

[Nichols's Lit. Illust. ii. 35, 69, 814, 820, 851, iv. 84; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. v. 641; Kames's H. of Man; Beattie's Dissertations; Stat. H. of Scot. xii. 1169; Archaeologia, i.; Gent. Mag. xvii. 298, xxi. 283; Lit. Mag. 1756; Johnson's Works, 1835, vi. 9; Warburton's Pamphlets; Blackwell's Works, &c.] J. W.-G.

BLACKWOOD, ADAM (1539–1613), Scottish writer, was descended from a family in good circumstances, and was born at Dunfermline in 1539. His father, William Blackwood, was slain in battle before the son reached his tenth year, and his mother did not long survive the loss of her husband. Thereupon he was taken in charge by her uncle, Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, who, recognising his exceptional abilities, sent him to the university of Paris, where he enjoyed the tuition of the two celebrated professors, Turnebus, and Auratus or Dorat, from the latter of whom he acquired an ambition to excel in Latin poetry. After the death of Bishop Reid in 1558, Blackwood went to Scotland; but finding, on account of the disquiet of the times, no prospect of continuing his studies, he returned to Paris, where, through the munificence of Queen Mary, then residing with her first husband, the dauphin, at the court of France, he was enabled to resume his university course. After prosecuting the study of mathematics, philosophy, and oriental languages, he passed two years at Toulouse, reading civil law. On his return to Paris he began to employ himself in teaching philosophy. In 1574 he published at Paris a eulogistic memorial poem on Charles IX of France, entitled '*Caroli IX Pompa Funerbris versiculis expressa per A. B. J.C.*' (*Juris Consultum*), and in 1575, also at Paris, a work on the relation between religion and government, entitled '*De Vinculo; seu Conjunctione Religionis et Imperii libri duo, quibus conjunctionum traducuntur insidiæ fuco religionis adumbratæ.*' A third book appeared in 1612. The work was dedicated to Queen Mary of Scotland, and, in keeping with his poem commemorating the author of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was intended to demonstrate the necessity laid upon rulers to extirpate heresy as a phase of rebellion against a divinely constituted authority. The work was so highly esteemed by James Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, that he recommended Queen Mary to bestow on him the office of counsellor or judge of the parliament of Poitiers, the province of Poitou having by letters patent from Henry III been assigned to her in payment of a dowry. Some misunderstanding regarding the nature of this office seems to have given rise to the statement of Mackenzie and others that Blackwood was professor of civil law at Poitiers. He now

collected an extensive library, and, encouraged by the success of his previous work, he set himself to the hard and ambitious task of grappling with George Buchanan, whose views he denounced with great bitterness and severity in '*Apologia pro Regibus, adversus Georgii Buchanani Dialogum de Jure Regni apud Scotos*,' Pictavis, 1581; Parisiis, 1588. During Queen Mary's captivity in England he paid her frequent visits, and was untriting in his efforts to do her all the service in his power. After her death he published a long exposure of her treatment in imprisonment, interspersed with passionate denunciations of her enemies, especially Knox and Elizabeth. The work bears to have been printed '*à Edimbourg chez Jean Nafield, 1587*,' but the name is fictitious, and it was in reality printed at Paris. It was reprinted at Antwerp in 1588, and again in 1589, and is also included in the collection of Jebb '*De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginae Autores sedecim*,' tom. ii., London, 1725. The title of the work is '*Martyre de la Roynie d'Escoce, Douairiere de France; contenant le vray discours des traizons à elle faictes à la suscitation d'Elizabet Angloise, par lequel les mensonges, calomnies, et faulx accusations dressées contre ceste tresvertueuse, trescatholique et tresillustre princesse son esclarcies et son innocence averée.*' At the end of the volume there is a collection of verses in Latin, French, and Italian, on Mary and Elizabeth. A fragment of a translation of the work into English, the manuscript of which belongs to the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, was published by the Maitland Club in 1834. The work contains no contribution of importance towards the settlement of the vexed question regarding the character of the unhappy queen, but is of special interest as a graphic presentment of the sentiments and feelings which her pitiable fate aroused in her devoted adherents. In 1606 Blackwood published a poem on the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne, entitled '*Inauguratio Jacobi Magnæ Britannia Regis*,' Paris, 1606. He was also the author of pious meditations in prose and verse, entitled '*Sanctarum Precationum Procœmia, seu mavis, Ejaculationes Animæ ad Orandum se præparantis*,' Aug. Pict. 1598 and 1608; of a penitential study, '*In Psalmum Davidis quinquagesimum, cujus initium est Miserere mei Deus, Adami Blacvodæi Meditatio*,' Aug. Pict. 1608; and of miscellaneous poems, '*Varii generis Poemata*,' Pictavis, 1609. He died in 1613, and was buried in the St. Porcharius church at Poitiers, where a marble monument was erected to his memory. By his marriage to Catherine

Courtinier, daughter of the 'procureur de roi' of Poitiers, he left four sons and seven daughters. His collected works in Latin and French appeared at Paris in 1644, with a life and eulogistic notice by Gabriel Naudé. The volume contains a portrait of the author by Picart, in his official robes.

[Life by Naudé in collected ed. of his Works; Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation, iii. 487-513; Irving's Scottish Writers, i. 161-9; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, i. 142-3.] T. F. H.

BLACKWOOD, GEORGE FREDERICK (1838-1880), major, was second son of Major William Blackwood, of the Bengal army, and grandson of the founder of the publishing firm [see BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM]. He was born in 1838; was educated at the Edinburgh academy and at Addiscombe; and was gazetted a second lieutenant in the Bengal artillery on 11 Dec. 1857. He arrived in India in the midst of the Indian mutiny, and was at once appointed to command two guns in Colonel Wilkinson's Rohilcund movable column. He was promoted first lieutenant on 27 Aug. 1858, and filled the post of adjutant first to the Bareilly and Gwalior divisions, and then to the twenty-second and nineteenth brigades of royal artillery from 1859 to 1864. He was promoted captain on 20 Feb. 1867, and in 1872 was appointed to command the artillery attached to General Bouchier's column in the Looshai expedition. In that capacity he was present at the attacks on Tipar-Mukh, Kung-Nung and Taikooni, and he gave such satisfaction that his services were specially mentioned in the general's despatch of 19 March 1872, and he was promoted major by brevet on 11 Sept. following. He gave further evidence of his ability as an artillery officer by his very able report on the use of guns in such country as that in which he had been recently engaged, with hints on the calibre best suited for mountain guns, which was printed by the Indian government and circulated by it among its officers. Blackwood was promoted major on 10 Feb. 1875, and after temporarily commanding a battery of royal horse artillery came to England on sick leave. He thus missed the first Afghan campaign of 1878-79, but was in India when on the news of Cavagnari's death it was determined to once more occupy both Cabul and Candahar. Blackwood was posted to the command of the E battery B brigade of royal horse artillery, and ordered to join the force destined for Candahar. While stationed there the news arrived of the advance of Ayoub Khan, and a column was ordered out under

the command of Brigadier-general Burrows to assist the wali placed in command by Abdur-rahman Khan, and to investigate the strength of the enemy. To that column Blackwood's battery was attached; the column was cut to pieces in the terrible battle of Maiwand on 27 July 1880, where Blackwood was killed and two of his guns lost.

[Times, 2 Oct. 1880.]

H. M. S.

BLACKWOOD, HENRY, M.D. (d. 1614), physician, was descended from a family of good position in Fifeshire, and was a brother of Adam Blackwood [q. v.], judge of the parliament of Poitiers. He was born at Dunfermline, and after studying belles lettres and philosophy was sent by his uncle, Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, to the university of Paris, where he taught philosophy about the year 1551. Having afterwards studied medicine he graduated M.D., was incorporated a member of the College of Physicians of Paris, and ultimately became dean of the faculty. He died in 1614. He edited 'In Organum Aristotelis Commentaria,' 'Collatio Philosophiæ atque Medicinæ,' and 'De Claris Medicis;' and left in manuscript 'Animadversio in omnes Galeni libros,' 'Hippocratis quædam cum MSS. collata,' 'In Alexandrum Trallianum Comment.,' and 'Locorum quorundam Plinii explicatio.' Mackenzie also attributes to him 'Hippocratis Cui Prognosticorum libri tres, cum Latina interpretatione, ad veterum exemplarium fidem emendati et recogniti,' Paris, 1625, but the work was really edited by his son Henry, who was also a professor of medicine and surgery at Paris, and who died at Rouen, 17 Oct. 1634. George Blackwood, a brother of the father, taught philosophy at Paris about the year 1571, but subsequently took holy orders, and obtained considerable preferment in the French Church.

[Dempster's Hist. Eccles. Scot. Gent. (1627), 116-17; Biographie Universelle, iv. 549; Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique, ii. 489; Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation, iii. 479-87; Irving's Scottish Writers, i. 168-9.] T. F. H.

BLACKWOOD, SIR HENRY (1770-1832), vice-admiral, fourth son of Sir John Blackwood, bart., of Ballyleidy, co. Down, and of Doreas, Baroness Dufferin, and Claneboye, was born on 28 Dec. 1770. In April 1781 he entered the navy as a volunteer on board the Artois frigate, with Captain Macbride, and in her was present at the battle on the Doggerbank. He afterwards served with Captains Montgomery and Whitshed, and for four years in the Trusty with Commodore Cosby in the Mediterranean. In 1790 he

was signal midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte with Lord Howe, by whom he was made lieutenant 3 Nov. 1790. In 1791 he was in the Proserpine frigate with Captain Curzon, and towards the close of that year obtained leave to go to France in order to improve himself in the French language. During the greater part of 1792 he was in Paris, and on one occasion was in considerable danger, having been denounced as a spy, and eventually had to fly for his life. He was almost immediately appointed to the Active frigate, from which, a few months later, he was transferred to the Invincible at the special request of Captain Pakenham. Of this ship Blackwood was first lieutenant on 1 June 1794, and as such was promoted, along with all the other first lieutenants of the ships of the line, on 6 July. He was immediately appointed to the Megæra, and continued in her, attached to the fleet under Lord Howe and afterwards Lord Bridport, until he was promoted to the rank of captain 2 June 1795. After a few months in command of the guardship at Hull he was appointed to the Brilliant frigate, of 28 guns, which for the next two years was attached to the North Sea fleet under the command of Admiral Duncan. Early in 1798 the Brilliant was sent out to join Admiral Waldegrave on the Newfoundland station; and on 26 July, whilst standing close in to the bay of Santa Cruz, in quest of a French privateer, she was sighted and chased by two French frigates of the largest size. By admirable seamanship, promptitude, and courage, Blackwood succeeded in checking the pursuit and in escaping (JAMES, *Naval History*, ed. 1860, ii. 250). His conduct at this critical time was deservedly commended. Early in 1799 the Brilliant returned to England, and Blackwood was appointed to the Penelope frigate, of 36 guns, in which, after a few months of Channel service, he was sent out to the Mediterranean, and employed during the winter and following spring in the close blockade of Malta. On the night of 30 March 1800 the Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, taking advantage of a southerly gale and intense darkness, weighed and ran out of the harbour. As she passed the Penelope, Blackwood immediately followed, and, having the advantage of sailing, quickly came up with her: then—in the words of the log—‘luffed under her stern, and gave him the larboard broadside, bore up under the larboard quarter and gave him the starboard broadside, receiving from him only his stern-chase guns. From this hour till daylight, finding that we could place ourselves on either quarter, the action continued in the foregoing manner, and with

such success on our side that, when day broke, the Guillaume Tell was found in a most dismantled state’ (*Log of the Penelope*, kept by Lieutenant Charles Inglis). At five o’clock the Lion, of 64 guns, and some little time afterwards the Foudroyant, of 80 guns, came up, and after a determined and gallant resistance the Guillaume Tell surrendered; but that she was brought to action at all was entirely due to the unparalleled brilliancy of the Penelope’s action. Nelson wrote from Palermo (5 April 1809) to Blackwood himself: ‘Is there a sympathy which ties men together in the bonds of friendship without having a personal knowledge of each other? If so (and I believe it was so to you), I was your friend and acquaintance before I saw you. Your conduct and character on the late glorious occasion stamps your fame beyond the reach of envy. It was like yourself; it was like the Penelope. Thanks; and say everything kind for me to your brave officers and men’ (*Blackwood’s Magazine*, xxxiv. 7).

On the peace of Amiens the Penelope was paid off; and in April 1803, when war again broke out, Blackwood was appointed to the Euryalus, of 36 guns. During the next two years he was employed on the coast of Ireland or in the Channel, and in July 1805 was sent to watch the movements of the allied fleet under Villeneuve after its defeat by Sir Robert Calder. On his return with the news that Villeneuve had gone to Cadiz, he stopped on his way to London to see Nelson, who went with him to the Admiralty, and received his final instructions to resume the command of the fleet without delay. Blackwood, in the Euryalus, accompanied him to Cadiz, and was appointed to the command of the inshore squadron, with the duty of keeping the admiral informed of every movement of the enemy. He was offered a line-of-battle ship, but preferred to remain in the Euryalus, believing that he would have more opportunity of distinction; for Villeneuve, he was convinced, would not venture out in the presence of Nelson. When he saw the combined fleets outside, Blackwood could not but regret his decision. On the morning of 21 Oct., in writing to his wife, he added: ‘My signal just made on board the Victory—I hope to order me into a vacant line-of-battle ship.’ This signal was made at six o’clock, and from that time till after noon, when the shot were already flying thickly over the Victory, Blackwood remained on board, receiving the admiral’s last instructions, and, together with Captain Hardy, witnessing the so shamefully disregarded codicil to the admiral’s will

(*Nelson Despatches*, vii. 140). He was then ordered to return to his ship. 'God bless you, Blackwood,' said Nelson, shaking him by the hand; 'I shall never speak to you again.' 'He' (and it was Blackwood himself that wrote it) 'not only gave me the command of all the frigates, for the purpose of assisting disabled ships, but he also gave me a latitude seldom or ever given, that of making any use I pleased of his name in ordering any of the sternmost line-of-battle ships to do what struck me as best' (*ibid.* vii. 226).

Immediately after the battle Collingwood hoisted his flag on board the *Euryalus*, but after ten days removed it to the *Queen*, and the *Euryalus* was sent home with despatches and with the French admiral. Blackwood was thus in England at the time of Lord Nelson's funeral (8 Jan. 1806), on which occasion he acted as train-bearer of the chief mourner, Sir Peter Parker, the aged admiral of the fleet.

After this Blackwood was appointed to the *Ajax*, of 80 guns, in which he joined Lord Collingwood off Cadiz on the first anniversary of Trafalgar, and early in the following year was detached with the squadron under Sir John Duckworth in the expedition up the Dardanelles. At the entrance of the straits, on the night of 14 Feb., the *Ajax* caught fire through the drunken carelessness of the purser's steward, and was totally destroyed, with the loss of nearly half the ship's company. Blackwood himself was picked up hanging on to an oar, well nigh perished with the cold, after being nearly an hour in the water. During the following operations in the straits he served as a volunteer on board the flagship, and arrived in England in May. He was now offered the situation of pay-commissioner at the navy board, which he declined, preferring to be appointed to the command of the *Warspite*, of 74 guns. In this, after some uneventful service in the North Sea, he again went out to the Mediterranean, where the principal duty of the fleet was the very harassing blockade of Toulon. Here, for some time during the summer of 1810, Blackwood had command of the inshore squadron, and on 20 July had the credit of driving back a sortie made by a very superior French force. He returned to England at the end of 1812, but remained in command of the *Warspite* for another year. In May 1814, on the occasion of the visit of the allied sovereigns, he was appointed captain of the fleet under the Duke of Clarence, a special service which was nominally rewarded by a baronetcy. On 4 June 1814 he attained the rank of rear-admiral,

and in August 1819 was nominated a K.C.B., and appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies, from which station he returned in December 1822. He became vice-admiral on 19 July 1821, and from 1827 to 1830 he commanded in chief at the Nore; and still in the full vigour of life he died after a short illness, differently stated as typhus or scarlet fever, on 17 Dec. 1832, at Ballyleidy, the seat of his eldest brother, Lord Dufferin and Clanboye.

He was married three times, and left a large family, the descendants of which are now numerous. His portrait, presented by one of his sons, is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

[Blackwood's Magazine, xxxiv. 1; Marshall's Royal Naval Biog. ii. (vol. i. part ii.) 642.]

J. K. L.

BLACKWOOD, JOHN (1818-1879), publisher, editor of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' sixth surviving son of its founder [see BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM], was born at Edinburgh on 7 Dec. 1818. Educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, he early displayed literary tastes, which procured for him the nickname of 'the little editor.' At the close of his college career he spent three years in continental travel. Soon after his return, his father having meanwhile died and been succeeded by two of his elder brothers, he entered, in 1839, to learn business, the house of a then eminent London publishing firm. In 1840 he was entrusted with the superintendence of the branch which his brother's Edinburgh house was establishing in London. He occupied this position for six years, during which his office in Pall Mall became a literary rendezvous, among his visitors being Lockhart of the 'Quarterly Review,' Delane of the 'Times,' and Thackeray, with the last two of whom he formed an intimate friendship. One of his functions was to procure recruits for 'Blackwood's Magazine,' then edited by his eldest brother, and to him was due the connection formed with it by the first Lord Lytton, who began in 1842 to contribute to it his translation of the poems and ballads of Schiller. In 1845 he returned to Edinburgh on the death of his eldest brother, whom he succeeded in the editorship of 'Blackwood's Magazine.' In 1852, by the death of another elder brother, he became virtual head of the publishing business also, and he retained both positions until his death. As an editor he was critical and suggestive, as well as appreciative. As a publisher he preferred quality to the production of quantity; in both capacities he displayed hereditary acumen and liberality. He quickly discerned the genius of George Eliot, forthwith

accepting and publishing in his magazine the first instalment of her earliest fiction the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' which had been sent to him without the name of the author, for whom thus early he predicted a great career as a novelist. This commencement of a business connection was soon followed by a personal acquaintance between author and publisher, which ripened into intimacy. In her husband's biography of George Eliot there are many indications of her readiness to accept Blackwood's friendly criticisms and suggestions, and of her grateful regard for him. On hearing of the probably fatal termination of his last illness she wrote: 'He will be a heavy loss to me. He has been bound up with what I most cared for in my life for more than twenty years, and his good qualities have made many things easy to me that without him would often have been difficult.' All her books, after the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' were, with one exception, first published by his firm. Although Blackwood was a staunch conservative and the conductor of the chief monthly organ of conservatism, he always welcomed, whether as editor or publisher, what he considered to be literary ability, without regard to the political or religious opinions of its possessors. A genial and convivial host and companion, he delighted to dispense, at his house in Edinburgh, and his country house, Strathtyrum, near St. Andrews, a liberal hospitality to authors with whom he had formed a business connection. To his magazine he contributed directly only occasional obituary notices of prominent contributors. A fragmentary paper of his, entitled 'Sutherlandia,' described as 'racy,' was published in Mr. Clark's work on 'Golf,' a game to which he was devoted. He died at Strathtyrum on 29 Oct. 1879.

[A selection from the Obituary Notices of the late John Blackwood, editor of Blackwood's Magazine, printed for private circulation, Edinburgh, 1880; George Eliot's Life, as related in her Letters and Journals, arranged and edited by her husband, J. W. Cross, 1885.] F. E.

BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM (1776–1834), publisher, founder of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' was born at Edinburgh in November 1776. The circumstances of his parents were very moderate, but he received a sound education. Intelligent and fond of reading, he was apprenticed at fourteen to a bookselling firm in Edinburgh, and while in their service was a diligent student of the historical and archaeological literature of Scotland. At the early age of twenty he was thought worthy by an Edinburgh publishing firm of some eminence to be entrusted with the manage-

ment of a branch of their business which they were establishing in Glasgow. There he remained a year, and then resumed for another year his connection with his first employers. Entering afterwards into partnership with an Edinburgh bookseller and auctioneer, he found this conjunction of vocations distasteful, and migrating to London he completed his bibliographical education in the antiquarian department of a bookseller noted for his catalogues of old publications. Having acquired through industry and frugality some capital, he returned to Edinburgh in 1804 and began business on his own account, dealing chiefly in old books. He soon became the head of that branch of the trade in Scotland, and his catalogue of old books, published in 1812, is said to have been the first in which classification was attempted, and to have long remained a standard authority. Meanwhile he had begun to exhibit some enterprise and judgment as a publisher. In or about 1810 he took a principal part in founding the elaborate and costly 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' edited by Mr. (afterwards Sir) David Brewster. In 1811 he published what remains the standard biography of John Knox by Dr. McCrie, and it was, it is said, at Blackwood's instance that the university of Edinburgh conferred on its author, though not a minister of the Scottish establishment, the degree of D.D. Having become the Edinburgh agent of the first John Murray of Albemarle Street, Blackwood published, in conjunction with him, the first series of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tales of my Landlord.' In this transaction he showed his reliance on his own literary judgment by suggesting an alteration in the finale of the 'Black Dwarf.' Scott indignantly rejected the suggestion, in making which, it must be added, Blackwood had been fortified by the opinion of Murray's chief literary adviser, William Gifford.

In 1816 Blackwood took what was considered the bold step of removing his business from the old town of Edinburgh to Prince's Street, at that time a fashionable thoroughfare of the new town. Soon afterwards he resolved to establish a monthly periodical which would combat the influence, in politics and literature, of the 'Edinburgh Review,' then still published in the city from which it derived its name. On 1 April 1817 he issued No. 1 of the 'Edinburgh Monthly Magazine.' But, probably through precipitancy in his selection of its two editors [see CLEGHORN, WILLIAM; PRINGLE, THOMAS], the tone and tenor of the new periodical were calculated to strengthen instead of to counteract the influence of the 'Edinburgh Review.' The June number accordingly contained an intimation that in

three months from that date it would be discontinued; but on 1 Oct. following was issued as No. 7 'Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.' Its publisher was, and until his death continued to be, its sole editor. John Wilson and John Gibson Lockhart were the chief contributors to the magazine under its new name. Its first issue produced a considerable sensation from the appearance in it of the Chaldee Manuscript, which was chiefly their composition. In style and phraseology a somewhat audacious imitation of the Old Testament, this piece satirised the chief contributors to and the publisher of the 'Edinburgh Review,' and the leading Edinburgh whigs, while giving a glowing description of the parentage and prospects of 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Probably its apparent profanity offended in presbyterian Scotland many who would have relished its personalities. With the caution which, as well as enterprise, characterised him, Blackwood excluded the Chaldee Manuscript from the second edition, immediately called for, of the number in which it had appeared.

With Wilson and Lockhart among its principal contributors, and its sagacious publisher to edit it, 'Blackwood's Magazine' prospered and took a leading position among British periodicals. New contributors of mark or likelihood were always welcomed and liberally treated. Blackwood was the first to recognise the merits of John Galt as a novelist: his 'Ayrshire Legatees,' the earliest published of his prose fictions, was at once accepted, and speedily appeared in the magazine. While encouraging and rewarding his contributors, Blackwood kept in check the exuberance of some of them. The restraining influence which he exercised over Wilson himself, the most powerful and prolific of them all, is shown in those of Blackwood's letters to him published in Mrs. Gordon's 'Christopher North.' Among the latest and most telling of his editorial acquisitions was Samuel Warren's 'Diary of a Late Physician,' the first chapter of which, declined by the editors of the principal London magazines, was at once accepted by Blackwood.

As a publisher Blackwood was largely, but by no means exclusively, occupied with the reissue, in book form, of prominent contributions to his magazine. In 1818 he published 'Marriage,' the earliest of Miss Ferrier's fictions. He lived to see completed in 1830 the publication, begun by him twenty years before, of the 'Edinburgh Encyclopedia.' The publication of the voluminous and valuable 'New Statistical Account of Scotland' he undertook more from patriotic motives than with a view to profit. One of the latest

and most spirited of his enterprises he did not live to see completed, Alison's 'History of Europe,' which he at once undertook to publish on a perusal of the first volume in manuscript, though he foresaw that it would be a voluminous work. In spite of his engrossing business avocations he found time to attend, as an active member of the town council of Edinburgh, to the interests of his native city, and, while as a staunch Tory opposed to parliamentary reform, he is said to have been a zealous promoter of all civic improvements. He died at Edinburgh on 16 Sept. 1834, after an illness of some months, during which he was attended by D. M. Moir, poet and physician, the 'Delta' of his magazine. To the last John Wilson was a visitor to his sick room. In 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk' Lockhart has described him in his prime among the literary loungers in his Prince's Street shop as 'nimble, active-looking, with a complexion very sanguineous.' 'Nothing,' it is added, 'can be more sagacious than the expression of his whole physiognomy—the grey eyes and eyebrows full of locomotion.' He is said to have contributed three papers to his magazine, but their subjects and dates have not been specified.

[Obituary Notice (by Lockhart) in Blackwood's Magazine for October 1834; Christopher North, a Memoir of John Wilson, by his daughter Mrs. Gordon (edition of 1879); Chambers's Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen; Histories of Publishing Houses: the House of Blackwood, in (London) Critic for July-August 1860.]

F. E.

BLADEN, MARTIN (1680–1746), soldier and politician, was the son of Nathaniel Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Steeton, and was born in 1680. He is said to have passed a short time at a small private school in the country with the great Duke of Marlborough, and from 1695 to 1697 was at Westminster School. He went into the army, and served in the low countries and in Spain, becoming aide-de-camp to Lord Galway, and rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. When he determined upon adopting a parliamentary career, he contested the Cornish constituency of Saltash in 1713 and 1715 in the whig interest, but was rejected on both occasions. For nineteen years (1715–34) he sat for Stockbridge in Hampshire, from 1734 to 1741 he represented Maldon in Essex, and from the latter year until his death he sat for Portsmouth. In 1714 he was appointed comptroller of the mint, and from 1717 to 1746 he was a commissioner of trade and plantations. So complete a sinecure was the latter post

* For re see p. at back of volume