

THE COUNTY.

Perthshire is one of the largest counties in Scotland, and one which contains a much greater variety of territory than any other. Situated in the centre of the kingdom, it may be said in some measure to connect its great northern and southern divisions. It may also be considered an inland district, because, although it comes into contact with the estuaries of two great rivers, it in no quarter extends to the shore of the ocean. Extending from the Firth of Forth on one hand, to the wilds of Inverness-shire on the other, and from the eastern district of Angus to the western one of Argyle, it measures from east to west seventy-seven miles, while its extreme breadth is not less than sixty-eight miles. Altogether it comprehends 5000 square miles, that is 3,200,000 Scottish, or 4,068,640 English acres. It is bounded on the east by the county of Forfar; on the south-east by the counties of Fife and Kinross,—the Firth of Tay causing a considerable separation between it and Fifeshire. It is further bounded on the south by the Forth and the county of Stirling, and also by the small county of Clackmannan, which it embraces on two sides. It is bounded on the south-west by Dumbartonshire; on the west by Argyleshire; and on the north-west and north by Inverness-shire. In every respect, situation included, Perthshire may be regarded the *Yorkshire* of Scotland. Like that immense county, it is subdivided into districts, which were formerly stewardries under the jurisdiction of different great landed proprietors; but which, since the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, have only been preserved in popular parlance. The names of the various districts are Monteith, Gowrie, Perth proper, Strathearn, the Stormont, Breadalbane, Rannoch, Balquhidder, and Athole; and all these give, or have given, titles to various noble families. These districts do not include the portion which lies on the Firth of Forth.

This large county, in a general sense, rests upon a south-eastern exposure, as the whole of its waters flow in that direction. From its high western boundary the whole waters of the shire descend towards the German ocean on the east, whereas the waters of Argyleshire flow in an opposite direction to the Atlantic. Thus the western boundary of Perthshire appears to have been pointed out by nature as a line of separ-

ation between the eastern and western sides of the island. With the exception of that portion on the Forth, the whole of the county may be described as that territory in Scotland whose waters descend into the river Tay, and by their confluence form that mighty stream. The heads of this river, and of the waters which flow into it, do indeed, in almost every direction, constitute the boundaries of the shire.

As regards physical distinction, Perthshire is divided into highland and lowland districts. The vast range of the Grampian mountains runs along the northern and north-western part of the county, and a large portion of the area of Perthshire is occupied by these mountains. The territory to the south-east of the Grampians is considered as belonging to the Lowlands. Eighteen parishes in Perthshire belong to the Highlands, and fifty-eight to the Lowlands; but the Highland parishes are of great extent, and some of them cover a tract of country equal to eight or ten parishes in the lower and more fertile districts. Thus the parish of Blair in Athole is not less than thirty miles in length and eighteen in breadth, and the parish of Fortingal is fully thirty-seven miles in length, by seventeen in breadth, including the districts of Glenlyon, Rannoch, &c.

In regard to its natural features, Perth is esteemed a county of first-rate interest. Lying, as we have said, partly in the Highlands and partly in the Lowlands, it comprehends scenery of every description of excellence, from the wild and romantic, down to the beautiful and champaign. On account of its inland situation, it of course does not comprise any specimens of that singular combination of marine and mountain scenery, which forms the great attraction of the West Highlands. Yet, as it abounds in inland lakes, and possesses rising grounds of fully as stern and grand a character as that district, it is in no respect inferior as the object of "a tour in search of the picturesque," while its splendid plains may be said to form an additional attraction. Among the more striking scenery of the county may be noticed the famous Pass of Killiecrankie, in the district of Atholl, formed by a narrow vale or chasm, through which flows the tumultuous river Garry, a tributary of the Tay, and which, moreover, forms part of the great access to the Highlands between Perth and Inverness. Previous to the general revival of the Highland roads, this pass was the most wild in appearance, and the most dangerous, in the whole of the north of Scotland; the road being led along a narrow tract on the left bank of the river, with a stupendous precipice rising almost perpendicularly above it. Here the bold dark hills which range along the banks of the Garry on both sides, advance so near, and start up with such perpendicular majesty, that the eagles call to each other from their various tops, and the shadow of the left range lies in everlasting gloom

upon the face of the right. The road now passes along the brink of a precipitous brae on the north-east side, the bare steep face of the hill rising above, and the deep black waters of the Garry tumbling below, while the eye and the imagination are impressed by the wildness of dusky foliage which clothes the opposite hills. This road, formerly so difficult and dangerous, is now no longer terrible, unless to an imagination unaccustomed to such wild scenes. The Pass of Killiecrankie, which extends two or three miles in length, is remarkable as giving name to a battle fought on the rough ground at its north-west extremity, July 27, 1689, between the forces of General Mackay, commander of the government troops for the protection of the Revolution settlement, and the Highlanders, who assembled under Viscount Dundee, in behalf of King James VII. The former being defeated, were driven back through the vale, amidst whose tortuous and contracted recesses great numbers were slain by the pursuing Highlanders. On the other hand, the cause of King James suffered more by the death of Dundee, who was killed by a musket ball near Urrard House, while cheering on his men to victory. So dreaded was the Pass of Killiecrankie by regular soldiers after this event, that, in 1740, when the Hessian troops, furnished to this country to assist in the suppression of the insurrection, were brought to enter the Highlands at this point, they started back and returned to Perth, declaring it to be the *ae plus ultra* of a civilized country.

The soil of Perthshire consists of all the varieties known in Scotland, the carse and loamy being prevalent on the banks of the rivers, and sandy and tilly soil on the sides of the hills. In many parts of the county are extensive mosses, particularly in Monteith, in which is situated the moss of Kincardine or Blair Drummond. In former times the greater part of Perthshire, like the adjacent county of Fife, was covered with woods, which the progress of agriculture has in many districts removed; but in every moss, in the flat land, in the valley, or on the tops of hills, roots and trunks of large trees are found. Besides the detached woods in the country, there are extensive forests in Breadalbane and in Monteith. Within the last sixty years, there has been a great deal of planting in Perthshire, greatly to the advantage of the climate and agriculture. Of the different noblemen and gentlemen who devoted their attention to this species of improvements, none acted so distinguished a part as the late Duke of Athole. It appears from an abstract made in 1830, of this nobleman's woods and forests, that they consist of 13,376 Scottish acres—of which the whole, except about 1000 acres, were planted by the late Duke after his accession in 1774. Thus, his Grace planted

the enormous quantity of 15,473 English acres ; and allowing 2000 plants to a Scottish acre, the number of trees planted will amount to 24,756,000. But the number in reality is much more, as ten per cent. may be allowed for making good ; so that the number may be stated at 27,231,600. Of these plantations, the principal portion, to the amount of about 8600 acres, are of larch ; about 1000 acres are of oak ; the remainder are of Scottish fir, spruce fir, a few acres of birch, &c. The same patriotic nobleman exerted himself to improve the roads of Perthshire, and by his means the road affairs of the county were brought into excellent condition.

The loftiest mountains in Perthshire are Ben Lawers, 4015 feet in height ; Ben More, 3908 ; Schihallion, 3564 ; Ben Gloa, 3724 ; Ben Ledi, 3009 ; Ben Venue, 3000 ; and Ben Chonzie in Strathearn, 2922. The classic Hill of Dunsinane lies about eight miles north from Perth. It is of a conical form, and rises 1034 feet above the level of the sea. The top is flat and verdant, as are also its sides, though much broken by projecting masses of rock. There is now very little trace left of the immense stronghold built there by Macbeth for protection from the indignation of his people, and the attack of King Malcolm. The ascent is exceedingly difficult on all sides, except that leading from Collace. Birnam Hill is situated about twelve miles north-west from Dunsinane, in the parish of Little Dunkeld.

The chief lakes of the county are Loch Katrine, Loch Achray, Loch Ard, Loch Voil, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Dochart, and Lochearn, in the south-west quarter ; Loch Tay in the centre of the western mountainous district ; and Loch Rannoch, Loch Ericht, and Loch Lydoch, (the two latter in part only), in the north-western districts. In the lower divisions there are numerous smaller and less important lakes. Immediately to the east of Loch Katrine is the singular piece of scenery called the Trosachs, which may be described as a valley covered with large fragments of rock, and flanked with naked precipices, amidst which grow many beautiful trees and shrubs, giving a delightful air of softness to what would otherwise be a scene of untamed and savage magnificence. The banks of Loch Katrine consist of slopes descending from the neighbouring mountains, the most of which are covered with beautiful natural woods, and supply innumerable picturesque points of view to the tourist. Formerly, the extraordinary beauty of this Highland paradise lay entirely concealed and unknown ; but since the publication of Sir Walter Scott's poem, the *Lady of the Lake*, of which it was the scene, it has become a favourite object to tourists, and is daily visited by multitudes during the summer and autumn. A good road is now formed between Callander and Loch Katrine, and also along its northern bank ; and the conveniency of a boat

to traverse the lake from one end to the other may at all times be had by tourists, whether they approach from the east or west extremity. A tract of three or four miles of mountain road intervenes between Loch Katrine and Loch Achray. There is also an excellent inn at the latter, near the east end of the lake. It affords a curious notion of the late indifference of the people of Scotland to their own beautiful scenery, that a place of such transcendent loveliness as this should have continued, till a recent period, to exist within sixty miles of the capital, and between twenty and thirty of Stirling, without being accessible by a road. Near the east end of Loch Katrine is a beautiful little island, which has evidently supplied the poet with the imaginary residence of his fair Naiad of the Lake. The neighbouring country was formerly possessed by the Macgregors.

The chief running waters of Perthshire are the Tay, the Earn, the Dochart, the Almond, the Garry, the Tummel, the Bran, the Bruar, the Erich, the Ardlie, the Shee, and the Isla, besides innumerable third and fourth-rate rivers, and streamlets of all sizes. The river Forth, from rising in Stirlingshire, is not considered a Perthshire river, though it flows along a large portion of its south-west quarter.

Perthshire abounds in game of nearly every description, though the larger species are now considerably diminished in numbers. The red deer or stag may be said to inhabit the forests and mountain glades in the most perfect state of nature and wildness; it is cautious in the extreme, and singularly jealous of the human form, eluding with wonderful effect the wiles of the sportsman. A variety of other game are also inhabitants of these wilds. Among the rest the roe, a much more familiar animal than the stag, appearing, even in summer, in the woodlands and plantations of the valleys, down to the habitable places; nevertheless, their aversion to restraint is such that they may be said to be untameable.

The subject of the mineralogy of this county affords sufficient materials to excite and to reward the curiosity of the scientific student of the works of nature; but in a political or economical point of view, its minerals are of no great importance. At Culross, upon the Forth, coal has been wrought for ages; but as it is situated at a detached corner between the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, it is of little importance to Perthshire. The Carse of Gowrie, and the country around Perth, are supplied with coal by sea from the southern coast of Fife, or from England. From the ports of Dundee and Perth, coal is conveyed overland, along Strathearn and Strathmore, to a great distance. The districts of Monteth and Strathallan are supplied from the coal-works in Clackmananshire. In consequence of this want of coal, by far the greater part of the county is exposed to great disadvantages. Peat is the fuel generally consumed

by the common people in all the inland districts, together with such brushwood as can be obtained. In such a northern climate, the difficulty of obtaining fuel operates severely on all sorts of arts and industry. Even agriculture proceeds under great disadvantages where it is not easily obtained; a great part of the summer is consumed in the Highland and all upland districts, in digging, drying, and carrying peats. Neither can that important ingredient, lime, be obtained for carrying on improvements in agriculture where coal is wanting. Limestone rocks are found in a variety of districts, both in the Highlands and in the low country; but the use of lime is greatly restrained on account of the difficulty of calcination, peat being a weak and ineffectual agent for this purpose. Limestone is found in the Highland districts, such as Rannoch, Glenlyon, and Breadalbane, and the head of Strathearn. In Monteith is a quarry of beautiful limestone, of the density of marble, of a blue ground, variegated with streaks of white; it is found on the estate of Leny. Marble of a superior quality is also worked on the property of the Duke of Athole, near Glentilt. Large beds of fire-clay have been discovered near Culross; and in that neighbourhood, on the Devon, there is abundance of ironstone. Slates are found in a variety of situations. Of these, the blue slates have been found at Birnam near Dunkeld, in Monteith, and along the north side of the Ochils; also in Monteith, as well as in Strathallan and Strathearn, gray slates are abundantly diffused. Near Drummond Castle, and more particularly near Callander, that species of rock called *breccia* or *plum-pudding stone*, is frequent. It is a composition-consisting of a great variety of small stones of different colours and sizes, so firmly cemented together by a brown substance, that when used in buildings it resists the influence of the weather for ages. This kind of stone, together with the slate and limestone, run in three parallel veins, at the distance of a mile from each other, to a very great length in a north-eastern direction from Dumbartonshire. There seems to run parallel to these on the east, a chain of sandstone from Gartree to the vicinity of Crieff. At the south-east corner of the county, upon the Tay, is one of the best and most celebrated stone quarries in the country. This stone, called the Kingoodie stone, is of a greyish colour, difficult to work, and hard and durable in an uncommon degree; so much so, that the fine old tower, the steeple of Dundee, built with it, has, after the lapse of so many centuries, scarcely shown any symptom of decay. The principal stone of which the Grampians consist is granite; and it is remarkable, that as the coal field of Scotland terminates to the southward of the Ochils, the sandstone, or freestone, seems in a great measure to terminate at the next parallel ridge northward, that is, the Grampians. It is not a little singular, that the

same territory formed in ancient times the boundary between the forests of fir-trees, which in ancient times covered the north of Scotland, and the forests of oak, and other deciduous trees, that covered the whole of Scotland to the south of the Grampians.

The monuments of antiquity in this county are sufficiently numerous to afford a field of curious investigation. Lying to the northward of the Roman wall, Perthshire was the scene of the last struggle for independence which the inhabitants of the low country of Scotland made against the Roman arms. The last and most distinguished battle fought by the Britons was that against Agricola, under a leader to whom the Romans have given the name of Galgacus. The scene of this struggle, is, however, much disputed. The Roman road along Strathearn towards Perth is still to be traced, and also from Perth along Strathmore to the northern extremity of the county. The remains of several camps are still to be seen, in particular at Ardoch, this being the chief in Scotland. The station is on the right of the great military road from Stirling, through Crieff, to the north Highlands, and close upon the little river Knaick, or Knaig, a feeder of the Allan, which falls into the Forth. This station is supposed to have been founded by Agricola in one of his northern campaigns, perhaps in his fourth. It was on a road carried by the Romans from the wall erected by them between the Firths of Forth and Clyde into Strathmore beyond the Tay, and which crosses the river Knaig immediately below the station. The west side of the camp is protected by the river Knaig, the banks of which are very steep. The level of the camp is sixty feet above the river. The praetorium, which has from time immemorial been called Chapel Hill, has been at some time enclosed with a stone wall, and has the foundations of a house ten yards by seven. The whole station has been of late years enclosed with a high stone wall. There is said to be on one side of the praetorium a subterraneous passage, supposed to extend under the bed of the river; but the entrance having been closed about 1726, to prevent hares, when pursued, from taking refuge there, it is not known where the passage is. Search has been made for it, but in vain. Previous to its being closed, a man who had been condemned in the baron court of some neighbouring lord, consented, upon condition of pardon, to explore it; but after bringing out some Roman spears, helmets, and bits of bridles and other things, he descended again and was killed by the foul air. These interesting articles to the antiquary, were carried off by the Duke of Argyll's soldiers after the battle of Sheriff-muir, and were never recovered. The camps are a little way north of the station on the way to Crieff, and are of different magnitudes. The largest of them has a mean length of

2800 feet, and a mean breadth of 1950, and was calculated to hold between 25,000 and 26,000 men. The military road enters the camp by the south gate, and has levelled half of the small work which covered it, leaving the other half of it standing.

The county also possesses antiquarian remains of a later age and history, in the shape of ruined towers and religious structures, the district having once been the residence of a number of powerful chiefs, and of a large body of churchmen. Before the Reformation, and while Episcopacy was established, Perthshire formed the ample diocese of a bishop, whose seat was at Dunkeld, as well as another diocese of a bishop at Dunblane.

Within the last half century a prodigious improvement has taken place in the agriculture of Perthshire, the lower parts of which, especially in the Carse of Gowrie, and in the lower part of the Earn, vie in rural wealth, cultivation, and beauty, with any district in Scotland. Owing probably to the flat clayey land, and the almost impassable state of the roads, the inhabitants of the Carse were noted in public obloquy for their stupidity and churlishness; and "Carles of the Carse" used to be a common appellative for them not more alliterative than true. Pennant records a proverb respecting them that supports the same theory, namely, "that they wanted fire in the winter, water in the summer, and the grace of God all the year round." Whether there be now, or ever were, any real grounds for these charges against the people of this blessed and beautiful spot, we shall not take it upon us to determine, but shall relate an anecdote, to prove that examples of retributive wit were not unknown among them. A landed proprietor in the Carse used to rail in unmeasured terms against the people, alleging that their stupidity was equally beyond all precedent and all correction. "In short," said he, "I believe I could make a more sensible race of people out of the very soil which I employ them to cultivate." This expression having got wind amongst the people, excited no little indignation. Soon after, the gentleman in question had the misfortune to fall from his horse, into a clayey hole or pit, from which, after many hours' struggling, he found it impossible to extricate himself. A countryman coming past, he called to him for assistance. The man approached, took a grave glance at his figure, which presented a complete mass of clay, and coolly remarked, as he passed on, "Oh, I see you're *making your men*, laird; I'll no disturb ye."

The upper county is still, of course, devoted to the pasturing of sheep and cattle, which are chiefly driven southward for sale and consumption. The agricultural character of the county has in recent times been much enhanced by the active exertions of various local associations. The principal object of industry in the villages and towns of Perthshire is the

linen manufacture, of much the same fabric as that which forms the staple manufacture of Forfarshire. In aid of this branch of industry, there are a considerable number of bleachfields in the county.

Perthshire contains only two royal burghs, namely, Perth and Culross, the latter a small decayed town on the Firth of Forth : but it possesses many considerable towns or large populous villages, including several burghs of barony. The following places may be noticed, among many others :—Auchterarder, Blackford, Auchtergaven, Stanley, Blairgowrie, Comrie, Callander, Crieff, Coupar-Angus, Doune, Bridge of Earn, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Dunning, Errol, Fortingal, Kenmore, Killin, Kincardine, Meigle, Methven, Muthil, Rattray, Tibbermuir, Seone, Thornhill, &c. Of these, Blairgowrie claims to be distinguished. Situated at the foot of the Grampians, it commands a delightful view of the noble valley of Strathmore, its elevated situation rendering the air very salubrious, while the impetuous current of the "ireful Ericht" yields a never-failing source of wealth to its enterprising inhabitants, by affording water power to impel numerous lint spinning-mills. Fifteen of these are in full operation, and some very extensive ones are in course of erection, in the immediate neighbourhood; and at a short distance on the Lochty, several others are established. Blairgowrie is perhaps the most flourishing town in the county. The railway now forming between Newtyle and the neighbouring town of Coupar Angus, by connecting it more intimately with the flourishing port of Dundee, will still add to its prosperity. Blairgowrie was made a borough of barony by a charter from Charles I. in 1634. There are the remains of several Druidical temples in the parish. At the back of the manse, in 1796, there was a moat-hill or circular mound, where, it is said, Earl Gowrie held his regality courts. There are also some cairns, in one of which, when opened, a small stone coffin was found at the bottom; and many tumuli run through the parish. Not far from the village, commanding a fine view of Strathmore, is Newton House, built somewhat in the style of a castle, on the foundation of the old house, in a vault of which many gentlemen were saved while it was burned down. The scenery in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie, and along the banks of the Ericht, combine the beautiful and romantic. The neighbouring cliffs of Craighall would amply repay a day's journey, by a view of their wild grandeur.

The county is divided into ten districts, each under the jurisdiction of a justice of peace court, and a body of deputy lieutenants. The county is further divided into two sheriff-substituteships, the seat of the one being Perth, the other Dunblane. In the shire is a large association of landed gentlemen for the protection of game, woods, and plantations. The county

gentlemen also form a Hunt, having races at Perth. Besides this, there is the Strathearn Coursing Club, and the Doune Club. Of those valuable associations, already alluded to, established for promoting improvements in matters connected with agriculture, the following may be named,—the Perthshire Farming Society, which meets at Perth four times in the year; the Strathearn Agricultural Society, which meets once a quarter; the Athole and Weem Agricultural Club, which meets annually in October, and has instituted annual competitions all over the Highlands of Perthshire; the Dumblane Farming Society, which meets in July to receive the report of the state of farms and crops, and in November to hear the report of stack-yards, turnips, &c., and holds a ploughing match in spring, when six prizes are distributed; the Carse of Gowrie Agricultural Society, which meets in the spring and autumn; the Strathmore Agricultural Society, which holds its numerous and respectable meetings in Coupar-Angus; and the Burrel Agricultural Ploughman Society. The present Noble Marquis of Breadalbane, since his accession to the title and estates, has laudably endeavoured to promote the improvement of the upper district of the county, by holding out every encouragement to industry and enterprise. Among others, two agricultural societies have recently been established, which hold their annual competitions at Kenmore and Killin. In the parish of Killin, on the river Fillans, or Water of Dochart, lies the village of that name. St Fillan was a pious abbot or friar, who, according to Keith, flourished in Scotland at the beginning of the eighth century, and was some time superior of a religious house at Pittenweem in Perth. It is told by the chroniclers that the miraculous powers of this person were of no ordinary kind. When at the priory of Pittenweem he engaged himself in transcribing the scriptures, and while doing so, his left hand was observed to send forth such a splendour as to afford him sufficient light to write with the other; a miracle which saved many candles in the priory, as the holy man used to spend whole nights at that exercise. He afterwards, for the sake of more perfect seclusion, and undisturbed devotion, retired from Fife to this wild vale. Here the saintly monk performed innumerable miracles through the excess of his devotion. On the top of a conical hill, named Dun-Fillan, a little way east from the village is shown a rock, called St Fillan's chair, from which he used to bestow his blessings on the country; and near it are two small cavities in the rock, said to have been worn out by his knees in his almost incessant praying. Adjacent, in the low ground, is also shown a pool, called the Holy Pool, which, through the saint's power, had the virtue of curing madness in persons bathing in it, provided a certain ceremonial was used. The Highlanders continued to dip lunatics in the

sainted spring until a very late period. There is a bell belonging to the chapel of St Fillan, that was in high reputation among the votaries of that saint in old times. It seems to be of mixed metal: is about a foot and a half high, and of an oblong shape. It usually lay in the church-yard. When mad people were brought to be dipped in the Saint's Pool, it was necessary to perform certain ceremonies, in which there was a mixture of Druidism and Popery. After remaining all night in the chapel bound with ropes, the bell was set upon their head with great solemnity. It was the popular opinion, that if stolen, it would extricate itself out of the thief's hands, and return home ringing all the way. For some years past this bell has been locked up, to prevent its being applied to superstitious purposes. The origin of the bell is to be referred to the most remote ages of the Celtic churches. Six hundred years after the epoch of St Fillan, his memory and powers of intercession were vividly retained in the country. In the heat of the battle of Bannockburn, Robert Bruce invoked his aid, which, as he imagined, was granted, to the discomfiture of the English; and out of gratitude for such assistance, the patriotic king founded a priory near the ancient residence of the saint, which was dedicated to his service. At the dissolution of the religious houses, this priory, with all its revenues and superiorities, was given by the king to Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor to the Earl of Breadalbane. The houses of the village have all gardens annexed to them, and are even in many cases surrounded more immediately by sweet shrubs and flowers. There are also a few villas built, for families who may be inclined to settle in this delicious spot. It is annually, in autumn, rendered the scene of high festival, by a meeting of the St Fillans' Society, which was instituted in 1819, for the purpose of giving prizes to successful competitors in certain national sports, and as a benefit society for imparting aid to indigent and distressed members, widows and orphans. Their festivities are usually attended by hundreds of persons of distinction, male and female, from all parts of the Highlands.

Upon the whole, it may be remarked of Perthshire, that this large and important district of Scotland exhibits every where striking manifestations of being in a thriving and prosperous condition, and offers a forcible example of what has been effected in meliorating and civilizing the country—in the exchange of a life of almost savage strife, ignorance, and poverty, for one of intelligence, peace, and all the comforts to be procured by industry—within the brief space of little more than a century.

For several years prior to the passing of the Reform Bill, the county was represented in Parliament by Sir George Murray; and, politi-

cally speaking, Perthshire was considered eminently a stronghold of Conservatism. The Marquis of Breadalbane, then Earl of Ormelie, by carrying the first popular election, succeeded in wiping out this obnoxious appellation. On the accession of his Lordship to the peerage, Sir George succeeded once more to the representation of the county ; but his triumph on this occasion was short-lived, having within a few months, to give way before a liberal candidate, in the person of the Honourable Mr Maule.