Cumberland took the field in Scotland in 1746, Albemarle proceeded thither hurriedly with the modest outfit of six shirts, and found himself compelled "to borrow, hire and buy everything in a strange manner" in that country.² While Cumberland remained at Aberdeen before his advance to Culloden, Albemarle was placed in command of the advanced post of the army at Strathbogie, "hardly ever pulling off my coat and breeches". On April 8 Cumberland left Aberdeen and on the 11th concentrated his army at Cullen. Albemarle joined him there that day.³ To the Duke of Newcastle he had already expressed his anxiety for an engagement which "would put an end to this cursed and unnatural rebellion," for otherwise he feared "these villains will Lead us a dance from one bad country to a worse," and he added, "throw y^e worse people I ever knew; for I protest I prefer y^e soil to y^e Inhabitants, for more malice, falsehood, cunning, and self interest was never mett with in any country whatesoever".⁴ Anxious though he was for a decisive engagement, it would appear that even on the eve of Culloden Albemarle was doubtful whether Prince Charles's army would venture to meet Cumberland.⁵ The victory of April 16, in which he commanded the first line of the Duke's army,⁶ proved him incorrect in his anticipations. From Inverness, after the battle, he was ordered to Perth, much to his disgust, to join the Hessian troops under Prince Frederick of Hesse,⁷ who had landed at Leith on February 8, 1746. They sailed from Scotland on June 10, 1746,⁸ and Albemarle was at once called

¹ *Supra*, p. 6.

² P. 7.

³ P. 3.

⁴ P. 2.

⁵ Cf. his letter of 15th April, *supra*, p. 3.

⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. xxxi., p. 44.

⁷ *Supra*, p. 4.

⁸ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 289.

upon to undertake a duty seemingly not less repugnant to him.

The Duke of Cumberland after his victory at Culloden on April 16 had remained at Inverness until May 23, 1746. On that date he marched to Fort Augustus,¹ and on July 18 vacated the command and proceeded to London.² General Hawley, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland in succession to Sir John Cope, and had been no more successful at Falkirk than his predecessor at Prestonpans, had been allowed to tender his resignation,³ and to Albemarle's chagrin he was appointed his successor. He had no desire, he wrote to the Duke of Newcastle on June 14, to be left "in this cursed country". "I know y^e people, I know y^e country, and that my predecessors have split against a sharpe rock," he explained.⁴ Albemarle, in fact, was anxious to accompany Cumberland to Flanders, whither the Duke proceeded at the end of the year. Cumberland, however, refused to entertain Albemarle's objections,⁵ and on August 23, 1746, the appointment of the new Commander-in-Chief in Scotland was gazetted.⁶

On August 22, 1746, the Duke of Newcastle directed a despatch to Albemarle urging him in particular to use every endeavour to secure the person of Prince Charles.⁷ The letters printed in the first volume sufficiently attest Albemarle's vigilance in that matter. Otherwise his administration was marked by no particular incident. In the somewhat difficult task of maintaining good relations with the civil authorities he appears to have been successful, and to have acted with judgment and tact. He remained at Fort Augustus until August 13, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, and remained there, seemingly in

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 284.

² *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 342.

³ *Supra*, p. 6.

⁴ P. 5.

⁵ P. 9.

⁶ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 399.

⁷ P. 137, *supra*.

Sir John Cope's house,¹ until he vacated the command and sailed for Flanders on March 6, 1747.² At the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) he was sent to Paris as Minister Plenipotentiary, and in the following year he received the Garter. In 1754 he was again despatched upon a mission to Paris, and died there suddenly on December 22 of that year. His son George Viscount Bury succeeded him.³

The English army in Scotland under Cumberland's command at Culloden consisted of fifteen battalions of foot, three regiments of hussars, the Duke of Kingston's horse, the artillery train under Colonel Belford, and some of the Argyllshire militia. The line regiments consisted of: 1st Royal Scots, Midlothian (St. Clair's); 3rd, the Buffs, East Kent (Howard's); 4th, Royal Lancaster (Barrell's); 8th, Liverpool (Wolfe's); 13th, Somersetshire (Pulteney's); 14th, West Yorkshire (Price's); 20th, Lancashire (Bligh's); 21st, Scots Fusiliers, Ayr (Campbell's); 25th, Scottish Borderers (Sempill's); 27th, Inniskilling Fusiliers (Blake-ney's); 34th, Border, Carlisle (Cholmondeley's); 36th, Worcestershire (Fleming's); 37th, Hampshire (Munro's later, Dejean's); 48th, Northamptonshire (Ligomer's, later Conway's) and Batereau's. The three regiments of hussars were the 3rd (Bland's); 10th (Cobham's); 11th (Lord Mark Ker's). Cumberland's effective strength in the battle is given officially as 8,811, to which number the infantry battalions furnished 6,411.⁴ Four days (April 20) after the Battle of Culloden,

¹ Cf. p. 95.

² Pp. 437, 438.

³ Cf. Mr. H. Manners Chichester's article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. xxxi., p. 44, where the authorities for Albemarle's career are cited. Mr. Chichester has misdated Albemarle's command in Scotland to a period subsequent to 1748.

⁴ On this matter, cf. *Notes and Queries*, January, 1901, p. 24; Blaikie, *Itinerary*, p. 98; Home, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 229; *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 216.

Skelton's, Handasyde's, Houghton's, and Mordaunt's regiments arrived in transports at Leith and after a few days proceeded to the Moray Firth to join the army at Inverness. At about the same time the Stirling militia were called out to guard the Fords of Frew, while detachments of the Edinburgh militia were stationed along the south bank of the Forth, west of Edinburgh, thereby effectually holding the passes from the Highlands into the Low country.¹

With so large a force at his disposal Cumberland resolved to follow up his recent victory, and to advance into the heart of the Highland country to inflict punishment upon the clansmen and their Chiefs. On May 23 he marched from Inverness, taking with him Barrell's, Wolfe's, Skelton's, Sackville's, Campbell's Scots Fusiliers, Houghton's, Dejean's, and Conway's foot, with Kingston's horse, and reached Fort Augustus the following day.² A week later (May 31) Houghton's regiment occupied Fort William and relieved Guise's regiment, which had withstood the siege of the Fort in the spring.³ The work of vengeance was at once and rigorously prosecuted. From Fort Augustus parties were sent through the Highland glens. "Wherever these came they left nothing that belonged to the rebels. They burnt all the houses and carried off the cattle."⁴ In Appin Campbell's Argyllshire militia were engaged upon the same task.⁵ Loudoun's Independent Companies, which had

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 237.

² *Ibid.*, vol. viii., pp. 241, 284. Major-General Bland, with Price's, Howard's, and Cholmondeley's regiments, had preceded the Duke from Inverness on May 16. (*Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 284.)

³ *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 286. Guise's regiment proceeded to Berwick. (*Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 394.)

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 287. This short sentence is sufficiently expressive. Cf. a letter in my *Rising of 1745*, p. 158, and Bishop Forbes's "Barbarities after Culloden," in Chambers, *Jacobite Memoirs*, p. 231. The State Papers in the Record Office contain unpleasant details of Cumberland's orgies.

⁵ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 241.

been absent from Culloden, and had preceded Cumberland to Fort Augustus, were similarly employed in Lochiel's country and in Badenoch.¹

Meanwhile arrangements had been made for establishing a military force in the districts outside the area of actual operations. Major-General William Blakeney was left in command at Inverness after Cumberland's departure on May 23, and had under his command there his own, Handasyde's, Mordaunt's, and Batereau's regiments.² Brigadier Mordaunt arrived at Perth on May 19 with the Royal Scots, Sempill's, and Pulteney's regiments, and replaced the Hessians, who embarked at Leith and sailed for Flanders on June 10.³ About May 23 Fleming's regiment proceeded from Inverness to Aberdeen,⁴ to the little content, as it proved, of the inhabitants. A month earlier (April 23) Cobham's dragoons and (April 30) Lord Ancram with Ker's dragoons had left Inverness to guard the eastern coast.⁵

Such remained the military situation in Scotland until Cumberland vacated the command at Fort Augustus on July 18, 1746. He left Scotland divided into four military districts. No. I. stretched from Fort Augustus to Inverness and thence to Spey-mouth, and was under the command of Major-General Blakeney at Inverness. Within that area the following regiments were distributed: Houghton's at Fort William, Loudoun's regiment and his Independent Companies at Fort Augustus, Blakeney's and Batereau's regiments at Inverness, Mordaunt's at Nairn, and Handasyde's at Elgin. No. II. included the district from Spey-mouth along the coast to Dundee, and was

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 240, 241, 284.

² *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 285.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. viii., pp. 240, 289. Cf. p. 4, *supra*, note 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 241. More complaints of the army's conduct were presented by Aberdeen than any other town in Scotland, so far as the papers in these volumes furnish information.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 237.

garrisoned by Dejean's at Cullen and Fleming's at Aberdeen. Major-General Skelton was in command. No. III. was centred at Perth, where Major-General Huske and Brigadier Mordaunt were placed in command of the Royal Scots, Sackville's and Skelton's regiments and the artillery train. No. IV. included the district from Stirling southward, and was commanded by Major-General Bland and Lord Sempill. Under their supervision were Barrell's, Price's, and Conway's regiments at Stirling, the Scots Fusiliers at Glasgow, and Lee's at Canongate, Edinburgh. The horse regiments of St. George, Cobham, Ker, Naizon, and Hamilton were sent to grass.¹ At the same time the strength of the army in Scotland was diminished by the despatch of Wolfe's, Pulteney's, and Sempill's regiments to Flanders.² Howard's Buffs proceeded to Carlisle.³ Cholmondeley's was ordered to Newcastle, and Kingston's horse marched to England to disband.⁴

Albemarle remained in camp until August 13, when, owing to the badness of the weather and the defective equipment of the troops in clothing and tents,⁵ he set out from Fort Augustus to Edinburgh, leaving Lord Loudoun at Fort Augustus with his regiment and seventeen Independent Companies composed of Macleods, Mackays, Monroes, and Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat's clan,⁶ whom Albemarle deemed sufficient to "not only suppress any of the Rebels, were they to assemble in small Bodies for the Defence of the Cattle, but also apprehend the Pretender's Son, if he should remain in this Country".⁷

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 342. The above distribution does not appear to have been completed until Albemarle broke up the camp at Fort Augustus on August 13. Cf. *ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 393, and No. CLV. *supra*.

² They sailed at the beginning of August.—*Supra*, p. 33.

³ The regiment reached Glasgow from Stirling on July 30, and on August 1 marched for Carlisle.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 393.

⁴ They disbanded at Nottingham on September 15.—*Ibid.*, vol. viii., pp. 342, 441.

⁵ *Supra*, p. 15.

⁶ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 394.

⁷ *Supra*, p. 15.

No diminution in the strength of the regular army in Scotland took place until March 6, 1747, when Albemarle proceeded to Flanders, taking with him Howard's Buffs from Carlisle, the Scots Fusiliers, Fleming's, Dejean's and Conway's regiments.¹ From that date the weakening of the establishment in Scotland was rapid. The 2nd battalion of the Royal Scots sailed from Leith for Flanders on May 24, 1747, and Loudoun's 2nd Highland regiment followed thither from Burntisland on May 30.² Early in July, 1747, the usual camp was formed at Fort Augustus of Skelton's, Handasyde's, Mordaunt's, Sackville's and Blakeney's regiments. Houghton's regiment, which had replaced Guise's at Fort William in May, 1746, was in its turn replaced by Lee's, and St. George's dragoons were sent into quarters at Aberdeen and other places upon the eastern coast.³ At the end of August, 1747, two more regiments were withdrawn from Scotland: Lee's from Fort William and Sackville's from Fort Augustus were despatched to Burntisland and sailed for Flanders on September 8. Detachments of one hundred men each from Skelton's, Handasyde's, Mordaunt's, and Blakeney's regiments at Fort Augustus were sent to garrison Fort William in place of Lee's regiment.⁴

About September 10, 1747, the summer camp at Fort Augustus broke up and the troops proceeded to winter quarters. Skelton's took the place of the composite garrison at Fort William. Handasyde's was sent to Perth, where the artillery train was also quartered. Five of Mordaunt's companies garrisoned Edinburgh Castle, and five were placed at Linlithgow and Borrowstouness. Blakeney's was distributed between Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and St. Andrews. Five companies of Barrell's, relieved at Edinburgh Castle by Mordaunt's five

¹ *Infra*, p. 437.

² *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., pp. 247, 248.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ix., p. 348.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. ix., pp. 402, 452.

companies, moved thence to Stirling. Houghton's regiment, lately relieved at Fort William, was now moved from Stirling to Glasgow. At Inverness Price's regiment was quartered. Batereau's was distributed between Elgin, Banff, Peterhead, and Aberdeen. Two additional companies of the 1st and two of the 2nd battalion of the Royal Scots were established at Cupar-Fife and Kirkcaldy respectively. At Taybridge and Tarland were three companies of Lord John Murray's Highlanders, and ten companies of Loudoun's were stationed at Ruthven and Dingwall. St. George's dragoons occupied Leith, Haddington, Duns, and Kelso, and Naizon's were quartered at Newliston, Ayr, Stranraer, and Dumfries.¹ Such was the distribution of the military forces in Scotland when on October 31, 1747, Humphrey Bland, lately promoted Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief in Scotland in succession to Lord Albemarle, arrived at Edinburgh.²

That friction should have arisen between the army and the civil authorities in Scotland is hardly to be wondered at. Not much more than a generation had passed since Scotland had, in 1707, as her patriots held, bartered her independence. The events of 1745 had offered the first opportunity for the War Office at Whitehall to direct operations upon a considerable scale in Scotland, and though public bodies were ready to recognise in the English army a force which was battling for their true interests, it still remained to them an army which had come from a distant Macedonia, alien in traditions, not over-considerate of Scottish susceptibilities, and by no means unready to confound friend and foe. It needs but a glance at the correspondence of Albemarle and his officers to detect in their minds a fairly rooted conviction that Scotsman

The Army
and the Civil
Authorities.

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 453.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ix., p. 500.

and Jacobite were convertible terms. Added thereto was a scarcely concealed contempt for the country and its people. If such was the attitude of the leaders, it is not strange that the rank and file and junior officers failed sometimes to deal gently with the susceptibilities of the proud people whose saviours they claimed to be. Nor was an eighteenth century army trained in those habits of restraint which the higher standard of more modern times demands. The individual unit of the rank and file reverted easily to a state of nature amid the ardours of a campaign. The Ten Commandments were suspended with the Habeas Corpus Act. Yet, so far as the papers in these volumes bear testimony, the conduct of the army in Scotland was by no means bad. Cases of flagrant assault were rare, and it is clear that Albemarle fully recognised the necessity for maintaining harmonious relations with the civil authorities, and that he was ready to check any tendency to military *ὕβρις* on the part of his officers.

From Aberdeen especially lamentations reached the ears of Lord Albemarle and the Lord Justice-Clerk, notably over the so-called "riot" which occurred in the town on the night of August 1, 1746. On that date, the anniversary of the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, the officers of Fleming's regiment quartered in Aberdeen met to celebrate appropriately the auspicious occasion. The Duke of Gordon, who was on his way to London, the Town Clerk and the Collector of Customs at Aberdeen were present as guests.¹ The Earl of Ancram, who commanded what may be termed the North-East Military District, had approached the civil authorities with the suggestion that the town should be generally illuminated in honour of the day. His proposal had been coldly received, and various objections had been urged against it. The magis-

¹ *Supra*, p. 28.

trates were willing that the bells should be rung and that the flag should be hoisted, but the careful authorities had found from experience that illuminations occasioned "Noise and Confusion upon the Street". Besides, to be effective on a light August evening, the illuminations would have to be at an hour when "the Inhabitants ought rather to be at rest". A message to that effect was communicated to the Town Clerk to carry to Lord Ancram. He, however, came to the strange conclusion, that as the authorities "were not thoroughly to comply with Lord Ancram's desire, he thought it better not to send an answer".¹ The worthy Clerk, though the guest of the officers in the evening, does not appear to have offered even a hint that objection had been taken to their request, and the conviviality of the supper-party was broken into rudely by a messenger, who reported that "the mob and some soldiers among them were breaking all windows that were not light," those of the Town House among others. Prompt measures were taken, and a sergeant and twelve men were instantly despatched to Old Aberdeen to prevent any outbreak there. The authorities were indignant, the more so since even the officers of Fleming's regiment were declared to be implicated in the riot, Captain Hugh Morgan in particular. Several swore that Morgan incited the mob, and "one who swore heartily" declared that the captain himself threw stones at the offending windows. Morgan was thereupon arrested by the outraged magistracy, his lieutenant-colonel finding bail for his appearance.² The Lord Justice-Clerk was probably sufficiently acute in inferring that the officers' zeal for the Royal family was "inflamed perhaps with a little too much liquor".³ The Magistrates, however, could find no excuse in loyal excesses. They pursued the offending officers with the persistency of the Eumenides on the

¹ P. 194.

² Pp. 28-31.

³ P. 42.

trail of Orestes. On August 4 they complained to the Lord Justice-Clerk of the "Attrocious Riot". The inhabitants had been "much frighted and intimidated," they declared; a "vast many" windows had been broken, "particularly the Windows of the Townhouse and the Warehouse of George Forbes, wherein Several Mirrours and other goods were broke and spoil'd".¹ On the following day (August 5) they informed Lord Albemarle that the "reall Damnages" occasioned by the riot amounted to £130 "besides Costs".² "If it had been only a few panes of glass that had been broke," they wrote again on August 16, "neither we nor any of the Inhabitants would have taken the least notice of it. But there were many hundreds of panes broke, and upwards of two hundred familys suffered on this occasion."³ On August 29 the Magistrates wrote to the Lord Justice-Clerk. A committee of tradesmen had been appointed, they told him, and had estimated the damages occasioned by the riot at £129 3s., in addition to the "expenses of consulting Lawyers and sending several Expresses South and North, and allowance to Tradesmen who were employ'd severall days in taking up account of the Damage," items which added about £20 to the sum of their claim.⁴

Five days after the disturbance of August 1 the authorities of Aberdeen were again outraged by the conduct of the military. By Lord Ancram's order two merchants of the town, Walter Nicol and Andrew Walker, were summarily apprehended on August 6 and were committed prisoners to the guard. Both men had returned to Aberdeen after Cumberland had left the town in April, and in accordance with instructions, they and all others who had been absent during the Duke's visit were closely examined as to their movements. That ordeal the two men had successfully faced. On what grounds, therefore, were they appre-

¹ P. 41.

² P. 56.

³ P. 116.

⁴ P. 194.

hended? Such was the case as it was represented to the Lord Justice-Clerk.¹ There can be little question that both Nicol and Walker were keen Jacobites, and had deemed it advisable to avoid Cumberland's immediate neighbourhood. The information against them, upon which Lord Ancram had acted, showed that in November, 1745, when Lord John Drummond's troops appeared on the eastern coast, Nicol and Walker were emboldened to publicly assert their Jacobite sympathies, and when a detachment of those troops landed at Aberdeen, both men "join'd them with a Huza, their hats waving in their hands," and "joind the Rebels at reading the Manifestos and drinking treasonable healths" at the Market Cross.² But if the guilt of the two men was clearly established, the circumstances of their apprehension were irregular, and the Lord Justice-Clerk found it necessary to admonish Lord Ancram and to remind him that the town of Aberdeen was under a regular magistracy, and that the town's gaol and not the military guard was the proper place wherein to confine prisoners charged with civil offences.³

Yet another offence on the part of the military was the subject of a complaint by Alexander Grant, the Sheriff of Aberdeen. On the morning of August 7 his house, Grantsfield, now Midmar Castle, was visited by a party of Fleming's regiment, who examined it thoroughly, in spite of his vehement protest, upon the plea that he was suspected of harbouring rebels. They were induced to abandon their first intention to quarter forty men upon him, but proceeding to a neighbouring ale-house, they drank "about Seventy Scots pints of Ale and paid nothing for it," and committed other reprehensible acts.⁴

¹ Pp. 76-77.

² P. 109.

³ P. 78.

⁴ P. 82. Grant's sympathies were in fact Jacobite. Lord Albemarle describes him (*supra*, p. 357) as Jacobite "in heart". His Sheriff-Depute, appointed by him, read the Pretender's proclamation at the Market Cross of Aberdeen. I am indebted to Mr. David Littlejohn, Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeen, for this information.

If Fleming's regiment appears to have been singularly unfortunate in its relations with the civil authorities, Cobham's dragoons also gave considerable offence by their conduct. Viscount Arbuthnott, writing to Lord Albemarle on August 8, complained that he had been compelled under threats to surrender his arms, "viz. a silver handed Sword, two mourning ones, two pair of pistols for my own use and my servants, and a fouling piece for my own diversion when I go to sport".¹ Captain Charles Hamilton, of the same regiment, found himself involved in legal proceedings at the suit of Thomas Ogilvie of Coul for having impounded the cattle of his tenants, and of John Watson of Turin, near Forfar, for wrongful imprisonment.² The factor of the sequestered estate of Stanhope at the same time preferred a complaint against a party of St. George's dragoons who had driven off the cattle and horses from the farm of Harrow. The farm of Woodhill, near Dundee, was treated in a similar manner by another party of the same regiment. Yet another case in which St. George's dragoons were involved related to the impounding by Captain Whitney Mackean of certain books belonging to John Murray of Broughton and in the hands of the Rev. William Wallace, minister of Drummelzier. The answers lodged against these various complaints suggest, however, that the military authorities were not without good grounds for their conduct.³

Of a more serious nature was a complaint against certain officers of Howard's Old Buffs at Stirling. On July 29, 1746, William Pollock, a wig-maker at Stirling, sent his apprentice to Lieutenant Stoyt with a wig which the latter had ordered. The Lieutenant expressed himself roundly as highly dissatisfied with the wig, and bade the man take it back to his master. The

¹ P. 80.

² Cf. *supra*, p. 13, note 2.

³ Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 343 *et seq.*

fellow did so, but in an audible *sotto voce* allowed the Lieutenant to understand that his opinion of him was far from complimentary. Stoyt thereupon followed him to his shop, beat him with a stick, assaulted the wig-maker also, and aided by others of the regiment, dragged off the offending apprentice to the guard, when, with Lieutenant-Colonel George Howard's approbation, he was stripped, tied to halberts and whipped in the market-place. The case was at once brought before the Court of Justiciary and a precognition of the facts was ordered to be taken.¹ The judicious intervention of Major-General Bland appears to have brought about an amicable settlement of the matter.²

Prince Charles had escaped from the mainland to the Long Island three months before Albemarle took over the command from Cumberland in July. Of that early period of the Prince's wanderings the papers in the first volume contain an account by Captain Felix O'Neil.³ O'Neil elsewhere describes himself as having been born at Rome. His father had been killed at the battle of Campo Santo, and he himself had served in the Spanish army until 1744, when he received a commission in Lally's regiment in the French service. In March, 1746, he had been sent to Scotland with despatches from the French Court to the Young Chevalier.⁴ He had been made prisoner shortly after Prince Charles sailed from South Uist to Skye on June 28. His capture appears to have been regarded as an important one, for Major-General John Campbell, writing to Albemarle on August 8,⁵ says that "by the testimony of several of the Prisoners I have on Board, He was a great favourite with the Young Pretender, and esteem'd as one of the Ablest Men in Military matters the French sent

Prince
Charles's
Escape to the
Islands.

¹ Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 392, and pp. 165 *supra*, 403 *infra*.

² P. 412.

³ Pp. 71 *et seq.*

⁴ P. 342.

⁵ P. 81.

over". Though one infers that somewhat of this appreciation of his abilities was self-inspired, O'Neil's account of his travels with Prince Charles, despite its inaccuracies, is of importance since it adds to our knowledge a few details and one fact of particular interest. From his narrative it appears that after the engagement at Culloden, O'Neil was sent into Inverness by the Prince's orders to warn his adherents to escape. O'Neil as he galloped through the town communicated to all whom he saw tidings of the battle. At a window he saw Lady Ogilvy, Lady Mackintosh and others, "whom he did not give himself time to speak to, tho' they seemed desirous of it". Thence he hurried on to Moy, where he expected to come up with the Prince. The Prince's flight, however, had been more precipitate, as Lord John Drummond and other officers whom O'Neil came up with informed him. Resting that night (April 16) with one of Lord Lovat's factors, he learnt next morning that the Prince contemplated making a rally at Fort Augustus. Following him post-haste thither, O'Neil found there "nobody except five or six people," from whom he learnt that the Prince had gone on to Macdonell of Lochgarry's house. Following in the Prince's footsteps O'Neil at length came up with him on April 21, or April 19 according to his seemingly inaccurate statement. He found him lodging in Borradaie, where he had been since the previous day, with one Donald Roy Macdonald, one of the Prince's loyal hosts whose name has until now escaped record. On April 26 O'Neil, piloted by Donald Macleod, sailed with the Prince for Stornoway. Bad weather compelled them to put into Rossinish, though O'Neil has no word of the boat's being staved to pieces on a rock, an incident which he recollected, or invented, at a later period.¹ Upon resuming their journey, they were again forced to seek shelter

¹ Cf. p. 73, *supra*, note 3.

on April 30 at Scalpa. Here the Prince remained until May 4, and passed as the son of one Sinclair, "a shipwrecked merchant" O'Neil explains, supplementing other accounts in that detail. Of their reception at Stornoway he gives an account similar to that in his Journal printed in *The Lyon in Mourning*.¹ With their arrival and stay in Coradale, O'Neil reveals the name of another of Prince Charles's unrecorded hosts, one Ronald Macgachan, who with "some of the people of the Country" sheltered and fed him from May 15 to June 5. Ronald shared the fate of Prince Charles's other hosts, and his name appears among those whom Major-General Campbell handed over to Commodore Smith on August 3.² After further travels the Prince on June 21 met Flora Macdonald, and O'Neil seems to suggest that the *incognito* of "Betty Burke" was the Prince's own suggestion. Between his meeting with Flora Macdonald and his departure with her for Skye on June 28 the Prince spent an anxious week hiding in the heather. Of this period O'Neil records the extraordinary fact—not repeated by him in his Journal in *The Lyon*—that the Prince, despairing of help from Flora Macdonald, and hemmed in by Campbell's troops, was upon the point of surrendering when Neil Maceachain opportunely arrived with the news of Flora's willingness to help the fugitive. That the Prince's position was in the last degree critical cannot be gainsaid, and that his invariably sanguine temperament should at last have acknowledged defeat is a reasonable conjecture. On the other hand, it is strange that O'Neil should have omitted to mention so interesting and dramatic an incident in his later Journal. Despite his entreaties O'Neil was unable to induce Flora Macdonald to allow him to accompany her. It is characteristic of his general inconsistency of statement, that whereas in his Journal he explains that Flora

¹ Cf. vol. i., pp. 365 *et seq.*

² *Supra*, p. 69.

had secured a pass "but for one servant," in his Declaration made at Fort Augustus on August 7, 1746, he says, "they [the Prince and O'Neil] could not prevail upon Miss Flora to take Cap^t O'Neille along with them, as he did not speak the language of the country, and as he had (as she said) a Foreign air". O'Neil, whose two accounts of his doings after parting from the Prince are not consistent,¹ was shortly after made prisoner by Captain Macneil. He was placed on board H.M.S. *Furnace*, and on August 9 was imprisoned at Inverness. There he remained until November 12, when he was sent to Edinburgh Castle. He continued there until February, 1747, when, with the other French officers who had served under Prince Charles, he secured his release.²

Among the most interesting of the papers in these volumes are those which reveal the futility of Albemarle's endeavours to apprehend Prince Charles and to obtain reliable intelligence of his movements. That there were many, even among those who had associated themselves with the Prince's enterprise, who were ready to give information is sufficiently clear from Albemarle's correspondence. Pickle was by no means the only gentleman of that kidney in the Highlands, but the intelligence communicated to Albemarle was usually incorrect, and if correct, one suspects that it was not infrequently purposely conveyed too late to be of use.

Before leaving Fort Augustus for England on July 18 Cumberland had made a last effort to capture Prince Charles. On July 10 the Prince had returned to the mainland of Scotland from his wanderings in Skye and elsewhere among the islands. The news of his return was almost immediately conveyed to Fort Augustus, for the Mackinnons, his guides in the last stage

¹ Cf. p. 76, note 3.

² Pp. 37, 76, 84, 93, 381, 382.

of his journey, were made prisoners after parting with the Prince.¹ On July 13 Cumberland sent out a force of fifteen hundred men to search the coast. They returned to Fort Augustus on July 25, "vastly fatigued, almost naked," having completely failed to gain any intelligence of the object of their search.² The Prince, meanwhile, had set out from Morar on July 18, and breaking through the chain of sentry-posts formed by the troops, had made his way to Glenshiel and thence to Glenmoriston. He was in fact lurking there in a cave, within ten miles of Fort Augustus, on the day on which the weary troops were returning from their search for him. Conflicting rumours poured in upon Albemarle. From one quarter the Prince was reported to be in Badenoch, making his way seemingly to the eastern coast. From another it was stated that he had gone northwards towards Caithness. Again, he was still in Morar and Knoidart, and "the last Report that I had," writes the bewildered Earl to Newcastle on July 25, declared the Prince to have returned to the Long Island.³ In the next few days Albemarle eagerly endeavoured to secure reliable intelligence, employing "Friends (if any in these Hills) and Foes" for that purpose, as he wrote to Newcastle on August 1. On that date the Prince was still in Glenmoriston, but Albemarle's latest information reported him to be at Loch Broom, "ill attended, hiding himself in the Day time and moving about from Place to Place at Night".⁴ The Prince had in fact made his way from Glenmoriston northward towards Poolewe in hopes

¹ P. 10.

² P. 11.

³ P. 11. It appears (p. 50) that Captain Monro of Culcairn was sent to follow up the Caithness clue. He returned thence to Loch Broom on August 1 in consequence of Albemarle's later information. Lord Ancram also sent out parties from Aberdeen to search for the Prince in consequence of Albemarle's instructions. They were soon recalled and had returned by August 6, except a detachment under Captain Sutherland which had been sent to Ruthven. Cf. No. XLVIII., and a letter of the Lord Justice-Clerk in *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 391.

⁴ P. 14.

of finding a French ship there to convey him to France. He had, however, changed his route, and by August 14 lay concealed in Glengarry, south of his previous quarters in Glenmoriston.¹ Albemarle remained convinced, however, that the Prince was near Loch Broom,² and in obedience to his directions of July 28 and 29, Commodore Smith had by August 3 sent the *Serpent* thither, with orders to the *Triton*, *Greyhound*, and other ships to co-operate in the endeavour to prevent the fugitive's escape.³

From Major-General John Campbell, in a letter dated August 4, Albemarle received fresh intelligence as to the Prince's movements. Campbell reported that a few days before, Prince Charles, Lochiel and others had been observed in a shieling in Glen Dessary.⁴ But the value of the information was considerably discounted by the fact that it located the Prince in Glen Dessary nearly a fortnight later than the date (July 20) on which he was actually there. Albemarle, however, acted at once upon the information, and on August 9, about three weeks after the Prince had left the spot, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and a party of the Argyllshire militia arrived at Glen Dessary. He was unable to obtain any news of the Prince's recent visit, though he learnt that Lochiel's brother, Dr. Archibald Cameron, had been in Glen Dessary three days before, no doubt on his way to join Prince Charles, whom he came up with at Loch Arkaig on August 20. Campbell found only one inhabited shieling in the Glen, and apprehended two of its occupants, from

¹ P. 27, note 1.

² Cf. No. XL. (Enclosure i.), for a letter dated August 4, from three inhabitants of Loch Broom, emphatically declaring that the Prince had not set foot within their bounds.

³ P. 32. Monro of Culcairn, who was at Loch Broom, sent parties to Coigach and Assynt for the same purpose. Cf. pp. 53, 58.

⁴ P. 37. In a later letter (p. 140) Campbell declared that he was "not very sanguine in the matter".

whom, though he caused them to be flogged "severely with belts," he gained no information regarding the Prince.¹

On August 12 Albemarle sent another despatch to the Duke of Newcastle. He confessed his failure to apprehend the Prince, who on the date of his letter was in the Braes of Glenmoriston, and within ten miles of him. He reported that the Prince was certainly not in Badenoch, since parties from Aberdeen, Strathbogie, Castle Menzies and Blair Atholl had narrowly searched that district. He therefore concluded that the Prince had escaped either in one of the French vessels which had been "hovering along the coast," or in a boat to the Long Island. His failure to obtain reliable information he attributed to the fact that "our detachments have always been betrayed by People that the Rebels had on the top of the High Hills, who by some signall agreed on could always convey any intelligence from one to another in a short space of time". On the following day (August 13) Albemarle proceeded to Edinburgh, leaving the Earl of Loudoun to prosecute the search for the Prince by sending out "frequent parties," which Albemarle apprehended would be "the most effectually way to come at and secure him".²

Embarrassing, one may conjecture, as Prince Charles's capture would have been, the Government was firmly set upon it. On August 22 the Duke of Newcastle directed Albemarle to "continue to be very vigilant in preventing the Escape of the Pretender's Son".³ "You need not have recommended to me," Albemarle replied on September 1, "the preventing the Pretender's Son's escape, or the apprehending him if possible, for, to do the last, I should with infinite Pleasure walk bare foot from Pole to Pole". As to the Prince's movements Albemarle was entirely without information since the abortive Glen Dessary expedition, and the very absence of news confirmed his belief

¹ P. 92.

² P. 97.

³ P. 137.

that the Prince was in the Long Island, or had "died of misery in some of his hidden Places". The latter conjecture was based upon information furnished by Captain Felix O'Neil, who reported that at the end of June the Prince was suffering from "the Bloody Flux".¹

Prince Charles was by no means in the critical condition inferred by Albemarle. The breaking up of the camp at Fort Augustus on August 13 was of distinct advantage to him, and on August 17 the Argyllshire militia returned to Inveraray to disband. The other militia regiments which had been called out in Scotland were disbanded at the same time.² The endeavour to follow the Prince's trail seems, therefore, to have been considerably relaxed. On September 5 he found shelter in Cluny's "Cage" in Benalder, and there he remained until his escape from Scotland on September 20.³ From time to time rumours of varying inaccuracy reached Edinburgh as to his whereabouts. Towards the end of August he was reported to be in the Long Island, where, it was said, he had been seen "by some parties, but by means of interjacent lakes and morasses, with which the country abounds, they were never able to come up with him".⁴ Early in September he was reported to have presented himself at "Lady M—g—y's" in great distress, and to have declared that he had not touched bread for two days, nor slept in a bed for five nights. Other accounts declared that in August he had sailed from the Moray Firth to France, and a letter from Dunkirk of August 22, N.S., even stated that he had landed at Blankenberg.⁵ That the Prince had indeed escaped from Scotland in the latter part of August seems to have been generally and confidently held, so completely and effectually did Cluny's "Cage"

¹ P. 208.

² *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 393-94.

³ Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, pp. 216-19.

⁴ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 392.

⁵ Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 444.

hide him from even the most keen-scented informer. On September 9 Albemarle wrote to the Duke of Newcastle that he had "heard from the North for certain that the Pretender's son sailed in a small French Cutter from the Western Coast in Kintail in the night of the 19th" of August.¹ But four days later (September 13) he was obliged to apologise to Newcastle for "the little connexion your Grace will find in the intelligence I transmit to you, which is owing," he explained, "to the disaffection of those inhabiting North of this Place".² The conflicting intelligence enclosed by Albemarle for the Duke's perusal was certainly bewildering. In one the Prince was described, with approximate accuracy, as being in Lochaber with Lochiel. In another the Prince's escape from Scotland in a French privateer was again asserted. Another most curious jumble of fact and fiction represented the Prince as being "hid underneath ground in a sort of Cave in the Isle of Mull, near the house of Jerlvick Maclean". The sponsor for the correctness of this intelligence was "the woman's father who carried meat to him [Prince Charles] several times".³ The transposition of the "romantic comical habitation"⁴ which Cluny had prepared for the Prince, in which he still lay concealed on September 12, from the slopes of Benalder to distant Mull is distinctly curious. Albemarle, ignorant of the confused mixture of fact and fable, followed up the clue, and despatched a detachment to Mull to make inquiry. "I hope to hear they may prove successful," he wrote on September 20,⁵ "tho' I don't flatter myself with it, for it is not to be supposed that the Pretender's son would continue so long in y^e same place." "Next to a certainty" he was persuaded that the Prince was not in Mull, he wrote to Newcastle on September

¹ P. 220, *supra*.

² P. 227.

³ Pp. 228, 231, 233. It was even rumoured (p. 233, note 2) that the Prince was personated in Scotland by a double "for a while after" he had actually escaped.

⁴ *The Rising of 1745*, p. 216.

⁵ P. 235, *supra*.

23.¹ Albemarle was right. Prince Charles was not even in Scotland. He had sailed from Lochnanuagh on September 20, and early in the morning of September 24 Albemarle, "called out of [his] bed and . . . fast asleep," penned his despatch to the Government to announce that the long-hunted fugitive had in fact escaped.²

Throughout the early part of September, 1746, Prince Charles lay concealed in Benalder, and for the greater part of the time in Cluny's "Cage". On September 13 important news reached him. At about one o'clock on the morning of that day Alexander Macpherson appeared at the "Cage" and announced the arrival of two French ships in Lochnanuagh. Without losing a moment the Prince started off for the coast, halted on the 16th at Achnacarie, Lochiel's ruined home, and on the 19th reached Lochnanuagh. Within a few hours of his arrival he sailed for France.³

The papers in these volumes not only furnish a fairly complete diary of the proceedings of the French vessels from their appearance at Loch Boisdale on September 5 to their departure from Lochnanuagh on September 20, but add some details of interest to our knowledge of the last episode in Prince Charles's adventure.⁴

On September 5, 1746, two French vessels, the *Prince de Conti* and the frigate *L'Heureux* appeared off Loch Boisdale in

¹ P. 236.

² P. 242.

³ Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, pp. 217-19. Near Achnacarie, on September 16 or 17, the Prince and his party fell in with a certain John Machevoul, whom they took with them to Lochnanuagh, releasing him so soon as they were on board. Cf. p. 292.

⁴ In particular, the time of his arrival at Lochnanuagh, the precise hour of his departure, and the settlement of the question as to which of the two French vessels carried him to France.

South Uist.¹ They had come by the west of Ireland and had been fitted out at St. Malo especially to search for the Prince. According to the evidence² of an Edinburgh tailor, Donald Macdonald, whose business took him to Lochaber, and who dined on board the *Prince de Conti* at Lochnanuagh on September 12, the two vessels had been hired for the purpose by Prince Charles's brother, Prince Henry, from one Butler of St. Malo, and had been despatched to Scotland with orders "not to leave the Coast (unless forced away) until he [Prince Charles] was found and got aboard". Both vessels carried an armament of over thirty guns,³ and were manned with strong crews of French and Swedes.⁴ Captain Lynch, an Irishman, was in command of the *Prince de Conti*. On board *L'Heureux*, and in sole command of the expedition, was Colonel Warren, and with him Captain O'Brien. Captain Boullue (? Bellew) was in command of the vessel.⁵

The two vessels entered Loch Boisdale on September 5 piloted by two Lewis men who had escaped from Culloden. Upon their arrival they landed a party of fifty men, and giving themselves out to be Englishmen, the detachment marched towards Kilbride, but retreated to the ships when they learnt that the Independent Companies stationed at Benbecula and elsewhere were assembling to attack them. They took with them on board four of the islanders and "made them drunk in hopes to get some intelligence from them about the Pretender's Son and some of the principall Rebel officers". Failing in that

¹P. 237.

²P. 270.

³The information is conflicting as to their exact armament. Prince Charles in his letter to Cluny (*cf. The Rising of 1745*, p. 218) describes them as having 36 and 32 guns respectively.

⁴Macdonald gives the strength of the combined crews at about 550. A probably more accurate account gives them 220 and 160 respectively. *Cf. p. 279, supra.*

⁵P. 279.

endeavour they sent two of the four men on shore, and retained the other two to act as pilots to the mainland.¹

On the following day, September 6, the vessels were observed to sail from Loch Boisdale in the direction of Skye,² and about four o'clock that afternoon they anchored in Loch-nanuagh. There was then lying wind-bound in the Loch the *May* of Glasgow, Captain Lachlan Maclean. He concluded that the new arrivals were English men-of-war, but to his astonishment the newcomers, so soon as they came to anchor, sent a boarding-party to the *May* and declared her their prize in the French King's name. A crew of six men and an officer were left on the *May*, and the vessel did not regain her liberty until the French ships left the Loch.³

Warren and his companions lost no time in prosecuting their search for the Prince. On September 7 Captain O'Brien, accompanied by young Sheridan, walked over to Glenaladale in Moidart, but heard nothing of Charles. Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale himself proceeded to Loch Arkaig. There he learnt that the Prince had last been heard of in Badenoch—Cluny's "Cage" in Benalder. Alexander Cameron, the son of Clunes, hastened thither, only to hear that the Prince had left Badenoch and had gone southward. A week passed; the fugitive was still not found. On the 12th, Donald Macdonald, the Edinburgh tailor, dined on board the *Prince de Conti*. Their failure to trace the Prince had considerably depressed the spirits of his would-be rescuers, and Macdonald remarked that they were "all in great pain for fear of being disappointed in finding him". There was a good deal of speculation as to the Prince's object in proceeding southward, and Macdonald "particularly heard the Gentleman with whom he dined" declare

¹ P. 237.

² P. 269.

³ P. 279. It is stated in one account (p. 240) that the French threw up entrenchments at the mouth of the Loch.

that the Prince would first endeavour to get help from Barclay of Ury, near Stonehaven, and that should he fail there, he would probably make his way direct either to the house of Norwell Hume, near Edinburgh, or to Lady Bruce in Leith citadel, or to Priestfield, Lady Cunningham's house near Edinburgh.¹ Such conjectures were very wide of the mark, for but a few hours after the dinner on board the *Prince de Conti* ended, Prince Charles had received news of the ships' arrival and was on his way from Benalder to join them.

Another week of anxiety passed before the Prince's arrival. Meanwhile many of his followers found their way to the ships. On September 11 Young Clanranald and Glenaladale, "with 5 of their Inferiour Gentlemen and Ten private men or Servants," boarded *L'Heureux*. On the following day Clanranald and some of his followers were transferred to the *Prince de Conti*. Bishop Macdonald was also on the vessel. On the 13th Barrisdale and his son went on board *L'Heureux*, and, like Clanranald, were transferred to the other ship. Barrisdale left next morning and returned to his house "in order to settle his affairs" preparatory to leaving the country, and when he returned, so Donald Macdonald gathered, he was to be made a prisoner.²

Disappointed in their quest of the Prince on the mainland, the French ships extended the radius of their search. On the 15th they and their prize, the *May*, got under sail. "but the Wind soon coming contrary they came to Anchor".³ On the 16th there was still no news of the Prince, and the ships were again sent "to take a trip to sea and to return there [Lochnanuagh] and thereabouts and try all methods to get Intelligence".⁴ They

¹ P. 272. Lord Albemarle patiently followed up these clues. Cf. p. 269.

² Pp. 268, 272, 279. An account of Barrisdale is given elsewhere in this Introduction.

³ P. 279.

⁴ P. 273.

cruised between Skye and Eigg and returned to their old anchorage in the evening.¹ Two more days passed. But on the 19th, "about six in the Evening," as Colonel Warren and Captain Bellew were finishing their supper on board *L'Heureux*, the sudden and joyful news reached them that the Prince himself was on the *Prince de Conti*. The two officers "got up in great hurry, got on their best clothes," and proceeded to the other vessel to pay their respects. The captain and all save one of the crew of the *May* were hastily sent back to their ship that nothing might hinder an immediate start. At two o'clock in the morning of the 20th Warren came on board the *May* to arrange for her ransom. He was "in Top spirits and seemed greatly elevated with his extraordinary success," and told the captain "plainly he had now got the Prince on board". A little later, "'twixt two and three in the morning 20th Curr^t, the wind being very fresh at North," the French ships set sail.² They returned to France along the route by which they had come to Scotland, and successfully avoiding Admiral Lestocq's squadron on the coast of Brittany, arrived at Roscoff, near Morlaix, on September 29.³ "Nothing," wrote Albemarle to Newcastle, "is to me a more convincing proof of the disaffection of that great part of the Country than that of his [Prince Charles's] lying so long concealed amongst those people, and that he should be able to elude our narrowest and most exact searches, and at last make his escape notwithstanding the great reward offered to apprehend him."⁴

Mr. Blaikie, in a critical note,⁵ has described the uncertainty as to which of the two French ships was the one which bore

¹ Pp. 279, 264.

² P. 280.

³ *Scots Magazine*, vol. xi., p. 639. The Prince's route on his return to France is shown upon a map facsimiled in *The Rising of 1745*, p. 22. A rumour obtained some currency, that the Prince had been captured before reaching France. Cf. p. 294.

⁴ P. 289.

⁵ Cf. his *Itinerary*, p. 102.

Prince Charles from Scotland. That question can, however, be solved. In the small hours of September 20 the Prince wrote a short letter to Cluny Macpherson: "Thanks to God I am arrived safe aboard y^e vessell, which is a verry Clever one, and has another alonst with her as good, y^e first is of 36 Guns and y^e second 32".¹ It is so far clear that the Prince was then on board the larger of the two vessels. There are in these volumes three statements as to the relative equipment of the two ships, and all concur in assigning the heavier armament to the frigate *L'Heureux*. In a letter of intelligence to Lord Albemarle, dated September 22, the *Prince de Conti* is described as carrying twenty-two, and her consort twenty-six carriage guns.² The Edinburgh tailor, Donald Macdonald, who was on board the ships, makes a similar statement.³ Lachlan Maclean, the captain of the *May*, who had equal opportunity for judging, gives the *Prince de Conti* twenty-four 9-pounders and twenty swivel-guns, and to *L'Heureux* thirty-four 12-pounders and twenty-four swivel-guns.⁴ On the other side must be placed Lord Albemarle's statement in a letter to Newcastle on October 27⁵: "the Pretender's Son went on board the Conti of Twenty two guns in company with a larger ship of Thirty guns on the 19th of the last month and sailed the morning following". Albemarle's authority was Lachlan Maclean's letter to Macleod of Talisker,⁶ which Albemarle had forwarded to Newcastle on October 8. Maclean's statement makes it clear that the Prince went first on board the *Prince de Conti*, and that Colonel Warren at once put off from *L'Heureux* to receive him. There can be little doubt that he brought the Prince back with him to *L'Heureux*, and that Charles sailed in her. She was the larger vessel, and had on board the commander of the expedition; while the transference

¹ *Rising of 1745*, p. 219.² P. 267, *supra*.³ P. 271.⁴ P. 279.⁵ P. 295.⁶ P. 280.

from her to the *Prince de Conti* of Young Clanranald and other fugitives, a fact already noticed, suggests that the frigate had been prepared and was reserved for him on whose behalf especially the expedition had been planned.¹

With the Prince safe on board *L'Heureux*, Warren was resolved to run no further risks by delaying his departure. In consequence, several of the Prince's followers who hoped to find safety on board the French vessels were disappointed.² John Machevoul, who perforce accompanied Prince Charles to Lochmanuagh, mentions "Cameron of Torcastle, Stuart of Ardsheal, Clunie McPherson and others who were expected to get there".³ Writing to Newcastle on October 15, Albemarle correctly added Young Clanranald to the list of those left behind.⁴

The flight of Prince Charles from Scotland in September, 1746, was far from extinguishing the hopes which had been centred in him. If one may establish a modern parallel, the situation was not dissimilar from that created by the flight of the Boer executive from the Transvaal after the occupation of Pretoria in 1900. Prince Charles, like ex-President Krüger and his *entourage* later, had withdrawn confessedly to secure European intervention. In both cases the belief was general that such intervention would be secured, and so long as the hope existed, those who had fought for Prince Charles confidently awaited the opportunity to

The Spirit of
the High-
landers, 1746-
1748.

¹ Some weeks after the Prince's departure two French ships made their appearance at Eigg, and learning that the Prince had left Scotland, offered to "carry any Rebell officer to France for Five Pounds". Cf. p. 299.

² The lists of those who accompanied the Prince to France printed in this volume are by no means reliable.

³ P. 293.

⁴ P. 289. He adds the names of Gordon of Glenbucket and Lord Lewis Gordon. Both of them, however, were with the Prince when he paid a State visit to the French Court shortly after his arrival from Scotland. Cf. *The Rising of 1745*, p. 221.

again take the field. Dependence upon French aid had always been the settled though fragile policy of the Scottish Jacobites since James the Seventh sought the protection of Louis the Fourteenth. The continuance of war between England and France was a fundamental necessity if that policy was to be productive. Hence until the definitive peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 the Highlanders were buoyed up with sanguine expectations of French succours, and were ready to take advantage of them. True, constant disappointment tended to damp their ardour as the year 1747 ran its course, but the success of the French at Laufeldt and Bergen op Zoom again revived them. Again they flickered, and were finally extinguished when the Peace of 1748 closed the door for ever upon European intervention.

Prince Charles's last message to the clans declared his belief that a brighter day would dawn which should see his return to them. "My lads," it ran (if one may credit the informer), "be in good spirits, it shall not be long before I am with you, and shall endeavour to make up for all the loss you have suffered. I have left money for your subsistence that are officers, and have also left money to provide meal for all the private men."¹ Cluny Macpherson, besides the ungrateful task of distributing the Loch Arkaig hoard, was expressly enjoined "to keep up the spirit of the Highlanders as much as possible by intimating to every particular the encouragements . . . expected and promised by France, and to let them know that the Pretender's only view in going was to hasten these succours". Cluny's asseverations were the more likely to carry weight since he "staid behind when he had an opportunity of going off".²

The reports of spies and others in these volumes sufficiently prove that the hopes raised by the Prince's message remained very vivid in the minds of his followers. Little more than

¹ P. 303.

² P. 291.

a month after Prince Charles's departure Albemarle received information from Lochaber, that "ev'ry one of the common rebels are made believe there will be a grand invasion very soon, and that it is to be at many places at the same time; that Lochiel is to conduct those intended for this country, and that the Pretender himself at going off promised this".¹ From Appin a few days later (October 29) came the intelligence that the people there were "in very high spirits, in expectation of great things from France".² Patrick Campbell, who was employed by Cumberland and Albemarle to procure information, made an extended tour through the Highlands in the latter part of October, 1746. He reported the Macleans as being "full of the expectation of a landing from France, and found by them that they would be ready to rebel whenever they had the opportunity". The Macdonalds and Camerons were "all of the same mind with the clan of MacLean". The Camerons, in particular, were "still in the hills with full arms," and were supported by Cluny's treasure.³ In Arisaig and Knoidart Campbell observed "the same disposition of rebellion" and "great plenty of arms" among the inhabitants, who "had great assurances of a landing from France in the spring". Even the officers of the disbanded Independent Companies in Skye were in a discontented frame of mind. The Grants of Glenmoriston also were "full of the spirit of rebellion," and in the Braes of Atholl alone Campbell found an exception to the generally prevalent spirit of disaffection.⁴

On December 20, 1746, Albemarle forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle another disquieting report.⁵ His informant declared that "he never knew the Lochaber Rebels in greater hopes". Those of Moidart and Arisaig were equally restless. All of them were fully convinced that foreign assistance would reach them before March, 1747, and "the greatest part of them"

¹ P. 299.

² P. 300.

³ P. 303.

⁴ Pp. 334 *et seq.*

⁵ P. 345.

were "more ready now to join in any desperate attempt than ever". They still had arms in plenty, and French gold was circulating alluringly among them. Even those who had surrendered were now appearing "openly in arms, except when they apprehend some of the King's Forces are near them".¹

The winter of 1746-47 pressed heavily upon the devastated Highlands. "The Inhabitants of the Rebellious Countries begin to be in misery for want of Provisions," wrote a correspondent to Albemarle on February 2, 1747. "Those distressed creatures, however," he added, "are fed with vain hopes of sudden succours from France, which will be the Constant Cant while we are yet at war with that Nation."² That the encouragement offered from France was honest may be shrewdly questioned. If it heartened the Highlanders, it aided France still more by preventing a serious reduction of the military establishment in Scotland, which otherwise would be freed for service on the Continent.³ As the opening of the campaign of 1747 approached, the rumours of French invasion became more definite. A letter of February 5, 1747, to the Sheriff-Depute of Argyllshire informed him of the arrival in Scotland of a bastard son of Cameron of Torcastle, who had "brought the Pretender's adherents agreeable intelligence, That he is at Sea or very soon to be". Meetings of the disaffected chiefs had been held in Appin, and the prospect seemed so encouraging that Ardshiel, who before the courier's arrival had been "extremely anxious of embracing the first opportunity of going over seas," had abandoned his intention.⁴ Albemarle forwarded his information to Newcastle on February 9, and two days later (February 11) followed it with a report from one who had travelled through the north-eastern Highlands. In Badenoch he found that all, "save a very few who never surrendered,"

¹ P. 346.

² P. 365.

³ Cf. Enclosure ii., p. 365.

⁴ P. 367.

were living peaceably at home, but all of them were "fond of Rebellion and Expecting a Landing of the French upon the West Coast". They had arms in plenty, those they had surrendered being "only some rusty useless" ones. The Fraser country was quiet, but Jacobite agents were busy there, and "every one spiriting up another to a Rebellion in the Spring". The Mackenzies, "who openly spoke their minds," confessed that their arms were in readiness and themselves willing "to join the expected Landing of the French in the Spring". In Strathbogie and Aberdeenshire the same disposition was observed.¹ With this information Albemarle forwarded another letter of intelligence to Newcastle. "The general opinion" in the Highlands, the writer reported, "is that an invasion is intended this spring about Patrickmass; grounded upon a promise made or message sent the outstanding Rebels to that purpose." About one hundred of the Camerons were reported to be under arms near Loch Arkaig. In Appin there was "an unusual stir among the people," which, "with Ardsheill's change of measures, and their frequent meetings," suggested the conclusion that they were "hatching some mischief or other". It was even "whispered" that the French were "already, or soon will be, at sea".² On February 14 Albemarle forwarded the statement of a "Noted Rebel," who declared that about the middle of January, 1747, a French ship had landed arms in Eigg, and that Dr. Archibald Cameron, who had come over in the vessel, had had an interview with Cluny and Angus Cameron in Rannoch, as a result of which a further distribution of the Loch Arkaig hoard was to be made, with the assurance that the recipients "were to enter on full Pay by the first of March, and that there would be use for them soon after".³

Albemarle's budget of information was sufficiently disquiet-

¹ Pp. 370, 371.

² Pp. 371 *et seq.*

³ P. 376.

ing. March, 1747, however, came in and went out with no appearance of the French invasion so generally anticipated. The spirits of the Highlanders, lately so buoyant, became correspondingly depressed, and Fletcher was able to report to Newcastle on April 25, 1747: "By letters from the West Highlands all is quiet there, and a good many of the common people, even the Camerons, have voluntarily taken the oath to the Government calculated to their taste, and say they think themselves bound, and are determined to act accordingly".¹

Throughout the summer and early autumn of 1747 the same hopeful outlook continued. But with October the spirits of the Jacobites revived, encouraged to a great extent by the recent successes of the French at Bergen op Zoom. "The agents of that Diabolickal party," Fletcher wrote to Newcastle on October 4, "have turned more noisy and insolent." They openly alleged an alliance between France and Prussia in favour of Prince Charles, and believed his marriage with a Prussian Princess to be imminent. The Prince, it was asserted, had "for his Quotta agreed to furnish one Million in money and Ten thousand men with Transports and convoys &c.". "I do not think," Fletcher added, "that the Times ever had so bad an appearance in my remembrance."² The usual rumours were poured into the ears of the Government by its representative in Scotland. Lochiel was reported to have returned to Scotland, a story told to Fletcher's informant "by way of a great secret by a Jacobite who visits at Gask and other Gentlemen's houses in that neighbourhood". Lochiel, it was said, "had gone up into the Highlands and had dispersed part of that [Loch Arkaig] money and was preparing matters for the reception of a body of French Troops who are expected into the Country". A Jacobite, who

¹ P. 449.

² P. 460.

had "been in three Rebellions and now is pardoned," was said to be pleasurably anticipating "sweet revenge on this and the other person who had acted as he thought a harsh part to folks in his way". The man was a member of the Strathearn Club.¹ "Whatever be the Cause," Campbell of Airds wrote to Fletcher on October 25, 1747, "it is certain the Disaffected to the Northward never were in greater Spirits or stronger expectations than at present. They impute to the late Storms that there was not a landing before now."² From a correspondent at Fort William on the following day Fletcher was informed of "Couriers going and coming 'twixt the Disaffected in this Kingdom and those abroad". Bishop Macdonald was expected, and the Jacobites generally were described as being "very much Elevated and in topp Spirits since the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom".³ On January 28, 1748, Fletcher forwarded to Newcastle another batch of intelligence. The Highlanders were as confident as ever of France's intention to support "a second attempt and a better laid scheme" than that of 1745. "Something new is upon the Anvile," wrote Campbell of Airds, closely watching the Camerons; "an Invasion is not only looked upon as certain but at hand. A landing in England and Scotland is talked of at the same time, and all those who do not join [are] to be destroyed with fire and sword." "I heard several of them say," he continued, "that had they begun the last Rebellion in that way it had gone better with them."⁴ Such rumours were not more fruitful of consequence than their forerunners, and the days of active Jacobite effort closed for ever when in April, 1748, France and England signed the Preliminaries of the definitive Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

¹ P. 465.² P. 469.³ P. 470.⁴ P. 525.

If the Highlanders were encouraged by hopes of French assistance, the French treasure stored at Loch Arkaig served a practical purpose in supporting them during a period of irksome inactivity. The treasure was brought to Borradale early in May, 1746, by two French vessels which successfully resisted the efforts of H.M.S. *Greyhound*, *Baltimore*, and *Terror* to capture them. It was landed in seven large casks, one of which was immediately stolen, it would appear, by the worthy Barrisdale.¹ According to Captain Lynch the money had been collected by an Irish priest named Butler "among the Popish Churches abroad".² It amounted at first to about £40,000, and Prince Charles seems to have wished to take what remained of it in September with him to France. The proposal was debated at "a long Council of War," and the clansmen and their Chiefs, as might be expected, disliked the proposal.³ The gold therefore remained in its hiding-place at Loch Arkaig. When the Prince left Scotland it amounted to about £20,000.⁴ A brief note to Cluny giving directions as to the immediate distribution of a portion of it was written by the Prince from on board *L'Heureux* on September 20, 1746, within an hour or so of his departure.⁵ As to the bulk of the money Cluny's instructions were to make as little drain upon it as possible, at least until he was assured that there was no hope of Prince Charles's return. Cluny's task was by no means an easy or a pleasant one, and the niggardliness with which he distributed the money produced considerable ill-feeling between those who received and those who were denied it.⁶

The earliest definite information as to the landing and hiding-place of the treasure was given by the Edinburgh tailor,

¹ Pp. 64, 228, 272.

² P. 273.

³ P. 338.

⁴ P. 337.

⁵ The letter is facsimilied in my *Rising of 1745*. Cf. p. 338, *supra*.

⁶ P. 372.

Donald Macdonald, who on September 28, 1746, made a declaration at Edinburgh that Young Clanranald had told him the money was hidden at the foot of Loch Arkaig under the charge of Dr. Archibald Cameron.¹ Cameron, however, had accompanied the Prince to France eight days before, and Cluny took over the invidious duty.

On October 10 one of the first distributions of the treasure was made, when "every private man who did not deliver up his Arms in Appin and neighbouring countries received five pounds sterling reward, and them that were in the station of Officers in proportion". Stewart of Ardshiel and Cameron of Torcastle, Lochiel's uncle, were the agents whom Cluny employed.² A month later Patrick Campbell upon his tour of *espionage* found "plenty of French gold upon all his travells with the people, and most with the Camerons".³ Cluny's instructions were actually known to Albemarle in a letter sent to him on November 4, and by him forwarded to Newcastle on November 15. His informant—Patrick Campbell one assumes—was even able to state the amounts apportioned to the participating clans, with the further information that the balance of the £20,000 was "to be distributed among the greatest sufferers, at or before the first of February [1747], in case no relief comes to them before that time".⁴ Beyond the sums specified by the Prince at his departure, Cluny, true to his instructions, had apparently made no further distribution when Albemarle wrote to Newcastle on December 6. The clans, according to Albemarle, seemed "somewhat dissatisfied at the sparingness" with which the money was being distributed. Albemarle, on his part, was resolved, if possible, to stop any further doles. Cluny had eluded capture, but Albemarle was in greater hopes of securing Cameron of Torcastle, Cluny's "principal agent in the distribution of this Cash".⁵

¹ P. 273.

² P. 300.

³ P. 304.

⁴ P. 312.

⁵ P. 326.

Patrick Campbell's detailed report informed Albemarle of others concerned in the distribution of the treasure. The Camerons of Clunes, Glenpean and Fassefern were therein described as Cluny's co-trustees. Mrs. Macdougall, the wife of an Edinburgh wine merchant, and sister of Murray of Broughton, was also mentioned as having received a considerable portion of the money—nearly £4,000—which Murray had left with Mrs. Menzies of Culdairs. From Haliburton, a French officer, Mrs. Macdougall was said to also have received £1,300, part of which had been given by her to the Macgregors "for subsistence".¹ On December 23 she was arrested.²

Albemarle's failure to secure Cluny and others engaged in the management of the Loch Arkaig hoard was to some extent compensated for by the jealousies which its distribution caused among the clans. "They often quarrel among themselves about the division, even the length of Daggers drawing," wrote an informer on December 7, 1746.³ In the following February Albemarle learnt that the "McDonalds of Clanronald's Family received no part of the money left with Clunie McPherson, which occasions some Grudge and ill will betwixt them and the Clan Cameron, who, it seems, the McDonalds blame for their being so much neglected".⁴ About the middle of January, 1747, however, encouraging rumours of a projected French expedition reached Scotland, and a further dole of a guinea was ordered "to each private man engaged in the Rebellion".⁵ Again in October, 1747, in obedience to instructions brought over from France, all who had been excepted from the Act of Indemnity received money from Cluny, and Cameron of Torcastle and Stewart of Ardshiel received £100 each.⁶ In December, 1747, the storekeeper at Fort William observed "a

¹ Pp. 337-38.

² P. 349.

³ P. 346.

⁴ P. 372. Cf. p. 527.

⁵ P. 376.

⁶ P. 469.

fresh Circulation of Lewidors among the Highlanders".¹ But the bulk of the treasure remained the source of endless bickerings among those for whose support it had been intended.

The alarming nature of the rising of 1745 and the disaffection of the Highland tract throughout 1746 and 1747 demanded drastic settlement. Various schemes to that end are among the papers in these volumes. The first of them is an anonymous Memorial² which Albemarle forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle on November 15, 1746, as "worthy of your serious perusal". The author of it declared the Highlanders to be a people "who are naturally ingenious and tractable to such as they think have good designs towards them," and "could easily be made usefull members of society, and faithfull subjects to his Majesty King George". That their natural disposition was unable to display itself he attributed to specific causes: the tyranny of the Chiefs, "who behaved as absolute sovereigns"; the multiplicity of the cadet branches of the great families, who aped the policy and supported the authority of their superior; the insecurity of the tenants in their leases, who, besides, were "oppress'd with such a burden of services that they are little better than a kind of slaves"; the inculcation among the Highlanders of the "doctrines of hereditary infeasible right" by "Popish priests, Nonjurant ministers, and schoolmasters"; the rarity of schools, institutions which the Chiefs disliked and discountenanced as likely "to undermine their authority, and rescue the people from their yoke"; the unwieldy size of the Highland parishes, "by which it happens that in many there are 5 ordinary places of Worship at a great distance from one another, under the inspection of one minister," so that "many thousands in the far Highlands do not

Schemes of
Settlement.

¹ P. 506.

² P. 305.

hear sermon above four times a year, tho' they have no other means but the labours of their ministers to direct them in their duty to God or man"; the inadequate stipends of the ministers and the discouraging nature of their work, in consequence of which "many parishes have been planted with weak men, whereas the sagacious and cunning Highlanders would require men of parts, learning and discretion to deal with them"; the prevalence of organised larceny in certain territories, notably in Rannoch and among the Macdonalds and Camerons.

Such being the causes of the lawlessness of the Highlands, the author of the Memorial turned to his proposals for their reform. For the protection of the tenants he advocated the grant to them of leases "at least for 19 years, or rather for two lives," and the abolition of the personal services hitherto due to and exacted by the Chiefs. As to the Chiefs, he urged that every one who had not shown a good disposition towards the Government during the late rising should be deported and compelled to reside at least forty miles from his clan. To control the territories thus deprived of their Chief he proposed the appointment of "a baillie or chamberlain" in "every competent district". The new officials were to be well affected to the existing constitution in Church and State, able to speak Gaelic, and not to be of the clan among whom they were appointed to reside. The Bailie, who was also to be a Justice of the Peace, was to form a committee consisting of himself, "the minister, and two discreet men of the parish," who were "to make regulations for the good of the country" in all matters relating to the cultivation of the soil. The Bailie himself was to collect the tenants' rents, and "once or twice ev'ry year" he was to furnish to the proper authorities a list of "thieves, vagabonds, or idle persons" within his bounds. As representing dangerous and reactionary traditions the Roman Catholic priests

were recommended to be summarily and generally expelled from "Britain and the Isles thereto belonging".

The Highlands, purged of their disturbing elements, were to be submitted to influences which in time would work for their regeneration. The parishes were to be reduced to a workable size, so that every parishioner might have "access to hear sermon ev'ry Lord's day, and no place would breed up wild men, strangers to religion and society". The village schoolmaster was to be encouraged by a stipend of not less than "£10 ster., two acres of land and two cows grass, with a convenient house and garden". Schools were to be erected, and within a year of their completion every minister was to have "one discourse ev'ry Sabbath in English". Schools and sermon together would help to bring it about that "the Highland tongue would wear out in an age or two, and these people would not be barbarians to the rest of Britain". As to the minister, he was to be supported by an income of £60, added to "£5 ster. of the lands next adjacent to his house, rent free, besides the ordinary glebe allowed by law". In the larger parishes the stipend was recommended to be increased to £80.

For the erection of the proposed schools there was available the £1,000 granted annually by the King for the support of the Church in the Highlands. This sum was inadequate, the memorialist pointed out, and it would be necessary "that a voluntary subscription should be opened all Britain over, for all well disposed persons to contribute towards civilizing that deluded and miserable people". To superintend the allocation of the fund thus raised the appointment of a committee or committees was recommended, to come into existence before June 1, 1747, to consist of ministers and merchants nominated by the Lord Justice-Clerk, and to make their report to him. Pending the organisation of the scheme, its author recommended the

appointment of three ministers, to be settled at or near Inveraray, Inverness, and Dunkeld, and possibly a fourth at Aberdeen or Strathbogie. Their duty, it was suggested, would be to transmit monthly or more frequent reports to the Lord Justice-Clerk as to the disposition of the inhabitants of their districts, the movements of Jacobite emissaries, and "what they can learn worth while from the several corners". There is no further reference to this scheme in the papers printed in these volumes. One may conjecture that its author was Campbell of Stonefield, the Sheriff-Depute of Argyllshire, from whom Albemarle received occasional suggestions as to the measures best adapted for the pacification and settlement of the Highlands.

The winter of 1746 produced a plentiful crop of rumours as to the activity of the Jacobites and the anxiety of the Highlanders to avenge Culloden. In the spring of 1747 Fletcher deemed it advisable to point out to the Government the necessity for putting into action a severe and definite policy. Writing to Newcastle on April 17, 1747, he urged the devising of effectual measures whereby to establish the peace of the Highlands "upon a solid and lasting foundation". The banishment or punishment of "those we ought to get rid of," the disarming of the rest, and the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and fisheries outlined his scheme. The Highlands would benefit, their "barbarity" be extirpated. Their Chiefs' authority, their language and distinctive dress would be removed, and idleness, "the present source of their poverty, Theft and Rebellion," would be prevented. In time that "barbarous part of the Island, hitherto a noxious load upon the whole," would become "our support and strength, by the produce of our Fisherys and Manufactures, and the great supply of men for our Fleet and Armys, to which the Genius of the Highlanders naturally lead them".¹

¹P. 447.

The disasters to the arms of England and her ally in the campaign of 1747, and notably the defeat at Laufeldt and the loss of Bergen op Zoom, acted as a tonic upon the drooping spirits of the Jacobites. On October 20, 1747, Fletcher wrote again to Newcastle to urge a strenuous policy. New commissions of the Peace were necessary, from which the Jacobites and their adherents should be rigidly excluded. In the county of Inverness and throughout the disaffected districts, where suitable Justices could not be found, he advised the appointment of officers of the Army. The list of Sheriffs-Depute also would require careful scrutiny.¹ Fletcher had already instructed the Sheriffs in the necessity for exercising their utmost diligence, and in particular for putting into instant operation the Act of 1746 for suppressing Nonjuring Meeting-houses.² On December 4, 1747, Fletcher forwarded for the consideration of the Government an exhaustive Memorial upon the Highlands, drawn up by himself and Lieutenant-General Humphrey Bland, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief, with suggestions for their settlement. The scheme was boldly conceived, and involved no less than the purchase by the Crown of the territories of the disaffected clans. "The Foundation upon which the success of our Scheme depends," wrote Fletcher in a covering letter, "is the great Power that naturally and necessarily attends Property." When the Crown had become "Proprietor of so large a Tract of Lands possessed by Loyall subjects, there can be little Danger that the others can ever give any Disturbance to the Government," he explained.³

In their Memorial⁴ Fletcher and Bland minutely detailed their proposal. The rental of the lands to be acquired by the

¹ P. 462.

² P. 463. The prosecution of Nonjurors is dealt with in another part of the Introduction, p. lxxiv., *infra*.

³ P. 479.

⁴ Pp. 480 *et seq.*

Crown they estimated at from £2,000 to £3,000 per annum, and "believ'd that most of the Proprietors would not be unwilling to sell them at a reasonable price". Their acquisition, joined to the Lovat and other forfeited estates, would "give the King the property of a Tract of Lands from the west to the East sea". For the proper development of the lands thus to be acquired, the authors of the scheme advised that emigrants should be attracted to them from England and "the Low and well affected Country of Scotland". One method they proposed as "pretty obvious," namely, the wholesale deportation of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital to the new Crown territory. In addition to retaining their existing pension, it was suggested that leases should be assigned to them, at an easy rate, of as much land as they were able to stock. Similar terms would be offered to any lowlanders who might be willing to take up land. The leases, however, were to be subject to conditions which would ensure the existence of a loyal population within the hitherto turbulent districts. None but Protestants would be eligible. Attendance at the English school would be compulsory upon all the children of the district until they obtained a certificate of their ability to read and speak English. To the same end the reconstruction of the unwieldy parishes, the erection of schools, and the encouragement in particular of the linen manufacture, were advocated. Such measures could not bear fruit at once, and in the meantime it would be necessary to maintain an adequate military force at four or five stations in the Highlands, which could also undertake such public works as the making of roads. By such measures, the authors of the scheme ventured to prophesy, the late rebellion, "that was intended to overturn the present happy Establishment, will by its consequences procure great Strength to that excellent Constitution it was designed to subvert".

The scheme suggested by Fletcher and Bland appears to have been remitted to the Cabinet for consideration, and though it was far from being adopted in its entirety, it indicated at least some of the lines along which the reformation of the Highlands did in fact move.

The autumn of 1747, as has been observed, presented to the Government's representative in Scotland a more critical period than any since the early and astounding successes of Prince Charles's Highland host. Energetic measures were called for, and were applied with particular vigour towards the nonjuring Episcopal clergy and their congregations.

The
Nonjurors.

The law relating to Episcopal Meeting-houses in Scotland¹ had been defined in the Act of Toleration of the tenth year of Anne's reign. By that Act the holding of Episcopal worship in Scotland and the use of the English Liturgy had been sanctioned, with the proviso that the officiating minister should have received his orders at the hands of "a Protestant Bishop," should have recorded his letters of orders in the Quarter Sessions of the locality in which his place of worship was situated, and should on or before August 1 next ensuing have taken the usual oaths. That he should pray for the Queen and Royal family was also enjoined.

The law so stated remained in force until the Act of 1746. In the interval the Hanoverian dynasty had replaced the last of the Stuart rulers, and as the preamble of the new Statute declared, a number of Episcopal congregations had been established, whose ministers "have never taken the Oaths to His Majesty or his Royal Father, or ever did in express words during the exercise of Divine Worship pray for His Majesty and the Royal Family,

¹ Cf. pp. 531 *et seq.*

By means whereof these illegal Meetings have greatly contributed to excite and foment a spirit of disaffection amongst numbers of persons in that part of the Kingdom against His Majesty's person and Government, which hath been one of the causes of the Wicked and unnatural Rebellion lately raised and carried on against His Majesty in favour of a Popish Pretender". The Act therefore directed that on or before November 1, 1746, the Sheriffs and Magistrates should cause lists to be made of all Episcopal Meeting-houses within their bounds, and that on or before September 1, 1746, every minister of an Episcopal congregation in Scotland should produce to the proper authority a certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance to the reigning sovereign. After November 1, 1746, the authorities were empowered to close all Meeting-houses whose ministers had not complied with the Act. As to Episcopal ministers who entered upon their office and its duties after September 1, 1746, the Act made an alteration in their qualifications as defined in the Act of Toleration of Queen Anne. Such ministers were required to produce and to register their letters of orders as before, but their orders would not be deemed valid unless they had been given by a "Bishop of the Church of England or of Ireland". In other words, ordination at the hands of a Scottish Bishop was not accepted as a legal qualification for the exercise of an Episcopal charge in Scotland.

The new Act received the Royal assent upon August 12, 1746.¹ Upon October 17, 1747, the Lord Justice-Clerk directed the Sheriffs to put it in operation and to transmit to him "constant accounts" of their proceedings.² The first conviction under the Act took place at Perth against the Rev. George Semple, the minister of an Episcopal congregation in that town. It is clear that there was upon the part of the

¹ P. 533.

² P. 464.

authorities a disposition to treat known offenders with as much latitude as possible. The Sheriff of Perth had required a significant reminder of his duty before moving in the matter,¹ and though Semple was convicted,² the magistrates were loath to proceed further against the members of his congregation.³ On January 4, 1748, Fletcher ordered the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire to proceed against the ministers of two Meeting-houses in that county.⁴ These persons, though they had taken the required oaths, had failed to record their letters of orders before opening their Meeting-houses.⁵ Their failure in the latter requirement appears to have been due to the fact, that between the passing of the Act on August 12, 1746, and the following September 1, there had been no meeting of Quarter Sessions in the county, nor was there until March, 1747.⁶ Fortified by the opinion of "Council learned in the Law" they had continued to conduct public worship until the Sheriff, in obedience to Fletcher's directions, began to make preparations for their prosecution. Thereupon they agreed to close their Meeting-houses, and Fletcher would appear to have been in favour of the abandonment of further proceedings against them.⁷ In Kincardineshire three convictions were obtained against the Rev. Alexander Greig of Stonehaven, the Rev. John Petrie of Drumlithie, and the Rev. John Troup of Muchalls.⁸ The Sheriff, however, conducted the matter in such an evidently half-hearted manner as to call upon him the censure of his superior.⁹

Some few facts come to light in the papers in these volumes regarding the movements of some of the more prominent of the Prince's supporters. Of particular interest is an information laid against John Macdonell of Glengarry. He

¹ Cf. Fletcher's letter to him of December 11, 1747, *infra*, p. 497.

² The account of his trial is on pp. 507 *et seq.* Cf. p. 523.

⁴ P. 517.

⁵ P. 529.

⁶ P. 533. Cf. p. 518.

³ Cf. pp. 515, 516.

⁷ P. 530.

⁸ P. 548.

⁹ Cf. pp. 520-23.

himself had refrained from joining the Prince. His younger son Angus had led the clan until his death at Falkirk, and his heir, the notorious "Pickle," had been confined to the Tower for his intrigues with the Jacobites abroad.¹ The conduct of his sons threw suspicion upon their father, but it was a despicable act of treachery which caused his arrest and imprisonment. On July 16, 1746, the unprincipled Barrisdale and six other Macdonells subscribed and forwarded to Albemarle an indictment of their Chief.² Its purport was that they had joined the Prince under pressure from their superior. Incidentally they accused him of having received money from the Prince to raise his clan, though he himself, "contrary to his faith and promise," had absented, leaving the ingenuous Barrisdale and the rest to raise their followers at their own expense. They asserted that though Glengarry had never taken the field, he had executed the "Severest Cruelties" upon those of his clan who ventured to return to their homes when desertion began to deplete the Jacobite army; that he had remitted his tenants' rents—drawing their equivalent from the Prince's coffers—and by such measures kept his regiment "the fullest and the best in the field over what they travelled in England and Scotland". They asserted that to the action at Culloden "there was neither young or old, such as formerly [were] left at home as not fit for long marches, but he forced out," and that after his clan surrendered, he requested from Murray of Broughton a sum of money to enable him to still keep a body of men on foot. Though Fletcher regarded the information as "another fetch" on Barrisdale's part "to save his Sweet Bacon,"³ Glengarry was apprehended on August 4, 1746.⁴ He was committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle on the following August 23, and did not recover his liberty until October, 1749.⁵

¹ P. 86, note.

² P. 405.

³ P. 87.

⁴ P. 407.

⁵ P. 86, note. Cf. p. 288.

Regarding Lochiel, Albemarle in a sentence describes the high appreciation which he inspired even among his
 Lochiel. foes. In spite of many rumours of the Prince's escape, Albemarle was finally convinced that he had indeed gone when he learnt that he had taken Lochiel with him ; " for I never doubted of his affection," he told Newcastle,¹ " the best, nay the only good man, zealous for his Interest in this Country, therefore [1] could not believe he would leave him to shift for himself ". After Lochiel was safely on his way to France, one of Albemarle's anonymous informants gave him an account of an interview with Lochiel and Cluny some time in August, 1746. " I advised Lochiel to surrender himself to you," wrote Albemarle's correspondent,² " but the other [Cluny] opposed it." Soon after, Lochiel was summoned to the spot where the Prince was lurking, but being lame, Lochgarry and Dr. Cameron went in his stead. On August 27 they found him in the Braes of Achnacarie. Three days later (August 30) they brought him to Lochiel in Benalder. The Prince seemed still desirous of calling together his followers " in order to procure their peace or die sword in hand ". Both Lochiel and Cluny scouted the idea as " a Don Quixote Scheme," and did not hesitate to tell the Prince, " tho' they should be willing, that it was impossible to raise one man ". Rumours of Lochiel's return to Scotland in 1747 were fairly persistent. He had not been a month in France when his approaching return at the head of a French force was spread abroad.³ Again, in October, 1747, he was said to have landed at Peterhead and to have gone to the Highlands to prepare for the expected but phantom French levies.⁴ The story was contradicted,⁵ but it was again revived, and in November he was declared to have lately arrived in Lochnanuagh in a forty-gun French ship.⁶

¹ P. 263.² P. 282.³ P. 299.⁴ P. 465.⁵ Cf. pp. 470, 474.⁶ P. 478.

To the Government, Dr. Archibald Cameron was even more a stormy petrel than his brother, the "gentle Lochiel". He, too, had accompanied Prince Charles from Scotland. But if the intelligence transmitted to the Government may be credited, he acted as the chief agent between the Prince in France and the Highland Jacobites so long as the hope of French intervention remained. Early in December, 1746, he was expected from France with "good tidings".¹ In February, 1747, there was "some talk" that he had arrived,² and had had an interview with Cluny Macpherson and Angus Cameron, whom he had assured of the imminence of a French invasion.³ On the following April 10 Fletcher had "certain intelligence" that Cameron had landed and was on his way to meet Cluny in Badenoch.⁴ In October, 1747, he was again reported to have had an interview with Cluny and others entrusted with the distribution of the Loch Arkaig treasure,⁵ and though from other quarters doubt was thrown upon the truth of the rumour, it revived again in November, with the added circumstance that Cameron had landed in Lochnanuagh in order "to prepare the Highlanders for a second Insurrection".⁶ A final note of his movements reached the authorities in January, 1748, when he was declared to have returned to France "in Harvest last".⁷

Barrisdale's treatment of Glengarry has already been mentioned. The man was "a Rogue," and so Albe-
marle described him.⁸ He had made his submission
to Cumberland in June, 1746,⁹ and had secured a protection from the Duke—an understanding that he was to make himself useful may be assumed. The protection was, however, withdrawn by

¹ P. 326.² Pp. 368, 373.³ P. 376.⁴ P. 443. Cf. p. 448.⁵ P. 469.⁶ P. 478.⁷ P. 526.⁸ P. 263.⁹ P. 125, note 4.

Cumberland "upon the shortcoming of his [Barrisdale's] proposed merite".¹ The circumstance probably inspired his attempt to shelter himself behind Glengarry. (His information was written on July 16, just two days before Cumberland left Fort Augustus on his return to England.) The man's audacity was boundless. Within a few days of his indictment of Glengarry he was, it seems, actually in the Prince's company.² Shortly after, he was endeavouring to make his peace with Albemarle at Fort Augustus. He was also corresponding with Lord Loudoun, who before August 18, 1746, had received two letters from him "of no great import".³ Albemarle, however, before he left Fort Augustus on August 13, had given orders to Loudoun to send parties into Barrisdale's country in Knoidart and to effect his capture,⁴ and by August 18 the order had been put into execution.⁵ Captain George Monro of Culcairn, whose murder at Loch Arkaig is elsewhere related,⁶ was sent on that service.⁷ Barrisdale was also being hunted from another quarter. On August 23 H.M.S. *Furnace* arrived at Bernera and communicated Major-General Campbell's orders that Barrisdale should be secured. The same evening an officer and thirty-six men were despatched to Knoidart. Upon their arrival at Barrisdale's house they were gravely informed that he was not at home, and had "gone to Fort Augustus by Lord Louden's order"!⁸ Barrisdale, in fact, had "made his escape with his son in a Boat," and had gone "Southward along the Coast".⁹ The attempt to capture him must have convinced him that his credit with the Government was entirely exhausted.¹⁰ His flight south-

¹ P. 87.² P. 38.³ P. 125, note 4.⁴ P. 213.⁵ P. 126.⁶ P. 216.⁷ P. 214.

⁸ P. 190. Captain Fergusson, of H.M.S. *Furnace*, denied that he had received or conveyed orders from Campbell to apprehend Barrisdale, whose protection from Albemarle had not then expired. Cf. his letter, p. 219.

⁹ P. 233.¹⁰ The narrative above seems to confirm my conclusion in note 2, p. 272.

ward along the coast must have given him early intelligence of the opportune arrival of the French ships *L'Heureux* and *Prince de Conti*. The vessels entered Lochnanuagh on September 6, and a week later (September 13) Barrisdale and his son went on board *L'Heureux*, and "after some Hours Stay" were transferred to the *Prince de Conti*.¹ Next day Barrisdale left the ship and returned to his house, "about Twelve Miles from the place where the Ships lay, in order to Settle his affairs". His perfidy, if not fully known, was shrewdly suspected. The theft of one of the casks containing the French treasure was attributed to him. It was already believed, though Young Clanranald could not credit it, that "he had undertaken to betray and deliver up" the Prince. His incarceration, should he return, was already spoken of among his associates on board the ships.² Ignorant of the fate awaiting him, Barrisdale returned to Lochnanuagh. On September 20 he sailed with Prince Charles for France. One reads with satisfaction that this Judas of the party and his son "were put in irons in close confinement by the Young Pretender's order as soon as they went on board".³

Cluny's doings in connection with the Loch Arkaig hoard, so far as they are illustrated in these volumes, have already been described. His death at Clifton skir-
Cluny
Macpherson.
 mish appears to have been reported in the Highlands,⁴ and with equal inaccuracy his escape with Prince Charles in September, 1746, was asserted.⁵ After the Prince's departure, Cluny, as an informer gathered, "relying upon the Strength and attachment of his Clan, who are all united to him, ventures to

¹ P. 279.² P. 272.³ P. 305. In November, 1747, there was a rumour that Barrisdale had returned to Scotland. Cf. p. 478.⁴ P. 261.⁵ Pp. 241, 266, 268, 280.

skulk among them, and Donald McPherson of Breakachy keeps close along with him. They stay at the side of Locherich, but venture to go into Badenoch, and are often at Breakachy's house."¹ His capture was particularly desired by the Government.² In February, 1747, Albemarle had secured "a Noted Rebel" to whom he had given a protection, who held out hopes "of being the means of securing Clunie McPherson," and set out from Edinburgh on February 15 with that object.³ In April he reported that he had "some accounts of Clunie" and was "just going off upon further information towards North".⁴ Cluny, however, continued at large.

The obtaining evidence against Lovat appears to have given the authorities in Scotland considerable trouble. On Lord Lovat. October 7, 1746, the Duke of Newcastle directed Fletcher to procure evidence, an order which Fletcher had already forestalled, expressing the hope "that we shall be able to collect more than enough to do his [Lovat's] business".⁵ The task was entrusted to Lord Loudoun and Rose of Kilravock, who found it difficult to induce witnesses to come in, and as difficult to get anything out of those who volunteered evidence.⁶ At length, in February, 1747, Fletcher was able to give directions for the pertinent witnesses to be sent up to London.⁷ They, or many of them, went with considerable dislike to the journey, but on February 23 all except four of those required set out from Edinburgh. "I prevailed with such as could post to proceed with the utmost despatch," writes Fletcher to Newcastle, "but none of them are very good horsemen; but however, six of them have undertaken it, and the other six, mostly weak, old and

¹ P. 291.² P. 468.³ P. 374. The "noted rebel" appears to have made himself otherwise useful. Cf. p. 433. He was the "J. D." whose examination is printed on p. 376.⁴ P. 446.⁵ P. 287.⁶ Cf. Loudoun's letter, p. 355.⁷ P. 430.

infirm, with the help of post chaises, are to make what haste they can."¹ There appears to have been at first some idea of putting Lovat upon his trial before a Grand Jury of Inverness. Both Fletcher and the Lord Advocate adduced strong reasons for doubting whether the Government would secure a verdict in that county, and the proposal was abandoned.²

Lovat's son, the Master, surrendered at Fort Augustus on August 13, 1746.³ On August 10 he had addressed a letter to Loudoun from Calgary.⁴ It has the true Lovat ring : he was weightd with a "just Sense" of his "folly," and if "the Error of my youth is pardond, it shall be the worke of my old age to attone for it". He had intended to surrender to Cumberland, but the Duke's "sudden departure" prevented him. He was encouraged by Lord Albemarle's "Character and Generosity" to surrender to him, "especially as Lord Loudoun is next in the Command". To Loudoun, after his surrender, he talked "as if he was very sensible of the Crime he had committed," and managed to convey the creditable impression that but for a fear lest he should be called upon to give evidence against his father, he would have surrendered earlier.⁵ Writing a few days later (August 18), Loudoun was able to report that Fraser showed "great remorse and repentance for his past behavior," and that his anxiety to reach Fort Augustus before Albemarle left had alone prevented him from bringing with him "several people who Acted as Officers among the Rebels". Pending Albemarle's instructions Fraser was confined at Fort Augustus.⁶ On November 12, 1746, he was removed.⁷ On November 22 he arrived at Leith,⁸ and was

The Master
of Lovat.

¹ P. 434. Cf. pp. 432, 433.

² Cf. their letter, p. 421.

³ P. 110. In a later letter Loudoun gives the 14th as the date of Fraser's surrender. Cf. p. 125.

⁴ P. 89.

⁵ P. 110.

⁶ P. 125.

⁷ P. 90, note 2.

⁸ P. 316.

confined in Edinburgh Castle. Writing to the Duke of Newcastle on December 20, 1746, Albemarle suggested the advisability of transferring Fraser to London.¹ He remained at Edinburgh, however, until the summer of 1747. On August 7, 1747, Newcastle directed that owing to his ill-health he should be transferred to Glasgow on parole.² On August 12, 1747, Fraser executed an undertaking "not to stir out of the limits" of that town "without his Majesty's Express permission for that purpose," and three days later (August 15) he proceeded to Glasgow.³

Of events in Aberdeen during the progress of the rebellion some interesting details are furnished in two letters⁴ of John Thomson, an officer of the Customs at Aberdeen, and a vigorous anti-Jacobite. Thomson was in Caithness when the news of Prince Charles's arrival in Scotland (August, 1745) reached him. On his return to Aberdeen he made it his business "to visit as many of the Gentlemen and Clergy" as he could in the counties through which he passed, and stimulated them to exert themselves on behalf of the Government. He reached Aberdeen a few days before Sir John Cope arrived there on September 11. The Prince's success in pushing past Cope southward towards Perth had filled Aberdeen with dismay. Even those well affected to the Government were of opinion that upon Cope's departure—he sailed for the Forth on September 15—it would be futile even to endeavour to defend the town against attack, since it was "open and without Walls," and many of its inhabitants were Jacobites. Thomson therefore induced Major Caulfield and Captain George Monro of Culcairn to represent the position of affairs to Cope, who insisted upon the delivery to him of the town's military equipment, which con-

¹ P. 345.² P. 453.³ P. 454.⁴ *Supra*, pp. 144-49, 159-61.

sisted of twelve cannon and three hundred stands of arms. A week after Cope's departure the news of his defeat at Prestonpans reached Aberdeen. The Prince's supporters at Aberdeen were thereby encouraged to openly declare themselves. They "began to appear in Arms every where, and opened and examined the Letters to and from Edinburgh; so that the well affected had no intelligence by the Posts, especially to the north of Aberdeen, but what came through the Rebels Hands". To the supporters of the Government the outlook continued gloomy until the end of September, when a ship from Newcastle put in at Aberdeen and brought intelligence of the arrival of troops from Flanders to stem the further progress of the rebellion, good news which Thomson at once forwarded to Sir Harry Innes at Elgin and to Duncan Forbes at Inverness. Thomson's activity was known. His correspondence with the Government's agents in the North was suspected, and he was threatened with death by his Jacobite fellow-townsmen should their suspicions be confirmed; but, says the worthy man, "that did not hinder me from carrying on my Correspondence as formerly". Thomson's pertinacity soon involved him in serious danger. Early in October, 1745, a ship arrived at Montrose with arms and ammunition for the Prince's army. It was followed by another which landed its cargo at Stonehaven. Of the first Thomson sent information to H.M.S. *Fox*, and of the second to the *Hazard*, sloop, and H.M.S. *Glasgow*. In consequence he narrowly escaped capture. Captain David Ferrier, the Jacobite Governor of Brechin, with the master of the Stonehaven vessel, came over to Aberdeen, raided Thomson's lodgings, and would have caught him had he not got out "at a back Door whilst they were at the outer-Gate". Shortly after, Lord Lewis Gordon arrived at Aberdeen with a commission from Prince Charles to act as Lord Lieutenant of the County. Thomson at

once promoted a loyal "Association," and induced a round score of sympathisers to join him. The fraternity approached the Earl of Loudoun with a request to send to Aberdeen six or seven hundred of the Independent Companies to second the efforts of the three hundred loyalists whom the "Association" was confident of raising. Loudoun, however, was unable to accede to Thomson's request, "the Independent Companys not being then completed". Thomson at length found it advisable to withdraw from Aberdeen. He left the town on November 3, 1745, having been "certainly Informed that there was a particular Order come from the Young Pretender" for his arrest. He narrowly escaped capture on his journey towards Inverness, for David Tulloch, "a Rebel officer," and others came up with him at Elgin, captured his horses and baggage, and followed him to Forres.

From distant Inverness Thomson continued to keep a watchful eye upon Aberdeen. The spirits of the disaffected there and elsewhere in the North were vastly raised by the landing of Lord John Drummond's contingent on the eastern coast on November 22, 1745. They numbered no more than about eight hundred, but exaggerated and discouraging reports of their strength were spread from Aberdeen. Thomson satisfactorily discounted them by sending his servant thither to make enquiries. He also accompanied the Laird of Macleod on the expedition which led to the skirmish at Inverurie on December 23. Thomson, who lost his belongings in the action, infers that had his advice been followed, the result might have been less satisfactory to the Jacobites—reticence is not numbered among the good man's virtues. He became thenceforward, he declares, a man marked for vengeance should ill-fortune have delivered him to those whom he had so often circumvented. After further adventures Thomson was enabled to return to

Aberdeen in March, 1746. He was attached to Cumberland's army as intelligence-officer until after the Battle of Culloden on April 16. When Lord Ancram proceeded to Aberdeen soon after, Thomson attended him there, and used his opportunity to wipe off old scores against some of his opponents in the town.¹

Other matters upon which the papers in these volumes shed light must be merely referred to.² The preparation of evidence for the trial of the Jacobite prisoners at Carlisle is described in considerable detail in the letters of the Lord Justice-Clerk. An account of the murder of Captain George Monro of Culcairn is given by eye-witnesses. There appears to have been a good deal of difficulty in identifying his murderer. The strenuous Jacobitism of Lady Lude, and the methods by which she forced out the Robertsons, are amusingly detailed in the evidence against her. Some details of Prince Charles's stay at Blair Atholl, Lude and Dunkeld are given therein. There is also a letter of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat to Old Clanranald giving the information which had reached him regarding Prince Charles's bold advance into England in the autumn of 1745. The tone of it certainly justifies the suspicion with which he was regarded by the Government.

¹ It was he who laid information against the Aberdeen merchants Nicol and Walker, on which Lord Ancram summarily acted. Cf. p. 109, *supra*.

² The Index is a sufficient guide to the subjects indicated in this paragraph.

APPENDIX.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

1746-1748.

APPENDIX.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

1746-1748.

I.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edin^r 2nd July, 1746.

My Lord Duke,

I had the honour to acquaint Your Grace on the 29th June that the Transports which carried over the Hessians² were in view, and they arrived that night and next morning in the Road of Leith; as I cannot detain the Messenger, I beg leave to enclose copys of S^r Everard Fawkeners Letter to me and my answer, to which I beg leave to refer, and only add that I have the Honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 5. by Brettel.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 30.

² *Supra*, p. 4.

(*Enclosure I.*)

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO SIR EVERARD FAWKENER.

Edinburgh, 30th June 1746.

Sir,

Before I had the Honour of His Royal Highness's Commands by yours of the 26th to be assistant to Major Crawford in procuring Transports for three Battalions of foot¹ I had notice of the arrival of the Transports which carried over the Hessian Troops, and had sent for Mr Thames in order to send to you an account of all particulars by Express when Major Crawford delivered me your letter. I kept him till Mr Thames came, and I cannot omit observing how Critically these Transports arrived to be subserviant to His Royal Highness's Commands. I hope greater things shall proceed the same way.

Mr Thames says that Captain Barker received orders to return with the Transports to the Firth of Forth without distinction, and therefore the whole are returned. They left Williamstadt Tuesday last.² That it will take about the half of these Transports to carry over conveniently the three Battalions with their horses. That there are forrage and provisions aboard the whole Transports enough for this particular service, and has no doubt of any thing but the Beer, which he is to taste this night and to-morrow, so that he will be ready to take the Troops on board in six days.

The Gibraltar, who comes with the Transports, is not yet got up to the road of Leith and is the only ship of War here. The Bomb was ordered for the River, and Captain Knowler with the Bridgewater sailed to the Northward upon the fleet being in sight of the Coast of Holland. I mention this in case it be thought necessary to have another ship to convoy the three Battalions. If any King's ship arrive here I'll endeavour to persuade the Captain to remain here for that service at least till His Royal Highness's pleasure be known. I beg leave to assure his Royal Highness of the pleasure I take to obey his commands in the

¹ Wolfe's, Sempill's and Pulteney's regiments. They were under orders for Flanders.

² June 24.

best way I can, and that wherein I fail it must proceed from an error in judgement.

I am &c.

(Signed) ANDR FLETCHER.

Mr Murray of Broughton has fallen ill of a feverish distemper in his new lodgings.¹

The Beer can be supplied here.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's of July 2nd 1746.

(*Enclosure II.*)

SIR EVERARD FAWKENER TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Fort Augustus the 26th June 1746.

My Lord,

His Royal Highness having thought fit to appoint Major Crawford to procure Transports and victual them for the embarkation of three Battalions of His Majesty's Troops which are to pass from this Country into Holland, and likewise to attend the service of that Embarkation and accompany these Troops, I am commanded by His Royal Highness to apply to your Lordship for your assistance, advice and good offices to Major Crawford in whatever may regard this service, and likewise your authority, if it should be necessary to have recourse thereto.

I make no apology for the frequent troubles of this kind which pass to you through my hands, because I know the great contentment you receive from whatever you can do either towards the public service or the particular satisfaction of His Royal Highness.

I am with unfeigned respect,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) EVERARD FAWKENER.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of July 2nd 1746.

¹Murray left Edinburgh for London on July 7. Cf. the Lord Justice-Clerk's letter of July 10 in Mr. Bell's *Memorials of John Murray of Broughton*, p. 416.

II.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Ed^r 12 July 1746.

My Lord Duke,

I had the Honour to write to your Grace by last post, and to acquaint you of all that passed betwixt M^r Murray and me at Dumbar, and that I left him in a good disposition.²

I also mentioned Lord Kellie's offer to surrender and transmitted a Copy of his Letter to me.³ I have now the honour to acquaint Your Grace, that yesterday the Earl Kellie did render himself to me, in terms of the late Act of Attainder, whereupon I committed him prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh till thence liberated by due course of the Law, of all which I beg leave, as the Law directs, to inform your Grace as his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

I have enclosed a Copy of the Intelligence I received from Grenock of some of the Rebel Officers having on the last day of June landed at Morlaix in France.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

I send enclosed a Specimen of the Report to be made of the Prisoners that have been in Arms ; a separate List is making out of the names and additions of the witnesses as they apply to each Rebel prisoner.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 18.

¹ S. P. Scotland, *Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 41.*

² The letter is printed in Bell, *Memorials of John Murray*, pp. 416 *et seq.*

³ Cf. Bell, *ibid.*, p. 420.

(Enclosure I.)

INTELLIGENCE.

From Greenock I am well informed that on the 10th instant arrived there the Elizabeth of Glasgow, James Orr Master, from Moirilaix in France, which place he left the 1st instant. Arrived at that place an Irish Whirrie, Rais'd and deck'd from the Highlands. Mr Orr and the Master of a Dutch Ship going to Town in their Boats, the people of the Sloop called to them to put alongside, which they did, and immediately Eight Gentlemen came on board the two boats, with some baggage, one Cloakbag, which by its weight he supposed to be money; he asked the Gentlemen what news they had, as he supposed they were lately from Scotland. They answered, none good for themselves, tho' they might possibly be other ways for him, as he was from Glasgow, and mentioned the defeat of the Rebels.¹ Did not seem fond of much conversation with him, but talked mostly French amongst themselves. Affected to be very merry, and in the passage to Town sung many Jacobite Songs, and frequently a Begging we will go. Did not name one another. As soon as they landed at Moirilaix were waited upon by several French, Irish Gentlemen. They had a Stornoway Highland man on board, whom they had pressed away for a pilot, and as they asked after one Barber, Master of a Ship from Irvin, 'tis probably the Sloop which took Barber and carried into Lochbroom the 6th June last. Mr Orr knows nothing of the Brest Squadron or their design further than 'twas reported in France they were sometime sailed. One of the Gentlemen on board the Dutch boat had more regard paid him than the others, but as he appeared to be a Man about 40 years could not be the young Chevalier.² While Mr Orr was there an advice boat going to Admiral Martin with orders was taken by a French Privateer and brought into Moirilaix with some Merchant ships.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of July 12, 1746.

¹ At Culloden.

² According to the *Scots Magazine* (vol. viii., p. 340), the people of Morlaix on seeing the officers "cried Vive le Roy, imagining the pretender's son to have been among them".

(Enclosure II.)
LIST OF REBEL PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE SEVERAL GOALS IN SCOTLAND WHO
CARRIED ARMS DURING THE REBELLION.

Num ^b	Rebels Names.	Rebels Designations.	Rank in the Rebellion.	Goals where they are confined.	Con- fession.	Number of Witnesses.	Pleas.	Remarks.
1	Donald McDonald	of Kinloch Moydart		Edinbr		III, III		The Pretender's Son was first at this House Taken at the battle of Falkirk
2	Donal McDonell	of Teirnadreish	Major	Edinr Castle	Do	III, III, I		
3	Robert Taylor	Shoemaker in Edinburgh	Captain	Edinbr	Do	III, III, III		Besieged the Castle of Edinbr ¹
4	James Forbes	late Servt to Mr Webster, Minr in Edinr	Private Man	Do		III, I		
5	Thomas Robertson	Journeyman Barber in Glasgow	Private Man	Cannongate	I	I		
6	James Harvie	Innkeeper at Bridgend of Lithgow	Quarter Master	Do	III, III	III, III		
7	John Cameron	in Daudich in Glenbeadale in Ardgoor	Private Man	Do	Do	III		
8	Donald McKenzie	Changekeeper at Tynadreen in Lochabar	Do	Do	Do	II		
9	Angus Cameron	in Burnfoord in Lochabar	Do	Do	Do	III, III		
10	John Stenart	Tenant in Balahelish at Fort William	Do	Do	Do	I		
11	Malcolm Cameron	Tent in Glenmaulie in Lochabar	Do	Do	Do	II		
12	Joh. Cameron	in Appine	Do	Do	Do	II		
13	Donald McCormig	in Locharkig in Lochabar	Do	Do	Do	II		
14	Hugh Cameron	in Tenart in Appine	Do	Do	Do	III, II		
15	Donald McDonald	in Cumbus Innes in Ardnamur- chan	Do	Do	Do	II		
16	John Cameron	Tent in Tenachan in Lochaber	Do	Do	Do	I		
17	Angus Campbell	Smith at St Marnoch Church, Banfsh.	Do	Edinbr	Do		Forced	
18	James Chape	Journeyman Goldsmith in Edinr late prentice to Pat. Black, Surgn in Perth	Do	Do	Do	I		
19	Thomas Robertson	Workman in Edinburgh	Surgeon's Mate	Edinr Castle	Do	Do		
20	William Gray	Workman at Ld Hopetoun's Leadmynes	Do	Edinbr	Do	Do		
21	Simon Lugton	Surgeon at Drumley in Moydart	Surgeon	Do	Do	III	Surrender'd	Before the 12 Nov. last on hearing of G. Wades Indemnity Do
22	Allan Grant	Servt to John McWarish, Surgn	Private Man	Do	Do	I		
23	Thomas Laing		Do	Do	Do	I		
24	John McWarish		Surgeon	Do	Do	Do		
25	John McWarish		Private Man	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do

¹Cf. *supra*, p. 302.

Endorsed:—in the L^d Justice Clerk's Letter of July 12, 1746.

III.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh 14th July, 1746.

My Lord Duke,

This Evening I had the Honour of your Grace's Letter of the 11th signifying his Majesty's Commands, that all such persons as are confined in any of the Prisons in Scotland on account of their having been taken in Arms, or of having personally joined those that were in Arms, should be forthwith sent under a sufficient Guard to Carlisle in order to take their Tryal, and that I should transmit to M^r Philip Carteret Web such Evidence as shall have been procured against them; taking particular care that the Witnesses that shall be sent to give evidence be able to prove that they had seen the prisoners do some Hostile Act, on the Part of the Rebels, or marching with the Rebel Army.

In my Letter of the 16th of May, I had the honour to acquaint your Grace of the orders I had then sent to the several Sheriffs and Magistrates of Burghs, pursuant to His Majesty's commands to me by your Grace's Letter of the 12th of May, to transmit to me Lists of the Prisoners for Treason in their several Goals, with an account of the Evidences and proofs that can be brought against them; such lists have been sent me by the greatest part of the Sheriffs, but as they were Bulky and the Evidence very perplext and imperfect, against many no evidence at all, against others none but the prisoners own Confessions when examined, and others had not been in Arms or joined personally with the Rebel Army, Therefore that I might be the sooner able to obey your Grace's Commands of the 3rd Instant of sending to your Grace exact Lists of all such prisoners as were taken in Arms, I put these Lists sent me into the hands of his Majesty's Solicitors, with orders to make up from the whole such a list as your Grace desired of, which I had the honour to acquaint your Grace on this 10th. The Solicitors have not yet quite finished that task, but it will be finished very soon, and then there will be no difficulty that I can forsee in sending the prisoners to Carlisle.

¹S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 46.

But with respect to the manner of my sending up the witnesses, there is a difficulty, and which I mentioned to your Grace in my Letter of March the 27th. The Witnesses are very numerous, and I dare say few of them will be willing to make a journey to Carlisle to give Evidence against the Prisoners, and I doubt if I have authority to take all these witnesses into custody, and to send them likewise Prisoners to Carlisle, and yet without some such compulsature I easily foresee that the proof must be exceeding defective; it is indeed very probable that my doubt is chiefly owing to my being so little acquainted with the methods of proceedings in England in trials for High Treason, and if that is the case, I hope your Grace will not only have the goodness to forgive me, but also to set me right. But if the difficulty in Law is truly such as I apprehend it, in that case I must leave it to your Grace to find out the proper remedy, and in the mean time how soon the Solicitors shall have finished the Lists, I shall send orders to the Sheriffs and Magistrates to send the Prisoners hither with such Witnesses as are willing, and give the best directions I can think of for perswadeing those who are unwilling, without transgressing what I apprehend to be the law.

I had the honour to transmit to your Grace Copys of the Reports I had from the Sheriff of Aberdeen and Kincairden, which were the exactest I received.

I have reason to think that Sr Everard Fawkener is collecting what Evidence he can, tho' I do not know if it is yet finished. I sent him this night a copy of your Grace's Letter and he will be able to judge, as well as I can do, both what prisoners and what witnesses ought to be sent, and possibly there may be the same difficulty there that I have here to send those witnesses that are not willing to go, and even here perhaps the difficulty would not be so great if the same remedy were at hand.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

P.S.—I delayed sending this Letter till I could consult with L^d President and others of my bretheren here about the difficulty in send-

ing y^e Witnesses, but thereby my difficultys instead of being removed are increased.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 19. by Express.

IV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Ed^r 15 July 1746.

My Lord Duke,

The Vessel which carried the Rebels to Bergen is returned and seized with Weymss the Master by the Officer commanding at Stonehaven; a Sailor who landed at Arbroth is seized with 13 Letters which are sent to his Royal Highness the Duke.²

I have this moment accounts from Luss [?] that all the McGregors have agreed to surrender at the Kings mercy, of which I have given notice to Brig^r General Mordaunt who commands at Perth.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My L^d Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Lovat I hear is to be at Sterling y^e 19th on his way to y^e Tower.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 19th by Express.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 47.*

² About the beginning of May thirteen Jacobites, among whom were said to be Lord Ogilvy and David Graham of Duntroon, boarded Captain James Wemyss's ship in the Tay and were carried to Bergen. They sent letters from thence to Scotland by the ship on its return voyage. Wemyss and his crew were committed to gaol. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 240, 340.

V.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, 26 July 1746.

My Lord Duke,

I can now at last send your Grace some account of Rebel Prisoners in the several Goals in this Country that are to be sent to Carlyle, pursuant to his Majesty's Commands, which I had the honour to receive by your Grace's letter of the 11th current. The number of the whole is 126 persons, whereof there are 34 that were either considered here as in the rank of Gentlemen, or were employed as officers in the Rebel Army, and of these I have enclosed a list of their names and designations and commissions or offices in the Rebel Army. The other 92 are Private men, and I did not think it worth the troubling your Grace with a List or Roll of their names. The Judge Advocate, Mr Bruce, has not yet quite finished the examination that he has for some time been employed in by Sr Everard Fawkener, but he is expected soon here, and it is possible that when he arrives I may be able to add to the List more Rebels against whom he has got evidence. But in the meantime I have sent orders to Aberdeen, to send under a Guard to this place the prisoners in that Goal against whom there seems to be sufficient evidence, because that is the most distant place from which I have got any account of the prisoners and the evidence against them, and they were to set out from thence as yesterday. The List of Witnesses that prove against these 126 prisoners consists of no less than 134, and I want your Grace's answer to my Letter of the 14th, which I hope will bring me your Grace's directions in what manner they can be sent; it is not impossible but upon a review of the evidence the number of the witnesses may be a little diminished, where 4 or 5 witnesses prove against the same person, and yet I am perswaded that very few of that number can be spared, because even in that case, the whole are for the most part necessary against some other of the prisoners.

I imagine it will also be useful for the Crowns Lawyers in manage-

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 55.*

ing the Tryals to have the assistance of some of these that were employed in taking the Examinations of the witnesses, therefore I intend to send along with the prisoners Mr Solicitor Homes Clerk and one Mr Gray, who were both employed in that service ; and an Interpreter of the Irish Language will be absolutely necessary and I shall send one¹ for that purpose.

After all these prisoners shall be sent away a great many will still remain in our Goals, whereof several are undoubtedly guilty, even by their own confessions, and against others there is one witness and no more, but it would be to no purpose to send them to Carlyle, because we have as yet got no other evidence against them. Therefore your Grace will please direct me how to dispose of them.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 29 by Express.

(*Enclosure.*)

LIST OF REBELS AGAINST WHOM THERE IS PROOF ABOVE THE
RANK OF PRIVATE MEN.

Donald M^cDonald of Kinloch Moydart.
Donald M^cDonald of Teinadrish, Major.
Robert Taylor, Shoemaker in Edinburgh, Captain.
James Harvie, Innkeeper at Bridgeend of Linlithgow, Quarterm^r.
Thomas Robertson, Journeyman Goldsmith in Edinburgh.
William Gray, Surgeon's Mate.
Robert Randall, Excise Officer, Quartermaster.
Charles Spalding of Whitefield.
Patrick Murray, Goldsmith in Stirling.
James Murray, Surgeon.
Robert Murray, Writer in Edinburgh.

¹ Patrick Campbell.

John Martine at Gordon's Miln, Ensign.
 Alex^r Pearson, Shipmaster in Aberbrothick.
 James Duff of Torphies, Younger.
 James Innes, late in Cullen.
 Francis Buchanan of Arnpryor.
 Thomas Buchanan, brother to Arnpryor.
 Patrick Buchanan of Spittle, brother to D^o.
 Thomas Blair, Fewar in Gartmore.
 James Stewart, late Gentleman to the Duke of Perth, Major.
 Archibald McLauchlane, Merchant in Maryburgh, Ensign.
 David Home, brother to Home of Manderston.
 William Home.
 James Drummond of Gatherlees.
 Robert Wright, son to James Wright, Writer in Edinburgh.
 James Thoirs, son to Gilbert Thoirs, Writer in Edinburgh.
 James Smith, Writer in Edinburgh.
 Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace.
 Mungo Graham, Writer in Edinburgh, a Commissary.
 Alexander Dalmahoy, son to Sir Alexander Dalmahoy.
 Peter Lindsay, late Tenant in Wester Dean house, brother to
 Lindsay of Woringston, Lieu^t in the Rebel Army.
 Charles Gordon of Tarpersie.
 George Steel, Merchant in Aberdeen.
 Mr Robert Lyon, Minister of a Nonjuring Meeting and Chaplain to
 Lord Ogilvie's Rebel Regiment.
Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
 of July 26, 1746.

VI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Ed^r 27 July, 1746.
 In the morning.

My Lord Duke,

Since writing to your Grace of yesternight's date, I have intelligence that on Wednesday senight the Pretender's son got over

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 33. No. 57.

the Hill of Morar, in Lochaber, where he was received by Lochgerrie with 80 men in arms, who conducted him into Badenoch. Orders are sent every where to preserve a strict Imbargo along the coast, and to seize and secure every where all suspected persons, so that I am in good hopes that the Pretender's son shall not get off.¹

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 30.

VII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Edinburgh, 7th Aug. 1746.

My Lord Duke,

Last Monday night I had the honour of your Grace's Letter of the first instant, together with a copy of the Attorney General's Letter to your Grace of the 22nd of July, which rather increases than removes my difficultys how to send from this country unwilling witnesses against the Prisoners that are to be sent to Carlisle. But there is no help for it, the Law in that matter stands, it seems, as I apprehended it did, and all that remains to me is to endeavour the best I can to follow the directions your Grace has given me.

By the examinations that have been taken there are several of the Prisoners who at the same time they acknowledge their own guilt do likewise give evidence against their fellow Prisoners, and in so far, that difficulty ceases. It is not at all impossible that the prospect of an approaching Trial may persuade others of them to be more ingenious, and I do not know but a good Solicitor may among the Prisoners themselves find a sufficient number of witnesses to convict all the rest; therefore I have resolved to send up the whole Prisoners against whom

¹ Cf. p. 17 (note), *supra*.

² S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 3.

there is a moral certainty of their being guilty, either because they have acknowledged it and signed their confession, or because one or more witnesses in this country have given evidence against them, though I should not be able to persuade these witnesses to go to Carlisle.

Some of the witnesses against the Prisoners are employed either in the Excise or Customs, and as to these I have applied to the Commissioners, and make no doubt they will have influence to persuade these witnesses to go to Carlisle; others of the witnesses are private men in the Army, and I have applied to their commanding Officers to send them to Carlisle. Two of the material witnesses are servants of the Town of Aberdeen, that is, Town Serjeants,¹ and I have wrote to the Magistrates desiring that they be forth with sent to Carlisle and to call here for money to defray the Expence of their journey, and I doubt not they will comply. But as to the other witnesses, as I have not yet been made acquainted with their several inclinations, the only method I can think of is, writing to the respective Sheriffs and Magistrates to send to this place the Witnesses in their several Countys, a list of whose names is sent them, in order to be further Examined by the Crowns Lawyers or by me, on pretence that without such examinations a distinct report cannot be made. I have accordingly wrote in these terms by Express to all the Sheriffs and Magistrates where I thought it useful, and to such other persons as I thought had interest or influence over the Witnesses, and in a few days I shall be better able to inform your Grace what witnesses are willing to go to Carlisle and how far the evidence seems to be compleat, and shall as your Grace has directed me send to Mr Philip Carteret Webb Copys of the Examinations of all the Prisoners and the Declarations of the Witnesses taken against them.

I have just now advice from Aberdeen of some abuses committed there on the first of this month by the Troops,² the occasion whereof was that the Officers of the Army wanted to have public rejoicings that day, being the anniversary of the accession of the Royal family to the Throne, and accordingly the Bells were rung in the same manner as is usual on days of rejoicings. But it seems no orders had been given for Illuminations, and as there were none in former years, the inhabitants or the greatest part of them neglected to have any at this time, and the soldiers supposing that it proceeded from disaffection, broke all

¹ Cf. p. 195, *supra*,

² Cf. No. XXV., etc., *supra*.

the windows, the Timber as well as the Glass, to a considerable value, and it is said that they did it by the order of some Officer. I have not yet got so distinct account of this affair as to pretend to inform your Grace of the particulars, but I hope it will not be so bad as the first account seems to make it.

It gives me great uneasiness to hear so many complaints made of the Army; several were made in form to the Court of Session¹ of Officers having seized and disposed of the goods and effects of innocent persons under pretence of seizing the Rebels effects, or of carrying away the effects of persons said to be in the Rebellion, to the disappointment of their Landlords rents, or of their Creditors who had in the Forms of Law attached them. I did not think these matters of importance enough to mention them to your Grace, and I do it now only in Obedience to your Grace's Commands to acquaint you of every thing material that passes in this Country. The Court of Session ordered that the persons complained on should be served with Copys of the Complaints, and that they should put in answers within a time limited. It happened luckily that the Officer first complained of justified himself to the satisfaction of the Court, and they awarded full costs against the complainer.² But the Gentleman next complained of, Captain Hamilton of St. George's Regiment of Dragoons, neglected to put in answers and therefore the Court of Session gave a Warrant to commit him to prison till he find Bail to put in answers against the 1st of November the next Term, and to pay such damages as shall be decreed against him.³

But what gave me the greatest concern was a Complaint made to the Court of Justiciary by the Magistrates of Stirling and two inhabitants of that Town of a very atrocious Riot,⁴ as it was represented, and said to be committed by Lieutenant Colonel Howard, of Genl Howard's Regiment, and two subaltern Officers on these two inhabitants, a periwig maker and his apprentice. They sued that Colonel Howard (after they were beat by the soldiers) caused the Apprentice to be tyed to Halberts and whipt by some of his drums, and therefore prayed for a warrant to

¹ Several of these are enumerated in *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 343 *et seq.*

² This refers to the case of Quartermaster Nathaniel Cooke. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 343, 345.

³ Many letters on this case are printed *supra*. *Cf. Index.* ⁴ *Cf. supra*, p. 210, note 3.

commit the Col. and the other two Officers to Prison until they should find Bail; about the same time I had advice that the Regiment was ordered to march to Carlisle under the command of Colonel Howard, and therefore it was not thought proper summarily to give such a Warrant without further evidence than the information, and orders were given by the Court of Justiciary that a Precognition should be first taken and laid before the Court, which has not yet been done, and therefore I cannot yet with any certainty say how the Complaint was founded; it was unlucky that General Bland was then upon command at Bruntisland when this affair happened; how soon he heard of it from the Magistrates he wrote a very proper and a very sensible Letter to them, and is now, as I am told, endeavouring to get [it] compromised.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My L^d Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble serv^t.

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

VIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinbr 9th Aug. 1746.

P.S.

I was prevented sending my Letter by the post of the date, through the hurry I have been in in giving the necessary directions for sending off the Prisoners and witnesses from this and other places to Carlisle; about 140 prisoners set out from this place yesterday for Carlisle, whereof above 25 have agreed to be evidence, and at least 30 other witnesses have set out already from this place for Carlisle. This day the prisoners and witnesses set out from Perth, and to-morrow another party set out from Stirling, the last division from Montrose and Dundee I have not yet heard of the day they set out. This will be a very expensive affair. I have given them money to carry them to Mr Philip Carteret Webb, who I suppose is enabled to take care of them afterwards; several of the Witnesses who are examined have stept out

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 6.

of the way, and more may probably do so if they meet with bad company; however, all shall be done that is in my power, and I believe there will be evidence against a great many. Two Lawyers of great practice, Mr Alex^r Lockhart and Mr James Fergusson, I am told go to Carlisle for the Rebels with 3 Solicitors.

By Lord Albemarle's Letter to me, of which I send your Grace a copy, I hope to get all Complaints soon sopited. I have enclosed a copy of my answer¹ chiefly that your Grace may see what answer I have made about Glengary, and shall be glad it meet with Your Grace's Approbation.

The news I sent your Grace from Arasaig is not confirmed. I send your Grace a copy of Mr Anderson's Journal, who is Aid de Camp to Maj^r Gen^l Campbell. I think we have lost scent of the Pretender's Son since H.R.H. left us, so that I begin to suspect that he is either got off by sea or perished at Land.

Endorsed :—Rd. 13. by Express.

(*Enclosure I.*)

INFORMATION AGAINST GLENGARRY.

We the under Subscribers do unanimously vow, declare and swear that John McDonald of Glengary being our Superior, of whom we hold our lands and possessions, did associate himself to the Chevalier's Son's party after his landing, and notwithstanding that he received a sum of money to bestow upon the raising of us and all other persons fensable men within his Estate and following, kept that sum to himself and obliged us, our Tenants, dependers, and all others of his Estate at our own expence to raise, march and support ourselves until we joined the Chevalier's Son's Standard. He then contrary to his faith and promise absenting, sent his son Angus² to command us, his eldest son³ being then still in France. He settled the Stations and Posts in his Regiment, which some grumbling at in some time left the Regiment. When the first desertion began in the Highland Army he stationed his

¹ It is printed *supra*, No. LXIII.

² He was accidentally killed at Falkirk after the battle.

³ Young Glengarry. *Cf.* p. 86, note 4, *supra*.

brother Ronald in the one side of his Estate, himself in the other, to execute the Severest Cruelties upon any [who] would return to their homes. Ronald was to burn the houses and destroy the effects of all [who] would come to Knoidart, Abertarff and Achadrom. This kept Glengary's Regiment the fullest and the best in the field over what they travelled in England and Scotland, and for the Private men's encouragement he discharged them a year's rent, which he drew, and as much more, in name of said rents from the Chevalier's Son's Coffers. His Son Angus being killed by accident in the Town of Falkirk, he sent James his first Son by the Second Marriage, tho' still too young to command the Regiment, but under the Management of Lochgary. And when the Government Forces marched over Spey¹ there was neither young or old, such as formerly left at home as not fit for long marches, but he forced out to the action of Culloden, and after he surrendered the first part of the Arms of the Country of Glengary, sent to Mr Murray of Broughton to Invermalie to give him a sum of money and he would still keep a body of his men in that Service. Now we humbly beg our cause be heard, being obliged by the Superiority over us to rise in Arms, and if allowed will prove what we represent and a great deal more of it by write. We beg leave to offer, if it be his Majesty's and Government's will to show us any respite or pardon, that we will conform ourselves to their pleasure, serve them faithfully in all times to come and to do whatever will be directed to us.

This is written and signed by us at Glenlough the sixteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and forty six years.

(Signed)

Col. McDonnell of Barisdije.
 John McDonnell Son to Scothouse.
 Donald McDonell of Lundie.
 Ronald McDonell of Shian.
 Alex^r McDonell of Ochtera.
 Allan McDonell Son to Scothouse.
 Don McDonell Cousin to Ardnabie.

A True Copy

(Signed) J. Roper.

Endorsed :—Sent to the Earl of Albemarle, Aug. 1746.

In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
 of Aug. 7 & 9, 1746.

¹ In April, 1746.

(Enclosure II.)

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Fort Augustus, Aug^t 5th 1746.

My Lord,

I apprehended yesterday the Laird of Glengary on the information of which I send your Lordship enclosed a Copy. As this accusation is signed by people in actual Rebellion I know no way of coming at them to examine them upon oath [except] by granting them a protection for their persons for a number of days sufficient for that purpose. I beg your advice hereupon.

I am very sorry that Captain Hamilton of the Dragoons has gone too far in the Execution of his office, according to the printed paper sent me by Sir Everard Fawkenner; as his Zeal for His Majesty's Service has perhaps been the cause of it I hope your Lordship will find means to get both partys to agree.

I heard this morning that some little Fray has happened at Aberdeen between some soldiers and some of the inhabitants on account of the rejoicings on the first day of this month, which we frequently Solemnize in England, being the day (Your Lordship knows) of this present Royal Family's accession to the Throne. As both partys may be to blame I hope this may also be stifled, and that for the future Civil and Military powers may agree in every point, which I daresay is your desire and the sincere wish of

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient Servant

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.

Lord Justice Clerk.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Aug^t 7 & 9, 1746.

*(Enclosure III.)*THE JOURNAL OF M^r ANDERSON AID-DE-CAMP TO GENERAL CAMPBELL.

The 12th [of July, 1746] being cruizing off Rasay, Capt Ferguson returned with the Laird of M^cKinnon and Cameron the Priest, brother

to Lochiel (who had been taken in Morar by Cap^t McNeil) and Cap^t John McKinnon with two of the men who carried over the young Pretender from Sky to Morar. From these prisoners we learned that the Young Pretender left Skye the 4th and that the 6th or 7th he left the place in Morar by Loch Navis where they landed; they said he was gone Southward.¹ This day also Cap^t Hudson arrived with Letters from the Duke to General Campbell.

The 13th Sir Alexander McDonald came on board, having accompanied Cap^t Hudson from Fort Augustus, and the General having given Cap^t Hudson a letter for the Duke with what intelligence we had of the Pretender's being got off to the Continent, he and Sir Alexander set out for Fort Augustus;² and then we made sail for Garloch, where we arrived about 6 o'Clock the same Evening expecting here to meet the Greyhound with provisions.

The 14th we got information that some persons were concealed in a Cave near Aplecross, upon which orders were given to Cap^t Ferguson, Lieut Gachen and Lieut Hope with 30 Sailors and what Fuzileers we had in the Cutter and Wherries to go in quest of them, but the wind being calm they could not sail till the 15th about 4 in the morning. They returned the 17th having taken none of the Rebels, but took a ten oar'd boat that attended them.

The same day we got information that a French Vessel had been in Lochbroom and the 14th had landed some officers, that two of these landed were gone from the Ship and that they were made prisoners. As there was reason to suspect that said ship might still be near the same place, we proposed sailing in the evening in quest of her, but it was quite calm, so that we could not get out of the harbour or bay of Garloch.

The 16th the said two prisoners, one a French man, the other of Irish extraction, both reformed Lieut^s in the French Service, were brought aboard; we could get nothing material from them further than that they came from Dunkirk about the 30th May last with about 16 Gentlemen (Officers); that the vessel was called the [*sic*];³ they were

¹ The information furnished by the Mackinnons, who had accompanied the Prince from Skye to the mainland, was correct.

² Probably to take leave of the Duke of Cumberland, who left Fort Augustus on July 18.

³ From another passage at the end of this Journal it appears that the ship was the *Bien Trouvée*. Cf. *supra*, p. 46, note 1.

victualled for two months but they had orders not to return till they had orders for that purpose from the Prince (as they termed him), from whence it is easy to judge their business was to carry off the Young Pretender. The General sent out some persons to get intelligence of the French Brig, and this morning (the 17th) they returned with advice that the said vessel was in Lochbroom the 11th at four in the afternoon, we therefore got under sail in quest of her.

The same day we embarked what Officers and men we had in the Cutter and Wherries to go into Lochbroom; they returned the 19th with advice that the French Vessel had left Lochbroom Sunday the [13]th.

N.B.—This day therefore Cap^t Ferguson went himself for further information and returned at night with nothing more than a confirmation of what we heard before, viz^t that two French Vessels had sailed the 12th past; he brought off with him some Cows for fresh provisions for His Majesty's Ship.

This day the Greyhound brought 14 days provisions for the Furnace and made sail in the Evening for Barahead. We were also joined about the same time by the Glasgow who is ordered to cruize from Stornoway to Farohead.

The 20th we made sail for Aple Cross Bay in order to meet a Wherrie we had sent to Mingary Castle for letters, we got into the Bay about 8 at night.

The 21st Lamont arrived in his Wherrie with Letters from the Duke, &c., for General Campbell.

The 22nd lay becalmed in Aplecross Bay but ordered out one of the Wherries to land M^r Russell on Sky from whence he was to go to Uist to order off the command left on that Island with Cap^t Campbell of Skipness, only to leave an Officer and some of the Independent Companies to take care of Lady Clan Ronald.

The 23rd made sail for Kenlochnadael, but the wind being contrary we could not get through the narrows till the 24th.

The 26th Cap^t Campbell of Skipness arrived with the Command and prisoners from South Uist, viz^t O'Neil, Allan M^cdonald, the Young Pretender's Confessor, another priest and four other prisoners.

The 27th made sail for Lochnanua, but the wind being contrary were obliged to put into a harbour in Canna where we searched the Baillies house again for papers &c.—here we spoke with the Raven

Sloop of War, and learned from the Captain that the French Brig we had been in quest of was taken off Loch Broom by the Glasgow, but she had landed all the French Officers she had on board.¹

The 28th in the evening made sail from Canna for Lochnanua, where we arrived the 29th in the morning and joined Lieut. Col. Campbell who lay there with his command, with which and those we have brought with us we are now preparing to search all the country about Lochmorar, where there are a great many Caves and Subterraneous places in which Lochiel and a good many of the Rebel Chiefs were concealed sometime past and narrowly escaped Cap^t Ferguson when he was in that country.

General Campbell has made Old Clan Ronald prisoner, having discovered from some papers and letters seized in South Uist that he has been guilty of some treasonable practices.

Endorsed :—Journal, Mr Anderson, to the 28th July 1746.
In L^d Justice Clerk's
of Aug. 7 & 9 1746.

IX.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Ed^r, 11 Aug. 1746.

My Lord Duke,

Mr David Bruce, who delivers this, was employed by His Royal Highness as Judge Advocate of the Army under his Command, and by instructions from H.R.H. containing ample powers he visited all the prisons betwixt this and Inverness, and examined the prisoners committed for Treason or suspicion of Treason and made his report to me, which Examinations are now sent to Carlisle along with the other examinations taken by his Majesty's Solicitors and Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c.

By Mr Bruce's instructions he is thereafter ordered to repair to

¹ This conflicts with M. Duple's statement, *supra*, p. 46.

² S. P. Scotland, Geo. II, Bundle 34. No. 7.

London and there present himself to your Grace. I advised him to go by Carlisle that he might inform your Grace of what is doing there.

I am with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble serv^t

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 22 (by M^r Bruce).

X.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, 14 Aug. 1746.

My Lord Duke,

I can now acquaint your Grace that all the prisoners and witnesses are at Carlisle or on the road to it. The last division of them, who arrived yesterday from the North at this place, set out this morning for Carlisle. The whole prisoners sent are about 270, and the number of the witnesses who I have one way or other prevailed on to go to Carlisle are about 160, exclusive of about 30 of the prisoners who have already agreed to be witnesses, and no doubt more of them will speak if properly applied as the danger approaches; besides the persons I formerly mentioned sent along to take care of the prisoners and witnesses, I found it necessary to send M^r James Fauld to conduct those who came in the last Detachment from Angus; this Gentleman was very assistant to me in rescuing our officers taken at Preston.

This whole affair has been very troublesome and difficult to manage, and nothing but his Majesty's service and your Grace's commands could have engaged me in it. However, I have wrought through and done the best I could, and my Friends have supported me, notwithstanding the ridiculous cry that prevails, rendering all those who bear witness to the truth in the service of their country odious by the name of Informers, and taking all indirect methods to spirit away witnesses, and deter them or seduce them from telling truth.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 10.*

I have nothing else material to acquaint your Grace of, no news of the Pretender's son, though he was once in such difficulties that he was deliberating about delivering himself up.¹ We are sometimes employed in seizing a Rebel, sometimes in spoiling complaints, which begin to abate and I hope will be soon entirely prevented by the wise conduct of the Earl of Albemarle, who is expected at Stirling on the 20th. General Bland has settled Col. Howard's affair at Stirling with great address. I paved the way for him.²

Your Grace will before now have heard of the arrival of the Transports in Holland, for they had a constant fair wind from the day they sailed.

The Rebels who landed at Bergen are arrived at Gottenburgh. By ship's news from Bourdeaux, a report prevailed there that 7 or 8000 were in arms from that place to Rochelle, but that they had no Leader nor no Officers; perhaps they look for Gen^l Sinclair.

I have the honour on all occasions to be with the utmost respect,
My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

I send enclosed a list of the Volumes of Declarations, Examinations, etc., sent to Carlisle. Lord Albemarle's Letter of ye 12th³ from Fort Augustus says, that the badness of the weather, cloths and Tents being worn out, and having no intelligence of the Pretender's Son, obliges him to march from thence next day, and that after having settled the Troops in their quarters at Perth and Stirling and other places, his L^{OP} is to set out for Edinburgh; that Lord Loudoun was then with part of his Highlanders at Fort Augustus, and was to proceed in searching for the Pretender's Son. By a Letter from the Sheriff of Argyle of the same date from Inverara, Major-Gen^l Campbell continues on the Coast of Lorn; that Colonel Campbell was gone from Strontian to the head of Locharkaig, upon information that the Pretender's Son was lurking

¹ This statement appears in Captain Felix O'Neil's narrative, *supra*, p. 75.

² *Supra*, p. 403.

³ *Cf.* No. LXXII., *supra*.

there, where he was to meet Lord Loudoun with a command from Fort Augustus.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 20.

(*Enclosure.*)

INVENTORY OF PRECOGNITIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER PAPERS SENT
TO CARLISLE, BY M^R PATRICK HENDERSON.

1. Precognition taken at Perth by Solicitor Home.
2. Precognition taken by D^o at Edinburgh.
3. Report, Sheriffs of Aberdeen.
4. Precognition, Sheriffs of Stirling, with four papers enclosed.
5. Report, Sheriffs of Edinb^r, with Add. Report enclosed.
6. Report from Kincardine.
7. Copy Minutes of Solicitor Haldamot and M^r Miller's proceedings at Perth.
8. Report, Sheriffs of Elgin.
9. Report, Sheriffs of Dumbarton.
10. Report from Banff.
11. Report from Haddington.
12. Report from Musleburgh.
13. Report from Dumfries.
14. Report, Shr. of Linlithgow.
15. Report, the Stewart of Annan.
16. Precog. by Solc^r Haldane concerning Neil Campbell.
17. Report from Dumfermling.
18. Precog. Sh. of Lanerk.
19. Report, the Managers of Montrose.
20. Report, Provost of Arbroath.
21. Report taken at Montrose by Sh. of Forfar.
22. D^o.
23. Two separate Reports by the Sh. of Forfar.
24. Report from Stonehaven by M^r Bruce &c.
25. Report from Arbroath by M^r Bruce.
26. Report from Montrose by D^o.

27. List of Rebel prisoners who carried Arms.
28. Alphabetical List of Witnesses.
29. Bundle of Witnesses Declarations.
30. Report from Dundee by Mr Bruce.
31. Report, Baillies of Dundee.
32. Precognition taken at Dunkeld.
33. Buchanan of Arnpryor's letters.
34. Confessions and declarations taken by Mr Bruce at Stirling.
35. D^o taken at Aberdeen in presence L^{op} Ancrum.
 More carried by George Miller, Sheriff deput of Perth.
 Alphabetical list of Rebel prisoners in the several Goals in North
 Britain.
 List of prisoners in the several Goals that were in the French
 Service.
 List of Rebel prisoners and of the Witnesses subjoined to each
 Rebel's name.
 Alphabetical list of the said Witnesses.
 Alphabetical list of the names of all the said Rebels.
 Examinations of Rebels taken at Perth in February and March
 1746 by Mr Patrick Haldane and George Miller, and an abstract
 of their Confessions.
 Examinations of Rebels taken since that time by the said George
 Miller and an Abstract of their Confessions.
 Alphabetical list of the Rebels.
 Precognitions of Witnesses taken by the said George Miller.
Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
 of Aug. 14, 1746.

XI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh 14 August 1746.

My Lord Duke,

As Lord Sommerville was one of the few of his Majesty's friends of rank whose Countenance and assistance was always at hand

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 11.

and of use to me in the Management of his Majesty's affairs here, under your Grace's directions; as well as concerting the measures for our return to Edinburgh in the beginning of November last; as in maintaining the possession of that city, and preserving the peace of it and the South of Scotland till our deliverance was wrought by His Royal Highness. I have therefore taken the liberty to desire Lord Somerville to wait on your Grace, because he can (as being eye witness) explain many things that perhaps your Grace would be glad to know about these transactions, and he knows the Persons who, when things were at the worst, showed most spirit.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble serv^t

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. Sep^r 8th.

With L^d Somerville's of Sep^r 4th.

XII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh 18th Aug^t 1746.

My Lord Duke,

By letters I have received from Carlisle from M^r Webb, and some persons who went from this Country to assist him in the Trials of the Rebel prisoners, I am informed that Bills have been found against several of them.² But I am sorry at the same time to understand that the Judges stay at Carlisle was to be so short³ that a great many of the prisoners could not arrive there before the Judges were gone. This is a misfortune and no doubt must occasion an additional expence, but I

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 34. No. 12.*

² Bills were returned against one hundred and nineteen of the three hundred and eighty-five prisoners arraigned.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 438.

³ The preliminary sittings of the Court at Carlisle took place on August 12 to 16. The proceedings were then adjourned to September 9.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 437.

daresay your Grace will not blame me for it. After I received the honour of your Grace's directions concerning the witnesses, together with the Attorney Generals opinion, I did not lose one minute, but sent both the prisoners and what witnesses I could with all the haste possible. Tho' I did not so much as know the route of the Judges, nor the time appointed for their sitting till yesterday the 17th that it was sent me by Mr Webb, and even if they had been sent sooner, and Bills had been found against all or most of the prisoners, the witnesses must have remained at Carlisle till the Judges return on the 8th of September to proceed on the Trials.

It seems a difficulty occurred at Carlisle in the taking the witnesses oaths; some of them were so scrupulous that they would not kiss the book, which they look upon as a sort of Idolatry, and the Court doubted of administering the Oath in the Scotch Form. But tho' there are many in this country that have the same ridiculous scruples, yet it could not been foreseen that that would have created any difficulty, because it has been the constant practice in the Court of Exchequer here to administer the oath to such witnesses in the same form that is done in the other Courts in Scotland, and I am glad to hear that the Judges at Carlisle have at last also got over that difficulty.¹

By the same letters I am advised, that against some of the prisoners (even against some of those against whom Bills are found) it is absolutely necessary that some of the witnesses be sent who have refused to go. Your Grace knows that I have no power to compel them, therefore I have acquainted Mr Webb &c. of the Attorney Generals opinion, that these witnesses should be served with subpœna's from the Court, which can now be got since Bills have been found against them. I cannot take upon me to answer for the success even of that remedy, but having so great Authority for it, I have mentioned it to Mr Webb, because I do not know a better.

The time approaches when I believe your Grace will think it proper to restore Magistrates and Town Council to this City. I took the liberty to assure his Royal Highness as he passed, that notwithstanding what had been said of the disaffection of this City, yet it was certain that by far the majority of the trading people of this Town were Whigs,

¹ The Judges "after long reasoning" allowed witnesses to be sworn after the Scottish practice.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 438.

and that whether the Elections were to be made by the late Magistrates and Town Council, or by a Poll, we should have a Whig Magistracy, and I am still of the same opinion.¹

Lord Albemarle is expected here on Thursday. The eldest son of Lord Lovat surrendered, and is by Lord Albemarle's orders sent to Inverness.

I have the honour to be always with the greatest respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 25.

XIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO ANDREW STONE.²

Edinb. 16 Sep^r 1746.

Sir,

I am this day favoured with your letter of the 8th Instant, enclosing by order of my Lord Duke of Newcastle two Recognizances entered into before you, by James Grant Esq^r and the Reverend M^r John Grant, for their personal Appearance before his Majesty's Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh at the first sitting of the said Court after the first of December next, to which you desire me to return them. I suppose you mean, that I should put these Recognizances into the hands of the Clerk Justiciary, to be by him moved to the Court at the said day, which I shall not fail to do, and to observe such further directions as I may have in that affair.

I have had nothing of late to trouble his Grace the Duke of Newcastle with; any intelligence I got I immediately laid it before the Earl of Albemarle, who I know writes regularly to my Lord Duke, and indeed by all the intelligence L^d Albemarle or I have got it does not with any

¹ The election took place on November 24, 1746, when the Lord Justice-Clerk's prediction was verified. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., pp. 516, 545-47.

² S, P. Scotland, Geo, II, Bundle 34. No. 23.

certainly appear whether the Pretender's Son does yet remain in the Highlands or not. I am, with Lord Albemarle's approbation, laying a scheme for getting more certain intelligence about the Pretenders's Son, Barrisdale and others.

Most of my time of late has been taken up, by his Grace's directions, in corresponding with Mr P. Carteret Webb at Carlisle, and you will see by the enclosed copy of my letter to him of the 9th that I thought my labours as to that particular were at an end; but on the 11th he wrote me that one indited by the name of Mr Charles Douglass, of Manchester, had pleaded he was *Lord Mordinton, a peer*,¹ and Mr Webb there upon was pleased to ask me several questions, repeated in the copy of my answer to him dated the 13th; these copies of my answers to Mr Webb, if you think proper, please lay before His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with my most respectful compliments.

And do me the justice to believe me to be with particular regard and real Esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Mr Stone.

Endorsed :—Rd. 22. A.S.

(*Enclosure I.*)

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO PHILIP CARTERETT WEBB.

Edin^r 9 Sep^r 1746.

Sir,

I was duly favoured with yours of the 4th from Carlisle, and as you desired, Witnesses are sent against James Brann,² Quarter Master. I have enclosed the examinations of two of the Witnesses who are Evidence, also against the person who calls himself Col. Innes. Mr Gray had a note of more Evidence against both these persons.

¹ His plea, "tho' at first opposed by the King's council," was allowed.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 438.

² James Brand, watchmaker. He was found guilty.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 438.

Every thing that Mr Gray wrote for, by your direction, that could be done, is done, and what could not be done, is otherways amply supplied, but other and better witnesses, for which I need only refer to the answers wrote by Mr Solicitor Home and me to Mr Gray; and we have at last got full proof against Arnpryor,¹ a difficult task, for by his art and interest he had till now been able to stifle all direct evidence against himself. I send enclosed the Examinations of three witnesses against him, who set out this morning for Carlisle under the conduct of Mr Yooll, a very zealous man, who can be a witness against McDonald of Kinloch Moydart, who was the first that received the Pretender's Son under his roof.

Upon the whole you have now a very full proof sent you against the prisoners, much stronger than I had reason to hope for, considering the obvious difficulties that lay in the way, and as the bringing this about has cost much trouble and great expence, I am perswaded that nothing will be wanting to make the proper use of it for convicting such notorious Criminals and dangerous Enemys to our constitution, and thereby bring them att once under the power of the Crown, particularly those of distinction for their rank and station in the world, or for their own wickedness.

Arnpryor is a shroud man of a tolerable Estate, and (as I have observed) has had art and influence till now to stifle any material strong evidence against him, and till more than ordinary skill was used to get the witnesses now sent against him, and if these should not be sufficient, all possible care is taking to get more. Give me leave, Sir, to observe that it is of more consequence to his Majesty's Service and for the peace and quiet of the country to get rid of such a person of rank and ability as Arnpryor, who is artful and able to poison a whole County, than to convict ninety and nine of the lowest rank of Rebels; so much I think myself bound as His Majesty's Servant, and entrusted by him, to take notice to you, that you may bend your greatest attention to the points that are most material.

I hope you found the persons I sent for your assistance, Messrs Miller, Gray, Henderson and Campbell, zealous and useful; pray favour

¹ Francis Buchanan of Arnprior. He was executed at Carlisle on October 18, 1746. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 498.

me so much as let me know particularly how you find them; they appeared to me the most proper persons I could think of.

I am with particular regard

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

(Signed) AND. FLETCHER.

Vast numbers of persons have been subpoenaed here, on the part of the prisoners, who are believed to know nothing of the matter; as that may be done to favour some plea for the prisoners should these persons decline to attend, I have sent the enclosed from the Minister of the parish where I usually reside as an instance of these vexatious Summondses.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's to A. S.
of Sep^r 6, 1746.

(*Enclosure II.*)

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO PHILIP CARTERETT WEBB.

Edinburgh 13th September 1746.

Sir,

I am favoured with yours by Express from Carlisle of the 11th with a copy of a plea put in by M^r Charles Douglas, indicted for High Treason, and of an Affidavit and certain papers annexed, given in in support of it, and you desire me, by Express, to send you my thoughts concerning what may be offered to repell it, and my opinion whether he be intitled to that peerage, and you desire also to know whether by the law of Scotland, if the patent of creation of peerage does not appear, it is presumed that the title descends to the male heir of the person first seased, or first in possession, in exclusion of the heir female of the person last in possession.

In answer to which I send enclosed Return of the Lords of Session to an order of the Right Honourable The Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled on the 12th June 1739, Requiring the Lords of Session in Scotland to make up a List of the Peers of Scotland at the

time of the union, whose peerages are still continuing &c.—and you will observe that the peerage of Mordington is in that list.

By the Extract produced to the Judges at Carlisle and sworn to, whereof you have sent me copys, it appears that a Lord Mordington voted in the Scots parliament before the Union, and at several elections of the Peers of Scotland since that Union.

Whether the person now indicted under the name of Mr Charles Douglas is Lord Mordington? The Court will judge upon the evidence that is offered.

As to your last question, in point of law, all I need say is, that in that case betwixt the heir male and the heir female of the Lord Lovat, where no patent appeared, the Court of Session were of opinion, that by the law of Scotland, the peerage of Lovat did descend to the male heir of the body of the person first seased or in possession in exclusion of the heir female of the person last in possession.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

(Signed) AND. FLETCHER.

Mr Philip Carteret Webb.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's to A. S.
of Sep^r 16, 1746.

XIV.

THE LORD ADVOCATE AND LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, Oct. 15th 1746.

May it please your Grace,

We have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 7th instant, signifying to us his Majesty's pleasure, that we should report our opinion, "Whether in the present Conjuncture there is reason to believe that a bill of Indictment would be found against Lord Lovat by a Grand Jury to be summon'd in the County of Inverness for that

¹S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 8.

purpose, upon producing sufficient evidence to support the Charge". —In order to give obedience to which we have been these two days making the best inquiry that we could here concerning the Freeholders of that county, whether holding their lands immediately of the King or others, and by the best information we could get, found these to be very few in number, insomuch that hardly could a list of twenty four persons be made up of Freeholders well affected to his Majesty, exclusive of Peers, the Lord President of the Session, and of five Gentlemen who have Estates in that County and are all members of the House of Commons, namely, the Lord Fortrose, Sir James Grant and his son, Mr Macleod, and Mr Campbell of Calder, and at the same time, of these twenty-four our information suggested reasons of doubt to many of them concerning their readiness to find a Bill against the Lord Lovat.

That your Grace may be the less surprised to hear this scarcity of Grand Jurors in so extensive a County, we beg leave to take notice that this very County has been the chief source and strength of the late Rebellion, as comprehending in it the principal Rebel Clans, by whom the bulk of the County is occupy'd—for besides the Frazers themselves, from this County there were in the Rebellion, Lochiel with the Camerons, a number of Macdonalds of the several Tribes of Glengary, Keppoch, Glenco, Clan Ronald and Morar, with Mcphersons, McIntoshes, McGillivraes, Macleods of Rasa and Chisholms. And we may farther observe to your Grace as another evidence of the Temper of this County, that it is not many years since the number of Gentlemen qualify'd by taking the oaths and otherwise to vote in elections to Parliament did not exceed six, and to this day they do not much exceed the double of that number.

There is one other Consideration that is of some moment in forming an opinion on a question of expediency, which at best can be only conjectural, and that is, that Persons of lower rank living in the neighbourhood of Lord Lovat's Clan, however willing or well disposed they might be to do an Act of Justice to the King and the Publick against him, if no bad Consequences to themselves were to be apprehended, yet may be intimidated by their apprehensions of the Resentment of his Family or Clan.

For these Reasons, in answer to your Grace's Question, we cannot forbear saying—That there is too much ground to doubt whether a Bill

of Indictment would be found against Lord Lovat by a Grand Jury to be summoned in the County of Inverness, even upon producing sufficient evidence to support the Charge.

We have the honour to be with great respect,

May it please your Grace

Your Grace's most humble and most obedient Servants,

WILLIAM GRANT.
AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 19 by Express.

XV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinbr, 16 Dec^r 1746.

My Lord Duke,

Yesterday I had the honour of your Grace's Commands of the 9th, and it gives me great joy to know that Mr Drummond's² being chosen Provost of Edinburgh is agreeable to his Majesty. I cannot entertain the least doubt but the consequences of this Election (with the smallest attention) will be the fixing the Magistracy of Edinburgh for the future in the hands of persons truly affected to his Majesty's person and Government.

I have received an extract of the examination of Murray, Secretary to the Pretender's Son, relating to Sir John Douglas,³ and I shall endeavour to the utmost of my Power to obey his Majesty's commands in procuring further lights into that affair in the most prudent and cautious manner, and with as much secrecy as possible; meantime, according to my orders, I have communicated your Grace's letter to Lord Albemarle, and acquainted his L^{OP} of the steps I am taking.

I make no doubt that Sir John Douglas was in January last at Banockburn, not only from the circumstances your Grace has mentioned,

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 43.*

² George Drummond, one of the Commissioners of Excise.

³ *Cf. Bell, Memorials of John Murray*, pp. 433 *et seq.*, and p. 13, note, *supra*.

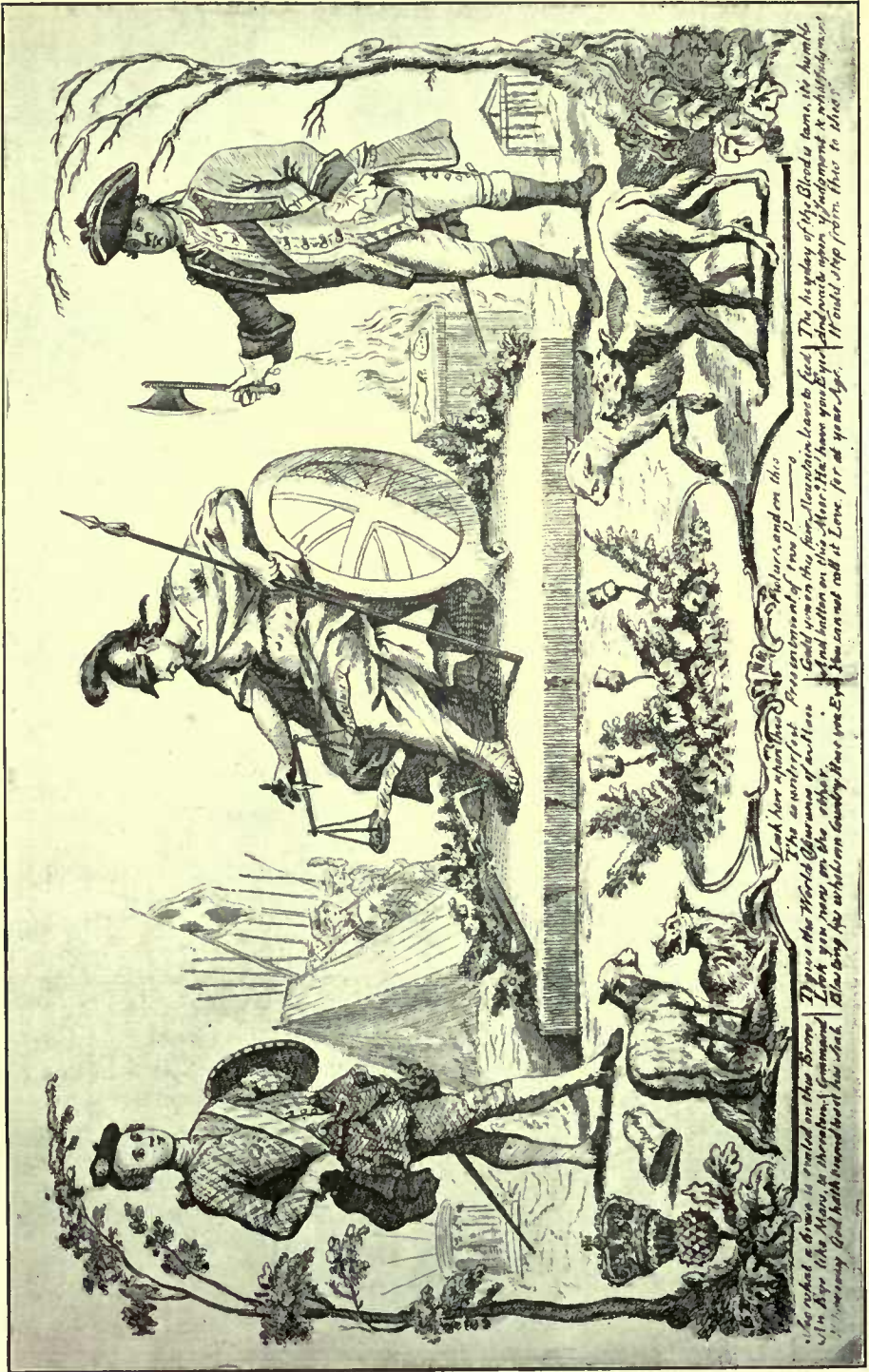
but also from what I have already picked up from a friend of Dumfriesshire, where it has for some time past been reported that Sir John Douglas upon his coming from England in Jan^y last went straight to Glasgow, on pretence to see his children then at school there, and that he went from thence to Banockburn during the seige of Stirling.

Patrick Campbell and one M^r Spalding, employed about that time by me to get intelligence of the Rebels, were a day or two before the Rebels fled northward taken prisoners by them, and came to Banockburn, and [were] examined by Murray, who then lodged in the House of Banockburn with the Pretender's Son, but neither of them saw any person there that answered the description of Sir John Douglas, and possibly he was gone before their time. Patrick Campbell made his escape and was the first who informed his Royal Highness the Duke of the flight of the Rebels. I recommended this Pat. Campbell to Lord Albemarle to make a circuit through the disaffected parts of the Highlands, and your Grace will have received a copy of his Report,¹ which I believe is too true and shows the necessity of doing something to purpose there how soon the season permits; as from experience I trust to this Campbell, I have with Lord Albemarle's approbation sent him with instructions to Banockburn and Glasgow, and shall by him and other methods endeavour to trace Sir John Douglass motions and his being at Banockburn.

Meantime give me leave to acquaint your Grace that David Gray, a servant of Murray's, is now in St^t Martin's Lane at M^r Ward's one of the King's messengers, and that James Stewart, butler to Murray, and who was with him at Banockburn, is now at Carlisle among those designed for Transportation, who possibly may know some things material in this affair. It might be also of use to know if Sir John Douglas has the same servants he had in January last, if not, who was then his Groom or Footman?

With relation to Benjamin McBean, I immediately sent for him, and examined him with the greatest care, but am convinced that he knows nothing material about Lord Lovat, for whom he did not seem to have any regard. I have enclosed a copy of his examination; so I have told the messenger that he may proceed to London without delay

¹ *Supra*, No. CLXXVIII. (Enclosure i.).



The what a show is made on the Borne
 In Ay the Mass, is there any Command
 necessary God hath proved that his hat
 Dignify the World, Obscure of an Lion
 Look you now on the other
 The way for which on Country there was a
 Look how upon the
 The as well as the
 Presentment of two
 Gold was on this floor, Mountain leaves to feed
 And hath on this floor, How you Eye
 You can not call it Love, for at your Age
 It could stop from this to blue

with Hugh Fraser; as his wounds are not yet healed, the Messenger conjectures he'll be 17 days on the road.

I have desired a List to be made out of all the Ministers and Teachers who have lately qualified themselves according to Law, and after making the proper inquiries I shall have the honour to transmit the same with remarks to your Grace.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

The Writ for the Election of a Member of Parliament for the Shire of Ross being transmitted to me under your Grace's cover, I have taken the liberty to transmit Sr Harry Munro's Return under cover to himself.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 22nd.

(*Enclosure.*)

EXAMINATION OF BENJAMIN MACBEAN.

Edinburgh, 16th December 1746.

In presence of The Lord Justice Clerk, Compeared Benjamin Mcbean prisoner in Edinburgh Goal, late servant to Major Mcbean, and being Examined Declares that in spring 1743 the Declarant attended his Master to Castle Downie the House of Lord Lovat in order to meet with the Laird of Lochiel then at Lord Lovat's house, who being their lying ill had sent for Lochiel. That his Master's business with Lochiel was to give Lochiel part of the money due to him by Mr Cameron of Stroan and about some Cattle stole by Lochiel's Tenants from Strathnairn, the Declarant's Master being then Master of the Watch, but did not hear of any discourse among them, viz^t Lord Lovat, Lochiel and the Declarant's Master or any others concerning any other matter or thing, and they only staid dinner at Lord Lovat's. The Declarant also attended his Master to the same place in Spring 1745, to meet with Lochiel only about the same affairs, so far as the Declarant had access to know, and at that time they staid only to Breakfast, and did not hear

HHH

of any other matters treated of or any discourse concerning Government affairs. That the Declarant and his Master were gone South to Perth before any of Lord Lovat's men were raised or any certainty of their rising. That they arrived there the second or third day of November. The Declarant was taken at the Bridge of Allan about the beginning of February last. That his Master had about sixty men of his name, and they are a tribe of the Camerons by a son of Stroan in Lochaber, but were put into M^cgilivrae's Regiment, and both M^cgilivrae and M^cbean were killed at the Battle of Culloden.

That John Fraser, a Tennent in Stratherick, was the first who raised a Company of the Frasers and came first of all the Frasers to Perth, upon which the Declarant's Master with M^cgilivrae went to Dundee, where they were when they heard of Lord Lovat's sons coming to Perth with a body of the Frasers. Declares that he knows nothing of Lord Lovat's Engagements to the Rebels or his having any accession to the Rebellion or directing or advising his son or any of his Clan to join the Rebels. And all this he declares to be truth, but declares he cannot write.

AND. FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—In the Lord Justice Clerk's
of Dec. 16, 1746.

XVI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinbr, 18th Dec^r 1746.

My Lord Duke,

I had the honour on the 16th to acquaint your Grace, that from the Examination of Benjamin M^cbean it did not appear that the sending him to London could be of any use, and that I had accordingly acquainted the bearer, Thomas Chandler, one of the King's Messengers, that he might without delay proceed to London with Hugh Fraser,² in obedience of the orders he had received from your Grace. The Messenger has proposed from Hugh Fraser, that in regard his wounds are

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 48.*

² Lord Lovat's secretary.

not yet healed,¹ he may be permitted to carry a servant with him who dresses his wounds. I told the Messenger I had no directions as to that matter, and that the only inconvenience I foresaw in Hugh Fraser's servant being of the party was, that thereby Hugh Fraser might find means to make his Escape on the Road, which was his business to consider, and as the Messenger is not in the least apprehensive that thereby Hugh Fraser can make his escape, he is to gratifye the prisoner so far as to permit his servant to go with him to dress his wounds.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

XVII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.²

Edinbr, 23 Decr 1746.

My Lord Duke,

I had this day at noon the honour of your Grace's Letter of the 20th about the order of the House of Lords to the Lord Advocate, directing him to take the proper methods that Lord Lovat may by his Factors or Agents recover the rents or profits of his Estate, in like manner as if he was not under an accusation of High Treason.³

Lord Advocate did communicate to me your Grace's letter of the 9th containing his Majesty's pleasure upon a petition that had been presented by Lord Lovat upon the same subject, in which he was desired to advise with the Lord President. I perceived that no time was to be lost in the Advocate's giving the necessary orders, and Lord Lovat's Chief Agent or Factor being in Town he was immediately sent

¹ Cf. *supra*, pp. 331 *et seq.*

² S. P. Scotland, *Geo. II. Bundle 35. No. 53.*

³ On December 18, 1746, Lovat was carried from the Tower to the Bar of the House of Lords, when the articles of his impeachment were read to him. He petitioned that he might be allowed to receive the rents of his estate, seeing that he was without other means of subsistence. His petition was allowed. Cf. *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 598.

for, and the Advocate after adviseing with the President gave such orders as fully satisfied Lord Lovat's Agent, and these orders were sent North on Thursday last the 18th Instant, a Copy whereof the Advocate Sends to your Grace by this Messenger, whereby it will appear that by his Majesty's orders, the obstructions to Lord Lovat's receiving by his Factors or Agents the Profits of his Estate were removed before the order of the House of Lords for that purpose was made.

As to what happened here on Saturday last, and the committing M^{rs} McDougall¹ prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, I beg leave to refer to what Lord Albemarle has wrote, having given his L^{op} what materials I had.

I send your Grace a List of the Nonjurant Episcopall Ministers in the City and County of Edinburgh, but none of them have qualified themselves pursuant to the Act of Parliament passed in the last Session, even by taking the Oaths, nor can I yet discover that they have attempted to preach or teach and educate children, but I shall continue to be upon the watch.²

As to S^r John Douglass, the person I employed has traced him at Glasgow in January last with two servants and three horses; by the marks of these I am in hopes he'll be traced to Banockburn &c.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 26th (by Cleverly).

¹ *Supra*, pp. 338, 349.

² An abstract of "An Act more effectually to prohibit and prevent Pastors or Ministers from officiating in Episcopal meeting houses in Scotland, without duly qualifying themselves according to law" is printed in *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 364. From the same (p. 446) it appears that by September, 1746, five Episcopal ministers had qualified in terms of the Act, namely, Messrs Walker of Old Meldrum, Laing of Puttachie, Livingston of Old Deer, Skinner of Longside, and Farquhar of Dumfries.

(Enclosure).

LIST OF THE SEVERAL EPISCOPAL MINISTERS WITHIN THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

Their Names.	Places where they kept their several Meeting-houses.
Mr Alexander McKenzie & Mr James Wingate . . }	Forglen's Back land, Edinburgh.
Mr William Harper & Mr Alexander McKenzie }	On the East Side of Carrubbers Closs Edinburgh.
Mr John McKenzie . . .	In Grays Closs Edinburgh.
Mr Robert Keith . . .	Baillie Fife's Closs Edinburgh.
Mr James McKenzie . . .	The West Side of Nidry's wynd Edin- burgh.
Mr Alexander Robertson . .	The foot of Carrubber's Closs Edin- burgh.
Mr Addison . . .	At the head of Chalmers's Closs Edin- burgh.
Mr Blair . . .	The Skinners Hall Edinburgh.
Mr David Rae and Mr Patrick Gordon . . }	The Old Assembly Closs Edinburgh.
Mr Thomas Carstairs . . .	At the head of Nidry's wynd Edin- burgh.
Mr William Law and Mr Patrick Forbes . . }	In the Town of South Leith County of Edinburgh.
Mr Henry Fowlis . . .	Town of Dalkeith and County of Edinburgh.
Mr William Forbes . . .	Town of Musleburgh D ^o County.

Endorsed :—In the Lord Justice Clerk's
of Dec^r 23^d, 1746.

XVIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, 4th February, 1747.

My Lord Duke,

This day I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 31st January, wherein you are pleased to acquaint me that M^r Attorney General having perused the Precognitions which I transmitted to M^r Sharp relating to Lord Lovat, was of opinion that several of the witnesses therein mentioned (the list of whom I have received) are very material to be examined at the Trial of the said Lord Lovat on the 23^d of February, the day appointed for that purpose, and that your Grace was commanded to acquaint me with His Majesty's pleasure that the persons named in the said list should be forth with desired to come to London in the most expeditious manner. And your Grace is pleased to recommend it to me to give the necessary orders for their being sent thither without loss of time and to supply them with what money may be necessary for the expence of their journey, and to assure them that all their charges shall be borne with a reasonable satisfaction for their trouble and loss of time.

Being much indisposed and confined to my bed, Lord Albemarle was so good as to come to me, and in concert with his Lordship (forseeing no small difficultys in getting His Majesty's commands speedily and effectually obeyed) we have both wrote to the Earl of Loudoun to use his best endeavours, and I have sent M^r Alexander M^cMillan, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, to be subservient to my Lord Loudoun, and with proper authoritys, directions and recommendations to all Officers of the Law and Friends &c., with money for defraying the necessary charges. And this seemed to Lord Albemarle and me as the most probable way of success.

As soon as I get any health I shall try what can be done in bringing the other affair² to light.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 26.² Sir John Douglas's.

May I beg your Grace's pardon for using another hand, and for that reason for not writing more fully.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 11th.

XIX.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, 11th February, 1747.

My Lord Duke,

Yesternight Messieurs Campbell and Henderson arrived here from Inverness and brought with them the Precognition taken pursuant to the Attorney General's opinion at the desire of Mr Sharp, which Precognition I send herewith under cover to Mr Sharp open in case your Grace has time to glance it over; you will find William Fraser, of Egist, one of the witnesses touches McLeod. These Gentlemen also brought with them Mr Robert Fraser,² who is so far in his way in obedience to your Grace's commands to attend the Committee of the House of Commons appointed for managing the Trial of Lord Lovat, and sets out to-morrow under the care of Mr Patrick Campbell, and Mr Charles Stewart, of whom Lord Albemarle writes fully to your Grace,³ goes with them, and as that person does not seem so fond of the journey Lord Albemarle and I were of opinion that it was necessary Mr Campbell should have a proper assistant to go along with him. I have wrote to Mr Sharp to let him know what money I have given them that so he may settle accounts with them.

I had the honour to acquaint your Grace that I had sent Mr MrMillan North to act under Lord Loudoun in prevailing with the

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 32.

² Of Castle Leathers.

³ No. CXCVI., *supra*.

persons contained in the list transmitted to me by your Grace to go directly to London, and I have now accounts that Mr McMillan met Lord Loudoun at Taybridge in his way hither, and that his Lordship returned to Inverness with Mr McMillan, and I am hopeful soon to hear of their success.

I find Fraser very willing to tell all he knows, his father Castle Leathers, who was Curator to Lord Lovat's estate, so far as I have been informed was useful to it, and merits some consideration for his services.

From the intelligence transmitted to your Grace by Lord Albemarle, it appears that great pains is taken to keep up a spirit of Rebellion in the disaffected parts of the Highlands and North of Scotland by giving them hopes of a French Invasion, and till some effectual general measures are taken for re-establishing the peace of that country, these Sowers of Sedition and Rebellion will meet with too much encouragement and continue a thorn in our side.

I always have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 15th.

XX.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, 17th Feb^r 1746/7.

My Lord Duke,

Charles Stewart, who by your Grace's directions to Lord Albemarle was sent to London, did not seem to like the journey, as I formerly had the honour to observe to your Grace, and though at Lord Albemarle's desire I took some pains to shew him it would be for his interest to tell the Truth, and though he made fair promises, I could

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36, No. 35.

observe that his head did not go along with his tongue, and that he inclines really to be hide bound. To make a further experiment on him, the night before he set out for London I sent in to prison to him a person of his own way of thinking, who among other things, having asked him what carried him to London, he said he suspected it was his old master,¹ John Murray of Broughton, upon which y^e person I sent said, if that is the case the less merite you leave him the better, and advised him to make a clean breast, upon which Charles Stewart said, matters were not yet at so low an ebb, for that he verily believed affairs would soon take another turn and wished to God he had his liberty again. I thought it my duty to acquaint your Grace of this, at the same time it may be inconvenient to let Charles Stewart know any thing of this, as the person I employed to converse with him is now employed with Lord Albemarle's approbation to try to be useful in apprehending Clunie Mcpherson, who seems to be at present the person among the Rebels of most consequence to the Government to be laid hold of.

I have accounts from Mr McMillan, dated 11th instant from Inverness, that Lord Loudoun and he arrived there the 10th and are doing all they can to prevail with the witnesses against Lord Lovat to attend his Trial, but that they meet with difficultys, particularly from one Fraser, a Solicitor sent from London to pick up witnesses for Lord Lovat, and who uses all means to prevent witnesses from going up against him. I am every moment looking for more particular accounts, meantime I am glad to hear Lord Lovat's Trial is to be put off for some time,² for as we have here a great fall of snow and very stormy weather it is almost impossible that the witnesses, however willing, could be at London by the 23^d.

We have nothing material from the Highlands, which makes me begin to doubt what we heard of a ship landing Arms at Egg &c.

When I hear any thing material about L^d Lovat's witnesses or from the Highlands it shall be sent by Express. This comes by an

¹ In his *Memorials* (p. 289) Murray describes Stewart as "one of his Clerks". Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 290, 292, 483.

² Lovat's trial was originally fixed for January 13. It was then postponed to February 23, again to March 5, and finally to March 9.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 596; vol. ix., pp. 45, 88, 101.

Express sent and paid for by William Fraser, an Agent of Lord Lovats.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant

AND. FLETCHER.

The London post due yesternight is not yet arrived at 10 at night.
Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 22^d.

XXI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinbr 23 Febr. 1746/7.

My Lord Duke,

I send your Grace a list of the witnesses who set out this morning from this for London, which contains the whole in the List your Grace sent me except four, and of these four there are already two gone as witnesses in defence for Lord Lovat, viz. Alexander Fraser, merchant in Inverness, and John M^cJames in Drenie or Red Bank near Beaufort. The other two are James Fraser of Fanblair and Alexander Fraser of Tomnavaulin in Abertarf. By a letter I had from M^r M^cMillan of the 16th from Inverness the first of these, Ja^s Fraser of Fanblair, had not only agreed to go up but had taken money from M^r M^cMillan for defraying his charges to Edinburgh, but notwithstanding thereof, by a letter I had from Lord Loudoun of the 18th, I find he has since given them the slip and absconded, and my Lord Loudoun desires to know whether it is proper to use force, and in that case doubts not of finding him. But I should think that a man who is capable of such roguery is as well away as to be trusted with the other witnesses, and as to Alexander Fraser of Tomnavaulin, my Lord Loudoun in the same Letter writes me that he had been with him and was to set out next day for this place, but I have not yet heard of him.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo, II. Bundle 36. No. 38.*

M^r Schives of Muirtown, one of the witnesses,¹ and who is nearly allied to Lord Lyon, has been always reputed as Whig and to him and his example in a great measure is owing the evidence that has been discovered by these recognitions against Lord Lovat, and though past sixty he comes cheerfully in the service of his King and Country, and therefore I beg leave to recommend him to your Grace's favour and protection, and that you may be pleased to take some notice of him.

Hugh Fraser of Dumballoch, another of the witnesses, who I believe will tell the truth,² though a Fraser, has a brother a Volunteer in the Train, your Grace's recommending him to the officers of the Ordinance is a favour I promised to them to beg of your Grace.

Thomas Fraser of Struie had very ill will to march and begged to be off. Lord Loudoun left all their objections and difficulties to be settled by me, and though I believe he will prove a very constipate witness yet I did not think it adviseable to gratifye him, because if he had obtained leave to stay at home, most of them would [have] grumbled if they had been refused the same favour, and so after converseing too and again I perswaded him to march, and after all the trouble and expence I heartily wish they may come in time; upon receiving a letter from M^r Sharp to hasten them, I prevailed with such as could post to proceed with the utmost dispatch, but none of them are very good horsemen; but however, six of them have undertaken it, and the other six mostly weak, old and infirm, with the help of post chaises, are to make what haste they can; it was utterly impossible to get them forwarded with more expedition.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 28 (by Jackson).

¹ His evidence is printed in *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 103. His name is there given as Robert Shevize.

² His evidence is in *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 109.

XXII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinbr 25 Febr 1746/7.

My Lord Duke,

The enclosed was wrote on Monday in hopes to have gone by Lord Albemarle's express, which was delayed till this morning, and with respect to the witnesses against Lord Lovat, I have nothing further to add, but that Mr Donald Fraser, minister of Killearn, the first witness in the 2^d precognition arrived here yesternight, and sets out to-morrow. I am glad Lord Lovat's Trial was, upon his own application, put off till the 5th of March; by that time all the witnesses will be arrived at London. I send enclosed a list of the witnesses that have gone for and against Lord Lovat, made up by Lord Loudoun, who has managed this affair with the greatest activity and prudence.

I have seen His Majesty's directions about the prisoners in your Lop^s letter to Lord Albemarle, and in obedience thereto I met with his Lop^e, Gen^l Huske and Lord Advocate. As in obedience to the directions I had the honour to receive from your Grace, all the prisoners in Scotland, against whom there was evidence, or hopes of it, were in August last sent to Carlisle, the number of the present prisoners against whom there is sufficient evidence must be very small, and lists of them distinguished, as your Grace has been pleased to direct, will be transmitted as soon as possible; as to the others against whom no evidence has been procured, and whom His Majesty is most graciously pleased should be discharged, After taking notice that notwithstanding the expiration of the Act of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, our Habeas Corpus Act allows prisoners for Capital Crimes to be detained in Prison 60 days before his Majesty's Advocate is obliged to bring them to Trial, and in case of commitments for Treason they may after these 60 days be detained till they find Bail to compear at any time within 12 months and for their good behaviour in the mean time, We were all of opinion that it might be for his Majesty's service not to dismiss them all at once, as if intituled to it in point of Right, and thought it more prudent

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 42.*

to discharge them, at least the most suspected of them, piece meal, as a matter of favour from the Crown, upon their finding what Bail they could in terms of our Habeas Corpus Act, even before the lapse of the 60 days. As to all which I shall be glad to be honoured with your Grace's Commands. I have already discharged eight prisoners against whom there was no evidence nor hopes of any upon their finding Bail as aforesaid; as they offered Bail, I thought there was no harm in taking it.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 28 (by Jackson).

XXIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO ANDREW STONE.¹

Edin^r Thursday, 5 March 1746/7.

Sir,

I have just time for a Private Express y^t is going to London to acquaint you that the Earl of Albemarle sailed early this morning with a fair wind with the Transports,² but the wind turning easterly before they got the length of the May, the convoy and Transports returned about 4 o'clock this afternoon to the Road of Leith, and the wind still continues easterly. I beg you'll acquaint his Grace the Duke of Newcastle with this.

I am with particular regard

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

M^r Stone.

Endorsed :—Rd. 9.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 45.*

² Howard's Old Buffs, Campbell's Scots Fusiliers, with Fleming's, Dejean's and Conway's regiments accompanied Lord Albemarle to Holland.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 92.

XXIV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO ANDREW STONE.¹Edin^r 9th March, 1746/7.

Sir,

Having this opportunity, please know that Lord Albemarle sailed with the Transports from Leith on Friday morning² with a very fair [wind] which has continued, so that we have good hopes his Lop by this time is on the coast of Holland and may be at Williamstadt to-morrow. I have sent the report about the Prisoners signed by G. Huske and me to the King's Advocate. Lord Albemarle, who agreed with us on every point, was sailed before the report could be wrote out fair.

I am with the greatest regard and esteem

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Mr Stone.

Endorsed :—Rd. 14th.

XXV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.³Edinburgh, 20th March 1747.

My Lord Duke,

The Reverend Mr Mackie, Minister of the Gospell at St Ninians, designs to have the Honour of waiting on your Grace and delivering this. The circumstances of his case⁴ will I hope plead my Excuse for taking the liberty of giving your Grace this trouble.

The poor of the parish of St Ninians near Stirling are among the most remarkable Sufferers by the late wicked Rebellion and their case

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 45.² March 6.³ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 36. No. 49.⁴ Cf. No. CCI., *supra*.

is singular—A sum of about £600 sterling had by Mortifications and Contributions been collected for their Maintenance, and that sum had been employed in building an Isle joining to and making part of the Church of St Ninians, and by letting the seats in that Isle a considerable annual sum was raised for the support of these poor. The Young Pretender and his Adherents, provoked with the steady zeal of Mr Mackie the Minister to our present happy Establishment, who could not even by the whole Rebel Army be frightened from doing his duty and praying for the King and the success of his Arms, contrived a very silly but cruel piece of Revenge by blowing up that Church, probably hoping at the same time to destroy the Minister or some of his friends. The Church and Isle were accordingly blown up and 16 or 17 persons perished, and the Ministers house much dammaged, and the poor have lost this fund for their subsistence. The Heretors are now about to rebuild the church but won't rebuild the Isle, and the poor have no fund to do it, which has induced Mr Mackie, whose zeal was probably the cause of their loss, to go to London in order to lay their case before His Majesty and to implore his bounty to repair it, and is desirous to put himself under your Grace's protection.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

XXVI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, 9th April 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 27th of March, with his Majesty's commands that I should not go the Circuit this summer but remain at Edinburgh, which I shall carefully obey. But

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 37. No. 4.*

this obliges me to mention to your Grace a matter that has been often stated to those in power, and that is, a doubt in the Law of Scotland whether in the case of the absence of one of the Judges the other Judge who goes the Circuit can try any cases. At present it is the opinion of the Court that one Judge has not power, and therefore it seems exceeding necessary that that difficulty be forthwith removed by a new Statute, otherwise there must be a Surcease of Justice this summer in the North Circuit, which is my Tour to go, and where there are several indictments or Criminal letters gone to be executed, particularly at Aberdeen. And in hopes that such a Law will be made, I am as long as I can to keep secret his Majestys Commands to me, least their being known should stop the execution of the indictments and letters, because the Trials could not come on without two Judges.

As to John Bayne¹ I have done every thing in my power to get hold of him, and I am heartily sorry to tell your Grace that hitherto all my endeavours have been without success. I had got information of his being at Culdres in Broadalbane, and there upon in concert with Lord Breadalbane's Doers here, I employed his Lo^{ps} Steward to cause the Keeper of his Forest (because he would be least liable to suspicion) in the neighbourhood of Culdres to search for John Bayne, and to take the assistance of a party of Broadalbane men to seize him, for which purpose I gave him a proper warrant, and gave him unlimited credit to spare no Expence that was necessary, and in case of their seizing him, gave him an order to apply to the commanding officer at Perth for a party of the Troops to carry him to Edinburgh, and Lord Breadalbane's Steward, after search, having reported to me that John Bayne was gone from Broadalbane and returned to Appin, the Country of the Stewarts, I employed the Sheriff of the shire of Argyleshire and Mr Campbell of Airds, whose house is near to Appin, to search for him there and seize him, and if they should have any use for it, to apply to the Governour of Fort William for a party either to seize or conduct him hither; and these Gentlemen not finding him, but having got intelligence that he was gone to Rannoch to meet Mcpherson of Clunie and others, Captain Campbell of Inveraray with a party of Troops were

¹ John Bain was Murray of Broughton's servant. In Murray's examination on February 8, 1747, he states that Bain was then, as he believed, in France. Cf. Bell, *Memorials of John Murray*, p. 483.

sent to Rannoch by General Huske to seize such as should come to that meeting, and I gave particular instructions to Captain Campbell to search both in Rannoch and Breadalbane for Bayne, and I send your Grace a Copy of two of his letters to me of the 19th and 27th of March, both of them acquainting me of his diligence and want of success. I also some time ago applied to Bayne's wife, who then lived at Edinburgh, and endeavoured to perswade her to bring her husband to me, and promised that he should not be made an evidence against his old Master Mr Murray. But I had not any better success with her. And upon receipt of your Grace's letter, I have with all the earnestness in my power repeated my instructions to the Sheriff of Argyle and Mr Campbell of Airds, and there is but one other expedient that I can possibly think of, it must probably be an expensive one, but since his Majesty is so desirous to have him seized, I dare say your Grace would blame me if any labour or Expence were spared, and therefore I am forthwith to go on with it until your Grace forbid me, and the expedient is to find out some person in appearance at least of Baynes way of thinking, and who will probably be trusted by him or not suspected of any design, and that this person should trace him and follow him where ever he goes throughout all Scotland until he finds him, and either find a proper opportunity himself of seizing him, or give notice to proper persons who may seize him, or both. Your Grace may believe that it will require a pretty high reward, in case of success, to prevail with a proper person to undertake this, and it must cost some expence in all events.

Some time ago I acquainted your Grace of another person that I was in search of, viz. Christopher Hislop, who had been servant to Sr John Douglass, that upon intelligence of his being in the Shire of Dumfries I had granted a proper warrant and employed some persons to seize him, but that the Report made to me was that he was gone to Yorkshire, of which County he was, and there I had no power to search for him. I have not yet heard any accounts of his return to Scotland, but yet I imagine it is possible he may some time or other return to the country, where his masters House and Estate are; at the same time I know it would be to no purpose to send any party there to search, because they are upon their Guard; the device therefore that I have tried is, to employ an Excise Officer from time to time to search every

place that he can suspect, because these officers are in use of searching for concealments of another kind and therefore they will not be readily suspected.

I likewise acquainted your Grace that one of Mr Murray's late Servants, David Gray, whom I had sent to London about the Bill of Attainder, was then in the hands of one of the Kings Messengers in St Martins Lane, and that Stewart, another of them, was at Carlisle, that I sent an acquaintance of his to converse with him there, and that he knew nothing about Sr John Douglass, and I do not know any other of Mr Murrays Servants, or any other person that can be of use in that Question, unless your Grace shall direct me to examine Sr Hugh Paterson and his principal servant, but then such an examination will make a discovery what we are in search of, and probably will not be of great use.

Your Grace also desires me to find out some persons acquainted with William McGregor, alias Drummond of Bochaldie, who can swear to his hand writing, and have seen him sign his name. That man was, as I am told, also concerned in the Rebellion 1715, and what creates the difficulty in executing that part of your Grace's Commands is, that for many years he has very seldom come to Town. However I found one man, Francis Russell, who frequently corresponded with him and dealt with him in Bills of Exchange, but then he never had occasion to see him sign his name. I send your Grace a Copy of his Examination, whereby you will know whether he can be of any use; he also gave me eight of Drummond's letters, but I have neither sent them nor the principal examination because I design to reexamine him, and to trace the matter as far as I can to find out if possible some person that saw him either sign his acceptance to the Bill mentioned in the examination, or at least saw him pay the money and retire the Bills, and if your Grace wants to have any of his letters that you may see more of his hand writing they shall be sent to you, but I know not if Mr Russell could be prevailed on to go to London, were it necessary.

I have also at last found one John Ross, who was Drummonds partner in Trade and has often seen him sign his name; he makes difficulty in going to London. However I am hopeful to be able to persuade him. But then if Russell is of no use, Ross will be but one witness, and till I have your Grace's further order I know not whether

I should endeavour to send him unless I find another to concur with him. For which purpose I have wrote to a man I can trust, Mr Findlayson, Commissar of Dunkell, who lives near to the place of Drummonds ordinary Residence, to find out some persons who know his hand writing and have seen him sign his name, and to send them to me.

I also send your Grace copy of information lately sent me by Major Colquhoun of Luss ; the moment I received it I laid it before General Churchill, who immediately gave the proper orders for parties to seize the persons informed against.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant

AND. FLETCHER.

10th April. P.S.—After putting up this packet I received by Express from Fort William a letter from the Deputy Governor of Fort William, his words are, “this moment I received certain intelligence “that Dr Cameron, brother to Locheil, is landed from France, and he “with his uncle Torcastle went two or three days ago thro’ the Braes of “Locharbar on their way to Badenoch to meet with McPherson of “Clunie ; my informer tells me likewise that there are 18 ships seen off “Barahead and there are none of the Kings ships but the Tryall Sloop “on this coast :” If his news prove true about the French ships, I must soon know of it from different quarters, and shall not fail to transmit to your Grace what accounts I get.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 14th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Taybridge, 19th March 1747.

My Lord,

I will not trouble you with a history of my Rannoch Expedition as I have given it fully to General Husk. I have had,

privately, people in Glenlyon and other places in search of intelligence about Bayne and Buchanan, and all I could learn is that Bayne was some little time about Culdare's house but had left it about 5 weeks ago, and that the course he took when he left that place was Southwards towards Breadalbane—Buchanan has not been there that I could find for a long time past, but 'tis believed if he is not gone off the country that he is in Strathayre, a place betwixt Balquhiddier and Monteith, which is his native country and where he has a small mealing.

I shall make further enquiry about Bayne as I return from this to Inveraray through Breadalbane, the success of which shall be duly reported to your LoP, and before I left Inveraray the Sheriff wrote to Airds to find out if he had been then in Appine.

(Signed) DUN. CAMPBELL.

Inveraray, 27th March 1747.

As I returned from Taybridge [I] was at pains to procure information about Bayne but could get no other of any signification of him than what I mentioned in my last. He was in Appine, as your LoP was informed, where he went in hopes of getting over the water with Ardsheall in a ship that was then expected, and missing of that he returned again to Perthshire, which he soon thereafter left and went to Southward in search of some opportunity of getting away. I have employed some people to trace him and promised proper rewards in the event of success.

(Signed) DUN. CAMPBELL.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's letter
of April 9, 1747.

(Enclosure II.)

DECLARATION OF FRANCIS RUSSELL.

Edinbr, 4th April 1747.

In presence of The Lord Justice Clerk Compeared Mr Francis Russell, Surgeon in Edinburgh, and being Interrogate if he knows the

hand writing of M^r William Drummond of Balhadie and if ever he had seen him sign his name, Declares that in the year 1736 and for some-time preceeding the declarant had some dealings with the said William Drummond, and during that time received several letters from him, whereof he now Exhibites Eight, all marked by the said Lord Justice Clerk and the declarant of this date, and believes that the said letters are the hand writing and subscriptions of the said William Drummond, but never remembers to have seen him write or sign his name, but has had occasion to send him bills to the Country for acceptance, and has got them returned accepted in the same way as in the above letters. And declares this to be truth.

(Signed) FRANCIS RUSSELL.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's letter
of April 9, 1747.

(*Enclosure III.*)

MAJOR COLQUHOUN TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Rosedoe, 5th April 1747.

My Lord,

Upon Friday's night I had an Express from J. D. acquainting me that he was credibly informed that a stranger came to the house of Duchra some days ago, but could not as yet find out who he was, but he is attended by Craigbarnet, Hamilton of Bardowie, Alexander Graham and some lads, and is every night within house roof; he says they stay always betwixt the Duchra and Drunkie's house, and that if Drummond and Buchlivie partys were well guided they would catch the whole; they behooved to be at each of these houses by daylight and to guard well the office houses, the Drummond party to make the attack upon Duchra and the other upon Drunkie's house, which is in the Glen of Downkie; he says there is one George Ritchie, Messenger at Buchlivie, who is the proper person to guide that party, but as they are very much upon the watch it must be very privatly gone about; he says he suspects the Stranger to be Alexander Mcclauchlane, but he is not yet sure; he has

heard some accounts of Clunie since he was here and is just going off upon further information towards North.

(Signed) JA. COLQUHOUN.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of April 9, 1747.

XXVII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, 14 April 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I had this morning a letter from Mr Douglass, storekeeper at Fort William, who was trusted and employed by Lord Albemarle to get intelligence ; his letter is dated at Fort William the 8th ; his words are—" I have had a man I can depend on these ten days in the Country " of Airsaig waiting for news from the Western Islands, and he is not " returned, which gives me reason to doubt of the Report of Ships " having been seen hovering upon the coast of them Islands ".

Had there been any truth in the Deputy Governour of Fort William's intelligence I should have heard of it before now from the Sheriff Deputy of Argyll, Mr Campbell of Aird, or the Magistrates of Campbell Town.

I have not made further discoveries about the hand writing of William Drummond, but hope soon to have an answer from Dumblane.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most-obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 20.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 37. No. 8.

XXVIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, the 17th April 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I do not hear any more of the Report of French Ships being seen off the West Coast, or any where else, which makes me conclude it was altogether groundless, and had the French any design on this Island, I do not think they would chuse to land any of their own Troops in the West Highlands, where there are no roads, no provisions, no sort of forage. However, as till a Peace is actually concluded we may lay our account that France will do all in her power to distress us, we must as far as possible be on our Guard every where; therefore it is to be wished that some effectual measures were laid down and followed out to establish the peace of the Highlands upon a solid and lasting foundation, by effectually punishing or banishing those we ought to get rid of, and by effectually disarming such as his Majesty may think proper to pardon, and civilizing them by introducing Agriculture, Fisherys, and Manufactures, and thereby by degrees extirpating their barbarity, with their chiefs marks of distinction, their language and dress, and preventing their idleness, the present source of their poverty, Theft and Rebellion, which would cut off that branch of the Pretender's hopes, and that handle the French have to distress us, whenever they judge it most for their purpose; and at the same time would make that barbarous part of the Island, hitherto a noxious load upon the whole, become hereafter our support and strength, by the produce of our Fisherys and Manufactures, and the great supply of men for our Fleet and Armys, to which the Genius of the Highlanders naturally lead them.

Major General Churchill tells me he has no particular instructions farther than to reside at Edinbr, and act as a Major General on the Staff, and consequently under the command of Major Gen^l Blackney, the older Major General. As Major General Blackney resides at

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 37. No. 9.*

Inverness, a great distance from this place, and has a particular commission, as I understand, to command the Chain made by Fort William, Fort Augustus and Fort George, it is supposed he will command the Troops intended to encamp this summer at Fort Augustus¹ for the more effectual reduction and disarming the Highlands in that neighbourhood and to the Northward, which it is supposed may be effectuated by the encampment of four Regiments at Fort Augustus, with the assistance of the Highland Regiment commanded by Lord Loudoun, and the Garrisons of Fort William, Fort George, and a Regiment of Foot cantooned at and in the neighbourhood of Inverness.

In that case, if the remainder of the Troops, including the 3 Companys of Lord John Murrays Regiment and the 2 Regiments of Dragoons, were for this summer put under the immediate command of Major General Churchill, with his head quarters at Stirling, and the Troops cantooned along the Firth of Forth and the Eastern coast, this might be done without any extraordinary expence to the Government, and so as the Troops might be drawn together in a few days ready to march to the east or west coast, as the exigences of the Government might require, and by this means Major General Churchill might be charged with the effectual reduction and disarming of these parts of the Highlands which lye in the Countys of Stirling, Dumbarton, Perth, Angus, Kincairden, Aberdeen and Bamff.

I beg pardon for transgressing so much upon your Grace's time and patience in meddling with things out of my Province and above my Sphere; may I entreat your Grace to have the goodness to impute it (as in truth it is) to my Zeal for his Majesty's Service.

I have repeated assurances from the Sheriff of Argyll that he is doing all in his power to apprehend John Bayne. I have wrote to Col. Duroure at Fort William on the same subject. The Sheriff of Argyll writes me that he does not believe any number of ships were lately seen of Bara head, as he had intelligence very lately from that place, and is well informed that all is quiet in the Western Islands; he also says that he has not heard of Dr Camerons arrival from France, that

¹ Early in July, 1747, Skelton's, Handasyde's, Mordaunt's, Sackville's and Blakeney's regiments went into camp at Fort Augustus. Lee's replaced Houghton's at Fort William, and St. George's dragoons were stationed at Aberdeen and elsewhere on that coast.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 348.

Torcastle never was out of the country ; his letter to me is dated the 14th at Inveraray.

From my friend at Dumblane I am advised that he has got notice that one David Napier, a Messenger near Stirling, knows the hand writing of W^m McGregor, alias Drummond of Balhadie, and is in search of him, and I expect him at Edinburgh by the time I may have your Grace's answer to my last letter about Ross and Russell.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 24.

XXIX.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinbr 25 April 1747.

My Lord Duke,

David Napier, the person I looked for from Stirling shire, arrived this day, and I have enclosed a copy of his Examination ; had he seen W^m Drummond write his name or could have sworn directly to his hand writing, I should in consequence of your Grace's first orders have endeavoured to have sent him along with M^r Rose to London, But as that is not the case I wait your Grace's further directions. I have sent enclosed one of W^m Drummonds letters referred to both in Russell and Napier's examinations.

By letters from the West Highlands all is quiet there, and a good many of the common people, even the Camerons, have voluntarily taken the oath to the Government calculated to their taste, and say they think themselves bound, and are determined to act accordingly.

The Sheriff of Argyll has got lately some intelligence of John

¹ S. P, Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 37. No. 14.

Bayne, and are in hopes of laying hold of him by means of M^r Campbell of Airds and Cap^t Campbell of Inverare.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke, .

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. May 4th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

DECLARATION OF DAVID NAPIER.

25th April 1747.

In presence of The Lord Justice Clerk Compeared David Napier, Messenger in Stirling, and being Interrogate if he knows and is acquainted with the hand writing and subscription of William Drummond younger of Balhaddie, Declares that in the course of his bussiness as a Messenger he has had frequently put into his hands Dilligences to execute against the said William Drummond, in which there being bills granted by him, the declarant had occasion to peruse them, by which means he is well acquainted with the said William Drummond's subscription, and Declares that he has frequently received letters from the said William Drummond with respect to the said Dilligences, the only purpose of which were craving delays, and as they contained no other thing material the Declarant never kept them, and there being produced to the Declarant Six letters wrote and signed by the said William Drummond to M^r Francis Russell, Merchant in Edinburgh, Declares that those letters appear to be the hand writing and subscription of the said William Drummond, being as he thinks the same with the above letters wrote by him to the Declarant, and the subscription the same with those to the Bills he had occasion to have in his custody as above mentioned, and this he declares to be truth.

(Signed) DAVID NAPIER.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's letter
of April 25, 1747.

(Enclosure II.)

WILLIAM DRUMMOND OF BALHALDIE TO FRANCIS RUSSELL.

Abbotshaugh, 14th May 1736.

Sr,

I am sorry that I happened not to be at home when your letter came; it was sent after me, and I immediately wrote for your money, but it is not as yet come to my hand; so soon as it does, which I expect every day, it shall be sent you, and shall then write you fully.

I am ever

Dr Sr

Your most obliged humble Servant

W. DRUMMOND.

To Mr Francis Russell, Mercht

at the sign of the black bull

Edr.

Endorsed :—Edr 4th April 1747. This is one of the letters to which Mr Francis Russell's Declaration of this date does relate.

FRANCIS RUSSELL.

25th April 1747. This is one of the letters to which Mr David Napier's declaration of this date does relate.

DAVID NAPIER.

XXX.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinbr 9 May 1747.

12 at night.

My Lord Duke,

This Express is to acquaint your Grace of Lord Stairs death,² which happened this night after a long indisposition, and I imagined

¹ S. P. Scotland, *Geo. II. Bundle 37. No. 17.*

² At Queensberry House, Cannongate, Edinburgh.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 247.

your Grace would be desirous to have the first notice. Lord Stairs friends wish your Grace thought it proper to send for Lord Loudoun, and carry him along with you when your Grace acquaints the King of this Event.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 13th (by Express).

XXXI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Salton, 19 May 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 15th, in which you are pleased to communicate to me his Majesty's inclinations, that the Earl of Hopetoun should succeed Lord Stair in his seat in Parliament, and desiring that my Endeavour may not be wanting to promote Lord Hopetoun's success on this occasion.

In obedience to your Grace's Commands I have acquainted Lord Hopetoun of your Grace's directions to me, and suggested what is usually done on such occasions, and made his LoP the offer of my best endeavours for his service.

As his LoP is possessed of so much property in this Country and so firmly attached to his Majesty's person and Government, and was so useful to his Royal Highness the Duke during the late wicked Rebellion, and is now so highly recommended, I am perswaded there will not be the least difficulty in his LoP's success on this occasion.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 22. (by Dick).

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 37. No. 25.*

XXXII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Salton, 29 Aug. 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I was honoured with your Grace's letter of the 7th instant, containing His Majesty's most gracious pleasure that the late Lord Lovat's son, then prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh, should on account of his ill state of health be enlarged from his confinement, and commanding me to give the necessary directions for discharging him from the Castle of Edinburgh, and sending him under a proper guard to Glasgow, where it is His Majesty's gracious pleasure that he should remain without any guard, upon his entering into an Engagement not to stir out of the limits of that Town without His Majestys express permission for that purpose.

The moment I received these orders I gave the necessary directions for their being punctually executed, and I send your Grace enclosed a copy of the Engagement which I took from Simon Fraser, son to the late Lord Lovat, and upon my application, General Churchill sent an Officer of His Majesty's Troops alongst with him to Glasgow.

I send your Grace enclosed cyps of the Protests taken at the last Election of the Peers with respect to the disputed Title and Peerage of Stair.

I also take the liberty to send your Grace enclosed a copy of a letter I received from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto, one of the Lords of Session, to which I beg leave to refer. The facts set forth in it are consistent with my knowledge; upon Lord Hyndfoord's brother's coming down recommended in the manner your Grace will see by a copy of Mr Carmichael's letter to me enclosed, I did apply by Lord Minto to get Mr Waugh's interest in the Burgh of Selkirk to Mr Carmichael, which he had, and would have effectually secured the Election to him had not our own Artillery been turned against us, and had we not been overpowered by the root of all evil, and therefore as Mr Waugh's merit is the same, and as he can be of further use, I presume to submit it to

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 37. No. 52.*

your Grace if his having this small office of Commissary of Peebles be not a proper way to reward him and encourage your friends.

Permit me to congratulate your Grace on the success of the Army of the King's Allies in Italy which happened so opportunely, and also of the Glorious Stand that has been made at Bergenopzoom to the wicked and ambitious views of France by the judicious and seasonable supplies sent to that place by the conduct and vigilance of His Royal Highness the Duke.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. Sep^r 4th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

OBLIGATION BY THE MASTER OF LOVAT.

I Simon Fraser, Eldest son of the late Lord Lovat, now prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh—Whereas It has pleased His Majesty Most Graciously to Signify his Royal pleasure by a Letter from His Grace The Duke of Newcastle, Principal Secretary of State, To The Right Honourable The Lord Justice Clerk bearing date at Whitehall the Seventh current, that I be released from my present confinement in the said Castle and sent to the City of Glasgow therein to remain without any guard at my entering into an Engagement not to stir out of the limits thereof without His Majesty's Express permission for that purpose. Therefore I hereby solemnly and faithfully promise and engage how soon I shall be transported to the City of Glasgow to remain within the said City and not to stir out of the limits thereof without His Majesty's express permission for that purpose. In witness whereof I have written and subscribed these presents within the said Castle of Edinburgh this Twelvth day of August, One thousand seven hundred and fourty seven years.¹ Before these witnesses, William Jackson and

¹ He set out accordingly for Glasgow on August 15, 1747.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 402.

Lauchlan Grant, both writers in Edinburgh, and William Fraser Junior writer to the Signet.

(Signed) Simon Fraser. Lauchlan Grant, witnes. Will. Fraser, witnes. W^m Jackson, witnes.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's letter
of Aug^t 29, 1747.

(*Enclosure II.*)

PROTEST ON BEHALF OF THE EARL OF STAIR.

At Edinburgh the First day of August One thousand seven hundred and fourty seven years In a meeting of the Peers of Scotland assembled and convened within the Palace of Holyrood house for Electing the Sixteen Peers of Scotland who are to sit in the House of Lords in the ensuing Parliament of Great Britain pursuant to the Acts of Parliament Ratifying and confirming the Treaty of Union betwixt the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England.

I William Earl of Dumfries as specially Authorised and Commissioned to the effect after mentioned by James now Earl of Stairs second lawful son procreat of the marriage betwixt the deceast Colonel William Dalrymple immediat younger brother to John Earl of Stair deceast, and Penelope Countess of Dumfries Spouse to the said Colonel William Dalrymple conform to and in terms of the Commission now produced by me under the Seal and subscription of the said James Earl of Stairs dated at Stranraer the Twenty fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and fourty seven years constituting and appointing me his lawful and undoubted proxy and commissioner to meet and convene with the other Peers of Scotland within the Palace of Holyrood house at Edinburgh this first day of August and there for him and in his name to elect and vote sixteen Peers to represent the Peers of Scotland in the House of Lords in the ensuing Parliament Declaring the same to be as valid as if the said James Earl of Stairs were personally present and had named and chosen them himself and generally to do all and sundry other things necessary to be done towards the said Election which by the Laws and Constitution of the United Kingdom he the said James

Earl of Stairs might lawfully do. As also in terms of and conform to a letter under the hand and subscription of the said James Earl of Stairs dated at Stranraer on the Twenty fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and forty seven years now also produced and read in the said meeting whereby in consideration for its being inconvenient for the said James Earl of Stairs to attend the ensuing Election of the Peers for Scotland he authorizes and Commissions me in case Captain John Dalrymple Eldest son of the deceast George Dalrymple Esquire one of the Barons of Exchequer or any other should pretend to take or use the title and dignity of Earl of Stairs at the said Election of Peers not only to protest there against in his name but to do every other thing for him in relation thereto that he might or could do if personally present, And whereas in this meeting of the Peers of Scotland in order to give their votes in the Election of the sixteen Peers to the ensuing Parliament of Great Britain, The said Captain John Dalrymple has not only appeared and taken upon him the Character title and dignity of Earl of Stair but as such has presumed to claim and take a vote in this present Election, I the said William Earl of Dumfries in name and behalf of the aforesaid James Earl of Stair and as thereto specially authorized and commissioned by him Do not only vote and make choice of the sixteen Peers contained in a list now given in and subscribed by me as Commissioner for the said James Earl of Stair to be the Representatives of the Peers of Scotland in the ensuing Parliament of Great Britain, But do protest against the said Captain John Dalrymple for assuming to himself the Character, Title and dignity of Earl of Stair that no regard be had to the vote of the said Captain John Dalrymple under that title and dignity in this or any subsequent Election, but that the sixteen Peers now elected by the majority of Legal Votes counting the Vote of the said James Earl of Stair my Constituent shall be returned as the sixteen Peers legally elected, and that the said Captain John Dalrymple may be liable as law will to the said James Earl of Stairs my constituent for this usurpation and encroachment upon his undoubted right and title of Peerage in such form and manner and from such other arguments and considerations as he shall be advised may be most beneficial and conducive thereto. His right and title to this Peerage is founded upon a charter of resignation and infestment under the Great Seal in the year 1707 by Her late Majesty Queen Anne in favours of John last Earl of

Stair and his heirs male lawfully to be procreated of his body, which failing to Mr. William Dalrymple immediately younger brother to the said John Earl of Stair and to the second son procreated or to be procreated of the marriage betwixt the said William Dalrymple and Penelope Countess of Dumfries. John Earl of Stair died without issue male of his body, Mr William Dalrymple afterward designed Colonel William Dalrymple his immediat younger brother is in like manner dead whereby the title of Peerage now vests in the person of his second son procreated of the marriage betwixt him and Penelope Countess of Dumfries, for albeit by the foresaid Charter under the Great Seal there is a faculty granted to the said John Earl of Stair failing heirs male of his own body, To nominat and appoint by a writing under his hand at any time in his life, et etiam in articulo mortis, such person or persons as he should think proper descending of the then deceast James Viscount of Stair who should not only succeed to the lands specified and contained in the said Charter, but also to the Dignity and Peerage of Stair, and tho' it may be also true that in pursuance of the aforesaid faculty the said John Earl of Stair by certain deeds or writings by him executed may have nominated and appointed the said Captain John Dalrymple failing heirs male of his own body to succeed to the aforesaid title and dignity of Peerage, There is just cause to think that such faculty and power would neither be granted by the Crown nor exercised by any subject. That it is a part of the Prerogative Royal to confer titles of Peerage which the Crown cannot be divested of or transfer to any subject and that tho' the exercise of this faculty was limited and confined to the descendants of the body of James Viscount of Stair it was still giving a power to create a person to be a Peer who could not have succeeded to that Peerage either by tenor of the original patent or by the natural course of succession. This power or faculty which therefore must appear to have been obtained from the Crown by obreption being held pro not adjecto limited and devised in the event which now exists to the second son procreated of the marriage betwixt Colonel William Dalrymple and Penelope of Dumfries. James Dalrymple now Earl of Stair is the second son of that marriage and as such intitled to this right and title of Peerage. Wherefore, I the said William Earl of Dumfries Do protest in manner and to the effect above mentioned, whereupon I take Instruments in the hands of you.

The Clerk to this meeting of Election and to require that my protest with the commission and letters above mentioned may be fairly entered in the minuits of this Election. These things I do place and date foresaid.

(Signed) DUMFRIES.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Aug. 29, 1747.

(Enclosure III.)

SCHEDULE OF THE PROTEST OF JOHN EARL OF STAIR.

By Charter and Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the 27th of February 1707 proceeding upon the Resignation of John late Earl of Stair in the hands of Queen Anne authorized by Her Royal Sign Manuel Her Majesty Gave and granted the Titles and dignity of Earl of Stair, Viscount of Dalrymple and Lord of Newliston, Glenline and Stranraer in favour of the said John Earl of Stair and the heirs male to be procreat of his body, whom failing to such person or persons being descended of the body of the deceast James Viscount of Stair as the said John Earl of Stair should nominate and appoint by a writ under his hand at any time in his life et etiam si in Articulo Mortis, which Charter was Ratified by an Act of Parliament of Scotland Anno 1707.

By two Deeds executed by the said John Earl of Stair, the one bearing date 21st May 1739 and the other the 31st March 1747, His Lordship appointed me John, now Earl of Stair (therein designed Captain John Dalrymple Eldest son of the deceast George Dalrymple Esquire one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, Brother german to the said now deceast John Earl of Stair) to succeed to him in the foresaid titles and dignity of Earl of Stair &c.

In virtue of the above titles I have the sole right to the titles and dignity of Earl of Stair &c. and as such claim my vote at this Election and protest that the Vote of no other person pretending to be Earl of Stair be received.

(Signed) STAIR.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Aug^t 29, 1747.

(Enclosure IV.)

LORD MINTO TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

My Lord,

I have just learned that Mr Rutherford who was Commissary of Peebles died last night. His post I believe was worth about £40 p. ann. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship a near kinsman of mine, William Waugh, Sheriff and Town Clerk of Selkirk. He has been very active in Mr Carmichael's interest and must have carried that Town for him if it had not been for such arguments as you know people of that sort seldom are able to resist. He has made such discoveries since the Election as will be of the highest consequence to Mr Carmichael, and Mr Alston the writer can inform your Lordship what they are. Mr Waugh's Education makes him very fit for that office and I can take it upon me to answer for his gratitude on all occasions if your Lordship will be so good as to recommend him on this occasion. I hope you'll excuse this freedom and believe me to be

My Dr Lord

Your most obedient & most humble Servant,

(Signed) GILB. ELLIOT.

This I write in haste for fear of accidents. Minto August 25, 1747.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's letter
of Aug. 29, 1747.

(Enclosure V.)

JAMES CARMICHAEL TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Edinburgh, June 19, 1747.

My Lord,

I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I am this moment arrived here from London, and as I was not so lucky as to find you in Town I am obliged to trouble you with this in order to have your Lordship's directions in what method I am to proceed, as I don't care to take any steps in relation to the Election without your advice. The day before I left London, which was last Saturday, I saw both the

Duke of Argyle and Mr Pelham, who ordered me to set out directly for Scotland. Mr Pelham bid me go directly to Lord Hopetoun and tell him that he had wrote to him and would soon write again in my behalf for his interest in Linlithgow and desired Lord Findlater that morning to do the same. I shall go to my Lord as soon as this Express returns if your Lordship approves of it. The Duke and Mr Pelham assured me that I should be thoroughly supported by their interest. I shall be greatly obliged to your Lordship if you will let me know who I am to advise with here in your absence, as I know none that I can confide in except my cousin Mr Carmichael. I have all the reason in the world to expect Lord March's interest by what I have learned from Mr Crawford, if it is agreeable to the Duke of Argyle.

I beg an immediat Answer to this and am

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant

(Signed) JA. CARMICHAEL.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Aug^t 29, 1747.

XXXIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinb^r 4 Oct^r 1747.

My Lord Duke,

Upon the Pretender's son's makeing his escape from the North of Scotland hee promised his abettors to return soon to them with a Considerable Force, and left money to be distributed among them for their support in the meantime. The Agents of that wicked and desperate Gang have from time to time endeavoured thereby to keep up a Spirite in their party, which gradually decayed, till of late, and particularly since Bergenopzooms falling into the Hands of our Enemies in the shamefull manner it did.² The agents of that Diabolickal party

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 2.*

² Various accounts of the fall of Bergen-op-Zoom are printed in *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., pp. 442 *et seq.*

Bergen - op-Zoom, 1747.



It is very remarkable that the city of Bergen-op-Zoom, which was taken by the British in 1747, was not taken by the French in 1748. The reason for this is that the British were able to maintain a strong position in the city, and the French were unable to break through their defenses. The British were also able to receive supplies from the sea, which was a major advantage over the French, who were cut off from their own supply lines.

have turned more noisy and insolent. They now say and endeavour to persuade one another that the young Pretender is to marry a Daughter of Prussia, in consequence whereof the King of Prussia in confederacy with the King of France are to set him on the Throne of Great Britain; That the lad has for his Quotta agreed to furnish one Million in money and Ten thousand men with Transports & convoys &c. And it is now reported that severalls of those concerned in the late Rebellion are returned to the Highlands, particularly Locheil, and the person who is commonly called Lord John Drummond. As nothing of this kind in our too critical Situation is to be neglected, I have employed proper persons to get Intelligence what is transacting among the Disaffected in the north, and desired them to make particular Enquiry if Locheil or Lord John Drummond or any of those concerned in the late Rebellion have returned from abroad, if there are any Caballs or secret meetings, any strangers or persons in disguise going about the Countrey, & what are the Reports, beliefs, inclinations, Dispositions and Expectations of the disaffected. I have also concerted with provost Drummond to keep a strick eye over the Jacobites at Edenburgh and watch their motions, & shall have the Honour from time to time to transmitt to your Grace what intelligence or Information I may happen to receive.

I do not think that the Times ever had so bad an appearance in my remembrance, not even in the end of the Tory administration when it cost your Grace so much to keep up the Whig spirite, which was then united firm & strong and thereby carried our Grand point.

The King of Prussia at present is a great card, we can hardly buy him too dear, as it is in his power to get us a good Peace after an un-successfull War, and thereby turn the Tables on the French & ballance the Treaty of Utrecht.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient & most Humble servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—Rd. 8th.

XXXIV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edenburgh 20th Oct^r 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I had the Honour to write to your Grace the 17th in answer so far to your Grace's commands of the 8th, and now in further prosecution of your orders I beg leave to send your Grace inclosed a Copy of the Letter I have wrote to the Sheriffs of the Countys most Suspected.

In order to exert the utmost Force of the Law for suppressing all practices whereby the Quiet of his Majesty's Government may be disturbed, and for bringing to punishment all those who are concerned in Treasonable or Illegal practices, It will be necessary that we have new Commissions of the Peace, excluding all Jacobites and their adherents, and even all low little persons who render that usefull and Honourable office contemptible, and often hinders the people of greatest Character and best qualifed from acting. It will also be necessary that in the County of Inverness and some other of the disaffected Countys where it may not be easy to find a sufficient number of proper persons to be Justices of Peace, that some of the officers of the Army may be named Justices of the peace.

It will also be necessary that the Deputy Sheriffs to be named by his Majesty be all true Whigs and well qualifed for their office, and that where there are such persons now employed who have exerted themselves Remarkably in his Majestys Service and the Service of the Army and in suppressing Jacobitism, that they should be continued and encouraged. As the County of Inverness is of great Extent and contains the greatest part of the Countreys possessed by the Rebell clanns, it will require more than one Itinerant Deputy sherriff, at least for some time, to put the Laws in execution there, and 'tho the time for nameing the Deputy sherriffs is not yet come, yet if the choice was made, the present sheriff might grant a Commission in the mean time, For at present the Law takes very little place in that County.

I send your Grace inclosed a Copy of the Letters I mentioned in

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 10.*

my last, which by some mistake I am affraid was omitted to be sent by my last, A Blunder I beg your Grace may pardon. I have had no sort of Intelligence since my Letter of the 17th.

I shall with great pleasure obey his Majestys Commands in giveing Generall Bland¹ all possible assistance in the Execution of his Majestys orders, as I have from experience with pleasure observed that his great points in view are the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom & the Suppression of Jacobitism. His cool and stedly Behaviour has got him the good will and esteem of all his Majestys freinds in this Countrey, and I am in hopes that something good beyond what I dare at present venture to say will attend his Majestys wise choice in appointing him Commander in cheif of his Forces in Scotland at this Critical time.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient & most humble servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—Rd. 26th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO SOME OF THE SHERIFFS.

Edinburgh 17th October 1747.

Sir,

His Majesty having lately received Accounts of the Insolent behaviour of the Jacobites, and that in many parts of Scotland the true friends of the Government and those who have the most meritoriously distinguished themselves in the support of it have been on many occasions oppressed and insulted by the Jacobites and their adherents, and that some of the persons attainted of High Treason have returned from abroad, and that many of the most Notorious Rebels are known to be lurking about in different places, and that the Acts for suppressing nonjuring Meeting houses have not been duly executed by the officers

¹ He had in September been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. He arrived in Edinburgh on October 31.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 500.

of the Law, at least that they have not been dilligent in observing and discovering the attempts that have been made to defeat the intention of these wise and necessary Laws.

Whereupon I have had the Honour to receive His Majesty's Com-mands by a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, His Majesty's principall Secretary of State, to desire and Require that you would immediately make the strictest enquiry into these matters, and exerce the utmost force of the Law for suppressing all practices whereby the quiet of His Majesty's Government may be in danger of being disturbed, and for bringing to punishment all those who are concerned in such treasonable proceedings, and particularly that you would use your utmost endeavour to discover and secure any persons that may be lurking within your bounds, who were either attainted of High Treason or were concerned in the late Rebellion, and are either excepted by name or under some general description in the late Act of Indemnity, and that you would make particular enquiry into the conduct of the Jacobites, and whether there are any Indications of a design to give any disturbance to the Government, and that you take particular care that the Acts for Suppressing Nonjuring meeting houses be complied with according to the true intention of the same, and for that purpose that you enquire carefully into all attempts that have been made to elude the design thereof. And it is His Majesty's particular orders that you should transmit to me constant accounts of what you shall do in consequence of these orders.

Give me leave on this occasion to advise you not to show or Communicate the orders you have now received to any person whatever except so far as is necessary for putting them in Execution, lest it may be interpreted by some persons to be done to disappoint the execution of them, and in the next place when you get Information that any of His Majesty's good Subjects who have meritoriously distinguished themselves in support of His Majesty's Government, have been or may be oppressed and insulted by the Jacobites and their adherents, You are not to give over your enquiry upon hearing that the matter is transacted by the privat partys, because it is not in the power of any privat subject to remitt the Injury done to the Publick. And lastly, that in searching for Rebels you are not to confine yourself to suspected places, because it is not impossible that in some of His Majesty's subjects not disaffected

an ill-judged tenderness may have got the better of their duty to their King and Country.

I am &c.

Endorsed :—Copy sent to Lt Gen^l Bland¹ the 30th.
In the L^d Justice Clerk's of Oct. 20th 1747.

(*Enclosure II.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

It is not in my apprehension at all probable that L^d John Drummond should be sent to negotiat in favours of another Rebellion, as I know him to be extremely unpopular among the Jacobites. I have heard them speaking in the bitterest manner against him and represent him as a betrayer of their Cause. This is their sentiment in the South and in the North. But I was told a story by way of a great secret by a Jacobite who visits at Gask and other Gentlemen's houses in that neighbourhood, that Lochiel was certainly in this Country, That about three weeks ago he had landed at Peterhead with one or two more whose names I did not hear of, and that he had brought a very great sum of money along with him, That he had gone up into the Highlands and had dispersed part of that money and was preparing matters for the reception of a body of French Troops who are expected into the Country. Tis certain that the Jacobites are uppish and have their Cabals; one of the chiefs of that character in Perth, reckoned not at all a forward man but much in their secrets, came last week and inspected their Meeting house of Perth and told that it behooved to be taken good care of, for very soon there would be use for it. A Gentleman who has been in three Rebellions and now is pardoned told lately that very soon he would have sweet revenge on this and the other person who had acted as he thought a harsh part to folks in his way. This fellow is of the Strathearn Club. However it is only a Clatter among the people in this Country, flowing perhaps from the fears of some and the hopes of others that there is to be an Invasion, and as far as I at present know, except the Story of Lochiel, which I cannot help believing, as the person who told me is of their Councils, but he would

¹ Bland was gazetted Lieutenant-General on October 10, 1747.

not tell me the grounds of his own perswasion. I shall lay myself out as much as I can to get Information concerning what passes in this Country among the Torys and shall not fail to acquaint you as things occur.

Endorsedt:—Copy sent to L^t Gen^l Bland Oct. 30th.
In the L^d Justice Clerks of Oct. 20, 1747.

XXXV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Ed^r 31 Oct. 1747.

My Lord Duke,

Munday last came on Pr Stewarts Tryall,² when his Councell plead that the Tryall could not proceed till he had Damages for its being put off by the blunder of the Agent for the Crown; being in this overuled by the Court, the same Interloquiture on the Relevancy formerly pronounced was renewed & the Court adjourned till Tuesday at 8 in the morning.

I thought it my Duty, however unable, to offer my assistance at this long Tryall to my Bretheren, but they, convinced that I was no wayes able to bear any such fatigue, would not permit me to enter the Court. However I continued within reach in case of accidents.

Munday night my Bretheren mett at my House and as on such Tryalls much time is often spent in hearing Councell on Objections to Witnesses, we sent for the Lawers on both sides and had these points settled as far as was practicable. After the Lawers withdrew, we talked of proper persons to be on the Jury, and care was taken to exclude all such as were suspected of partiality, and as I was affraid that severalls

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 15.*

² Archibald Stewart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1745 when Prince Charles gained possession of the city, had been arrested on Nov. 30, 1745, on suspicion of high treason, and had been committed to the Tower on the following December 13. He was admitted to bail on Jan. 23, 1747. On July 13 the Court of Justiciary ordered informations for and against him to be lodged, and on August 11 appointed the trial to take place on October 26. The progress of the trial is detailed in the *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix. *passim*, and at length in *A true Account of the Behaviour and Conduct of Archibald Stewart, late Lord Provost of Edinburgh* (Lond., 1748).

very proper to be on the Jury might be absent (as the Fine is only £5. 11. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$) I proposed that if such a number should absent themselves so as a right Jury could not be found, The Court should adjourn for one day and Grant Caption against the absent Jury men.

Tuesday morning when the Court mett severalls we designed for the Jury did not appear & could not be found, particularly Sr Jo. Inglis of Cramond, John Watson of Muirhouse, Brother in Law to Lord Armston and Brother to Collonel Watson (a good man), Quarter Master Gen^{ll} in Scotland, Baillie Dundas, Father to our Commissary Generall, and others very zealous in their professions, and ready to find fault with others for want of Zeal, but when the Cause of our Countrey is at Stake they carefully avoid giving themselves any trouble.

Upon this Event the Court proposed to adjourn & grant Caption against such of y^e Jury as did not appear, but at the request of the pursurer and Defender, both loaded with the great weight of such a Tryall, and upon the pannells renouncing his Priveledge of a landed Jury, for it was more difficult to find a sufficient number of good men among the Landed men than among the Burgesses what attended much better, The Court proceeded, and as I belive named a very good Jury, 'tho perhaps not so good as if the whole Jury had attended.

After a sederunt of 40 herers [?] on the night betwixt Wednesday & Thursday, upon application of the Jury who declared it was utterly impossible for them to subsist any longer without some intermission, and with the Consent of the pursuer & Defender, and the Jury finding caution under the penalty of £300 each, the Court adjournd till Thursday at 11 o'clock, when they proceeded in the Tryall, & the Examination of Witnesses on both sides was finished this Morning about one o'clock; the L^d Advocate spoke two hours & a half, M^r Lockhart 2 hours, so that the Jury was inclosed only about six o'clock this morning and are ordered to return their verdict on Munday at ten a Clock. The Advocate writes no doubt to his Grace the D. of Newcastle. I thought your Grace would be glad to know these out Lines in the meantime; next post I shall send a Copy of the verdict w^{ch} I hope will be agreeable to the provost.

I am with the greatest respect
Your Grace's most obedient humble servant
AND. FLETCHER.

XXXVI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edenburgh, 3^d Nov^r 1747.

My Lord Duke,

On Sunday morning I received and immediately carried to Generall Bland The great and good news your Grace was pleased to communicate to me of the Signal Victory² obtained by his Majesty's Fleet over that of France By the takeing Six of their Capitall men of War, which has happened most opportunely, and which I hope shall have very great and good consequences, not only to depress the mad Spirit of Jacobitism, by cutting off their wicked hopes, But must also affect the French in so sensible a Manner as to humble them into a peace safe and honourable for Us, or at least strip them of any more Support from Spain.

I send your Grace inclosed Copys of three Letters which contain what intelligence I have lately had & which I communicated to Gen^l Bland, By which it would seem that Clunie M^cPherson is still lurking in the Highlands; the seizeing of him I have always considered as very material for his Majesty's service.

I had this morning the Honour of your Graces Commands of the 30th Oct^r, & shall only by this post take the Liberty to mention to your Grace that some time agoe in obedience to your Grace's commands I sent in one Bundle Copys of all the Commissions of the peace in Scotland as they now stand, which took me above a Month in Collecting from the severall Countys, and if your Grace is pleased to direct that Bundle to be returned to me, it would save much time in my setting about to obey your Grace's Commands with respect to the Lists of the Justices of peace.

Lord Advocate tells me that he has sent your Grace a full account of the Tryall of M^r Stewart, late provost of Edenburgh. The unsuccessful Issue whereof gives me great pain.³ The Behaviour of the Jacobites

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38, No. 19.

² On October 14 Admiral Hawke fell in with and engaged a French fleet of merchantmen and men-of-war bound from Rochelle to the West Indies. His despatch is in *Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 486.

³ On Nov. 2 the jury delivered a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" against Stewart.—*Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 501.

& their deluded partizans on this occasion has been most insolent and does not abate, as your Grace will see by a paragraph in the inclosed newspaper. I was this day wt Gen^l Bland, Lord Advocate & provost Drummond, when it was agreed to have a strict eye on their proceedings, that in case they laid themselves open to the Law that they be laid hold of and immediately prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient & most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—Rd. 9th.

(*Enclosure I.*)

DONALD CAMPBELL TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Airds 25 Oct. 1747.

My Lord,

Having acquainted his Grace the Duke of Argile with any intelligence that came to my knowledge, I judged it unnecessary to trouble your Lordship on that head.

I have nothing new since his Grace's departure, only a further Confirmation of Doctor Camron Locheyl's Brother's being in Lochaber, and am told that about a fortnight past, he and others of the Disaffected in that Neighbourhood, with some of the Clan McPherson from Badenoch, had a Meating in Glenkindy near the head of Locherkaig.

In consequence of Orders brought over by Doctor Camron, All those excepted from the Act of Indemnity have had Remittances from Clunie McPherson, of which Camron of Torecastle and Stewart of Ardsheall received each £100.

Whatever be the Cause, it is certain the Disaffected to the Northward never were in greater Spirits or stronger expectations than at present. They impute to the late Storms that there was not a landing before now.

That these Countries were not effectually disarmed is well known, and now many appear openly with their Arms.

Yours &c.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Nov. 3, 1747.

(Enclosure II.)

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT FORT WILLIAM TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Fortwilliam, Oct. 26, 1747.

I have endeavoured to learn all that passes amongst the Disaffected in and about this Bounds. It seems they still Entertain great Hopes of a Speedy landing from France. There are Couriers going and coming 'twixt the Disaffected in this Kingdom and those abroad. At the breaking up of the Camp lately at Fort Augustus¹ there was one M^cDonald in the Country, who was sent by Lord Ogilvie &c to Clunic M^cPherson and others of that Stamp; he continued about 20 days in the Braes of Glengary and Badenoch; its now thought he is returned to France.

Bishop M^cDonald and one Ocolgan a popish Priest are soon expected from abroad with Dispatches to that Party, who are very much Elevated and in topp Spirits since the taking of Bergen-op-zoom.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Nov. 3, 1747.

(Enclosure III.)

M^R DOUGLAS TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Fortwilliam, 27 Oct^r 1747.

I believe I can assure your Lordship that Lochail has never yet been in the Highlands that any one of his Clan knows of, neither is there any one of them will believe he has set his foot on British Ground; nor will he 'till he does it with a Considerable force: this I know was His Declarations to them at his going off, and further, that as a token he was to come, his Brother Arch^d² was to be sent before him to give them notice, which he has yet not done, Tho it is Currant in the Country that both of them and some others are in the Highlands. Yet I am strongly assured by those I depend on, that there is not one as yet

¹ The camp at Fort Augustus broke up about September 10, 1747. *Cf. Scots Magazine*, vol. ix., p. 453.

² Dr. Archibald Cameron.

come amongst them, and I think I am not Imposed on. There has been several petty Gentlemen with Clunie McPherson that came from France; their bussiness with him Cheifly related to the Money he has in Charge, and to order a little of it to be given to the Disaffected to keep them in Spirit, and I am told that Stewart of Ardsheal and Cameron of Torcastle both got of the Money lately. One of those That I heard was with McPherson was one McDonald who is of the western part of this Country, and was brought up in France, But did not act in the Rebellion; this McDonald came into the Braes of Rannaich among the People of his name. And another who I was told has been with McPherson is one Drummond, Son to Balhaldie, and is Lochails relation; this Drummond assures one of the Clan Cameron who saw him, that their Cheif was not taken care of by the French Court in the manner they imagined or that he himself expected, But withall that they might expect to see him and a very Considerable number of Troops about Christmass, and this is the reigning hopes of these Wretches (that meditate their own ruin), and sooner they expect none to appear; they had the same hopes last Year, and after Christmass they dayly expected to see Lochails Brother, who was to be the forerunner of the Expedition. As to Lochail's being about to raise a Regt of Highlanders or Scotch upon the Frontiers there never was any truth in it, nor in a thousand other Reports that are industriously spread in the Highlands to keep the disaffected in Spirit.

I am my Lord

Yours &c.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Nov. 3, 1747.

XXXVII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh ye 5th Nov. 1747.

My Lord Duke,

In the letter I had the honour to write to your Grace of the 3rd, I took notice of the insolent behaviour of the Jacobites and their

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 22.*

adherents upon the Jury's returning their verdict *not guilty* in the case of Mr Stuart late Provost of Edinburgh; and their further proceedings by an impudent and insolent advertisement in the News papers for a publick meeting and rejoicing in the Baxters Hall upon that account. The Newspaper came to my hand as I was writing and I enclosed it to your Grace.¹

After several methods were tried without success to prevent such an incendiary meeting, I met yesterday morning with Lord Advocate and Provost Drummond, when it was agreed that the Provost should call together the Magistrates, and that they should order the Baxters or Bakers Hall to be shut up and a Guard placed to prevent such an illegal Meeting; how soon this was publickly known the courage of Mr Stuarts friends cooled, the arguments formerly used appeared in a stronger light, and they gave up their mad project, of which notice is taken in the enclosed newspaper, and everything continues peaceable and quiet; however, we keep a strict look out upon their behaviour.

General Bland and I thought it our duty to let your Grace know the defeat of this daring and insolent project by the time the ordinary post brings an account of the attempt of it.

This Bakers Hall is let by that Corporation to a Dancing Master, and they were so provoked when they heard of the use that was to be made of it, that they were, as I am credibly informed, resolved to have driven Mr Stewart and his friends out of their Hall had not their meeting been other ways prevented.

I have sent herewith a letter from General Bland and another from Lord Advocate to your Grace.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 8, by Express.

¹ It is not in the bundle.

(Enclosure.)

THE EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 5,
1747.

The Meeting of the Friends of M^r Stuart, which was advertised in our Paper of Tuesday the 3^d Instant as intended to have been held in the Baxter's Hall last Night, did not hold. The Lord Provost was advised that he might, lawfully, forbid such a Meeting, and declared his Resolution not to suffer it, and we are informed that M^r Stuart and his Friends laid aside the Design.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Nov. 5, 1747.

XXXVIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh 21 Nov. 1747.

My Lord Duke,

In obedience to your Grace's Commands, M^r Bland and I have had the execution of the Act for disarming the Highlands under our consideration, and I have prepared and delivered to M^r Bland the Form of the Summonds, which we are of opinion should contain or narrate the whole Act of Parliament [which] is but in the hands of very few. These Summondses may be printed and may be all issued by General Bland, so that his Majesty needs not appoint any other person for that purpose, but neither General Bland nor any one other person can attend at all the different places that necessarily must be appointed for delivering up the Arms; and therefore it would be convenient that General Bland had power from time to time to appoint the persons who can most conveniently receive these Arms. The Kings Warrant gives the General no such power, and the question is whether the words of the statute, which are *To deliver the Arms to such person or persons appointed by his Majesty*, Do authorise his Majesty to give a warrant to General Bland to appoint other persons whom he shall think

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 30.

proper to receive in the Arms at the proper places, and if it does, it is proper that a new warrant be granted to Gen^l Bland in these Forms, other wise M^r Bland must transmit the names of persons he thinks fit to be employed in that service at each station, to the end that they may have warrants directly from his Majesty. For it appears necessary that each summons contain the name of the person who is to receive the Arms, as well as the place at which they are to be delivered.

I take the liberty to send your Grace Copy of a Memorial given in to me for one Captain Jas. Sinclair, and as his case seems to be pretty singular, I shall be glad to have your Grace's directions.

Lord Findlater, as Sheriff of Banff, having stated some questions to me with relation to the Execution of the Laws against nonjuring Meeting Houses, which I put in the hands of the L^d Advocate as the proper Officer to give signed opinions thereupon.

Lord Findlater made a search for persons attainted or excepted out of the Indemnity. I send your Grace a Copy of his Lo^{ps} letter to me on that subject, and of my answer, to which I beg leave to refer.

I have enclosed a Copy of some paragraphs in a letter from an Itinerant Preacher (on His Majesty's Bounty) in the Isle of Skye, dated the 6th of Nov., which contains the accounts they had of Lochiels being landed, with the additional circumstance of a 40 Gun ship. The author of that letter is very Zealous and Sensible, and from experience I have found him a useful correspondent; but as what he writes now is hearsay, and probably the rebound of the story we had formerly, it cannot be true; for by the latest accounts I had from Fort William and the neighbourhood I am assured that the report of Lochiels landing or being in the West Highlands was altogether without foundation, and I am promised early intelligence of any thing of that kind, and from that and other parts of the Country I hear that every thing is as quiet as it has been for these twelve months past, and if my information be right, Doctor Cameron, Lochiels brother, is still abroad.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

The King's Speech¹ is well judged and well worded, and nothing

¹ At the opening of Parliament on November 10,

can unite us or any the Enemy so much as a steady and vigorous prosecution of the noble plan laid down in that most gracious speech.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed;—Rd. 27.

(*Enclosure I.*)

MEMORIAL OF CAPTAIN JAMES ST CLAIR.

The Memorialist was sent to France while very young, and entered into the Service of the Army in the year 1726, and by the interest of some Relations there obtained an Officers Commission.

The 9th January 1740, he was promoted to the Rank of a Captain in Ruth's Regiment, where he continued till the year 1741; that upon his Father's death he got leave to return to Scotland, to look after a small Farm, of which his Father had a Lease still current, and remained quietly at home till after the Rebellion broke out in the year 1745, but never came to Edinburgh nor had any intercourse with the Rebels, until upon their March to England an officer of his own Corps came to his house, and carried him along with him to join part of his Regiment, which he did at Moffat, and continued along with them until the Battle of Cullodden, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, and sent from Inverness to London along with the other prisoners, and put in custody of Mr Vincent, one of his Majesty's Messengers, in St Margaret's Lane, Westminster, and continued in that state until a general Exchange of prisoners was made, upon which he was sent to Calais with others in the like circumstances.

That being much broke in his health, he took the resolution of giving up his commission, which he did with a view of retiring to his own country to spend the remainder of his days quietly at home, and believed himself safe so to do as he was never under any trial, was at London under confinement when His Majesty's Most Gracious Act of Indemnity passed, and for a considerable time thereafter, and was dismissed from thence upon the Exchange of prisoners before mentioned.

Endorsed:—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Nov. 21, 1747.

(Enclosure II.)

THE EARL OF FINDLATER & SEAFIELD TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Copy.

My Lord,

Very early on Sunday last in the morning there was a search made in this Country for persons attainted and excepted from the Indemnity. Two Captains and two other officers went from Cullen and Bamff about two o'clock in the morning with sufficient partys of Soldiers, and divided themselves so as to search nine different places with the small houses round them. The places searched were partly the houses of the Gentlemen searched for and some others, where by universal report as well as from particular enquiry these people were believed to frequent. But there was no success, which might be probably owing to the Jacobites having got intelligence from Edinburgh that such orders were to come, either by that very post that brought them or by the post before. They could in all probability have no notion of the time and manner of the search, seeing no body knew of it save the two Captains and one other person whose assistance was necessary. Captain Gordon of General Blakney's Regiment, who commands in Bamff, writes me that on their road a well-dressed man crossed their front at a quarter of a mile's distance in a hand gallop. Upon which the Captain thought it necessary to send an officer to Examine him, which when he perceived, he set spurs to his horse, and then both the Captain and the officer pursued him, on which he drove through the boggs up a hill as fast as he could, but the officers in pursuing got their horses bogg'd and found themselves invironed with dykes and boggs, so that he fairly made his escape through his better knowledge of the country, and that upon their examining the country people who saw him, they said it was Sir William Gordon of Park. Captain Gordon further adds that by the way he came it was imagined he had been drove from one of the houses searched by Captain Wheelock, the commanding officer at Cullen. I

also hear that young Ranas escaped very narrowly from one of the houses that were searched.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant

(Signed) FINDLATER & SEAFIELD.

Cullen House

4th Novem^r 1747.

Copy of Lord Justice Clerk's Answer.

I have the honour of your Lordships letter of the 4th giving an account of your Lordships prudent and zealous directions for making a search in your County for seizing persons attainted and excepted from the indemnity, and am sorry they were not attended with that success that might have been expected from so good a plan, but I can't think that the disappointment was owing to any Intelligence the Jacobites got from Edinburgh, because care was taken that it should not be known there, and upon enquiry I found that in this particular the Edinburgh Jacobites had their Intelligence from the North. These orders that were sent to so many different persons and places could not long remain a secret. But his Majesty will expect that the Sheriffs will not make one search serve, but since they know these people are in the country and that they will probably be lurking in or about their own or their friends houses, that therefore the Sheriffs will from time to time renew their searches when least expected, till they either seize them or make their country too hot for them, and for this purpose, General Bland has given orders to the Commanding Officers of the Troops to give assistance as often as is called for.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant

(Signed) ANDR FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—In the Lord Justice Clerk's
of Nov. 21, 1747.

(Enclosure III.)

INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of some paragraphs in a Letter from an Itinerant Preacher in the Isle of Sky, dated 6 Novr.

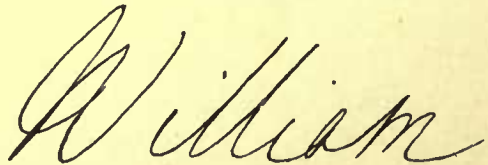
I was lately told for certain that Doctor Cameron, Lochiel's brother, landed upwards of a month ago at Lochnanuach in Arisaig, the very place where the Pretender's son landed two years ago. The design of his coming is said to be to prepare the Highlanders for a second Insurrection, to which we hear many are inclined if they saw encouragement, and we are told here that both nations are ripe for it, which God forbid. While I am writing, I'm told that not only Doctor Cameron is come, but that likewise Lochiel, and Barrisdale and his son, and another whose name the person did not remember, have lately arrived at Lochnanuach in Arisaig with a 40 Gun Ship, which still remains there. 'Tis odd that the Western Coast is not better guarded; the design of these persons coming is said to be that they may raise what men they can in Scotland for the Pretender's Service, to make a diversion here in Scotland while the Pretender's son is to invade England.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Nov. 21, 1747.

(Enclosure IV.)

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

My Lord Duke of Newcastle—I should hope the King would not permit Cap^t James Sinclair to remain in Scotland; for tho' he escaped by pretending to be a French Officer, yet he has quite quited this service before and only claim'd it to save his life.



Endorsed :—In the Lord Justice Clerk's Letter
of No. 21, 1747.

XXXIX.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edenburgh, Decr 4th 1747.

My Lord Duke,

In obedience to the Commands I had the Honour to receive from your Grace, I give all the assistance in my Power to General Bland in the Execution of his Majestys orders, and we have frequently had under our Consideration what parts of the Countrey do most require the Generalls care and attention, and in what manner the Laws (lately made for the Security of his Majestys Government, and the preservation of the Peace and tranquillity of the several parts of Scotland), particularly the Act for disarming the Highlands, can be most effectually put in execution, So as we may in the best and speedyest manner get out of the Dangerous and Disagreeable Situation in which his Majestys affairs in this Countrey are in at Present.

And I have now the Honour herewith to transmit to your Grace our Humble and Joint opinion in what manner the Peace of this Countrey may be secured and his Majesties Government established upon the most solid and lasting foundation.

Your Grace will please pardon the Length of the inclosed paper, as it became necessary particularly to explain the Disease in order to show the necessity of the several ingredients in the Cure.

The Foundation upon which the success of our Scheme depends is, the great Power that naturally and necessarily attends Property; we are so much convinced of the Truth of this Maxim, as to believe it a very difficult matter to think of any effectual Regulations for such Clans as shall continue to live under their Cheif, and perhaps at present it may not be necessary to make many for them, most of them being well affected to his Majestys person and Government; and if any of them are disaffected, yet when his Majesty shall become Proprietor of so large a Tract of Lands possessed by Loyall subjects, there can be little Danger that the others can ever give any Disturbance to the Government; besides when the Lands of his Majestys Property shall be duely cultivated and improved, and the Inhabitants come to feel the sweets of

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 41.

Liberty and affluence, the same spirit will naturally diffuse itself among the other Clans, and the Cheifs must either follow the good example set to them or have their Lands left waste.

As there may be some things in the inclosed Paper not sufficiently explained, we beg leave to have an opportunity of explaining them, and if anything further occurs to us for his Majestys Service, we will take the Liberty to lay it before your Grace.

I have the Honour to be with the Utmost Respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—Rd. 8.

4th Dec^r 1747.

P.S.—Generall Bland sends a Duplicate of the inclosed paper to Mr Pelham. The President of the Session is so very ill and grown so very weak that there is little or no hopes of his Recovery.

(*Enclosure.*)

PROPOSALS FOR CIVILIZING THE HIGHLANDS.

Proposals for Civilizing the Barbarous and Rebellious parts of the Highlands of Scotland, and Bringing them into obedience to His Majestys Laws and Government, By vesting as much of the property of that part of the Country as can be got either by Forfeiture or Purchase (unalienable in the Crown), and Leasing it out in small Tenements, under certain terms and Conditions, Thereby to create an immediate Dependance of the Common people on the Crown, as the most effectual method to Forward the Great ends of Religion and Loyalty.

The frequent Rebellions which have taken their Rise in the disaffected parts of the Highlands of Scotland have been in a great measure owing to the Tyrany and oppression of the Chiefs of Clans and their Duñiewassels,¹ who made the Common people believe that they

¹ See the Appendix, No. 1.

were the property of the Chiefs. This arbitrary power the Chiefs have maintain'd by keeping the Common people, who are naturally superstitious, in ignorance and poverty, by discouraging all attempts to Introduce the Knowledge of the protestant Religion and our happy Constitution, and the true notions of Husbandry, Trade and Manufacture.

These poor unhappy Creatures are the Tools the Chiefs make use of to Aggrandize their Highland pride, and to enable them to oppress their neighbours. In requital of that Execrable Service, These Chiefs Find it necessary for their interest to protect their Clann in Thefts, Rapines and all other Villainies they can committ. And this is all the Liberty of which these poor unhappy Creatures can boast.

The more effectually to preserve the Chief power over the Clans, Few or no written Leases are given, and in most places not so much as written Receipts or Acquittances for the Rents when paid, and by that means nothing that a Tennent is possest of can be called his own, But all at the Masters Disposal. And so little force has the Law hitherto obtained in these places, That even were there Written Leases granted, The Tennents durst not Refuse to surrender them, without running the hazard of being murdered in twenty four hours. This being the Case, we have but too great reason to fear, That the Relief intended to the poor Tennents by the late Act of Parliament, Whereby Tacksmen are Discharged from all services not expressly mentioned in their Lease, cannot well take place, till the Country be fully subjected to His Majestys Laws and Government.

And so deeply is the Dependance of the Clan on their Chief rooted in the very blood of these Savage Highlanders, That even such of them as live under other Highland Landlords, will (notwithstanding their Dependance on their own Landlords) be ready to assist and support their Chief in any Villainy or mischief he pleases to undertake, in the firm expectation of being again supported by him as often as they stand in need of it.

The Chiefs, to keep the Common people in ignorance, which they Find so much to their own advantage, Endeavour to preserve their Barbarous Language, and prevent, as much as in them lyes, the spreading of the English Language or any Intercourse with the Low Country.

The best Cures heretofore devised for Remedying these great Évils were, His Majestys Royall Bounty, which has been hitherto applied in

Supporting a number of Itinerant Preachers, and the Society Erected for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands by appointing Charity Schools in proper places, But the Chiefs who were aware of the Consequences of introducing knowledge among the Common people, as it might at last weaken, if not Destroy their dependance on them, used all the means in their power to Disappoint the Success of both these Undertakings, and in place thereof encouraged none but Popish Bishops and Priests who are supported with Sallarys from Rome, and Nonjuring Episcopal Ministers, who maintain many Popish Principles, and who have all been diligent beyond expression to mislead the People, By Inculcating the Doctrines of Hereditary Indefeasible Right, and that nothing would be more monstrous or unnatural than to Dispute the Will of the Chief.

The methods taken since the happy Revolution to keep the Highlands in peace and quiet have chiefly been these ;

First to give the Chiefs money.

And Secondly, The Acts for Disarming the Highlands.

The first was but a temporary Remedy, skinning over the Wound without Curing, and Enabling them as soon as they found an opportunity to break out again with more violence than ever, And in the meantime subjecting the Crown to the payment of a sort of Blackmaill¹ Subsidys to the worst of subjects.

The Second again had a quite contrary effect from what was hop'd for. Such parts of the Highlands as were dutifull to His Majesty and obedient to the Laws, surrendered their arms and were defenceless, Whereas the Lawless, Barbarous and disaffected Highlanders Retained and Concealed their arms, But had them always ready to use them when they had occasion, either in Robbing their neighbours, or Rebelling against the State ; and even had their Arms been taken from them, They knew how to be quickly supplied from abroad.

The more antient Laws which made the Chiefs answerable for the Crimes of their Clans, in case they did not present them to Justice when called for, only helped to Fix the Slavery more effectually about the necks of these miserable people.

'Tis true that Cromwell Reduced the Highlands by the force of an

¹ See the Appendix, No. 2.

Army, But as soon as the Army was Removed, They Returned to their natural Barbarity.

One who is a Stranger to the Highlands of Scotland may naturally suppose That it might be in the power of the Civil Magistrates, Sherriffs and Justices of Peace, to prevent the Highlanders from Getting or Keeping of Arms. But whoever is acquainted with their Country, or even duly attends to the Situation of it in the Maps, must soon perceive That (till that wild Country be Civilized by having Troops constantly stationed amongst them) The Civil Magistrates are and always must be at so great a distance from those Barbarous, almost inaccessible, parts of the Highlands, That it is impossible for them to do any thing effectual in that matter, And that the Disarming Act can only with effect be Executed by the Regular Troops; and yet so few stations are there where the Regular Troops can possibly be quartered in the Winter time, That in the whole Country of Lochaber,¹ that Source and Nursery of the Rebellion, there is only one single Station for Regular Troops, To witt Fort William (unless Fort Augustus and Bernera should also be counted, Tho' they are at too great a distance from the worst part of the Highlands to do any effectual Service in that matter :) So that during every Winter the old Rebellious Inhabitants in Lochaber are to this day as much Masters of that Country as they were in the height of the Rebellion, and as much at liberty to Plunder their Neighbours, and even Insult the Government.

Most of the Schemes which have hitherto been talk'd of for Civilizing the Highlands Suppose the Continuance of the Chiefs living among the Clan, and at the same time attempt only at methods to Draw away the Dependance on them, a very difficult Task, a work of Time, if at all practicable to such a Degree as to produce the desired effect. It must be admitted, That some things of their own nature Require a track of time, Such as getting ridd of the Barbarous Language, But what can be done immediately ought not to be delayed, and the others as soon as possible. Could we but at once gett ridd of all Chiefs of Clans in these barbarous and disloyal parts of the Highlands, it would facilitate all other operations both in point of difficulty and time; And therefore, so far as we can get ridd of them, we ought, and where we cannot get ridd

¹ See the Appendix, No. 4.

of them, That such Regulations be made and carried into Execution as to make the Common people as free and independent of their Chiefs as the nature of their Case can admitt.

We can free the Common people of their Chiefs, where the Chiefs have Forfeited their Estates, or are willing to sell their Estates, or Such parts of them as are situate in that Barbarous and disaffected part of the Highlands, Particularly the Lands possess'd by the McLeans, the Steuarts, The McDonalds of Glengerry, The Grants of Urquhart and Glenmorison, and the Camerons, all lying in Lochaber, or contiguous to it; which should be purchast at the publick expence, so far as they are not already Forfeited, and vested in the Crown, and to be for ever unalienable. The Rent of these Lands may be two or Three thousand pounds per annum, or thereabouts, and it's believ'd that most of the Proprietors would not be unwilling to sell them at a reasonable price, and the Purchase money of these Lands would be but a Trifle in comparison of the Sums that have, and probably must still be laid out to keep these parts of the Highlands in Subjection. And this purchase, join'd to the Lovat Estate, and the other Forfeited Estates, will give the King the property of a Tract of Lands from the west to the East sea.

When the King is thus once Master of the property, Then His Majesty will of course have the choice who shall be the possessors or Inhabitants of the Lands, And it would be of great importance both for the Improvement of the Country, and Encouraging Industry and Manufactures of all kinds, and above all for Infusing a Spirit of Loyalty instead of disaffection, not only to Clear the Country of Thieves and idle persons, by putting the Laws in full Execution against them, But also to Introduce into that Country as many Inhabitants as possible from England or from the Low and well affected Country of Scotland, which might be done by giving proper Encouragement.

One method is pretty obvious. The outpensioners of Chelsea Hospital might all of them be brought to that Country, and besides Continuing to them their present annual pension, might have Leases given them at an easie rate, Suppose a third under the present Rent, of as much Ground as they would be able to Stock with Cattle and Cultivate. And over these Chelsea Pensioners might be placed proper officers, and they stationed in some of the most fertile Glens or little

valleys in the Highlands, which are now the Rendezvouz of thieves and Traitors.

The same Encouragement of ane Abatement of a third part of the present Rate, with proper Security for the protection of their persons and effects, would probably Induce Some of the Loyal and Industrious Inhabitants of the Low Countrys to become Tennents in the Highlands, and Such of the Soldiers of any of the Regiments quartered in that neighbourhood (and who are not themselves of that Country) as shall be willing to take any of these Leases and are proper for it, and grown a little too old for Continuing in the Service, might have Some of those Leases granted them, upon their being discharged.

Some of the Conditions on which the Leases should be granted may be these following.

1. That all the Leasees be Protestants, and that they suffer no Mass or Nonjuring Meetings within their bounds, And that they and their Familys, and all the Inhabitants within their bounds, Regularly attend Divine worship in the Parish Church Established by Law, and that they be obliged to Return yearly Certificates thereof from their Ministers.

2. That all the Leasees be qualified by taking the oaths to the Government.

3. That all the Leasees speak the English Language, and that after ¹ years they shall not permitt any Person to Reside within their bounds who does not speak English, And also they shall be bound that all their own Children, and those Living within their bounds, attend the English school till they obtain a Certificate from the Minister of the parish That they can speak and Read English.

4. The Leasees are to be bound that neither they, nor any of their Family, nor any person living upon their Farm, or employed by them, shall wear the Highland Garb, nor shall they Hunt, or use any Diversion of that kind, with Guns, Dogs, netts, or other Engines or Devices whatsoever, or Suffer any person to Inhabite within their Bounds who has not a visible way of Living by Trade or Manufacture, unless they be so old and infirm as to be incapable to work for their Bread.

5. That the Continuance of the Lease shall not exceed nineteen years, or the Tennents Life; which of them the Tennent shall chuse.

¹ Blank in the MS.

6. That no Tennent have more Land than what he can cultivate himself. And that he be expressly debarred from assigning his Lease or any part of it, or having any subtennants, And if he cannot manage all the Lands sett to him, he may Resign the same, or any part of it, to the Crown, in order that a new Lease may be granted by the Crown to some proper person.

7. That all Leasees should observe what Rules and Directions may be given them (according to the nature and Situation of their Farms) for the improvement of the Ground, and the Encouragement of Fisheries and all sort of manufactures, which shall be exprest in their Leases.

8. That they should not knowingly Harbour any persons that are outlawed or Excepted from the late Act of Indemnity, And if any such person, or any person to them unknown, should come into their Bounds, They should give immediate notice of it to the Commanding officer of the party next to them, and to his Majestys Deputy Sherriff. And that they should give the same Intimation, in case they hear or come to the knowledge of any Designs or Attempts to Disturb the peace and Tranquillity of his Majestys Government; And in general That they should observe all the Laws made or to be made for the peace and quiet of the Country.

9. That the non observance of any of the Conditions of the Lease should be a Forfeiture, at the suit of such person or persons as shall be appointed by his Majesty, and be tried summarly either before the Sherriff of the County or Court of Session.

10. That the Woods and Salmond Fisheries be Excepted from the Leases, and the Leasees bound to take proper care of the Woods, and observe the Laws for preserving the Salmond Fishing.

11. That all Mines and Minerals of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron, Tin, Coals and Slate, be Reserved in the Lease to his Majesty, or such person or persons to whom he shall please to grant the same, They always paying for what Damage is done by working the said Mines to the person possesst of the Lease of the Ground.

12. That Lyme, Marle, and other materials for Improveing the Ground, be common to all the Leasees, They paying to the Lessee, in whose ground they are dugg, Dammages occasioned by Working and Carrying them off.

13. That these Leasees, at getting of their Leases, may be obliged

to make oath that they have not paid, nor have not promised or Engaged to pay, any sums of money or other valuable Consideration whatsoever to any person for or upon account of the said Lease or possession, other than the Duties therein specified, And if it shall be afterwards proved That they have, before granting the said Lease, or during the Currency thereof, paid any sums of money or other valuable consideration, either to the former proprietor of the said Lands, or any of his Family or Clan, or to any other person for his or their behoof, or to any person on any account whatever for or in consideration of the said Lease or possession. That the Lease should from thenceforth become void and null, and they Forfeit Triple of the sum paid, The said payment or Gratuity to be proved either by lawfull witnesses, or by write or oath of partie.

And for preventing the Chiefs, or any in Trust for them, their ever acquiring any Interest in or power over these Lands, or the Inhabitants thereof, It is further proposed, That the Rents be payable either to the Collectors of Customs or Excise as his Majesty shall appoint, To be paid over by them to his Majestys Receipt of Exchequer, The said Rents to be Recoverable by such process and Diligence as is used or competent by the Law of Scotland for the Recovery of Tennents Rents at the suit of persons to be appointed for that effect in the manner after mentioned.

At present the Parishes are of so prodigious an extent, That in some of them there are no less than three or four different places of worship, and yet many of the Inhabitants very seldom have any opportunity of attending the worship at either of those places, which could not have been hitherto Remedied, Because the Tythes could not afford sufficient Funds for provisions to Ministers at each of those Churches: Therefore it is proposed, That where Parishes are of too great an Extent for the whole Inhabitants to attend divine Worship at one place, That they be divided into two, three or more parishes, according to the Extent, and Sufficient provisions allotted to each Minister to be paid to them by the Collector; And that a publick School be Erected wherever there is a Church in each of the said disjoined Parishes.

And for Introducing Manufactures, particularly the Linnen Manufacture, It will at first be necessary to give some Encouragement to persons capable to Instruct the Common people and Children in the

several Branches of that Manufacture, and to furnish them with Flax and other materials necessary for Carrying on these Manufactures, and to pay them ready money for their work, All which at the beginning must be attended with some expence and trouble, Considering the ignorance of the people, the distance and difficult access of that Country.

Making the best Laws and Regulations will Signify nothing unless they be Executed faithfully, with Judgement, Spirit and Diligence ; And therefore the whole Depends upon Finding proper persons to Execute this Great work ; Persons who have no Connections with that Barbarous Country, or the Chiefs and Inhabitants thereof, Persons zealous for his Majestys Service, animated with a sense of the usefulness and necessity of Civilizing and Cultivating the Highlands, and who will make the Success of it a point of Honour.

Therefore it seems necessary that a Commission be granted by the King from time to time to such persons as his Majesty shall think fitt for Giving those Leases, and with power to them by themselves, or by any person or persons to be appointed by them for that effect, to survey the Grounds, and to describe the same, with the extent and different Qualitys thereof, and any advantages or disadvantages attending the same, and what Improvements may be made thereon, and to enter the same in a Register to be kept for that effect, and to keep a Record of all their proceedings, to be reported to his Majesty as often as shall be required, And for that end, to appoint Clerks and other necessary officers with proper Sallerys.

Perhaps it would also be proper that these Commissioners, or such persons as shall by them be appointed for that effect, should be enabled to sue the Tennents in case of nonperformance of any of the Conditions of Lease, and Diligence might issue at their instance for payment of the Rents to the Collectors above mentioned, and for the Leasees Reporting their Discharges to the said Commissioners.

If this Plan or any other of the like nature be thought Reasonable and agreed to, it is obvious That the Leasees should be protected in the peaceable possession of their Farms &c ; which cannot be accomplished (according to the present Situation of that Barbarous Country) without a military Force continued for some years, which at the same time is absolutely necessary for Executing the Disarming Act, and effectually preventing the use of arms among the Rebellious Highlanders.

The Chief Country of the Rebellious Highlanders, and which lyes to the west and north of the Chain made by the Forts, Fort George, Fort Augustus and Fort William, is so wild, mountainous and inaccessible, so destitute of accommodation and the necessarys of Life with which his Majestys other Subjects are accustomed, That none of his Majestys Troops have Quartered there, nor ever marched into it, except some Partys for a few days in the middle of Summer, and is now in the winter season in the full possession of these Rebellious Highlanders, who may be Committing all Sorts of Crimes, and Harbouring the Enemies of the Government, without any fear of being discovered or seized either by the Army or the Civil Magistrate.

To Subject this Lawless Country to his Majestys Government and put the Laws in Execution, it seems absolutely necessary That some Military Force more or less be placed in the several Straths,¹ Glens or Districts of that Country, to keep a Constant Communication with each other, to observe what passes, and give notice to the next Commanding officer, and to Execute such orders as they shall Receive.

To effectuate this it's proposed that Four or five stations in the Body of this part of the Highlands be chosen, in each of which From five to ten Companys may be conveniently quartered, From which small partys may be detached to the several Straths or Glens in the neighbourhood of such stations by way of Patrole, to prevent the wearing of arms, and for protecting his Majestys Leasees, and Stopping all Intercourse between the Inhabitants and persons attainted or excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, and to assist the Civil officer in the Execution of the Law.

That one of these Stations be fixed at the place where the Pretenders Son Landed, where there is a fine Harbour, That each Station be Secured by some slight Fortification, which may be done by all the Soldiers with very small Expencc, and the Soldiers may also next summer build Houses sufficient to Quarter in for several years, as that Country affords plenty of Stones, timber and materials for Thatching. Foot Roads may also this Summer be made from station to station, which may serve till Roads for Horses and Carriages be afterwards made, whereby they may immediately with very little charge take and maintain the possession of that barbarous Country.

That at every such station, Ground may be sett apart for Sutlars,

¹ See the Appendix, No. 3.

Bakers, Butchers, Tradesmen and other Deallers, and that Encouragement be given to those who will build, By giving them the property of the Ground for a House and Gairden &c., And that at each of these Stations there be a School for Teaching to Read and write English, and also to raise and Dress Flax, to Spin, and other branches of manufacture, or Fishery (where the Stations are upon the Sea Coast), And that so soon as a number of Industrious people are brought together, His Majesty may erect the Village into a Burgh to be held immediately of the Crown, with the usual privileges.

It would be improper to Conclude without observing, that the Common Highlanders are a sagacious Cunning people, are frugal and Love money, Do not want natural courage. It is their poverty and Slavery that engages them in thefts, and their chief motive to Rebell is the hopes of Plunder. For we see that as soon as they are freed from poverty, and that Slavish Dependance on their Chiefs, by being Inlisted in his Majestys Service in the Highland Regiments, no private men in the Army are more Sober and regular in their Quarters, more obedient to their officers, and observant of orders, or more faithful when employed as safeguards, or behave better in the day of action than they do; and where any of them Reside or are employed in other places of Brittain, remote from their Barbarous Highlands, or in any of the Plantations, none succeed better or meet with more Encouragement; So that it is a great pity that this natural Genius of theirs, that might by proper care be improved to the advantage of Brittain, should by the misfortune of their unhappy Situation and miserable Education be perverted to the destruction of themselves and their Country.

If proper measures shall be taken for improving the means, which Providence seems at this time to put into the hands of the Government, For Turning the worst of Rebels into Loyal Subjects, That very Rebellion (if we may use his Majestys own words to his Parliament in the height of the Rebellion), That very Rebellion that was intended to overturn the present happy Establishment will by its consequences procure great Strength to that excellent Constitution it was designed to subvert: And it looks as if Providence had designedly Reserved the accomplishing of this great work to the King, to be one of the lasting Glorys of his Majestys Reign.

Edenburgh, December the 4th 1747.

This scheme is most Humbly offered to the Consideration of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, by

AND. FLETCHER.
HUM. BLAND.

(*Appendix.*)

1. *Duniewassells*, In a large sense comprehends all the Branches which have grown from the Chiefs, and who to ingratiate themselves with their Chiefs, and to enjoy a Larger share of their Tyranical power, have been successful Instruments to keep the Common people in Slavery. They think themselves of too high blood to stoop to Trade or Manufacture, And therefore such of them as do not chuse a military Life, do either obtain from their Chief the Government of some Glen or District of Land, for which they pay a certain sum to their Chief, and they become still more oppressive than the Chief. The best of the Ground they keep to themselves, and oblige the Common people to pay dear for the worst, and generally Exact more from them than they pay for the whole to their Chief. These Dunie wassells in process of time, when they get some property and kindred of their own, take the name of Chieftains or little Chiefs, who Lead and Command a Tribe under the Chief.

As the Chief cannot provide all his poor Relations with Governments, Those who are unprovided hang about the Chief's House, ready to attend him wherever he goes, and are the Executioners of his Will and pleasure. They have a certain portion of all stolen Cattle, and indeed, for the most part, are the Contrivers as well as the Leaders of the Partys who Committ the Robberys and Thefts, And they are in the most proper sense called Duniewassells, which in their Language signify Highmen or Gentlemen.

And all these Branches of the Chief have a certain Rank In the Command of the Clan when it takes the Field.

In some places of Lochaber and Rannoch They improved so far in theft, That they have methodized it into a Regular Trade, and they kept a number of desperate Ruffains and idle vagabonds to bring in Cattle as directed, and then Divided them by certain proportions.

2. *Blackmaill*, is a duty paid to some powerful Chief or Chieftain

by the Low Country, for protecting them from theft and Depradation, and this Tax is laid on as equally as the Land Tax, and tho' it may have the appearance of a free voluntary bargain, yet really the Low Country people were forced into it, Because if they did not submitt to it, they were sure to have their Cattle stollen and carried off. The last who practised this was Clunie McPherson and McDonald of Barrisdale, in the year immediately preceeding the Rebellion. Before that time the Independent Highland Companys who were in use to protect the Low Country from Depredations was Regimented and Sent abroad.

3. *Glen*, Signifys a Little valley between two Hills or Mountains, through which there generally runs a River or Rivulet, and the sides of the Hills generally covered with wood. *Strath*, Is a large Glen.

4. *Lochaber*, in a strict sense Comprehends only the Lands on both sides of the River Lochie near to Fort William ; But in a large sense, in which it is here taken, it comprehends all the Country on the Main Land to the west and north of Fort Augustus and Fort William, and the Country of the Rebels thereabouts, And so Comprehends not only Lochaber in a proper sense, But also Glengerry, Glenmorison, Knoidart, Moidart, Arisaig, Morer, Sünart, Ardnamurchan, Clanronald, Keppoch, and the Country of the Steuarts, Camerons and McLeans.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Dec^r 4th 1747.

XL.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh the 15th December 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I had the Honour to write to your Grace the 4th and also the 10th. I send enclosed a copy of Intelligence I received yesterday, dated at Dunkell the 9th, which I immediately communicated to General Bland, and I have desired the person who sent it to me to get what further intelligence he can. I also send enclosed a copy of the Precog-

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 47.*

dition taken against John Murray in Perth, with the Lord Advocates opinion thereon, and a copy of my letter to Mr George Miller, Sheriff Deputy of Perth, who (when he sent me the information against this John Murray) represented him as drunk when he uttered the words mentioned in the Precognition, and that when sober he was a sort of Fool.

I have also sent your Grace copys of some Letters, Informations and other papers concerning James Davidson, a deserter and a rebel, who broke prison at Perth, and tho' pardoned by the late act of indemnity, has been since that time guilty of robbing houses, particularly the house of Mr William Brown, Minister of Cortochie, whose zeal for the service of the Government probably brought on the resentment of this rebel, who being laid hold of and again imprisoned at Perth, I have in concert with the Lord Advocate Granted warrant for transporting him hither, where he is to be tried.

I also send your Grace inclosed a List of persons proposed to be assisting to Lieutenant General Bland in the execution of the disarming Act, and a List of Officers of the Army proposed to be added to the ordinary Lists of the Justices of Peace in all the Countys where the disarming Act takes place, both which Lists were made up, according to your Grace's directions, in concert with General Bland.

I find it a very difficult matter to make the proper observations upon the Lists of the Justices of Peace. However, I shall do it according to the best information I can get, and shall endeavour to make as few mistakes as possible. I have begun with these Countys where the disarming Act takes place, and have enclosed the lists of the Justices of Peace for the Countys of Inverness and Aberdeen with observations; those marked S are reputed to be Jacobites though they take the Oaths, and those marked E are too low and mean for the office of a Justice of Peace; the other observations are set down at full length; those proposed to be added are reputed well affected to his Majesty's person and Government and fit for the office. I hope to be able to continue sending some of these Lists every post till I get this laborious work finished and I shall be very glad if the method I have taken meets with your Grace's approbation.

I have also the honour to send your Grace a copy of Mr Garden of Troups letter to me in relation to John Gordon of Avochie's being em-

ployed to recover his papers,¹ by which it appears that this Gordon of Avochie had a protection for two months from my Lord Albemarle, upon the expiring whereof and after Lord Albemarle had left this country, Mr Garden's friends (as he tells me) the Earls of Rothes and Findlater applied to your Grace for a new protection to Avochie, and which Mr Garden says he had reason to believe would have been granted, had it not been for Mr Stone's indisposition. Mr Gardens friends not having moved in it after that time, He tells me he has again wrote to the Earl of Rothes to apply to your Grace, and I promised to transmit to your Grace a Copy of his letter to me, but as I had no concern in this affair from the beginning, I take no part in it now. And my chief reason for giving your Grace this trouble is only to show how false as well as malicious the story is, which was handed about at London, That a notorious rebel Gordon of Avochie was going about publickly with a Protection from me. I do assure your Grace, I never gave a protection to any rebel, nor did I think I had power to protect any man whom the Law did not protect ; But this is not the first time that my constant services to the Government has brought upon me the displeasure of some designing persons (that I need not name) who take pleasure in raising and propagating whatever they imagine can throw dirt upon me. It is some comfort to me, that hitherto their aspersions, as they had no foundation in truth, so I have reason to hope they gained very little credit with his Majesty's servants, and I flatter myself that I have some title to be under your Grace's Protection, which encourages me to dispise such impotent malice. And I must humbly beg, as the greatest favour, that your Grace would be pleased to represent the case as it truly is to his Majesty.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 21.

¹ *Cf. supra*, No. CLIX. (Enclosure ii.).

(Enclosure I.)

INTELLIGENCE.

Dunkeld, Decem^r 9, 1747.

Report by G. M.

That about three weeks ago he heard that John Roy Stewart was in Ranoch; that he G. M. went to that Country to pick up what information he could as he was acquainted with Roy Stewart. But upon M's coming there Roy Stewart was gone towards Stirling. M. thinking to meet with him about Drummond Castle went that way and met him upon the road by Crieff. After some conversation passing Stewart told him that he came from France in August last in company with some Gentlemen, but named none of them except Hunter of Burnside; he said that the most of them was returned, and that he was going to the North to take shipping for France, and expected to embark somewhere about the Long Island. He assured M. that in the Spring there would be an Invasion upon England and Scotland at the same time. To confirm this M. says that he saw one Robertson who lives at Inveroack, whose son takes upon him the Title of Woodsheal, who was in the Rebellion and is now in France. He wrote lately to his father much in the same manner as Roy Stewart relates.

Endorsed :—No. 1. in L^d Justice Clerk's
of Dec. 15, 1747.

(Enclosure II.)

EXAMINATION OF JOHN MURRAY.

Perth, 2^d December 1747. In pursuance of John Robertson of Tullibelton Esq^r, present Provost and Sheriff of Perth.

John Murray, Slaitor in Dunning in Perthshire, being brought before the Provost and accused of having been guilty of uttering seditious and treasonable words against Our Sovereign Lord the King and the Government this afternoon in the house of William Bryce, Vintner in the Newraw of Perth, and the said John Murray being Examined, Denys that at the time and place aforesaid he did utter any other treasonable

words than that he did say to a soldier then in company with him, It may be Charlie's men may be yet uppermost, and owns that by that name he meant the Pretender's Son, And the said Murray did likewise judicially say, Who knows but these men may indeed be yet uppermost.

(Signed) JOHN MURRAY. JO. ROBERTSON.

Moses Stevenson, Corporal in Captain William Robertsons Grenadier Company of Lieut Gen^l Henry Skelton's Regiment of foot lying at Perth, unmarried, aged Twenty eight years, being examined, Declares that he did see the said John Murray in the house of William Bryce, and Murray having then in his hand a dish or quaff full of ale, and tho' the Declarant and his Company were no way noticing nor talking to the said John Murray, he addressing himself to them said, I will drink Prince Charlie's health, and you are all King George's men, but I hope he will over come you all yet, upon which the Declarant did with his hand throw Murray's quaff and ale in his face, and this he declares to be truth, and further Declares that he thinks Murray was then drunk, as he seems now to be.

(Signed) MOSES STEVENSON. JO. ROBERTSONE.

James Tapperosbone, John Manwood and Thomas Foulks, all soldiers in the aforesaid Company and Regiment, being Examined, they all declare alike to the said Moses Stevenson and they declare this to be the truth.

(Signed) JAMES TAPPEROSBONE, JOHN MANWOOD,
THOS. FOULKS, JO. ROBERTSONE.

Eo. die.

The Provost having considered this case ordains the said John Murray to be committed to and detained prisoner within the Tolbooth of Perth till he is liberated by due course of Law.

(Signed) JO. ROBERTSONE.

Eo. die.

There after Thomas Waterson and Walter Taylor, Servants to the said William Bryce, being Examined, the said Walter Declares that at

the time mentioned in the above Declarations of the Soldiers, All that he the said Walter heard the above John Murray say was this, I wish that Charlie's men may not be yet uppermost, And the said Thomas Declares that at the same time he heard Murray say to the soldiers, if you had been all as true as I, there would not have been so much to do now, and the Declarant thinks Murray meant true to the King and Government.

(Signed) THOMAS WATERSTON, WALTER TAYLOR,
JO. ROBERTSONE.

Edinburgh 8 December 1747.

I have this day received and perused the within precognition, and am of opinion that the case does not come up to or fall under the Act of the 6th of Queen Anne ch. 7, which makes the treasonable words therein mentioned to infer the penalty of premunire provided that Information of such words be given upon oath to a Justice of peace within three days after such words spoken. But I think the words declared by the Corporal and the Soldiers are seditious, highly disaffected or treasonable, by which I do not mean that they amount to High Treason, but that they express the disloyalty of the person who uttered them. And therefore, the uttering of them is an offence which may be tryed or punished by the Judges ordinary or Magistrates of the burgh with an arbitrary punishment, if upon tryal of the fact by examining the witnesses upon oath on a Complaint at the Fiscal's instance it shall appear to be lawfully proved.

(Signed) WILLIAM GRANT.

Endorsed :—N^o 2.

In L^d Justice Clerk's letter
of Dec^r 15, 1747.

(*Enclosure III.*)

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO GEORGE MILLER.

Edinburgh, 11 December 1747.

Sir,

I return enclosed the Precognition against John Murray with The Lord Advocates signed opinion. It will be expected that his
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tryal will be immediately proceeded in, and if found guilty that he be exemplarily punished. Folly or Drunkenness is no excuse, the Impudence and Ingratitude of the Enemys of the Government is so great, that it becomes necessary to make Examples of the first that comes in our way; Was Folly and madness admitted for Excuse, I do not know any of that Gang could be tryed.

It is reported at London that there is a Nonjuring Meeting house at Perth¹ under your eye, which, even for your sake, I wish may not be true. It would require Volumes to state all possible Cases upon the Act against Nonjuring Meeting houses. But when you state any case that happens and your difficultys thereon, you shall have an immediate answer from the Crown's Lawiers; What charges you are at I shall pay, though I am not yet repaid of what you have already had. I long much to hear of your having laid hold of such of the rebels as are still obnoxious to the Law, and done something in obedience to the orders transmitted to the Sheriffs. The Commanding Officer of the Troops has orders to assist you; pray do not make it necessary for the Troops to act without the Authority of the Civil Magistrate, for the Government must not be insulted.

Let me hear from you, and give me an opportunity of reminding those in power of your services.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

(Signed) ANDR FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—No. 3. in L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Dec^r 15, 1747.

(*Enclosure IV.*)

INFORMATION AGAINST JAMES DAVIDSON.

Sir,

The noted fellow Davidson, who made his escape from your Prison in Summer last, was apprehended last night within the Jurisdiction of this Shire, when he and some of his accomplices were robbing some peoples houses in a most daring and open way by wounding

¹*Cf.* App. No. XLII., *infra*.

several, as a more particular information of the facts herewith sent you by M^r William Brown, minister at Cortachie, whose house they also invaded, will inform. And as he has formerly broken your Prison (when as I am informed he was to be carried to Edin^r in order to be tryed there) I thought it necessary to send him to you to be close confined till you think proper to send him, for such a notorious common Enemy to the whole Country ought to be prosecuted by every officer of the Law so far as they can assist each other in bringing to Tryal.

I am with esteem,

Sir,

Your most humble Serv^t

(Signed) GEO. CAMPBELL, Carsgonie.

22^d Novem^r 1747. Directed thus, To George Miller Esq^r, Sheriff Depute of the County of Perth.

Cairnmuir Nov. 23^d 1747.

Dr Sir,

Enclosed you have ane Information against your old acquaintance and prisoner James Davidson who comes to make you a second visit. I send you also a letter from our Sheriff and I hope you will be at all pains to perform the desire of it. Publick interest and safety requires it, and if I have any personal interest to plead with you, I must also in mine own behalf and behalf of the very few Whigs that live in my neighbourhood beseech you to exert yourself in taking particular care of this notable rogue. He was very exact in pitching on such houses and families as he knows to be well affected to the present establishment, and I find it is a part of his creed that ane attempt upon such is no ways sinful, but rather ane Act of Publick. Why? because we are Enemies and Informers. I am convinced he has been put upon by our good neighbours, who as odious as they reckon it to inform to Government of any that are Enemies to them, that according to the Law they be punished or prosecuted from disturbing the publick peace, yet see no harm to inform such a Banditts against honest people they think proper to distinguish by ane odious name as proper persons to be robbed and murdered at the dead hour of the night without any form of Law or any well founded accusation or even probable presumption

against them. I must again use my interest with you to see this rogue looked particularly after.

If I don't mistake, there was a premium put upon this fellows head by your people when he made his escape from your prison. This I beg you will bestow upon the honest fellows that apprehended him for their encouragement. I do assure you they seized him at a great risk and I had a great difficulty to get as many as were sufficient for this purpose who were to be trusted. If they are gainers by it they may perhaps be more ready to undertake the like afterwards. I can tell you there is no security of such in our bounds. This from your most humble serv^t

(Signed) WILL. BROWN.

Directed thus, to Mr George Miller, Sheriff depute of the county of Perth at Perth.

Information Against James Davidson Prisoner in the Tolbooth of Kerriemuir to be carried to the Prison of Perth.

1^{mo} Upon the 21st day of November 1747 years. He invaded the house of Mr William Brown minister at Cartochie with ane other in Company called John Watt with cock'd Pistols in their hands which they did present at entering the door about eleven of the clock forenoon.

2^{do} About eight of the Clock said day, He with Watt, and ane other whose name is not known, went to the house of Robert Patton at Bridgend of Cortachie, and after wounding him and servants with a sword and swearing them to secrecy, having a cock'd pistol in his hand, he plundered what was in his pocket, broke his doors and carried off in haste from him in cash upwards of five pounds sterling, besides his Big Coat, A Web of Cloath &c.

3^{tio} He with the above accomplices went immediately to the house of Robert Clark, wright at said Bridgend, where he robbed Robert Clark's wife (He being from home) of her money, being about five shillings sterling, held a Cock'd pistol to her breast, which her daughter Isobell Clark endeavouring to divert from doing harm to her mother, he immediately discharged and shot the said Isobell Clark through the right arm, all which can be clearly proven by Witness

(Signed) WILL. BROWN.

Perth 24 Novem^r 1747.

The within Information being presented to John Richardson, Sheriff substitute of Perthshire and considered by him, He grants warrant to commit the person of the within James Davidson to Prison within the Tolbooth of Perth, therein to remain until he be liberated by due course of Law, And ordains the Keeper of the Prison to receive his person and keep him in safe custody as he will be answerable.

(Signed) JO. RICHARDSON.

Perth 10th June 1747. In presence of George Miller, Sheriff dept of Perthshire.

Adam Wilson Corporal in Cap^t Salt's Company of General Skelton's Regiment of Foot lying at Dundee, Montrose &c. delivered over to the Sheriff the Person of one James Davidson with a missive letter dated at Montrose the 8th Curr^t (Signed) St John Leader, a Cap^t in the said Regiment, Addressed To the Officer commanding General Skeltons Regiment at Dundee, but that address being scored out, the missive is now addressed To Clerk Miller at Perth, and of which missive Letter The Tenor follows.

Montrose 8th June 1747.

Sir,

Pursuant to Lord Albemarle's Orders of 12th Feb^{ry} I have sent one James Davidson, a Deserter from the Scots Fuziliers, a noted rebel and robber, in order that he may be transmitted to Perth, Pursuant to said order. He is the same person who headed a score more rogues, and robbed and plundered the Clergy and Country round about this place & Brechin, so that the honest people rejoice that he is taken.

I am, Sir, Your humble Serv^t

(Signed) ST JOHN LEADER.

P.S.—There will be sufficient evidence against him as to the several crimes alleadged against him.

Addressed thus, To Clerk Miller, at Perth.

The said James Davidson being examined by the Sheriff, declares that he is son to the now deceast John Davidson, Gunsmith in Brechin. That he enlisted in the Regiment of Scots Fuziliers in July 1739 and

served as soldier in that Regiment till he was taken Prisoner by the French at the Battle of Fontenoy in summer 1745, when being carried into France, where being harshly used, he was forced to enlist in the French Regiment commanded by Lord John Drummond, in which Regiment he came from France to Scotland in winter 1745, and was with them in the Town of Stirling at the time of the Battle of Falkirk in January 1745/6. That he did march with that Regiment in the rebel army from Stirling to the North of Scotland in Febr'y y^r after, and that at the time of the Battle of Colloden in April y^r after he the declarant was one of a party of the rebel Army who were guarding some of the Kings Troops who had been made Prisoners by the Rebels and were then kept prisoners at the East End of Lochness. That ever since that time the Declarant has been skulking in the Highlands till the 5th June Instant in the evening when he was made prisoner at Siletfoord four miles benorth Brechin by a party of Gen^l Skelton's Regiment, and from thence came to Montrose, from thence to Dundee and from that to Perth, but the Declarant denys that he had any occasion to the robberies and plunderings mentioned in the above information against him, and declares he cannot at present sign his name as his hand is trembling with fatigue and want of Food.

(Signed) GEO. MILLER.

Eod Die.

The Sheriff considering the Confession of the said James Davidson and that the above information signed by Capt. Leader against him charges the said Davidson with certain robberies and that sufficient evidence will be found against him, y^rfore ordains the said James Davidson to be committed to and detained prisoner within the Tolbooth of Perth till he be liberated by due course of Law. And ordains a signed copy of the above information and confession and of this warrant of commitment to be given to the prisoner if he requires it.

(Signed) GEO. MILLER.

Endorsed :—No. 4. in L^d Justice Clerk's
of Dec^r 15, 1747.

(Enclosure V.)

LIST OF PERSONS PROPOSED TO BE ASSISTING TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL BLAND IN THE EXECUTION OF THE DISARMING ACT.

Lieut^t General George Churchill.

The other General Officers who shall be put on the Staff in Scotland.

Lieut^t Colonel David Watson, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Major William Caulfield, Lieut^t Governour of Inverness.

Captain Alexander Campbell, Lieut^t Governour of Fort William.

The Lieut^t Governour of Fort Augustus when appointed.

Colin Campbell of Carwhin.

Captain Duncan Campbell of Inveraw.

Sir Henry Monro of Fowlis.

Captain George M^cKay.

Lieut^t John Forbes of New.

Donald Campbell of Airds.

Ensign James Stewart, Assistant to the Deputy Quarter Master General.

M^r Neil Campbell belonging to the Ordnance and appointed by that Board to receive all the Arms and send them to the Tower.

Endorsed :—No. 5. in L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Dec^r 15, 1747.

(Enclosure VI.)

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY PROPOSED TO BE ADDED TO THE ORDINARY LISTS OF THE JUSTICES OF PEACE IN ALL THE COUNTYS WHERE THE DISARMING ACT TAKES PLACE.

Lieut^t General Humphrey Bland.

Lieut^t General George Churchill.

The other General Officers who shall be put on the Staff in Scotland.

Lieut^t Colonel David Watson, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Major William Caulfield, Lieut Governour of Inverness.
 Captain Alexander Campbell, Lieut Governour of Fort William.
 Captain Duncan Campbell of Inveraw.
 Sir Henry Monro of Fowlis.
 Captain George M^cKay.
 Lieut John Forbes of New.
 Ensign James Stewart, Assistant to the Deputy Quarter Master
 General.

Endorsed :—N^o 6. in L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
 of Dec^r 15, 1747.

(*Enclosure VII.*)

ALEXANDER GARDEN TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

My Lord,

As I understand that Mr Gordon of Avochie, who has for some time past been employed in endeavouring to recover the Compt books and papers whereof I was robbed in Sept 1746,¹ has given offence by appearing openly in several places of the Country, And as the recovery of these books and papers are of the utmost consequence to me I must beg leave to lay before your Lordship an account of that affair, whereby I am hopeful it will appear that he has offended through mistake and not design.

After several vain attempts to recover my papers it was suggested to me that John Gordon of Avochie was the most proper person for that purpose, seeing he lived near and had a general Acquaintance in the Country where several of the robbers were suspected to reside. With this view I applied to my Lord Albemarle for a protection to him that he might be set at liberty to go about in search of the papers, and my Lord was so good as [to] grant him one for two months, which elapsed without success.

After my Lord Albemarle left Scotland, as there was no body in this country who had power to grant protections, I applied by my friends at London for a protection to him from the Secretary of State,

¹ *Cf. supra*, No. CLIX. (*Enclosure ii.*)

and by my returns from thence had reason to believe that it would be obtained. Of this I acquainted M^{rs} Gordon, Avochie's wife, that she might tell her husband, who thereupon immediately set about the recovery of the papers.

Your Lordship will please to observe that the robbers had divided my papers amongst them, so that Avochie was under the necessity of travelling about from place to place in order to find them out, And I don't question but the expectation of the protection made him imagine that there was no harm in appearing openly.

This my Lord is the matter of fact, and if your Lordship is of opinion that there has not been any thing done amiss I must presume to entreat the favour of your Lordships interest for obtaining the protection, which will lay me under the highest obligation, for I am now informed that all my books and a great part of my papers are in Avochie's hands, and the only thing that prevents my getting possession of them is the want of the protection.

I beg your Lordships forgiveness for this trouble and

I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) ALEX^R GARDEN.

Edinburgh Decem^r 15th 1747.

To The Right Honourable The Lord Justice Clerk, Edinburgh.

Endorsed :—N^o 7. in L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Dec^r 15, 1747.

XLI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edenb. 19 Dec^r 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I have the Honour to send y^r Grace inclosed the Lists of the Justices of Peace for the Countys of Elgin, commonly called Murray, and Cromartie with observations and additions.²

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 52.
SSS

² The list is not in the bundle.

I have inclosed a Copy of a Letter from Mr Douglas, storekeeper at Fortwilliam, with the latest intelligence from that Country. I do not hear any thing of a French ship having arrived in the west Highlands of Scotland &c. further than contained in a Letter from a Correspondent in the Isle of Skye, of which I sent your Grace a Copy some time agoe.¹ I have sent a person through the Rebell Country and shall soon send another who may be depended on, and hope to send your Grace some certain accounts of what is passing in that Country.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. Decr 25th.

(*Enclosure.*)

MR DOUGLAS TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Fort William 9th Decem^r 1747.

There was last week a meeting of the greatest part of the principall Men of the Camerons at a place two miles from hence. They met upon account of the great Theft of Cattle that has been practised by the Commonality (more of late than formerly). I had spies amongst them and could not learn they had anything further in view. Cameron of Fasefern,² Brother to Lochiel, appointed the Meeting and was with them. I have some reason to think there has been some money lately distributed amongst the Disaffected, for I perceive a fresh Circulation of Lewidors amongst the Highlanders, tho' I have no Intelligence of the way they have come by them. I shall not neglect making what Enquiry I can and when I learn anything worth notice shall not fail writing.

Endorsed :—Copy of a Letter from Mr Douglas at Fort William, 9th Decr 1747. In the Lord Justice Clerk's Letter of Decr 19th 1747.

¹ App. No. XXXVIII. (Enclosure iii.).

² John Cameron of Fassefern.

XLII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edenb^r 24 Dec^r 1747.

My Lord Duke,

I have the Honour and pleasure to send your Grace inclosed an Extract of the Tryall and conviction of M^r George Semple, nonjuring clergy-man at Perth, upon the late Act of Parliament against nonjuring Meeting Houses; he was catched on Sunday and the next day his Tryall was begun & finished by the zeal & conduct of M^r George Miller, Deputy Sheriff of Perth.

I also send inclosed the Lists of the Justices of Peace for the Countys of Caithness and Stirlingshire with observations and additions.

I have the Honour to be with the utmost Respect,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Endorsed :—Rd. 30th.

(*Enclosure.*)

PROCESS AND SENTENCE AGAINST THE REV. GEORGE SEMPLE.

John Robertstone of Tullibellan Esqr Provost & Sheriff of the Burgh of Perth, William Stewart, Robert Marshall, John Stewart & Patrick Coupar present Baillies of the said Burgh

To

Officers and Serjands of the Same Conjunctly & sealie [severally] specially Constitute Greeting. Forasmuch as It is humbly meant & shoven to us by Walter Miller Pro Fiscal of the Burrane Court of the said Burrow for His Majesties Interest That by an Act of Parliament made in the Nineteenth year of the Reign of our present sovereign Lord King George the Second Intituled an Act more effectually to prohibite & prevent Pastors and Ministers from Officiating in Episcopal

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 58.

Meeting houses in Scotland without duely qualifying themselves according to Law, & to punish persons for Resorting to any Meeting houses where such unqualified Pastor or Ministers shall Officiate, It is for the weighty Reasons & Causes therein mentioned, among other things Enacted, That if any person shall from & after the first day of September One Thousand Seven Hundered & fourty six years presume to enter upon or Exercise the function of a Pastor or Minister of any Episcopal meeting or Congregation in Scotland without having first Caused his Letters of Orders Given by some Bishop of the Church of England or Ireland to be entered on Record or Registered, or without having first qualified himself by taking and subscribing the Oaths in such manner as all officers Civil & Military in Scotland are by Law obliged to take, and subscribe the Same, & producing to the Clerk of the Shire Stewertrie or Burrow where his Meeting house is Situate a Certificate from the proper officers of his having so qualified himself by taking the Oaths to his Majestie appointed by Law, or without having first produced & Caused to be entered in the manner directed by the said Act in the books to be kept by the Clerk of the Sheriff, Stewart or Burrow Courts Respectively where the person proposes to officiat as a Pastor or Minister, his name and place of abode & the place where his meeting is to be held, or in Case any person who shall officiate as a Pastor or Minister in any such Episcopal Meeting houses or Congregation shall not as often as he shall so officiate at some Time during Divine service pray for His Majestie by name his heirs & Successors & all the Royal family in the manner by the said Act Directed, every person So offending in any of the premisses being thereof Lawfully convicted before any Two or more Justices of the peace or before any other Judge Competent of the place, Summarily shall for the first offence suffer Imprisonment by the space of Six months & for the Second or any Subsequent offence the other punishments by the said Statute Enacted, And by the said Statute it is Enacted & Declared That any meeting Assembly or Congregation in Scotland where there shall be five persons or more Assembled or mett together to hear Divine Service over & besides those of the household if it be in any house where there is a family Inhabiting, or if it be any house or place where there is no family Inhabiting then where any such five or more persons shall be so assembled & mett together to hear Divine service &

where Divine Service shall be performed by a Pastor or Minister being of or professing to be of the Episcopal Community every Such meeting Assembly or Congregation shall be deemed & taken to be an Episcopal Meeting house within the true Intent & meaning of the said Act of Parliament above resited, And by the said Statute the said Sherriff & Stewarts & their Deputes & the Magistrates of Royal Burrows are Strictly required to make Diligent Enquiry Concerning any offences Against the said Act, & to Inflict the penaltys thereby Imposed as is therein manefully Related, And That True it is That M^r George Semple, Episcopal Pastor or Minister, Residing within the said Burgh of Perth, having shaken off the fear of God & his natural allegiance & obedience to our Sovereign Lord the King & in open Contemp of the said Law, he the said M^r George Semple has presumed to Exercise the function of a Pastor or Minister of an Episcopal meeting or Congregation within the Town of Perth in Scotland, without Recording his Letters of Orders & without producing a Certificate of his having taken the Oaths to His Majestie, & without producing & Causing Enter his Home & place of abode, & the place where his meeting was to be held as is Directed by the said Statute, In so far as he the said M^r George Semple, without having first Qualified himself as aforesaid, Did as a Pastor or Minister of the Episcopal Communion Perform Divine Service, where five or more persons were assembled & mett together to hear the said Divine Service over & besides those of the Houshold where it was performed, upon each one or upon one or other of the Lords Days, Sabbath Days or Sundays of the Moneths of September, October, November & December jvii^c & fourty six years, or of the Moneths of January, February, March, Aprile, May, June, July, August, September, & November & the Current Month of December jvii^c & fourty seven years within all or one or other of the Dwelling houses or other houses in the said Town of Perth possessed or Inhabited by the Persons after named, To witt John Hegginson, Mercht in Perth, Watson Relict of the Deceast Patrick Davidson Sometime Mercht & Provost of Perth, Walter Keir Mercht there, Davidson Relict of Stewart of Stentan, Robert Wilson Mercht & writing Master in Perth, Jean Mercier Relict of the Deceased Mark Wood Mercht in Perth, or in some other house or place within the said Town of Perth, and particularly he the said M^r George Semple did

presume to perform Divine Service as aforesaid within the said Dwelling house of the said Watson Relict of Provost Davidstone upon Sabbath the Twentieth day of December betwixt the hours of Nine forenoon & Two of the clock afternoon or some other time of that Day to an Episcopal Meeting or Congregation of five or more persons then & there Assembled & mett together to hear the said Divine Service performed by the said Mr George Sempell Attour or besides those of the household or family of the said Watson, & also True it is that the said Mr George Sempell Did not at any of the Times or places above said when & where he did perform divine worship as aforesaid pray for his Majesty by name & all the Royal family in manner by the said Act directed, And Therefore the premisses being found proven the said Mr George Sempell ought to be decerned & adjudged to suffer Imprisonmt by the Space of Six Months in obedience & Conform to the Act of Parliament above recited Herefore. It is our will & we Charge you Strictly & Command that Incontinent this our precept seen ye pass & in His Majesties name & Authority Lawfully Summon warn & Charge the s^d Mr George Sempell personally or at his Dwelling place to Compear befor us in a Burrow Court to be held by us or either of us within the Town Clerks Office this day by nine of the Clock forenoon to Answer at the Instance of the purs^r in the matter Lybelled with Certification, As also that ye Summon warn & Charge To bear Seal and Sooth fast Witnessing in the fores^d Action & Cause time and place fores^d, And this is no waies y^e leave, y^e which to do we Committ to you & each of you as s^d is our full power by this our Precept Subscribed by our Clerk of Court At Perth this Twenty first day of dec^r jviii^c & fourty seven years. (Signed) G. A. Miller, C[lerk].

At Perth & within the Town Clerks office the Twenty first day of December jviii^c & fourty Seven years in presence of John Robertson of Tullibellan Esq^r Provost & Sheriff of Perth, William Stewart, Robert Marshall, John Stewart & Patrick Couper present Baillies of the said Burgh Compeared personally Walter Miller pro Fiscal of Court purs^r & repeated his Lyble Ag^t the said Mr George Sempell Defen^r. Compeared Likewise personally the said Def^r & upon openly reading the Lyble in Court the said Def^r being examined if or not he has produced his Letters of Orders to be Recorded or if he did produce a proper Certificate of his having taken the Oaths to his Majestie or if he has offered & Caused

Record his name & place of abode & the place where his meeting for Worship was to be held, & if or not when he has performed Divine Worship in the Town of Perth during the space of Time Lybelled he has prayed for his Majestie by name as by the Statute Lybelled on is Directed, he the said Def^r did Answer to all these questions in the Negative & gives this reason, that as he has hitherto had no Intention to Exercise the function of a Pastor or Minister to any Episcopal meeting or Congregation in the Terms of the Statute Lybelled on he has not therefore observed the Conditions & Qualifications Enacted by the Statute, & the said Def^r being further Interrogated if or not he has at any of the times & places Lybelled performed Divine Service where five or more persons were assembled to hear the said service performed Attour & besides those of the household where it was performed He Answers in the Negative, & being asked if he the Def^r is a Pastor or Minister of the Episcopal Communion or profeses himself to be such, he answers in the Affirmative. (Signed thus) George Sempell, Jo. Robertstone.

Then the Pro^r Fiscal Insisted That the Lyble is Relevant as to each of the Times & places & facts Lybelled since the first of Septem^r jviii^c & fourty Six, yet as he has had Time only to bring proof of the Def^r his having performed divine Service yesterday in the manner Lybelled, he the purs^r ought to be allowed to adduce the proof of that fact now & another day Assigned for his proving the other facts Lybelled, which being Considered by the Provost & Baillies They find the Lybell as to the fact done by the Def^r yesterday Relevant to Inferr the punishment Lybelled & admitts the same to the purs^{rs} Probation & they delay the advising of the Relevancy of the Lybell as to the other facts Lybelled till the day of

(Signed thus) Jo. Robertstone.

Then the persons afternamed who are Cited as witnesses in this process being Called they Compeared and Deponed as follows.

William Harper, Corporal in Cap^t Leader's Company of Lieut. Gen^l Henry Skeltons Reg^t of foot lying at Perth, Married, aged thirty one years, Witness admitted purged of partial Council Sworn and Examined Depones that yesterday the Twentieth Current about a quarter

of an hour after Eleven of the Clock forenoon he the Deponent with Benjamin Bird, Corporal in Gen^l Skelton's own Company, went to the house of Walter Kier Merch^t in the street of Perth called the Watter gate where they did see one of the Conducters of his Majesties Train of Artillery at Perth who told them that he believed they would find what they wanted in the house Immediately below that, on which they went down stairs to the Dwelling house of Watson relict of Provost Davidson late of Perth & finding the outer door open they went in & having heard within a Room on their Right hand, the door of which was Shutt, the voice of a man either preaching or reading prayers as they took it, they agreed to enter that Room, & Corporal Bird having gently knocked & then offering to turn the Sneck & open the door Two Women who the Deponent believes are the Servant maids of the house Came out to them from the Kitchen, one of them having her head bear & her Tay or Cape in her hand & insisted with the Deponent and Corporal Bird not to enter that Room, but he the Deponent & Corporal Bird having both entered the room they Did then see & observe the Def^r Mr George Semple standing there with a Little book open in his hand & a large book shutt with silver clasps lying on the Table, & did then see the said Def^r hastily pull off from his own neck something in the form of a Band & at the same time they did see several men & women raying up hastily from their knees within that room and the Deponent having numbered them he found them to be Ten men & women & four boys, the youngest of whom appeared to be about Ten years of age, besides the Defen^r. Depones That as this meeting or Assembly seemed to be affrighted when the Deponent and Corporal Bird entered the Room they told them they would give them no disturbance, on which a young Gentlewoman in a plaid or Tartan Gown asked who had sent them there, to which they answered that they had no Intention to affright or Interrupt their meeting & a little after the meeting disperst without proceeding further in divine Service, & what he hath Deponed is Truth as he shall answer to God. (Signed thus) Will^m Harper, J^o Robertstone.

The above named and designed Benjamin Bird, unmarried, aged Twenty seven years, Witnes admitted Sworn purged of partial Council & Examined, Depones alike to the preceeding Witness William Harper with these Variations only, That he does not Remember the Conductor

of the Train directed them to M^{rs} Davidsones house, That he did not observe a large book lying on the Table & that tho' he did then see a Band on the Def^r M^r Semple's neck he did not observe then pull it off, & what he hath Deponed is Truth as he shall answer to God. (Signed thus) Benj. Bird, J^o Robertstone.

Then the Def^r M^r Semple alleadges That there were present with him in the meeting yesterday Deponed to by the two witnesses the persons afternamed who are of M^{rs} Davidson household or family, To wit M^{rs} Davidson herself, — Watson her sister, Relict of — Settan, brother to Carreston, Anna Davidson, M^{rs} Davidsons Daur, Patrick Davidson, son of the deceast Patrick Davidson of Woodmiln, Thomas Robertson late of Mucklie presently a Lodger in M^{rs} Davidsons house, & William Pourie Labourer or workman in the Town of Perth, who the Def^r alleadges is M^{rs} Davidsons hired Servant & receives his daily food and wages in her family, at least eats some times there & receives his wadges from her termly tho' he lodges with his wife in his own separate dwelling house in Perth, at least the Def^r thinks this Pourie was present in the meeting yesterday, & further the Def^r alleadges that there were no young boys in that meeting excepting John and Patrick Kiers, Sons to Walter Kier Mercht, the eldest of whom is about Ten years & the youngest about nine years of Age & who the Def^r thinks cant be Reckoned Members of a Congregation. (Signed thus) George Sempill, J^o Robertstone.

To which allegiance of the Def^{rs} the Pro Fiscal makes Answer That Thomas Robertstone late of Mucklie who has no further Concern in M^{rs} Davidsones family than to lodge in her house when he Comes occasionally to the Town of Perth & is a doer or Servant to the Earle of Weeymess & Resides for the most part at his house or the house of Gask, That William Pourie by the Description the def^r himself has given of him, tho' that were proved, he Can no more be reckoned of M^{rs} Davidsones household or family than any other Burgess or Inhabitant of the Town who might have frequently business with her & so come to her house, & the purs^r can prove that the said Pourie is ordinarily employed by the Inhabitants of the Town amongst the other publick workmen who Labour for dayly hire to any person that employs them, That Walter Kiers two Sons are of an age very Capable of Instruction & prone to drink in good or bad principles & of Joining in Divine

Service, And further the purs^r Contends that altho' the whole Eight persons mentioned by the Def^r Could be Legally Cut off from the Number of the assembly or Congregation who did meet to hear the Def^r perform divine Service yesterday, wich the purs^r Cannot Grant, yet there would still remain the number of six persons in that meeting besides the Def^r himself, so that in whatever light this affair is taken the Article of the Lyble found Relevant is Cleirly proved, & therefore the punishment Incurred by the Def^r ought to be Inflicted in obedience to the Statute. (Signed thus) Wal. Miller, Jo. Robertsons.

Thereafter the Def^r Contended that the Lybell Cannot be found proven in Terms of the Statute in regard the witnesses do not depone That the def^r did at that time & place perform divine worship, but that they only Swear that thro' a Shutt door they heard the voice of a man preaching or praying as they took it but do not Condescend whether it was preaching or praying. To which the purs^r Answers that besides what the Witnesses Sware as to preaching or praying they do positively Swear that they Saw that Congregation on their knees in a worshipping posture & the def^r amongst them with a book open in his hand, with a band about his neck, tho' he does not ordinarily wear one in a week day, & that the Def^r proposing a defence as to the number of M^{rs} Davidsons family was useless if there was not divine worship performed in that meeting, which his proposing that defence Supposes to be true.

Eod Die

The Provost & Baillies having advised this Cause Finds the Article of the Lyble found Relevant is proven And Therefore Decerns & adjudges the Def^r M^r George Sempell to suffer Imprisonment by the space of six months from & and after this Day in Terms of the Act of Parliam^t Lybelled And Accordingly They Ordain the s^d M^r George Semple to be Committed to the Tolbooth of Perth there to be detained in sure Custody during the fors^d space. (Signed) Jo. Robertson, Will. Stewart, Robert Marshall, John Stewart, Patt^r Couper.

That what is Contained in the ten preceeding Pages is an exact Copy of the prin^l Process is attested by

GEO. A. MILLER.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Dec. 24, 1747.

XLIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Brunstain 31st Decem^r 1747.

My Lord Duke,

By a Letter I had from George Miller, Deputy Shirriff of Perth and Procurator Fiscal (that is Carrier on of Prosecutions) before the Magistrates of Perth, I find that these Magistrates are beginning to think that they have gone far enough in trying Convicting and Sentenceing M^r George Semple, nonjuring Minister, upon the late Act (a copy of their proceedings I had the honour to transmitt to your Grace some posts ago), for the Magistrates are making some delay in proceeding to execute the Law against the Hearers of the said M^r George Semple, which I am informed is owing to the Magistrates being reproached by some Evil designing, or at least foolish persons, for their being the first Magistrates in Scotland who have put the law against Nonjuring Meeting houses in execution, and M^r Miller has also Stated a Doubt whether the punishing the Hearers might not at this time render the prooff more difficult against other Nonjuring Ministers.

I have the honour to transmitt to your Grace a copy of a Letter I have wrote to M^r Miller on this occasion to be shown to the Magistrates of Perth, which I hope may have the desired effect.

I have also inclosed Lists of the Justices of peace for the Countys of Kincardine and Forfar with observations and additions. General Bland will inform Your Grace of the latest Intelligence from the West Highlands.

I have the honour to be with the utmost Respect

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 38. No. 61.*

(Enclosure.)

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO GEORGE MILLER.

29 Dec^r 1747.

Sir,

The Tryal and conviction of M^r George Sempil Nonjuring Clergyman was carried on and conducted with so much spirit and zeal that it gave General Bland and me and I believe every good Subject great pleasure and Satisfaction. The Magistrats of Perth and you have thereby great merit. I transmitted the copy of the process and Sentence against M^r George Sempil by the very first post to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle and did not fail to do Justice both to them and you upon that occasion.

It is absolutely necessary to put the Laws in execution also against the Hearers of M^r Sempil, and the prudential arguments that you suggest for any delay in that matter have no weight with me. The officers of the Law ought always to put the Laws in execution be the consequences what they will. Besides in this case I think that the Arguments that you suggest rather cut the other way, and I need only trouble you with mentioning one consideration which will show the necessity of putting the Laws in execution against the Hearers as well as the Preachers, viz. that while the Hearers hope for Impunity there will always be found Preachers hardy enough to run all risque, But if the Hearers be once touch'd they will be sooner deterred from transgressing the Laws, And therefore As the Magistrats of Perth have had the honour to be the first Judges who have put the late Act of Parliament in execution against Nonjurant Ministers, I am perswaded they will not (upon the least reflection) permit themselves to lose the credit they have already got, nor neglect to put the Act in execution likeways against the Hearers when they have such a fair opportunity in their hands as they now have against five of M^r Sempil's Hearers, And I beg that they may disregard the Reflections of the Jacobites and their Agents on this and all other occasions, And that they may behave like Men zealous for His Majestys Service and active in their duty for putting the Laws in execution, which are so necessary for the preservation of the peace and quiet of His Majestys Government and our happy Constitution.

Endorsed :—In the L^d Justice Clerk's
of Dec. 31, 1747.

XLIV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE SHERIFF OF ABERDEEN.¹

Copy.

Edinburgh 4th Jan^{ry} 1748.

Sir,

I have enclosed the principal answers to the case which as I am informed relates to two Meeting houses if not more in your County. You will therefore according to the orders formerly sent to you in obedience to His Grace The Duke of Newcastle, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State's Commands give directions for carrying on immediate prosecutions against the Ministers of these Meeting houses and you shall be reimbursed of all charges laid out in that affair.

You will also be pleased to send me a note of the names of the principal persons who support and frequent these meeting houses.

I am &c.

(Signed) ANDR FLETCHER.

Sheriff of Aberdeen.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Jan^y 19, 1747/8.

(*Enclosure.*)

ANSWER TO A QUERIE UPON THE LAWS CONCERNING EPISCOPAL
MEETING HOUSES IN SCOTLAND.

The following querie has been sent to me by The Lord Justice Clerk that I might give my opinion upon the same.

Whether Pastors who had officiated in Episcopal Meeting houses in Scotland before the Act of the 19th of the Kings and in pursuance of that Act did qualify themselves by taking the oaths on or before the 1st of September 1746 are entitled to the benefit of the Act of Toleration passed in the 10th of Queen Anne if they have received orders from the hands of a Scots Protestant Bishop altho' their Letters of orders were not recorded before the said 1st Sep^t 1746.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 39. No. 2.

Answer. By the Act of the 10th of Queen Anne every such Pastor or Minister before he can take upon him to officiate as such is obliged and required to present his Letters of Orders to the Justices of peace at their General or Quarter Sessions to be entered on record, and by the Act of the 19th of the King it is enacted that from and after the 1st day of Sep^r 1746 No Letters of Orders of any Pastor or Minister of any Episcopal Meeting or Congregation in Scotland shall be deemed sufficient or be admitted to be registered but such as have been given by some Bishop of the Church of England or of Ireland. And in case any Letters of Orders other than such as are before described shall be registered, such registration shall be deemed null and void to all intents and purposes. And as the Law stands by these two Statutes I cannot see how such ministers can be intitled to the benefit of the Act of Toleration passed in the 10th of Queen Anne as have not presented and caused to be recorded their Letters of orders as that Act requires to intitle them to that toleration, for if this condition has not been complied with on or before the 1st day of September 1746, The Act of the 19th of the King makes *it now too late* to register any Letters of Orders but such as have been given by some Bishop of the Church of England or of Ireland and declares the Registration of any other Letters of Orders to be null and void to all intents and purposes.

This is the humble opinion of

(Signed) WILLIAM GRANT.

Edin^b 4 Jan^{ry} 1748.

Endorsed :—4th Jan^{ry} 1748.

Transmitted of the date to the Sheriff of Aberdeen.

In L^d Justice Clerk's of Jan^y 19, 1747/8.

XLV.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Salton 19th of Jan^r 1747/8.

My Lord Duke,

General Bland sent your Grace last week an account of the seizing M^r Alexander Greig, Nonjuring Minister, preaching to a

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 39. No. 6.

numerous congregation at Stonehaven in the County of Kincairden, with the behaviour of the Deputy Sheriff thereupon, and that I had wrote to the Deputy Sheriff to send me an Account of his conduct. I have now the honour to send your Grace enclosed a Copy of the Deputy Sheriffs Letter to me and of my answer to him, with a Copy of the Lord Advocates signed opinion transmitted to the Deputy Sheriff, to all which I beg leave to refer and to beg your Grace's further directions.

I send also enclosed a Copy of Lord Advocates opinion upon the case of at least Two Meeting Houses lately set up in the County of Aberdeen, together with a Copy of my letter enclosing the same to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, and I shall be glad if what I have done shall meet with your Grace's approbation. I have not yet had an Answer from the Sheriff, but shall have the honour to transmit a Copy of it how soon I receive it.

I am certainly informed that there are French passes come from Bourdeaux (by way of Holland) to some merchants at Edinburgh for importing corn to France; I do not hear that any Merchant here has as yet attempted to make use of any of these Passes.

I send enclosed Lists of the Justices of Peace that now are for the County of Bamff and Dumbarton, with observations and additions. I have not had the honour to know if the method I have observed in these Lists meets with your Graces approbation.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

P.S.—The Provost of Edr when I spoke to him yesterday had not got any information from those employed to observe the proceedings of the Non-Juring Ministers and their Hearers at Edinburgh.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 25.

(Enclosure.)

THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF OF KINCARDINESHIRE TO THE LORD
JUSTICE-CLERK.

*Copy.*Stonehive, 12th Jan^{ry} 1747/8.

My Lord,

I received yours of the 9th curt and am very sorry that your Lordship or His Excellency General Bland should get any trouble anent my Conduct in my Office. I could easily make it appear that the cause proceeds from the party here being commanded by a young man, But as this [is] no complaint upon my person but an answer to the charge against myself I proceed to answer your Lordships Letter.

In terms of the late Act of Parliament and the order sent to my Lord Kintore, a copy of which His Lordship sent me, I made inquiry anent the Nonjuring Meeting houses.

In the time of the late Rebellion there were Six Meeting houses in this County.

In October 1746 I caused summons before me Twenty four persons I was informed were ordinary hearers, four for each Meeting house, and on the 31st of that month examined them all upon oath, and they all deposed they knew no Meeting house in the shire contrary to the said Act of Parliament.

About the beginning of December 1747 I caused Summons before me other Twenty four persons I was informed were hearers, and on the 10th of that month I examined them all (except one absent on account of sickness) on oath, and they all deposed they knew no Meeting house in the County contrary to the said Act of Parliament.

On Saturday the 2^d day of January instant, Lieut Marks Weeks of General Blackneys Reg^t who commands here came to me, and said he had very lately got some orders anent the Nonjuring Clergy but produced none. He asked a warrant to take up some of them. I told him of the Enquiry I had made so late as the 10th of December last and offered to show him the witnesses Depositions, and at same time told him I did not think I was warranted by the late Act of Parliament to imprison them before they were convict, therefore gave no warrant. I must do Mr Weeks the justice to acknowledge that sometime before he showed me the General's order anent Nonjuring Meeting houses, &c.

On Sunday the 3^d of January instant in the Evening M^r Weeks informed that in the time M^r Greig, a Nonjuring Minister, was performing Divine Worship in a house in this Town to a numerous Congregation; he had made him and all the Congregation prisoners, had them under Guard and required me to receive them off his hand, which I went to do and found two Centrys at the door of the house and a party of Soldiers within. I received M^r Greig, then asked the officer for the Congregation but If ever there was such a congregation met or what was become of them I know not.

One thing I know he had not one of them to deliver to me.

M^r Greig offered bail to compear at any time when called by a Citation personally or at his Dwelling house to answer to M^r Weeks information. And instantly before I left the room I seed lodged in the Clerks hands a Bail bond subscribed by a Responsible man to present M^r Greig as above under the faillie of five hundred merks, upon which I set him at liberty. And that very same week there was raised and execute against him a Criminal Summonds to the 29th cur^t founded on the late Act against Nonjuring Ministers.

As to the other part of your Lordships Letter there was never another application made to me by the Military for any Warrant nor did I ever grant any Warrant to them, but one to M^r Weeks to search for and apprehend Alex^r Garioch of Mergie in consequence of the order sent by my Lord Kintore, and I was so anxious to keep it secret that I walked out in the fields with M^r Weeks and told him what he was to do. He observed all my directions except as to the hour of marching his party, the place to be searched being three miles distant. It was my opinion he should not move his party until betwixt 4 & 5 in the morning (this being in the beginning of November). But he marched betwixt 6 and 7 at night, and as I was afterwards informed, a friend of M^r Garioch's took suspicion at calling the soldiers and run his servant express to Mergie, which servant the soldiers met in his return before they got to the house.

Any person in publick office that do not most faithfully keep such warrants secret is at least guilty of betraying his trust, which I never did nor shall do.

In obedience to your Lordship's Letter I shall order new prosecutions against all the other Nonjuring Ministers in this country and shall

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cause prosecute the hearers. I do assert that in this long letter I have not said anything but what is matter of fact and can be evidenced, So I hope your Lordship will see that my conduct could not have been otherways consistent with Law.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your Lo^{ps} most obed^t hum^{le} Serv^t

(Signed) JO. YOUNG.

To The Right Hon^{ble} The Lord Justice Clerk.

COPY OF THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK'S ANSWER.

Brunston, 15 January 1748.

Sir,

I received yours dated at Stonehive the 12th instant, and taking for granted that what you say in the conclusion of your letter, *that every fact asserted in your long letter is true*, it does not from thence follow that you have proceeded in any reasonable or effectual way to give obedience to the orders transmitted to you by the principal Sheriff The Earl of Kintore, either with respect to seizing the persons attainted or excepted in the late Act of Indemnity, or putting the Law in Execution against Nonjuring Meeting houses. Your method of calling some hearers of every nonjuring Preacher within your bounds and examining them if they knew of any meeting house contrary to the late Act of parliament, as it makes them Judges of the Law, and for many other obvious reasons, was by no means a proper measure for discovering the truth (however specious it may appear), for you see in the very Town of Stonehive, where your Court sits, M^r Alex^r Greig a Nonjuring Minister has been seized preaching to a numerous Congregation; and then with respect to the disappointment Lieu^t Marks Weeks and his party met with in seizing Alexander Garioch of Mergie, a person excepted in the late Act of Indemnity, by the said Garioch's having timely intelligence from Stonehive, looks ill; the rather that after you had received the orders from the Earl of Kintore you made no step to apprehend him, tho' I am pretty well informed that it consisted with your knowledge that he was living in or about his house of Mergie. I have mentioned

these things to you in the light they appear to me, that you may see the necessity of doing something to purpose to put the directions you have received from the Sheriff principal, The Earl of Kintore, in execution not only as a service due to your King and Country, but like ways out of regard to your own character as the only means to wipe off the reflections that have been made upon your past conduct, which prosecutions without proper Evidence first obtained will not do, and therefore in all prosecutions it will be necessary that you transmit the precognitions to the King's Lawiers in order to have their opinion, and upon such doubts or difficultys as may arise to yourself in carrying on these prosecutions.

I herewith transmit to you a copy of Lord Advocates opinion upon a case similar to M^r Greig's, an attempt to evade the late Act of parliament by preaching in a Closet to a Congregation in other rooms of the same house.

I conclude with wishing that by your future conduct you may convince all His Majesty's true friends of your zeal for His Majesty's service in the execution of your office.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Serv^t

(Signed) AND. FLETCHER.

COPY OF LORD ADVOCATE'S OPINION.

19 Decem^r 1747. I have considered the copy of part of a letter from M^r George Miller Sheriff Depute of Perthshire relating to the conduct of some Episcopal Clergy of that County, in which he desires to be informed touching some doubts that arises to him anent the execution of the late Act of parliament of the 19th of His present Majesty, Intituled, an Act more effectually to prohibite and prevent Pastors or Ministers from officiating in Episcopal Meeting houses in Scotland &c. In Answer to which letter I am of opinion that M^r George Semple and M^r Innes, nonjuring Episcopal Clergymen, residing in the Town of Perth, They or either of them presuming to preach in any room of a house to five persons over and besides those of the household, They are liable to the penalty of six months imprisonment for the first fault.

Nor does it seem to make any difference that the rest of their congregation over and above the number limited by Law were hearing them preach in other rooms of the same house.

(Signed) WILLIAM GRANT.

Endorsed:—In L^d Justice Clerk's
of Jan^{ry} 19, 1747/8.

XLVI.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1747/8.

My Lord Duke,

Since the Reports from Liverpool and other places, of Arms and Ammunition having been landed in the North West Highlands of Scotland, I have made all the inquiry I could (in a Country still possessed by the disaffected) to discover what truth was in these reports, and any other matter that might be of service to the Government, and I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Grace copys of the Letters I have received, all from persons well affected to his Majestys Government, by which it continues to be certainly true, That the disaffected are still buoyed up with the Expectation of Invasions, and so distracted as to be ready and prepared to join in another Rebellion, and I am afraid they may continue in that wicked disposition, the Dupes of France &c. till some proper methods are laid down and followed out with spirit, for taking possession of their Country, and effectually disarming and Civilizeing them.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed:—Rd. Feb. 3.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 39. No. 9.

(Enclosure.)

INTELLIGENCE.

*Copy.*Barra Island, January 8th 1748.

We had here Reports of the landing of French in the Highlands, and when that was over, that of a French Ship at Lochnanuagh went about. All we see from Sky affirm it as certain and those we see from the main land deny it. If there be any truth in it they are either come with Incendiarys to prepare and spirit up people for another Rebellion, or for the Treasure they left behind the other year. There is a Priest just now among us and Popery and Jacobitism is revived among us. He tells he had Letters from Bishop M^cdonald and his brethren abroad of late, and gives the people great hopes of a second attempt and a better laid scheme; 'tis true 'tis their business to say so whatever may be the grounds of their assertion.

*Copy.*Barnera, January 6th 1748.

As to the news bearing that a ship had arrived in the neighbourhood of the Isle of Sky with Arms &c. for the Pretender's use, I made it my business to cross over from this place to the Isle of Sky under pretence of buying some Goods, and after taking the narrowest and utmost information in the most secret and prudent manner, I am perswaded the Report was groundless and altogether a Farce. Be assured that when anything of this kind happens you shall have timeous Advertisement, and for that purpose I design soon to make another step into the Island of Sky.

*Copy.*Airds, 13th January 1748.

In the neighbourhood of the Camerons.

The Camerons are at present greatly buoyed up with fresh expectations of an intended Invasion, and from several persons of Credit I am informed that by the spirit, stir and whisperings amongst the disaffected party something new is upon the Anvile, and that an Invasion is not only looked upon as certain but at hand. A landing in England and Scotland is talked of at the same time, and all those who do not join to

be destroyed with fire and sword. I heard several of them say that had they begun the last Rebellion in that way it had gone better with them.

There is a report of two ships being lately on the North Coast and that there was money remitted by the King of Spain, on whom they now depend as much as on the Monarch of France.

I was told a Correspondence is carried on by the rebels abroad with the disaffected in Scotland by the Conveyance of one Mr Forbes, Merchant in Rotterdam.

Copy.

Fort William, 17th January 1748.

The person I mentioned in my last is not yet returned. But I had a letter from him this day wherein he assures me of his speedy return and expects to have success, at least all that can be discovered in that disaffected country. So that by my next I hope to be in a condition to write you more fully and particularly; all that I shall now say is that it still continues to be whispered, and in my opinion not unlikely, that some warlike Stores have lately been landed in Clanronalds Country or Isles thereabouts.

Copy.

Inveraray, 21st January 1748.

As for Doctor Cameron, brother to Lochiel, all the intelligence I can get of him is that he returned to France in Harvest last and was very little in this County, only in Lochaber and Suinard.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's
of Jan^{ry} 28, 1747/8.

XLVII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Febr. 3^d 1747/8.

My Lord Duke,

I take the opportunity of a Private Express to transmitt to your Grace a copy of a Letter I this moment received from a friend in

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 39. No. 12.

Lochabar. Though I have no reason to give Credit to it, as the letters from Fort William of that date mention no such thing, and as it comes to the informer by report, I take it to be the Lye of the day; however it shows the wicked disposition of these Banditti, and the necessity of some speedy and effectual remedy. How soon I receive any further accounts I shall have the honour to transmitt them to your Grace.

I have the honour to be with the utmost Respect,

My Lord Duke.

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 7.

(*Enclosure.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

*Copy.*¹

January 26th 1748.

The person mentioned in my last two letters is this day returned. He assures me that Syphax continues in the Kingdom, and that it is likely some disturbance shall happen 'twixt him and the Dorians and Ætolians, on account of some goods entrusted to his charge upon the departure of the young Mogul. As my friend passed through the Ætolian G— his territories, he was informed that 18 ships were seen off the Venetian Country, and that one of them came to a harbour, and that instantly there was an Express sent for the Ætolian G— his Factor, who immediately upon receipt repaired in great hurry the 20th instant to said ship; he was not returned the 24th. This day I have dispatched my friend for said country, and hopes by next post to be in condition to inform you the result of the Factor's journey &c. There are great hopes and Expectations, and nothing but stealing and plundering prevailing in all quarters hereabouts.

Endorsed :—In the Lord Justice Clerk's letter
of Febry. 3^d 1748.

¹ Cf. Lang, *Companions of Pickle*, p. 139, where an extract of this letter is printed.

Key to a letter dated 26 Janv 1748.

Syphax . . .	Clunie M ^c pherson.
Dorians . . .	Camerons.
Ætolians . . .	M ^c donalds.
Mogul . . .	The Pretender.
Atolian G . . .	M ^c donalds of Glengary.
Venetians . . .	M ^c leods of the Isle of Sky.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Febrv. 3^d, 1748.

XLVIII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edr, 6 Febr. 1747/8.

My Lord Duke,

The Report of 18 ships having been seen off the Island of Skye, of which I had the honour to acquaint your Grace, has been wrote to me by another correspondent, but as it is in the same words, and with the very same circumstances, I am perswaded it proceeds from the same authority, and therefore adds nothing to the Credibility of that report, which now hourly diminishes ; for if that story had been true, I should have had accounts of it from many different places and persons.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. 12.

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 39. No. 14.

XLIX.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Edinburgh, 29th Feb. 1748.

My Lord Duke,

I had the honour of your Grace's Commands of the 18th, and it gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to know that my Attention [to] his Majesty's Service in preparing the Scheme for civilizing the Highlands, which I had the honour to transmit to your Grace,² has met with the Kings Approbation, and that his Majesty has been pleased to order it to be considered by his Ministers.

I am very glad to know that some proposals are to be made to parliament for perfecting the great work, which has already been begun, for quieting and improving the Highlands, and I am perswaded that his Majesty's servants in Scotland will use their utmost endeavour that any provisions that shall be made by parliament for that purpose be duely and effectually executed.

It gives me particular pleasure to know that the King approves of General Bland's conduct in the important Commission he is Honoured with by his Majesty, particularly in the steps he has taken to put in execution the Laws made for the support of his Majestys Government, and reestablishing and securing the peace and tranquility of the Country. I shall do my best endeavour to obey his Majesty's commands in continuing to assist and support M^r Bland in everything that relates to the Public service, and immediately upon receiving Your Grace's Letter I communicated to M^r Bland my having received these orders. I had the honour some time ago to acquaint your Grace that orders were sent to the Sheriff of Aberdeen to prosecute some Episcopal ministers in Aberdeenshire, who though they had taken the oaths to the Government as the late Act of Parliament directs, yet they had not recorded their Letters of Orders from a Protestant Bishop, agreeable to the Act of the 10th of the Queen, or the late Act of Parliament, and yet had opened their meeting houses contrary to these Laws; And I then had

¹ *S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 39. No. 33.*² *Supra*, p. 480.

the honour to send your Grace a Copy of Lord Advocates opinion¹ concerning such Prosecution. Upon the Sheriffs making preparation for such Prosecution, by trying to find out Evidence, These Ministers gave Obedience to the Law, so far as to desist from that time from all further public worship, and I have had sent me an opinion that they got of Council learned in the Law, whereof I have enclosed a Copy, by which it seems they have been misled, and thought they were not acting disagreeable to the Statute. General Bland and I have talked over this affair, and concerted that I should give your Grace this account of the steps hitherto taken, in order to receive your Grace's direction, whether the Prosecution should still proceed, or if it should be superceeded, in respect of the erroneous opinion of their Council.

The greatest difficulty in these prosecutions against nonjuring Ministers and their hearers is to find proper Evidence. It is much doubted here if the transgressions against these Acts can be proved by Oath of Party, and if that doubt was removed by statute or other ways, and proof by partys Oath allowed, it would make the execution of the Law more easy and certain.

My answer to that part of your Grace's Letter that concerns the Deputy Sheriffs has swelled so much, that I thought it best to put it in a paper, a part herewith enclosed, and as there remains little time for any more Letters on that Subject, I have taken the liberty to say every thing that occurred to me on that subject that could contribute to his Majestys service, without confining my self strictly to what was required of me, and I beg leave to observe that it is no easy matter to find a sufficient number of Advocates duely qualified to be Sheriff Deputes in every County of Scotland.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed :—Rd. March 7. By Express.

¹ *Cf. supra*, p. 517.

(Enclosure I.)

MEMORIAL AND QUERIES.

By a Statute passed in the 10th year of Queen Anne, Entitled an Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland in the Exercise of their Religious Worship &c. It is enacted "That it shall be free and "lawful in that part of Great Britain called Scotland to meet and "assemble for the Exercise of Divine Worship to be performed after "their own manner by Pastors ordained by a Protestant Bishop and "who are not Established Ministers of any Church or parish, and to "use in the Congregations the Liturgy of the Church of England if "they think fit without any Lett" &c. Provided always "that none "shall presume to Exercise the Function of a Pastor in the said Epis- "copal Meetings and Congregations except such as shall have received "Holy orders from the hands of a Protestant Bishop, and that every "person who shall be called or appointed to be a Pastor or Minister of "any Episcopal Congregation or Assembly, before he takes upon him to "officiate as Pastor of the said Congregation, be hereby obliged and "required to *present his Letters of Orders* to the Justices of peace at their "General or Quarter Sessions to be held for the Shire, Stewartry, City, "Town or other place in which the said Episcopal Congregation is or "shall be. And that the said Letters of Orders be entered on Record "by the Register or Clerk of the said Meeting of the Justices, for which "there shall be no greater fee or reward taken than the sum of One "Shillings"—And it is further enacted "That all and every person and "persons who shall hereafter be Pastor or Pastors of any Episcopal "Congregation in Scotland shall be obliged and are hereby required on "or before the 1st day of August next to come to take the oaths &c. in "such manner and under such penaltys as all officers Civil and Military "in Scotland are obliged &c." And to pray for the Queen and all the Royal Family under the penaltys therein mentioned.

By a Statute of His present Majesty proceeding upon a Recital, "That during the reign of His present Majesty and of His late "Majesty King George the 1st a great number of Meeting houses have "been set up and maintained in the City of Edinburgh and other

“parts of Scotland by persons professing to be of the Episcopal Com-
 “munions whereof the Pastors or Ministers have never taken the Oaths
 “to His Majesty or his Royal Father or ever did in express words
 “during the exercise of Divine Worship pray for His Majesty and the
 “Royal Family, By means whereof these illegal Meetings have greatly
 “contributed to excite and foment a spirit of disaffection amongst
 “numbers of persons in that part of the Kingdom against His Majesty’s
 “person and Government, which hath been one of the causes of the
 “Wicked and unnatural Rebellion lately raised and carried on against
 “His Majesty in favour of a Popish Pretender, &c.” — Therefore, It
 is Enacted that all Sheriffs and Stewards in Scotland and Magistrates
 of Royal Burghs shall on or before the 1st day of November next 1746
 Enquire into the number and situation of the Episcopal Meeting houses
 within their Jurisdictions and shall cause Lists to be made of the same
 &c. And it is further Enacted “That every person who is now
 “Pastor or Minister of any Episcopal Congregation in Scotland shall,
 “and he is hereby required on or before the 1st day of September 1746
 “to produce to the Clerk of the Shire &c. where his Meeting house is
 “situated a Certificate from the proper Officer of his having qualified
 “himself by taking the Oaths to His Majesty appointed by Law, of
 “which Certificate the Clerk shall forthwith make an Entry in the
 “said book appointed for keeping a List or Register of the Meeting
 “houses within that Jurisdiction, &c.”

By the next Clause, It is Enacted that all the Ministers shall pray
 for His Majesty and the Royal Family in express terms as oft as they
 officiate, and all Sheriffs and Magistrates are enjoined after the 1st
 of November to shut up all Meeting houses whereof the Pastor shall not
 have produced to their Clerks respectively the Certificate of his having
 been qualified or wherein His Majesty and the Royal Family shall not
 be prayed for in express words, and shall not again give access to the
 said house until the Proprietor or Possessor give security under the
 penalty of £100 that the house shall not be again so employed.

The above clauses shut up the directions made by this statute con-
 cerning Pastors who had formerly officiated in Episcopal Congregations
 within Scotland, and thereafter follow some further Regulations with
 respect to such persons as shall after the first day of September enter
 upon the Exercise of the said Function, which are introduced in these

words—"And be it further Enacted that if any person shall from and after the said 1st day of September presume to enter upon or Exercise the Function of a Pastor or Minister of any Episcopal Meeting or Congregation in Scotland without having first caused his Letters of Orders to be entered on record or registered or without having first qualified himself by taking and subscribing the Oaths in such manner as all Officers Civil and Military in Scotland are by Law obliged &c." Then follows the penalty to which the Pastor is subjected and the description of an Episcopal Meeting house and an Injunction to Sheriffs to make enquiry of offences &c.

After all which this Clause, "And be it Enacted that from and after the said 1st day of September, No Letters of Orders of any Pastor or Minister of any Episcopal Meeting or Congregation in Scotland shall be deemed sufficient or be admitted to be registered but such as have been given by some Bishop of the Church of England or of Ireland, and in case any Letters of orders other than such as are before described shall be registered, such registration shall be deemed Null and Void to all intents and purposes."

By this Clause an alteration is made of the Qualifications required by the Act of Toleration with respect to the Orders, for that Act required only Orders from the hands of a Protestant Bishop, which certainly comprehended the Bishops of Scotland, tho' deprived of their Benefices by the Law past at the Revolution, and other Bishops by them ordained, And accordingly orders given by such Bishops were sustained by the House of Peers in the case of M^r Greenshiels. But by this last clause the orders are limited to those given by a Bishop of the Church of England or Ireland.

This Act received the Royal assent upon the 12th of August 1746 and how soon a Copy of it came to Scotland some of the Episcopal Clergy who were formerly in use to officiate in Meeting houses in the County of Aberdeen did qualify themselves by taking the Oaths before the 1st of September and produced certificates thereof to the Sheriff Clerk in terms of the Statute. But as no Quarter Sessions of the peace had been held betwixt the time the Act was past and the 1st of September, it was impossible for them to record their Letters of orders before that day, nor did there appear any clause in the statute enjoining it. But they did thereafter present their Letters of orders to be recorded at

the Quarter Sessions held the 3^d of March 1647 at Aberdeen. But the Meeting of the Justices being thin and the case thought somewhat dubious as to the Act of Parliament, they thought proper to delay the consideration of the same till the 17th of March, to which they adjourned their Quarter Sessions.

From the above State of the Case.

Queritur 1^{mo}. Whether are the Pastors who formerly officiated in Episcopal Meeting houses in Scotland and have duly qualified themselves on or before the 1st of September 1746 entitled to the benefit of the Act of Toleration past in the 10th of Queen Anne if they have received orders from the hands of any Protestant Bishop in terms of the said Act, Altho' their Letters of orders are not recorded before the said 1st day of September 1746 ?

Queritur 2^{do}. Have the Justices of peace to whom the Letters of orders are appointed to be presented at the Quarter Sessions any power to judge of these orders or to forbid them to be recorded if they should think them insufficient, or is the Clerk of the Meeting bound by Law to enter the Letters presented on record without regard to any directions given him by the Justices on that head ?

ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE QUERIES.

To the first Querie. There appears no reason to doubt that by the Act of Toleration Letters of Orders given by any of the Scots Bishops who were deprived of their Benefices at the Revolution, or other Bishops by them consecrated, were sufficient to entitle Pastors so ordained to the privileges given by that Act, And there is nothing in the late Statute to deprive them of those privileges, providing they have produced to the Clerk of the shire a Certificate of their having taken the Oaths appointed by Law on or before the 1st of September 1746. This is the only new limitation laid by the statute upon Ministers who had formerly officiated in Episcopal Congregations in Scotland, And if they have complied with it they are entitled to the benefit of the Toleration if they have received orders from any Protestant Bishop in terms of the Act 10^{mo} Anne. For there is no Clause in the late Statute obliging such Pastors to record

their orders before the 1st of September. And indeed it was impossible in the nature of things it could be done, as no Quarter Sessions were held in Scotland betwixt the passing of the Act and that day, And therefore such limitation to an impossible condition will never be understood to be implied when it is not expressed in the Act. In a word, The plan of the Act seems plainly to be thus—That such Pastors as had been in possession of Episcopal Meeting houses within Scotland should be obliged on or before the 1st of September 1746 to instruct their being qualified by taking the Oaths to His Majesty. In which case they are entitled to the benefit of their orders in terms of the Law then standing, viz^t Act 10^{mo} Anne. But no minister who remains unqualified after that day is allowed there after to enter upon the Exercise of his Function unless he can produce Letters of orders from some Bishop of the Church of England or Ireland. Such orders are only necessary to Pastors who may thereafter enter upon the Exercise of their Office. But there is no clause in the Statute that deprives the old Pastors of the benefit of their orders which were sufficient by the Law standing at the time if they qualify within the day therein limited.

To the 2^d Querie we are of opinion that the Clerk to the Quarter Sessions of the peace is by Law bound to enter upon record such Letters of orders as are presented to the Justices of peace at their Meeting. The office of recording is purely Ministerial and is enjoined by the Law without any previous judgment, and consequently the Justices have no power to discharge or forbid it. But after the Registration the sufficiency of the orders may be liable to be judged of according to the meaning of the Statutes made in that behalf.

This is the opinion of

(So Signed) { AND. M^CDOWAL.
JAMES FERGUSON.
HENRY HOME.
ALEX^R LOCKHART.
THOS HAY.

Edinburgh, 11th March 1747.

Endorsed :—In L^d Justice Clerk's Letter
of Feby 29th, 1747/8.

(Enclosure III.)

LIST OF DEPUTY-SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

	£	
Air	200	William Duff.
Aberdeen	200	David Dalrymple.
Argyll and Bute	250	Archibald Campbel.
Berwick	150	Geo. Carre.
Bamf	150	Rob ^t Pringle.
Caithness and Sutherland	200	James Brodie 2.
Cromertie and Ross	250	Hugh Rose.
Dumfries	200	W ^m Kirkpatrick.
Dumbarton	150	John Campbel of Succoth.
Edinburgh	200	Charles Maitland.
Fife and Kinross	200	James Leslie.
Forfar	150	George Brown.
Haddington	150	James Hamilton.
Inverness	250	Thomas Miller.
Kincardine	150	Francis Garden.
Kircudbright	150	David Scrymzour.
Lanerk	200	William Cross.
Linlithgow	150	John Gillon.
Nairn and Murray	150	John Grant.
Orkney	200	S ^r And ^w Mitchell.
Peebles	150	James Veitch or James Montgomery.
Perth	250	Charles Campbell.
Renfrew	150	Cha ^s McDonald.
Ross and Cromertie	250	Hugh Rose.
Roxburgh	150	Gilbert Elliot.
Selkirk	150	James Erskine 3 ^{ius} .
Stirling and Clackmannan	150	
Wigton or Galloway	150	Alex ^r Boswell. ¹

¹There are some pencil marks against the above names, which are partly rubbed out and quite unreadable.

*(Enclosure III.)*LIST OF THOSE RECOMMENDED TO BE DEPUTY-SHERIFFS AND
MEMORANDA RELATIVE THERETO.

For the Countys of

Aberdeen. Sir Archibald Grant of Monimusk, Barronet, Brother to the Lord Advocate ; Recommended as a known and zealous Whig by the Gentlemen of that County who distinguished themselves most for His Majesty's Service during the late Rebellion, Such as Mr George Midleton of Seton, Mr Duff of Premnay and others ; and Sir Archibald has sufficient knowledge in the Law for discharging the Office of Sheriff Depute.

Mr Urquhart of Meldrum is also Recommended by some Gentlemen of that County to be Deputy Sheriff. I know no other objection against him but that he always attended the Nonjurant Episcopal Meeting houses, and therefore was not reputed a Whig.

Air. Mr William Duff, Recommended by The Earl of Loudon, Principal Sheriff. Mr Duff is a Whig, and has sufficient knowledge in the Law for being Deputy Sheriff, and as I understand will be agreeable to the Gentlemen of that County.

Bamff. Mr Francis Gairden, a zealous Whig, and other ways well qualified for the Office ; Recommended by Lord Advocate, who tells me that he is agreeable to The Earl of Findlater, and is to be Recommended by His Lordship, who has a very great Estate in that County, and is Sheriff Principal for Life ; and I believe Mr Gairden will be agreeable to the Whig interest in that County.

Berwick. Mr Henry Home, Recommended by the Earl of Home the principal Sheriff ; Mr Home is a Whig, and a Lawier of great knowledge and experience in the Law.

Caithness. I am well informed that Mr Hercules Lindsay is Recommended by Mr Sinclair of Ulbster the Heritable Sheriff and the other friends of the Government there ; As he has been a Private Teacher of the Law for sometime at Glasgow, he is certainly very capable for that office. His Character otherways is to me unknown.

Clackmannan. Mr David Dalrymple, son to Lord Drummorie, one of the Lords of Session and Justiceary. Mr Dalrymple is Recommended

by Lord Cathcart and Sir John Shaw, who have a considerable Estate in that County, and by the Earl of Glencairn and Lord Belhaven, to be employed as a Sheriff Depute in that or some other County. Mr Dalrymple is of a Whig Family, and has sufficient knowledge of the Law for the Office of a Deputy Sheriff.

Mr Robert Bruce of Kennet, Recommended to be Deputy Sheriff of Clackmannan by Lord Erskine, member of Parliament for that County, and by Mr Abercromby of Tullibody, who has a considerable Estate in that County; and I am also informed that he has been recommended by the Earl of Dumfries the present Heretable Sheriff. Mr Bruce is a Whig, and other ways qualified for this office.

Dumbarton. Mr John Campbell of Succoth, Recommended by the members of Parliament both for the County and Burrows, and by the Generality of the Free holders in the Interest of the Government. He is a zealous Whig, and other ways well qualified for the office of Sheriff Depute.

Dumfries. Mr James Ferguson of Craigdarroch, a Whig, and other ways well qualified for the Office, and Recommended by the Duke of Queensberry the now Heretable Sheriff.

Edinburgh. Mr James Areskine, son to Lord Tinwald, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary. Mr Areskine is a very zealous Whig, and other ways perfectly well qualified for that office.

Elgin or Murray. Mr John Grant, son to Lord Elchies, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary. Mr Grant is a very zealous Whig, and other ways perfectly well qualified for that Office, and is Recommended by the Member of Parliament for that County, and will be acceptable to the Gentlemen in the Whig Interest there.

Galloway or Wigton. Mr Peter McDowall, Recommended by Lord Stair and a good many Gentlemen of that County. He is a very young man, and I know very little about him.

Mr Thomas Miller, Recommended by The Earl of Galloway and the Members of Parliament for the County and the Burrows. Mr Miller is a zealous Whig, a young Man of great practice at the Bar, and of great Expectation, and on that account has Recommendations for being Sheriff Depute also in other Countys.

Kirkcudbright. Mr Thomas Miller, Recommended by the Duke of Queensberry and the Earl of Selkirk. The same person who is Recom-

mended by the Earl of Galloway and others for the County of Galloway, and who, as already observed, is in every respect well qualified for the Office of Deputy Sheriff any where.

Mr William Kirkpatrick, a zealous Whig, and other ways well qualified for the Office, Recommended by the Gentlemen in that County, who have at all times joined in promoting the Kings Measures.

Peebles. Mr James Veitch, Recommended by the Earl of March. He is very capable for the Office.

Perth. Mr Charles Campbell, son to Lord Monzie, one of the Lords of Session. He is Recommended by Lord Glenorchy and other Gentlemen well affected in that County, and is himself a zealous Whig.

Renfrew. Mr William Cross, a zealous Whig, and other ways well qualified. He is recommended by the Town of Glasgow to be employed as a Sheriff Depute, and this County lies in the Neighbourhood of Glasgow.

Mr William Wallace, a Whig, and other ways qualified for the Office of a Deputy Sheriff. The Earl of Eglinton I understand is to recommend him or

Mr Charles McDowall, with whose character and qualifications I am not so well acquainted.

Roxburgh or Tiviotdale. Mr Gilbert Elliot, son to Lord Minto, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary. Mr Elliot is a very zealous Whig, and in all other respects perfectly well qualified for that office. He has a great Estate, and will be acceptable to the Gentlemen in that County.

Selkirk. Mr Andrew Pringle, son to Lord Haining, one of the Lords of Session. He has sufficient knowledge and practice in the Law to qualify him for that Office.

Stirling. Mr James Callender of Craigforth, recommended by Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, the old Whig Member of Parliament. Mr Callender is a zealous Whig, and was a Captain of the Volunteers who were assisting to General Blackney at Stirling.

Sutherland. Mr John Polson, recommended by the Earl of Sutherland, the present Heretable Sheriff. Mr Polson is reputed to be a Whig.

As to the Countys of Fife, whereof Mr James Leslie is now Deputy Sheriff; Haddington, whereof Mr James Hamilton is Deputy Sheriff; Lanerk, whereof Mr George Sinclair is Deputy Sheriff; Argyllshire,

whereof Mr Archibald Campbell is Deputy Sheriff; and Linlithgow, whereof Mr John Gillon is Deputy Sheriff; Your Grace by your Letter of the 30th October last was pleased to signify to me His Majesty's intentions, that where the Deputy Sheriffs now in office have exerted themselves in His Majesty's service and in suppressing Jacobitism, they shall be continued and encouraged; and as I have in obedience to your Grace's Commands already given an account of the Gentlemen's Characters, qualifications and Services during the late Rebellion, whereof a copy is hereto annexed, I imagine they are comprehended in His Majesty's Gracious Intentions, And therefore it seems unnecessary to swell this paper with saying any more of them.

Your Grace has no doubt observed by my Letter of the 10th of December, whereof a Copy is annexed, how much it is my humble opinion that it is of importance to the Government that a right man be found for the Office of Sheriff Depute of Inverness, and at the same time it cannot be expected that such a man will accept of it without liberal appointments much higher than will be necessary for any other County. A young man of Spirit and who has tolerable practice at the Bar (and none other can be fit for that office) will not for any Salary that he can expect give up his practice in the supreme Courts, besides that his continuing his practice at the Bar will more and more qualify him for that Office, and therefore must of necessity return to Edinburgh every Summer and Winter Session, and in his absence must employ Substitutes one or more whom he must fee, because the former perquisites of the Office by Fines and Sentence Money are taken from them. The Sheriff Depute must reside in the County Four Months every year, and in the County of Inverness he will probably find it necessary at proper times to make Circuits to Fort Augustus, The Isle of Sky and other places where there can be accommodation for a Court, tho' even that cannot be done till some provision be made for defraying the Expence of Clerks, Procurators fiscal and other Members of Court, besides the Sheriff. Now it cannot be expected that a young man of Spirit will undertake so much drudgery without appointments somewhat larger than will defray his Expence.

General Bland and I have been considering who will be a proper person for this Office, and we have agreed in opinion that the most proper person that occurs to us is Mr John Grant, recommended as

above to be Sheriff Depute for the County of Elgin, and who is known to Mr Bland, and our reasons are not only founded upon his own qualifications for discharging such an important trust, but also because in laying down the way and method of his proceeding as well as upon every occurrence and emergencie in extending the Authority of the Law over so great a part of the Wild Highlands as is comprehended in that County, he would have the directions, advice and support of his father Lord Elchies, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary, whose zeal for His Majesty's Service and great Abilitys in the Law are well known and acknowledged by every body.

It is true, I have reason to think that his friends would rather wish that he were Sheriff Depute of the Shire of Elgin, because he could then reside at his father's house, which is within the County and within a few miles of the County Town. However I doubt not that if proper encouragement shall be given that he may be prevailed with to accept of Inverness.

Mr Hugh Rose of Geddes has, as I'm told, been lately appointed Sheriff Depute by The Earl of Moray. Mr Rose's father is a Zealous Whig, and I suppose the son is a Whig also. As to his other qualifications I am much a Stranger; for after he was admitted Advocate, he soon retired to the Country now near Twenty years ago, so cannot have much knowledge as he has had no experience in the Law.

As there are several Countys where none has been recommended to be Deputy Sheriffs so far as I know, I have taken the liberty to subjoin a List of some Young Lawiers in my humble opinion every way fit to be employed in any of these Countys if they would accept of the office, which I am perswaded most of them would upon proper encouragement,
Viz^t

Mr Alexander Boswell.

Mr George Brown.

Mr David Scrymgeor.

Mr Robert Pringle.

Mr John Swinton.

Mr Livingstone.

Mr James Balfour.

I have not mentioned any of the first rate Lawiers, because I am perswaded they would not submit to the trouble that must attend the

office of Sheriff Depute, except Mr Henry Home, who I have reason to believe would accept of being Sheriff Depute of the County of Berwick where he resides, and to which he is recommended as above by The Earl of Home.

(*Enclosure IV.*)

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Copy.

10th Dec^r 1747.

The Scheme for Civilizing the Highlands I had the honour to send your Grace the 4th instant, will I hope serve for an apology for not sooner obeying His Majesty's Commands transmitted to me by your Grace, That I should send your Grace a List of such Advocates as are now employed as Deputy Sheriffs, with a particular account of their respective Characters, qualifications and services. The framing of that scheme ingrossed my thoughts so much, that till that was accomplished, I could not give the necessary attention to the other. And now I have the honour to send the List inclosed to your Grace.

Your Grace's orders do not Authorize my suggesting any other Deputy Sheriffs than those now in office, And therefore I mention none other in the enclosed List. However I hope your Grace will pardon my taking this opportunity of performing my promise to Sir Everard Fawkener by recommending Mr Walter Pringle, brother to Sir Robert Pringle of Stichel, to be Deputy Sheriff of the County of Roxburgh commonly called Tiviotdale, or for the County of Berwickshire commonly called the Merse. I believe either of them would be acceptable, because his brother has an Estate in both Countys, and I can with truth vouch for the whole family that they are well affected to His Majesty's Person and Government.

I'm afraid I should have been tempted to exceed my orders yet further by suggesting a proper person to be Sheriff Depute of the County of Inverness, had I known one in all that County fit for that office. That County requires the most particular attention, because of all the Countys in Scotland it is of the most importance to His Majesty to find a person sufficiently qualifed, both for his personal abilities and his firm attachment to the present happy Establishment, to supply that

office in that County. Your Grace very well knows that it is of a great extent both on the Main land and the Isles, that it was the mother of the last Rebellion, and has been the Nursery of all the Rebellions that have been since the Revolution, and the County to which the Law has hitherto got the least access, and therefore how soon that wild part of the Country can be made accessible, and stations with accommodation for holding Courts settled, it will be necessary for the Sheriffs to make Circuits, as His Majesty pursuant to the late Act of Parliament shall be pleased to direct. That will require a person of Integrity and dilligence, as well as zeal for His Majesty's person and Government, and as there is none qualified within the County, one can hardly be expected from another Country to accept of it without a large allowance, which will be very well bestowed if he do his duty.

I have also in obedience to His Majesty's Commands begun to make my observations upon the persons now in the several commissions of peace, But as that is a work of so great an extent, I cannot hope to be able to finish it in such manner as I can lay it before your Grace for some weeks.

L.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹

Edenburgh, 17th March 174⁷/₈.

My Lord Duke.

As your Grace has been pleased to desire me to Suggest from time to time what might occur to me for his Majestys Service, I beg leave to observe, now that the Deputy Sheriffs must be bred to the Law, it seems reasonable that they have Power to try all Sorts of Crimes except High Treason. The reason I mention this is, that though by the Law of Scotland those who were possessed of the High Jurisdiccions of Justiciary or Regality, now abolished, could try all Crimes except Treason, yet the sheriffs could not try the four pleas that are called the Pleas of the Crown, viz. Murder, Robbery, Fire raiseing, and Ravishing of Women; and tho' by several Statutes they might try Murder, and

¹S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 39. No. 46.

sometimes have done it, yet they never tryed the other three Crimes ; and the advantages proposed by giving them this Power is, that Tryalls can be carried on in the Sherriffs court at a much Smaller expence than before the Court of Justiciary. 2^{dly} Without such Power, as such Felons can be tryed only in the High Court of Justiciary, or circuit Courts, the consequence is that Felons in remote Countys must either be brought to Edenburgh and tryed there, or must remain in Goal till the next Circuite ; which may be at the distance of Six Months, or even more, if the Crime happens so near the next Circuite that there is not sufficient time for a Presentment ; and if the Felon claim the Benefite of the Scots Habeas corpus Act, he may force his Liberation or his Majestys Advocate to cary him to Edenburgh. 3^{tio} This observation has still a greater Force in the Islands, particularly of Orkney and Zetland, because of the difficult access to these Islands, except in the Summer time ; And the danger of giving these Deputy Sheriffs that power cannot be great. Their Judgements are subject to the Review of the Justiciary Court, and cannot be carried in to Execution by North Forth till after fourty days, which is thought sufficient time for complaining to the Court of Justiciary, if any wrong is done ; or 20 days more might be given as to Judgements in these remote Islands inferring Death or Demembration.

There is also another thing wanted to render the Scheme usefull ; there is an officer in the Sheriffs Court called Procurator Fiscal, whose office is of the Same nature in that Court as that of his Majestys Advocate in the Court of Justiciary, and all Criminal Tryalls, whither by Jury or by Summary Complaint, must be either at his instance or suite, or with his Concourse, where there is a private party who prosecuted. This officer is named by the sheriff, and has no Sallary, only Private parties pay him a trifling fee for his concourse, and the sheriffs commonly give him, as well as the Sheriff Clerk, some part of the Fines (which by the Forms of these Courts are all made payable to him). Now these Fines are taken from them, and to be counted for in Exchequer ; and yet in those crimes where there is no private prosecutor, which is often the Case, where the most atrocious felonies are committed, This officer is the person who must manage the whole Tryall, in the same way as his Majestys advocate does tryalls at the suite of the Crown in the Court of Justiciary ; And it cannot be expected that any Man will undertake an office attended with so much trouble when

he is to have no Reward. It deserves also to be considered, that the Sheriff Clerks have no Sallarys, but only Fees from the Suitors, which is now regulated so as the Subjects can have no cause for complaining that they are exorbitant, and now there is no fund for paying them any fees for Tryalls at the suite of the procurator Fiscal. The Remedy that seems least burthensome to the Crown, and most suited to the nature of the Service, is that these procurators Fiscals and Clerks should each of them be allowed small Sallarys in place of all Fees for such Tryalls, and to be paid them out of the Fines of Court and Equies, Suppose ten pounds were allowed to each of them, but to be paid only out of these Funds. And as there are other charges that must always attend such Tryalls, as the Expenses of Summoning Witnesses and Juries or others of that kind, which it cannot be expected that the Procurators-Fiscal will advance out of their own Pockets without hopes of being repaid, perhaps it woud be reasonable to allow both the Sallarys and these Charges to be stated in an account, and to be allowed by the Barons of Exchequer out of the Fines and Equies, when they are compted for by the Deputy Sherriffs.

There is one thing that requires to be remedied; many Deputy Sheriff have during and since the Rebellion been at considerable charges in the Governments Service, partly by orders from H.R.H. the Duke, and partly by orders transmitted to me by your Grace, particularly in shutting up all the Nonjuring Meeting Houses, and prosecuteing the Ministers as the severall Statutes direct. The Deputy Sheriffs have often applyed to me to be repaid those Charges, and as I knew the Court of Exchequer are allways in use at fitting the Sheriffs annual accounts of their Equies to give them allowance of such charges as the Sheriffs expend in Executeing any of the orders of that Court, and to me it apeared equally reasonable that they should also allow such Charges as by proper authority had been expended by the Sheriffs in other Matters for the Service of the Government, therefore I took the Liberty to advise the Deputy Sheriffs to apply to the Court of Exchequer to have these accounts examined and allowed by the Barons at fitting their Equies, but the Barons of Exchequer did not think themselves impowered to take any notice of these accounts unless they had orders for that effect from the Lords of the Treasury. I have very good reason to believe that that very consideration, the delay and uncertainty how or when

these Sheriffs could recover their Charges, has been in a great measure the Cause of the inactivity of many of them in the Governments Service, which I was so sensible of, that in Sundry Cases, to prevent the bad consequences that might arise, I thought it my Duty to engage my own Credite and to undertake to see their accounts paid, particularly in Execution of the late Act for discovering and prosecuting the nonjuring Episcopal Ministers; one instance of this occurs now in the Shire of Kincairden, in the proceedings that have by orders of the Earl of Kintore, the High Sheriff, been carried on before his Deputy for suppressing Nonjuring meeting Houses and convicting the pastors, the result of which has been that three of these ministers have been convicted and committed to prison for six months as the Law directs, as appears by a certificate by Mr Younge the Deputy Sheriff, of w^{ch} I have enclosed a Copy; a bill of Suspension was on the 16th presented to the Court of Justiciary, complaining against that Judgement both on account of the Matter, and on account of Some of the Deputy sheriffs proceedings in the Course of the Tryall. The Court could give no opinion touching the matters complained of till the case is fully laid before them, and therefore ordered his Majestys Sollicitors to inform themselves and to put in Answers. But there was at the same time a petition presented in name of the three Prisoners, complaining of the Goal in which they are committed, that it is in many respects (needless to be here mentioned) unfit for the confinement of prisoners, and that as one of the Prisoners is 70 years of Age, a few days confinement in it at this season might kill him, as it would also endanger the health of the other two; and yet that is the County Prison. There was such probable Evidence of this given to the Court, that they thought there might be some danger in delaying till the state of that Goal could be properly certified to them, and as it seemed quite immaterial to the Government in what prison they are confined, therefore the Court ordered them to be transported to Aberdeen and confined to the Goal of that Town.

I have the Honour to be with the Utmost Respect,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant

AND. FLETCHER.

Endorsed:—Rd. 22^d by express.

(*Enclosure.*)

DECLARATION OF THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF OF KINCARDINESHIRE.

I John Young of Stank Esq^r, Shirriff depute of the County of Kincardine, Do hereby Certify and Declare That In obedience to the Act of the nineteenth year of His present Majesty For more effectually prohibiting and preventing Pastors or Ministers from officiating in Episcopal Meeting houses in Scotland without duly qualifying themselves according to Law, and for punishing persons for resorting to any Meeting-houses where such unqualified Pastors or Ministers shall officiat, I did in the Month of October One thousand Seven hundred and forty six years make enquiry as to the number and situation of the Episcopal Meeting houses within the said County, and caused Summond before me four persons for every Episcopal Meetinghouse that I understood was in the County in the time of the late Rebellion, which persons as I was informed were of the ordinary Hearers who frequented said meeting houses, And they having appeared before me upon the Thirty first day of the said month of October 1746 I interrogate them and each of them seperatly upon oath Whether or not they knew if there was any Episcopal Meeting-house or Meeting, Assembly or Congregation within the said County where five or more persons did Assemble or meet together to hear Divine Service over and besides those of the Household in any house where a Family was Inhabiting, or if there was any house or place within the said County not Inhabited by a Family where any such five or more persons did Assemble and meet together to hear Divine Service, and where Divine Service was performed by a Pastor or Minister being of or professing to be of the Episcopal Communion since the first day of September 1746, To which they all Deposed in the Negative, And in obedience to the above recited Act and His Majesty's Commands contained in a Letter from one of His Majestys Principall Secretarys of State directed to the Right Hon^{ble} The Earl of Kintore High Shirriff of this County and His Lordships orders thereanent to me his Deputy, I did again make enquiry as to the number and situation of the Episcopal Meeting houses within the said County, and caused Summond four persons for every Episcopal Meetinghouse that I was informed were in the County, they being suspected to be ordinary

Hearers in and frequented the said Meeting houses, And they having appeared before me upon the Tenth day of December last And they and each of them having been seperatly Interrogate upon Oath upon the points above mentioned and in terms of the foresaid Act, They and each of them also Deposed in the Negative. And I likewise made Enquiry and caused search to be made at different times for persons attainted of High Treason that might have returned to this County and for other Notorious Rebels that were concerned in the late Rebellion and are either Excepted by name or under some general description in the late Act of Indemnity, and that might happen to be lurking within the bounds of this County, But could apprehend none, neither could I find there were any Indications of a Design to give any disturbance to the Government. Thereafter having got Information that Mr Alexander Greig, Episcopal Preacher at Stonhaven, Mr John Petrie Episcopal Preacher at Drumleithie, and Mr John Troup, Episcopal Preacher at Muchals, had Contraveened the Act of Parliament above mentioned, I therefore caused Criminal processes to be raised at the instance of the Procurator fiscal of this County against them, In which processes I found it proven that the said Mr Alexander Greig, Mr John Petrie and Mr John Troup were Ministers of or professing to be of the Episcopal Communion, And that they and each of them did in the Months of December 1747 and January 1747/8 years Presume to Exerce the Function of Ministers of that Communion by performing Divine Service to Meetings, Assemblys or Congregations in Stonehaven, Drumleithie and Muchales where there were five or more persons assembled or met together to hear Divine Service over and above those of the Household, And that they nor neither of them did not pray for the Kings most Excellent Majesty his heirs or Successors in terms of the said late Act of parliament of the nineteenth year of His present Majesty, and that they and each of them had otherways contraveened the said Act, Therefore I ordained the Mairs and officers of the said County to apprehend and deliver the persons of the said Mr Alexander Greig, Mr John Petrie and Mr John Troup to the Goaler of the Tolbooth of Stonehaven, and required and ordained the said Goaler to Imprison and detain the persons of the said Mr Alexander Greig, Mr John Petrie and Mr John Troup within the said Tolbooth for the space of six months after this date and no longer, And I repelled the bail Defences pled for

the Defenders and Objections made by them against the witnesses, which Sentence was furthwith Execute by Incarcerating the said Mr Alex^r Greig, Mr John Petrie and Mr John Troup within the said Tolbooth or County Goal. Given under my hand, At Stonehaven the 5th day of March 1747/8 years.

(Sign'd) JO. YOUNG.

Endorsed :—In Lord Justice Clerk's
of March 17, 1747/8.

LI.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.¹

May 12, 1748.

Justice Clerk,
My Lord,

His Majesty having been informed that your LP from your zeal for the King's service, and from your desire to do every thing that might accomodate His Majesty's Affairs, was willing to resign your office of Lord Justice Clerk on conditions of His Majesty granting you the Office of Keeper of the Signet of Scotland for Life, and the Reversion of Auditor of the Exchequer of Scotland to your eldest son, Mr Fletcher; His Majesty has been pleased to approve of your Resignation upon these Conditions, and as soon as your LoP shall have made it in Form, The King has declared his intention to appoint Mr Dundas of Arniston to be L^d President of the Sessions, Mr Areskine of Tinwald to succeed your LoP as Lord Justice Clerk, and to give your LoP the Office of Keeper of the Signet during Life with the Reversion of the Auditor of the Exchequer to your son.

I beg leave to congratulate your LoP upon this mark of His Majesty's Approbation of your conduct and service, to desire the continuance of your correspondence, and to assure you of the truth and esteem with which I am

&c.²

¹ S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 40. No. 23.

² This letter is a draft only.

LII.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.¹Jedburgh, 17th May 1748.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 12th current (which I received on my Circuit at this place, by way of Edinburgh) acquainting me, that as I was willing in order to accommodate his Majestys affairs to resign my office of Justice Clerk on condition of his Majestys granting to me the office of Keeper of the Signet for Life, and to my eldest son the Reversion of the Auditor of Exchequer of Scotland, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of my Resignation upon these conditions, and that as soon as I shall have made it in Form that the King has declared his Intention to appoint M^r Dundas of Arniston to be President of the Session, and M^r Areskine of Tinwald to succeed me as his Majesty's Justice Clerk for Scotland, and to give me the office of Keeper of the Signet during Life, with the Reversion of Auditor of the Exchequer of Scotland to my son.

I have accordingly the honour to transmit enclosed to your Grace my Dismission and Resignation in Form of the office of his Majesty's Clerk for Scotland.

I am highly sensible of this repeated Instance of his Majesty's approbation of my Conduct and Services, and how much I am indebted to your Grace on this occasion, and shall in obedience to your Grace's desire continue to receive and obey your Grace's commands and suggest whatever occurs to me for his Majesty's Service as formerly.

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble Servant,

AND. FLETCHER.

Duke of Newcastle.

¹S. P. Scotland, Geo. II. Bundle 40. No. 30.

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¹ The signature appended to his letter (No. LX., *supra*) should read "Al." and not "M."

² Now known as Midmar Castle.

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