

And tho' thou hast me now forgot,  
 Yet I'll continue thine,  
 And ne'er forget for to reflect  
 On old long syne.

If e'er I have a house, my dear,  
 That truly is called mine;  
 And can afford bot country cheer,  
 Or ought that's good therein;  
 Tho' thou were rebel to the King,  
 And beat with wind and rain,  
 Assure thyself of welcome, love,  
 For old long syne.

## PART II.

My soul is ravished with delight  
 When thee I think upon;  
 All griefs and sorrows take the flight,  
 And hastily are gone;  
 The fair resemblance of thy face  
 So fills this breast of mine,  
 No fate or force can it displace,  
 For old long syne.

Since thoughts of thee do banish grief  
 When I'm from thee removed,  
 And if in them I find relief  
 When with sad cares I'm moved,  
 How doth thy presence me affect  
 With ecstasies divine,  
 Especially when I reflect  
 On old long syne.

Since thou hast robb'd me of my heart  
 By those resistless pow'rs  
 Which Madam Nature doth impart  
 To those fair eyes of yours,  
 With honour it doth not consist  
 To hold a slave in pyne;  
 Pray let your rigour then desist,  
 For old long syne.

'Tis not my freedom I do crave  
 By deprecating pains,  
 True liberty he would not have,  
 Who glories in his chains;  
 But this, I wish the gods would move  
 That noble soul of thine  
 To pity, since thou canst not love,  
 For old long syne.

In Latin poetry Sir Robert is equally happy. In it he unites the smoothness of Virgil with the sweetness of Ovid and the classic elegance of Horace. There are many of his verses which we could have wished to quote; but to do so would extend beyond the limits of this work. To conclude this notice we cannot do better than give the following extract from Mr Roger's excellent biography:—"What were Aytoun's personal attractions cannot now be ascertained. It is certain that, although he was the acknowledged favourite of the royal court, and daily increased in the estimation of his sovereigns, he was allowed to sing the disdain of his mistress to his latest hour, having died unmarried. Every biographer and historian who record his name, mention his amiability of manners and winning address. He appears to have been the perfect model of exquisite politeness and courtly accomplishments. These, added to his profound and extensive learning, and great poetical genius, ought justly to rank among the prodigies of his age. Probably, taking no interest in the public affairs and political

movements which distracted and convulsed the empire, he had recourse to his poetic muse to resound the praises of the Court, and to pass the pleasing hour. To his other accomplishments Aytoun added that of extreme modesty, which prevented him from publishing his English poetic strains, and thus, in a great degree, bereft himself of posthumous fame."

AYTOUN, ANDREW, of Kinglassie, third son of John Aytoun of Kinaldie, was admitted advocate on the 23d March 1639, and nominated an ordinary Lord of Session on the 14th February 1661. He died at Kinglassie on the 25th March 1670, "being ane auld man," as a venerable biography of him quaintly remarks.

## B.

BAINBRIDGE, HENRY, is second son of the late George Cole Bainbridge, Esq. of Gattenside Hoose, Roxburghshire. This officer passed his examination on 26th Sept. 1836; served for some time as mate in the Howe, 120, and Caledonia, 120, flag-ships in the Mediterranean and at Devonport, under Sir Francis Mason and Sir David Milne, and on 21st February 1845 was promoted into the Rolla, 10, Captain John Simpson, with whom he served on the coast of Africa as first lieutenant. He is now employed in the coast guard service at Elie, Fifeshire. He married on 5th March 1845, Mary Agnes, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, K.H., inspecting field-officer of the Leeds district.

BAIRD of Elie. THE FAMILY OF. About the end of last century, there lived in the parish of Monkland, near Glasgow, a small farmer, in humble circumstances, of the name of Baird. By his wife, who had been employed in a neighbouring farm-house, he had a numerous family of sons, who between the year 1820 and the year 1859, have, by dint of ability, judgment, honesty, and frugality, raised themselves to the position of the first mercantile men in Scotland. To this must be added the advantage of rare good fortune and propitious circumstances, which does not diminish their merit, for there is no use in a ball being placed at a man's feet, if he has not strength and dexterity to kick it, and to keep it up. The coal and iron trade in the Monklands had not yet been developed. The sagacity and enterprise of the Bairds were devoted to that object, and in the course of a few years, they rose from the position of farmers to that of thriving ironmasters, and then gradually advanced until they distanced all others in the same line in Scotland, and placed themselves on a footing with the Guests and Baileys of South Wales. In the meantime, these numerous and enterprising brothers have acted with praiseworthy ambition in acquiring landed possessions, which give them an influence in the country far beyond the mere accumulation of pounds,

shillings, and pence. Within the last twelve or fifteen years they have secured by purchase magnificent estates which, if preserved, will, before two generations are over, raise their descendants to a place among the magnates of the land. The present generation of Bairds, regarded as they are by the public among the richest commoners of Scotland, have reason to be proud of the lowly origin from which prudence and industry have raised them. Possibly their grand-children may desire to cover that origin with the blazon of pedigree; but the fabricators of a colossal fortune have good cause to glory, with thankfulness, in a rise which has been mainly owing to their own merit. The brothers Baird have been too busy in transmuting iron into gold, to have time, or probably inclination, to think of pedigree, or to care for ancient blood. Possibly, however, in one or two descents, a family already founded, and by that time allied among the aristocracy, may think it worth while to seek out a generous stem for their golden branches; and it is a matter of fact, that Lanarkshire, which has witnessed the gradual rise of these brothers to wealth, numbered, many centuries ago, among its most considerable barons, an ancient race of their name. In the reign of Alexander III., Richard Baird had a charter of lands from Robert, son of Waldeve de Biggar, and King Robert Bruce gave a grant of the barony of Carnethan to Robert Baird. In the ancient mansion of Carnethan, as it existed in the days of the lordly Somervilles, the most ancient portion was called the Bairds' Tower. The prosperity of this race, was, however, speedily blighted by treason. Baird of Carnwath, and three or four other barons of that name, being convicted of a conspiracy against King Robert Bruce, in the Parliament held at Perth, were forfeited and put to death. Baird of Auchmedden, in Banffshire, has long been considered the principal family of the name; and it is a curious circumstance, that among the many estates which the brothers Baird have acquired, Auchmedden is one. The main line of Auchmedden is extinct, but there are two baronets' families descended from it, viz., Baird of Saughton Hall, and Baird of Newbyth. We trust we shall not wound aristocratic feelings—we will not call them prejudices (for such feelings are good in their proper place and within due bounds)—when we say that such transfer of great estates from the old to the new races is an immense benefit to the country. Not that the new man is a better landlord, neighbour, magistrate, or member of Parliament than the man of ancient lineage; generally quite the reverse. Not that the individual instances of a noble and time-honoured race being forced to give way to one fresh from the ranks of the people, are otherwise than repugnant to our tastes and habits of thought. But such changes serve as the props and bulwarks of the existing social and political institutions of Great

Britain. In this country there is happily no conventional barrier raised against the admission of a man of the people into the ranks of the aristocracy. Industry and good conduct, favoured by Providence in the acquisition of wealth, may raise a poor man to a place among the rich landed gentry of the country, and another generation may see him not only in the House of Lords, but allied by blood to the highest families of the land. Having thus paid tribute to the beneficial influence of new blood on our political institutions, let us indemnify ourselves by dwelling for a few moments on one or two of the great landed families who have been supplanted for the present by the Gartsherrie Iron Kings. The estates which these brothers have purchased are numerous, valuable, and wide-spread in every direction throughout Scotland. In the north Strichen has been acquired from Lord Lovat, Urie from Mr Barclay Allardice, and Auchmedden, the patrimony of the ancient family of Baird. In the south, Stichel has been bought from Sir John Pringle, and Closeburn from Sir James Stuart Menteth. In the east, Elie and the ancient barony of Anstruther have been purchased from Sir Windham Anstruther; and in the west, Knoydart, the last remnant of the territories of the chieftain of Glengarry, has added to the victories of the prosperous Iron Kings over the old lords of the soil. We believe that we have only enumerated a portion of their purchases.

BAIRD, WILLIAM, Esquire of Elie, was born in the year 1796. He was the eldest son of Alexander Baird, of Lockwood, and senior partner of the great brotherhood of ironmasters, who, under the firm of "Wm. Baird & Co." carried on their extensive works at Gartsherrie, Eglinton, Muirkirk, and Lugar. Mr Baird's father was originally a farmer in the parish of Old Monkland, and was a shrewd, intelligent, and respectable man. The father and son began the manufacture of iron at Gartsherrie in 1829, and the career of the family since that time has been truly remarkable. William was always a shrewd business man, had great insight into character, was kind to his work people, and at the same had the faculty of managing them, and getting them to work energetically and profitably. In short, he had the gift of acquiring wealth in an upright and honourable manner, and exercised it in such a way as to have left, it is reported, a fortune of £2,000,000 sterling—including, of course, the property of Rosemount in Ayrshire, for which he paid £38,000, and Elie in Fifeshire, which he bought for £145,000. His other funds are invested in railways and various other ways. The subject of our sketch represented the Falkirk district of burghs in Parliament from 1841 to 1846, when he vacated in favour of the present Duke of Newcastle, then Earl of Lincoln, who was again succeeded by James Baird, Esq., the brother of William, who held these burghs in the Conservative interest from

1851 till 1857. Mr William Baird was married in 1840, and died in Edinburgh on the 8th March 1864, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He has left a widow and nine children. His eldest son is at present at Harrow School.

**BALCANQUALL**, Rev. WALTER, one of the first Presbyterian ministers of Edinburgh. He was a son of Balcanquall of that Ilk, an estate in the parish of Strathmiglo. Mr James Melville in his Diary mentions him, under date 1574, as "ane honest, vpright barted young man, latlie enterit to that ministerie of Edinbruche." With his colleague, Mr James Lawson, Mr Robert Pont, Mr Andrew Melville, and others, he took an active part against the scheme of King James for re-establishing the bishops. On the assembly of the estates for that purpose in 1584, the king sent a message to the magistrates of Edinburgh to seize and imprison any of the ministers who should venture to speak against the proceedings of the parliament. Mr Walter Balcanquhall, however, as well as Mr Lawson, not only preached against these proceedings from the pulpit, but the former, with Mr Robert Pont and others, appeared at the Cross, on the heralds proceeding to proclaim the acts passed in parliament affecting the church, and publicly protested and took instruments in the name of the Kirk of Scotland against them. For this he and Mr Lawson were compelled to retire to England, where the latter died the same year. His will contained some curious bequests, among others the following to his colleague:—"Item, I will that my loving brother, Mr James Carmichael, shall bow a rose noble instantlie, and deliver it to my deere brother and loving friend, Mr Walter Balcanquhall, who hath bene so carefull of me at all times, and cheefelie in time of this my present sicknesse; to remaine with him as a perpetuall token and remembrance of my speciall love and thankful heart towards him." In the following year Mr Balcanquhall returned to his charge, and on Sunday, the 2d of January 1586, he preached before the king "in the great kirk of Edinburgh," when his majesty, "after sermoun, reboked Mr Walter publictlie from his seat in the loft, and said he would prove there should be bishops and spirituall magistrats endued with authoritie over the ministrie; and that he (Balcanquhall) did not do his dutie to condemn that which he had done in parliament." In December 1596 he was again obliged to flee to England, but subsequently returned. After being one of the ministers of Edinburgh for forty-three years, he died in 1616. This name is now changed into Ballingall.

**BALCANQUHAL**, WALTER, a son of the above was born in Edinburgh about 1586. Notwithstanding his father's eminence as a Presbyterian minister, he preferred taking orders in the Church of England. He commenced his studies at the University of Edinburgh, but afterwards entered at Pembroke Hall, Oxford, where

he was admitted a fellow on 8th September 1611. He was one of the chaplains to James VI.; who in 1618 sent him to the Synod of Dort. He was one of the three executors under the will of George Heriot, on whose death in February 1624 he, by direction of the testator, assumed the principal charge of the establishment of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. He drew up the statutes which are dated 1627, and discharged the onerous trust reposed in him with great ability, judgment, and good sense. In May 1639 he was made Dean of Durham. By his double-dealing on several occasions he made himself obnoxious to the party in both kingdoms who were struggling for their religious rights. On 29th July 1641 he and five other gentlemen were denounced as incendiaries by the Scottish Parliament. After this period he was exposed to much persecution by the English Puritans, and for some of the last years of his life he shared the waning fortunes of Charles I. He died at Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, on the 25th December 1645, immediately after the battle of Naseby.

**BALFOUR**, THE FAMILY OF.—Balfour, a very ancient name in Fife, derived from the lands of Balfour, in the parish of Markinch, formerly belonging to a family which were long heritable sheriffs of Fife. Balfour castle was built upon their ancient possessions, in the vale or strath of the Orr, a tributary of the Leven, near their confluence. Bal-orr is the original name. The family of Balfour, according to Sibbald, possessed these lands as early as the reign of Duncan the First, and assumed from them their name. The first of the family in Scotland was Siward, supposed to have come from Northumberland, in the reign of that monarch. His son, Osulf, who lived in the time of Malcolm Canmore, was the father of Siward, to whom King Edgar gave the valley of Orr, that is, "Strathor and Maey," pro capite Ottar Dani." Siward's son, Octred, witnessed a charter of David the First about 1141. He was the father of Sir Michael Balfour, who had two sons. William, the eldest, was the ancestor of the Balfours of Balfour. About the year 1196 Sir Michael de Balfour obtained a charter from William the Lion, dated at Forfar. In 1229, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Alexander the Second, his son, Sir Ingelramus de Balfour, sheriff of Fife, was witness to a charter of confirmation by that monarch to the Monastery of Aberbrothock, of a mortification to them by Philip de Moubray, "De uno plenario tofto in Innerkeithing." His son Henry was witness to another confirmation by the same monarch to that monastery of a donation by Malcolm Earl of Angus, "De terris in territorio de Kermuir." He was the father of John de Balfour, who, with many of the barons of Fifeshire, fell at the sack of Berwick by Edward the First, 30th March, 1296. His son, Sir Duncan de Balfour, adhered to the fortunes of Sir William Wallace, and was

slain 12th June 1298 at the battle of Black-ironside, where the English, under Sir Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, were defeated with great slaughter. Amongst others present at the parliament held at Cambuskenneth, 6th November 1314, were David de Balfour and Malcolm de Balfour, as their seals are appended to the general sentence by that parliament of forfeiture of all the rebels. In the parliament held at Ayr in 1315 were Sir Michael de Balfour, Sheriff of Fife, and David de Balfour; their seals are appended to the act of that parliament for settling the crown. Sir Michael died in 1344, and in 1375, the fifth year of the reign of Robert the Second, his eldest son and successor, Sir John Balfour of Balfour died, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Robert de Bethune, "familiaris regis Roberti," as he is styled. From them the present proprietor of Balfour, J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq., is descended. Several of the other Fife heritors of the name of Bethune, as the Bethunes of Bandon, of Tarvet, of Blebo, of Clatto, of Craigfudie, and of Kingask, were also descended from them. Of the most remarkable personages belonging to the Bethunes of Balfour were James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland; his nephew, Cardinal Bethune; and the nephew of the Cardinal, James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow. In the house of Balfour are original portraits of Cardinal Bethune, and of Mary Bethune, celebrated for her beauty, one of the Queen's four Maries. Besides many illustrious descendants in the female line the surname of Balfour has been ennobled by three peerages—namely, the baronies of Burleigh and Kilwinning in Scotland, and of Balfour of Clonawley in Ireland. In Sir Robert Sibbald's time, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, there were a greater number of heritors in Fife named Balfour than of any other surname. His list contains no less than 13 landed proprietors in that county of that name—viz., the Balfours of Burleigh, of Fernie, of Dunbog, of Denmylne, of Grange, of Forret, of Randerston, of Radernie, of Northbank, of Balbirnie, of Halbeath, of Lawlethan, and of Banktown. In his *Memoria Balfouriana* he says the family of Balfour is divided into several branches, of which those of Balgarvie, Mountwhanney, Denmylne, Ballovy, Carriston, and Kirkton are the principal. Sir John Balfour of Balfour, already mentioned as the father of Margaret the wife of Sir Robert de Bethune, had an only brother, Adam, who married the granddaughter of Macduff, brother of Colbane, earl of Fife, and obtained with her the lands of Pittencreeff. He died of wounds received at the battle of Durham in 1346, and was buried in Melrose Abbey. His son, Sir Michael Balfour, was brought up by his kinsman Duncan, twelfth Earl of Fife, who in 1353 gave in exchange for Pittencreeff the much more valuable lands of Mountwhanney. The Countess Isabella, daughter

of Earl Duacan, also bestowed many grants of land upon her "cousin," Sir Michael, who, at her death without issue, should have succeeded as her nearest heir, but the Regent Albany, the brother of her second husband, obtained the earldom in virtue of a disposition in his favour by the Countess. Sir Michael died about 1385. His eldest son, Michael Balfour of Mountwhanney, had a son, Sir Lawrence, of Strathor and Mountwhanney, who, by his wife Marjory, had three sons:—George, his heir; John of Balgarvie, progenitor, by his son James, of the Balfours of Denmylne, Forret, Randerston, Torry and Boghall, Kinloch, &c.; and David Balfour of Carraldstone or Carriston. The latter family terminated in an heiress, Isabel Balfour, who married a younger son of the fourth Lord Seton, ancestor of the Setons of Carriston. James Balfour, son of Sir John Balfour of Balgarvy, in 1451 obtained from King James the Second the lands of Denmylne, in the parish of Abdie, and county of Fife, originally belonging to the Earls of Fife, and which fell to the crown at the forfeiture of Murdoch Duke of Albany. This James Balfour was slain at the siege of Roxburgh, soon after the death of James the Second, in 1460, as appears from a charter, granted by James the Third, in favour of John Balfour his son, who married Christian Sibbald, daughter of Peter Sibbald of Rankeillor, and fell with his sovereign, James the Fourth, at the battle of Flodden, in 1513. Patrick his son was the father of Alexander Balfour, whose son, Sir Michael Balfour, was knighted at Holyrood House, 26th March 1630, by George Viscount Dupplin, Chancellor of Scotland, under a special warrant from Charles the First, and the same year in which his son Sir James received a similar honour. Sir Michael was comptroller of the household to Charles the First, and was equally distinguished for his military courage and civil prudence. By his wife, Jane, daughter of James Durham of Pitkerrow he had five sons and nine daughters, seven of whom were honourably married. Of the eldest son, Sir James Balfour of Kinnaird, the celebrated annalist and antiquary, a life is given below. The second son, Alexander, styled of Lumbarnie, was a minister of the Gospel, a man, says Sibbald, not more respected for the dignity of his appearance than for the wisdom and piety of his life. Michael Balfour of Randerston, the third son, was eminently distinguished for his experience and skill in agricultural matters. Sir David Balfour of Forret, the fourth son, was admitted advocate 29th January 1650. In 1674 he was knighted, and nominated a judge in the Court of Session. He took his seat on the bench with the title of Lord Forret. The following year he was appointed a judge of the Court of Justiciary. In 1685 he was elected a commissioner for the county of Fife to the Parliament which met that year, chosen one of the lords of the articles, and appointed a commissioner for

the plantation of kirks. He died shortly after the Revolution. His second son, James Balfour, succeeded to the lands of Randerston. A subsequent proprietor of the estate of Forret, probably a descendant of this learned judge, seems to have entertained a design of erecting a convenient place of refreshment for the members of the College of Justice at Edinburgh, for in a note to *Kay's Portraits* we find the following passage, which is curious as marking the habits of the members of the bar about the middle of the eighteenth century:—"In the minutes of the Faculty of Advocates, 13th February 1741, there is an entry relative to a petition presented to the Dean and Faculty by James Balfour of Forret, stating that he intended to build a coffee-house adjoining to the west side of the Parliament House, 'for the conveniency and accommodation of the members of the College of Justice, and of the senators of the court,' and that he was anxious for the patronage of the society. He also mentioned that he had petitioned the judges, who had unanimously approved of the project. A remit was made to the curators of the library, and to Messrs Cross and Barclay, to consider the petition, and to report whether it should be granted; but nothing appears to have been done by the committee." The estate of Forret, which is in the parish of Logie, anciently belonged to the Forrets of that ilk, a son of which house, who had been vicar of Dollar, suffered martyrdom on the Castlehill of Edinburgh in 1538. It is now the property of a family of the name of Mackenzie. Of Sir Michael's youngest son, Sir Andrew Balfour, doctor of medicine, the distinguished naturalist and scholar, a memoir is given below. The descendants of Sir James Balfour, Lyon-King-at-Arms, continued long to possess the lands of Denmylne. The family is now entirely extinct in the male line, and is represented by Lord Belhaven as heir of line. The complete extinction of this family is the more remarkable, as it is stated by Sir Robert Sibbald that Sir Michael Balfour lived to see three hundred of his own issue, while Sir Andrew, his youngest son, saw six hundred descendants from his father. The ruins of the old church of Abdie, on the western shore of the loch of Lindores, still contain several monuments of this family. About the close of the seventeenth century a fatal duel occurred between Sir Robert Balfour of Denmylne, and Sir James Macgill of Lindores, who were near neighbours and intimate friends. Sir Robert was a young man in his prime; Sir James was much more advanced in years. Attended by their servants, they had both gone to Perth on a market day, when Sir Robert unfortunately quarrelled and fought with a Highland gentleman on the street. Sir James came up at the time and parted the combatants. In doing this, it is said, he made some observations as to the superiority of the Highlander, which offended Sir Robert,

who, chafed and angry, offered next to fight his friend. They returned home together on the evening of a long summer day. When at Carpow they dismounted, gave their horses to their servants, and, ascending by the road a considerable way up the hills, they stopped at a spot on the slope of the Ochils where a small cairn of stones, locally known by the name of Sir Robert's Prap, was afterwards raised to commemorate the event. They there drew their swords. A shepherd, who was sitting on a higher part of the hills, is said not only to have seen what took place, but even to have overheard what passed between them. It is said that Sir James Macgill, who is alleged to have been by far the more expert swordsman of the two, made various attempts to be reconciled to his angry friend, and even after they were engaged, conducted himself for a time merely on the defensive. But from the fury with which Sir Robert fought, he was forced to change his plan, and to attack in turn. The consequence was that Sir Robert was run through the body, and died on the spot, when Sir James mounted and rode off, leaving his corpse to the care of the servants. It is added that Sir James immediately afterwards proceeded to London, where he obtained a pardon from King Charles the Second. Mr Small, in his *Roman Antiquities*, tells a foolish and very improbable story of Sir James being obliged by the King to fight an Italian swordsman then in London, who had previously acted the bully, but who also fell beneath the skilful arm of the Scottish knight. The fate of the last baronet of Denmylne is equally remarkable. He set out on horseback from his own house to pay a visit, and neither man nor horse was ever again heard of. It is supposed that he perished in some of the lochs or marshes with which Fife then abounded. Shortly after his disappearance Denmylne was purchased by General Scoot of Balcomie, the father of the Duchess of Portland and the Viscountess of Canning. These lands were subsequently bought from her Grace, when Marchioness of Titchfield, by the brother of the present proprietor Thomas Watt, Esq. of Denmylne. Another branch of the house of Balfour possesses the lands of Balbirnie, in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. During the reign of Malcolm the Fourth, the lands of Balbirnie belonged to Orm, the son of Hugh, Abbot of Abernethy, the ancestor of the family of Abernethy. He exchanged them with Duncan, Earl of Fife, the charter being conferred by William the Lion. Sibbald says that anciently these lands belonged to a family who took their name from them, and were designed Balbirnie of that ilk. About the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, the lands of Balbirnie were purchased from the Balbirmies, who held them under the Earls of Fife, by George Balfour, son of Martin Balfour of Dovan and Lalethan, the ancestor of the present proprietor. This Martin Balfour was, in 1596,

served heir to his grandfather David Balfour, in the lands of Dovan and Lalethan. He was descended from Peter Balfour, a younger son of Balfour of Balfour, who, having married a daughter of Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie, obtained from his father-in-law a charter of the lands of Dovan in the reign of Robert the Third. The present proprietor of Balbirnie seems, therefore, to divide with Balfour of Fernie, the representation of the ancient family of Balfour of Balfour.

BALFOUR, OF BURLEIGH, Lord, an attainted barony in the peerage of Scotland, formerly held by a branch of the Fife family of Balfour. In 1445-6 Sir John Balfour of Balgarvie (from the Celtic *Bal-garbh*, the rough town or dwelling), had a grant of the lands of Burleigh in Kinross-shire, which were erected into a free barony in his favour, by King James the Second, in the ninth year of his reign. He had two sons, Michael and James. The latter is said to have been the ancestor of the Balfours of Denmylne, Forret, and other families of the name. The eldest son, Michael, was the father of Sir Michael Balfour designed of Burleigh, who, besides other charters, had one of the lands of Easter and Wester Balgarvie, on the 16th February 1505-6, and another to himself and Margaret Musschet his wife, of the lands of Schanwell, 28th May 1512. His grandson, Michael Balfour of Burleigh, was served heir to his father in 1542. He had a charter of half of the lands of Kinloch, and office of coroner of Fife, 18th June 1566. He married Christian, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, and had an only child, his sole heiress, Margaret Balfour, who married Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich and Mountwhanney, Lord President of the Court of Session, whose life is given below. Sir James' eldest brother, Michael Balfour of Mountwhanney, commendator of Melrose, was the progenitor of the Balfours of Trenaby, in Orkney. Sir James had six daughters and three sons. The eldest son, Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh, had a charter of the lands of Nethertown of Auchinbuffis, in Banffshire, 28th October 1577, and another of the barony of Burleigh, 29th October 1606. By James the Sixth he was honoured with the title of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, by letters patent, bearing date at Royston, in England, 7th August 1606, Sir Michael being then James' ambassador to the Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Lorraine. He was created a Lord of Parliament under the same title at Whitehall 10th July 1607, without any mention of heirs in the creation. His Lordship was subsequently sworn of the Privy Council. On 17th September 1614, a charter was granted to Michael, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, of the barony of Kilwinning, with the title of Lord Kilwinning, to him and his heirs and assigns whatever. His Lordship married first, Margaret Adamson, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Lundie of Lundie, by whom he had a

daughter Margaret, who succeeded him as Baroness Balfour of Burleigh. She married Robert Arnot, the son of Robert Arnot of Fernie, chamberlain of Fife. This Robert Arnot assumed on his marriage the name of Balfour, and had the title of Lord Burleigh, in virtue of a letter from the King. At the meeting of the Scottish Parliament in 1640, the estates, in consequence of the absence of a commissioner from His Majesty, appointed Lord Burleigh their President, and he was continued in that office in 1641. He was also one of their commissioners for negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1640 and 1641, and in the latter year was one of the Privy Councillors constituted by Parliament. During Montrose's wars he was actively engaged on the side of the Parliament, and seems to have acted in the north as a general of the forces. In Sept. 1644 the Marquis of Montrose, with an army of about two thousand men, approached Aberdeen, and summoned it to surrender, but the magistrates, after advising with Lord Burleigh, who then commanded in the town a force nearly equal in number to the assailants, refused to obey the summons, upon which a battle ensued within half-a-mile of the town, on the 12th of that month, in which Burleigh was defeated. He was also one of the committee of Parliament attached to the army under General Baillie, which, through the dissensions of its leaders, was totally routed by the troops of Montrose on the bloody field of Kilsyth, 15th August 1645. He opposed the "engagement" to march into England for the rescue of King Charles, and was one of those who effectually dissuaded Cromwell from the invasion of Scotland. In 1649, under the act for putting the kingdom in a posture of defence, Lord Burleigh was one of the colonels for the county of Fife, and the same year he was nominated one of the Commissioners of the Treasury and Exchequer. He died at Burleigh 10th August 1663. By his wife, who predeceased him in June 1639, he had four daughters and one son, Jean, the eldest daughter, married in 1628, David second Earl of Wemyss, and died 10th November 1649, leaving one daughter, Jean, Countess of Angus and Sutherland. Margaret, the second daughter, became the wife of Sir James Crawford of Kilbirnie, without issue. Isabella, the third daughter, married Thomas first Lord Ruthven, and had issue. The youngest daughter, whose name is not mentioned, married her cousin, Arnot of Fernie. John Balfour, third Lord Balfour of Burleigh, spent his younger years in France, where he was wounded. On his return home, on passing through London, he married, early in 1649, without his father's consent, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Balfour of Pitcullo, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. His father, with the view of having the marriage annulled, got it proposed, in a general way, to the General Assembly the same year, but no answer was given to the

application. Lord Burleigh died in 1688, leaving, besides Robert, his heir, two other sons and six daughters. His second son, John Balfour of Fernie, was a lieutenant-colonel in the reign of James the Seventh. He had two sons, Arthur, father of John Balfour of Fernie, and John, who succeeded by entail to the estate of Captain William Crawford, whose name and arms he assumed, and left issue. Henry, the third son of Lord Burleigh, was styled of Dunbog. He was a major of dragoons, and one of the representatives for the county of Fife in the last Parliament of Scotland, in which he warmly opposed the Union. He was the father of Henry Balfour of Dunbog. Robert, fourth Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was in 1689 appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of clerk register. He died in 1713. His Lordship married Lady Margaret Melville, only daughter of George, first Earl of Melville, by whom he had a son and two daughters. Margaret, the eldest, died unmarried at Edinburgh 12th March 1769. Mary, the younger, married in 1714 Brigadier-General Alexander Bruce of Kennet, and died at Skene in Stirlingshire 7th Nov. 1758, leaving a son and daughter; the former became a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Kennet. Robert Balfour, fifth Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was a man of a most daring and desperate character. In his early youth, while still Master of Burleigh, he fell in love with a girl of inferior rank, whose name has not been given, and in consequence his father sent him to the Continent, in the hope that travel would remove the feeling of attachment for her from his mind. Before setting out he exacted a promise from the girl that she would not marry any one in his absence, declaring that if she did he would put her husband to death when he came back. Notwithstanding this threat she married Henry Stenhouse, a schoolmaster at Inverkeithing, although not without informing him of the risk he incurred in taking her. On the return of the Master of Burleigh his first inquiry was after the girl, and on being informed of her marriage, with two attendants, he proceeded on horseback directly to the school of Stenhouse, and calling the unfortunate schoolmaster to the door, he shot him in the shoulder, 9th April 1707. Stenhouse died of the wound twelve days after. Young Balfour was tried for the murder in the High Court of Justiciary 4th August 1709, when his counsel pleaded in defence that there was no *malice prepense*; that the wound had not been in a mortal place, but in the arm, plainly showing that the intention had been to frighten or correct, not to kill; and lastly, that the libel had not been that the wound was deadly, on the contrary, it admitted that the deceased had lived several days after it, and the prisoner would prove *malum regimen* and a fretful temper as the immediate causes of death. Notwithstanding this ingenious defence the jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced,

29th November, to be beheaded 6th Jan. 1710; but a few days before that date he escaped from prison by exchanging clothes with his sister, who was extremely like him. He skulked for some time in the neighbourhood of Burleigh Castle, Kinross-shire, and an ash tree, hollow in the trunk, was long pointed out as his place of shelter and concealment. From having been often the place of his retreat it bore the name of Burleigh's Hole. After sustaining the ravages of the weather for more than a century, it was completely blown down in 1822. On the death of his father in 1713, the title devolved on him, and the next thing heard of him is his appearance at the meeting of Jacobites at Lochmaben, 29th May 1714, when the Pretender's health was publicly drunk by them at the Cross on their knees, Lord Burleigh denouncing damnation against all who would not drink it. He engaged in the rebellion of 1715, for which he was attainted by act of Parliament, and his title and estate, which then yielded £697 a-year, forfeited to the Crown. He died without issue in 1757. The representation of the family of Balfour of Burleigh is claimed by Bruce of Kennet; also, by Balfour of Fernie. Sir James Balfour, knight, the second son of Sir James Balfour of Pittendriech, by Margaret his wife, only child and heir of Michael Balfour of Burleigh, Esq., was created by James VI. in 1619 a peer of Ireland, under the title of Lord Balfour, baron of Clonawley, in the county of Fermanagh. His Lordship died October 1634, when the title appears to have become extinct. He was buried at St Anne's, Blackfriars, London. From his brother, William Balfour, who settled in Ireland, are descended the family of Townley-Balfour of Townleyhall, in the county of Louth. The John Balfour of Borley of Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Old Mortality*, was usually designed of Kinloch. He was the principal actor in the murder of Archbishop Sharp. His estates were forfeited, and a reward of 10,000 marks offered for himself. He fought both at Drumclog and at Bothwell Bridge, and is said to have afterwards taken refuge in Holland, where he offered his services to the Prince of Orange. He is generally supposed to have died at sea on his voyage back to Scotland, immediately previous to the Revolution. There are strong presumptions, however, for believing that he never left Scotland, but found an asylum in the parish of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, under the protection of the Argyle family, and that, having assumed the name of Salter, his descendants continued there for many generations. The last of the race died in 1815. We learn from Schiller's History of the Siege of Antwerp from 1570 to 1580, that a Sir Andrew Balfour and his company of Scots defended that city against the Prince of Parma. The name seems still to exist in Holland, for in the Brussels papers of 28th July 1808, Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour de Burleigh is named commandant of

the troops of the King of the Netherlands in the West Indies.

**BALFOUR OF DENMYLNE, THE FAMILY OF.**—The first representative of this family appears to be Sir James Balfour, son of Michael Balfour, by Jean, his wife, daughter of Durham of Pitkerro, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia 22d December 1633, with remainder to his heirs male whatever. Sir James was an antiquary, and held the office of Lord-Lyon-King-at-Arms. He was succeeded by his only son, Sir Robert, at whose decease, without issue, the title reverted to his uncle, Sir Alexander, second son of Michael Balfour, above mentioned. This gentleman was succeeded by his son, Sir Michael, who in like manner was succeeded by his son of the same name. This gentleman married Miss Moncrieff of Kiedie, by whom he had two daughters and an only son, his successor, Sir Michael, who married Jane, daughter of Ross of Invernettie, representative of the family of Ross of Craigie, by whom he had two sons, and was succeeded by the elder, Sir John, at whose decease without issue the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Patrick Balfour of Denmylne, the present, being the eighth baronet.

**BALFOUR, SIR JAMES,** an eminent lawyer and public character of the sixteenth century, was a son of Balfour of Mountquhanie, in Fife, a very ancient family. He was originally designed for the church, and made considerable proficiency, not only in ordinary literature, but in the study of divinity and law—subjects at that period often combined, in consequence of the secular matters that fell under ecclesiastical jurisdiction. While still a young man he was so unfortunate as to join with the conspirators who, after murdering Cardinal Beaton, held out the castle of St Andrews against the governor of Arran; but he does not seem to have been altogether a thorough paced partisan of the conspirators, for John Knox, who was entitled to that character, calls him the blasphemous Balfour, from his having refused to communicate along with his Calvinistic associates. Balfour shared the fate of his companions in being sent to the French galleys, from which he escaped in 1550, along with the rest, by the tacit permission of the French Government. Afterwards he joined in the proceedings of the Reformers, but only in such a way as not to interfere with his political aspirations. He was preferred to the ecclesiastical appointment of official of Lothian, and afterwards became rector of Flisk, a parish in his native county. In 1563 he was appointed by Queen Mary to be a Lord of Session, the court then being composed partly of churchmen and partly of laics. In July 1565 the Queen extended the further favour of admitting him into her Privy Council. Balfour was one of the servants of the state, who, being advanced rather on account of merit than birth, used at all times to give great offence to the Scottish nobility—a haughty class, always impatient of the

claims of genius or talent, and we are not surprised to find that the same conspiracy which overthrew the kinless adventurer Rizzio, contemplated the destruction of Balfour. He was so fortunate, however, as to escape, and he even derived some advantage from the event, being promoted to the office of clerk register, in room of Mr James Macgill, who was concerned in the conspiracy. He was also about this time made a knight, and appointed to be one of the commissioners for revising, correcting, and publishing the ancient laws and statutes of the kingdom. In the beginning of the year 1567 Sir James Balfour was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle. In this important situation he naturally became an object of great solicitude to the confederate lords, who, in the ensuing May, commenced a successful rebellion against Queen Mary. It would appear that Sir James was not now more loyal than many other persons who had experienced the favour of the unfortunate Mary. He is said to have been the means of throwing into the hands of the confederates that celebrated box of letters, upon which they endeavoured to ground the proof of her guilt. There can be no doubt that he was at this time in the way of receiving high favours from the Earl of Murray, who was the chief man opposed to the dethroned queen. He was, in Sept. 1567, admitted by Murray a lord of his Privy Council, and made commendator of the priory of Pittenweem; and in December a bargain was accomplished, by which he agreed to accept a pension of £500, and the presidency of the Court of Session, in lieu of the clerk registry, which Murray wished to be restored to his friend Macgill. Sir James continued faithful to the party which opposed Queen Mary till the death of Murray, January 1569–70, when he was in some measure compelled to revert to the Queen's side, on account of a charge preferred against him by the succeeding Regent—Lennox—who taxed him with a share in the murder of Daruley. For this accusation no proof was adduced, but even allowing Sir James to have been guilty, it will only add another to the lot of great men concerned in the transaction, and show the more clearly how neither learning, rank, official dignity, nor any other ennobling qualifications prevented a man, in those days, from staining his hands with blood. Balfour outlived Lennox, and was serviceable in bringing about the pacification between the King's and Queen's party under Morton in 1573. He would appear to have been encouraged by Morton in the task of revising the laws of the country, which he at length completed in a style allowed at that time to be most masterly. Morton afterwards thought proper to revive the charge brought by Lennox against Sir James, who was consequently obliged to retire to France, where he lived for some years. He returned in 1580, and revenged the prosecution of Morton, by producing against him on his trial, a deed to which he

had acceded, in common with others of the Scottish nobility, alleging Bothwell's innocence of the King's murder, and recommending him to the Queen as a husband. Sir James died before the 14th of Jan. 1583-4. "The Practicks of Scots Law," compiled by Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich, president of the Court of Session, continued to be used and consulted in manuscript, both by students and practitioners, till nearly a century after his decease, when it was for the first time supplanted by the institutes of Lord Stair. Even after that event, it was held as a curious repertory of the old practices of Scottish law; besides fulfilling certain uses not answered by the work of Lord Stair. It was therefore printed in 1754 by the Ruddimans, along with an accurate biographical preface by Walter Goodal. The work has been of considerable service to Dr Jamieson in his dictionary of the Scottish language.

BALFOUR, Sir ANDREW, Bart., M.D., one of the most remarkable men of his time—certainly one of the greatest pioneers of improvement Scotland ever saw, was the fifth and youngest son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmilne, in Fife, and was born at that place on the 18th of January 1630. He prosecuted his studies in the University of St Andrews, where he took his degree of A.M. At this period his education was superintended by his brother, Sir James Balfour, the famous antiquary, and Lyon-King-at-Arms to Charles I., who was about thirty years older than himself. At college he first discovered his attachment to botany, which in him is said to have led to the study of physic, instead of being, as it generally is, a handmaid to that art. Quitting the University about the year 1650 he removed to London, where his medical studies were chiefly directed by the celebrated Harvey, by Sir Theodore Mayerne, the distinguished physician of King James I., and various other eminent practitioners. He afterwards travelled to Blois, in France, and remained there for some time to see the botanic garden of the Duke of Orleans, which was then the best in Europe, and was kept by his countryman, Dr Morrison. Here he contracted a warm friendship for that great botanist, which continued unimpaired while they lived. From Blois he went to Paris, where for a long time he prosecuted his medical studies with great ardour. He completed his education at the University of Caen, from which he received the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Physics on 20th September 1661. Returning to London soon afterwards, Dr Balfour was introduced to Charles II., who named him as the most proper person to attend the young Earl of Rochester on his continental travels. After an absence of four years he returned with his pupil in 1667. During their tour he endeavoured, and at that time not without some appearance of success, to recal that abandoned young nobleman to the paths of virtue, and to inspire him with the love of

learning. Rochester himself often acknowledged—and to Bishop Burnet, in particular, only three days before his death—how much he was bound to love and honour Dr Balfour, to whom, next to his parents, he thought he owed more than all the world. On returning to his native country, Balfour settled at St Andrews as a physician. "He brought with him (says Dr Walker in his *Essays on Natural History*) the best library, especially in medicine and natural history, that had till then appeared in Scotland—and not only these, but a perfect knowledge of the languages in which they were written; likewise many unpublished manuscripts of learned men, a series of antique medals, modern medallions, and pictures and busts, to form the painter and the architect, the remarkable arms, vestments, and ornaments of foreign countries; numerous mathematical, philosophical, and surgical instruments, which he not only possessed but used, with the practise of many operations in surgery till then unknown in this country; a complete cabinet with all the samples of the *materia medica* and new compositions in pharmacy, and large collections of the fossils, plants, and animals, not only of the foreign countries he traversed, but of the most distant parts of the world." The merit of such a man pointed to a higher sphere than St Andrews, and accordingly we find him, in the year 1670, removed to Edinburgh, where he immediately came into great practice. Here, among other improvements, he prosecuted the manufacture of paper, and was the means of introducing that valuable art into the country, though for many years it remained in a state of complete or nearly complete dormancy, in consequence of the people being in the habit of deriving stationery articles of all kinds from Holland. Adjoining to his house he had a small botanic garden, which he furnished with the seeds he received from his foreign correspondents, and in this garden he raised many plants which were then first introduced into Scotland. One of his fellow-labourers in this department was his pupil, Patrick Murray of Livingston, a young gentleman, who, enjoying an ample fortune, formed at his seat in the country a botanic garden containing one thousand species of rare plants—a large collection at that period—and who prematurely died of a fever on his way to Italy. Soon after his death, Dr Balfour transferred his collection from Livingston to Edinburgh, and with it joined to his own he had the merit of laying the foundation of the public botanic garden. The necessary expense of this institution was at first defrayed by Dr Balfour, Sir Robert Sibbald, and the Faculty of Advocates. But at length the city allotted a piece of ground near Trinity College Church for a public garden, and out of the revenues of the University allowed a certain sum for its support. As the first keeper of this garden Dr Balfour selected Mr James Sutherland, who, in 1684, published a work entitled, "*Hortus*

Edinburgensis." The new institution soon became considerable; plants and seeds were sent from Morison, at Oxford; Watts, at London; Marchant, at Paris; Herman, at Leyden; and Spottiswood, at Tangier. From the last were received many African plants, which flourished in this country. Such efforts as these by a native of Fifeshire, occurring at a time when the attention of the country seems to have been almost exclusively devoted to contending systems of church government, are truly grateful in the contemplation. It is only to be lamented that the spirit which presided over them was premature in its appearance—it found no genial field to act upon, and it was soon quenched in the prevailing deadness of the public mind. Sir Andrew Balfour was the morning star of Science in Scotland, but he might almost be said to have set before the approach of day, leaving the landscape in gloom as deep as ever. He was created a baronet by Charles II., which seems to indicate that, like most men of literary and scientific character in that age, he maintained a sentiment of loyalty to the existing dynasty and Government, which was fast decaying from the public mind at large. His interest with the Ministry and with the municipality of Edinburgh seems to have always been considerable, and was uniformly exerted for the public good and for the encouragement of merit. Upon his settlement in Edinburgh he had found the medical art taught in a very loose and irregular manner. In order to place it on a more respectable footing he planned, with Sir Robert Sibbald, the Royal College of Physicians; and of that respectable society his brethren elected him the first president. When the College undertook the publication of a Pharmacopœia, the whole arrangement of the materia medica was committed to his particular care. The book made its appearance in 1685, and seems to have merited the praise bestowed upon it by Dr Cullen, as being superior to any Pharmacopœia of that era. Not long before his decease, his desire to promote the science of medicine in his native country, joined to the universal humanity of his disposition, led him to project the foundation of an hospital in Edinburgh. The institution was at first narrow and confined, but it survived to be expanded into full shape as the Royal Infirmary, under the care of George Drummond. Sir Andrew died in 1694, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, after a severe conflict with the gout and other painful disorders, an ordeal which afforded him an opportunity of displaying upon the approach of death those virtues and that equanimity which had distinguished him during his life. He was possessed of a handsome figure, with a pleasing and expressive countenance, of a graceful elocution, and, by his natural disposition, as well as his long intercourse with the higher ranks in society, of a most courteous and polite demeanour. A print of him was executed at Paris, but no copy is known to exist.

His library and museum were the anxious result of fourteen years of travelling, and between twenty and thirty more of correspondence. For their accommodation he had built an addition to his house, but after the building was completed he found himself so infirm as to be unable to place them in that order which he intended. After his death his library, consisting of about three thousand volumes, besides manuscripts, was sold, we suppose, by public auction. There is a printed catalogue still extant. His museum was deposited in the hall which was, till 1820, occupied as the University library. There it remained many years, useless and neglected, some parts of it falling to inevitable decay, and other parts being abstracted. "Yet, even after 1750," says Dr Walker, "it still continued a considerable collection, which I have good reason to remember, as it was the sight of it about that time that first inspired me with an attachment to natural history." Soon after that period—to pursue a narrative so deeply disgraceful to the age and the institution referred to—"it was dislodged from the hall where it had been long kept, was thrown aside, and exposed as lumber, was further and further dilapidated, and at length almost completely demolished. In the year 1782, out of its ruins and rubbish I extracted many pieces still valuable and useful, and placed them here in the best order I could. These, I hope, may remain long, and be considered as so many precious relics of one of the best and greatest men this country has produced." From the account that has been given of Sir Andrew Balfour, every person conversant in natural history or medicine must regret that he never appeared as an author. To his friend, Mr Murray of Livingston, he addressed a series of familiar letters for the direction of his researches while abroad; these, forming the only literary relics of Balfour, were published by his son in 1700.

BALFOUR, ROBERT, Professor of Greek and Mathematics at the University of Bordeaux. Of Robert Balfour, who occupies no mean place among the learned men of a very learned age, the notices hitherto collected are extremely scanty and meagre. As he left his native country at an early period of life, few domestic anecdotes are now to be gleaned; nor was he so fortunate as to find a foreign biographer, when the particulars of his personal history could best be ascertained. The time of his birth is uncertain, but it may be conjectured that he was born about the year 1550. According to the statement of David Buchanan, he derived his lineage from a distinguished family in Fifeshire, apparently the family of which one branch was ennobled in the person of Sir Michael, created Lord Balfour of Burleigh in the year 1607. This statement is confirmed by Sir Robert Sibbald. From a school in his native district, Balfour was sent to the University of St Andrews, where he is said to have made great progress in his

studies, and to have afforded sufficient promise of his future eminence in letters. After this preparation, he proceeded to France, and became a student in the University of Paris. Here he likewise distinguished himself in academical learning, and particularly by the ability with which he publicly maintained certain philosophical theses against all opposers. He was afterward invited to Bordeaux by the Archbishop of that See, and there he found employment well suited to his attainments. Bordeaux could, in ancient times, boast of a flourishing academy, and of the poetical talents of its citizen, Ausonius, by whom the merits of several contemporary professors have been commemorated. The university was not, however, founded till the year 1441. The college of Guienne, of which Balfour became a member, was re-established in the year 1534, when Andrew Govea, a learned Portuguese, arrived from Paris to fill the office of Principal. Some of its early professors were men of great distinction, particularly Buchanan, Muretus, and Anthony Govea, the Principal's youngest brother, who, according to Thuanus, was the only man of that age regarded by the common consent of the learned as a very elegant scholar, a great philosopher, and a most able civilian. Of Balfour's appointment to a professor's chair the date is uncertain. The subsequent notice occurs in a letter which Vinetus addressed to George Buchanan on the 9th of June 1581. "This school is rarely without a Scottishman; it has two at present, one of whom is professor of philosophy, the other of the Greek language and of mathematics; both are good, honest, and learned men, and enjoy the favourable opinion of their auditors." The first of these individuals was probably William Hegate, who was appointed to a professorship at Bordeaux, after having taught at Poitiers, Dijon, and Paris. Dempster, who was personally acquainted with him, has bestowed high commendation, not only on his talents and erudition, but likewise on his manners, which he describes as seasoned with a festive gravity. The professor of the Greek language and of mathematics was undoubtedly Balfour. He is mentioned by David Buchanan as professor of mathematics; and all his works afford sufficient indications of his familiarity with the Greek language. He was at length appointed principal of the college of Guienne, which for many years he continued to govern with much prudence, and with much reputation. To this office he probably succeeded on the death of Vinetus, which took place on the 14th of May 1586. Elie Vinet, or, according to his Latin appellation, Elias Vinetus, had enjoyed the office for thirty years, having succeeded Gellida, a learned Spaniard, who died in 1556. He was a particular friend of the illustrious Buchanan, and appears to have been a modest and worthy man. He published some original works and editions of several ancient classics.

His editions of Ausonius and Pomponius Mela were long held in great estimation. Balfour was thus called to occupy a place which had been successively occupied by eminent men—Portuguese, Spanish, and French—for it is not unworthy of remark that of his three predecessors, only one was a native of France, and that the citizens of Bordeaux seem to have disregarded every recommendation but that of intrinsic merit. His earliest publication, so far as we have been able to ascertain, was an edition, the first that appeared, of the ancient history of the famous council held at Nice in the year 325. The author was Gelasius, a native of Cyricus, a city of Mysia, who at length became Bishop of Caesarea, in Palestine. As he lived about the year 476, he cannot claim the authority of a contemporary writer, nor is his work possessed of any considerable merit. It is, however, recommended by its antiquity, and the editor's labour was thankfully acknowledged. Gelasius has stated that in his father's house he found an old book which had belonged to Delmatius, archbishop of Cyricus, and that from it he extracted many refutations of the Arian heresies by the holy fathers and bishops. From this record, and from Eusebius, Rufinus, and other writers, he compiled his history; but the first book is occupied, not with the history of the Council of Nice, but with the history of the Emperor Constantine, till the period of his victory over Licinius. Balfour had the use of a single manuscript, which had been procured from a Greek monastery in the island of Scio, and had come into the possession of Giles de Noailles, bishop of Aix. The publication was undertaken at the suggestion of this prelate, who did not, however, live to see its completion. The editor inserted a dedication which he had prepared, and prefixed another, addressed to the bishop's nephew. A second manuscript was collated by the learned printer, Frederick Morel, who was at the same time a professor of Greek in the university of Paris. The text is accompanied with a Latin version, and is followed by a series of annotations. To the work of Gelasius is subjoined a tract on the incarnation, written by Theodorus Presbyter. Balfour's next undertaking was an edition of the *Meteoræ* of Cleomedes, a valuable relic of ancient science. The author's history, the time and place of his birth, are altogether unknown. Pencer supposes him to have lived about the year 427, but there seems to be no adequate reason for fixing such a date. According to Balfour, his work affords different indications of the author having preceded the age of Ptolemy, whose name he never mentions, and with whose doctrine concerning the motion of the heavenly bodies he was manifestly unacquainted. Another note of time has been found in the manner in which he speaks of the Epicureans, who had ceased to be distinguishable as a sect long before the period specified. It has been

conjectured, with much more probability, that he flourished in the first, or early in the second century. He was himself a favourer of the Stoic philosophy, and, as Bake has remarked, he does not appear to have been a Christian. Of his work, which relates to astronomy, the subject is not very clearly indicated by the title, which signifies, Concerning the Circular Inspection of Things Lofty or Celestial. According to Balfour's estimate, no ancient writer of the same class, with the sole exception of Ptolemy, is worthy of being compared with Cleomedes. Of the Greek text this was not the first edition; and a Latin version had, at a much earlier period, been executed by Georgius Valla, but, in the opinion of his successor, with a very inadequate degree of care and accuracy. To an editor residing at Bordeaux no manuscripts of this author were accessible. He procured the use of a printed copy, in the margin of which Vinetus had inserted the various readings of some manuscript, which he had, however, neglected to describe. On applying to Kidd, he ascertained that a manuscript was to be found in the valuable library of Cardinal de Joyeuse, who was then Archbishop of Toulouse; but as the owner would not permit it to be removed beyond the walls of his metropolitan city, Balfour sent his copy of Cleomedes to the learned professor, who returned it after having skilfully noted the variations. James Kidd, as we have already seen, had been the friend of his early youth, and, like himself, had pursued the course of fortune in a foreign country. He was now a professor of law in the university of Toulouse, where he taught with great reputation, at an era when the law-chairs of that seminary were filled by civilians and canonists of a very high order. One of his most conspicuous pupils was Pierre de Marca, who, after having been president of the Parliament of Pau, became Archbishop of Paris, and who retained a fervent admiration of his preceptor's talents and erudition. Balfour's last and greatest work was his Commentary on Aristotle. The first volume, containing upwards of a thousand pages, is devoted to an exposition of the Organon—that is, the philosopher's remaining treatises relating to the science of logic, together with Porphyry's introduction, by which they are usually accompanied. The second volume, which only extends to 634 pages, presents a similar exposition of the Ethics. The substance of this commentary had been originally embodied in the prelections which he was accustomed to deliver to the students of his college; for when he was promoted to the office of principal it does not appear that he relinquished all share in the labour of academical instruction. His commentary is not professedly grammatical and critical, but exegetical and philosophical. Philological discussion is not entirely excluded. His pages are variegated by an occasional mixture of mathematics and the civil laws, and they are not unfrequently enlivened by

quotations from comic as well as serious poets. Martial, who appears to have been a chief favourite, supplies him with some facetious illustrations. With the ancient and modern commentators on Aristotle he evinces a most familiar acquaintance, and with this great extent and variety of learning he unites so much vigour of intellect that his name appears with no inconsiderable lustre in the literary annals of his country. The second volume of his commentary was published in the year 1620, and it is evident that the author must then have reached an advanced period of life. How long he survived we are unable to ascertain. Dempster, who died in 1625, and whose work was not published till after his own death, mentions him as still living. Balfour left behind him the character of a learned and worthy man. His manners are represented as very pleasing, and he is particularly commended for his kindness to his countrymen, many of whom at that period wandered on the Continent in quest of learning or learned employment. The only fault imputed to him by one biographer is his zealous adherence to the Romish faith. This species of zeal he has testified by introducing into his Commentary on the Categories of Aristotle a defence of the astounding doctrine of transubstantiation. As a proof of the estimation in which he was held, it may be stated that Francois de Foix de Candale, Bishop of Aire, who died in the year 1594, bequeathed to him the mathematical part of his library. This prelate, the descendant of a noble family, was himself distinguished as a man of science; and in 1591 he had founded a professorship of mathematics in the college of Guiene. If any inference could safely be drawn from the number or strength of poetical panegyrics accompanying an author's works, we might suppose Balfour to have been held in very high esteem by the learned men of that city where he spent the best part of his life.

BALFOUR, JOHN, Esq. of Balbirnie, was born on the 23d April 1811. On the 25th June 1840, he married Lady Georgiana Isabella Campbell, second daughter of the late Earl of Cawdor, and has issue, three sons and three daughters. Mr Balfour succeeded his father, the late Lieutenant-General Robert Balfour of Balbirnie, son of John Balfour, Esq., by Mary Ellen his wife. General Balfour died on the 31st October 1837. The children of the present proprietor of Balbirnie are—Robert Frederick, born 30th April 1846; Edward, born 23d January 1849; John William, born 20th August 1850; Emily Eglantyne; Georgiana Elizabeth; Mary Louisa.

BALFOUR, ARTHUR JAMES, Esq. of Whittinghame, was born on the 25th July 1848. He succeeded his father, James Maitland Balfour of Whittinghame, on the 23d February 1856. The lineage of Mr Balfour is as under:—James Balfour, Esq., a younger son of John Balfour of Balbirnie, married Lady Eleanor Maitland, daughter

of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale, and died in April 1845, leaving issue:—James Maitland, of whom presently; Charles, of Balgoinie and Newton Don; Mary, married to Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. of Muckros; Anna, married to Lord Augustus Charles Lennox Fitzroy, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Grafton, and died 23d December 1857. The elder son, James Maitland Balfour, Esq. of Whittinghame, born 5th January 1820, married, on the 15th August 1843, Lady Blanche Gascoyne Cecil, second daughter of James, Marquis of Salisbury, and had issue:—Arthur James, now of Whittinghame; Cecil Charles; Francis Maitland; Gerald William; Eleanor Mildred; Evelyn Georgiana Mary; Alice Blanche. Mr Balfour died on 23d Feb. 1856.

BALNAVES, HENRY, of Hallhill, one of the promoters of the Reformation in Scotland, was born at Kirkcaldy, in the reign of James V. After a course of study at the University of St Andrews, it is stated that, while yet a boy, he travelled to the Continent, and hearing of a free school at Cologne, procured admission into it, and received a liberal education. On his return to Scotland he studied the law, and was for some time a procurator at St Andrews. In 1538, James V. made him a Lord of Session. He was afterwards employed by the Earl of Arran, when Governor of the Kingdom, in the first part of whose regency he acted as Secretary of State. In 1542 he was dismissed from his situation, in consequence of having become a Protestant. In 1546 he joined Norman Leslie, and the party who assassinated Cardinal Beaton, for which he was declared a traitor, and excommunicated; although he was not actually concerned in the deed. While his friends were besieged in the Castle of St Andrews, he was sent to England for assistance, and returned with a supply of money and provisions. On their surrender to the French, he was carried with the rest to the French galleys at Rouen. On this occasion it was that the Popish party in Scotland shouted for joy in the streets—

“Ye priests, content ye nou;  
Ye priests, content ye nou;  
For Norman and his companie  
Hae filled the galleys fou!”

About 1556 he returned to Scotland. By the Lords of the Congregation he was nominated one of the commissioners to treat with the Duke of Norfolk on the part of Queen Elizabeth. In 1563 he was re-appointed one of the Lords of Session, and was one of those who were commissioned by the General Assembly to revise the Book of Discipline. Some years later he acted with Buchanan and others, as counsellors to the Regent Murray, in the inquiry by English and Scottish commissioners into the alleged guilt of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Balnaves died at Edinburgh in 1579. We learn from Calderwood's MS. History, and Sadler's State Papers, that he raised himself, by his talents and probity, from an obscure

station to the first honours of the state, and was justly regarded as one of the principal supporters of the Reformed cause in Scotland. He was described by John Knox as a very learned and pious man. During his confinement at Rouen he wrote a treatise “On Justification, with the Works and Conversation of a Justified Man,” which, after being revised by Knox, who prefixed a commendatory dedication, was published in 1584, under the title of “Confession of Faith, compiled by Mr Henry Balnaves of Hallhill,” &c. According to Irvine, the work was printed at Edinburgh, but M'Crie speaks of a London edition of same date. A poem signed Balnaves, in Ramsay's Collection, has entitled him to be numbered among the minor Scottish poets.

BALVAIRD, BARON, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred, 17th November 1641, on the Rev. Andrew Murray, who was settled minister of Abdie in Fife in 1618, second son of David Murray of Balgoinie and Agnes his wife, a daughter of Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe. In 1631, on the death of Sir David Murray of Gospertie, first Viscount of Stormont, the minister of Abdie succeeded to the baronies of Argask and Kippo. He was knighted at the coronation of Charles I. in Scotland in 1633, and in 1636 he had a charter of the lands of Pitlochrie, “Domino Andrea Murray de Balvaird militi.” In 1638 he was a member of the famous General Assembly which met at Glasgow, of which the Rev. Alexander Henderson was Moderator, and by his sound judgment, authority and moderation, he assisted greatly in allaying the heats and differences which arose among the members. He was in consequence favourably represented to the King by the Marquis of Hamilton, his Majesty's High Commissioner. The same year he was deprived of the church of Abdie in consequence of the moderation of his views. Charles I. afterwards created him a peer by the title of Lord Balvaird. He was, however, prohibited by the Assembly from bearing improper titles. On the death of the second Viscount Stormont, in March 1642, he succeeded to the lands, lordship, and barony of Stormont, while the title of Viscount Stormont went to the second Earl of Annandale of the name of Murray. Lord Balvaird died on the 24th of September 1644. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Carnegie, fifth daughter of the first Earl of Southesk, he had five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, David, second Lord Balvaird, succeeded to the titles of Viscount Stormont and Lord Scone, on the death of James, Earl of Annandale, in 1658, and the title of Lord Balvaird thenceforth became merged into that of Viscount Stormont. The Hon. James Murray, M.D., the third son of the first Lord Balvaird, was a physician of great reputation and learning. The fourth son, Sir John Murray of Drumcarrie, was appointed a Lord of Session in October 1681, and sat in the Scottish Par-

liament as one of the commissioners for the county of Perth, in 1685 and 1686. By the Royal Commissioners he was appointed one of the Lords of the Articles in April 1686, and in July 1687 he was appointed a Lord of Justiciary. At the Revolution in 1688 he lost all his offices. The Hon. William Murray, the fifth son, was an advocate at the Scotch bar, and became very eminent in his profession.

**BARCLAY OF COLLAIRNIE, THE FAMILY OF.**—This family, although they must have possessed Collairnie in the parish of Dunbog, were descendants from a still older race of Fife barons. In 1313 Sir David Berkeley or Barclay of Cairny-Barclay in Fife, married Margaret de Brechin, daughter of Sir David de Brechin, Lord of Brechin. Sir David Barclay was one of King Robert the Bruce's ablest and most energetic supporters, and was present at most of his battles. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Methven. After the battle of Bannockburn he was appointed Sheriff of Fife. On the forfeiture of his brother-in-law, Sir David de Brechin, in 1321, King Robert bestowed upon him the lordship of Brechin, the barony of Rothiemay, the lands of Kinloch and part of Glenesk, which had belonged to his brother-in-law. He had for his paternal estate the barony of old Lindores, and the lands of Cairny of Fife. His strong castle stood near the loch of Lindores. He gave to the monks of Balmerino, in pure alms, a right of fishing in the river Tay. This Sir David Barclay, Lord of Brechin, is also frequently mentioned in the wars of King David Bruce, to whom he faithfully adhered even when his cause was the most depressed, and in 1341, by that monarch's command, he seized Sir William Bullock, chamberlain of Scotland, suspected of treason, and committed him to prison. Having slain John Douglas, brother of the knight of Liddesdale, at Forgywood, he was assassinated at Aberdeen on Shrove Tuesday, 1350, by John of St Michael and his accomplices, at the instigation of William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale, then a prisoner in England. By Margaret de Brechin, his wife, he had David, his heir, and a daughter, Jean, married to Sir David Fleming of Biggar, by whom he had a daughter, Marion, the wife of Sir William Maule of Panmure. In 1656 we find Robert Barclay of Collairnie served heir male to his father, Sir David Barclay, knight, among others, in the lands of Kilmaron, Pitbladdo, Hilton, and Boghall. The Barclays of Collairnie were heritable bailies of the regality of Lindores, an office implying great personal influence or high rank, while it conferred civil authority of the most varied and extensive description. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747, Antonia Barclay of Collairnie and Mr Harry Barclay, her husband, received the sum of £215 sterling as a compensation for this office. The family is now extinct, the estate having been sold about

the beginning of the present century to the late Francis Balfour, Esq. of Fernie. In the appendix to Sibbald's History of Fife there is a list of natives of that county who have risen to eminence in literature or science; among others mention is made of "the famous William Barclay (father of John), professor of law at Angiers, who derived his pedigree from Barclay of Collairnie." Of this William Barclay a notice is given below. Sir Henry Steuart Barclay, baronet, of Coltness, eldest son of Henry Steuart Barclay, Esq. of Collairnie, who was youngest brother of the said baronet, succeeded his cousin as third baronet in 1839. Died in 1851. Baronetcy extinct.

**BARCLAY, WILLIAM,** a learned civilian, descended from Barclay of Collairnie, in Fife, was born in 1546. His prospects of preferment at home being blighted with the dethronement of Mary Queen of Scots, by whom he was patronised, he went to France, and studied law at Bourges, where he took the degree of LL.D. On the recommendation of his relative, Edmund Hay, the Jesuit, the Duke of Lorraine, who had lately founded the university of Pont-a-Mousson, appointed him the first Professor of Civil Law in that institution, and made him Counsellor of State and Master of Requests. In 1581 he married Anne de Malleville, by whom he had his son John (the subject of the next article), whom the Jesuits endeavoured to seduce into their society; but this being opposed by his father, they influenced the Duke against him, and he quitted Lorraine in consequence. Coming to London, James I. is said to have offered him a place in the Council, with a pension, on the condition of his becoming a member of the Church of England, which he declined. In 1604, returning into France, he became the Professor of Civil Law at the university of Angiers. He died there in 1606. He wrote in Latin, Commentaries on the Pandects; a treatise on Regal Power, in which he zealously contends for the divine right of kings; a treatise on the Power of the Pope, in which he proves that his Holiness has no authority over sovereigns in temporal matters; and a commentary on the Life of Agricola, by Tacitus. He carried his taste for external pomp to an unusual extent. When he went to the university to lecture he was dressed in "a rich robe, lined with ermine," with a massy chain of gold about his neck, having his son on his right hand, preceded by one servant, and followed by two others bearing his train.

**BARCLAY, JOHN,** son of the preceding, was born at Pont-a-Mousson, January 28, 1582; and although not a native of Scotland is usually included in Scottish biographies. He was educated in the Jesuits' College, in his native town. At the age of nineteen he published Annotations on the Thebais of Statius. The early indications of genius which he displayed induced the Jesuits to solicit him to enter into their order. His rejection of their offers, in which he was

countenanced by his father, was the cause of their quitting Lorraine in 1603. He accompanied his father to London, and having presented his *Kalende Januariæ* as a poetical offering to James I., he was much noticed by the King, to whom he dedicated his "Euphormion," a Latin romance of a half-political, half-satirical nature, which is particularly severe upon the Jesuits. He went with his father to Angiers, but returned to London in 1605, in hopes of obtaining some preferment at Court. Being disappointed, he removed to Paris, where he married Louisa, daughter of Michael Debonnaire. In 1606 he fixed his abode in London, where he published his "Satyricon," dedicated to the Earl of Salisbury; also a brief narrative of the Gunpowder Plot. In 1614 appeared his *Icon Animarum*, forming the fourth part of his Satyricon. The object of the work was to delineate the manners and characteristics of the different nations of Europe; and he has not forgotten to extol, in high terms, the genius and character of the people of Scotland, the land of his fathers. In 1615 Barclay quitted England with his family, and went first to Paris, and afterwards to Rome, having been invited thither by Pope Paul V. Here he published, with the view of recommending himself to the heads of the Church, his "Parenesis," or an exhortation to sectarians. It was at Rome that he wrote his celebrated Latin romance, entitled, "Argenis," first published after his death at Paris in 1621. It is a political allegory, containing allusions to the state of Europe at the time, and especially France during the civil wars of the seventeenth century. It has been translated into the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and even into the Polish, Swedish, Icelandic, and other languages. Barclay, who for recreation cultivated a small garden, was afflicted with that passion for tulips which at that time overspread Europe, and which is known under the name of the *Tulipa-mania*. He "had it to that excess," says Lord Hailes, who wrote a sketch of his life, "that he placed two mastiffs as sentinels in his garden; and rather than abandon his favourite flowers, chose to continue his residence in an ill-aired and unwholesome habitation." He died at Rome, of the stone, August 12, 1621, aged 39. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote an Apology for his Euphormion; and a Defence of his father's book on the Power of the Pope against an attack of Cardinal Bellarmine, who, however, on his going to reside at Rome, treated him with kindness. He left an unpublished history of the Conquest of Jerusalem by the Franks, and some fragments of a general history of Europe. In the notes to "Marmion" Sir Walter Scott has quoted a singular story of romantic chivalry from the Euphormion. Barclay left two sons and two daughters. His wife, from excess of affection, sometimes annoyed him with her jealousy. There was something romantic in her feelings regarding

him. After his death she erected a monument, with his bust in marble, at the church of St Lorenzo, on the road to Tivoli; but on learning that Cardinal Barberini had there put up a similar monument in honour of his preceptor, she said, "My husband was a man of family, and famous in the literary world; I will not suffer him to remain on a level with a base and obscure pedagogue!" and indignantly caused her husband's bust to be removed. A translation of "Argenis," by Clara Reeve, authoress of the "Old English Baron," appeared in 1762, under the title of the *Phoenix*, being that lady's first work.

BARHAM, LORD, of Barham Court and Teston, in Kent, was born in the year 1727. He received his education at the school of Crail\*—an ancient seminary of great repute—and spent his early days in the East Neuk of Fife, where his name is still gratefully remembered. Alex. Don, an able teacher, was then head master of the school. In 1741 Lord Barham, then Charles Middleton, entered the sea-service. He had the commission of lieutenant in the Royal Navy 1745, and of captain 22d May 1758. He commanded a ship of war in the West Indies, where he protected the trade so effectually that the Assembly of Barbadoes voted him a gold-hilted sword as a token of esteem and gratitude. He had the appointment of Comptroller of the Navy conferred on him in 1778, and was created a baronet of Great Britain by the name, style, and title of Sir Charles Middleton, on the 4th September 1781. He was elected M.P. for Rochester at the general election 1784, was promoted to a flag in 1787, and afterwards became admiral of the Red Squadron, and an elder brother of the Trinity House. In May 1794 he was appointed one of the Lords of Admiralty; sat at that Board till December 1795; was constituted first Lord of the Admiralty 2d May 1805, and held that office till the dissolution of the Pitt Administration on the 9th February 1806. The period of nine months during which he presided at that Board was, in respect of the number

\* Crail is a town of great antiquity, and there are several historical facts connected with it which may be briefly noticed. It is said to have been a place of some note in the ninth century. Here are vestiges of a royal castle built by David I. In Crail Church there is preserved an ancient monument, called a Runic Cross; and in that church John Knox inflamed the mob in a sermon, and induced them to accompany him next day to St Andrews, and demolish the magnificent Cathedral. Archbishop Sharp was minister of Crail for twelve years before the Restoration, and his handwriting is still to be seen in the Kirk-Session records. Mary of Guise, afterwards consort of James V., and mother of Queen Mary, landed near Crail from stress of weather, and found shelter at Balcomie Castle, from which she proceeded with the King to St Andrews. The Episcopal Chapel at the Bankhead Brae was rabbled and burnt by the populace in 1745; and in the Parish Manse of Crail may be found the identical chair which Napoleon I. occupied in St Helena.

and importance of the victories by which it was distinguished, more brilliant than any other of equal duration in the naval annals of Great Britain. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 27th April 1805. The efficiency and success of our fleets at this time may in some measure be due to the talent and energy of Lord Barham, combined with his high moral character, which again may doubtless be traced to his early training and religious education in the East of Fife. We have already said that Mr Don was Lord Barham's teacher. Don was a man of no ordinary learning and ability, and at same time of high religious principle, and while he taught the burgh school—an educational establishment founded (it is understood by a pious man of the name of Bowman) long before the Reformation—he also received into his house as boarders the sons of many gentlemen both of the neighbourhood and from a distance. The minister of the parish of Crail and the Rev. Mr Leslie, incumbent of the Episcopal Chapel there, were also both good men; and to the excellent example of these spiritual leaders of the flock, their pious admonitions and unwearied zeal, both in public and private, to propagate and enforce the great leading doctrines of religion, may be ascribed that high tone of religious feeling which imbued the community of Crail at the time of which we write. It is no small honour, then, to the ancient seminary at Crail, to have produced such a distinguished individual as Lord Barham. His portrait was presented to the patrons of the school by the late Admiral Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, M.P., and adorns the walls of the school-room. Here his Lordship received the first rudiments of his education; here he was taught to value the blessings of liberty; here he learned to love his country, to venerate its institutions, to respect its laws, and to risk his life if necessary in its defence; and the lessons he then learned made a deep impression on his mind, and were not forgotten in after life. Hear what a recent author says on the subject:—"Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards well known as Lord Barham, whose management of the navy when first Lord of the Admiralty in times of unequalled danger and difficulty will ever be mentioned to his honour in the pages of British history, was highly commended for his prompt services by Lord Nelson; and the navy of England reached the acmé of fame when a man, ridiculed as a saint, presided over its affairs. Let this for ever silence those who assert that religion incapacitates for the duties of this life. But another point deserves to be mentioned: Lord Barham permitted *no Sabbath labour* whatever in the dockyards; yet he managed to comply with the urgent and rapid demands of the hero of the deep, whose circumstances and uncommon movements required no ordinary energy in the supply of his resources. Neither nations nor individuals will ever

lose by the dedication of the sacred Day to the worship of a God who prospers those who serve him and obey his commandments." The following curious incidents in the career of Lord Barham may not be thought uninteresting or unworthy of notice:—While as Captain Middleton his Lordship commanded at one of the stations in the West India Islands, many young men belonging to Crail were impressed into the naval service, and these Fife lads were soon discovered to be first-class men in the boats, and as such were generally selected for that duty. At that period—about one hundred years ago—all the people of Crail had nicknames. Two or three Crail lads having got into the ship in which Captain Middleton was commander, were employed one day in rowing him on shore at one of the West India Islands, and the stokesman remarked to his companion—"Sandy, is not that very like Roome harbour at Crail?" Captain Middleton inquired how he came to know Roome harbour? and the seaman made answer that he came from Crail. Captain Middleton then asked his name, which was told him, but he could not recollect him by that name, and again inquired—"But what was your name at school?" Sandy laughed, scratched his head, and replied "Faith, Sir, my name at schule" (some hesitation) "my name at the schule was *Lick Mustard*." Captain Middleton then said, "O, now I remember you perfectly well;" and the lad being an excellent seaman, the Captain got him subsequently promoted in the ship. Some years after this incident there lived in Crail three women of the name of Kattie Horsburgh, and to distinguish them, one was called "Bonnie Kattie," another "Pretty Kattie," and the third "Purle Reek\* Kattie." The latter, the subject of our story, whose mother, a respectable, kind-hearted woman, kept an open door, and a good fire for all the sailor boys belonging to the port, was, of course, a great favourite, and her house much frequented by them. It happened that "Purle Reek Kattie" got married to a sailor, and her husband was pressed on board a man-of-war, and Kattie was in great distress about her husband. Stuart Erskine, of Cambo, was one of the sailor boys who used to frequent her mother's house, and Charlie Middleton was another. Stuart Erskine by this time, however, was a captain in the Royal Navy, and commander of the hulk at Woolwich. Kattie knew all this, and took a passage in a Crail sloop bound for London, laden with potatoes, to try if any of the parties who were brought up in Crail (many of them now men of station and influence) could get her husband liberated. On arriving at her destination she sent in her name "Catherine Horsburgh," from Crail, to Captain Erskine, who happened to be at dinner. In a little, the servants re-

\* *Purle Reek* is the smoke of bits of dried horse and cow dung gathered off the roads by the poor, and used as fuel.

turned, saying their master never heard of such a name in Craik. Kattie, who was not to be driven from her purpose in this way, called out in a voice so loud as to be heard in the dining-room, "Tell Captain Erskine it's *Purle Reek Kattie* that wishes to see him." The Captain hearing this started up and exclaimed—"Purle Reek Kattie! God bless me, who do I know better? Send her here immediately." Several gentlemen were dining with Captain Erskine that day, who were his Craik schoolfellows, and among others Captain Middleton. Kattie was ushered into the room amongst her old friends, who not only procured the release of her husband, but subscribed a handsome sum to carry them both back to Craik. *Old Leyes* and *Foul-Hogger* lie a little to the eastward of Craik, and are only known by these provincial names to the sea-faring population on the coast. Captain John Chiene, of the Merchant Service, who was one of the sailor boys and contemporaries of Captains Erskine and Middleton above referred to, was one time on a voyage from Craik to Gottenburg, while Thomas Erskine, afterwards Earl of Kellie, was British Consul there, and when on the coast of Norway was hailed in good English by a French privateer, "From whence came you?" Captain Chiene, thinking to puzzle the fellow, answered boldly—"From *Foul-Hogger*." In a little time the question put from the privateer was, *What soundings had you coming down Auld Leyes Loan?* and without more ado the privateer filled her sails and stood to the westward. Lord Barham married Margaret, daughter of James, Lord Gambier, by whom (who died in 1792) he had an only child, Diana, who married on the 20th December 1780, Gerard Noel Edwards, Esq. of Welham Grove, Leicestershire, afterwards Gerard Noel Noel, nephew and heir of the Earl of Gainsborough. Lord Barham died on 7th June 1813, and was succeeded in the peerage by his daughter, Diana Noel as Baroness Barham, and by her husband in the baronetcy. Her ladyship, as stated above, had married Gerard Noel Edwards, who assumed by sign-manual in 1798, on the death of his maternal uncle Henry, last Earl of Gainsborough, when he inherited that nobleman's estates, the name, and arms of Noel only. The issue of this marriage was a large family, the eldest of whom, Charles Noel Noel, is now Earl of Gainsborough. His lordship succeeded to the barony of Barham at the death of his mother on the 12th April 1823, inherited the baronetcy at the decease of his father, Sir Gerard Noel, Bart., in 1838, and was created Viscount Campden and Earl of Gainsborough in 1841. His lordship's son and heir is Charles George, born in 1818, and married to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Errol.

**BAXTER**, Sir DAVID, of Kilmaron and Bargarvie, Bart., was born at Dundee in 1793. In 1856 he purchased the estate of Kilmaron, in the neighbourhood of Cupar;

and in 1863 he acquired the adjoining property of Bargarvie. Sir David is the head of one of the greatest mercantile houses in the world; and, possessing great business abilities and sound judgment, has made admirable use of his opportunities, so that now he can be truly named as one of the foremost of Britain's merchant princes. His present to the inhabitants of his native town of the magnificent park, now known as the Baxter Park, will immortalise his name as one of the benefactors of his species. This park, which altogether would cost Sir David and the Misses Baxter about £50,000, was opened on 9th September 1863—a day which will ever be remembered in Dundee as one of the most important in the history of the town. On the occasion a procession upwards of four miles long, six men abreast, marched through the streets to the park, where, in presence of Earl Russell and Earl Dalhousie, who both took a prominent part in the proceedings, a statue of Sir David, subscribed for by nearly 17,000 of the inhabitants, was uncovered, after the park had been formally handed over to the inhabitants. The very high honour of a baronetcy was conferred on Sir David Baxter as an expression of Her Majesty's high estimate of his liberal and philanthropic munificence. Since he has possessed Kilmaron Castle, which he at great expense much enlarged and improved, it has been his favourite residence, and he has taken a leading and able part in the management of county matters.

**BAYNE**, ALEXANDER, of Rires, first Professor of the municipal law of Scotland, was the son of John Bayne of Logie, Fife, descended from the old Fifeshire family of Tulloch, to whom he was served heir in general, October 8, 1700. On the 10th of July 1714 he was admitted advocate. In January 1722 the Faculty appointed him senior curator of the Advocates' Library, and on 28th November succeeding he was elected by the Town Council to the Chair of Scots Law, which in that year was first instituted in the University of Edinburgh. In the Council Register of that date there is the following entry:—"Mr Alexander Bayne having represented how much it would be for the interest of the nation and of this city to have a Professor of the Law of Scotland placed in the University of this city, not only for teaching the Scots Law, but also for qualifying of writers to His Majesty's signet; and being fully apprised of the fitness and qualifications of Mr Alex. Bayne of Rires, advocate, to discharge such a province; therefore, the Council elect him to be Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of this city." Although the Faculty of Advocates at first looked coldly upon the erection of the chair of Scots Law, they soon began to be convinced that it was calculated to work a beneficial change on the course of examination for the bar, and on the system of legal study. In January 1724 the Dean of Faculty, Mr Robert Dunc-

das of Arniston, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, proposed to the Faculty that all entrants should, previous to their admission, undergo a trial, not only in the civil law, as heretofore, but also in the municipal law of Scotland; and though this was long resisted, it was at length determined, by Act of Sederunt, February 28, 1750. In the beginning of 1726, Bayne retired from the office of senior curator of the library, and the same year he published the first edition of Sir Thomas Hope's *Minor Practicks*, a work of great legal learning, which had lain nearly a century in manuscript, to which was added, by Professor Bayne, "A Discourse on the Rise and Progress of the Law of Scotland, and the Method of Studying it." In 1731 he published a small volume of "Notes" for the use of the students attending his chair, formed out of his lectures, and which prove that he was thoroughly acquainted, not only with the Roman jurisprudence, but also with the ancient common law. About the same time he published another small volume, entitled, "Institutions of the Criminal Law of Scotland," also for the use of his students. He died in June 1737, when Mr Erskine of Carnock was appointed his successor. He had married Mary, a younger daughter of Anne, only surviving child of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, by her second husband, Sir John Carstairs of Kileonquhar, and by her he had three sons and two daughters.

BEATSON, the surname of a family originally situated on the West Marches. At the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries they acquired the lands of Kilrie, Vicarsgrange, Glassmount, North Pitendie, Powguild, Balbardie, Pitkeanie, and others, in Fifeshire. Robert Beatson, Esq. of Kilrie, Royal Engineers, married, 1790, Jean, only child of Murdoch Campbell, Esq. of Rossend Castle, Burtisland, of the Caithness Campbells. His grandson, Alexander John Beatson, Esq. of Rossend, is head of the families of this name. John Beatson Bell, Esq. of Glenfarg and Kilduncan, represents in the female line a younger branch of the family of Vicarsgrange, which acquired the lands of Mawhill in Kinross-shire, by marriage with the heiress, Marie Grieve. Major-General Alexander Beatson, H.E.L.C.S., at one time governor of St Helena, was of the Kilrie family.

BEATSON, ROBERT, of Vicarsgrange, LL.D., author of some useful compilations, eldest son of David Beatson of Vicarsgrange, and of Jean, daughter of Robert Beatson of Kilrie, was born at Dysart 25th June 1741. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were cousins, the one being the laird of Kilrie and the other of Vicarsgrange. His grandmothers were half sisters, daughters of William Beatson of Glassmount, and cousins of their respective husbands. He obtained an ensigncy in 1756, and the following year accompanied the expedition to

the coast of France. He afterwards served as lieutenant, in the attack on Martinique, and the taking of Guadaloupe. In 1766, he retired on half-pay. He obtained the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He had commenced writing a Peerage, which he did not live to complete. Part of the material is contained in one of three volumes of manuscript, entitled "Beatson's Collections," in the library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh. He sold Vicarsgrange in 1787, and during the latter years of his life was barrack-master at Aberdeen. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, where he died January 24, 1818, aged 87.

BEATSON, ALEXANDER JOHN, Esq. of Rossend. This gentleman was the son of Alexander Campbell Beatson of Rossend, captain in the Indian Army, who married, 22d December 1831, Eliza, third daughter of John Baird, Esq. of Camelon, and died 14th August 1832, leaving issue—a posthumous son, the present representative of the family. The grandfather of Alexander John Beatson, above mentioned, was Robert Beatson, of the Royal Engineers, who married Jane, only child of Murdoch Campbell, Esq. of Rossend Castle, in Fife, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. of Pitcairnie, and the heiress of Carhaston, and had issue:—Alexander Campbell, his heir, above named; also William Fergusson Beatson, lieutenant-colonel in the service of the Queen of Spain, and knight of San Fernando, lieutenant-colonel in the Indian Army, recently employed as brigadier commanding the cavalry of His Highness the Nizam, and subsequently major-general in H. B. M.'s service in Turkey.

BELL, General Sir JOHN, G.C.B., colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot, is descended from a good family in the east of Fife, viz., the Bells of Kilduncan. (This family is now represented by John Beatson Bell, Esq. of Glenfarg and Kilduncan, Great King Street, Edinburgh.) He was born at Bonnyton, a seat of his grandfather's, in the year 1782, and received the rudiments of his education partly at the school of Denino, and partly at that of Carnbee. At an early age he was sent to the Academy of Dundee to prosecute his studies under eminent masters, and when he left that seminary he was placed in the counting room of his uncle, Provost Bell, a shipowner and Baltic merchant, extensively engaged in commercial transactions with St Petersburg. This temporary employment was not undertaken, however, with the view of following the profession of a merchant, but merely for the purpose of acquiring those business habits and qualifications necessary to fit him for a situation of trust and responsibility—should such open to him in the army—to which all his thoughts and aspirations were unceasingly directed. Mr Bell continued with his uncle for some years, but as he had no intention of follow-

ing mercantile pursuits, he devoted his leisure hours to literary and scientific studies, and particularly to the arts of drawing, engineering, and fortification, with a view to his future profession. On the 1st of August 1805 he entered the army as an ensign. Even then, young as he was, he was remarkable for the qualities which afterwards distinguished him—viz., steadiness of conduct, and firmness of character, united with a benignity of nature, and an amenity of manners peculiar to himself, together with an ardour and perseverance in every pursuit in which he embarked. Thus he gave early promise of the distinction he was afterwards destined to attain. These qualities subsequently contributed to recommend him to the notice and friendship of His Grace the Duke of Wellington—a friendship with which Mr Bell was honoured as long as the Duke lived. Accordingly, he was always a welcome guest at the Duke's banquet on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Mr Bell was appointed lieutenant on 1st October 1807; was promoted to the rank of Captain on 12th March 1812; Major on 21st June 1813, and rose in nine years to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to which he was promoted on 12th April 1814; on 6th May 1831 he became colonel, and aid-de-camp to William IV., and major-general, 23d November 1841; on 11th November 1851 lieutenant-general; on 26th December 1853 he was appointed to be colonel of the 4th regiment of Foot, and on 15th June 1860 he attained the full rank of general. Sir John Bell served in Sicily in 1806-7; in the Peninsula and France, from July 1808 to February 1809; and again from May 1809 to July 1814, including the battle of Viniiera, action at the bridge of Almeida, battle of Busaco, all the actions during the retreat of the French from Portugal, siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storming of Badajoz, action at the heights of Costavillos, battle of Salamanca, action of Subijana de Morillos, battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He served afterwards with the army employed against Louisiana, from December 1814 to June 1815. He has received the gold cross for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; and the silver war medal, with six clasps, for the other battles and sieges. In further recognition of his merits, a good service pension was conferred on him of £200 per annum. General Bell was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey in the year 1848, whither he proceeded immediately, and continued in that command for six years, during which time he conducted the affairs of the island with singular prudence and success. Amongst the last acts of public duty in which General Bell was called to engage, was the Crimean Military Commission which sat in 1856. This military court, which was composed of general officers only, was perfectly open and public, and was invested with every form and power which

could give solemnity to its proceedings. The object of the Government being simply to ascertain the truth of certain grave accusations against officers of high rank contained in the evidence taken by Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, and by them submitted to the War Minister. General Bell married, in 1821, Lady Catherine Harris, eldest daughter of the Earl of Malmesbury. Her ladyship died in 1855, without issue. The General, who is now well advanced in life, was formerly tall, erect, and graceful in his person, fair in complexion, and handsome in his features, with a classic forehead, and full black eye, which was quick, penetrating, and intelligent. To see him was to see a gentleman in mind and manner, as well as in figure. Such is a faint outline of the person of him who, in his prime, as known by the writer, had few equals. In addition to his claims as a public character, this gallant officer is highly distinguished for his virtues in private life. His affectionate and exemplary conduct as a son, a husband, and a brother, his amiable qualities, founded on religious and moral principle, the warm sensibilities of his heart, united, as they are in him, with courteousness of manner, and kind attentions to every one, but chiefly to those who seemed retiring, and most in need of encouragement, endear him to his relations and friends, and make him an object of respect and esteem wherever he is known.

BELL, Rev. ANDREW, D. D. and LL. D., Prebendary of Westminster, Master of Sherborn Hospital, Durham, Fellow of the Asiatic Society and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the founder of the Madras System of Education, died at Lindsay Cottage, Cheltenham, on the 27th Jan. 1832, in his eightieth year, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a Christian. This excellent man was born at St Andrews on the 27th March 1753, and was educated at the Grammar School and University of that city. Mr Bell was a distinguished student. While yet in *statu pupillari* he fought a duel with a student about his own age—sixteen. This encounter, well calculated to frighten the ancient City of Steeples from her propriety, came off on the shore of the "Witch Lake," an inlet of the sea so called, and where, a few years ago, the ravages of the waves having caused a land-slip from the "Witch Hill," human bones and wood ashes were exposed to view—the sad relics, buried with "maimed and mutilated rites," of some wretched victim of credulity and superstition.

"Each flower that drinks the dew, each herb of grace,

Still shun to grow in horror of the place."

At this picturesque spot the combatants met—their courage "at the sticking point," though their weapons were not swords, nor even pistols, but muskets!—antique enough to have figured at Bothwell Brig. The seconds tossed up for first fire; in plebeian

phraseology, "a copper was shied." Young Bell, with the luck that pursued him through life, won; and having, with shrewd intention (so 'tis said), fired perilously near the seconds, these wary gentlemen interfered, and put a peremptory end to the contest. Honour was satisfied and safety consulted. Dr Bell having received a very good education, went to Virginia previous to the War of Independence, with strong letters of introduction from Professor Cleghorn of St Andrews. The hospitality of "old Virginia" in these better days was proverbial. Mr Bell having been kindly received by a planter, soon won so much on the confidence and regard of his host that he intrusted his two sons to the young Scotchman's care, who returned to St Andrews with his charge. At that period the milder practice of modern teachers was unknown. Bell is recorded to have applied the cane freely to his pupils when almost out of their teens. These modes of discipline, pursued as they then were to an extreme, form part of "the wisdom of our ancestors," more "honoured in the breach than the observance." About this period (1775) Dr Bell studied for the English Church. He soon received an appointment to a small Episcopalian chapel in Leith, having been ordained by the aged and infirm Bishop of Carlisle. The Bishop, unable to go through the fatigue of ordination, witnessed its performance by his son, a Bishop on the Irish Establishment. "The laying on of hands," that beautiful and apostolic ceremony, and the final benediction, were performed by the venerable prelate. Dr Bell, as we must henceforth style him, had scarcely entered upon the duties of his new cure when a Government appointment to India changed his views for the better. In the year 1789, after his appointment as chaplain to Fort St George and minister of St Mary's, at Madras, the splendid qualities of his mind were first developed. Since that period he has been regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. He undertook the gratuitous superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum at that station until 1796, during which time he founded the Madrassystem of elementary education; and although the rival claims of Mr Lancaster then came into notice, it is but justice to add that the universal judgment of the country, and the testimony of authentic documents, pronounced the merit of the discovery to have been solely and exclusively due to Dr Bell. No sooner were the advantages of the system known than it was patronised by the Government at Fort St George; and on the Rev. Doctor's arrival in this country in 1797 the original report was immediately published and submitted to the highest authorities in Church and State, by whom the system was patronised, and found to work so well in practice that it has since been adopted in every civilised nation in the world. In Great Britain alone there are at the present time "10,000 schools without

any legislative assistance, wherein 600,000 children are educated by voluntary aid and charity." The most gratifying testimonials were transmitted to the Doctor in proof of the excellence of his plan, not only from the highest quarters in this country, but from several Governments and learned bodies in Europe, Asia, and America. The evening of his pious and useful life was passed in Cheltenham, where his benevolence, and the practice of every social and domestic virtue, had gained him the affection and respect of every class of the community. He distributed no less a sum than £120,000 to various national institutions and public charities. Many valuable works on education were written by him; amongst which, "The Elements of Tuition," "The English School," and "Brief Manual of Mutual Instruction and Moral Discipline," will ever occupy a distinguished place in our useful national literature. The Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor passed the following resolution at its first meeting after Dr Bell's decease:—"Resolved, that the committee, having learned that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this present life the Rev. Dr Bell, the superintendent of the Society's schools, deem it incumbent upon them to pay a public mark of respect to a man who may justly be regarded as the founder of a system of education which, under the Divine blessing, has been productive of incalculable benefits to this Church and nation; and that, as it is understood that his remains are to be interred in Westminster Abbey, the secretary be directed to ascertain the day fixed for his interment, and communicate the same to the committee, for the information of such members as may find it convenient to attend."

BENTINCK, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Marquis of Titchfield, was the son of the late Duke of Portland, by Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late General Scott of Balcomie, in the county of Fife. He was born in June 1796. At an early age (being then Lord Woodstock) he was sent to Eton College, from which, however, he was soon removed, it being the determination of his family to give him a private education. This important trust was accordingly reposed in the hands of the Rev. William Parry, a fellow of St John's College in Cambridge, and distinguished in that University by his classical and mathematical attainments. After the usual routine of education, his lordship took up his residence at Christ Church in Oxford, of which College Dr Goodenough, the subsequent master of Westminster School, was at that time a tutor. He there endeared himself to every one, forming many attachments which endured through after life. In December 1818 his lordship received the degree of B.A., and his name appeared in the list of classical honours. After this well-deserved tribute to his abilities and industry, he quitted the University, and feeling an

honourable ambition to employ the talents with which nature and application had endowed him in the service of his country in Parliament, he was, in 1819, returned for the borough of Elechingley, in Surrey (on Matthew Russell, Esq., vacating his seat for that borough), and was re-elected for the same place in the first Parliament thereafter. On entering the House of Commons he took his seat on the lowest bench on the Opposition side; but for a considerable time did not venture to address the House. When, however, he at length rose, his speech secured attention. The occasion was a motion by Mr Hume, on the 27th June 1821, for an address to His Majesty, representing the expediency of the utmost economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure. His lordship supported the motion. He principally insisted on the necessity of reducing the military establishments—especially in our distant colonial possessions. "This country, Sir," said he, "is to stand, and to command the respect of the world, not by its various garrisons scattered over the globe, but by its well-known power of supporting those numerous armies which, during the late war, were in activity by our means, of affording the vast subsidies we were then so lavish of; and, above all, of sending forth those mighty naval armaments which have been the astonishment of Europe; and, inasmuch as our expenditure during peace diminishes our ability to furnish such a display, in so much are we weaker, instead of stronger. The strength of England consists in the reputation she enjoys of being able to undertake a war; and in showing, by her repaired and increasing resources, to distant nations, that, in the event of insult and injustice, she has the means, as well as the inclination to chastise the aggressor with signal and fearful vengeance." In the following year the Marquis of Titchfield, on Sir Martin Foulke's retirement, accepted a free, unshackled, invitation from the burgh of King's Lynn to represent it in Parliament; and shortly after, on the accession of his near relative, Mr Canning, to His Majesty's Councils, he had an opportunity of showing the stability of his political principles. If his speeches in the House of Commons were not embellished with rhetoric, they invariably manifest the greatest accuracy, judgment, and good sense. With a diffidence of manner which conciliated his hearers, his opinions were perfectly independent, and his votes evinced that he was quite superior either to party, or to personal considerations. The last time that he addressed the House was at considerable length on the 11th of June 1823, when he seconded Mr Western's motion for a committee on the state of the currency. The good humour and pleasantry of this speech may justify an extract:—"For those," said he, "who may feel, as I do, very doubtful of being able to handle a subject of this intricate nature, there is a most agreeable and encouraging consolation

in the circumstance that, whatever doctrines one may broach, whatever predictions one may hazard, and whatever surprise and disapprobation one's sentiments may excite, it is impossible for any novice to come off worse, as to the result, than some of those who were considered the most distinguished authorities for everything connected with the study of political economy. I am very far, indeed, from making this remark in the way of hostility to, or disparagement of, the persons to whom I am alluding. I use it simply to show how little right any one has, of whatever consequence for his knowledge and abilities, to expect to settle questions of this description by his own individual opinion, and how improvident as well as indecorous it would be, in a great and delicate question like this, that so divides and agitates the community, for such an assembly to be governed by a theorist, and how impossible to justify our refusal to have recourse to those large means which the appointment of a committee presents, of sifting the subject to the bottom, and by collecting and bringing under one view all possible information and every conflicting opinion, of finally setting the question at rest, and satisfying the public mind. But, while solacing one's self with the reflection that experience has confounded to so great a degree some of the most eminent of the economists, and that any person of slender abilities and narrow information can meet with no discomfiture so great as to inflict any severe humiliation, there is, on the other hand, a most discouraging circumstance in this, that people generally are so uninformed on these points, that in discussing them, unless one set out with the plainest and most elementary remarks, there is little chance of being understood by the greater portion of hearers or readers; while, on the other hand, by advancing axioms and evident truths, there is a danger of being ridiculed by others for occupying them with truisms. This latter danger, however, I shall make bold to defy, sheltering myself under the fact that, notwithstanding all the discussion this subject has undergone, it may still be heard any day in society, from persons otherwise intelligent, that, in their opinion, to talk of the depreciation of the currency must be nonsense; for that they are unable to comprehend how a pound-note at one time can differ from a pound-note always, and that it is impossible the same piece of paper, with the same characters marked upon it, can be more valuable at one time than at another. When, above all, the famous resolution of 1811 is recollected, I think it will be perfectly excusable for me, even in this assembly, said to be so enlightened, to set out with the mathematical axiom, that 'a part is less than the whole,' an axiom which now, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer is no longer among us, I apprehend no one will be found hardy enough to dispute. In mentioning that extraordinary person, I must lament my inability to

do justice to the merits of so great a master of reasoning and eloquence, who so confounded the philosophers of 1811, by unfolding to his admiring audience that the old favourite axiom of Euclid was nothing but a popular delusion, that, in reality, a part might be easily equal to the whole, and, therefore, that there was no reason for doubting that the pound-note which required the assistance of eight shillings to procure a guinea, was equal to the pound-note which required the assistance of but a single shilling, of precisely the same value with those of which eight had become necessary." His lordship then entered into an elaborate argument in support of the proposition before the House, in the course of which he rendered it abundantly evident that he had inquired and thought very deeply on the subject. His speech elicited general admiration, and he was particularly complimented upon it by the late Mr Ricardo, although that gentleman was decidedly hostile to the motion. The disorder which unhappily deprived his country of a young statesman of such fair promise was an abscess in the brain, the acute suffering of which he bore with manly fortitude. His decease took place at Portland House, in St James' Square, on the 5th of March 1824. On the 13th his remains were interred in a vault formerly belonging to the family of Jaucet (anciently lords of Mary-le-bone), in the old Parish Church, where also the late Duke and Duchess of Portland, and several branches of the families of Coates, Greville, and Bentinck, have been likewise buried.

BENTINCK, Lord GEORGE, a statesman of great ability and still greater promise, which his untimely death unhappily deprived of fulfilment, was the second son of the fourth Duke of Portland, by Henrietta, daughter and co-heiress of Major-General Scott of Balcomie, and the sister of Viscountess Canning, and was born on the 27th of February 1802. Lord George was for some time at Eton, and completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford. After leaving the University he obtained a commission in the Guards, and in this corps he rose to the rank of captain, retiring from the army with the rank of major. In 1828 he was elected for King's Lynn, and continued to represent that constituency for twenty years. He had previously acted as private secretary to his uncle by marriage, George Canning, when Prime Minister; and in that capacity he exhibited abilities which gave high satisfaction to his distinguished kinsman. Lord George, from his youth, took a great interest in field sports, and for a long time was known as one of the principal patrons of the turf in the kingdom. In all racing matters, indeed, he was a leading authority, and under his superintendence some excellent regulations were established at the principal racing meetings in England. On first entering Parliament he may be considered to have been one of the moderate Whig school; one of his first votes

was for Catholic Emancipation; and he voted for the principle of the Reform Bill, but opposed some of the principal details in committee. Soon after he joined the ranks of the Conservative party, voting with them on important questions, but seldom addressing the House. It was the events of the year 1846, when Sir Robert Peel gave in his adhesion to free trade in corn, that first brought Lord George Bentinck prominently forward in the House of Commons, and developed the latent energies of his mind and character. The Protectionist party, thus suddenly deprived of its head, staggered beneath the blow; but the dauntless earnestness, indomitable perseverance, and unflinching courage which Lord George suddenly displayed in this emergency, joined to the mass of well-digested statistics which he brought to bear on the subject in debate, readily obtained for him the unconditional leadership of his party, which, under his guidance, once more started into life. From that period he abandoned his sporting pursuits, and sold off his stud—devoting himself entirely to politics. The change was great and unexpected, but it was complete and permanent. His dislike of Sir Robert Peel was decided and undisguised. He accused him of tergiversation, and of being one of those who had hounded to the death his illustrious relative, Mr Canning; but his hostility was principally shown in his opposition to the free trade policy of the Peel Ministry. On other questions Lord George pursued an independent course. He differed from the majority of his party on the question of civil and religious liberty; he supported the Jewish Relief Bill, his vote on which was followed by his withdrawal from the nominal leadership of the Protectionist party, though he remained its acknowledged head: and he was favourable to the paying of the Roman Catholic clergy by the land-owners in Ireland. Few public events occasioned more general surprise than the short period of time in which Lord George Bentinck built up his parliamentary character. What he might have been *in power* no man can tell; but the industry, straightforwardness, and intelligence which he displayed during the brief period of his leadership warrant the belief that, had his life been spared, he would have gained a distinguished place among the highest and most disinterested of England's statesmen. He died suddenly of disease of the heart 21st September 1848.

BENTINCK, General Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Governor-General of India, was the son of the Duke of Portland, and was connected with Fife as the grandson of General Scott of Balcomie. This distinguished officer and diplomatist was born in 1774. He entered the army when very young, and on the expulsion of the Bourbons from France he accompanied the Duke of York from the Netherlands in the capacity of aide-de-camp. His Lordship afterwards proceeded to Egypt, being appointed

to command the cavalry of the expedition under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie; but that campaign was terminated before his arrival. In 1803 Lord William proceeded to India as Governor of Madras, and remained in that high situation until Oct. 1807, when he returned to Europe. He was afterwards selected to proceed on an important mission to the Supreme Junta of Spain. At the battle of Corunna his Lordship particularly distinguished himself. He was next appointed to command a division of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, with the local rank of lieutenant-general. After his return to England Lord William remained comparatively inactive until 1826, when he was selected for the highly honourable post of Governor-General of India, which he held for seven years. His rule was of an enlightened character, largely contributing to the intellectual advancement of the people. He gave practical freedom to the press, encouraged education, put down the frightful rites of Suttee, established a medical college for the instruction of natives in the European service, promoted commerce and agriculture, and husbanded the resources of the country. He also energetically devoted himself to the establishment of a regular steam communication with India. He died, however, before the great scheme to which he applied his talents and influence could be carried into operation.

**BETHUNE, THE FAMILY OF.**—Bethune, or Beaton, a surname of French origin, which belonged to an illustrious house in France, from which sprung the Duke de Sully, the celebrated minister of Henry IV. It was derived from Bethune, a town in French Flanders. The Bethunes came into England with William the Conqueror. One of them was the companion of Richard Cœur de Lion on his return from the Holy Land, and was made prisoner along with him by the Duke of Austria. Duchesne, in his "Histoire de la Maison de Bethune," derives the Scottish branch from a certain Jacobin de Bethune, who, he says, came to Scotland about 1448, but there are authentic documents to prove that the family were settled in this country as early as 1165. In the end of the reign of William the Lion, or beginning of that of his son, Alexander II., Robert de Beton is witness to a charter by Roger de Quincy, comes de Wincestre (incorrectly called Winton and sometimes Wigton in the current genealogies of ancient families), constabularius Scotie, to Severus de Seton, of an annuity out of the mill and mill lands of Travernet or Trauent. In a charter of mortification of lands "in territorio de Kermuir" (now Kirriemuir) in the county of Angus, to the monks of Aberbrothwick, David de Beton and Joannes de Beton are witnesses. It was in that county that the family of the Bethunes then had their principal possessions. The chief of them was the laird of Westhall, of whom the rest are descended. In the beginning of the reign of Alexander III., about 1250,

Dominus de Betun and Robertus de Betun are, with several others, witnesses to a charter of Christiana de Valoines, Lady Panmure, to John Lyell, of the lands of Balbanin and Panlathine. Among those who swore fealty to Edward I. of England, and were present at the discussion of the pleas for the crown of Scotland betwixt John Baliol and Robert Bruce was Robert de Betune; and amongst the seals yet preserved, that are appended to King Edward's decision, 1292, is "sigillum Roberti de Betune de Scotia, which is a fesse, and on a chief a file of three pendants." Several of this name are witnesses to charters by Duncan Earl of Fife. David de Betune, miles, and Alexander de Betun, were at the Parliament held at Cambuskenneth, 6th November 1314; and to the act of forfeiture passed in that Parliament is appended one of their seals, which is the same coat of arms that is on the forementioned seal of Robert de Betune. Alexander de Bethune continued faithful to the family of Bruce, and was knighted for his valour. He was slain in the battle of Dupplin 12th August 1332. In the fifth year of the reign of Robert II., Robert de Bethune, styled "familiaris regis," a younger son of the above-named Sir Alexander, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Balfour of that ilk, and his son succeeding to the estate, the family was afterwards designed Bethune of Balfour. Of that family several of the Fife heritors were descended, and James Bethune, Archbishop of St Andrews, and Chancellor of Scotland; his nephew, Cardinal Bethune; and the Cardinal's nephew, James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow, were all sons of this house of Balfour. In all our histories the name is incorrectly spelled Beaton. The descendants of the family prefer it in its original and more illustrious form of Bethune. In the reign of James IV. the estate of Creich, in the parish of that name in Fife, was acquired by Sir David Bethune, second son of Sir John Bethune of Balfour and Marjory Boswell, daughter of the laird of Balmuto. Sir David was brought up from his youth with James IV., who held him in great favour. He was first appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer, and subsequently Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, which office he retained till his death. He acquired the lands of Creich from the Littles or Liddels in 1502. He married a daughter of Duddingston of Sandford in Fife. Janet, their elder daughter, from whom many of the chief nobility and gentry in Scotland are descended, was married first to Sir Thomas Livingston of Easter Wemyss, and after his death she became the third wife of James, the first Earl of Arran of the Hamiltons, and nephew of James III. Her eldest son by the latter marriage was James, second Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelherault, who became Regent of the kingdom. Mary, the younger daughter, married Lord Lyle. This Sir David Bethune was an uncle of the

Cardinal, being a younger brother of his father, the laird of Balfour. His son and heir, Sir John Bethune, the second proprietor of Creich of the name of Bethune, married Janet Hay, daughter of John Hay, Provost of Dundee, and niece of the laird of Naughton in Fifeshire, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters. Janet, their eldest daughter, married, first, the laird of Cranston, secondly, the laird of Craigmillar, and thirdly, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleuch. To her last husband she bore four daughters. She appears to have been a woman of masculine spirit, as she rode at the head of the clan when called out to avenge the death of Buccleuch. "She possessed also," says Sir Walter Scott, "the hereditary abilities of her family in such a degree that the superstition of the vulgar imputed them to supernatural knowledge." This belief in her witchcraft and the spirit of faction led to the foul accusation against her of having instigated Queen Mary to the murder of her husband. This daughter of the house of Creich has become familiarly known from the prominent place she occupies in Sir Walter Scott's poem of the Lay of the Last Minstrel. A copy of a letter of hers, to the Queen-Regent, Mary of Guise, is published in the Maitland Club Miscellany. Sir John Bethune was keeper of the palace of Falkland, as his father had been, and steward of Fife during part of the reign of James V. He was succeeded by his eldest son, David, who died, unmarried, in 1539, when the second son, Robert Bethune, inherited the family estate. The latter was early attached to the royal household, and attended the young Queen, Mary, to France as a page. On her return to Scotland in 1561, he was appointed master of the household, heritable steward of Fife, and keeper of Falkland Palace. He married a French lady, Joanna Renwall or Gryssoner, a maid of honour to the Queen. By her he had two sons and eight daughters. His eldest daughter, Mary Bethune, was one of the Queen's "four Maries," whose extraordinary beauty has been nearly as much celebrated as her own. An original portrait of Mary Bethune, in full court dress, is still preserved at Balfour House in Fife, as is also one of the Cardinal. She married, in 1566, Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne, the representative of an old and respectable branch of the noble family of Findlater. Both she and her husband were alive in 1606. The marriage contract between these parties has been published by the Maitland Club, in Part I. of their Miscellany. It is subscribed by the Queen and Henry Darnley, and by the Earls of Huntly, Argyle, Bothwell, Murray, and Athol, as cautioners for the bridegroom; by Ogilvy himself as Boyne and by Mary Bethune. The signatures of the bride's father and Michael Balfour of Burleigh, his cautioner, are wanting. The beauty of Mary Bethune has been celebrated by George Buchanan in

his *Valentiniana*. David Bethune, the eldest son of Robert, succeeded him as fifth proprietor of Creich. He married Euphan P. B. Leslie, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, by whom he had an only daughter, but being desirous that the estate of Creich should continue to be possessed only by those of the name of Bethune, he disposed to his brother James, parson of Roxburgh, who married, first, Helen Leslie, heiress of Kinnaird, and after her death, Margaret Wemyss, eldest daughter of David Wemyss of that ilk, from whom it is said the Earls of Wemyss are descended. Their eldest son and grandson succeeded to the estate as the seventh and eighth proprietors. The latter, David Bethune, married Lady Margaret Cunningham, third daughter of the eighth Earl of Glencairn; but she having no family to him, and his brother William having no male children, he sold the estate of Creich to James Bethune, then laird of Balfour, reserving to himself the liferent of the most part, and to his lady the liferent of thirty-two chalders of victual. Lamont, in his Diary of Fife, mentions that this laird of Creich, soon after disposing his property, died at his dwelling-house at Denbough, 4th March 1660. The estate was afterwards united to that of Balfour. During the period in which the Bethunes of Creich flourished, probably no family of their rank in Scotland formed so great a number of matrimonial connections with the noble and more powerful families of the kingdom than did its members.

BETHUNE, DAVID, Cardinal, was born at Balfour, in the parish of Markinch and county of Fife, in the year 1494. The father of this celebrated man was John Bethune of Balfour, who married Isabella Monypenny, daughter of David Monypenny of Pitmilny. He was their seventh son, and till his sixteenth year studied at St Andrews, at which period he was sent to the university of Paris, where he studied civil and canon law, and also divinity, and became a great proficient, not only in them, but in many other branches of clerical learning. The Duke of Albany was then Regent of Scotland, by whom Bethune was appointed resident or envoy for Scotland at the Court of France. This was in 1519, and though he was then only twenty-five years of age he exhibited those abilities for which he was afterwards so conspicuous. About the same time his uncle, Archibald Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow, conferred upon him the rectory of Campsie, in that neighbourhood; and in the year 1523 his uncle, being then Archbishop of St Andrews, gave him the abbacy of Aberbrothock or Arbroath. It was necessary to procure a dispensation from Pope Adrian IV. to enable so young a man to hold so rich an abbacy as Arbroath, and the Regent, the Duke of Albany, wrote for and obtained from his Holiness the necessary dispensation. David returned from France in 1525, and in 1528 was made Lord Privy Seal. He took his

seat in Parliament as Lord Abbot of Arbroath, and one of the spiritual or first estate. At this period, in the flower of his age, he is represented as a man endowed with many amiable virtues and graces as well as great abilities. There does not appear to be much said of him till the year 1528, when he was appointed Lord Privy Seal. Having by that office many opportunities of being in young King James V.'s company, he soon became an especial favourite; and in 1533 he was sent again to France, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Erskine, bart., to confirm the league between the two kingdoms, and to solicit the hand of Magdalene, daughter of Francis I., but the Princess being at that time in an indifferent state of health the marriage did not take place till four years afterwards. During this time Bethune ingratiated himself with Francis to such an extent as to be naturalised in that kingdom. King James, having gone over to France about the end of 1536, had the Princess Magdalene given him in person, whom he espoused on 1st January 1537. Bethune returned to Scotland with their Majesties, where they arrived on the 29th of May. Magdalene was received by the Scottish nation with the utmost cordiality; but she was already far gone in a decline, and died on the 7th of July following, to the inexpressible grief of the whole nation. It was on the death of this Queen that mournings were first worn in Scotland. King James, upon this event, fixed his attention upon Mary, daughter of the Duke of Guise, and Bethune was again sent to France to negotiate a second marriage for the King with the Lady Mary, and to bring her over to Scotland; and during his stay at this time at the Court of France Francis conferred on him the bishopric of Mirepoix, a town in the department of Arriège, at the foot of the Pyrenees. But the King of France's favour did not end here. He solicited Pope Paul III. to elevate his favourite to the dignity of a cardinal. The red hat was accordingly conferred on him by that Pope on 13th January 1538, in the forty-fourth year of his age. So many favours naturally produced some gratitude in return, and the Cardinal devoted his talents to the maintenance of the ancient league between the two kingdoms, and the promotion of a good understanding and the true interests of both. All things being settled in regard to the second marriage, in the month of June the Cardinal embarked with Mary of Guise for Scotland, where they arrived, after a very stormy passage, and landed at Balcomie Castle, near Crail, in July, where they rested for a little while to receive refreshments from the hospitable proprietor, and to recover from the fatigues of the voyage, and afterwards, passing through the ancient burgh of Crail, they proceeded to St Andrews, where the King was then residing. Here the Cardinal solemnised the marriage of his sovereign in the cathedral of that city, and the Queen

was welcomed by a numerous train of the prelates, nobility, and gentry; and in Feb. following the coronation was performed with great splendour and magnificence in the abbey church of Holyrood House. Archbishop James Bethune being old and infirm, his nephew, the Cardinal, was appointed to be his coadjutor in the see of St Andrews. The whole administration was committed to him, and he now began to display that thirst for the exercise of arbitrary power and that warm and persecuting zeal which distinguishes the Church of Rome. The old Archbishop died in 1539, when the Cardinal was fully invested with the primacy. He was soon after invested by the Pope with the dignity of *Legate a latere* in Scotland. This made him vice-pope, and conferred on him complete sovereign power in the Church independent of the King. By this office one of the prerogatives of the Crown was wrenched from it. The Legate was above all law; he could judge, condemn, and put men to death without nay, against the King's authority. He had been induced to solicit Legantine power on account of the spreading of the Protestant doctrines among the nobility and higher classes. He is said to have shown the King a list containing 360 names suspected of heresy, as they call the Protestant faith, and recommended His Majesty to recruit his empty coffers by the confiscation of their estates. His influence with the King was unbounded, and he induced him to persecute the Protestants on every opportunity. About this time King Henry VIII., having intelligence of the ends proposed by the Pope in creating Bethune a cardinal, sent a very able minister to King James with particular instructions to carry on a deep-laid scheme to procure the Cardinal's disgrace; but the Cardinal was too deep for them—their plot ended in nothing. Soon after the Cardinal's promotion to the primacy he made a magnificent display of his power and grandeur at St Andrews. He brought to the city the Earls of Huntly, Arran, Marischal, and Montrose; the Lords of Fleming, Lindsay, Erskine, and Seton; Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow (Lord Chancellor); William, Bishop of Dunblane; the Abbots of Melrose, Dunfermline, Lindores, and Kinloss; with the Prior of Pittenweem, and a multitude of other priors, deans, doctors of divinity, and other ecclesiastics; and went with them from his castle in splendid procession to the cathedral, where he sat in an elevated chair of state. His rank as cardinal and the Pope's legate entitled him to the same precedence as a sovereign prince. He was attended on his right by the other bishops, the nobility, and commons. On this occasion he addressed the assembly in a speech wherein he represented to them the danger wherewith the Church was threatened by the increase of heretics, who had the boldness to profess their opinions even in the King's Court, where, said he, they find too

great countenance and encouragement. As he proceeded he denounced Sir John Borthwick, Provost of Linlithgow, as one of the most industrious incendiaries, and caused him to be cited before them for dispersing heretical books, and holding opinions contrary to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Then the articles of accusation against him were read, and Sir John, neither appearing in person nor by proxy, was found and declared to be a heretic, his means and estate confiscated, and himself burnt in effigy, if he could not be apprehended, and all manner of persons forbidden to entertain or converse with him under the pain of excommunication or forfeiture. This sentence was executed the same day, the 28th of May, so far as was in the power of the Court, his effigy being burnt in the Market Street of St Andrews, and two days after at Edinburgh. Sir John retired to England, where he was kindly received by King Henry, who sent him into Germany in his name to conclude a treaty with the Protestant powers of the empire. Sir John Borthwick was not the only person proceeded against for heresy; several others were also prosecuted, and among the rest George Buchanan, the celebrated poet and historian; and as the King left all to the management of the Cardinal, it is hard to say to what lengths such a zealot might have gone had not the King's death put a stop to his arbitrary proceedings. Many attempts were made to effect his disgrace at Court, or at least to lessen his power, but his influence with King James continued unabated. He never lost the King's confidence or his friendship and affection so long as he lived. Up to the hour of the King's defeat at Solway Moss the Cardinal directed all his affairs. When the King died at Falkland of a broken heart, consequent, it is believed, of the recent defeat at Solway, it was stated that, there being none so near and intimate with him as the Cardinal, that favourite had guided the King's hand to sign a will after His Majesty was insensible of what he did. By this will the Cardinal was constituted regent of the kingdom. He immediately caused himself to be proclaimed regent, but added along with him the Earls of Arran, Huntly, Argyle, and Moray as his colleagues or council. Arran was next heir to the crown after the infant Mary, born a few hours previous to her father's death. The Earl of Arran and his adherents treated the late King's will as a forgery. The Cardinal was set aside, and Arran proclaimed regent and governor of the kingdom. In January the Cardinal himself was arrested and committed to Blackness Castle, near Dundee. He was accused of high treason, which was pretended to be aggravated by his giving orders to his retainers to hold out his castle of St Andrews against the Regent. Things did not remain long, however, in this position, for the ambitious, enterprising, and talented Cardinal, though under confine-

ment, managed to raise so strong a party that the Regent, Lord Arran, whose inbecility of mind was well known, not knowing how to proceed, began to dislike his former system, and having at length resolved to abandon it, released the Cardinal and became reconciled to him. On his release the Cardinal returned to St Andrews Castle, and determined to govern the Church if not the kingdom. Arran was a weak man, and the Cardinal soon gained an ascendancy over him. He reconciled the Regent to the Church of Rome at Stirling. He also represented to Arran that it was alone by the Pope's authority that he could be accounted legitimate, Arran's father having married his mother during the lifetime of his first wife. She had been repudiated without sufficient cause by the Pope's apostolical authority; so that, were the Papal supremacy destroyed in Scotland, he (Arran) would be declared illegitimate, his mother's marriage become null and void, his right to the earldom and his hopes of the crown would be forfeited. In consequence of this representation Arran turned with his whole heart and mind to the promotion of the French and Popish interest. He broke faith with King Henry of England; and the young Queen Mary was sent to be educated in France, with a view to her being married to the Dauphin. To keep the fickle Regent firm to his purpose, the wily Cardinal induced him to place his eldest son in his power, under pretence, indeed, of education, but, in reality, as an hostage. The Cardinal was now, in fact, governor of the kingdom. He had now leisure to turn his attention to ecclesiastical affairs. The Protestants had enjoyed some degree of security while the Regent professed the Reformed doctrines, and kept two Protestant chaplains in his family, but their fears were now greatly increased by his apostasy and the dismissal of his Protestant chaplains. To add to the evil signs of the times, the Act of Parliament permitting the Holy Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue was repealed. The Regent Arran publicly declared his determination to punish *heretics*, and to root out what he called their *damnable opinions*. He exhorted the Prelates to inquire within their own dioceses respecting all *heretics* (that is Protestants) and to proceed against them according to the laws of the Church; at same time promising that "my Lord Governor (meaning the Cardinal) shall be at all times ready to do therein what accords him of his office." The reading of the Scriptures was not only forbidden, but the offence was made punishable with death. In the year 1543, Henry VIII., although a Protestant sovereign, entered into a base conspiracy against the Cardinal's life. His antipathy to the Cardinal was early excited, and had taken deep root. That able ecclesiastic had disappointed most of Henry's schemes for the annexation of Scotland to his other dominions. When the Cardinal

was committed to Blackness Castle, King Henry proposed through his ambassador, Sir Ralph Sadler, that he should be delivered into his custody, but the Cardinal having recovered his liberty, disappointed his designs at that time. Henry afterwards made several attempts unsuccessfully to secure the Cardinal and carry him to England. "This rooted enmity," says that laborious and pains-taking historian, Mr Fraser-Tytler, "to the Cardinal, in the mind of Henry, was well known to Crichton, laird of Brunston, a man in whose character we recognise the ferocity and familiarity with blood which marks the feudal times in which he lived, the cunning and duplicity which is the growth of a more civilised era, and this united to the most revolting feature of all, a deep religious hypocrisy. Busy, unscrupulous and active, this pliant intriguer insinuated himself into the confidence of all parties, and seems to have been willing at various times to desert all, till the money of England fixed him by the powerful chain of self-interest in the service of Henry VIII. We first meet with him as a familiar and confidential servant of Cardinal Bethune, intrusted with letters from that dignitary to Rome, which were intercepted by Henry VIII. He next attached himself to Arran, the Governor, who thought him worthy to be trusted in diplomatic missions to France and England, and it would seem that on the 28th August 1543 Sadler had not much intimacy with him, as he denominates him a gentleman called the laird of Brunston. In a few months, however, Brunston had deserted Arran, and so completely gained the confidence both of Sadler and his royal master, that we find him furnishing secret intelligence to the ambassador, and honoured by a letter from the King." In 1544 Brunston engaged in correspondence with Henry in which, on certain conditions, he offered to assassinate the Cardinal. We are sorry to find that George Wishart, commonly called the martyr, was engaged in this plot. This Mr Tytler has been able fully to prove and establish, through the correspondence he found in the State Paper Office. Brunston despatched Wishart to the Earl of Hertford at Newcastle, to communicate the particulars of the plot on the Cardinal's life. He stated that Brunston, Kirkealdy, the Master of Rothes, and others, were willing to assassinate the Cardinal, if assured of proper support from England. Hertford despatched George Wishart to the Court of England, who communicated to King Henry personally the above offer. Henry received George Wishart, and Laird Brunston's letter with much satisfaction, and approved of the plot, and promised the conspirators his royal protection. A correspondence on this subject continued for three years between Brunston, the Earl of Cassillis, and Sir Ralph Sadler at Alnwick. King Henry cautiously avoided appearing directly in it, but deputed Sadler to make the arrange-

ments and promise the reward. The conspirators, however, would not act without Henry's authority under his sign manual. This document they might produce after the atrocious deed had been done, and claim their reward. Mr Tytler thinks that this must have been granted, though afterwards destroyed, no such document being now to be found. While the deliberations of the provincial council were held in the Blackfriars, the Cardinal obtained information that George Wishart was at that time so near him as Ormiston in Haddingtonshire. He had long desired to secure the man whose preaching had been so effectual in spreading the Reformed doctrines. Wishart was a son of John Wishart of Pittarrow in the county of Kincairdine. He was much respected for his learning. He was a layman; but at that period our Reformers esteemed personal gifts of more authority than official character. To capture him was of much more importance to the Cardinal and the council than to reform their own vicious lives. He immediately applied to the Governor for force and a warrant for his apprehension, and Wishart was seized at Ormiston House at midnight, and conveyed to St Andrews. In February 1546 the Cardinal summoned the Prelates and other ecclesiastical dignitaries to meet at St Andrews for the trial of Wishart. The Archbishop of Glasgow advised the Cardinal to apply to the Governor for the sanction of the civil power. His authority as *Legate a latere* superseded that power, so grasping is Popery; but to avoid scandal he consented. But the Regent listened to the advice of David Hamilton of Preston, who dissuaded him, and he declined to interpose his sanction. Instead, therefore, of granting his warrant, he replied to the Cardinal that "he should do well not to precipitate the man's trial until his coming; for as to himself, he would not consent to his death before the cause was well examined; and if the Cardinal should do otherwise, he would make protestation, *that the man's blood should be required at his hands.*" This answer displeased the Cardinal. As the Pope's legate he assumed supreme authority, and had only consulted the Regent out of courtesy. This shows the utter prostration of the civil powers wherever Popery is dominant. Popery and civil freedom are totally incompatible. Afraid lest Wishart should escape the vengeance due to his heresies, the Cardinal proceeded with the trial, notwithstanding the Governor's inhibition. He at same time returned for answer—"That he did not write unto the Governor *as though he depended in any matter on his authority*, but out of a desire he had, that the *heretic's* condemnation might proceed with some show of public consent, which, since he could not obtain, he would himself do that which he held most fitting." George Wishart was arraigned in the Cathedral Church before the Cardinal himself, and the other bishops and abbots. There were eighteen articles of

heresy preferred against him. He denied the jurisdiction of the court, and asserted that he was unjustly accused of several of the articles. His objections were overruled, and himself condemned as an heretic, to be burnt at the stake. He was accordingly burnt alive on the 2d day of March 1546, in front of the Episcopal Palace, with circumstances of great cruelty. It is alleged that the Cardinal and the other prelates witnessed the excruciating torments of the poor man from a window in the Palace. In the midst of the flames Wishart uttered what by John Knox and others has been called a *prophecy*—that “He who now so proudly looks down upon me from yonder lofty place shall, in a few days, be as ignominiously thrown down as now he proudly lolls at his ease.” Considering his guilty knowledge of the plot for the Cardinal’s assassination, it was easy for Wishart to utter such a *prophecy*. His guilty knowledge and his former participation must, however, deprive Wishart of the honour of martyrdom. Under such circumstances he was clearly as guilty of the Cardinal’s blood as those who actually imbrued their hands in it. The Cardinal and those who were attached to the Roman apostacy exulted in imagining that they had given the death blow to heresy so called. His triumph was but short lived. Wishart’s cruel murder only excited a more fervent spirit of inquiry. It aroused the resentment of the whole nation, and proved the proximate cause of the Cardinal’s own untimely end. The fact of the Governor refusing the sanction of the civil power made people *justly* pronounce Wishart’s execution—*Murder*. His own courage, meekness, and patience produced a deep sympathy, and the conviction that he suffered for the truth. The conspirators who had been hired to assassinate the Cardinal thought this a favourable opportunity to execute their atrocious purpose, under colour of revenging Wishart’s death. The Cardinal now lost all the popularity which he had unquestionably held. The Master of Rothes openly vowed to have blood for blood, and the other conspirators began to draw together. Bethune’s sagacity had long discovered some dark designs against his life. He had accordingly taken measures to baffle his enemies. Suspecting the Leslies, he had taken bonds and securities from Norman Leslie and some other barons. Soon after Wishart’s death, the Cardinal went in great pomp into the county of Angus to be present at the marriage of one of his illegitimate daughters, Margaret Bethune. He himself married her to David Lindsay, Master of Crawford, and the wedding was celebrated with the utmost magnificence at Finhaven Castle. Upon this occasion the Cardinal bestowed a dowry on the bride equal to that of a Princess. Mr Carruthers, a Roman Catholic priest, with great simplicity relates this circumstance in his history. This put his brother priests into a mighty consternation, and they obliged him

to add a note to the work as it passed through the press to the effect that the Cardinal had been a married man previous to taking holy orders, and that his children had all come in the way of honesty. That he was ever married is *not* the fact; but the above anecdote shows to what shifts the Romanists are driven in order to hide from heretical eyes the gross licentiousness of their *unmarried* clergy. But the Cardinal’s breaches of chastity were notorious. His three sons, James, Alexander, and John Bethune were legitimised during his lifetime. His daughters were more numerous, and were all by different mothers. But in the midst of his festivities the Cardinal was obliged to hasten back to St Andrews; having received intelligence that Henry VIII. intended to invade the kingdom with a powerful army. He determined, therefore, to put his own castle in a state of defence, and to summon the barons in his neighbourhood, with their forces, to the defence of the kingdom. He resolved that the kingdom should not again be left defenceless to the mercile<sup>s</sup> devastation of the English monarch. The intended invasion, however, turned out to be a false alarm. Brunston continued his machinations against the Cardinal’s life. He complains in a letter to Lord Wharton that King Henry had never expressly authorised him under his own hand to murder the Cardinal, nor promised him a specific reward. He also expressed his desire to serve Henry, and his determination to cut short the Cardinal’s projected journey into France. The circumstance of Wishart’s death, and a private quarrel between the Cardinal and Norman Leslie respecting some property, hastened the long projected murder of the prelate. On the 28th of May 1546 the conspirators began to collect in St Andrews. At break of day the following morning they began to approach the castle. The Cardinal employed a considerable number of workmen in repairing the fortifications of the castle. These were admitted at an early hour, and along with them some of the conspirators cautiously entered. Norman Leslie and three others occupied the porter’s attention while the drawbridge still remained down, by inquiring if the Cardinal was awake. This conversation continued till all the conspirators had entered without exciting suspicion. The moment, however, the porter recognised John Leslie, who was known to be the Cardinal’s avowed enemy, he suspected mischief, and sprang to the drawbridge for the purpose of preventing his entrance. But he was too late. They killed him instantly with their daggers, threw his body in the fosse, and seized his keys. Silently and rapidly the murderers dismissed all the workmen. They next went with equal celerity and quietness and roused the household, and dismissed them through a postern gate. In this manner a handful of men obtained possession of a strong fortification, and turned about 150

people out of it without creating any disturbance. They then closed the gates and turned their attention to the object of their defenceless victim. Unconscious of danger he slept soundly. Awaking, however, with the unusual bustle, he opened a window in his chamber and inquired the cause. He was answered that his castle was then in the possession of his mortal enemy, John Leslie. He then made for the postern, but seeing it in the custody of Kirkcaldy of Grange, he retreated to his chamber, which he securely barricaded. John Leslie now demanded admittance. The Cardinal inquired for Norman Leslie, thinking himself more safe in his hands than in those of the bloody-minded John. He refused admittance to the conspirators, when one called to bring fire. Seeing resistance now to be vain the Cardinal opened the door, protesting that his office of a priest ought to be a protection from their violence. To cruel murderers such as they, just about to clutch their prey, this appeal was idle and vain. They rushed upon their helpless victim and repeatedly stabbed him. Melville of Raith, affecting to act judicially, reproved the ruffian band, saying, "This judgment of God ought to be executed with gravity, although done in secret." Presenting his sword's point to the bleeding prelate, he exhorted him to repent of his wicked life, but more particularly of the murder of Wishart, to avenge whose blood he said they were *divinely* commissioned, and then passed his sword repeatedly through the Cardinal's body, who soon after expired. At the time of the Cardinal's death, John Bethune of Balfour, his cousin, was keeper of the castle of St Andrews, under whose directions the body of his relative was conveyed to Kilrenny, and buried in the family tomb. This ancient monument stands in Kilrenny churchyard, at the east gable of the church, with the arms of Bethune of Balfour finely sculptured thereon. Thus perished in the fifty-second year of his age, and seventh of his primacy, an eminent man of Fife, an illustrious Scotchman. The death of Cardinal Bethune in the prime of life and of his greatness was a blow from which the Romish Church never recovered. He left behind him no one of his party to be compared with him in talents, courage, and learning. The character of the Cardinal is easily read in history. We there find him a man of genius, enterprise, and courage, sustaining a falling cause in a great measure by his individual energy, fertility of resource, and decision in action. That he was naturally cruel it would be rash to assert. He conceived himself justified in putting to death those who dissented from the doctrines of the Romish Church. But was persecution peculiar to the Roman Catholic religion? Assuredly not. Persecution is of no peculiar religion, but of all religions alike. There was not one of the Reformers in that age who did not hold the same doctrines as the Cardinal did—that heretics should be

punished with death; they only differed as to whom the heretics applied. When Calvin burned Servetus, he acted according to the spirit of all the Protestant Churches at the time. All sects have alike persecuted according to their power and their opportunities. At the time of the Reformation, and long after, there appears to have been no connection between purity of faith and the Christian virtues of candour and charity. On the death of Cardinal Bethune there was the usual observation of judgments made both by the Romanists and the Reformers. When the Protestants hung the dead body of the proud Cardinal over the window of his own castle, they were able to boast of as good a judgment on him as their hearts could wish. On the other hand, the Romish historians assure us that none who took part in this murderous business died a natural death, but all perished miserably by violence.

BETHUNE, MAXIMILIAN DE, Duke of Sully, one of the ablest and most faithful ministers that France ever had, was descended from the ancient and illustrious house of Bethune of Balfour, in Fife, and born on the 13th of December 1560. He was as firm an adherent of the Protestant Church as his kinsman, the Cardinal, was of that of Rome. From his earliest youth he was the servant and friend of Henry IV., who was just seven years older than he, being born at Pau, in Bearn, 13th December 1553. He was bred in the opinions and doctrine of the Reformed religion, and continued to the end of his life constant in the profession of it, which fitted him more especially for the important services to which Providence had designed him. Jane d'Albert, Queen of Navarre, after the death of her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, which was occasioned by a wound he received at the siege of Rouen in the year 1562, returned to Bearn, where she openly professed Calvinism. She sent for her son, Henry, from the coast of France to Pau in 1566, and put him under a Huguenot preceptor, who trained him up in the Protestant religion. She declared herself the protectress of the Protestants in 1569, and came to Rochelle, where she devoted her son to the defence of the new religion. In that quality Henry, then Prince of Bearn, was declared chief of the party, and followed the army from that time to the peace, which was signed at St Germain's August 11, 1570. He then returned to Bearn, and made use of the quiet that was given him to visit his estates and his government of Guyenne, after which he came and settled in Rochelle, with the Queen of Navarre, his mother. The advantages granted to the Protestants by the peace of St Germain's raised a suspicion in the breast of their leaders that the Court of France did not mean them well; and, in reality, nothing else was intended by the peace than to prepare for the most dismal tragedy that ever was acted. The Queen Dowager, Catherine de Medicis, and

her son, Charles IX., were now convinced that the Protestants were too powerful to be subdued by force; a resolution was taken, therefore, to extirpate them by stratagem and treachery. For this purpose Queen Catherine and Charles dissented to the last degree; and during the whole year, 1571, talked of nothing but faithfully observing the treaties—of entering into a closer correspondence with the Protestants—and carefully preventing all occasions of re-kindling the war. To remove all possible suspicion the Court of France proposed a marriage between Charles IX.'s sister and Henry, Prince of Bearn, and feigned at the same time as if they would prepare war against Spain—than which nothing could be more agreeable to Henry. These things, enforced with great seeming frankness and sincerity, entirely gained the Queen of Navarre, who, though she at first doubted, and continued irresolute for some months, yet yielded about the end of the year 1571, and prepared for the journey to Paris, as was proposed, in May 1572. Still there were a thousand circumstances which were sufficient to render the sincerity of these great promises suspected, and it is certain that many among the Protestants did suspect them to the very last. Sully's father was one of these, and conceived such strong apprehensions that, when the report of the Court of Navarre's journey to Paris first reached him, he could not give credit to it. Firmly persuaded that the present calm would be of short continuance, he made haste to take advantage of it, and prepared to shut himself up, with his effects, in Rochelle, when every one else talked of nothing but leaving it. The Queen of Navarre informed him, soon after, more particularly of this design, and requested him to join her on her way to Vendôme. He went, and took Sully, now in his twelfth year, along with him. He found a general security at Vendôme, and an air of satisfaction on every face, which, though he durst not object to in public, yet he made remonstrances to some of the chiefs in private. These were looked upon as the effect of weakness and timidity; and so, not caring to seem wiser than persons of greater understandings, he suffered himself to be carried with the current. He went to Rosny to put himself into a condition to appear at the magnificent Court of France; but before he went, presented his son to the Prince of Bearn, in the presence of the Queen, his mother, with great solemnity, and assurances of the most inviolable attachment. Sully did not return with his father to Rosny, but went to Paris in the Queen of Navarre's train. He applied himself closely to his studies, without neglecting to pay a proper court to the Prince, his master; and lived with a governor and a valet-de-chambre in a part of Paris where almost all the colleges stood, and continued there till the bloody catastrophe which happened soon after. Nothing could be more

kind than the reception which the Queen of Navarre, her children, and principal servants met with from the King and Queen, nor more obliging than their treatment of them. The Queen of Navarre died, and some historians make no doubt but she was poisoned; yet the whole Court appeared sensibly affected, and went into deep mourning. In a word, it is not dealing too severely with this conduct of Catherine de Medicis and Charles IX. to call it an almost incredible prodigy of dissimulation. Still, many of the Protestants, among whom was Sully's father, suspected the designs of the Court, and had such convincing proofs that they quitted the Court and Paris itself, or at least lodged in the suburbs. They warned Prince Henry to be cautious, but he listened to nothing, and some of his chiefs—the Admiral de Coligny in particular, though one of the wisest and most sagacious men in the world—were as incredulous. The deed to be perpetrated was fixed for the 24th of August 1572, and is well known by the name of the massacre of St Bartholomew. The feast of St Bartholomew fell this year upon a Sunday, and the massacre was perpetrated in the evening. All the necessary measures having been taken, the ringing of the bells of St Germain l'Auxerrois for matins was the signal for beginning the slaughter. The Admiral de Coligny was first murdered by a domestic of the Duke of Guise—the Duke himself staying below in the court—and his body was thrown out of the window. They cut off his head and carried it to the Queen-mother; and when they had offered all manner of indignities to the bleeding carcase, hung it on the gibbet of Montfaucon. The King, as Father Daniel relates, went to feast himself with the sight of it, and when some that were with him took notice that it was somewhat offensive, is said to have used the reply of the Roman emperor, Vitellius—“The body of a dead enemy is always sweet.” All the domestics of the Admiral were afterwards slain; and the slaughter was at the same time begun by the King's emissaries in all parts of the city. Tavannes, a marshal of France, who had been page to Francis I., and was at that time one of the counsellors and confidants of Catherine de Medicis, ran through the streets of Paris, crying, “Let blood, let blood! Bleeding is as good in the month of August as in May!” The most distinguished of the Calvinists that perished were Francis de la Rochefoucault, who having been at play part of the night with the King, and finding himself seized in bed by men in masks, thought they were the King and his courtiers who came to divert themselves with him; and Charles de Tuellence, baron of Pont, in Bretagne, who however did not yield to the swords of his butchers till he was pierced through like a sieve. Francis Nonpar de Caumont was murdered in his bed betwixt his two sons, one of whom was stabbed by his side, but the other, by

counterfeiting himself dead, and lying concealed under the bodies of his father and brother, escaped. The horror of the night is not to be conceived, and we may safely refer for farther particulars to the fine description which Voltaire has given of it in the second canto of his "Henriade," for even the imagination of a poet cannot soar beyond the real matter of fact. The reader may probably by this time be curious to know what has become of Sully, as well as of his master, the King of Navarre; and nothing can inform him more agreeably than Sully's own account. "I was in bed," says he, "and awaked from sleep three hours after midnight by the sound of all the bells, and the confused cries of the populace. My governor, St Julian, with my valet-de-chambre, went hastily out to know the cause, and I never afterwards heard more of these men, who, without doubt, were among the first that were sacrificed to the public fury. I continued alone in my chamber, dressing myself, when in a few moments I saw my landlord enter, pale, and in the utmost consternation. He was of the Reformed religion, and, having learned what the matter was, had consented to go to mass to preserve his life, and his house from being pillaged. He came to persuade me to do the same, and to take me with him. I did not think proper to follow him, but resolved to try if I could gain the college of Burgundy, where I had studied, though the great distance between the house where I then was and the college made the attempt very dangerous. Having disguised myself in a scholar's gown, I put a large prayer-book under my arm, and went into the street. I was seized with horror inexpressible at the sight of the furious murderers, who, running from all parts, forced open the houses, and cried aloud—"Kill, kill! Massacre the Huguenots!" The blood which I saw shed before my eyes redoubled my terror. I fell into the midst of a body of guards—they stopped me, questioned me, and were beginning to use me ill, when, haply for me, the book that I carried was perceived, and served me for a passport. Twice after this I fell into the same danger, from which I extricated myself with the same good fortune. At last I arrived at the college of Burgundy, where a danger still greater than any I had yet met with awaited me. The porter having twice refused me entrance, I continued standing in the midst of the street, at the mercy of the furious murderers, whose numbers increased every moment, and who were evidently seeking for their prey, when it came into my mind to ask for La Faye, the principal of this college, a good man, by whom I was tenderly beloved. The porter, prevailed upon by some small pieces of money which I put into his hand, admitted me; and my friend carried me to his apartment, where two inhuman priests, whom I heard mention Sicilian vespers, wanted to force me from him, that they might cut me in

pieces, saying the order was, not to spare even infants at the breast. All the good man could do was to conduct me privately to a distant chamber, where he locked me up; and here I was confined three days, uncertain of my destiny, seeing no one but a servant of my friend, who came from time to time to bring me provision." As to Henry, King of Navarre, though he had been married to Charles IX.'s sister but six days before with the greatest solemnity, and with all the marks of kindness and affection from the Court, yet he was treated with not a jot more ceremony than the rest. He was awaked two hours before day by a great number of soldiers, who rushed boldly into a chamber in the Louvre where he and the Prince of Conde lay, and insolently commanded them to dress themselves and attend the King. They would not suffer the two princes to take their swords with them, who, as they went, saw several of their gentlemen massacred before their eyes. This was contrived, doubtless, to intimidate them, and, with the same view, as Henry went to the King, the Queen gave orders that they should lead him under the vaults, and make him pass through the guards, drawn up in files on each side and in menacing postures. He trembled, and recoiled two or three steps back, but the captain of the guards swearing that they should do him no hurt, he proceeded through amidst carbines and halberds. The King waited for them, and received them with a countenance and eyes full of fury. He ordered them, with oaths and blasphemies (which were familiar to him), to quit a religion which he said had been taken up only for a cloak to their rebellion. He told them, in a fierce and angry tone, that he would no longer be contradicted in his opinions by his subjects; that they, by their example, should teach others to revere him as the image of God, and cease to be enemies to the images of their mother; and ended by declaring that, if they did not go to mass, he would treat them as criminals guilty of treason against divine and human majesty. The manner of pronouncing these words not suffering the princes to doubt the sincerity of them, Henry was obliged to send an edict into his dominions, by which the exercise of any other religion but the Romish was forbid. In the meantime the Court sent orders to the governors in all the provinces that the same destruction should be made of the Protestants there as had been at Paris; but many of them had the courage to write a letter to Charles IX., in which they plainly told His Majesty that they were ready to die for his service, but could not assassinate any man for his service. Yet the abettors and prime actors in this tragedy at Paris were wonderfully satisfied with themselves, and found comfort in having been able to do so much for the cause of God and His Church. Tavannes, mentioned above, who ran about the streets crying, "Let blood, let blood!"

being upon his death-bed, made a general confession of the sins of his life; after which his confessor, saying of him with an air of astonishment, "Why, you speak not a word of St Bartholomew," he replied, "I look upon that as a meritorious action which ought to atone for all the sins I have committed." This is related by his son, who has written memoirs of him. The King himself must have supposed real merit to have been in it, for, not content with setting his seal and sanction to these detestable butcheries, he is credibly affirmed to have taken the carbine into his own hands and to have shot at the poor Huguenots as they attempted to escape. The Court of Rome did all they could to confirm the Parisians in this horrid notion; for though Pope Pius V. is said to have been so much afflicted at the massacre as to shed tears, yet Gregory XIII., who succeeded him, ordered a public thanksgiving to God for it to be offered at Rome, and sent a legate to congratulate Charles IX., and to exhort him to continue it. Father Daniel contents himself with saying that the King's zeal in his terrible punishment of the heretics was commended at Roue; and Baronius affirms the action to have been absolutely necessary. The French writers, however, have spoken of it in the manner it deserves—have represented it as the most wicked and inhuman devastation that ever was committed:—"An execrable action," says one of them, "that never had, and, I trust God, will never have its like." Voltaire has given us his sentiments of it in his usual instructive manner: "This frightful day of St Bartholomew," says he, "had been meditating and preparing for two years. It is difficult to conceive how such a woman as Catherine de Medicis, brought up in pleasure, and at whom the Huguenot party took less umbrage than any other, could form so barbarous a resolution; it is still more astonishing in a king only twenty years old. The faction of the Guises had a great hand in this enterprise; and they were animated to it by two Italians, the Cardinal de Birague, and the Cardinal de Retz, called in the Memoirs the Duke de Retz, and the Chancellor de Birague." They did great honour upon this occasion to the maxims of Machiavelli, and especially to that which advises never to commit crimes by halves. The maxim, never to commit crimes, had been even more politic; but the French manners were become savage by the civil wars, in spite of the feasts and pleasures which Catherine de Medicis was perpetually contriving at Court. This mixture of gallantry and fury, of pleasure and carnage, makes the most fantastical piece which the contradictions of the human species are capable of painting. Indeed, one would not easily imagine that amidst feastings and merriments a plot was all the while carrying on for the destruction of 70,000 souls—for such, according to Sully's Memoirs, was the number of Protestants massacred, during eight

days, throughout the kingdom. At the end of three days, however, a prohibition against murdering and pillaging any more of the Protestants was published at Paris, and then Sully was obliged to quit his cell in the college of Burgundy. He immediately saw two soldiers of the guard, agents of his father, entering the college, who gave his father a relation of what had happened to him, and eight days after he received a letter from him, advising him to continue in Paris, since the Prince he served was not at liberty to leave it, and adding that he should follow the Prince's example in going to mass. Though the King of Navarre had saved his life by this submission, yet in other things he was treated but very indifferently, and suffered a thousand capricious insults. He was obliged, against his will, to stay some years at the Court of France. He knew very well how to dissemble his chagrin, and he often drove it away by the help of gallantry, which his own constitution and the corruption of the ladies made very easy to him. The Lady de Sauves, wife to one of the secretaries of state, was one of his chief mistresses. But he was not so taken up with love as altogether to neglect political intrigues. He had a hand in those that were formed to take away the government from Catherine de Medicis, and to expel the Guises from Court, which that queen discovering, caused him and the Duke de Alençon to be arrested, set guards upon them, and ordered them to be examined upon many heinous allegations. They were set at liberty by Henry III.; for Charles IX. died in the year 1574, in the most exquisite torments and horrors, the massacre of St Bartholomew's day having been always in his mind. Sully employed his leisure in the most advantageous manner he was able. He found it impracticable in a Court to pursue the study of the learned languages, or of anything called learning; but the King of Navarre ordered him to be taught mathematics and history, and all those exercises which give ease and gracefulness to the person—that method of educating the youth, with a still greater attention to form the manners, being known to be peculiar to Henry IV. of France, who was himself educated in the same way. In the year 1576 the King of Navarre made his escape from the Court of France. The means were one day offered him in the month of February, when he was hunting near Senlis, from whence, his guards being dispersed, he instantly passed the Seine at Pobsy, went to Alençon, and on to Tours, where he no sooner arrived than he resumed the exercise of the Protestant religion. A bloody war was now expected, and Catherine de Medicis now began to tremble in her turn; and, indeed, from that time to the year 1589, his life was nothing else but a mixture of battles, negotiations, and love intrigues, which made no inconsiderable part of his business. Sully was one of those who attended him in his flight, and who

continued to attend him to the end of his life, serving him in the different capacities of soldier and statesman, as the different condition of his affairs required. Henry's wife, whom Catherine had brought to him in the year 1578, was a great impediment to him, yet by his management she was sometimes of use to him. There were frequent ruptures between him and the Court of France; but at last Henry III. confederated with him sincerely and in good earnest to resist the League, which was more furious than ever after the death of the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal, his brother. The reconciliation and confederacy of these two kings was concluded in April 1589. Their interview was at Tours on the 30th of that month, and was attended with great demonstrations of mutual satisfaction. They joined their troops some time after to lay siege to Paris. They besieged it in person, and were upon the point of subduing that great city, when the King of France was assassinated by James Clement, a Dominican friar, on 1st August, at the village of St Cloud. "The League," says a good historian, "is perhaps the most extraordinary event in history, and Henry III. may be reckoned the weakest prince in not foreseeing that he should render himself dependant on that party by becoming their chief. The Protestants had made war against him as an enemy of their sect, and the Leaguers murdered him on account of his uniting with the King of Navarre, the chief of the Huguenots." Henry III., upon his deathbed, declared the King of Navarre his successor; and he did succeed him, but not without great difficulties. He was acknowledged king by most of the lords, whether Catholic or Protestants, who happened then to be at court, but the Leaguers refused absolutely to acknowledge his title till he had renounced the Protestant religion; and the city of Paris persisted in its revolt till the 22d of March 1594. He embraced the Catholic religion, as the only method of putting an end to the miseries of France, by the advice of Sully, whom he had long taken into the sincerest confidence; and the celebrated Du Perron, afterwards cardinal, was made the instrument of his conversion. He attempted also to convert Sully, but in vain. "My parents bred me," says the Minister, "in the opinions and doctrines of the Reformed religion, and I have continued constant in the profession of it; neither threatenings, promises, variety of events, nor the change even of the King, my protector, joined to his most tender solicitations, have ever been able to make me renounce it." This change of religion in Henry IV., though it quieted things for the present, did not secure him from continued plots and troubles, for, being made upon political motives, it was natural to suppose it not sincere. Thus, on the 26th of December 1594, a scholar, named John Chastel, attempted to assassinate the King, but only wounded him in

the mouth, and when he was interrogated concerning the crime, readily answered—"That he came from the College of the Jesuits," and then accused those fathers of having instigated him to it. The King, who was present at his examination, said with much gaiety, "That he heard from the mouths of many persons that the Society never loved him, and he was now convinced of it by his own experience." Some writers have related that this assassination was attempted when he was with the fair Gabriella, his mistress, at the hotel d'Estrees; but Sully, who was with him, says that it was in Paris, in his apartments in the Louvre. This Gabriella was the favourite mistress of Henry IV., and it is said that the King intended to marry her, but she died in 1599, the year that his marriage with Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX., was declared null and void by the Pope's commissioners, with consent of parties. He married Mary of Medicis at Lyons the year after, and appointed Madame de Guercheville, whom he had made love to without success, to be one of the ladies of honour, saying, that since she was a lady of real honour, she should be in that post with the Queen, his wife. Henry, though he was a great monarch, was not always successful in his addresses to the fair; and a noble saying is recorded by many writers of Catherine, sister of the Viscount de Rohan, who replied to a declaration of gallantry from the Prince, that "she was too poor to be his wife, and of too good a family to be his mistress." As to Sully, he was now the first minister of Henry, and he performed the offices of a great and good king. He attended to every part of the government, prosecuted extortioners, and those who were guilty of embezzling the public moneys, and, in short, restored the kingdom in a few years, from a most desperate to a most flourishing condition, which, however, he could not have done if Henry, like a wise prince, had not resolutely supported him against favourite mistresses, the cabals of court, and the factions of state, which would otherwise have overwhelmed him. We are not writing a history of France, and, therefore, cannot enter into a detail of Sully's actions; but we are able to give a general idea of Sully and his master, as we find it thus delineated by a fine writer and able politician of our own:—"Henry IV." says he, "turned his whole application to every thing that might be useful or even convenient to his kingdom, without suffering things that happened out of it to pass unobserved by him, as soon as he had put an end to the civil wars of France, and had concluded a peace with Spain at Vervins on the 2d of May 1598." Is there a man, either prince or subject, who can read, without the most tender sentiments, the language he held to Sully at this time, when he thought himself dying of a great illness he had at Monceaux: "My friend," said he, "I have no fear of death. You, who have seen me expose my

life so often, when I might so easily have kept out of danger, know this better than any man, but I must confess that I am unwilling to die before I have raised this kingdom to the splendor I have proposed to myself, and before I have shewn my people that I love them like my children, by discharging them from a part of the taxes that have been laid on them, and by governing them with gentleness." "The state of France," continues the noble author, "was then even worse than the state of Great Britain is now. The debts as heavy; many of the provinces entirely exhausted, and none of them in a condition of bearing any new imposition. The standing revenues brought into the king's coffers no more than thirty millions, though an hundred and fifty millions were raised on the people, so great were the abuses of that government in raising money, and they were not less in the dispensation of it. The whole scheme of the administration was a scheme of fraud, and all who served cheated the public, from the highest offices down to the lowest; from the commissioners of the treasury, down to the under farmers and under treasurers. Sully beheld the state of things when he came to have the whole superintendency of affairs with horror; he was ready to despair, but he did not despair. Zeal for his master, zeal for his country, and this very state, seeming so desperate, animated his endeavours, and the noblest thought that ever entered into the mind of a minister entered into his. He resolved to make, and he made, the reformation of abuses, the reduction of expenses, and a frugal management, the sinking fund for the payment of national debts; and a sufficient fund for all the great things he intended to do, without overcharging the people. He succeeded in all. The people were immediately eased; trade revived, the king's coffers were filled, a maritime power was created, and everything necessary was prepared to put the nation in a condition of executing great designs whenever great conjunctures should offer themselves. Such was the effect of twelve years of wise and honest administration; and this effect would have showed itself in as great enterprises against the House of Bourbon, as has been in ours, if Henry IV. had not been stabbed by one of those assassins into whose hands the interest of this house and the frenzy of religion had put the dagger more than once." This assassin was Francis Ravillac, born at Angoulême in 1580, where he followed the profession of a schoolmaster. He had entered himself as a lay brother among the Feuillans of the Rue St Honore, who are said to have dismissed him before he had made his monastic vows, because they had discovered that he was a lunatic, yet it did not appear from anything in his discourse, either during his imprisonment or at the time of his execution, that he could reasonably be charged with madness. Henry was murdered 17th May 1610, and, what is infinitely more astonish-

ing than the murder, are the presages this unhappy Princee had of his cruel destiny, which, Sully tells us, "were indeed dreadful and surprising to the last degree." The Queen was to be crowned, purely to gratify her, for Henry was vehemently against the coronation, and the nearer the moment approached, the more his terrors increased. In this state of overwhelming horror, "horror which," says Sully, "at first I thought an unpardonable weakness, he opened his whole heart to me. His own words will be more affecting than all I can say. 'Oh, my friend,' said he, 'this coronation does not please me; I know not what is the meaning of it, but my heart tells me some fatal accident will happen.' He sat down, as he spoke these words, upon a chair in my closet, and, resigning himself some time to all the horror of his melancholy apprehensions, he suddenly started up and cried out, 'Par Dieu, I shall die in this city; they will murder me here; I see plainly they have made my death their only resource;' for he had then great designs on foot against Spain and the house of Austria." He repeated these forebodings several times, which Sully as often treated as chimeras, but they proved realities. After the death of his master, with which he was infinitely afflicted, Sully retired from Court; for a new reign introducing new men and new measures, he was not only no longer regarded, but the courtiers also united and plotted against him. The life he led in retreat was accompanied with decency, grandeur, and even majesty; yet it was, in some measure, embittered with domestic troubles arising from the extravagant and ill conduct of his eldest son, the Marquis of Rosny. Sully died at Villeben, and his duchess caused a statue to be erected over his burying-place with this inscription:—"Here lies the body of the most high, most puissant, and most illustrious lord, Maximilian de Bethune, Marquis of Rosny, who shared in all the fortunes of King Henry the Great, among which was that memorable battle, which gave the crown to the victor, where, by his valour, he gained the white standard, and took several prisoners of distinction. He was by that great monarch, in reward of his many virtues and distinguished merit, honoured with the dignities of duke, peer, and marshal of France, with the governments of the upper and lower Peitou, with the office of grand master of the ordnance, in which, bearing the thunder of his Jupiter, he took the castle of Montemolin, till then believed impregnable, and many other fortresses of Savoy. He was likewise made superintendent of the finances, which office he discharged singly, with a wise and practical economy, and continued his faithful services till that unfortunate day when the Caesar of the French nation lost his life by the hand of a parricide. After the lamentable death of that great king, he retired from public affairs, and passed the remainder of his life in ease and tranquillity. He died at the castle of Villeben, December 22d, 1641, aged eighty-two years." It was

a great age for a man to live to who had run through so many changes and chances, and been exposed to such variety of perils as this great man had been. One of these perils had been of a very extraordinary kind, and deserves a particular mention. It was at the taking of a town in Cambrai, in the year 1581, when, to defend the women from the brutality of the soldiers, the churches, with guards about them, were given them for asylums. Nevertheless, a very beautiful young girl suddenly threw herself into the arms of Sully as he was walking in the streets, and holding him fast, conjured him to guard her from some soldiers, who, she said, had concealed themselves as soon as they saw him. Sully endeavoured to calm her fears, and offered to conduct her to the next church, but she told him she had been there, and asked for admittance, which they refused, because they knew she had the plague. Sully thrust her from him with the utmost indignation, as well as horror, and expected every moment to be seized with the plague, which, however, by good luck, did not happen. The character of Sully, as it was given by his master, Henry IV., and as it is preserved in his memoirs, will very properly conclude our account of this illustrious minister. "Some persons," said Henry, "complain, and indeed I do myself sometimes, of his temper. They say he is harsh, impatient, and obstinate. He is accused of having too enterprising a mind, of presuming too much upon his own opinions, exaggerating the worth of his own actions, and lessening that of others, as likewise, of eagerly aspiring after honours and riches. Now, although I am well convinced that part of these imputations are true, and that I am obliged to keep an high hand over him when he offends me with those sallies of ill humour, yet I cannot cease to love him, esteem him, and employ him in all affairs of consequence, because I am very sure that he loves my person, that he takes an interest in my preservation, and that he is ardently solicitous for the honour, the glory, and grandeur of me and my kingdom. I know, also, that he has no malignity in his heart, that he is indefatigable in business and fruitful in expedients, that he is a careful manager of my revenue, a man laborious and diligent, who endeavours to be ignorant of nothing, and to render himself capable of conducting all affairs, whether of peace or war, who writes and speaks in a style that pleases me, because it is at once that of a soldier and a statesman. In a word, I confess to you that, notwithstanding all his extravagancies and little transports of passion, I find no one so capable as he is of consoling me under every uneasiness." The Memoirs de Sully have always been ranked amongst the best books of French history. They contain a most particular account of whatever passed from the peace of 1570, to the death of Henry IV. in the year 1610, a period of time which has supplied the most copious subjects to

the historians of France. They are full of numerous and various events, wars, foreign and domestic, interests of state and religion, master strokes of policy, unexpected discoveries, struggles of ambition, stratagems of policy, embassies and negotiations.

BETHUNE, Admiral CHARLES RAMSAY DRINKWATER of Balfour, was born on the 27th December 1802, and is the second son of the late John Drinkwater, Esq., F.S.A., a lieutenant-colonel in the army, of Salford, county of Lancaster, by Eleanor, daughter of Charles Congalton, Esq. of Congalton, in the county of Mid-Lothian; grandson of the late John Drinkwater, Esq., surgeon R.N., who served during the war of 1758-59 in the West Indies, where, in the Ripon, 60 guns, he was present at the capture of Guadeloupe; and nephew of the late Thomas Drinkwater, Esq., major of the 62d Regiment of Foot, who attained distinction in the first campaigns in St Domingo in 1793-94, and was afterwards drowned at sea. This officer entered the navy on the 2d August 1815 as first-class volunteer on board the Northumberland, 74, Captain Charles Bayne Hodgson Ross, bearing the flag of Sir Charles Cockburn, under whom he accompanied Napoleon Buonaparte to St Helena. He next joined the Leander, 60, flag-ship, at Halifax, under Sir David Milne; served as midshipman with Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy in the Superb, 74, and Creole, 42, on the South American station; passed his examination 24th March 1822; received, 5th August following, an order to act as lieutenant of the Doris, 42, Captains Thomas Bourchier and William James Hope Johnstone; and was confirmed by the Admiralty on the 29th of October in the same year. The frigate last named was for some time employed in watching the blockading squadron at Pernambuco, and was paid off 12th January 1825. On 21st August 1826 Lieutenant Bethune was appointed to the Barham, 50, fitting for the flag of the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, commander-in-chief in the West Indies, where he obtained a second promotal commission, 14th April 1828, and joined in succession the Forret, 10, Espiegle, 18, and in September 1829, as acting captain, the Magnificent, the receiving-ship at Jamaica. He invalidated soon afterwards, and on 22d July 1830 was officially posted. Captain Bethune's next and last appointment afloat was 9th September 1836 to the Conway, 28, in which frigate we find him for eighteen months the senior officer in New South Wales, acting afterwards in the same capacity in the Bay of Bengal, and in December 1839, on the death of the commander-in-chief, assuming, until the arrival of Sir Gordon Bremer, the direction of all her Majesty's ships in India. In discharge of the responsible duties which these for a while devolved upon him, he assisted the Governor-General in organising the Chinese expedition; and exercised his authority to the full approbation of the Admiralty in preserving tranquillity at Rangoon. In

June 1840 Captain Bethune, in charge of a division of transports, himself accompanied the armament to China, and bore a conspicuous part in the operations that followed. At the taking, on the 5th July of Ting-hai, the capital of Chusan, he formed one of the scaling party himself, and having carried the place by assault, had the honour of presenting the commander-in-chief, in absence of the *keys*, with the *bell* of the town. In the course of the same month he was also attached to the blockading force off Ningpo; and he was then deputed, with the *Algerine*, brig, and *Hebe*, tender, under his orders, to examine and report on the entrance of the Yang-tse-Kiang, the practicability of which as a channel for large ships he fully established. On returning to Chusan Captain Bethune was constantly employed up to the time of its surrender in 1841, in the survey of that archipelago. At the capture on the 13th March of the last fort protecting the approaches to Canton he commanded the boats under Captain Herbert, whose thanks he received for the steady manner in which they were brought to the attack. He also assisted Captain Bouchier in directing the movements of the flotilla at the ensuing capture of the city itself; and on that occasion, as well as during the operations which led to its second reduction, Captain Herbert officially declared his thanks as due to "that excellent officer Captain Bethune." After the later event, the *Conway* was sent home with invalids from the fleet, and 2,000,000 dollars of the Chinese ransom. On his arrival in England in January 1842, Captain Bethune found that for his services he had been rewarded on 29th July 1841 with the decoration of a C.B.—or Commander of the Bath. In 1835 Captain Bethune was attached to the embassy of the late Earl of Durham, for the purpose of reporting on the naval establishments of Russia. He was appointed in 1846 an assistant to the hydrographer at the Admiralty, and he married on the 26th February 1846 Frances Cecilia, only child of Henry Stables, Esq. of Parkhill, Clapham. After having discharged the duties of his profession with honour and credit in various climates, Captain Bethune, who has since been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, retired to the family estate of Balfour, in the parish of Kennoway, to enjoy the calm and tranquil pleasures of a country life, to which he has brought qualities that have endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. Admiral Bethune now ably discharges *on shore* the duties of a country gentleman. He is one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the district of Kirkealdy, takes an active part at the county meetings in ordering and settling the public business, and amongst those gentlemen who act in the Commission of the Peace, and who gratuitously devote no small portion of time and labour in administering the law in the J. P. Courts, he holds a distinguished place. As a public man he loves his country, and is a firm

friend to its civil and religious establishments; and while undeviating in his political attachments, he is most tolerant to all those from whom he differs in opinion. As an heritor he is attentive to the wants of the poor, and to the educational interests of the parishes with which he is connected. On his private life we don't feel at liberty to enter; but we may be permitted to state that in that character also he is no less exemplary.

BETHUNE, Major-General Sir HENRY LINDESAY, of Kilconquhar, the representative of the Lindesays of Wormestone, in Fifeshire, and of the Lords Lindesay of the Byres, so distinguished in Scottish history, was born at Hilton, near Perth, in 1787—the eldest of a family consisting of three sons and four daughters, all remarkable for their lofty stature and gallant bearing. Destined for the army, he was educated at Woolwich, and early in life entered the service of the East India Company. While yet a lieutenant of the Company's Horse Artillery he was sent from Madras to Persia for the purpose of instructing and assisting the celebrated Abbas Mirza, Crown Prince, and eldest son of Futtah Ali Shah, in the organisation of his artillery. The talent and resolution he exhibited in the execution of this duty, and his dashing conduct upon all occasions, gained him the highest consideration in Persia. The following trait would alone justify this reputation:—During hostilities between Russia and Persia, before the peace negotiated by Sir Gore Ouseley, the Russians had, on one occasion, surprised the Persian camp during the absence, on a sporting excursion, of the Prince, who, with his staff and suite, had also taken the artillery horses to *beat for game*. Lindesay, on his return, seeing with his glass his six brass guns ranged in front of the enemy's lines, instantly harnessed his horses, and galloping across the intervening plain, through the hostile advanced posts, cut down the guard, and brought off the guns in the face of the whole Russian army. Repeated feats of this daring character, his lofty and commanding stature (being six feet seven inches in height), and his great personal strength, always highly admired by Orientals, justified the epithet, familiarly applied to him in the Persian armies, of "*Rustom*"—the Hercules of ancient Persian story; while his humanity and justice, and regular distribution of pay to the troops under his command (too often neglected by native officers), secured their personal attachment and esteem. After a period of fifteen or sixteen years thus usefully spent in the service of Persia, Major Lindesay returned to his native country, where he succeeded, on the death of his grandfather, to the estate of Kilconquhar. He assumed the name of Bethune on this occasion, being obliged by the deed of entail to adopt that surname—his progenitors having succeeded through a female of the old Fifeshire Bethunes. In

1821 he married the eldest daughter of the late John Trotter of Dyrham Park, and with her, and a young and interesting family, lived in domestic retirement for many years till 1834, when the critical state of affairs in Persia called him once more into active service. On the demise of Futteh Ali Shah, in that year, the throne devolved on Mahomed Mirza, his grandson, the son of the gallant Abbas Mirza, who had died during his father's lifetime. But Mahomed's succession was opposed by Zulli Sultan, the younger brother of Abbas, and uncle of Mahomed, who raised the standard of revolt, and Persia was involved in a civil war. Under these circumstances Mahomed appealed to England, and Sir Henry Bethune simultaneously repaired to London and offered his services to Government. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, accepted them, conferred on him the local rank of major-general in Asia, and despatched him as an accredited agent of the British Government. He was received with delight by the Shah; his arrival was instantly noised throughout Persia, and the magical influence of the name of "Lindesay Sahib," by which he was there generally known, still powerful after so many years' absence, spread confidence throughout the royal army, and consternation through that of the rebel Zulli Sultan, who set a price of 4000 tomauns on his head. Some difficulties at first arose in consequence of Sir Henry's juniority in the services to certain British officers already high in station; but they were soon removed by his nobly consenting to take an inferior command, with a view to the public interest, and placing himself under the orders of the chief of those officers, Colonel Passmore, as a temporary arrangement. Our space will not admit of details of the war, and of the expedition against the rebel uncle, headed by Sir Henry Bethune, who commanded the advanced guard of the Shah's army, and by a singularly rapid march—or, as it is described in a letter in the *St Petersburg Gazette*, "dragging the army after him"—surprised, attacked, and defeated the rebel force, and took Zulli Sultan prisoner, enabling the Shah to make his triumphal entry into Teheran in December 1834. His services were acknowledged by a firman from the Shah, investing "the high in degree and rank, the wise and prudent, the zealous and brave, the sincere and devoted, the great among Christians, Sir Henry Bethune, descended from the Lindesays," with the rank of General and Amecr-i-Toop Khama, or Master General of Artillery, and requesting him to select the best Arab horse in his stables; which being done, the Shah mounted the fiery animal, rode him into Teheran, and then dismounted and presented him to Sir Henry. The ministers and courtiers, on hearing of this gift, petitioned the Shah not to allow so famed a steed to leave the royal stud; but the Shah replied that he would rather lose fifty such

horses, if such could be found, than disappoint Sir Henry. The Shah further conferred upon him, by a distinct firman, a "Medal of Fidelity," with five others in pure gold, as rewards for services rendered on particular occasions, declaring at the same time that he had surpassed all others in his bravery in the field, and commanding that this testimony to Sir Henry's worth and good service should be inscribed in the Books of the Records of the Kings of Persia. These medals were:—1. For the battle of Sultan Bood. 2. For services in Lankeran. 3. For services on the banks of the Arras, and the recovery of ammunition from the enemy. 4. For services rendered from Tabreez to Teheran. 5. For services rendered during the campaign to Fars. 6. For fidelity. Nor was the testimony of the British envoy, Sir John Campbell, less marked and gratifying. In his despatch to Lord Ellenborough, dated 6th May 1835, he refers to "the unbounded confidence reposed in Sir Henry Bethune by the Persian Government, and by the military of all classes;" to the "fame which he had acquired during his former services in Persia;" to the "very extraordinary influence of his name and reputation;" to "his knowledge of the language and habits of the people;" and to "the successful result, beyond what could possibly have been anticipated," of all his operations, as fully justifying his (Sir John's) accession to the wish of the Shah and the Court of Persia, "that the direction of all hostile operations should be intrusted to him." "His proceedings," he states in another letter, of the 30th April 1835, "have been energetic as well as conciliatory, and his efforts have been seconded by the British officers attached to his force. Owing to the subordination preserved, little or no injury has been done to the country. The ryots (or peasantry) have appealed to him against the oppression of their own native authorities, and have duly appreciated the contrast between the conduct of an army marching under British, and one marching under native commanders; and numberless letters and verses have been received by the Persian Government in praise of the English name." We may add to this the following extract from a private letter from Persia, printed in the *United Service Gazette*:—"Great is the name of Lindesay in this country, and great it ought to be, for certainly he was just formed for service in Persia in troubled times like these. The confidence the soldiers have in him is quite wonderful, and all classes talk of him as if there never had appeared on earth before so irresistible a conqueror." Having thus performed the duties for which he volunteered his services, and seated the son of his early friend and leader on the throne of his grandfather, Sir Henry Bethune returned to his country and his family in September 1835. He received, within a month of his arrival, a letter from Lord Palmerston, informing him that His Majesty (the late

King William IV.) had conferred upon him the honour of a baronetcy, "as an acknowledgment of the important services" which he had performed in Persia, and in accordance with a request of Mahomed Shah, expressed in a letter to the King, that His Majesty would confer some rank upon Sir Henry "which, in the English state, may descend lineally to his posterity, and always remain in his family." The following is a literal translation of this curious and unusual letter, which is dated June 2, 1835:—"Let the mind of the Sovereign, who is an ornament to his Government, and adorns the world, be informed, that the former services rendered by Sir Henry Bethune to the state of Persia have not been concealed from our fortunate brother, and no doubt they have often reached the royal ear; in truth, his services and exertions are manifest to both our states, and especially in this empire. We have reason to be amply satisfied with them. It happily occurred that, last year, the above-mentioned officer arrived at the capital, when we had newly arrived at Khorassan, and the late king, whose abode is in Paradise, transferred his services to your friend. Whilst at Tabreez he (Sir Henry Bethune) bestowed much labour on the artillery and arsenal, which he brought into good order; and he was with us at the time of our advance from Tabreez till our arrival at the capital, in command of our advanced guard. Subsequently, when deputed to Fars, the services which he rendered surpassed all other services; and in such a manner that, in royal justice, our desire to honour him has led us to be thus explicit on the subject of his services, and to express to our happy brother, without reserve, our entire satisfaction, and frankly to make known our wish that some rank may be conferred upon him by our royal brother which, in the English state, may descend lineally to his posterity, and always remain in his family." Sir Henry having reaped these honourable and enviable rewards, purposed passing the remainder of his days in Scotland—adding to and decorating his venerable mansion of Killoconquhar, and fulfilling in other respects the quiet and unostentatious duties of a private country gentleman. In public affairs he seldom or ever took any prominent part; but when the occasion required (as, for example, on the contest of his friend and neighbour, Sir Ralph Anstruther, for the St Andrews burghs) he was always found ranked on the side of constitutional order and stability. During the year 1850, his health having been much shaken, and thinking that a change of air and a milder climate might restore it, he repaired to Persia, to the land of his early exploits, there to spend the winter. It was decreed that he should never return. He died at Tabreez on the 19th of February 1851, in his sixty-fourth year, surrounded by friends even in that distant clime. Nothing could exceed the marked kindness of the Shah

and the Ameer during his illness; every wish he expressed was at once granted, without a moment's hesitation or delay. The interest and anxiety of the Queen-mother were not less marked and considerate. He was interred in the churchyard of the Armenians, with the full service of their church, and with every military honour which Persia could bestow. The bazaars and the streets were thronged with spectators, and the whole Christian population of Tabreez attended the ceremony. Every earthly honour was thus paid to the remains and the memory of the gallant "Lindesay Sahib" in the country where his services and character were so well known and appreciated, and where his example, as a British gentleman serving as a Persian officer, and infusing the principles and practice of Christian into Oriental warfare, must have left a deep, an enduring, and a most beneficial influence. The loss to his native land, to Britain, though rich in such "worthy sons," was also great; but to the poor, the afflicted, and the distressed of his own estate and neighbourhood, who had ever reposed their trust on his ready benevolence and sympathy, and to those still nearer to him, the bereavement was irreparable. Lady Bethune still survives, with a family of three sons and five daughters; and the estate and titles have descended to the eldest son, now Sir John Trotter Bethune of Killoconquhar, Bart.

BETHUNE, ALEXANDER, a literary peasant, of unpretending worth and rare talent, was the son of an agricultural labourer of the same name, and was born at Upper Rankeillour, in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, about the end of July 1804. From the extreme poverty of his parents, he received but a scanty education, having, up to the age of twenty-two, been only four or five months at school, while his brother John, the subject of the following article, who was a few years younger, was at school but one day. To their mother, whose maiden name was Alison Christie, they were mainly indebted for the cultivation of those talents which subsequently obtained for them a very respectable standing in the literary world. At the age of fourteen Alexander was engaged in the occupation of a labourer. He describes himself as having been set to dig at raw fourteen, and for more than a year afterwards, his joints, in first attempting to move in the morning, creaked like machinery wanting oil. Previous to this his parents had removed to the hamlet of Lochend, near the loch of Lindores. At the age of twenty-two, he enrolled himself in the evening classes taught by the Rev. John Adamson, afterwards of Dundee, who about 1825 kept a school at Lochend. With the view of improving his condition, he commenced learning the weaving business, under the instruction of his brother, but after expending all their savings in the purchase of the necessary apparatus, they were compelled, from the general failures

which took place in 1825 and following year, to seek employment as out-door labourers, at the rate of one shilling a-day. In 1829, while employed in a quarry, Alexander was thrown into the air by a blast of gunpowder, and so dreadfully mangled that those who came to his aid after the accident, anticipated his speedy death. He, however, recovered, and in four months after he was able to resume his labours. Three years thereafter he met with an accident of a similar kind, by which he was again fearfully disfigured, and from the effects of which he never altogether recovered. His leisure hours were diligently devoted to literary pursuits, and besides contributing several tales and other pieces to the periodicals of the day, he completed a series of "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," a work which, on its publication in 1838, was justly admired for its truthfulness and vigorous delineation of rustic character, as well as for the author's general knowledge of human nature. The risk of the publication was undertaken by Mr Shortrede, then a printer in Edinburgh, who gave for the copyright the price of the first fifty copies sold, with which the author seemed perfectly satisfied. His brother John having, in the meantime, obtained the situation of overseer on the estate of Inchrye, he accompanied him as his assistant. Before the end of a year, however, that estate passed into the hands of a new proprietor, and their engagement came to an end. As they were obliged, at the same time, to quit the house at Lochend, which formed part of the Inchrye property, the brothers came to the resolution of feuing a piece of ground near Newburgh, and immediately set about building a house for themselves. In concert with his brother, he had prepared a series of "Lectures on Practical Economy," which were published in 1839, but did not meet with the success which had been anticipated. After the death of his brother the same year he undertook the revision of his poems, which he published in a volume, with a memoir, and the first impression of seven hundred copies having been disposed of, a second edition was soon called for. A copy of the work having fallen into the hands of Mrs Hill, the wife of Mr Frederick Hill, inspector of prisons, that lady wrote to Alexander Bethune, offering to use her influence to procure him a situation as teacher or in some other way connected with the prisons; but after a week's probation as a turnkey at Glasgow in March 1841, he declined the proposal, and wrote that he did not wish an application to be made for one who had no qualifications above the average rate of a common labourer. In 1842 he visited Edinburgh, and entered into arrangements with the Messrs Black for the publication of "The Scottish Peasant's Fireside," which appeared in the following year. Previous to this he had been seized with fever, from which he never thoroughly recovered, the disease merging into pulmonary consump-

tion. During his partial recovery, an offer was made to him to undertake the editorship of the *Dumfries Standard*, a newspaper then about to be started; but after conditionally accepting of the situation, should his health permit, he felt himself compelled to abandon all hope of ever being able to enter on the duties of editor. He died at Newburgh at midnight of the 13th June 1843. Previous to his death he consigned his manuscripts to his friend Mr William M'Combie, a farmer in Aberdeenshire, and like himself a writer on social economy, who in 1845 published at Aberdeen his *Life, with Selections from his Correspondence and Literary Remains*. In as far as regards character and conduct, Alexander Bethune and his brother were as fine specimens of the Scottish peasantry as could any where be found. They were, in fact, models of the class; humble, without meanness; frugal, industrious, persevering, and unostentatiously religious, without bigotry or intolerance. The productions of his intellect caused him to be courted and esteemed by many in the upper ranks of society. This, however, did not make him vain, or turn him from the even tenor of his way. He was, all his life, a sturdy independent peasant, never ashamed in the least of his calling; digging, quarrying, felling wood, breaking stones on the highway, or building dry-stone walls, as long as he was able by his own hands to minister to his own wants; and on wet days and intervals of leisure, turning his attention to literary composition, as a relaxation from his ordinary toil.

BETHUNE, JOHN, the author of several poems and tales, son of a farm-servant, and himself a labourer, was born in the year 1812, in the parish of Moninail, Fifeshire, at the Mount, already commemorated in Scottish poetry as the place of residence of Sir David Lindsay. At Martinmas 1813, his father removed to a place called Lochend, near the loch of Lindores, where the greater part of John Bethune's short life was spent. He never was but one day at school. He was taught to read by his mother, and received lessons in writing and arithmetic from his brother, Alexander Bethune, author of "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," who recently published a Selection from his Poems, with a sketch of his life. When he was yet scarcely thirteen, he and his brother earned their subsistence by breaking stones on the road between Lindores and Newburgh. Having been apprenticed to the weaving business in the village of Collessie, he soon became so expert at the loom, that at Martinmas 1825 he commenced business on his own account, in a house adjoining his father's, with his brother as his apprentice. But not succeeding, he and his brother resumed their former occupation of labourers. Most of his pieces were written amidst great privations, and, as we are told by his brother, upon such scraps of paper as he could pick up. Before the year 1831 he had produced a large collection of

pieces; he also wrote and planned a number of tales, some of which, as well as others by his brother Alexander, appeared in "Wilson's Tales of the Borders." In October 1829 he was engaged on the estate of Inchrye as a day-labourer; and afterwards in 1835, on the death of the overseer, he was appointed in his place, at a salary of £26 yearly, with fodder for a cow, when he engaged his brother as his assistant. There he remained for one year. In 1836 was published "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," by Alexander Bethune, to which he contributed five pieces. Two years afterwards appeared "Lectures on Practical Economy," by both brothers, on the title-page of which he designated himself a "Fifeshire Forrester." This work, though designed to teach poor people habits of thrift and saving, and well spoken of by the press, did not succeed with the public. As a "Fifeshire Forrester" he contributed a number of poems to the *Scottish Christian Herald*. He also wrote some pieces for the *Christian Instructor*. In 1838, having received some small remuneration for one or two contributions to a periodical, and finding his health failing him, he determined to give up manual labour, and trust to his pen for his future support. He did not long fish in the uncertain waters of literature, as he was cut off by consumption on the forenoon of Sunday the 1st of September 1839. He died at the early age of 27. He was a man of considerable power of mind. His whole life seems to have been a scene of constant disappointment and suffering, but he possessed a cheerful, contented disposition, and a spirit of so much independence, that when an Edinburgh friend offered to exert his influence to procure him a Government situation, he at once declined it, choosing rather to support himself by his own unaided industry.

BIRREL, Rev. JOHN, M.A., minister of the second charge at Cupar, was born in the parish of Newburn on 16th April 1788, where he received the rudiments of his education, which was afterwards completed at St Andrews. After considerable experience in private tuition, Mr Birrel was appointed Governor of George Watson's Hospital, Edinburgh, and was thence promoted to the church and parish of Westruther in 1819. Here he laboured with much success until 1825, when, upon the death of Dr Campbell, he was promoted to the second charge of Cupar. Although not advanced to the first charge on the death of Dr Adamson, the most ample testimony to his merits was upon that occasion manifested in a petition to the Crown on his behalf, and subscribed by the great body of the parishioners of all ranks and classes. He was in the 54th year of his age, and the twenty-third of his ministry when he died. The peculiar circumstances accompanying Mr Birrel's death communicate a solemn interest to his character and career. Such an event allays all animosity, awakens

sympathy, and calls up tender feeling. But apart from these, his departure in any circumstances must have been deplored. Mr Birrel stood high in the affections of his people as a useful, painstaking, faithful overseer of the flock, and was every year gaining upon their esteem by the exhibition of all those qualities which are most valuable in a minister of the Gospel. He was an excellent scholar, much indeed above the average; and though averse to display, it was well known to his intimate friends how minute, accurate, and extensive were his classical attainments. As a preacher, he was neither striking nor ornate, and he did not aim at being so; his excellence lay in a plain, practical exposition of evangelical truth, expressed with the utmost perspicuity, and delivered with great earnestness and simplicity. His heart was ever in his duty, and in his daily walks through the parish few did so much, and made so little boast of it. His correct deportment, unobtrusive manners, suavity and gentleness of disposition, were the subjects of general commendation; and if, at any time, he was involved in public conflicts or encountered opposition, it arose from difference of opinion, not from private enmity, or personal dislike. The most unequivocal testimony to Mr Birrel's worth was borne on the day of his funeral, when all public business was for a time suspended, and a sorrowing people accompanied his mortal remains to the tomb. The streets through which the mournful procession passed were crowded with all ages and sexes, who, in many cases, gave audible expression to their grief. The procession was headed by the Magistrates and Town Council, attended by their officers; then followed the teachers and boys of the Academy; next the Session and members of Presbytery, and then a number of the friends of the deceased, together with nearly the whole body of the respectable inhabitants of the town and adjoining district. Mr Birrel was one of the best of fathers, an affectionate husband, a valuable citizen, and a faithful and diligent pastor. And if an integrity that no man could question, a singular directness of purpose in all that he aimed at, a gentleness which ever "by a soft answer turned away wrath," a benevolence and kindness of heart which led him instinctively to the bedsides of the afflicted and dying, an enlarged apprehension, and a conscientious discharge of all his various duties—if these, and qualities such as these, can endear one member of society to another, Mr Birrel's memory will long be embalmed in the affections of the people of Cupar and the surrounding district.

BISSET, PETER, Professor of Canon Law in the university of Bologna, in Italy, was born in the county of Fife, in the reign of James V. He studied grammar, philosophy, and the laws, at St Andrews, whence he removed to Paris, and having completed his education in that university, he went to Bologna, where he received the degree

of Doctor of Laws, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Canon Law in that city. He continued there for several years, and died about the latter end of the year 1568. He possessed a high reputation not only as a civilian, but also as a poet, an orator, and a philosopher.

BLACK, Rear-Admiral WILLIAM, was born at Anstruther in the year 1770. He received the rudiments of his education at the Burgh School, and entered the navy on the 13th April 1793, on board the *Leviathan*, 74, Captain Lord Hugh Seymour, in which we find him present at the ensuing investment of Toulon, and in Lord Howe's action of June 1794. He next served for three years under the flag of the same officer in the *Sans Pareil*, 80, as midshipman, master's mate, and second master, and was with him in Lord Eridport's action with the French fleet off Isle de Croix, 23d June 1795. He was subsequently for a short period in 1798-9 lent, as acting-lieutenant to the *Penelope*, 36, Captain Hon. Charles Paget, but eventually rejoined Lord Seymour, who had been nominated commander-in-chief in the Leeward Islands, and on 16th August in the latter year was appointed in the same capacity to the *Unité*, 38, Captain John Poer Beresford, under whom he witnessed the surrender of the Dutch colony of Surinam. In March 1800 he again became attached to Lord Seymour's flag-ship, the *Prince of Wales*, 98, and on 13th July 1801 was confirmed into the *Sans Pareil*, into which that nobleman had shifted his flag. Mr Black's subsequent appointments were :—5th April 1803, after a short interval of half-pay, to the *Prince*, 98, Captain Richard Grindale, in the Channel ; 3d July 1804 to the *Æolus*, 32, Captain Lord William Fitzroy, under whom he fought in Sir Richard Strahan's action, 4th November 1805 ; 6th May 1806 as first lieutenant to the *Egyptienne*, 40, Captain Hon. Charles Paget, with the boats of which ship under his orders he took, we are told, a letter-of-marque of greatly superior force ; 28th April 1807, in a similar capacity, to the *Cambrian*, 40, commanded by the same captain, in which frigate he attended the expedition to Copenhagen in August and September following, and 27th May 1808 to the *Polypheenus*, 64, as flag-lieutenant to the Rear-Admiral Bartholomew Sam Rowley, commander-in-chief, on the Jamaica station. He was promoted to the command, 5th November 1809, of the *Racoon*, sloop, and was employed for upwards of four years in cruising chiefly on the eastern and western coasts of South America. Altogether he served afloat twenty-two years. In January 1815 Capt. Black returned home, and was placed on half pay, having been previously advanced to post rank, 7th June 1814. He accepted the retirement 1st October 1846, was appointed Rear-Admiral, and died at Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, on the 6th Nov. 1852. A monument was erected to his memory in the church of Anstruther, with

a marble tablet, on which is engraved the following inscription :—“ SACRED to the Memory of Rear-Admiral William Black, a native of this parish. His prowess was felt and acknowledged by his country's foes ; it was lauded in the service which he adorned, and rewarded by the Sovereign whom he zealously served. His benevolence was evinced by his bequeathing to the Minister and Kirk-Session £1000, the interest of which is to be applied by them in relieving the wants of the indigent. The young may reverse his memory, while they imitate his example, as he left to the same trustees £400 to educate poor children of the parish, to which he owed his birth. He died at Ormsby in the county of Norfolk on the 6th November 1852, in the 82d year of his age.”

BLACK, Capt. JAMES, R.N., a brother of the preceding, was born at Anstruther in the year 1775. He received his education at the burgh school, and entered the navy at an early period of life. On the 20th July 1799 he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and was wounded on board the *Mars*, 74, Capt. George Duff, at the memorable battle of Trafalgar. His commission as commander bears date the 8th September 1810 ; at which period he was appointed to the *Port d'Espagne* sloop. We next find him in the *Weasel* brig, 18 guns, on the Mediterranean station, in the month of March 1813. On the 22d of April that year, at daybreak, the *Weasel* cruising about four miles to the east-north-east of the island of Zirana, Captain Black discovered and chased a French convoy, close to the mainland, making for the ports of Trau and Spalatro. As the *Weasel* approached, the merchant vessels separated in different directions ; the greater part, with ten gunboats, bearing up for the Bay of Boscalina. These the *Weasel* continued to chase under all sail ; and at half-past five in the morning they anchored in a line about a mile from the shore, hoisted French colours, and commenced firing at her. The wind blowing strong from the south-east, which was directly into the bay, the sails and rigging of the brig were considerably damaged before she could close with them. At six in the morning, however, the *Weasel* anchored with springs within pistol-shot of the gunboats, and a furious action commenced. At the end of twenty minutes the latter cut their cables, ran closer in, and again opened their fire. This increased distance not suiting her caronades, the *Weasel* cut her cable, ran within half pistol-shot of the gunboats, and re-commenced the action. Three large guns at the distance of thirty yards from each other, and between 200 and 300 musketry on the heights immediately over the British brig, now united their fire to that of the gunboats. The engagement continued in this way until ten morning, when three of the gunboats struck their colours, two were driven on shore, and one was sunk. The remaining four gunboats were now reinforced by four more from

the eastward, which anchored outside the Weasel, and commenced firing at her. This obliged the brig to engage on both sides, but the outer gunboats afterwards ran in and joined the others; all of whom now placed themselves behind a point of land, so that the Weasel could only see their masts from her deck. Here the gunboats commenced a most destructive fire, their grape-shot striking the brig over the land in every part. At this time the Weasel's crew, originally short by the absence of several men in prizes, was so reduced that she could with difficulty man four guns; the marines and a few of the seamen firing musketry, her grape being all expended. The action lasted in this way till three o'clock in the afternoon, when the gunboats discontinued their fire. At the expiration of forty minutes the engagement re-commenced, and continued without intermission until half-past six afternoon, when the firing entirely ceased on both sides. The Weasel was now in a very critical situation. She was but a few yards from a lee-shore, almost a complete wreck, with the whole of her running and the greater part of her standing rigging cut to pieces, most of her sails shot from the yards, her masts shot through in several places, her anchors all destroyed or rendered unserviceable, her hull pierced with shot, five of which had entered between wind and water, and her two pumps shot away between the decks, so that the crew could with difficulty keep the brig free by constantly bailing at both hatches. In addition to all this, the Weasel had already lost twenty-five men in killed and wounded. Captain Black, nevertheless, after dark, sent his boats and destroyed, besides the gunboats that had struck and gone on shore, eight of the convoy; the boats bringing away some of the enemy's anchors, by the aid of which the brig was enabled to warp herself out. On the 23d, at daybreak, having warped herself about a mile from the land, the Weasel was again attacked by the gunboats, who, taking a raking position, annoyed the brig much; especially as her last cable being half shot through, and the wind blowing strong in, she could not venture to bring her broadside to bear upon them. All this day and night the Weasel continued warping out from the shore, but very slowly, her people being reduced in numbers, and exhausted with fatigue. On the 24th, at noon, the French opened a battery, which they had erected in a point of the bay close to which the Weasel was obliged to pass; and at one afternoon the gunboats pulling out in a line astern re-commenced their fire. The wind was now moderate, and shortly afterwards it fell calm. At five afternoon, the gunboats having got within range, received the contents of the brig's larboard broadside, and sheered off; but, owing to the calm, the Weasel was unable to follow up her advantage, and they effected their escape. In this very gallant and, considering the extri-

cation of the vessel from such a host of difficulties, admirably conducted enterprise, the Weasel had her boatswain, three seamen, and one marine killed, and her commander badly wounded by a musket-ball through the right hand; but, with a modesty that did him honour, Captain Black would not suffer the surgeon to insert his name in the official report. The brig's remaining wounded consisted of her first lieutenant (Thomas Whaley, severely), one master's mate (William Sincken, severely), one midshipman (James Stewart), nineteen seamen, and two marines. The loss sustained on the part of the French gunboats and at the batteries on shore could not be ascertained, but must have been severe. Respecting this truly gallant officer the late Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, under whose orders Captain Black was then serving in the Adriatic, expressed himself as follows:—"In having the honour of forwarding, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Black's report of his attack on an enemy's convoy near Spalatro, it is my duty to represent what his modesty has not allowed him to make an official report of—namely, that he is himself badly wounded by a musket-ball which passed through his right hand, and now confines him. Having made it my business to enquire and examine into all particulars, I can have no hesitation in saying that *many* would have *undertaken* the enterprise, but few vessels under such circumstances could have been extricated from such a force and such difficulties as were opposed to the Weasel. Much credit is due to Captain Black, his officers, and ship's company for their gallantry, perseverance, and steadiness." On the 24th May 1813, the Weasel, in company with the Haughty, gun-brig, captured and destroyed six French vessels laden with grain from Stagus, bound to Cattaro. Captain Black subsequently assisted at the capture of Mezzo, an island near Ragusa, defended by five long nine-pounders, a 5½ inch howitzer, and 60 men, including the commandant. Another service of a somewhat similar nature in which Captain Black was soon after engaged, is thus described by Rear-Admiral Fremantle:—"The boats of the Milford with those of the Weasel succeeded last night (4th August 1813) in surprising the garrison of Ragonisa. They left the ship after dark, about seven leagues from the land, and having passed the sea-battery within pistol-shot, unperceived, landed at the back of the island. At daylight the enemy was saluted with a general cheer from the top of the hill, and our people carried the battery, open in the rear, without much resistance, containing six 24-pounders and two 7½ inch mortars. Although I have more than once had occasion to mention the zeal of Captain Black, I should be wanting, if I were not to make known his unwearied endeavours to forward the public service, and how much I am indebted for the cordiality with which he

received my suggestions ; he speaks in high terms of the conduct of all employed. We sustained no loss ; the enemy had two killed and one wounded. The enemy seem to have attached much importance to this place, for the protection of their convoys, as two engineers, with a great number of artificers, were employed in erecting a tower at the top of the hill. Those, with an officer of rank, made their escape. A captain, subaltern, and 61 soldiers, remain prisoners. The civic guard laid down their arms, and were permitted to return to their habitations." On the 18th of the same month the marines and small-arm men of the Weasel, in conjunction with those of the *Saracen* and *Wizard*, brigs, destroyed two batteries situated on commanding points at the entrance of Boco di Cattaro. Six days subsequent thereto, Captain Black captured two French gun-vessels from Fano bound to Otranto. Independent of their crews, amounting to 69 men, they had on board 16 military officers and 21 soldiers. Captain Black's post commission bears date 29th July 1813. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and he died on his passage from London to Leith in a London smack on his way to Anstruther on the 6th December, 1835, and was buried in Anstruther Churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory, on which is the following inscription :— "SACRED to the Memory of Captain James Black, R.N., Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, who died the 6th December 1835, aged 60. Erected by his brother, Captain William Black, R.N., 1836.

BLACK, JOHN REDDIE, born 25th Jan. 1787, at Dysart, Fifeshire, is son of the late James Black, Esq., R.N. This officer entered the navy in 1797, on board the *Pincher* gun-brig, commanded by his father, in which vessel he served on the North Sea station, latterly as midshipman, until discharged on the death of that gentleman in 1802. He re-embarked in 1808 in the last-mentioned capacity on board the *Trident*, 64, Captains R. B. Campbell and R. Budd Vincent, on the Mediterranean station ; and afterwards became attached to the *Herald* sloop, Captain George Jackson ; *Dauntless* sloop, Captain Barker ; *Edinburgh*, 74, Captain Robert Rolles ; and *Furieuse*, 36, Captain Wm. Mounsey. In the latter ship Mr Black was at the capture of the island of Ponza, 26th February 1813, and for his very meritorious conduct on that occasion, particularly in superintending the debarkation of the 10th Regiment, was honourably noticed in the despatches of Captain Charles Napier, the senior officer. He subsequently served as master's mate (he had passed his examination in 1811) in the *Nereus*, 42, Captain M. Hall Dixon ; was in the *Tagus*, 36, Captain Philip Pipon, at the capture of the 40-gun frigate *Ceres*, 6th Jan. 1814 ; became acting-lieutenant, 20th June following, of the *Isis*, 50, flagship,

at the Brazils, of Rear-Admiral M. Dixon ; and on 29th November was confirmed into the *Albacore*, 16, Captain Theobald Jones, in which sloop he served until paid off in 1815. Mr Black, who till then had taken an active part in many cutting-out affairs, was next appointed, 25th April 1826, to the *Ramillies*, 74, Captain Hugh Pigot, lying in the Downs for the purposes of the Coast Blockade, in which service he appears to have been employed for the period of two years. He subsequently officiated from 3d October 1840 until early in 1843 as agent for transports afloat on the Mediterranean, West India, and Cape stations, and has since been on half-pay. He married, 22d July 1818, Sophia, daughter of Jas. Hurdis, Esq. of Seaford, county of Sussex, and sister of Captain G. C. Hurdis, R.N., by whom he has issue—two sons.

BLACK, THOMAS, surgeon, Anstruther, was born at Wemyss in 1819. He received the rudiments of his education in his native town, and his promising talents, at an early age, attracted the notice and secured the friendship of Dr James Small, East Wemyss, a native of Anstruther Easter, by whose advice, we believe, he devoted himself to the medical profession. After a very successful college career, Mr Black made two successive voyages to Greenland as the surgeon of the different whaling vessels, and afterwards was induced, by the recommendation of Dr Small, and the invitation of some influential individuals in the east of Fife, to settle in Anstruther. In 1839 Mr Black accordingly began business there ; and the great attention he paid to his professional duties, combined with his frankness and affability of manner, soon won for him general popularity, and an extensive practice. In 1845 he married Miss Philp, daughter of Mr Robert Philp, a resident proprietor in Anstruther, and this connection also served to extend his practice. Mr Black took a lively interest in the welfare of the burgh, and held the office of a magistrate therein for several years. He was also a keen horticulturist, and the many prizes he carried off year after year at the annual shows, evinced his great passion for gardening, and taste for flowers. He died at Anstruther on the 29th February 1864, and that event, on account of the peculiar and mysterious circumstances under which it happened, and of the profound sensation and deep sorrow which it caused, falls to be noticed briefly in this memoir. The lifeless body of Mr Black was, about seven o'clock in the morning of the day last mentioned, found floating in the harbour of Anstruther, and caused, as may well be supposed, intense sensation in the town, owing to the mystery in which his death and its attendant circumstances was shrouded. About ten o'clock on the evening of Sunday the 28th February Mr Black had occasion to visit a patient in Pittenweem, and for this purpose hired a vehicle from Mr Donaldson, of the Royal Hotel. He was accompanied to and from

Pittenweem by the driver, Thos. Donaldson, and another, and arrived in Anstruther about half-past ten, when he went into the hotel, remained there about five minutes, spoke to Mr Donaldson, and then left, proceeding, it is said, along the High Street in the direction of his own house; but it does not appear that he ever reached it. He was not, as far as could be learned, seen alive after this hour, being a little before eleven o'clock. Many are of opinion that Mr Black must have visited some other house or patient after that hour, and that he could not have met with his death then, from the fact that, about one or two o'clock in the morning, cries of distress, proceeding from the direction of the West Beach or harbour, were heard by no less than nine individuals, principally residing near the shore of West Anstruther. The night was intensely dark and wet, and the gas lights being all extinguished between ten and eleven, the most probable conjecture that can be formed is, that Mr Black, in going home, had lost his way in the darkness, had somehow or other gone down either the East or West Beach, and had been unable to extricate himself from the mud with which it abounds. Hence the cries, which are ascertained to have continued at least two hours, for help. The tide was then coming in, and the Doctor, from the effects of exertion, cold, and wet, would no doubt have to succumb at last. His watch, a valuable gold ring, and a case of lancets, were found on his person; while his hat and stethoscope were subsequently found at different places. The watch had stopped at 9.50, which was about an hour before he left the inn. It was not run out, but the glass of it when found was broken. It is much to be lamented that some of the parties who heard Mr Black's cries for help had not gone to his assistance, or given an alarm. The case having been reported to the authorities at Cupar—the county town—the procurator-fiscal, accompanied by a medical officer, came to Anstruther, and a recognition was taken (a form of investigation adopted in Scotland to supply the place of a coroner's inquest in England), but nothing was elicited in addition to the facts above represented to unveil the mystery of the unhappy fate of the deceased. The medical gentleman after examining the body expressed his opinion that death had resulted from drowning. Mr Black left a widow and four children to lament his untimely end, who met with the warmest sympathy from the town's people on account of their sad bereavement.

**BLACKWOOD, ADAM**, a learned writer of the sixteenth century, was born at Dunfermline in 1539. He was descended from an ancient and respectable family. His father, William Blackwood, was slain in battle ere Adam was ten years of age (probably at Pinkie Field); his mother, Helen Reid, who was niece to Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, died soon after of grief for the loss of her husband. By his uncle, the

Bishop, he was sent to the University of Paris, but was soon obliged to return on account of the death of his distinguished relation. Scotland, at this time, was undergoing the agonies of the Reformation under the regency of Mary of Lorraine. Blackwood found it no proper sphere for his education, and therefore soon returned to Paris, where, by the liberality of his youthful sovereign, Queen Mary, then residing at the Court of France, he was enabled to complete his studies, and to go through a course of civil law at the University of Toulouse. Having now acquired some reputation for learning and talent he was patronised by James Bethune, the expatriated Archbishop of Glasgow, who recommended him very warmly to Queen Mary and her husband, the Dauphine, by whose influence he was chosen a member of the parliament of Poitiers, and was afterwards appointed to be Professor of Civil Law at that Court. Poitiers was henceforth the constant residence of Blackwood, and the scene of all his literary exertions. His first work was one entitled, "*De Vinculo Religionis et Imperii, libri duo.*" Paris, 1575," to which a third book was added in 1612. The object of this work is to show the necessity under which rulers are laid of preserving the true (*i.e.*, the Catholic) religion from the innovations of heretics, as all rebellions arise from that source. Blackwood, by the native tone of his mind, the nature of his education, and the whole train of his associations, was a faithful adherent of the Church of Rome, and of the principles of monarchical government. His next work developed these professions in a more perfect manner. It was entitled, "*Apologia pro Regibus,*" and professed to be an answer to George Buchanan's work, "*De Jure Regni apud Scotos.*" Both of these works argue upon extreme and unfair principles. Buchanan seeks to apply to the simple feudal government of Scotland—a monarchical aristocracy—all the maxims of the Roman republicans; Blackwood, on the other hand, is a devout advocate for the divine right of kings. In replying to one of Buchanan's positions the apologist of kings says, very gravely, that if one of the scholars at St Leonard's College were to argue in that manner he would richly deserve to be whipt. Both of the above works are in Latin. He next published, in French, an account of the death of his benefactress, Queen Mary, under the title, "*Martyre de Maria Stuart, Regne d'Escosse,*" Antwerp, 8vo., 1588. This work is conceived in a tone of bitter resentment regarding the event to which it refers. He addresses himself, in a vehement strain of passion, to all the princes of Europe to avenge her death; declaring that they are unworthy of royalty if they are not roused on so interesting and pressing an occasion. At the end of the volume is a collection of poems in Latin, French, and Italian, upon Mary and Elizabeth, in which the former princess is

praised for every excellence, while her adversary is characterised by every epithet expressive of indignation and hate. An anagram was always a good weapon in those days of conceit and false taste; and one which we find in this collection was no doubt looked upon as a most poignant stab at the Queen of England :

ELIZABETHA TEUDERA  
VADE, JEZEBEL TETRA.

In 1598 Blackwood published a manual of devotions under the title, "Sanctorum Precatorum Præmia," which he dedicated to his venerable patron, the Archbishop of Glasgow. The cause of his writing this book was, that by reading much at night he had so weakened his eyes as to be unable to distinguish his own children at the distance of two or three yards: in the impossibility of employing himself in study he was prevailed upon, by the advice of the archbishop, to betake himself to a custom of nocturnal prayer, and hence the composition of this book. In 1606 Blackwood published a Latin poem on the inauguration of James VI. as King of Great Britain. In 1609 appeared at Poitiers a complete collection of his Latin poems. He died in 1623 in the 74th year of his age, leaving four sons (of whom one attained to his own senatorial dignity in the parliament of Poitiers) and seven daughters. He was most splendidly interred in St Porcharius Church at Poitiers, where a marble monument was reared to his memory, charged with a long panegyric epitaph. In 1644 appeared his "Opera Omnia," in one volume, edited by the learned Naudeus, who prefixes an elaborate eulogium upon the author. Blackwood was not only a man of consummate learning and great genius, but is also allowed to have fulfilled in life all the duties of a good man.

BLAIR, JOHN, the chaplain of Sir William Wallace, was born in Fifeshire in the reign of Alexander III., and was educated in the same school with Wallace at Dundee. He afterwards studied for some time in the University of Paris, and became a monk of the order of St Benedict. On his return to Scotland he was appointed chaplain to Wallace, then governor of the kingdom, whom he accompanied in almost all his battles, and after his cruel death wrote his Life and Achievements in Latin verse. Of this work, which might have been of great value in illustrating the history of that troubled period, an inaccurate fragment only is left, which was copied by Sir James Balfour out of the Cottonian Library, and published in 1705, with a commentary by Sir Robert Sibbald. Hume, in his "History of the Douglasses," introduced a translation of it. Blair, who, on becoming a Benedictine, adopted the name of Arnold, belonged to the monastery of that order at Dunfermline. The exact period of his death is not known. He was the author of another work, entitled "De Libertate Tyrannide Scotia."

BLAIR, ROBERT, an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland in the days of the Covenant, was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, in 1593. He was the sixth and youngest son of John Blair of Windyedge, in that county, a branch of the family of Blair of Blaik, and of Beatrix Muir, of the family of Rowallan. He studied at the university of Glasgow, and was for a short time employed as assistant to a teacher in that city. In his twenty-second year he was appointed a regent or professor in the college. In 1616 he was licensed as a preacher of the Gospel. Having, in 1622, resigned his charge, in consequence of the appointment of Dr Cameron, who favoured episcopacy, as principal of the university, he went over to Ireland, and was for some years a minister of a presbyterian congregation at Bangor. The Bishop of Down having expelled him from his charge, he, with various other clergymen, fitted out a ship, and set sail with the intention of emigrating to New England. Being driven back by a storm, Blair preferred returning to Scotland, where he arrived at a very critical period. He preached for some time at Ayr, and was afterwards settled by the General Assembly at St Andrews. In 1640 he accompanied the Scottish army into England, and assisted at the negotiations for the peace of Ripon. After the Irish rebellion of 1641, Blair again went over to Ireland, with several other clergymen, the Presbyterians of that country having solicited a supply of ministers from the General Assembly. He did not long remain there, however, having returned to St Andrews, where he proved himself to be a useful and zealous preacher. In 1645 he was one of the Scottish ministers who went to Newcastle to reason with the King, and, on the death of Henderson, he was appointed by his Majesty his chaplain for Scotland. After the Restoration, he was subjected, like many other worthy men of God, to the persecutions of Archbishop Sharp, and for years had no regular place of worship, but preached and administered the sacraments wherever opportunity offered. He was prohibited from coming within twenty miles of St Andrews, and during his latter years, he found a refuge at Meikle Couston, in the parish of Aberdour, where he died, August 27, 1666. He was buried in the churchyard of that parish, where a tablet was erected to his memory. He was the author of a Commentary on the Book of Proverbs, and of some political pieces, none of which have been preserved. His descendants, Robert Blair, author of "The Grave," Dr Hugh Blair, the celebrated sermon-writer, and the late Right Hon. Robert Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session, added fresh lustre to the family name.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and a religious poet of decided genius, was born in Edinburgh in 1699, and his grandfather was Robert Blair, minister of St Andrews in the time of Charles

II.; he was cousin to Hugh Blair, D.D., minister of Collesie, author of Sermons, and Lectures on Rhetoric. The poet lost his father in early life, and was indebted to his mother for his careful upbringing. She was a daughter of Alex. Nisbet of Carfin, and seems to have been a woman of solid judgment and considerable accomplishments. From natural consecration and early choice, young Blair gave himself to the study of divinity, with the view of becoming a minister of the Gospel, and was entered as a student of the university of Edinburgh. As was customary with theological students at that period, he went to Holland to complete his studies, and on his return to Scotland he obtained his presbyterial certificate of license to preach the Gospel. For some time he failed to secure a church or parish wherein to labour, and therefore devoted the interval of leisure to private studies in botany, natural history, and poetry. It was during this period, while the ardour of youth was fresh on his brow, that he mapped out the external features of "The Grave," the poem by which his name was to become immortal. The theme was unsung, and he set it to music. He prepared the materials which he was afterwards to elaborate into a monument to his own name. In January 1731 he was ordained minister of Athelstaneford in Haddingtonshire, a parish in every way congenial to his fine taste, studious habits, and his eminently religious character. In this place he remained till the close of his life. His biography as a minister is a brief one. Throughout the week he was occupied in writing sermons and in domiciliary visitations, and on Sabbath he faithfully and forcibly preached to his parishioners. The fact that he kept close terms with Dr Doddridge, of Northampton, and Isaac Watts, lets us see into the temper of the man, as well as indicates the evangelical spirit of the minister. He was married in 1738 to a daughter of Professor Law, of Edinburgh. By this union he had a family of five sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Robert, rose from the Scottish bar to the highest seat on the bench, as President of the Court of Session. It was about the year 1742 that Blair tried the perilous path of authorship. His M.S. of "The Grave" was, through the kindness of Isaac Watts, offered to two different London houses, but rejected. He sent the M.S. afterwards to Doddridge, with the same success. Next year, however, the poem was published in London, and was well received. It was not printed in Edinburgh till 1747, after the author was beyond the reach of praise or censure. His death happened in consequence of a fever on 4th February 1746, and his remains were laid in the kirkyard, Athelstaneford, with no rude rhyme, nor fulsome epitaph, to mar the solemnity of the spot, but simply a moss-grey stone, with the two letters R. B. carved thereon, to tell the traveller where the poet lies. His poem

is his monument. An obelisk in memory of the poet was erected in Athelstaneford in 1837. "The Grave" is the only poem Blair ever penned. It consists of 767 lines—not quite so lengthy as some of the books of "Paradise Lost," or the "Course of Time." It has no definite plot, is amenable to no unities. It is a gallery of pictures illustrative of the land that lies around the black river of death. On a green knoll is seen the church with the churchyard behind it, the cloud of night giving impressiveness to the scene. Then follows a photograph of the young widow at the grave of her husband; then sketches of death as the destroyer of friendships, of joy and happiness, as the leveller of rank and nobility, strength and beauty, wisdom and folly, doctor and patient, minister and people. The miser, the suicide, and others, next pass in review, the poem closes with the Son of God bringing life and immortality to light. You cannot say of it that it is a copy of any other poem either in style or manner, though many of its quotable sentiments are often mistaken for those of Shakspeare. Campbell says of Blair:—"He may be a homely and even a gloomy poet in the eyes of fastidious criticism; but there is a masculine and pronounced character even in his gloom and homeliness that keeps it most distinctly apart from either dullness or vulgarity." "He excels," says Gilfillan, "in describing the darkest and most terrible ideas suggested by the subject." His originality is most marked, his imagery bold and daring. The poem has been often printed, and is widely spread.

BLAIR, HUGH, D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, sometime minister of Collesie, in Fife, was born in 1718 at Edinburgh, where his father was a merchant, and latterly an officer of excise. Considerations respecting his delicate constitution, together with the impressions created by his precocious talents, determined his parents to educate him for the Church, and accordingly, at the early age of twelve, he was entered at the university of his native city. In 1739 he took the degree of M.A., his thesis on the occasion, which was afterwards printed, being "De Fundamentis et Obligatione Legis Nature." In that production he exhibited the fondness, and something of the talent for moral disquisition which afterwards attracted admiration in his sermons, much in the same manner as four years previously, on the occasion of being complimented by his professor on an essay written for the logic class, he anticipated the encomiums which, after he began to lecture on belles-lettres, were bestowed on his talents for criticism. The powers of such a mind as that of Dr Blair soon reach maturity, being dependant for a stimulus to action principally on a certain sensibility to agreeable impressions from art and life, such as may be experienced in comparatively early youth, rather than on any conflict of passions or ardour of devo-

tion to a particular pursuit, such as commonly awaits the dawn of manhood. Accordingly his fame, as it began early, spread rapidly. A year after obtaining license, 1741, the impression produced by his first sermons in his native city found him a patron in the Earl of Leven, who presented him to the parish of Collessie, in Fife. Here he was not allowed long to remain, however; for the interest awakened on his behalf in Edinburgh by his first essays in preaching having successfully carried him through a competition with Mr Robert Walker, another popular clergyman, for the second charge of the church of Canongate, to which he was inducted in July 1743. During the eleven years he spent in this church, almost a metropolitan one, if its vicinity to the city, and the crowds of Edinburgh people who resorted to it in his time be considered, his popularity continued steadily to increase; the care with which, as a "moderate" divine, he avoided the inflated declamation of the "high-flying" party, and the no less anxious care with which, as an accomplished cultivator of polite literature, he eschewed the dry, metaphysical discussions of his own party, having rallied round him a host of admirers, who did not remark, or perhaps were pleased to discover, that in the latter character he also avoided frequent reference to the more peculiar doctrines of Christianity. In 1754 he was translated to Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh, and four years afterwards to one of the charges of the High Church, the highest attainable position for a Scottish clergyman. Next year he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*—a periodical complete in two numbers, although supported by the talents of Hume, Robertson, and others—an article on Hutcheson's System of Moral Philosophy, which, with the exception of two sermons, and some translations of passages of Scripture for the psalmody of the church, was his only publication till the year 1763, when there appeared his celebrated Preface to the Poems of Ossian. In another line than that of authorship, however, he was gradually, in the interval, extending his literary fame. In 1759, following the example of Dr Adam Smith, he commenced, under the patronage of the University and of the *elite* of Edinburgh, a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which was so successful as to induce the Town Council to establish a chair of rhetoric in the university. Of this chair he was the first occupant, having been inducted to it in 1762, with a salary, furnished by the Crown, of £70 a-year. His lectures, after being subjected to constant revision during a period of twenty-one years, in which they were regularly delivered to the students of the university, were given to the world in 1783; and although pretending to none of the profound criticism of later treatises on the same subject, still retain a certain measure of popularity as a clear and sometimes an ingenious exposition of the

laws of rhetoric. It was in 1777, however, that, having been induced to publish a volume of his sermons, the reputation of this accomplished scholar and divine reached its culminating point. The lapse of eighty years has considerably modified the opinion of his countrymen with respect to these celebrated productions, for whereas they were certainly the first sermons of a Scotch divine on which the learned but not impartial Johnson bestowed his approbation, and probably the first to be received throughout England with rapturous commendation, now they are rarely perused on either side of the Tweed, and never with enthusiasm. With the approbation of both kingdoms, George III. conferred on the author a pension of £200 a-year. His sermons, of which during his lifetime other three volumes were published, and a fifth after his death, were translated into almost every language of Europe, and by common consent the Scottish preacher was ranked among the classics of his country. His title to the last distinction, however, is now regarded as more than questionable; for however the elaborate polish of his style may occasionally remind us of the *Spectator*, the absence of a creative intellect, apparent in all that came from his pen, forbids that we should name together Addison and Blair. He was married in 1748 to his cousin, Katherine Bannatyne, and by her had a son and daughter, the former of whom died in infancy, and the latter when she had reached her twenty-first year. His health continued comparatively vigorous almost till within a few days of his death, which occurred 27th Dec. 1799.

BLAIR, ROBERT, of Avoutoun, a distinguished lawyer, fourth son of the author of "The Grave," was born in 1741, and educated for the bar. At the University of Edinburgh, where he studied, he commenced a friendship with Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, which lasted during their lives. He was admitted advocate in 1764; and his great talents soon acquired for him an extensive practice. He early became a leading counsel, and had generally for his opponent in important cases the Hon. Henry Erskine; as they were at that time the two most eminent members of the Scottish bar. After being one of the assessors of the city of Edinburgh, and an advocate-depute, Mr Blair was in 1789 appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. In 1801 he was unanimously elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1806, on the change of ministry, he was succeeded as Solicitor-General by the late John Clerk, afterwards Lord Eldin. In 1807, on the return of the Tories to power, he was again offered the Solicitor's gown, but he declined both this and the higher office of Lord Advocate. In 1808, on the resignation of Sir Ilay Campbell, he was appointed Lord President of the Court of Session; and his conduct as a judge, from his "innate love of justice, and abhorrence of iniquity," gave universal satisfaction. An accurate character of

Lord President Blair is given in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk." He died suddenly, May 20, 1811, aged 68, only a few days before his friend Lord Melville, who had come to Edinburgh to attend his funeral. A statue of Lord President Blair, by Chantrey, was formerly placed in the First Division of the Court of Session; but, since the new improvements, it has been removed to the Outer House, where also is one of Lord Melville. He married Isabella, youngest daughter of Colonel Halkett of Lawhill, Fifeshire, who survived him, and by whom he had one son and three daughters. One of his daughters became the wife of Alex. Maconochie of Meadowbank, a Lord of Session and Justiciary.

BLAIR, Rev. WILLIAM, A.M., minister of the U.P. congregation of Dunblane, and author of "Rambling Recollections, or Fireside Memories of Scenes Worth Seeing," &c., was born at Clunie, in the parish of Kinglassie, on the 13th January 1830. He received the rudiments of his education at a rural school, and he thus very graphically describes his first visit to Kirkcaldy:—"Accustomed as we were to hamlet life in the country, with trees in the wood, instead of houses," writes Mr Blair, "and dykes and fences, instead of streets, what was our wonderment on being transported one day to see a town. How many strange fancies were conjured up in anticipation of the sight, how many indescribable feelings came and went after we had made our first visit. It was a sweet Sabbath morning when we set out from our quiet home. The reflected light of that summer Sabbath day still fills the pictured chamber of memory, and gilds with its golden lustre the frame-work of these visions of youth. Led by a sister's hand, we made the long journey of a few miles in the soft morning sunshine. We passed along a road that was rich in names and legends, and old world stories of robberies and murders, and suicides and goblins. On reaching the farm-steading of Sauchenbush, which overlooks Kirkcaldy, we quaked for very surprise and admiration. The deep blue sea of the Firth of Forth, blending with the blue bending sky, had deceived us into the belief that it was all horizon on which we were looking. The white sails that skimmed the waters seemed to be lifted up into the air. We had for the first time in our lives seen the sea! It was a sight once seen never to be forgotten. We hastened as fast as our little feet could proceed, in the direction of the town. Well do we yet remember the impertinent, unblushing curiosity of the Newton idlers that hung in clusters about pends and close-heads, puffing their pipes, and prying into every country face that passed, and sometimes flinging out a fiery squib at the timid lad with the starched collar and glass buttons, or mayhap at the high feather that waved, as a signal for remark, from the crest of his sister Margaret's beaver. We were not less oppressed with the overwhelming sense of being looked at

when we defiled past groups of church-goers on Bethelield Green, and got Sandy Nicol to open a pew-door for us in the gallery of the great congregation." Mr Blair, however, was soon to be made better acquainted with town and city life, for after attending the parish school of Auchterderran, and latterly Mr Wilson's school in Pathhead, he removed in November 1846—along with his elder brother—to St Andrews, and became a student in the University of that city, with a view to the ministry in connection with the United Presbyterian Church. There he proved himself a diligent, talented, and honoured student, and received in 1850 the degree of Master of Arts; while during the summer vacation he employed his time in private teaching. Having creditably finished his literary studies at the University, and attended the appointed sessions at the United Presbyterian Theological Hall, together with a session of theology under Dr Robert Lee and Principal Cunningham of Edinburgh, he was licensed to preach the Gospel in December 1854 by the U.P. Presbytery of Kirkcaldy. Mr Blair soon showed himself to be a talented and popular preacher, being highly esteemed wherever he officiated, and proofs of this soon appeared, for on the 25th September 1855, he received a call to Whitby in England, and on the 25th Jan. 1856, he got another call to Dunblane, and having chosen the latter, and passed the usual trials for ordination according to the rules of the U.P. Church, he was ordained at Dunblane on the 16th April 1856. Mr Blair is highly esteemed as an excellent preacher and as a faithful pastor in discharging the important and onerous duties of the Christian ministry. In June 1864 Mr Blair received his commission as honorary chaplain to the 6th Perthshire Volunteer Rifle Corps. In 1853 Mr Blair published "The Chronicles of Aberbrothock," consisting of twenty-two chapters of traditional fragments, designed chiefly to illustrate dialectic peculiarities and Doric differences, and in 1857 he published his "Rambling Recollections," before alluded to, a very readable and pleasant book, well adapted to while away leisure hours, being both amusing and instructive. It consists of recollections of famous places, sketches, descriptions, anecdotes, and whatever kind of lore was deemed worthy of introduction. Mr Blair has frequently appeared on the platform as a temperance lecturer, as the advocate of the half-holiday movement, and in connection with literary and scientific associations. Mr Blair continues to contribute various articles both in prose and verse to the public journals. In 1860 he published "The Prince of Preachers," a sermon, with memoir of Rev. Dr Fletcher, of London, an instalment of a biography of that divine which it is understood Mr Blair has in preparation. In 1861 an Ordination Charge, delivered at the ordination of the Rev. J. Mitchell Harvey, M.A., Alloa, appeared; and he published

especially a minute and interesting account of a tour he made through France, Switzerland, and Italy in 1861, and of the meeting of the members of the Evangelical Alliance in Geneva. Let us hope that this will not be the last production which we are to receive from Mr Blair's pen.

BOOTH, DAVID, a literary man, died at the house of his son-in-law, at Balgonie Mills, on 5th December 1846. His connection with the county of Fife, as well as his literary pursuits, entitle his name to be recorded in this work. Mr Booth was born at Kinnettles, in Forfarshire, on the 9th February 1766, and was thus at the time of his death in his 81st year. He was entirely self-educated; so much so, that he often spoke of his father having paid only eighteenpence for his instruction, being one quarter at the parish school. In the early part of his life he followed commercial pursuits, first in his native county, and afterwards in Newburgh, in the county of Fife, where he is still well remembered as the occupant of the brewery at Woodside. It was at Newburgh that his love of literature became that passion which ever after remained the master one of his life. He bade adieu to his previous occupations, and settled in London, "a literary man." In describing his life thereafter we quote a writing he has himself left: "I am now," he says in 1843, "in my 78th year, and during more than fifty of these years have been chiefly employed in writing or in editing literary works. Several of them have been tabular, for the counting-room, such as the 'Tradesman's Assistant,' and a 'Ready Reckoner,' in 8vo., and a volume of 'Interest Tables,' in 4to. Others of my works have been miscellaneous, consisting of—the 'Art of Wine-making,' 'Reviews,' 'Poems,' &c.; the 'Art of Brewing,' published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the 'Explanation of Scientific Terms,' published by the same society. The only works of mine that can be called political are, 'A Letter to Malthus on the Comparative Statements of the Population of Great Britain in 1801, 1811, 1821,' and an 'Essay on the English Jury Laws.' My chief literary pursuits, however, have been concerning the English language, of which I have published a 'Grammar,' and the 'Principles of English Composition;' but the work on which I have built my fondest hopes during the last fifty years, and of which one quarto volume has been published, is entitled, an 'Analytical Dictionary of the English Language,' on a new plan of arrangement, in which the words are explained in the order of their natural affinity, or the signification of each traced from its etymology, the present meaning being accounted for when it differs from its former acceptation: the whole exhibiting, in one continued narrative, the origin, history, and modern usage of the English tongue. The portion of the work already published comprehends nearly one-half of the existing

vocabulary, and I have materials collected sufficient to complete the work, if life be spared me to carry them through the press." Shortly after writing this notice, Mr Booth was permanently laid aside from literary labours by repeated apoplectic attacks, and the publication of his great work has never been completed. The manuscript, however, was left by him in such a forward state as to afford good hope of the finished work being yet laid before the public.

BOSWELL, CLAUD IRVINE, was the son of John Boswell of Balmuto. The family of Boswell is supposed to have been established in Scotland in the reign of David I., and it obtained the barony of Balmuto in the beginning of the fifteenth century, by the marriage of Sir John Boswell with Mariota, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Glen. Claude Irvine Boswell passed advocate on the 2d day of August 1766, and on the 25th of March 1780 was appointed sheriff-depute of the shires of Fife and Kinross. He was successor of a Lord of Session to James Burnet of Monboddo, and took his seat by the title of Lord Balmuto, on the 21st June 1790, which office he resigned in 1822, and died 22d July 1824.

BOSWELL, ALEXANDER, Lord Auchinleck, one of the senators of the College of Justice, married Euphemia, daughter of Colonel John Erskine of Alloa, and had, with other issue, James, his successor, the friend of Dr Johnson. Upon the authority of Sir Walter Scott, Mr Wilson Croker, the great Tory M.P., gives the following characteristic anecdote of Lord Auchinleck, that eminent lawyer, who appears to have looked on Dr Johnson and some of the other companions of his son with unmeasured contempt. Old Lord Auchinleck was an able lawyer and a good scholar, after the manner of Scotland, and highly valued on his own advantages as a man of good estate and ancient family, and, moreover, as he was a strict Presbyterian and a Whig of the old Scottish caste. This did not prevent his being a terribly proud aristocrat, and great was the contempt he entertained and expressed for his son James—for the nature of his friendships, and the character of the personages of whom he was *enjoyé* one after another. "There's nae hope for Jamie, man," he said to a friend. "Jamie is gaen clean gyte. What do ye think, man, he's done wi' Paoli? He's off wi' the land-louping scoundrel of a Corsican; and whose tail do you think he has pinned himself to now, man?" Then the old judge added, with a sneer of sovereign contempt—"A *dominic*, man—an auld *dominic*. He kept a *schule*, an' called it an *academy*." Lord Auchinleck died in 1782, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the friend and biographer of Dr Johnson, descended of an ancient and honourable family, was born at Edinburgh October 29, 1740. He was the eldest son of Alexander Boswell, one of the judges of the Courts of Session and Justi-

ciary, a sound scholar, a respectable and useful country gentleman, and an able and upright judge, who, on his elevation to the bench, in compliance with Scottish custom, assumed the distinctive title of Lord Auchinleck, from his estate in Ayrshire. His mother, Euphemia Erskine, a descendant in the line of Alva from the house of Mar, was a woman of exemplary piety. He received the rudiments of his education partly at home under private tuition, and partly at the school of Mr Mundell in Edinburgh. He afterwards studied civil law in the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; in the latter of which he became associated with several students from England—particularly with Mr Temple, afterwards vicar of St Gluvias, in Cornwall, who was a personal friend of Gray, and whose well-written character of that poet has been adopted both by Dr Johnson and Mr Mason. This society confirmed his preference for English manners, and his desire to see London, which he has often been heard to say was originally derived from a perusal of the *Spectator*. He early cherished the hope of distinguishing himself in literature, and had the good fortune to obtain the patronage of Lord Semerville, who treated him with the most flattering kindness, and admitted him to his friendship. In 1760 he first visited London, which he calls the great scene of action, of ambition, and of instruction. Having become acquainted with Derrick, an author by profession, afterwards master of the ceremonies at Bath, who had hung loose about society for some years, Boswell, to his great gratification, was introduced by him into all the varieties of a London life. The circumstances of this visit he used afterwards to detail with that felicity of narration for which he was so remarkable, and his friend, Dr Johnson, advised him to commit the account to paper and preserve it. Boswell was intended by his father for the bar, but he himself wished to obtain a commission in the Guards; Lord Auchinleck, however, having signified his disapprobation, he returned to Edinburgh and resumed the study of the law. In 1762 he revisited London a second time; and the same year he published the little poem, entitled, "The Club at Newmarket: A Tale." In 1763 he went to Utrecht to attend the lectures in civil law of the celebrated German, Professor Trotz. When in London, on his way to the Continent, on 16th May of that year, he had "the singular felicity," to use his own words, "of being introduced to Dr Johnson," for whom he had long entertained the most enthusiastic admiration. He continued a winter at Utrecht, during which time he visited several parts of the Netherlands. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, then deemed indispensable to complete the education of a young gentleman. Passing from Utrecht into Germany, he pursued his route through Switzerland to Geneva, whence he crossed the Alps into Italy, having visited in his journey Voltaire

at Ferney, and Rousseau in the wilds of Neuchâtel. He continued some time in Italy, where he met and associated with Lord Mountstuart, to whom he afterwards dedicated his "Theses Juridicæ." The most remarkable incident in his tour was his visit to Corsica, the brave inhabitants of which were then struggling for independence with the republic of Genoa. Mr Boswell travelled over every part of the island, and formed an intimate acquaintance with General Pasquale de Paoli, in whose palace he resided during his stay in Corsica. He subsequently went to Paris, whence he returned to Edinburgh in 1766, and soon after was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. Having endeavoured to interest the administration in behalf of the Corsican patriots, he had the honour of an interview with Lord Chatham on their account. The celebrated "Douglas cause" was at this period the subject of general discussion. Boswell, thinking that the public would scarcely have the patience to extract the real merits of the case from the voluminous mass of papers printed on the question, compressed them into a pamphlet, entitled, "The Essence of the Douglas Cause," which, on being published, was supposed to have procured Mr Douglas the popularity he at that time enjoyed. In 1768 Mr Boswell published his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli;" of which Dr Johnson thus expressed himself to the author:—"Your journal is curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified." The work was very favourably received, and was speedily translated into the German, Dutch, Italian, and French languages. In the following winter Mr Boswell wrote a prologue on the occasion of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, being opened by David Ross, Esq., the effect of which was to secure to the manager the uninterrupted possession of his patent till his death in 1790. In 1769, at the celebration at Stratford-on-Avon of the jubilee in honour of Shakespeare, Mr Boswell rendered himself conspicuous by appearing as an armed Corsican chief. This year he married his cousin, Margaret Montgomery, daughter of David Montgomery, Esq., related to the illustrious family of Eglinton, and representative of the ancient peerage of Lyle. She was a lady of good sense and a brilliant understanding. She did not like the influence which Dr Johnson seemed to possess over her husband, and upon one occasion said with some warmth, "I have seen many a bear led by a man, but I never before saw a man led by a bear." She died in June 1790, leaving two sons and three daughters. Mr Boswell wrote an affectionate tribute to her memory. In 1773 he and Dr Johnson made their long-projected tour to the Hebrides; at which time Johnson visited him in Edinburgh, a journey rendered memorable by the lively and characteristic

accounts which both published of it. In 1782 Lord Auchinleck died, and Mr Boswell succeeded to the family estate. In 1783, when the Coalition Ministry was driven from office, he published his celebrated "Letter to the People of Scotland," which was honoured by the commendation of Johnson, and the approbation of Mr Pitt. In the following year, a plan having been in agitation to reform the Court of Session by reducing the number of judges one-third, he, in a "Second Letter to the People of Scotland," remonstrated warmly against the measure, and it was abandoned. In Dec. 1784 he lost his illustrious friend, Dr Johnson. Mr Boswell had a fair share of practice at the Scottish bar. He enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the most eminent of his countrymen; among whom may be mentioned, Lord Kames, Lord Hailes, Dr Robertson, Dr Blair, and Dr Beattie; but his strong predilection for London induced him at last to settle in the metropolis. At Hilary Term, 1786, he was called to the English bar, and in the ensuing winter he removed with his family to London. In 1785 he had published his journal of a tour to the Hebrides and the Western Islands, which, among other things of interest, contains a lively and affecting account of the adventures and escapes of the young Pretender, after the disastrous battle of Culloden. By the interest of Lord Lowther, he was created Recorder of Carlisle, but owing to the distance of that town from London, he resigned the recordership, after holding it about two years. From the period of his settling in London, he devoted himself, almost entirely neglecting his professional occupation for its sake, to preparing for publication the life of the great lexicographer, for which he had been collecting materials during nearly the whole course of their intimacy. This work, entitled "The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," appeared in 1790, in 2 vols. 4to, and was received by the public with extraordinary avidity. From the stores of anecdote which it contains, and the minute and faithful picture of Johnson's habits, manners, and conversation, therein given, the book may fairly be considered one of the most entertaining pieces of biography in the English language. It is valuable also as illustrative of the literary history of Great Britain during the greater part of the latter half of the eighteenth century. The work is written with dramatic vivacity; the style is simple and unaffected; notwithstanding his enthusiastic admiration of Johnson, the author is free from all attempt at imitating his majestic and pompous diction. The preparation of a second edition of his great work, which was afterwards published in 3 vols. 8vo, was his last literary effort. Soon after his return to London, from a visit to Auchinleck, he was suddenly seized with ague, and the confinement to which it subjected him brought on the disorder that terminated in his death. He died at his

house in London, June 19, 1795, in the 55th year of his age. In his private character Mr Boswell was vain and egotistical, and obsequiously fond of the society of those who were talked of in the world. His admission, in 1773, into the Literary Club, which then met at the Turk's Head, in Gerard Street, Soho, gave him the opportunity of associating with Burke, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, and other eminent persons; this, with his passionate attachment to the conversation and society of Dr Johnson, induced him to make frequent visits to London, where he assiduously cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of every person of any note that he could possibly get an introduction to. So romantic and fervent, indeed, was his admiration of Johnson, that he tells us he added five hundred pounds to the fortune of one of his daughters, because, when a baby, she was not frightened at his ugly face. With considerable intellectual powers, he possessed a gay and active disposition, a lively imagination, and no small share of humour. Yet he was often subject to depression of spirits, and he has described himself as being of a melancholy temperament. In one of his gloomy intervals he wrote a series of essays under the title of "The Hypochondriac," which appeared in the *London Magazine* for 1782, and which he once intended to collect into a volume. Besides the pieces above mentioned, he published in 1767 a collection of "British Essays in favour of the Brave Corsicans." His ardent character and amusing egotism may be said to have been first publicly displayed in the efforts he made in behalf of these patriotic islanders; and his conduct in this respect was so satisfactory to himself, that at the Stratford jubilee he exhibited a placard round his hat, on which was inscribed "Corsica Boswell;" also in his tour he proclaimed to all the world that at Edinburgh he was known by the name of "Paoli Boswell!" When General Paoli, after having escaped with difficulty from his native isle, on its subjection to the French, found an asylum in London, Boswell gladly renewed his acquaintance and friendship with the exiled chief. In politics he was, like his friend, Johnson, a staunch Royalist, and in religion, a member of the Church of England. He takes care to inform us, however, that he had no intolerant feelings towards those of a different communion. In spite of his eccentricities, he was a great favourite with his friends, and his social disposition, great conversational powers, and unfailing cheerfulness, made him, at all times, an acceptable companion. There have been several editions of his life of Johnson, but the most complete is the one published in 1835, in ten volumes, by Mr John Murray, which contains anecdotes of Johnson's various biographers, and notes by Mr Croker, Mr Malone, and various others.

BOSWELL, Sir ALEXANDER, Bart., a distinguished literary antiquary, eldest son

of the biographer of Dr Johnson, was born October 9, 1775, and succeeded his father in the family estate of Auchinleck, in Ayrshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards went to the University of Oxford. With a lively imagination, he possessed a considerable fund of humour, and some of his satirical pieces in verse occasionally caused no little excitement in his own circle. In 1803 he published a small volume, entitled "Songs, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," several of which have taken a permanent place among the popular songs of his native land ; among which may be mentioned—"Auld Gudemán, ye're a Drucken Carle," "Jenny's Bawbee," "Jenny Dang the Weaver," and "Taste Life's Glad Moments," a translation from the German. In 1810 he published, under an assumed name, an excellent poem in the Scottish vernacular, entitled "Edinburgh, or the Ancient Royalty, a sketch of former Manners, by Simon Gray," in which he laments the changes that had taken place in the manners and customs of the inhabitants. In 1811 appeared "Clan-Alpin's Vow," a poetical fragment, founded on an event which took place on the eve of the marriage of James VI. to Anne of Denmark. He subsequently established a printing press at Auchinleck, from which he sent forth various pieces in prose and verse. In 1816 appeared "Skeldon Haughs, or the Sow is Flitted," a tale, also in Scottish verse, founded on a traditional story regarding an old Ayrshire feud between the Kennedys and the Crawfords. In August 1821 Mr Boswell was created a baronet of Great Britain, as a reward for his patriotism and loyalty. During the high political excitement which prevailed in Scotland about that period, Sir Alexander, who was a warm and active supporter of the then Administration, was one of the contributors to a newspaper published at Edinburgh, called the *Beacon*, the articles in which, aimed at the leading men on the Whig side, gave great offence. Some letters and pieces of satirical poetry of a similar kind having appeared in a paper styled the *Sentinel*, subsequently published at Glasgow, these were traced to him by James Stuart, Esq., younger of Dunearn, who had been personally attacked, and who in consequence sent a challenge to Sir Alexander. The parties met near Auchtertool in Fife, March 26, 1822, the Hon. John Douglas, brother to the Marquis of Queensberry, being the baronet's second, and the late Earl of Rosslyn Mr Stuart's, when Sir Alexander received a shot in the bottom of his neck, which shattered the collar-bone, and next day caused his death. Mr Stuart was afterwards tried for murder by the High Court of Justiciary, but acquitted ; and immediately thereafter went to America. Sir Alexander Boswell left a widow and several children. In him society was deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, his country lost a man of superior abilities, and his family had to

mourn the bereavement of a most affectionate husband and father. He was the possessor of the famous "Auchinleck Library," consisting of valuable old books and manuscripts, gradually collected by his ancestors ; from which in 1804 Sir Walter Scott published the romance of "Sir Tristram." Its stories also furnished the black letter original of a disputation held at Maybole between John Knox and Quentin Kennedy in 1562, which was printed at the time by the great Reformer himself, but had latterly become exceedingly rare. A fac-simile edition of this curiosity in historical literature was printed at Sir Alexander Boswell's expense in 1812. "He was," says Mr Croker, in a note to Murray's edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, "a high-spirited, clever, and amiable gentleman ; and like his father, of a frank and social disposition ; but it is said that he did not relish the recollections of his father's devotion to Dr Johnson ; but like old Lord Auchinleck, he seemed to think it a kind of derogation."

BOSWELL, JAMES, M.A., barrister-at-law, third but second surviving son of the biographer of Dr Johnson and brother of the preceding, was born in 1778, and received his education at Westminster School. In 1797 he was entered of Brazenose College, Oxford, and subsequently elected Fellow on the Vinerian Foundation. He was afterwards called to the English bar, and became a commissioner of bankrupts. He possessed talents of a superior order, sound classical scholarship, and a most extensive and intimate knowledge of our early literature. He was equally remarkable for his industry, judgment, and discrimination ; his memory was unusually tenacious and accurate, and he was always ready to communicate his stores of information for the benefit of others. These qualifications, with the friendship which he entertained for him, induced the late Mr Malone to select Mr Boswell as his literary executor, and to his care he intrusted the publication of an enlarged and amended edition of Shakespeare's plays, which he had long projected. This elaborate work was completed in 1821, in twenty-one volumes 8vo. Mr Malone's papers were left in a state scarcely intelligible, and no other individual than Mr Boswell could have rendered them available. To this edition the latter contributed many notes ; he also collated the text with the earlier copies. In the first volume Mr Boswell stepped forward to defend the literary reputation of Mr Malone against the severe attack which had been made by a writer of distinguished eminence upon many of his critical opinions and statements—a task of great delicacy, but which he has performed in so spirited and gentlemanly a manner that his preface may be fairly quoted as a model of controversial writing. In the same volume are inserted the "Memoirs of Mr Malone," originally printed by Mr Boswell for private distribution ; and a valuable Essay on the Metre and Phraseo-

logy of Shakespeare, the materials for which were partly collected by Mr Malone, but their arrangement and completion were the work of Mr Boswell. He likewise contributed a few notes to his father's life of Johnson, which are quoted in Murray's edition. Mr Boswell died at his chambers in the Middle Temple, London, February 24, 1822, and was buried in the Temple Church, his brother, Sir Alexander, who was so soon to follow him to the grave, being the principal mourner. He inherited from his father his love for London society, his conversational powers, his cheerfulness of disposition, and those other good qualities which contribute to the pleasures of social intercourse. "He was very convivial," says Mr Croker, "and in other respects like his father, though altogether on a smaller scale." The brightest feature of his character was the goodness of his heart, and that warmth of friendship which knew no bounds when a call was made upon his services.

**BOSWELL, Sir JAMES**, of Auchinleck and Balmuto, the present baronet, was born in December 1806. He married, in 1830, Jessie Jane, daughter of Sir James Montgomery Cunningham, Bart., and has issue—a daughter.

**BOSWELL, Mr.**, of Kingcausie, was a son of Claud Irvine Boswell of Balmuto. This gentleman, while a young man, was an officer in the Coldstream Guards, and saw active service. He came to the Kingcausie estate through his mother (whose name was Irvine), and highly distinguished himself as a pioneer of agricultural progress, both in the improvement of land and of cattle. He also at one period took an active share in the business of the county of Kincardine, being especially a promoter of the formation of good roads. His Deeside estate has long been a model one for cultivation and beauty. Mr Boswell was upwards of seventy years of age when he died.

**BOSWELL, ALEXANDER**, Baintown, Kennoway, who was born in 1771, was well known at one time as an active manufacturer, but who, owing to the depression of the linen trade, in which he was engaged, was obliged, in place of employing others, to seek, ultimately, employment for himself. But amid all the vicissitudes of fortune which he experienced, Mr Boswell was ever cheerful and contented, and full of life and spirit. His old familiar face was welcomed by all in the village streets, and his devout and reverent demeanour was remarkable in the house of prayer. He always took a deep interest in public affairs—was a keen and observant politician, and a great admirer of the celebrated statesman, William Pitt, "the pilot who weathered the storm." Owing to the infirmities of old age—he had attained his eighty-seventh year—he had been confined to the house for some years; yet, even towards the end of his days, he felt a deep concern in all that related both to Church and State, and few could give a

better account of the affairs which had occurred during his long and eventful life than he could. But this long-liver of a long-lived race had to succumb at last. He died at Kennoway in August 1858, and sleeps with his forefathers.

**BOWMAN, WALTER**.—About the middle of the last century the lands of Logie, in the parish of that name in Fife, were the property of Walter Bowman, Esq., who long resided at Egham in Surrey. This gentleman executed a very strict entail of the property, his library especially being placed under the most particular injunctions for its preservation. He had travelled much on the Continent, and appears to have collected a considerable portion of the books there. With many valuable editions of the ancient classics, particularly a fine edition of Pliny's Natural History, and a splendid illuminated edition of Ptolemy, the library contains a rich collection of engravings, a great number of maps and charts, and a well-preserved copy of Blean's Atlas. By the terms of the entail the heir is prohibited from lending the books out; but he is bound to keep a suitable room for them in his house, and to allow free access to it to the neighbouring gentlemen, there to read and study. He is also bound to have a basin at hand, with water and a towel, that the books may not be soiled with unclean hands. Women and children are expressly prohibited from admission to the library.

**BOYLE, The Right Hon. JAMES**, Earl of Glasgow (proprietor of Crawford Priory, in Fife), born 10th April 1792, is second son of the late Earl of Glasgow, G.C.H., by Augusta, daughter of James, fourteenth Earl of Errol; brother of the late Viscount Kelburne, an officer in the navy, who died in 1818; and brother-in-law of Lord Fred. Fitz-Clarence. His Lordship succeeded his father as fifth Earl in July 1843. This officer (then Hon. Mr Boyle) entered the navy 17th May 1807, on board the *Alcmena* frigate, Captain Jas. Brisbane, under whom—with the exception of an attachment of a few months in 1810-11 to the *Ganymede*, 26, and *Hotspur*, 36, Captains Robert Cathcart and Hon. Joceline Percy—he continued to serve, the greater part of the time as midshipman of the *Belle Poule*, 38, and *Pembroke*, 74, until 12th December 1812. During that period, besides contributing to the capture of other smaller vessels, he assisted in the *Belle Poule* at the taking of *Le Var*, of 26 guns, laden with corn for the relief of the French garrison at Corfu, 15th February 1809; and was also present at the reduction, in 1809-10, of the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, and Santa Maura. Until confirmed in his present rank by commission, dated 8th Jan. 1814, Mr Boyle was further employed for some time as acting-lieutenant in the Royal Sovereign, 100, Captain Jas. Bissett and Thos. Gordon Caulfield, on the North American station. His succeeding appointments were

—27th March 1814, to the Barfleur, 98, Captain John Maitland, off Toulon; 13th May 1815, to the Falmouth, 20, Captain George Wm. Henry Knight, on the coast of France; 18th September 1815, to the Tiber, 38, Capt. Jas. Richard Dacres, on the Newfoundland station; 13th September 1816, for passage home, to the Hazard sloop, Captain John Cooksley; and 11th July 1818, to the Favourite, Captain W. Robinson, off St Helena. The Earl is, as already said, proprietor of Crawford Priory, Fifeshire. He is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, and a deputy-lieutenant for Bute. He married, 4th August 1821, Georgiana, daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Newhall and Cromarty.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, M.A., LL.D., K.H., some time Principal of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard in St Andrews, afterwards Principal of the university of Edinburgh, was born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, on the 11th December 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland and admitted a licentiate, but a decided bias led him to the study of natural science. In 1800 he obtained the degree of M.A. at the university of Edinburgh. Taking up his abode in the Scottish capital he commenced his researches and experiments in physical science, meantime studying under Robison, Playfair, and Dugald Stewart, then professors in the university. Having made important discoveries regarding some properties of light, he received, in 1807, the honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen, and in 1808 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He became editor of the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," a great work, which employed many years of his life, and of which he remained editor till its completion in 1830. The attention of Dr Brewster was more especially directed to optics, a science in which many of his discoveries have been of the highest scientific and practical value. In 1813 appeared his "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," in which, and in various papers and essays, he gave publicity to discoveries on the refraction, dispersion, and polarisation of light, which placed him in the first rank of contemporary inquirers in physical science. In 1815 Dr Brewster was awarded the Copley medal, by the Royal Society of London in recognition of the value of his optical researches, and in the same year that learned body elected him a fellow. In 1816 the French Institute decreed him 1500 francs, being one-half of their prize for the most important discoveries in physics made in any part of the world during the two preceding years. About the same time he invented the kaleidoscope, on which he published a treatise in 1819; and in 1818 the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford gold and silver medals for his "Discoveries on the Polarisation of Light." In 1819 he commenced, with Professor Jame-

son, "The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," and in 1824, as sole editor, "The Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which twenty volumes were published—these periodicals being the first established in Scotland devoted to scientific subjects. In 1821 he founded the Scottish Society of Arts, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1841. In 1825 the French Institute elected him a corresponding member, and he received the same honour from other continental scientific societies. He originally suggested the formation of, and indeed may be said to have founded the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," which has since proved so successful in forwarding the objects for which it was intended. So early as 1811 Sir David Brewster had thrown out the suggestion that a powerful lens might be constructed of zones of glass built up out of several circular segments, and had recommended the adoption of the instrument, as a means of brilliant illumination, to the Scottish Lighthouse Board. It was shown that, by the use of this invention, the navigation of our coast would be freed from many of its dangers. The plan was not, however, adopted until Sir David had published, in 1826, his "Account of a New System for the Illumination of Lighthouses," and urged its adoption in the *Edinburgh Review*, and had obtained a parliamentary committee for inquiry into the management of British lighthouses. At last, however, the dioptric system, his invention, was introduced in 1825 into the Scottish lighthouses, and afterwards into those of England and Ireland. It is now in general use in our colonies, and in every part of the world. Sir David Brewster is also the inventor of the popular lenticular stereoscope, an improvement of the original instrument by Professor Wheatstone, now to be found in every household. He was elevated to the dignity of knighthood in 1832 by King William IV., an honour well won and justly conferred. In 1831 he received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. He was elected vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, having twice obtained its medals and long been its secretary. In 1833 he received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, and afterwards from the university of Durham. He is also an officer of the Legion of Honour; and in 1849, on the death of Berzelius, was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He is a Chevalier of the Prussian Order of Merit, a Fellow of the Astronomical and Geological Societies, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. In 1838 Sir David Brewster was appointed Principal of the united colleges of St Salvator and St Leonard, in the university of St Andrews, a position which gives him a claim for enrolment in this publication, and which position he retained until 1859, when he was invited to assume the duties of Principal of the Edinburgh University. He holds that office at present,

enjoying at the same time a pension of £300 per annum from the Crown. Sir David has written extensively on scientific subjects. His principal works are—a “Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments,” published in 1813; “Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton;” separate Treatises on the Kaleidoscope and Stereoscope; “The Martyrs of Science;” “More Worlds than One;” and “Letters on Natural Magic.” He is also author of numerous articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, and the *North British Review*; his contributions embracing a wide range of subjects, scientific and literary, and attesting the versatility of his talents, and the variety of his accomplishments. To the *North British Review*, in particular, he has been a regular contributor. The subjects are generally connected with astronomy, physics, optics, geology, and physical geography; but Sir David is so much of a pansophist that he can write on almost any subject, and that always with remarkable eloquence. At the disruption of the Scottish Church Sir David Brewster joined the Free Church. He has been uniformly a Liberal in politics.

BREWSTER, Rev. GEORGE, D. D., was born in the year 1784, appointed minister of the parish of Scoonie in 1813, and died there in June 1855. Though failing in health for twelve months previous, he officiated at his parochial communion about a fortnight before his demise, and attended a meeting of Presbytery at Kirkcaldy only eight days prior to that event. Dr Brewster's sudden death was much lamented, not only by his friends, but also by his numerous and affectionate parishioners. He was not merely a worthy Christian divine, but a faithful and esteemed pastor—in both of which capacities, indeed, he was highly eminent. One of a family distinguished for great mental endowments, he also was a man of rare and commanding talents, and possessed great moral power and independence of mind. His sermons were models of beauty, either as to matter or composition, and always bore the impress of flowing from a highly philosophic mind, enriching and instructing his hearers in the practice as well as the precepts of Christianity. He was a zealous and consistent Churchman, yet no sectarian, but liberal and charitable minded to all. His views and opinions had always a weight, sagacity, and breadth, which never failed to acquire a very wide influence. His speeches, as well as his votes in the General Assembly, and his invariable bearing at the meetings of the Presbytery of his bounds—of which latter court he was for very many years the acknowledged and respected leader—furnish abundant illustrations of the correctness of these statements. In local matters, in which he always bore a willing and justifiable part, his great abilities were ever directed towards the accomplishment of justice and right; and although, in so acting, he sometimes incurred the displeasure of a

few, he yet won for himself the abiding love, gratitude, and respect of almost all who knew him, and who will long cherish towards his memory the highest reverence and admiration. A very becoming and tasteful monument was erected within the parish church to the memory of Dr Brewster soon after his death. The monument is of the best Sicilian marble. The design is tasteful, being ornate, yet highly chaste as a whole. It is from the works of Mr Ness, sculptor, Edinburgh, and does great credit to that eminent artist. The base is a massive block, with finely cut mouldings along its upper and lower edges. In the centre is the inscription tablet, on each side of which is a beautifully-executed scroll, and surmounting the whole is a pediment bordered with projecting mouldings, within which, in relief, intertwining each other, are two palm-branches. On the tablet in the centre is the following inscription:—“SACRED to the Memory of the Rev. George Brewster, D.D., 42 years Minister of this Parish. Born 1784. Died 20th June 1855. This Monument is erected by his affectionate Friends in the Parish and Congregation.”

BRIGGS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, K.H., of Strathairly and Over-Carnbee, was born at Strathairly in the year 1789. This gallant officer entered the army as an ensign in the year 1804, when he joined for a short period a regiment formed of detachments quartered at Pendennis Castle, near Falmouth. He was afterwards appointed to the 28th Regiment of Foot (the Slashers), and served with that distinguished corps for many years. He was present at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807. He then proceeded to Sweden under Sir John Moore in 1808, and in the following year served with the army on the Scheldt under the Earl of Chatham. His next destination was Portugal, where he landed with his noble regiment (the 28th) and joined the army under Lord Wellington immediately after the battle of Vimiera. He was present at the passage of the Douro, at the Pyrenees, Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, the siege of Badajoz in 1812, and Lord Hill's action before Bayonne on the 13th December 1813, besides all the minor affairs connected with the above-mentioned actions. For his eminent services he was rewarded with a medal and seven clasps. At the conclusion of the war he settled at Strathairly, and employed his time in improving his estate, and discharging his duty as an heritor and county magistrate. In his public as well as private character Colonel Briggs was highly valued and deservedly respected. He was frequently consulted and ever ready to give advice and render assistance to the villagers at Largo and his tenants and cottagers. He was a zealous advocate for civil and religious liberty, and firmly attached to those constitutional principles which were established at the Revolution. For a long time previous to his death Colonel Briggs' health

had been visibly declining, but his mental faculties continued unimpaired to the last. He died on the 27th March 1850, in the sixty-first year of his age.

BRIGGS, Major JAMES, 63d Regiment, died at Strathairn Cottage a few years since. He entered the service by the purchase of an ensigncy in the 91st Regiment, and joined the army under General Gibbs, at Stralsund, and subsequently marched to Holland, and was present at the storming of Bergen-up-Zoom, when he was severely wounded and made prisoner. He was gazetted to a lieutenancy in 1814, and placed on half-pay in 1816 at the reduction of the 2d battalion. He exchanged to the 50th Regiment (paying the regulation difference), served in Jamaica, where he lost many of his friends and brother officers from yellow fever, and narrowly escaped himself. Being ordered home by a medical board he served in Edinburgh on the recruiting service, was promoted to a captaincy in the 63d by purchase, embarked to join the regiment in Australia, and shortly after his arrival there was selected by the governor to command the penal settlement, Macquarrie Harbour, the duties of which he performed for upwards of two years, and from his judicious and indefatigable arrangements and management in these isolated and deserted districts received the thanks of the governor, Sir George Arthur. He also commanded at Port Arthur, and was superseded on promotion to a majority by purchase. He embarked for Madras in 1833, but in consequence of ill health returned to Europe, and subsequently sold out of the service, quitting his gallant corps with sincere regret.

BRIGGS, Lieutenant DAVID, entered the navy 21st March 1806, on board the *Renown*, 74, Captain Philip Chas. Durham, attained the rating of midshipman in Oct. following; and after serving for upwards of four years off L'Orient, and in blockading the Rochefort and Toulon squadrons, was paid off 28th March 1810. He joined, in August of the same year, the *Armada*, 74, Captain Adam Mackenzie, employed off Cadiz and in the North Sea; removed as master's mate, in Nov. 1811, to the *Hannibal*, 74, flag-ship off the Texel, of his former captain, Rear-Admiral Durham; was discharged, in Feb. 1812, into the *Christian VII.*, 74, Captains Thos. Browne and Hon. Lidgbird Ball; passed his examination in March following; rejoined the rear-admiral soon afterwards in the *Bulwark*, 74; and while subsequently proceeding with him to the West Indies, in the *Venerable*, 74, assisted at the capture, off Madeira, by that ship and the *Cyrene* sloop, of the French 44-gun frigates *Iphigenie* and *Alceme*, 16th and 20th January 1814. On the 28th of the ensuing month Mr Briggs became acting-lieutenant of the *Fox* sloop, Captain Frank Gore Willock; and on arriving in England he was officially promoted by commission, dated 8th July in the same year. After attending, in 1814-15,

as first of the *Fox*—the expedition to New Orleans, whence he conveyed back to Jamaica part of the 2d West India Regiment—he returned to the Venerable, 10th August in the latter year, and came home and was paid off 3d May 1816. Lieutenant Briggs married in November 1841, and had issue—one daughter.

BROWN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D., an eminent theological writer, the son of the Rev. William Brown, minister of the English Church at Utrecht, in Holland, was born in that city Jan. 7, 1755. His mother was Janet Ogilvie, daughter of the Rev. George Ogilvie, minister of Kirriemuir. In 1757 his father, an eminent Latin scholar, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the university of St Andrews, and he, in consequence, returned to Scotland with his family. After receiving the usual education at the Grammar School, young Brown, who early showed great quickness, was at the age of twelve sent to the university, where he devoted his attention chiefly to the study of classical literature, logic, and ethics. He passed through his academical course with much credit to himself, having received many of the prizes distributed by the chancellor for superior attainments. After he had been five years at the college he became a student of divinity, and took his degree of M.A. In 1774, after having attended the divinity class for two years, he removed to the university of Utrecht, where he prosecuted the study of theology, and also of the civil law. In 1777, on the death of his uncle, Dr Robt. Brown, who had succeeded his father as minister of the English church at Utrecht, the magistrates of that city, in compliance with the wishes of the congregation, offered the vacant charge to his young relative; who accepted it. Returning to Scotland, he was licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of St Andrews, and in March 1778, he was admitted minister of the English church at Utrecht. His congregation, though highly respectable, were not numerous; nevertheless, he was very assiduous in his preparations for the pulpit. To increase his income he received pupils into his house; and among many other young men of rank and fortune, Lord Dacre is mentioned as one of whom he has spoken in very favourable terms. While he remained at Utrecht he made various excursions in France, Germany, and Switzerland, thereby enlarging his sphere of knowledge and observation, and becoming acquainted with the manners and habits of our continental neighbours. On May 28, 1786, he married his cousin, Anne Elizabeth Brown, the daughter of his immediate predecessor, and by her, who was also a native of Holland, he had five sons and four daughters. In 1783 the curators of the Stolpian Legacy at Leyden, which is appropriated to the encouragement of theological learning, proposed, as the subject of their annual prize, the Origin of Evil; when Mr Brown appeared in the list of twenty-five

competitors. On this occasion he received the second honour, namely, that of his dissertation being published at the expense of the trust; the first prize being gained by a learned Hungarian of the name of Joseph Paap de Fagoras. Mr Brown's essay was printed among the Memoirs of the Society, under the title of "Disputatio de Fabrica Mundi, in quo Mala insunt, Naturæ Dei perfectissimæ haud repugnante." In 1784 the University of St Andrews conferred on him the degree of D.D. On three different occasions, we are told, he obtained the medals awarded by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem for the best compositions in Latin, Dutch, French, or English, on certain prescribed subjects. In 1786 he obtained the gold medal for his Essay on Scepticism; in 1787 the silver medal for his dissertation in Latin on the Immortality of the Soul; and in 1792 the silver medal again for his essay on the Natural Equality of Men. The Latin dissertation has never been printed; but the two English essays were published, the first at London in 1788, and the other at Edinburgh in 1793. A second edition of the latter work, the most popular of all his publications, and which even attracted the attention of the British Government, appeared at London in the course of the following year. Previous to this he had been exposed to much annoyance on account of his attachment to the Orange dynasty, and had even gone over to London to endeavour to procure some literary situation in Great Britain, that he might be enabled to leave Holland altogether. The armed interposition of the Prussians in 1788 restored his friends to power in that country, and was the means of his appointment to a chair in the university. The states and the magistrates of Utrecht having jointly instituted a professorship of Moral Philosophy and Ecclesiastical History, selected Dr Brown to fill the new chair. The lectures were to be in the Latin language, and he had two courses to deliver, to be continued during a session of nearly eight months, for which he was allowed only a few weeks for preparation. Such an arduous task was very prejudicial to his health, and laid the foundation of complaints from which he never fully recovered. The inaugural oration which he pronounced upon entering on his new duties was immediately published, under the title of "Oratio de Religionis et Philosophiæ Societate et Concordia maxime Salutari." Traj. ad Rhen. 1788, 4to. Two years afterwards he was nominated Rector of the University; and his address on the occasion, entitled "Oratio de Imaginatione, in Vitæ Institutione regunda," was published in 4to, 1790. Having been offered the Greek professorship at St Andrews, he was induced to decline it, on the curators of the university of Utrecht promising to increase his salary. To his other offices was now added the professorship of the Law of Nature, usually conjoined with the Law of Nations, and taught by members of the law faculty.

During the period of his residence at Utrecht Dr Brown discharged his public duties with credit and reputation; but the war which followed the outbreak of the French Revolution compelled him at last to quit Holland, on the rapid approach of the invading army of France. In the month of January 1795, during a very severe winter, he, with his wife and five children, and some other relations, embarked from the coast of Holland in an open boat, and landed in England after a stormy passage. In the summer of that year, on the resignation of Dr Campbell, Professor of Divinity, Marischal College, Aberdeen, Dr Brown, principally through the influence of Lord Auckland, whose acquaintance he had made while ambassador at the Hague, was appointed to the vacant chair; and he was soon afterwards nominated by the Crown Principal of that university. On the death of Dr Campbell in the ensuing April, Dr Brown preached his funeral sermon, published at Aberdeen in 8vo, 1796. He also published, about this time, a Fast-day sermon, entitled "The Influence of Religion on National Prosperity;" and a Synod sermon, called "The Proper Method of Defending Religious Truth in times of Infidelity." He was a sound and impressive preacher, and an able and effective speaker on the popular side in the Church courts. In the first General Assembly of which he was a member, he made a very powerful speech in the case of Dr Arnot, which was afterwards published under the title of "Substance of a Speech delivered in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on Wednesday 28th of May 1800, on the question respecting the settlement at Kingsbarns of the Rev. Dr Robert Arnot, Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, St Andrews." In 1800 Dr Brown was named one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and in 1804 Dean of the Chapel Royal, and of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle. In 1825 he was appointed to read the Gordon Course of Lectures on Practical Religion in the Marischal College. He was also one of the ministers of the West Church in Aberdeen. In 1803 he published a volume of sermons at Edinburgh in 8vo. Among his other publications may be mentioned, "An Essay on Sensibility," a poem, published before he quitted Utrecht; "Philémon, or the Progress of Virtue," a poem, Edinburgh, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo; "An Examination of the Causes and Conduct of the Present War with France, and of the most effectual means of obtaining Peace," London, 1798, 8vo, published anonymously; "Letters to the Rev. Dr George Hill, Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews," Aberdeen, 1801, 8vo; "Remarks on Certain Passages of an Examination of Mr Dugald Stewart's Pamphlet on the Election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, 1806," 8vo; "On the Character and Influence of a virtuous King: a Sermon on the Jubilee," Aberdeen,

1810, 8vo; "An Attempt towards a new Historical and Political Explanation of the Revelations," 1812; and various detached sermons and tracts. His greatest literary effort was the essay which obtained Burnet's first prize, amounting to £1250. The competitors were about fifty in number; and the judges were—Dr Gerard, Professor of Divinity; Dr Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy; and Dr Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics. The second prize, amounting to £400, was awarded to Dr Sumner, Bishop of Chester. Dr Brown's essay was published under the title of "An Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Being possessed of Infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; containing also the Refutation of the Objections urged against his Wisdom and Goodness," Aberdeen, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1826 his last work of importance was published at Edinburgh, entitled, "A Comparative View of Christianity, and of the other Forms of Religion which have existed, and still exist, in the World, particularly with regard to their Moral Tendency," 2 vols. 8vo. Dr Brown died, at four in the morning of May 11, 1830, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. For two years his strength had imperceptibly declined; and although the decline became rapid about a week before his decease, he did not relinquish his usual employments. Reduced as he was to extreme weakness, he wrote part of a letter to two of his sons on the very last day of his mortal existence; to his third son, the Greek Professor in Marischal College, he dictated a few sentences within six hours of his decease. "To an unusual share of classical learning," says the writer of his life in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," seventh edition, to which we are indebted for most of these details, "Dr Brown added a very familiar acquaintance with several of the modern languages. Latin and French he wrote and spoke with great facility. His successive study of ethics, jurisprudence, and theology, had habituated his mind with the most important topics of speculation relating to the present condition of man, and to his future destiny. His political sentiments were liberal and expansive, and connected with ardent aspirations after the general improvement and happiness of the human race. His reading in divinity had been very extensive; he was well acquainted with the works of British and foreign theologians, particularly of those who wrote in the Latin language during the seventeenth century."

BROWN, ROBERT, D.C.L., one of the most celebrated botanists that Britain ever produced, was born on the 21st of December 1773. He was the son of the Rev. James Brown, Episcopal clergyman in Montrose, and afterwards in Edinburgh. His grandfather's name was John Brown, who, although an extensive farmer in Forfarshire, joined Prince Charles' army in 1745, as an officer in Lord Ogilvie's regiment, and lost his life in the battle of Culloden. From this it appears he had been a keen adherent of

the Stuarts. The Rev. James Brown above mentioned was also greatly devoted to the Stuart dynasty, for he continued a nonjurant all his life. Robert, the subject of this memoir, received his academical education first at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, where he completed his studies for the medical profession in 1795. In the double capacity of ensign and assistant surgeon, he served in the Fifeshire Fencible Regiment, while their head-quarters were in Cupar, and in that character his name finds a place in this publication. His intense love, joined with a peculiar aptitude for botanical study, had already developed itself, and recommended him to the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, who continued through life to be his sincere and warm friend. On Sir Joseph's recommendation, and attracted by the more than golden promise which the then unexplored regions of New Holland held out to the botanical inquirer, Brown gave up his commissions, and in 1801 embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Capt. Flinders for the survey of the Australian coasts. From this expedition he returned to England in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and bringing with him, also, an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the character, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in special regard to the plants of New Holland and in their co-relation to those of other parts of the world, he applied himself for many years with wonderful sagacity, the utmost minuteness of detail, and at the same time with the most comprehensive generalisation. His *Memoirs*, or *Asclepiadæe* and *Preteaceæ*, in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, his "*Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*," vol. i., published in 1810, and his "*General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis*," published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen among us. It is not our purpose here to enter into anything like a detailed account of the numerous memoirs, contained in the transactions of societies and in the appendices to the most important books of travels or voyages of discovery, in which he shed new and unexpected light on many of the most difficult problems in the physiology, the reproduction, the distribution, the characters, and the affinities of plants. It is sufficient to say that the universal consent of botanists recognised the title conferred on him by his illustrious friend, Alexander Von Humboldt, of "*Botanicorum facile Princeps*;" and that nearly every scientific society, both at home and abroad, considered itself honoured by the enrolment of his name in the list of its members. After the death of Dryander in 1810 he received the charge of the noble

library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. At a later period they were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum; for thirty years he was keeper of botany in that national establishment, and during that period it was a custom and a necessity to send to him for description and classification all new plants brought from foreign countries. He received, also, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. In 1833 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, his competitors being Bessel, Von Buch, Faraday, Herschel, Jacobi, Meckel, Mitscherlich, Oersted, and Plana. In 1839 the Council of the Royal Society awarded the Copley Medal, the highest honour at their disposal, "for his discoveries during a series of years on the subject of vegetable impregnation;" and in 1849 he became President of the Linnæan Society, of which he had been in early life for many years librarian. The University of Oxford in 1832 conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., in company with Dalton, Faraday, and Brewster; and he received from the King of Prussia the decoration of the highest Prussian Civil Order, "pour le mérite," of which Order Baron Von Humboldt was Chancellor. We have hitherto spoken of Robert Brown only as a man of science, but those who were admitted to the privilege of his intimacy, and who knew him as a man, will bear unanimous testimony to the unvarying simplicity, truthfulness, and benevolence of his character. With an appearance of shyness and reserve in the presence of strangers he combined an open-heartedness in relation to his familiar friends, and a fund of agreeable humour, never bitter or caustic, but always appropriate to the occasion, the outpourings of which it was delightful to witness. But what distinguished him above all other traits was the singular uprightness of his judgment, which rendered him on all difficult occasions an invaluable counsellor to those who had the privilege of seeking his advice. He died at London in June 1858, and his funeral took place at the cemetery at Kensal Green, to which it was attended by a numerous concourse of his scientific and personal friends.

BROWN, Rev. JAMES, minister of Kilrenny, was born at Penicuik, Mid-Lothian, on the 17th July 1787. He was educated at the school of Linton, near Penicuik, and having made encouraging progress in classical attainments he was sent to the university of Edinburgh about the year 1809. At this university Mr Brown evinced the utmost diligence and laudable perseverance—particularly in the acquisition of an intimate knowledge of the classics and general literature. But while thus actively engaged in storing his mind with useful information, he was by no means inattentive to the para-

mount object of every Christian—the attainment of personal religion. To this all other employments were rendered subordinate. About 1813 Mr Brown entered the divinity hall at Edinburgh, and in the study of theology he continued to acquire clearer, more enlarged, and more encouraging views of the Gospel scheme of salvation. It had been from childhood his most anxious wish to be engaged in the duties of the sacred office of the ministry, but Providence seemed at first to direct him to other duties. The charge of the parish school of Elie, which is provided with a considerable endowment, was offered him through the patronage of the influential family of the Anstruthers of Anstruther and Elie, and of this he accepted. In this charge Mr Brown did not long continue, for his patron was so much pleased with his talents and attainments, and his success in the discharge of his duties, that he conferred on him the appointment of tutor to his nephews, Masters Philip and James Anstruther, sons of Colonel Robert Anstruther, his brother; and Mr Brown removed to Elie House. Having completed his term of study, Mr Brown was licensed as a preacher of the Gospel by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in the year 1816. His pulpit discourses were peculiarly acceptable wherever he officiated; and it was very generally said that he would soon be called to occupy some important sphere of usefulness. On the 28th May 1813 the Rev. Mr Duncan, minister of Kilrenny, died, and the patronage of the vacant church being in the gift of Sir John Anstruther, he gladly conferred the presentation on Mr Brown, who was most cordially received by the parishioners, and was formally ordained and inducted to the charge by the Presbytery of St Andrews in the month of April 1819. An early predilection for literary pursuits still continued, and indeed remained with him through the whole of his life, yet not so as to encroach on his duties as a minister of the Gospel. His knowledge of literature enabled him to improve and enliven conversation by quoting passages from favourite authors; and he did so with wonderful appositeness and propriety—sometimes with pleasantry and humour. But though these things afforded him entertainment in a leisure hour, they were only relaxations from labours and studies more important. To grow in the experimental knowledge of Christ, and to conduct others to that knowledge, were the business of his life—the chief joy of his heart. Love to God, to the Redeemer, to all men, and especially to the household of faith, animated him to unwearied efforts in promoting the cause of truth and holiness. His pulpit services were conducted in a style learned and eloquent, with energy and power. Besides delivering two discourses every Sunday, several years of his life were distinguished by his support of Sunday schools, and delivering pastoral addresses once, and sometimes twice a-week. While health and

strength permitted him, he was equally faithful in visiting the people of his charge, the labourers of Kilrenny, and fishermen of Cellardyke, and particularly the sick and afflicted. Nor was he less diligent in other parochial duties. His warm, affectionate exhortations from the pulpit and the schoolroom drew the attention and awakened the religious concern of many. A pious parishioner, who subsequently became one of his Sunday school teachers, informed the writer that his first serious thoughts arose from Mr Brown's addresses. Indeed, his parishioners had daily lessons in the uniform consistency of his conduct, and in his upright, circumspect, and exemplary walk and conversation. Having been sixteen years their pastor, he had baptised and married a considerable part of his congregation, particularly of his Sunday scholars. To him they looked up as a father and friend, and many tender tokens of his affection yet live in their grateful remembrance. The learning and piety of Mr Brown, combined, as they were in his case, with no ordinary measure of prudence, attracted the notice of all classes. His fame having gone abroad, he was honoured, quite unexpectedly, with a letter from Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, offering him the church and parish of Falkirk, one of the best livings at the Crown's disposal, but he was unable to accept it on account of ill health. In the last year of his life he was only able to appear in church, and to exhort at one table; an occasion made impressive by his allusion to his probable early removal, and solemnised by the sympathy of his hearers, many of whom were dissolved in tears. His first wife, to whom he was married soon after his ordination, was Ann, youngest daughter of Captain Ranken, of the 46th Regiment of Foot. She died at Kilrenny Manse on the 4th of July 1823. After the lapse of a few years, Mr Brown married Mary, only daughter of the Rev. James Forrester, minister of Kilrenny, and grandchild of a former proprietor of Rennyhill, who survives him. By his second marriage he had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is a merchant in Madras, the second is resident in Ireland, and his daughter is the wife of Mr Fortune, Barnsmuir. The Rev. Mr Brown died at Causwayside, Bridge of Allan, on the 16th of August 1834, in the 46th year of his age, and sixteenth of his ministry. It is not often that even the death of a clergyman is so generally regretted. Crowds of parishioners attended his funeral. The Rev. Andrew Wallace, his assistant—now Free Church minister at Cockburnspath—preached a sermon on the occasion of his death, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following extracts:—"In justice to my own feelings, and with a view to your edification, I may be allowed to say a few words in regard to your late lamented pastor and my beloved friend. I need not repeat to you what he was in his personal

character; how as if instinctively he spurned from him all that was mean and dishonourable and unchristian. I need not now dwell upon the attractiveness and frankness of his manners; upon the charm of his pulpit preaching; upon the fervour with which he delighted to spread before you the unsearchable riches of Christ, and the comforting doctrine of a divine influence; upon the fidelity with which he repressed vice, and exercised discipline, though thereby he might lose for a time the favour of individuals. I need not dwell upon the fulness and ability with which as a well instructed scribe he brought forth out of his treasure things new and old, or the lively interest he took in Sabbath schools and missionary schemes, and the constant support he gave to these institutions, which are the glory of our church and the blessing of our land. Neither need I speak of what your late pastor was, in so many respects to myself, the unbroken satisfaction and happy communings which I enjoyed in all my intercourse with him, for he treated me as his own son. But I will speak of how much encouragement he gave me in my seasons of difficulty, how freely I could unbosom my anxieties to him in the assurance of finding a response in his sympathetic heart, and what substantial benefit I derived from him in the most sacred of all professional pursuits. And if afterwards I am called to other scenes of labour in another part of the vineyard of the Lord, I shall often think how much I was indebted to the experience and friendship and example of him whose personal and ministerial character shall continue to live in my affectionate remembrance. . . . You have heard, you know, and I repeat it, that you may improve the consideration that the best interests of his people lay near to his heart. All the letters I had from him when he was at a distance from his parish speak of his concern for your welfare, of his prayers in your behalf, of his longing to return to the people whom he loved. When at home it was feared that both in preaching and other offices he often exerted himself beyond his strength, for he was willing to spend and be spent in his Master's service. You do not require to be told of the attention he paid to the young of his charge. The very last announcement that he made from this place, in your hearing, was, that he intended, as he had done in former days, to preach a sermon to the young, to those who are the lambs of the flock, and will be peculiarly the care of every considerate shepherd. But he was not allowed to perform this service. . . . I had the satisfaction of seeing your lamented pastor about a week before he died. He did not appear to anticipate that the event of death would be so immediate, but he seemed to possess his soul in perfect patience, with uncomplaining and resigned mind, and spoke as a Christian minister. My brethren, when you think of his Christian character, and look back upon the labours of his public life, you can, without hesitation, apply to him

the words of our text—"He fought a good fight, he finished his course, he kept the faith." In one of my last interviews with your deceased pastor his theme was not the faithfulness with which he had discharged his public duties, although we can now speak of this, but his language to me was of the following nature:—"I have nothing in myself or in my doings that I can look to with any hope. My desire is to look to the pure and perfect righteousness of the Divine Redeemer for my ground of acceptance." And he added—"We all act most wisely and safely when we keep in view and live near to the cross of Christ." You know that these were the views formerly enforced by him upon your consideration from the pulpit. Take them with you, then, as the parting words of your lamented pastor. . . . When he died it was without a struggle. He fell asleep. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." The following paragraph is extracted from a letter written by Dr Haldane, St Andrews, to the Rev. Andrew Wallace, dated the 18th August 1834:—"The loss of such a man is an event deeply to be deplored at any time, and we can ill spare him at such a juncture as the present. Rarely do we meet with so much talent and accomplishments, combined with such amiable disposition, and such invariable sweetness of temper. I never had a friend to whom I was more cordially attached." Dr Chalmers, in a private letter to a friend, said of Mr Brown:—"I heard of his death with emotion. He was no ordinary man. I used to admire his preaching and parochial arrangements." The following obituary notice of Mr Brown appeared in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* about a fortnight after his death:—"Died on the 16th inst. (August 1834), near Stirling, the Rev. James Brown, minister of Kilrenny, after a long period of delicate health, which he bore with the most exemplary patience and resignation. Perhaps no minister of the Church of Scotland was ever more deeply regretted by his parishioners or his brethren, or by such as value the labours of an able, faithful, and affectionate pastor. His talents, literary acquirements, and amiable disposition, sanctified by the Spirit of Grace, were all directed into the channel of parochial usefulness. His style of preaching was marked by a degree of excellence rarely attained. It was simple, clear, elegant, and highly impressive, and was aided by a very graceful and engaging manner. His discourses exhibited rich and luminous views of Christian doctrine, calculated to arrest the attention, and impress the hearts and consciences of hearers of every description. He was at all times particularly attentive to the youthful part of his flock, and gained their affections by every winning mode of instruction. Dark, indeed, to the Church, in general, is the death of such a man, but, in particular, to the people of Kilrenny, who must long deplore the loss of so highly

accomplished and devoted a pastor, in the meridian of his life and in the height of his usefulness. May his afflicted flock, that so numerously and with many tears followed his remains to the grave, recall for their improvement the important lessons he taught and the amiable example he exhibited. By these, 'though dead, he yet speaketh.'" Mr Brown was interred in the churchyard of Kilrenny, and a tombstone was soon after erected by his parishioners, on which is the following inscription:—"SACRED to the Memory of the Rev. James Brown, Minister of Kilrenny, who died 16th August 1834, in the 46th year of his age, and 16th of his ministry. Erected by a number of his People as a Tribute of esteem for the virtues of his private character, and of gratitude for the affection, ability, and zeal which distinguished his pastoral labours. 'His Lord said unto him, Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.' St Mark xxv. 23." We may here call to mind the beautiful lines of Montgomery on the death of a similar Christian man:—

Servant of God, well done!  
Rest from thy lov'd employ;  
The battle fought, the victory won,  
Enter thy Master's joy.

The voice at midnight came—  
He started up to hear;  
A mortal arrow pierc'd his frame,  
He fell—but felt no fear.

His spirit with a bound  
Left its encumb'ring clay,  
His tent at sunrise on the ground  
A darken'd ruin lay.

The pains of death are past,  
Labour and sorrow cease;  
And life's long warfare clos'd at last,  
His soul is found in peace.

Soldier of Christ, well done!  
Praise be thy new employ,  
And while eternal ages run,  
Rest in thy Saviour's joy.

BROWN, THOMAS, residing at Cellardyke, was born in Kilrenny, of respectable parents, though in humble circumstances, about the year 1805. At four years of age he was sent to the Parish School, where he continued for six years, and received that amount of education which in after life gave him a decided taste for literature, and enabled him to improve himself by private study at leisure hours in several branches of useful knowledge. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to his father, John Brown, a tailor in Kilrenny, whom he faithfully and honestly served for four years, and Thomas has continued ever since to follow the same occupation. During his apprenticeship, and after its expiration, the subject of this sketch assiduously sought to acquaint himself with general literature, and spent his spare hours in the improvement of his mind, but at the same time his moral training was not neglected. Hear what he says himself on that

point :—“ In looking back upon the formation of my moral character, my mind always reverts to the good providence of God in placing my early days, and consequently opening understanding, under the Gospel ministry of the Rev. James Brown (the parish minister of Kilrenny), an ornament of the Church of Scotland, who united the attractions of oratory with the life-giving doctrines of the Cross ; so much so, that I, in common with many of his parishioners, longed as earnestly for the Sabbath as could be done for any worldly gratification.” He then goes on to state, that the minister formed Sabbath schools in the parish, and placed him, though only eighteen years of age, at the head, or as teacher of one of them, and that this honourable position obliged him to use his best endeavours to acquire that “ varied information necessary to make a Sabbath school a place of attraction, as well as of instruction.” About the year 1820 Mr Brown married, and afterwards became the father of a pretty large family. Being a man of a vigorous mind, and respectable scholarship, from having early cultivated a taste for literature, he became an occasional contributor to public journals, and writer of essays, and in this way, when family cares arose, and pecuniary difficulties overtook him, he at once found a solace to his feelings in his pursuit of knowledge, and at the same time earned a few pounds yearly for his family by the use of his pen. In 1849 he wrote an essay, entitled “The Sabbath : Britain’s best Bulwark,” and obtained by it the first prize for working men’s essays, given by Wm. Campbell, Esq. of Tillichewan Castle. Twelve years after this, (*i.e.*, in 1861) he published “Musings of a Workman on the Pains and Praise of Man’s Great Substitute,” in blank verse. This is his most important work. It was printed at his own risk ; was well received at its publication, and is still held in deserved repute. This production, we are told in the preface, “is not expected nor intended to introduce the humble author into the arena of fame, nor to add to the literature of the country. It is presented simply as the mental recreation of a working man, and as illustrative of what a mind, bent on improving itself may accomplish, even with very moderate, and almost inadequate means. That, in short, the chief object of publication will have been attained if it should in any measure contribute to the adoption on the part of the working man of a similar course of mental activity and recreation, in order to counteract and alleviate the wear and tear of every day labour.” Mr Brown was in May 1849 appointed to be inspector of the poor of the parish of Kilrenny, under the Poor Law Act, and in 1862 deputy postmaster of the burgh, offices of trust and responsibility, for which his good principles and good conduct eminently qualify him.

**BRUCE, THE FAMILY OF.**—This is the name of an illustrious Scottish family of Norman origin. Robert de Brus or Bruys

came over to England with William the Conqueror, and was rewarded for his services by a grant of land in Yorkshire. Robert, his son, was the companion-in-arms of David I. of Scotland at the Court of Henry I. of England ; and when the Scottish prince, David, succeeded to the throne of his ancestors, he, in accordance with the enlightened policy which made him encourage the settlement of Normans and Saxons in his new dominions, bestowed the lordship of Annandale upon his early friend and companion, Robert de Brus. The eldest son of the second Robert carried on the English line of the family, while his younger son became the proper founder of the Scottish branch. His great-grandson married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, and their eldest son was Robert de Bruce, the competitor with Baliol for the Scottish throne. His son, also named Robert, married, in singular and romantic circumstances, a young and beautiful widow, the only child of Nigel, Earl of Carrick, and Lord of Turnberry, and Margaret, a daughter of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, and thus added largely to the estates and feudal influence of the family. Of this union Robert Bruce, the restorer of Scottish independence, was the first-fruit. He was born on the 21st of March 1274, the year in which Edward I. of England was crowned. His early years were, in all probability, passed at the castle of Turnberry, the residence of his mother, Countess of Carrick ; but his father afterwards placed him at the English Court, and he was trained by Edward himself in all the exercises of war and chivalry. After the contest for the Scottish Crown was decided in favour of Baliol, the elder Bruce and his son, the Earl of Carrick, indignantly refused to do homage to Baliol, the new monarch. The grandson of the competitor for the throne, then a youth of eighteen, was therefore invested with the family estates in Annandale and the title of Earl of Carrick, and did homage to John Baliol as his lawful sovereign. The elder Bruce died at his castle of Lochmaben in 1295 ; his son survived till 1304, and on his death the immense English estates of the family were inherited by the Earl of Carrick, who had then attained the age of thirty. While Edward, the English king, was engrossed with his French wars, the Earl of Carrick resolved on putting himself at the head of the Scots, and endeavouring by their means at once to gain the Crown, which he held, of right belonged to him, and to recover the independence of the kingdom. After a series of adventures, among which was the unpremeditated slaughter of a rival named Comyn, Bruce, summoning to his assistance the friends and adherents of his family, with a few nobles who were known to be favourable to the cause of Scottish independence, went to Scone, was there solemnly crowned on the 27th March 1306, and took

upon himself the style and title of King of Scotland, by the name of Robert the First. After several years of constant skirmishing, during which the Scottish king was barely able to maintain his ground, Edward II. (for Edward I. was now dead) decided to make one great effort to reduce Scotland to subjection. In summer 1314 he led an army of 100,000 men into that country. Bruce drew up his troops, which were only 30,000 in number, at Bannockburn, near Stirling. A battle was fought, and by steady valour the Scots were victorious, Edward being forced to fly ignominiously from the field. The Scottish king gained an immense booty, besides securing his crown and the independence of his country. This glorious battle, both in its immediate consequences and its more remote effects, must be regarded as one of the most important events in the history of Scotland. It virtually made sure at once the freedom and independence of the country; and while Ireland at this time was sinking under English rule through its unfortunate dissensions, the national spirit of the Scots, united under one beloved leader, saved their comparatively poor country from that disaster, and enabled it at the proper time to accede to an union instead of submitting to a conquest. Doubtless, the proud position which Scotland now occupies is in no small degree owing to the deliverance achieved by King Robert Bruce and his gallant compatriots. Scotland was now free from invaders, and a complete panic fell upon the English. A Scottish Parliament was held at Ayr for the settlement of the Crown, and Bruce, who so well deserved the distinction, was acknowledged king, to the exclusion of Baliol's descendants, who served the interests of the English monarchs. The crown, it was agreed, should, after Robert's death, pass to his brother Edward, though Bruce himself had a daughter, who would have been heir to the crown according to modern ideas. On Edward's failure, Marjory, the King's daughter, and her offspring were to succeed; and ere long she was married to Walter, the Steward of Scotland, by whom the Stuart dynasty was founded. The heroic King Robert died on the 7th June 1329, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was buried near the high altar of the church of Dunfermline. So recently as the year 1818, nearly 500 years after, his burial vault was discovered, and his skeleton was solemnly re-interred. King Robert was succeeded by his son, David II., who in due time, in terms of a treaty, was married to a sister of the English king, Edward III. The old tower of Clackmannan, now the property of the Earl of Zetland, is said to have been built by King Robert Bruce. Its height is seventy-nine feet, and contains a variety of apartments; it has been surrounded by a moat with a drawbridge. The view from this tower is exceedingly beautiful. Henry Bruce, Esq., the last laird of Clackmannan, died in 1772, and was de-

scended, it is said, in a direct line from King Robert. His widow, the old lady of Clackmannan, was equally remarkable for wit, good humour, economy, and devotion to the house of Stuart. She had the sword of King Robert in her possession, with which she assumed the privilege of conferring knighthood. When Burns visited this old Jacobite lady, she knighted the poet with the king's sword, observing, while she performed the ceremony, "that she had a better right to do so than some other folk?" When asked if she was of *Bruce's family*, she would answer with much dignity, "*King Robert was of my family.*" As long as she lived the tower was the constant resort of her numerous friends and acquaintances. She bequeathed King Robert's sword, with a helmet, said to have been worn by him at Bannockburn, and also a double-handed sword belonging to Sir John de Graham, to the Earl of Elgin, and these interesting relics are at Broomhall. The town of Elgin gives the title of earl to a branch of the illustrious and royal house of Bruce. Thomas, third Lord Bruce of Kinloss, was created Earl of Elgin by Charles I. in 1633. His son, the second Earl, was also created Earl of Ailesbury, in the peerage of England. Charles, fourth Earl of Elgin, and third Earl of Ailesbury, died without male issue in 1647, and the Scottish peerage devolved on the heir male, Charles, ninth Earl of Kincardine. His lordship was the father of William and Thomas—the sixth and seventh Earls—the latter distinguished for forming the valuable collection called the "Elgin Marbles," now in the British Museum.

BRUCE, JAMES, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., late Governor-General of India, was the son of the distinguished nobleman who enriched the art treasures of the kingdom by his collection of sculptures, generally known as the "Elgin Marbles." He was educated at his father's seat in Fifeshire, and afterwards at Eton, and from Eton he went to Christ Church, where he was one of the distinguished band of scholars and statesmen, including Sir George Lewis, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Mr Gladstone, who were reared in that celebrated seat of learning. He was of the first class in classics in 1832, and subsequently he became a Fellow of Merton College, being then known in his father's lifetime as Lord Bruce. We hear little more of him till 1841. In that year he married, and was returned to Parliament as member for Southampton; and in 1842, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the earldom, which, being a Scotch peerage, interfered with his seat in the Lower, without elevating him to the Upper House of Parliament. However, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley were in power, and being both scholars and statesmen, trained in Christ Church, were both prepossessed in favour of the Earl, and in 1842 offered him the Governor-Generalship of Jamaica. Lord Grey was

quite right in claiming the honour of having sent him to Canada; but Lord Derby had sent him previously to Jamaica, and therefore was the first to introduce him to public life. In Jamaica Lord Elgin had no easy task, but he acquitted himself so well that when in 1846 the Whigs had to seek out the ablest man they could find to be Governor-General of Canada, they pitched upon Lord Elgin, notwithstanding his Tory connections. The truth is, that the Tory party was now for a season broken up, and that the Whigs might without fear turn to some of the Conservatives for assistance. Lord Elgin fulfilled his duties with consummate tact. He carried out in Canada the conciliatory policy of his father-in-law, Lord Durham, and by preserving a neutrality between parties, by developing the resources of the country, agricultural and commercial, and by seeking in every possible way to study the wishes of the colonists, he, in a reign that extended over eight years, did more than any man to quell discontent, and to knit the Canadian provinces closely to the mother country. He was so successful that in 1849 he was honoured with a British peerage. The next office which he was called upon to fill was that of Ambassador to China. It was on his way thither that he heard of the Indian mutinies; at once, on very slender information, he divined the importance of the crisis, and took upon himself to divert to Calcutta the troops which had been ordered to China in support of his mission there. This is one of those acts of rapid decision, of official courage, and of unselfish thought, which historians will ever delight to remember. He passed on to China, and though by this act of unselfishness his progress was delayed, yet in the end, as we all know, he succeeded in his aims; he saw Canton taken, and he negotiated the important treaty of Tien-tsin with the Celestials, which forms the basis of our present relations with them. Not to repose, however, did Lord Elgin return to this country. In the summer of 1859 Lord Palmerston entered upon office once more, and Lord Elgin became a member of his Cabinet, with the duties of Postmaster-General. What followed it is almost needless to recount. The brother of Lord Elgin, Mr Bruce, had been appointed our Envoy to China, and in accordance with the treaty he ought to have been received in Peking. Access to the capital, however, was refused to him, save on conditions which were considered derogatory to the British representative, and when we insisted on the rights secured to us by treaty, there ensued the disaster of the Peiho. Forthwith, in 1860, Lord Elgin was despatched once more to sustain the English authority, and he thoroughly fulfilled his mission by entering Peking in state, and compelling the submission of the Celestial chiefs. Scarcely had he gained this triumph than he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India. When he accepted the

post his friends remembered how the two previous Governors, his college friends, had suffered from the severity of their labours in an oppressive climate. It was felt at the same time that so much misfortune must have its interval of brightness, and it was hoped that Lord Elgin might escape. He, too, fell, and fell in harness; but he had the satisfaction of seeing India grow in prosperity under his rule, and hold out expectations which for years past we had not dared to entertain. All through his life he was successful in his undertakings, and he was successful to the last. He owed that success not so much to great genius as to good sense, to social tact, and to a love of hard steady work. So fell another of the able and patriotic men by whom the empire of England has been founded and maintained. It may besome consolation to a man to know that he dies serving his country; but, on the other hand, it is bitter for him to feel that he is cut off when only in middle age, with his work but half done, and the happy prospects of public prosperity and private honour clouded for ever. Lord Elgin was not destined to see the full consequences of his courage and ability in China, nor the development of Indian prosperity under his peaceful rule. To successors he has left the carrying out of the changes which he began, and there can be no greater disappointment to an active and ambitious spirit. He has passed away like the rest of his predecessors in the government of the great Asiatic Empire. It is strange to reflect that not a single Governor-General remains alive, except Lord Ellenborough, who went out two-and-twenty years ago. Lord Auckland has been long dead. Lord Hardinge is dead. The Marquis of Dalhousie and Lord Canning have both been. Lord Elgin followed them at the age of fifty-two, leaving the great but fatal prize of the official world once more in the gift of the Premier, who has seen fit to bestow the same on Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart. We may here give an account of the last days of Lord Elgin. It was on the 12th of October that he ascended the Rotung Pass, and on the 13th crossed the famous Twig Bridge over the river Chandra. It is remarkable for the rude texture of birch branches of which it is composed, and which, at this late season, was so rent and shattered by the wear and tear of the past year, as to render the passage of it a matter of great exertion. Lord Elgin was completely prostrated by the effort, and it may be said that from the exhaustion consequent on this adventure he never rallied. But he returned to his camp, and continued his march on horseback, until, on the 22d, an alarming attack obliged him to be carried, by slow stages, to Dhurmsala. There he was joined, on the 4th of November, by his friend and medical adviser, Dr Macrae, who had been summoned from Calcutta on the first alarming indications of his illness. By this time, the disorder had declared itself in such a form

as to cause the most serious apprehensions to others, as well as to himself the most distressing sufferings. There had been a momentary rally, during which the fact of his illness had been communicated to England. But this passed away; and on the 6th of November, Dr Macrae came to the conclusion that the illness was mortal. This intelligence, which he communicated at once to Lord Elgin, was received with a calmness and fortitude which never deserted him through all the scenes which followed. It was impossible not to be struck by the courage and presence of mind with which, in the presence of a death unusually terrible, and accompanied by circumstances unusually trying, he showed, in equal degrees and with the most unvarying constancy, two of the grandest elements of human character—unselfish resignation of himself to the will of God, and thoughtful consideration, down to the smallest particulars, for the interests and feelings of others, both public and private. When once he had satisfied himself, by minute inquiries from Dr Macrae, of the true state of the case, after one deep, earnest, heartfelt regret that he should thus suddenly be parted from those nearest and dearest, to whom his life was of such inestimable importance, and that he should be removed just as he had prepared himself to benefit the people committed to his charge, he steadily set his face heavenward. He was startled, he was awed; he felt it “hard, hard, to believe that his life was condemned,” but there was no looking backward. Of the officers of his staff he took an affectionate leave on that day. “It is well,” he said to one of them, “that I should die in harness.” And therefore he saw no one habitually, except Dr Macrae, who combined with his medical skill the tenderness and devotion at once of a friend and of a pastor; his attached secretary, Mr Thurlow, who had rendered him the most faithful services, not only through the period of his Indian Vice-royalty, but during his last mission to China; and her who had shared his every thought, and whose courageous spirit now rose above the weakness of the fragile frame, equal to the greatness of the calamity, and worthy of him to whom, by night and day, she constantly ministered. On the following day, the clergyman whom he had ordered to be summoned, and for whose arrival he waited with much anxiety, reached Dhurmsala, and administered the Holy Communion to himself and those with him. “We are now entering on a New Communion,” he had said that morning, “the Living and the Dead;” and his spirit then appeared to master pain and weakness, and to sustain him in a holy calm during the ceremony, and for a few hours afterwards. “It is a comfort,” he whispered, “to have laid aside all the cares of this world, and to put myself in the hands of God;” and he was able to listen at intervals to favourite passages from the New Testament. That evening closed in with an aggravation of suffering. It was

the evening of the seventeenth anniversary of his wedding-day. On the following morning, Lady Elgin, with his approval, rode up to the cemetery at Dhurmsala, to select a spot for his grave, and he gently expressed pleasure when told of the quiet and beautiful aspect of the spot chosen, with the glorious view of the snowy range towering above, and the wide prospect of hill and plain below. The days and nights of the fortnight which followed were a painful alternation of severe suffering and rare intervals of comparative tranquillity. They were soothed by the never-failing devotion of those that were always at hand to read to him or to receive his remarks. He often asked to hear chosen chapters from the Book of Isaiah (as the 40th and 55th), sometimes murmuring over to himself any striking verses that they contained, and at other times repeating by heart favourite Psalms, one of which recalled to him an early feat of his youth, when he had translated into Greek the 137th Psalm, “By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept.” At times he delighted to hear his little girl, who had been the constant companion of his travels, repeat some of Keble’s hymns, especially those on the festivals of St John the Evangelist and of the Holy Innocents. Years ago he had prided himself on having been the first to introduce into Scotland *The Christian Year*, which he brought as a student from Oxford, where the first edition—first of its 77 editions—had just appeared. How touching a reward to him—how touching a tribute to the enduring piety and genius of its venerable author, that after the lapse of so long a tract of time to both—of quiet pastoral life and eager controversies for the one, of diplomacy and government, war and shipwreck, and travels from hemisphere to hemisphere, for the other—that fountain of early devotion should still remain fresh and pure to soothe his dying hours. It will naturally be understood that long converse was really impossible. As occasions arose, a few words were breathed, an appropriate verse quoted, and a few minutes were all that could be given at any one time to discourse upon it. It is characteristic of his strong cheerful faith, even during those last trying moments, that he on one occasion asked to have the more supplicatory, penitential Psalms exchanged for those of praise and thanksgiving, in which he joined, knowing them already by heart; and in the same strain of calm yet triumphant hope, he whispered to himself on the night when his alarming state was first made known to him, “Hallelujah; the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. We shall all meet again.” That thought was raised to its highest pitch by the sight of a portrait of a beloved son, who had died in England during his absence. It arrived in the close of those sad days. He recognised it at once with a burst of tenderness and delight which at once lifted his mind above the suffering of his mortal illness. Again and again, he desired to see

it, and to speak of it, with the fixed conviction that he and his "angel boy," as he called him, would soon meet in a better world. "Oh, when shall I be with you?" "You know where he is; we shall all go to him; he is happy." Every care had been taken for the public interests, and for the interests of those still nearer and dearer to him. He had laid the most solemn charge on his faithful secretary to conduct Lady Elgin home on her mournful and solitary voyage. . . . It was remarkable that as the end drew nearer, the keen sense of public duty, once more flashed up within him. It was on the 19th that he could not help expressing his wonder what was meant by his long lingering; and once, half wandering, he whispered, "If I did not die, I might get to Lahore, and carry out the original programme." Later in the day he sent for Mr Thurlow, and desired that a message should be sent, through Sir Charles Wood, expressive of his love and devotion to the Queen, and of his determination to do his work to the last possible moment. His voice, faint and inaudible at first, gained strength with the earnestness of the words which came forth as if direct from his heart, and which, as soon as pronounced, left him prostrate with the exertion. He begged, at the same time, that his "best blessing" might be sent to the Secretaries of the Indian Government, and also a private message to Sir Charles Wood in England. These were his last public acts. A few words and looks of intense affection for his wife and child were all that escaped him afterwards. One more night of agonised restlessness, followed by an almost sudden close of the long struggle, and a few moments of perfect calm, and his spirit was released. Varied, eventful, as was his course—wrapt up in the intricacies of diplomacy—entangled in disputes with Canadian factions and Oriental follies, he still kept steadily before him, as steadily as any great philanthropist, or missionary, or reformer that ever lived, those principles of truth and justice and benevolence, to maintain which was his sufficient reward for months and years of long and patient waiting, for storms of obloquy and misunderstanding. Philosophical or religious truth, in the highest sense, he had not the leisure to follow. Yet even here his memoranda, his speeches, we believe his conversation, constantly showed how open his mind was to receive profound impressions from the most opposite quarters; how firm a hold was laid upon it by any truth or fact which it had touched in his passage through the many strange vicissitudes of life. "If public writers think that they cannot argue with eloquence without showing feeling," (so he spoke at a meeting in Calcutta on the mode in which the Lancashire distress was to be discussed, but how far beyond any such immediate occasion does the wisdom of his words extend!) "then, for God's sake, let them give utterance to their opinions. It would be much better than to deprive us

of the spark which concussion with flint may kindle. I would rather myself swallow a whole bushel of chaff than lose the precious grains of truth which may somewhere or other be scattered in it." How exactly the opposite of the vulgar, unreasoning timidity and fastidiousness of the mass of statesmen and teachers and preachers, whose first thought is to suppress all eloquence and enthusiasm from apprehension of its possible accompaniments—who would willingly throw away whole bushels of truth lest they should accidentally swallow a few grains of chaff. How entirely is the sentiment worthy of those noble treatises which, we have been assured, were his constant companions wherever he travelled, and from which he delighted to read the soul-stirring calls to freedom of inquiry, and resolute faith in truth—the *Prose Works of Milton*. Wherever else he was honoured, and however few were his visits to his native land, yet Scotland at least always delighted to claim him as her own. Always his countrymen were proud to feel that he worthily bore the name most dear to Scottish hearts. Always his unvarying integrity shone to them with the steady light of an unchanging beacon above the stormy discords of the Scottish church and nation. Whenever he returned to his home in Fife-shire, he was welcomed by all, high and low, as their friend and chief. Here at any rate were fully known the industry with which he devoted himself to the small details of local, often trying and troublesome, business; the affectionate confidence with which he took counsel of the fidelity and experience of the aged friends and servants of his house; the cheerful contentment with which he was willing to work for their interests and for those of his family, with the same fairness and patience as he would have given to the most exciting events or the most critical moments of his public career. There his children, young as they were, were made familiar with the union of wisdom and playfulness with which he guided them, and with the simple and self-denying habits of which he gave them so striking an example. By that ancestral home, in the vaults of the Abbey Church of Dunfermline, would have been his natural resting-place. Those vaults had but two years ago been opened to receive the remains of another of the same house, his brother, General Bruce, whose lamented death—also in the service of his Queen and country—followed immediately on his return from the journey in which he had accompanied the Prince of Wales to the East, and in which he had caught the fatal malady that brought him to his untimely end. "You have lost a kind and good uncle, and a kind and good godfather," so Lord Elgin wrote to his little boy, who bore the same name as the General, "and you are now the only Robert Bruce in the family. It is a good name, and you must try and bear it nobly and bravely as those who have borne it before you have done. If

you look at their lives you will see that they always considered in the first place what they ought to do, and only in the second what it might be most pleasant and agreeable to do. This is the way to steer a straight course through life, and to meet the close of it, as you dear uncle did, with a smile on his lips." By few could General Bruce's loss have been felt more than by Lord Elgin himself. "No two brothers," he used to say, "were ever more helpful to each other." The telegram that brought the tidings to him at Calcutta was but one word. "And yet," he said, "how much in that one word! It tells me that I have lost a wise counsellor in difficulties, a staunch friend in prosperity and adversity, one on whom, if anything had befallen myself, I could always have relied to care for those left behind me." He sleeps far away from his native land, on the heights of Dhurmsala—a fitting grave, let us rejoice to think, for the Viceroy of India, overlooking from its lofty height the vast expanse of the hill and plain of these mighty provinces—a fitting burial, may we not say, beneath the snow-clad Himalaya range, for one who dwelt with such serene satisfaction on all that was grand and beautiful in man and nature—

"Pondering God's mysteries untold:  
And traquill as the glacier snows,  
He by those Indian mountains old  
Might well repose."

A last home, may we not say, of which the very name, with its double signification, was worthy of the spirit which there passed away—"the Hall of Justice, the Place of Rest." Rest, indeed, to him after his long "laborious days," in that presence which to him was the only complete rest—the presence of Eternal Justice. Lord Elgin is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Victor Bruce, a minor, born in 1849, the issue of his Lordship's second marriage, with Lady Mary Louisa Lambton, daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham.

**BRUCE OF KENNET, THE FAMILY OF.**—Robert de Brus, a noble Norman knight, the first on record of this great and patriotic family, attended William the Conqueror into England, and was of such high estimation that William, after the battle of Hastings, commissioned him to subdue the northern parts of England. He first possessed the manor and castle of Skelton, in Yorkshire, and Hert and Hertness, in the bishoprick of Durham, and soon increased his property in the former shire to such an extent, that before the end of the Conqueror's reign he had acquired no fewer than ninety-four lordships in that county. The eldest branch of his descendants, the lords of Skelton, expired in the male line with Peter de Brus, who died without issue in the time of Edward I. From a younger son of Robert de Brus, son of the Norman knight, sprang the Scottish Bruces—the Bruces of Annandale, the progenitors of

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. To his second son, Thomas de Bruys, Sir Robert de Bruys, second baron of Clackmannan, granted the lands of Wester Kennet, Pitfolden, and Cruickitlands, in the shire of Clackmannan. The laird of Kennet died in the time of James I. His great-great-grandson, Robert Bruce of Kennet—served heir 13th June 1566—married a daughter of Andrew Kinnimont of that ilk, in Fifeshire, and had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret Bruce of Kennet, who married Archibald Bruce, son of the deceased David Bruce of Green, a younger son of Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, in 1506, and had a son Robert Bruce of Kennet, who was served heir to his mother on 6th February 1589. He married in 1599 Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gall of Maw, in Fifeshire, and left a son and successor, Robert Bruce of Kennet, who married Agnes, daughter of Patrick Murray of Perdowie, by Margaret Colville his wife, daughter of Lord Colville of Culross, and by her had issue, David Bruce of Kennet, who married Marjory, daughter of David Young, Esq. of Kirkton, in Fife, and had six sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son, David Bruce of Kennet, died unmarried, and was succeeded by the next surviving son, James Bruce of Kennet, who, in 1688, attended the Prince of Orange to England. In the following year he was appointed captain in the Earl of Leven's Regiment of Foot, and eventually, after serving many years with high reputation, attained the rank of brigadier-general. He died in August 1728, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Bruce of Kennet, who served several campaigns with reputation in Flanders during Queen Anne's wars, and was appointed in 1715 major of the regiment raised in support of the government by the city of Glasgow. He married in 1714 Mary, second daughter of Robert Balfour, fourth Lord Burleigh, and in right of this marriage, the late Robert Bruce, Esq. of Kennet, claimed the Burleigh peerage. Major Bruce dying in 1747, left, with a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse, Bart., a son and successor, Robert Bruce of Kennet, an eminent lawyer, appointed in 1764 one of the Senators of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Kennet. He married in 1754 Helen, daughter of George Abercromby, Esq. of Tullibody, and sister to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Lord Kennet was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Bruce, Esq. of Kennet, who married 15th February 1793 Miss H. Blackburn, daughter of Hugh Blackburn, Esq., of Glasgow, and by her had issue, Robert, late of Kennet, and Hugh, born 10th January 1800, advocate at the Scottish bar, and others.

**BRUCE, ROBERT, Esq. of Kennet,** in the county of Clackmannan, of Denmyot, in the county of Perth, and of Grangemuir-Easter, in the county of Fife, was born in

1795, and died at Kennet on 13th August 1864, in the seventieth year of his age. The lineage of this gentleman is most honourable, and the estate of Kennet itself has been possessed, in an uninterrupted succession, by the ancestors of the late proprietor, for upwards of five hundred years. Mr Bruce was the eldest son of Alexander Bruce, Esq. of Kennet, by his wife Hugh, daughter of Mr Hugh Blackburn, Glasgow, who died December 1851. It may be explained that this lady was born on the same day that her father died, and his widow, to testify her affection for his memory, gave his name to her child, though a daughter. Mr Alexander Bruce, who increased his fortune when in China, and rebuilt before his death the house at Kennet, had other issue—namely, George Abercromby, who died in the West Indies, unmarried; Hugh, at present an advocate at the Scotch bar; Lawrence Dundas, in the Royal Navy, who died at Deptford in 1817; William, a wine merchant in Glasgow, also deceased; Helen, the widow of the late Lord Handyside; and Margaret, who is unmarried. The late Mr Bruce was the grandson of Robert Bruce of Kennet, formerly Sheriff of the county of Clackmannan, Professor of Laws in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He died in 1785, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr Bruce received his education at Musselburgh, Eton, and Oxford. Choosing the military profession, he entered the third battalion of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, as ensign, on 9th December 1813, and served with his regiment during the Peninsular war. Mr Bruce was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was made captain on 25th May 1820, and four years afterwards retired from the service by the sale of his commission. He served at Waterloo in June 1815, for which he received the medal granted for that occasion. In 1820 Mr Bruce was returned Member of Parliament for the county of Clackmannan, and in four years afterwards resigned in favour of the Hon. George Abercromby. In 1832, on the occasion of the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr Bruce contested the representation of the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross on Conservative principles, his opponent being Admiral Sir Charles Adam, who was returned by a considerable majority. Again, in 1835, Mr Bruce, at the general election, contested the united counties with Sir Charles Adam, but was again defeated, though by a smaller majority than formerly. Mr Bruce did not at any subsequent election offer himself as a candidate; but that his political views underwent a change is evidenced by the fact that, in 1857, he gave his support to Lord Melgund, and subsequently lent the weight of his influence to secure the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr W. P. Adam, as representative of the counties. In all that pertained to the prosperity of the county of Clackmannan Mr

Bruce took the warmest interest. In 1833 he was appointed, by the Earl of Mansfield, Vice-Lieutenant and Convener of the county, having been long previously one of the deputy-lieutenants. Mr Bruce was also a commissioner of supply, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, a member of the Prison and Police Boards, and an income-tax commissioner. He also held the office of chairman of the Scottish Central Railway Board. On the 12th April 1825 Mr Bruce married Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Murray, Esq. of Touchadam and Polmaise, which lady died at Kennet, without issue, 19th May 1846. Mr Bruce married, secondly, April 26, 1848, Jane Hamilton, daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Bart. of Kilkerran, county of Ayr, and by that lady had issue—an only son, Alexander Hugh, born at Kennet 13th July 1849, and who succeeds to the estates of Kennet. Mr Bruce has also one daughter, Henrietta Anne. Aware of his descent from the house of Burleigh, Mr Bruce, for some years past, not so much for his own sake as for that of his son, has been very solicitous as a claimant for the dormant Burleigh peerage. This peerage was attained in 1716, in the person of Robert, fifth lord, and the representation was claimed by Mr Bruce of Kennet, the heir of line. It is also claimed by Francis Balfour, Esq. of Fernie, the heir male of the body of Lady Burleigh. Mr Bruce, in 1861, by command of Her Majesty, laid his claims before the Committee of Privileges. It was then admitted that he "had much in his favour." The House of Lords heard arguments in support of the claim in July 1864, but resolved to delay the further hearing of the case till the following session of Parliament. The health of Mr Bruce had long been perceptibly declining, and the anxiety of near relatives was manifested in their desire to dissuade him from overtaking his physical powers; but public life was more congenial to Mr Bruce than retirement, and his last appearance out-of-doors was at the gathering of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Stirling in August 1864.—In connection with the lamented death of Mr Bruce, the following minute has been placed on record by the directors of the Scottish Central Railway, who met at Perth on the 15th day of August 1864:—"The Board having had communicated to them the intelligence of the lamented death of Robert Bruce, Esq. of Kennet, their chairman, resolved to place upon record their deep sense of the great loss they have sustained in the removal of one whose name has so long been identified with the Scottish Central Railway, and who, for so lengthened a period, has discharged, with untiring zeal and universal acceptability, the duties of the several offices of director, deputy-chairman, and chairman of the company. Mr Bruce's connection with the Scottish Central dated from the earliest period of its existence—now twenty years ago—and, with the exception of a short

interval of two years, he has, during the whole of that time, held a seat at their Board. The interest he took in the affairs of the company, his great experience, sound judgment, and high character, have long been appreciated and acknowledged by the shareholders and the public. But it is only his colleagues in the direction who can know to its full extent the deep and absorbing solicitude he felt in the prosperity of the company, or the devotion, which in spite of failing health and strength, he displayed in discharging his duties. Many of their number have long been associated with him at this Board—others have more recently joined it; but one and all can bear testimony to the honour, integrity, and affability which ever characterised him, and without fear of exaggeration they can express the sense of personal bereavement which expresses them at his removal from their head. The Board request the deputy-chairman to communicate an extract of this minute to Mrs Bruce, respectfully assuring her of the deep and heartfelt sympathy with her and her family under the heavy bereavement, and their hope and prayer that she and they may be supported under it.”

BRUCE, O. TYNDAL, of Falkland.—Mr Bruce was born at Bristol. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a distinguished student, and the contemporary and intimate friend of many of the most illustrious men of the day. He afterwards entered the profession of the law, and practised as a barrister. Had he consulted the wishes of his friends, he would, at an early period of his life, have entered Parliament, where his classical, literary, and legal attainments, joined to his ability as a speaker, could hardly have failed to ensure his success as a politician and statesman. Circumstances, however, prevented him from complying with the wishes of his friends before his marriage, and afterwards, though frequently invited to do so, he preferred to devote himself to other not less important and more congenial duties. Mr Bruce came to this county in 1828, after having married Miss Bruce of Falkland. In 1830 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and during the several years the Fifeshire Yeomanry was embodied he held a commission as a lieutenant in the Stratheden troop, until the year 1838, when the services of the regiment were discontinued. Having taken an active interest in all matters relating to the business and welfare of the county, in 1840, on the death of General Durham of Largo, he was unanimously appointed Joint-Convenor of the county, an office which he held till his death. As a public business man all who knew him, or who had occasion to meet him, can bear witness with what ability and courtesy he uniformly attended to every matter connected with the public business of the county and the welfare of its inhabitants. As a landlord, those who knew him best will be the foremost to tell of his worth. While

the welfare of all within the sphere of his influence received a large share of his attention, the welfare of his tenantry and those more immediately dependent on, or connected with him, was the subject of his special solicitude. As a natural result, he won and deservedly obtained their affection and esteem. As a speaker, Mr Bruce was rather diffident and unassuming, but when occasion required it, no man could express himself with greater clearness, point, and accuracy. His efforts on behalf of the working population were extraordinary and incessant. When work was scarce, it was his study to find them employment, and when times grew tighter, his bounty was ever ready to relieve the needy and succour the distressed. How well and thoroughly the people appreciated these kindnesses, was manifested on one occasion by the enthusiastic welcome with which they turned out *en masse* to give him and his excellent lady, on his return amongst them convalescent, after a short absence, from illness. Such a welcome—so spontaneous, so hearty, so universal over the whole neighbourhood—we believe never before was witnessed in Fife, and seldom any where else. It was at once the most touching tribute and the most conclusive testimony that could have been offered to Mr Bruce's worth as “A Friend of the People.” The solicitude always evinced by Mr Bruce to secure good and efficient ministers to the charges in connection with the Established Church of which he was the patron, was worthy of all commendation, and showed, in another and higher sense, how anxious he was to discharge the various duties that devolved on him. On his marriage with Miss Bruce of Falkland, Mr Bruce was a perfect stranger to this county. Afterwards his name and that of Mrs Bruce became as “household words,” embalmed in the memory of all by deeds of generosity and kindness, by labours of love, and untiring assiduity in well-doing. The improvements Mr Bruce made in and about Falkland were many and excellent. Among the first of these was the renovation of the Palace, and the laying out of the Palace garden. He erected a church, most commodious and beautiful in design and execution. Falkland House, commenced in 1839 and completed in 1844, justly regarded as one of the most beautiful and princely edifices in Scotland, will be a lasting monument to his taste, while the many great improvements he effected in the burgh of Falkland will remain to tell of his liberality and public spirit. Mr Bruce died at Falkland House on Monday the 19th March 1855, and was buried on the 27th. On that day all work seemed to be suspended in the district—the plough stood idle in the furrow, the loom was motionless, the hammer of the smith was still, and man, woman, and child turned out to witness the last and sad ceremony of conveying to “the house appointed for all living” the mortal remains of him whom they all delighted to honour.

BRUCE, JOHN, of Grangehill and Falkland.—This gentleman was born about the middle of the last century, and died at Nuthill on the 16th day of April 1826. Mr Bruce was the heir male and undoubted representative of the ancient family of Bruce of Earlsball, one of the oldest cadets of the illustrious house of Bruce; but he did not succeed to the estate of his ancestors, which was transferred by marriage into another family. He inherited from his father only the small property of Grangehill, near Kinghorn, the remains of a larger estate, which his family acquired by marriage with a grand-daughter of the renowned Kirkcaldy of Grange. Mr Bruce received a liberal education at the university of Edinburgh, where he was early distinguished for his abilities and extensive erudition; the consequence of which was that, at an early age, he was appointed Professor of Logic in that university. He rescued that science from the trammels of the Aristotelian school, and the syllogistic forms of arguing and teaching; and his lectures, particularly on pneumatology, were much celebrated. At the same time, during the absence of Dr Adam Ferguson, he was prevailed on, at very short notice, to teach his class of moral philosophy; and during the greatest part of that winter, besides revising and often recasting his own lectures, he actually composed in the evening the lecture which he was to deliver in the class next forenoon. Soon after this he resigned his chair in the university, having, through the interest of Lord Melville, to whose family he was distantly related, received a grant of the reversion, along with Sir James Hunter Blair, of the patent of King's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, an office, however, which did not open to them for fifteen or sixteen years. Lord Melville was well aware of Mr Bruce's abilities, and duly appreciated them; and in order to give the public the advantage of them, he procured for him the offices of Keeper of the State Paper Office, and Historiographer to the East India Company. Mr Bruce was also, for a short time, secretary to the Board of Control, and sat in Parliament for some years. In these various offices he was not idle. The place of Keeper of the State Paper Office had been made by his predecessors very much of a sinecure, the consequence of which was, that the valuable papers therein deposited were in the greatest confusion; but by his indefatigable exertions and methodical arrangements the whole were soon brought into the greatest order, so as to be available to the different departments of the Government, whose chiefs had occasion to refer to them for precedents or information. Mr Bruce was the author of several valuable works, some of which, though printed by Government, were not published for sale, and therefore are not so extensively known as they deserve; and it is believed that he has left in manuscript, at the State Paper Office,

several memoirs in relation to that department. His printed works are:—"Elements of Ethics, being the Heads of his Lectures on Moral Philosophy;" "Plans for the Government of British India;" "Report on the Renewal of the East India Company's Exclusive Privileges," 1794; "Report on the Internal Defence of England against the Spanish Armada in 1588, with a view to the Defence of Britain in 1796, on which Mr Pitt grounded his Measures of the Provisional Cavalry and Army of Reserve;" "Report on the Union between England and Scotland, with a view to the projected Union with Ireland;" and "Annals of the East India Company." During the latter years of his life he spent several months at his seat of Nuthill, on which estate, and his extensive purchases of Falkland and Myres he carried on improvements on a most extensive scale, giving employment to great numbers of tradesmen and labourers of all descriptions. He also laid out a large sum in repairing what remained of the Palace of Falkland, so as to preserve for centuries to come that relic of royalty in Scotland. In short, he entered on the profession of a country gentleman with the same ardour and ability which he displayed in the various other situations which he filled; and his death was deeply lamented by those friends who enjoyed his society, and had opportunities of appreciating his highly cultivated understanding, as well as by the inhabitants on his estate, to whose wants and comforts he so materially contributed.

BRUCE, CHARLES DASHWOOD PRESTON, Esq., was born in 1802, and in 1841 married the honourable Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Rivers. On the death of Lady Preston Hay, about two years ago, Mr Bruce succeeded to the estate, held in fee simple, of the late Sir Robert Preston. Circumstances had precluded his taking possession then, and just at the moment when he was about to enter upon his inheritance the restiveness of his steed lays him in the dust. On Thursday the 25th August 1864 Mr Bruce was returning to Leckie House, near Stirling, when his horse reared or shied, and precipitated him into a ravine by the side of the path he rode. Mr Bruce was carried a corpse from the gorge. Beyond authentic intelligence of the fact we have no details. We suspect details there are none. All left us, therefore, is to add the death of Mr Bruce, at the age of sixty-two, to the already full chronicle of men of note connected with the district, who, during the last few months, have passed from among us. What sad desolation hath death wrought in Fifeshire since that December day when the Governor-General of India breathed his last on the hills of Hindostan. Elgin, Wemyss, Hastie, Bruce of Kennet, and now Dashwood Bruce are gone. As the honourable Lady H. E. Bruce had no issue, the estates fall to the late Earl of Elgin's second son, to become his property so long as he did not succeed to the earldom—in which event he

must denude himself of the estates, in respect it was Sir Robert Preston's declared will and desire, that his family name and estates should never merge in the titles and estates of the Lords of Broomhall.

BRUCE, EDWARD, an eminent lawyer and statesman, the second son of Sir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, Fifeshire, by his wife, Alison, daughter of William Reid of Aikenhead, county of Clackmannan, sister of Robert, bishop of Orkney, was born about the year 1549. He was educated for the law, and soon after being admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, he was appointed one of the judges of the Commissary Court at Edinburgh, in the room of Robert, Dean of Aberdeen, who had been also a Lord of Session, and was superseded in January 1576, on account of his "inhabilitie." From the Pitmedden manuscript in the Advocates' Library we learn, that on the 14th of July 1584, Bruce appeared before the judges of the Court of Session, and declared, that though nominated Commissary of Edinburgh in the place of the Dean of Aberdeen, he would take no benefit therefrom during the life of Mr Alexander Syn, also one of the commissaries, but that all fees and profits of the place should accrue to the Lords of Session. On the 27th July 1583 he was made commendator of Kinloss, under a reservation of the liferent of Walter, the abbot of Kinloss. About the same time he was appointed one of the deputies of the Lord Justice General of Scotland. In 1587, when the General Assembly sent commissioners to Parliament to demand the removal of the Tulchan bishops from the legislature, Bruce energetically defended the prelates, vindicating their right to sit and vote for the church; and addressing himself directly to the king, who was present, he complained that the Presbyterian clergy having shut them furth of their places in the church, now wanted to exclude them from their places in the state. Mr Robert Pont, a Presbyterian minister, one of the commissioners of the church, was interrupted in his reply by the king, who ordered them to present their petition in proper form to the Lords of the Articles. When it came before the latter it was rejected without observation. In 1594 Bruce was sent on an embassy to Queen Elizabeth, to complain of the harbour afforded to the Earl of Bothwell in her dominions, when, rather than deliver him up, she commaudded the Earl to depart the realm of England. In 1597 Bruce was named one of the parliamentary overseers of a taxation of two hundred thousand pounds Scots, at that time granted to James VI., for "Reiking out ambassadors and other wechty affairs;" and on 2d December of that year he was appointed one of the Lords of Session. In the subsequent year he was again sent to England, to obtain the Queen's recognition of James as her successor to the English throne. Although he failed in the object of his embassy, his skill and address enabled

him to secure many of the English nobility to his sovereign's interest. In 1601 he was for the third time despatched to England with the Earl of Mar, to intercede for the Earl of Essex, but they did not arrive till after the execution of that unhappy nobleman. Not wishing, however, to appear before Elizabeth without an object, the ambassadors adroitly converted their message into one of congratulation to the Queen on her escape from the conspiracy in which Essex had been engaged. On this occasion Bruce did not neglect his master's cause, having had the good fortune to establish a correspondence between James and Cecil, which contributed materially to James's peaceable accession to the throne of England. On his return he was knighted, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bruce of Kinloss. Two years afterwards he accompanied King James to England, and March 3, 1603, was nominated a member of the king's council. Shortly after he was made Master of the Rolls, when he resigned his seat as one of the lords of Session. He died January 14, 1611, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane, London, where a monument was erected to his memory, with his effigy in a recumbent posture, in his robes as Master of the Rolls. He had married Magdalene, daughter of Sir Alex. Clerk of Balbirnie, in Fife, some time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Through one of his sons he was ancestor of the noble house of Aylesbury in the British peerage, and through the other of that of Elgin and Kincardine in Scotland. The male lines of both houses are now extinct. The daughter was the wife of William, second Earl of Devonshire, to whom King James, with his own hands, gave ten thousand pounds as her marriage portion.

BRUCE, Sir WILLIAM, designed of Kinross, an architect of eminence in the seventeenth century, was the second son of Robert Bruce, third baron of Blairhill, by Jean his wife, daughter of Sir John Preston of Valleyfield. He was a steady loyalist, and, according to Sir Robert Douglas, having got acquainted with General Monk, he pointed out to him in such strong terms the distress and distractions of our country, and the glory that would be acquired in restoring the royal family, that the general at last opened his mind to him, and signified his inclination to serve the king, but said it must be done with caution and secrecy. This, however, is extremely unlikely, as it is well known that Monk kept his intentions closely concealed from every one to the very last. Bruce had the honour, it is further stated, of communicating Monk's plans to the king himself, in consequence of which, when Charles II. came to the throne, he appointed him Clerk to the Bills, the very year of the Restoration. Subsequently, in consideration of his great taste and architectural skill he was appointed master of the

King's works and architect to his Majesty. He acquired the lands of Balcaskie in Fife, and was created a baronet by his Majesty's royal patent to him and his heirs male, 21st April 1668. From the Earl of Morton he obtained the lands and barony of Kinross, by which he was ever after designated. When, after the Restoration, it was determined to erect additions to the palace of Holyrood House, Sir William Bruce designed the quadrangular edifice as it now stands, connecting it with the original north-west towers, now forming part of the quadrangle. In 1685 he built the mansion house of Kinross, which was originally intended for the residence of James Duke of York (afterwards James II. of England and VII. of Scotland) in the event of His Royal Highness being prevented by the Exclusion Bill from succeeding to the throne. In 1702, he designed Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun in Linlithgowshire. He also designed Moncrieffe House, Perthshire. He died in 1710. Sir William Bruce was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane, Bart., and secondly, to Magdalene Scott. His son, Sir John Bruce, married Lady Christian Leven, daughter of John Duke of Rothes, and widow of the third Marquis of Montrose, but died without issue, when the title devolved on his cousin, Sir Alexander Bruce, second son of the fourth baron of Blairhall, on whose death, as he never married, it became extinct. The estates went to Anne, sister of the second baronet, who married, first, Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, by whom she had three sons, and secondly, Sir John Carsstairs of Kilconquhar, and had to him one son and three daughters. After her death, the son inherited the estates of his grandfather, Sir William Bruce.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, a tender and ingenious poet, the fifth son of Alexander Bruce, weaver, was born at Kinnesswood, in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire, March 27, 1746. His mother belonged to a family of the same name and humble rank in the neighbourhood. Both parents were Burgher Seceders, and were remarkable for their piety, industry, and integrity. He early discovered superior intelligence, which, with his fondness for reading and quiet habits, induced his father to educate him for the ministry. In his younger years he was employed as a herd on the Lomond Hills. He received the usual course of instruction at the village school of Portmoak, and the neighbouring town of Kinross. In 1762 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he applied himself, during the four succeeding years, with no less assiduity than success, to the study of the several branches of literature and philosophy. Before leaving home, he had given evident signs of a propensity to poetry, in the cultivation of which he was greatly encouraged by Mr David Arnot, a farmer on the banks of Lochleven, who directed him to the perusal of Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, and

Pope, supplied him with books, and acted as the judicious guide and friendly counsellor of his youthful studies. Mr David Pearson, of Easter Balgedie, a village in the neighbourhood of Kinnesswood, a man of strong parts, and of a serious and contemplative turn, also contributed, by his encouragement and advice, to lead him to the study of poetry; and the names of these two unpretending individuals, for their disinterested kindness to the friendless Bruce, are worthily recorded in all the memoirs of his life. Soon after his coming to Edinburgh, he contracted an acquaintance with Logan, then a student at the same university. A congenial feeling and a similarity of pursuits, soon led these two poets to become intimate companions. When not at college, Bruce endeavoured to earn a scanty livelihood by teaching a school. In 1765 he went to Gairney Bridge, near Kinross, where he taught the children of some farmers in the neighbourhood, who allowed him his board and a small salary. This he quitted in the summer of 1766, in which year he entered as a student in the divinity hall of the Burgher Synod, and removed to a school at Forrest Mill, near Alloa, in which he appears to have met with less encouragement than he expected. At this place he wrote his poem of "Lochleven." In the autumn of that year "his constitution," says Dr Anderson in his *British Poets*, "which was ill calculated to encounter the austerities of his native climate, the exertions of daily labour, and the rigid frugality of humble life, began visibly to decline. Towards the end of the year his ill health, aggravated by the indigence of his situation, and the want of those comforts and conveniences which might have fostered a delicate frame to maturity and length of days, terminated in deep consumption. During the winter he quitted his employment at Forrest Mill, and with it all hopes of life, and returned to his native village, to receive those attentions and consolations which his situation required from the anxiety of parental affection and the sympathy of friendship." He lingered through the winter, and in the spring he wrote the well-known and deeply pathetic elegy on his own approaching death, beginning:—

"The spring returns; but not to me returns  
The vernal joy my better years have known;  
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,  
And all the joys of life with health are flown."

This was the last composition which he lived to finish. By degrees his weakness increased, till he was gradually worn away, and he expired July 6, 1767, in the twenty-first year of his age. Soon after his death his poems, which were not numerous, were revised and corrected by his friend Logan, who published them at Edinburgh in 1770, with a preface; but in this edition several other poems were injudiciously inserted to fill up the volume, which afterwards led to much uncertainty as to which were really Bruce's.

The beautiful "Ode to the Cuckoo," the episode of "Levina," in the poem of "Lochleven," the "Ode to Paoli," and the "Eclogue after the manner of Ossian," which are clearly ascertained to have been the composition of Bruce, were subsequently claimed by Logan's biographer as his. Logan himself, it seems, put forth some pretensions to being the author of the "Ode to the Cuckoo," and in July 1782 applied for an interdict in the Court of Session against John Robertson, printer in Edinburgh, and William Anderson, bookseller, and afterwards Provost of Stirling, who were about to bring out an edition of Bruce's works, containing the poems mentioned; which interdict was removed in the succeeding August, Mr Logan not being able to substantiate his pleas. The attention of the public was called to Michael Bruce's poems by Lord Craig, in a paper in the *Mirror* in 1779, and they were reprinted in 1784. In 1795 Dr Anderson admitted the poems of Bruce into his excellent collection of the British poets, and prefixed a memoir of the author. In 1797 a new edition, including several of Bruce's unpublished pieces, was published by subscription, under the superintendence of the venerable Principal Baird, for the benefit of the poet's mother, then in her ninetieth year. In 1837 appeared a new edition of Bruce's poems, with a life of the author, from original sources, by the Rev. William Mackelvie, Balgedie, Kinross-shire, which contains all the information that can now be collected regarding the poet. In Dr Drake's "Literary Hours," there is a piece written with a view of recommending the works of Bruce to the admirers of genuine poetry in England, as Lord Craig, in the *Mirror*, had long before recommended them to the readers of taste in Scotland. In 1812 an obelisk, about eight feet high, was erected over Bruce's grave in Portnoak churchyard, bearing as an inscription merely the words—"Michael Bruce, born March 27, 1746. Died 6th July, 1767."

BRUNTON, GEORGE, tailor in Cupar, was born there in the month of February 1811, of respectable, but not wealthy parents. He was self-educated, and all his days a working man. A gentleman, struck with his rare intellectual promise, pressed him to accept of a university education, but he declined the offer, chiefly, we believe, because he did not see how he was to support his mother during the seven or eight years he was to attend College. Mr Brunton died on the 26th January 1854, in the 43d year of his age. In his twenty-fifth year he was elected to the eldership of the Burnside congregation of Cupar, and ever afterwards devoted himself most zealously to promote the interests of that church. Down to the close of his life lads of an intelligent and thoughtful character, and given to reading, eagerly sought his company, and prized his ever ready and valuable counsel. Some time after Mr Brunton's death a volume of

his "Selected Remains" was published under the able superintendence of the Rev. Mr Rankine—his pastor—and as a memorial of an amiable, trustworthy, kindly life, cut off in its prime, these "Remains" were warmly cherished, and will be long remembered by a large circle of friends. Mr Brunton's example is another to be added to the many already on record of what can be done in humble circumstances, when an earnest and noble purpose forms the animating principle of action. All that we have heard of him leads us to the conviction that his was a kind and amiable character, and that while a true Dissenter, he was a tolerant religionist. Cupar, whether it knew it or not, was greatly poorer the day he died. Mr Brunton both spoke and wrote largely upon public subjects; and the papers which are printed in his "Remains" form a pleasant miscellany, showing their author as a man of thought and considerable literary acquirement, with a fine poetic sentiment and innocent humour—"that bright playfellow of genius"—running through his nature. That he did not accomplish, amid the harassments of physical toil, all that he had hoped for and striven after, is only, alas! what has to be said of the greatest and the best. It should be enough for his many friends to know, and to rejoice in, that he always bore about with him those pure and religious and intellectual aspirations which, like

"Moonlight on the midnight stream,  
Give grace and truth to life's unquiet dream."

As the greater part of the "Remains" have been published in one or more periodicals already, it is not necessary to verify our high opinion of them by extracts. It will be more to the point that we here insert a portion of the finely-toned tribute which was paid to Mr Brunton's memory, in a funeral sermon preached on the Sabbath following his interment, by Mr Rankine, in Burnside U.P. Church, where the departed worthy had long and faithfully officiated as an elder:—"As an individual," said Mr Rankine, "I feel that in this removal I have been bereaved, for, during the whole term of my ministry here, I have invariably found him a wise counsellor, a steady, devoted friend, and a pleasant, instructive companion. Wherever he was I felt that my reputation and interests were safe, so far as he could defend them. During these twenty years past, our friendship has been close, uninterrupted, and I trust, not unprofitable; and, in all that time, there has never passed over it a cloud even the size of a man's hand. You will bear with me, then, when I say that, beyond his own family, his loss, I believe, will be felt more by me than by any other person. As a session, we are also bereaved. Officially, as clerk, he was of great service, and being the oldest of the members who were able to attend the meetings of session, his opinion in any case was valued from his seniority, but still more for its intrinsic worth. In all his judgments he

regarded the edification of the parties and the good of the Church, while adhering to the principles of our Presbyterian polity. In any cases that we had before the superior courts, whether as overtures, or references for advice (protests or appeals during all that time we never had), we found in him an able representative and advocate. In the Presbytery and Synod he was listened to with marked attention; and on several of their committees he had a place. And as a congregation we are this day bereaved. As clerk to the congregation he was well acquainted with all its affairs, and the recognised medium of communication between the members and the office-bearers. At the gate of the Lord's house he was ever ready to receive a message, or to hint an advice—and in the sanctuary he was a faithful, regular, and attentive hearer. Few stranger ministers came to officiate who did not observe that he was a man of mark, and inquire who he was. He stood by the congregation when it was weak and divided, and he lived to see it comparatively strong, flourishing and united—freed from a heavy debt which crippled its efforts, and its place of worship improved in appearance and accommodation. In all the plans necessary for affecting these improvements he took a lively interest, and, so far as he was able, contributed of his substance."

**BUCCLEUCH, WILLIAM SCOTT DOUGLAS**, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, was born in 1772, and called up to the House of Peers in his father's lifetime in 1807. He married Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Sydney, by whom he had several children. This nobleman succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1812. He was educated at Christ Church, Cambridge, and soon after his studies were finished, made the grand tour with a Mr Garishore as his travelling tutor. They visited every court in Europe, and sustained the honour of the family by the dignified manner in which they lived. To fill the place of his excellent father, Duke Henry, was a task of no small difficulty, for few ever discharged the duties of a situation of distinction with greater satisfaction to the public. Bred up under such a father, and a mother worthy of him, and living with him in the strictest ties of mutual affection, Duke William—the subject of this memoir—came to the honours and estates with the anxious wish to tread in his father's paths, and to follow the same course of public patriotism and private benevolence in which he had so eminent an example before him. But he so far differed from his father, Duke Henry, that his temper was more quick, and for the moment more easily susceptible of resentment when undeserved injury was offered to him, or an ungrateful return made to his favours. He had perceived that his father's kindness did not uniformly meet with a suitable return, and he placed, or rather desired to place himself, for he sometimes forgot the restriction, under the regu-

lation of reciprocal justice. He was, upon principle, an enemy to that species of beneficence which has its source as much in negligence as in philanthropy, and gives, merely because it is painful to withhold. His first anxiety in every case was to discover what the party with whom he transacted had a right to expect; his next was not only to render him his full due, but to make those additions to it which his own nature suggested. In a settlement of accounts, which had become somewhat perplexed by the illness and death of an ancient friend of the family, the Duke first employed himself in minutely ascertaining the amount of the balance due to him, which was considerable, and then, by a stroke of his pen, carried a similar sum to the credit of the family of his deceased friend. As no man's heart was ever so readily opened by an appearance of attachment and kindness, the Duke never, on the other hand, permitted his sense of indifferent usage to hurry him into vindictive measures. At the close of a contested election, in which the usual subjects of irritation had occurred, his first expression was "that everything was now to be forgotten excepting the services of his friends." Owing to the same sense of justice we know it has happened more than once, that when applied to for his influence with Government to grant pensions in cases of private distress, the Duke declined to recommend the imposition of such burthen on the public, and himself made good the necessary provision. His acts of well-considered and deliberate generosity were not confined to the poor, properly so termed, but sought out and relieved the less endurable wants of those who had seen better days, and had been thrown into indigence by accidental misfortune; nor were they who received the relief always able to trace the source from whence it flowed. As a public man, the Duke of Buccleuch was, like his father, sincerely attached to the principles of Mr Pitt, which he supported on every occasion with spirit and energy, but without virulence or prejudice against those who held different opinions. He held that honour, loyalty, and good faith, although old-fashioned words, expressed more happily the duties of a man of rank than the newer vocables which have sometimes been substituted for them. He was a patriot in the noblest sense of the word, holding that the country had a right to the last acre of his estates, and the last drop of his blood; a debt which he prepared seriously to render her when there was an expectation that the country would be invaded. While Lord Dalkeith he sat in the House of Commons; we are not aware that he spoke above once or twice in either House of Parliament, but as president of public meetings he often expressed himself with an ease, spirit, and felicity, which left little doubt that his success would have been considerable in the Senate. His Grace was for many years colonel of the Dumfriesshire

regiment of militia, the duties of which situation he performed with the greatest regularity, showing a turn for military affairs as well as an attachment to them, which would have raised him high in the profession, had his situation permitted him to adopt it. That it would have been his choice was undoubted, for the military art, both in theory and in practical detail, formed his favourite study. The management of the Duke's very extensive estates was conducted on the plan recommended by his father's experience, and which is peculiarly calculated to avoid the evil of rack-renting, which has been fraught with such misfortune to Scotland, and to secure the permanent interest both of tenant and landlord. No tenants on the Buccleuch estate who were worthy of patronage were ever deprived of their farms; and scarce any have voluntarily relinquished the possession of them. To improve his large property by building, by plantations of great extent, by every encouragement to agriculture, was at once his Grace's most serious employment, and his principal amusement. The estate of Queensberry, to which he succeeded, although worth from £30,000 to £40,000 yearly, afforded to the Duke, owing to well-known circumstances, scarce the sixth part of the lesser sum. Yet he not only repaired the magnificent castle of Drumlaurig, but accomplished, during the few years that he possessed it, the restoration, with very large additions, of those extensive plantations which had been laid waste during the life of the last proprietor. We have reason to think that the Duke expended on this single estate, in repairing the injuries which it had sustained, not less than eight times the income he derived from it. He was an enthusiastic planter, and personally understood the quality and proper treatment of forest timber. For two or three years past his Grace extended his attention to the breed of cattle, and other agricultural experiments—a pleasure which succeeded, in some degree, to that of field sports, to which, while in full health, he was much addicted. Such were the principal objects of the Duke's expense, with the addition of that of a household suitable to his dignity; and what effect such an expenditure must have produced on the country may be conjectured by the following circumstance:—In the year 1817, when the poor stood so much in need of employment, a friend asked the Duke why his Grace did not propose to go to London in the spring? By way of answer the Duke showed him a list of day labourers, then employed in improvements upon his different estates, the number of whom, exclusive of his regular establishment, amounted to 947 persons. If we allow to each labourer two persons whose support depended on his wages, the Duke was, in a manner, foregoing, during this severe year, the privilege of his rank in order to provide with more convenience for a little army of nearly three thousand persons, many of whom must

otherwise have found it difficult to obtain subsistence. The result of such conduct is twice blessed—both in the means which it employs, and in the end which it attains in the general improvement of the country. In his domestic relations, as a husband, a son, a brother, and a father, no rank of life could exhibit a pattern of tenderness and affection superior to that of the Duke of Buccleuch. He seemed only to live for his family and friends; and those who witnessed his domestic happiness could alone estimate the extent of his family's deprivation. He was a kind and generous master to his numerous household, and was rewarded by their sincere attachment. In the sincerity and steadiness of his friendship he was unrivalled. His intimacies, whether formed in early days or during his military life, or on other occasions, he held so sacred that, far from listening to any insinuations against an absent friend, he would not with patience bear him censured even for real faults. The Duke of Buccleuch also secured the most lasting attachment on the part of his intimates by the value which he placed on the sincerity of their regard. Upon one occasion, when the Duke had been much and justly irritated, an intimate friend took the freedom to use some expostulations with his Grace on the extent to which he seemed to carry his resentment. The Duke's answer, which conceded the point in debate, began with these remarkable words—"I have reason to thank God for many things, but especially for giving me friends who will tell me the truth." On the other hand, the Duke was not less capable of giving advice than willing to listen to it. He could enter with patience into the most minute details of matters far beneath his own sphere in life, and with strong, clear, unsophisticated good sense, never failed to point out the safest, most honourable, and best path to be pursued. Indeed, his accuracy of judgment was such that if even a law point were submitted to him, divested of its technicalities, he could take a view of it, founded upon the great principles of justice, which would have been satisfactory to a professional person. The punctilious honour with which he fulfilled every promise made the Duke of Buccleuch cautious in giving hopes to friends, or others applying for his interest. Nor was he, though with such high right to attention, fond of making requests to the Administration. But a promise, or the shadow of a promise, was sacred to him; and though many instances might be quoted of his assistance having been given farther than his pledge warranted an expectation, there never existed one in which it was not amply redeemed. Well educated, and with a powerful memory, the Duke of Buccleuch was both a lover and a judge of literature, and devoted to reading the time he could spare from his avocations. This was not so much as he desired, for the active superintendence of his own extensive affairs took up much of his time. As one article, he

answered very many letters with his own hand, and never suffered above a post to pass over without a reply, even to those of little consequence; so that this single duty occupied very frequently two hours a-day. But his conversation often turned on literary subjects; and the zeal with which he preserved the ancient ruins and monuments which exist on his estates showed his attachment to the history and antiquities of his country. In judging of literary composition he employed that sort of criticism which arises rather from good taste, and strong and acute perception of what was true or false, than from a vivacity of imagination. In this particular his Grace would have formed no inadequate representative of the soundest and best educated part of the reading public; and an author might have formed, from his opinion, a very accurate conjecture how his work would be received by those whom every author is desirous to please. The Duke's own style in epistolary correspondence was easy and playful, or strong, succinct, and expressive, according to the nature of the subject. "In gayer hours nothing could be so universally pleasing as the cheerfulness and high spirits of the Duke of Buccleuch. He bore his high rank (so embarrassing to some others) as easily and gracefully as he might have worn his sword. He himself seemed unconscious of its existence; the guests respected without fearing it. He possessed a lightness and playfulness of disposition, much humour, and a turn for railery, which he had the singular tact to pursue just so far as it was perfectly inoffensive, but never to inflict a moment's confusion or pain. There are periods in each man's life which can never return again; and the friends of this illustrious person will long look back, with vain regret, on the delightful hours spent in his society. In his intercourse with his neighbours the Duke was frank, hospitable, and social, and ready upon all occasions to accommodate them by forming plantations, by exchanging ground, or any similar point of accommodation and courtesy. To the public his purse was ever open, as appears from his Grace's liberal subscriptions to all works of splendour or utility. We have one trait to add to this portrait—it is the last and the most important. As the Duke of Buccleuch held his high situation for the happiness of those around him, he did not forget by whom it was committed to him. Public worship was at all proper seasons performed in his family; and his own sense of devotion was humble, ardent, and sincere. A devout believer in the truths of religion, he never, even in the gayest moment, permitted them to be treated with levity in his presence; and to attempt a jest on those subjects was to incur his serious reproof and displeasure. He has gone to receive the reward of these virtues—too early for a country which will severely feel his loss, for his afflicted family, and his sorrowing friends; but not too soon for himself,

since it was the unceasing labour of his life to improve to the utmost the large opportunities of benefiting mankind with which his situation invested him. Others of his rank might be more missed in the resorts of splendour and of gaiety frequented by persons of distinction; but the peasant, while he leant on his spade—the old pensioner, sinking to the grave in hopeless indigence—and the young man, struggling for the means of existence—had reason to miss the generous and powerful patron, whose aid was never asked in vain when the merit of the petitioner was unobscured."

BUCCLEUCH, WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGUE DOUGLAS SCOTT, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, was born in 1806. After studying at St John's College, Cambridge, he, on arriving at his majority, in 1828, took his seat in the House of Lords. In 1842 he was Lord Privy Seal under Sir Robert Peel, and in 1846 President of the Council. In 1842 he was nominated a colonel of the Edinburgh Militia, and in 1857 appointed one of Her Majesty's aides-de-camp. The Duke is a moderate Conservative in politics, and takes considerable interest in agricultural and social improvements, and the amelioration of the condition of the Scottish peasantry. Inchkeith, which is in the parish of Kinghorn, is the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, Principal of the College of St Leonard, St Andrews, a distinguished reformer, and the best Latin poet of his time, was born at Killearn, in Stirlingshire, in February 1506. He belonged to a family which was rather ancient than rich. His father, Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill, died of the stone in the flower of his age, and owing to the insolvency of his grandfather about the same time, his mother, Agnes, daughter of James Heriet of Trabrown, was left in extreme poverty, with five sons and three daughters. Her brother, James Heriet, encouraged by the early indications of genius displayed by George while at school, sent him to the university of Paris, where he improved his knowledge of Latin, acquired the Greek language without the aid of a tutor, and began to cultivate his poetical talents. On the death of his uncle, being without resources, and in a bad state of health, he returned home in 1522, after a residence of about two years in Paris. In 1523, while yet only seventeen years of age, he served as a common soldier with the French Auxiliaries, which, under the command of John Duke of Albany, marched into England, and about the end of October laid siege to the castle of Wark, from which they were compelled to retreat. After one campaign he became disgusted with a military life, and the hardships he had endured on this occasion so much affected his constitution, that he was confined to his bed the remainder of the winter. In the ensuing spring he and his brother, Patrick, were entered students at the university of St

Andrews, and he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, October 3, 1525, at which time he was a pauper or exhibitioner. In the following summer he accompanied John Mair, or Major, then Professor of Logic in St Salvator College, St Andrews, to Paris, and became a student in the Scottish College there. In April 1528 he took the degree of M.A., and in June 1529 was chosen Procurator of the German Nation, which comprehended the students from Scotland. The principles of Luther having, about this time made considerable progress on the Continent, Buchanan readily adopted Lutheran sentiments, and became a steady friend to the Reformation. After struggling with his adverse fortune for about two years, he at last received the appointment of professor in the college of St Barbe, where he taught grammar for three years, without deriving much remuneration for his labours. In 1532 he became tutor to Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, to whom he inscribed his first work, being a translation of the famous Thomas Linacre's Rudiments of Latin Grammar, which was published in 1533. He resided with the Earl in France for about five years, and in May 1537 he accompanied him to Scotland, and was soon after appointed by James V. tutor to his natural son, James Stewart, afterwards the Abbot of Kelso, who died in 1548, and not his brother, the famous Earl of Murray, as erroneously stated in several of his memoirs. We learn from the Lord High Treasurer's accounts, quoted in the appendix to the first volume of Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," that, August 21, 1537, Buchanan was paid, by order of the King, twenty pounds; and the same sum July 1538, when he also received a rich gown of Paris black, with a cassock, on occasion of Mary of Guise's public entry into Edinburgh. While he resided with Lord Cassillis in Ayrshire, disgusted with the licentiousness of the Franciscan Friars, he composed his "Somnium," a little poem, in which he represents St Francis as soliciting him to enter into the Order, and himself as rejecting the proposal with a sarcastic disdain. Afterwards, at the request of the King, he wrote his "Palinodia" and "Franciscanus," which, especially the last, were so bitterly satirical, that the clergy became greatly incensed against him, and even accused him of atheism. About the beginning of 1539 he was imprisoned as a heretic. Buchanan, however, contrived to escape out of the window while his guards were asleep, and fled to London, where he was protected from the hostility of the Papists by Sir John Rainsford, to whom he has gratefully inscribed a small poem. His own necessities, and the cruel, capricious, and tyrannical proceedings of Henry VIII. induced him to retire, in the course of the same year, to Paris; but on his arrival he found Cardinal Beaton there as Ambassador from Scotland. He therefore withdrew privately to Bordeaux, on the invitation of Andrew Govea, a

learned Portuguese, who was Principal of the College of Guienne, lately founded in that city. There he became Professor of Latin, and taught with applause for three years, in which time he wrote four tragedies, two of which, entitled "Jephthes," and "Baptistes," were original, and the other two were translations of the "Alcestis" and the "Medea" of Euripides. He also wrote several poems on various subjects, particularly one with the object of securing the patronage of Olivier, Chancellor of the Kingdom, to the College of Guienne, in which he succeeded. He also addressed a Sapphic ode to the youth of Bordeaux, with the view of recommending to them the study of the liberal arts. During his residence there, the Emperor Charles V. passed through Bordeaux, on which, in name of the College, he presented his Majesty with an elegant Latin poem. Buchanan was exposed to danger from Cardinal Beaton, who wrote to the Archbishop of Bordeaux to have him apprehended, but his letters fell into the hands of those who were friendly to the poet, and he was suffered to remain unmolested. In 1543, the plague having broken out at Bordeaux, he quitted that place, and became for some time domestic tutor to the celebrated Montaigne, who records the fact in his Essays. In 1544 he went to Paris, where he taught the second class in the college of Cardinal Le Moine. In 1547, he accompanied his friend, Andrew Govea, to Portugal, and became one of the professors in the University of Coimbra, then recently established. The death of Govea, in the ensuing year, left him and those of his colleagues, who, like himself, were foreigners, at the mercy of the bigotted priests. Accused of being an enemy to the Romish faith, and of having eaten flesh in Lent, he was thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition. After being confined there a year and a half, he was afterwards sent to a monastery, where he employed his leisure in writing a considerable part of his inimitable Latin version of the Psalms. He obtained his liberty in 1551, and received a small pension from the King to induce him to remain in Portugal; but being determined to quit that country he with difficulty obtained the king's permission to depart, when he embarked for England. The unsettled state of affairs during the minority of Edward VI. induced him to return to Paris in the beginning of 1553, when he was appointed a professor in the college of Boncourt. It seems to have been about this time that he wrote some of those satirical pieces against the monks which are found in his "Fratres Fraterrimi." Having dedicated a poetical tribute, written on the capture of Vercelli in 1553, and also his tragedy of Jephthes, published in 1554, to the Marshal de Brissac, that nobleman, in 1555, sent Buchanan to Piedmont, as preceptor to his son, Timoleon de Cosse. In this capacity he continued for five years, residing with his pupil alternately in Italy and France. He now devoted his

leisure to examining the controversies on the subject of religion which then agitated Europe. He also composed part of his philosophical poem, "De Sphæra," and wrote his Ode on the Surrender of Callas, his Epithalamium on the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the Dauphin, and published the first specimens of his version of the Psalms, and his translation of the *Alcestis*. On the breaking out of the civil war in France, Buchanan returned to Scotland in 1560; and though a professed adherent of the Reformed religion, he was well received at court. In 1562 we find him officiating as classical tutor to the Queen. Mary was then in her twentieth year, and a letter from Randolph, the English Ambassador, states that Buchanan read with her every afternoon a portion of Livy. In 1563 he was appointed by Parliament, with others, to inspect the revenues and regulate the instruction at the universities; and, by the General Assembly of the Church, one of the commissioners to revise "The Book of Discipline." In 1564 the Queen bestowed on him a pension of five hundred pounds Scots. In 1566 he was appointed by the Earl of Murray Principal of St Leonard College, St Andrews. Although a layman, he was, in June 1567, on account of his extraordinary abilities and learning, elected Moderator of the General Assembly. It is uncertain at what precise period his admirable version of the Psalms was first printed; but a second edition appeared in 1566. The work was inscribed in an elegant dedication to Queen Mary, who, in 1564, at the death of Quentin Kennedy, had conferred upon him the temporalities of Crossraguell Abbey. To the Earl of Murray he inscribed his "Franciscanus" during the same year. The murder of Darnley, and the Queen's marriage to Bothwell, induced Buchanan to join the party of the Earl of Murray, whom he accompanied to the conference at York, and afterwards at Hampton Court. At the desire of the Earl, he was prevailed upon to write his famous "Detectio Marise Reginæ," which was published in 1571, a year after the Regent's assassination by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. On this event taking place he wrote "Ane Admonitioun direct to the trew Lordis, Mantenaris of the Kingis Graces Authoritie." He also wrote about the same time a satirical tract in the Scottish dialect, entitled the "Chameleon," with the view of exposing the vacillating policy and conduct of Secretary Maitland. In the same year (1570) Buchanan was appointed by the Estates of the Realm one of the preceptors to the young King, who was then in his fourth year; and to him James VI. was indebted for all his classical learning. Buchanan was also made Director to the Chancery, and some time after one of the Lords of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, the latter office entitling him to a seat in Parliament. He likewise received from Queen Elizabeth a pension of £100 a-year.

In 1579 he published his famous treatise "De Jure Regni apud Scotos," dedicated to the King, though advocating strongly the rights of the people. In the seventy-fourth year of his age he composed a brief sketch of his own life. The last twelve years of his existence he employed in composing in Latin his "Rerum Scotticarum Historia," in twenty books, published at Edinburgh in 1582. He survived the publication of this, the greatest and the last of his works, scarcely a month. Broken by age and infirmities, he had retired the preceding year from the court at Stirling to Edinburgh, resigning all his public appointments, and calmly awaiting death. He died on the morning of Friday, Sept. 28, 1582, aged 76 years, eight months, and was honourably interred by the city of Edinburgh in the Greyfriars' churchyard. An edition of his works was published by Ruddiman at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. folio, in 1714, and another at Leyden, in 4to, in 1725.

BUIST, Dr GEORGE, of St Andrews, was born in the parish of Kettle on the 20th of March 1779. Early sent to school and college, he made rapid progress in his various studies, and as a youth was universally regarded with affection for a quality which he retained to his latest day—an unassuming kindness of disposition and temper, which made it impossible for him to irritate or to be irritated. After completing a course of philosophy at the University of St Andrews, and of divinity at the University of Edinburgh, where he was the contemporary of the late Principal Lee, whose friendship he retained through the long life of both, he was licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery of Cupar. But with the desire for improvement in various departments of knowledge which always characterised him, before settling down in ministerial life he travelled on the continent, taking advantage of the short peace in 1801-2. Soon after his return he was ordained minister of Falkland (in September 1802) just six months before Dr Chalmers was ordained in the same Presbytery minister of Kilmarny. Dr Buist thus laboured in the ministry for the long period of upwards of fifty-seven years, and was almost the father of the Church of Scotland, there being, when he died, only three ministers alive who were ordained before him. During his ministry at Falkland he was esteemed as a preacher, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his parochial duties. Active in his habits, he was always ready, on the call of his parishioners, to respond to any occasion for his services. In 1809 he was elected by a majority of the Town Council to be minister of the second charge of St Andrews; but owing to some local dispute as to the election, was not admitted till September 1813. For several years he was thus the colleague of the late Principal Hill, of whose cordiality and kindness to him he ever expressed the liveliest sense. On the death of Dr Robertson in 1817—Dr Buist having previously received the degree of D.D. from the

University of St Andrews—was appointed by the Crown Professor of Hebrew in St Mary's College, and in 1823, on the removal of Dr Lee to Edinburgh, was promoted from the Hebrew Chair to that of Ecclesiastical History. Dr Buist was raised to the highest honour which the Church of Scotland could bestow, being in 1848, unanimously elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and his venerable figure and dignified manner were admirably suited for that high office. No one ever laboured more faithfully in the ministry. To the last year of his ministry he continued his wonted visitations, and in the week before he died had been attending a school examination, and a funeral in the country. During that winter his usually unbroken state of health was considerably impaired, and he was deeply affected by the illness and death of his last surviving son, who for many years had been a sufferer from a painful malady. Dr Buist was early married to the daughter of William Fernie, Esq. of Tillywhandland, and had a number of children, all of whom, as also his wife, pre-deceased him, excepting one daughter. His eldest son was married, and left two sons. Dr Buist died in 1860. Many years will elapse before the recollection of Dr Buist fades from the memory of the inhabitants of St Andrews. The poor looked to him as their friend and counsellor; all classes respected him as one who, with singleness of mind, devoted himself to the duties of his calling; and, amid all the asperities and divisions of these latter times, Dr Buist was never known to use an angry word or to have lost a friend. Some years ago Dr Buist printed a few of his lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, which he privately gave to many of his parishioners as a memorial of his ministry.

BURN, Major-General ANDREW, was born at Anstruther on 8th December 1742. His parents and closest relatives were pious people; but though they taught him carefully the externals of the truth, they could not convert his soul. Yet in after life he could declare that during the years of his grossest wickedness, the remembrance of his boyhood's home, and of the pure lessons learned there, was a powerful check to his commission of evil, and helped to render him more susceptible of good. At fourteen years of age he entered an attorney's office. His father becoming purser on board a man-of-war, the youth declared his long-growing dislike to the desk, and desire to go to sea. It was a time when naval battles made the world ring, and he believed that all sorts of glory and wealth were to be had on ship-board. His first station sadly undeceived him; it was close by the Dogger-bank, in the North Sea, where the ship tossed about for some time, ingloriously protecting the cod-fisheries. "Constantly sea-sick, and in hourly dread of perishing on a lee shore, he perceived, when too late, the fallacy of his pleasing anticipations; and the consummate

folly of leaving a promising profession at home for one so very disagreeable and precarious abroad." Neither did prize money recompense him for these hardships; the total of what he gained during the entire war amounted to the munificent sum of three shillings and sixpence sterling. Thus were his dreams of fortune and glory dissipated. One advantage he had in these apparently adverse circumstances—the companionship of his pious father; who frequently brought him to his cabin for prayer and Christian conversation over the Scriptures, when he might otherwise have been carousing with a set of abandoned messmates below. "I stand amazed at the discriminating love of God in this mercy," he writes in after years; "and while I gaze at the danger I escaped, I wonder that I do not love him more." Ensuing years found Mr Burn in the West Indies, which was the scene of much sin for him; and a violent illness that seized him ere his departure did not arouse his soul from its sleep. Though recovery seemed hopeless, he had not the least thought of the awful future state awaiting him, an impenitent sinner; the sickness and its healing were alike callously received. But he was wont to mention that the first time his bed was made, a large scorpion was found in it, which had evidently lain there a long space, and never yet stung him. Shortly afterwards, he imprudently threw up his situation and came to England, where he was reduced to such straits of poverty (while waiting for his friends' interest to procure him a commission) that he records how he one day walked round and round the ramparts of Portsmouth, till he was so exhausted with hunger and fatigue as scarcely to be able to stand. "Having a pair of silver buckles in his shoes, the gift of an affectionate sister, he determined (though with much reluctance) to take them to some Jew in the town, and exchange them for metal ones, in hopes that the surplus value would procure him a lodging and some food; but just as he was proceeding to execute this plan he was accosted in a very friendly way by an old acquaintance, who asked him if he had died; and by this friend he was plentifully supplied for a few days," until his commission in the Marines arrived. This was one of the numerous striking providences of his life which the old General loved to recall and relate when he sat by the fireside with sons and daughters about him, in the peaceful decline of years granted him by his God. Another remarkable interposition of Providence occurred to him the very day he went on his first cruise from Plymouth. "The hammock was put up for him in the gun-room. He did not examine how it was hung; and about dawn, the quartermaster being obliged to shift the helm on account of the tide's turning (the ship being then at anchor), the tiller came foul of his hammock, which was hung up close to the deck, and squeezed his head against one of the beams.

Lieutenant Burn awoke in great pain, but found that his head was jammed so fast between the tiller and the beam that he could not get it disengaged. He cried out for help, and a midshipman who was present ran on deck, shifted the helm, and released him; when, upon his knees, he thanked God for his deliverance. Had the quartermaster continued to turn the wheel, which he would have done if the midshipman had not hurried to prevent him, Mr Burn's skull must have been crushed, and an instant period put to his existence." Henceforward his conduct was so correct that he was considered by his messmates a remarkably good Christian. That he had not the life of God in his soul was indeed soon proved, for being put on half-pay owing to some curtailment of the forces, he went to France with a lad, in the capacity of tutor, and there gave himself up to all manner of ungodly living. He became an inveterate gambler, though he had some time previously written down a solemn vow, while kneeling on his knees, calling heaven and earth to witness that he should never again play at cards, under any pretext whatever, as long as he should live. The first pretext to which he yielded was holding a hand of cards for some person suddenly called away from the table on business; and from that compliance the downward course was easy, till soon "he was engaged at the card-table day and night, week-days and sabbath-days," with intervals which were filled up with the billiard-table and the theatre. Likewise, whatever remnant of religious principle or belief he had left was sapped by the insidious reasonings of French philosophers; he became a thorough infidel in theory as well as in practice. Now began the chain of circumstances which brought back the wanderer to his God. The mother of the boy to whom he was tutor became so violently prejudiced against him that he resigned his situation; and as his half-pay was very trifling he was driven to seek some other mode of earning money. It was his ambition to become such a proficient in the French language as to be an acceptable author; and he studied so hard with this object that he was generally at his books before the rising of the sun. Some essays which he wrote were favourably received by the critics; so he resolved upon accomplishing a great work that should bring him fame and fortune at once. For a year he spent his whole energies in the composition of a tragedy, and from stooping contracted a pain in the chest, which often troubled him in after life; and the result of all his labour was an utter failure. "This stunned me like a stroke of thunder," he says; "and by and by I was reduced to the lowest possible distress. My body pained and emaciated, my soul bowed down under the weight of the most pungent disappointment and sorrow, I had the prospect of perishing in a strange land." But infinitely more miserable would it have been for him if his tragedy had succeeded; in all proba-

bility his soul would never have come within the sound of the Gospel again. Subsequently a kind English lady helped him with some money to go home. His parents were shocked with the alteration in their son. "France has been your ruin," they said to him, with many tears; they besought him not to rest satisfied with his infidel ideas. The death of his only brother powerfully aided their arguments and entreaties. Before the solemn realities of death how paltry seemed all the sophistry of French sceptics! Lieutenant Burn went to hear the Gospel preached, with the pride of his nature humbled under the stroke of bereavement; and it was to him the power of God to salvation. Shortly after his conversion he married a Christian lady, who became the great temporal happiness of his life, and helped him on his way heavenward. The following incident seems to belong to this period. He writes in his reminiscences:—"As I have every reason to praise God for his peculiar favours, so ought I also to bless and magnify his holy name as the hearer and answerer of prayer. I have never found him more so than when he has refused a direct and immediate grant of my petitions. I have frequently seen in the issue that I had ten times more reason to thank him for the refusal or delay than if he had at once granted me what I asked. About forty years ago, when I was a subaltern in the Royal Marines, two other officers and myself were ordered to embark, one in each of the three guard-ships then stationed in the Medway. Two of them lay close to the dockyard, affording at all times easy access to the shore; but the other, the Resolution, of seventy-four guns, was moored half-way down the river, towards Sheerness, whence, in winter and bad weather, it was troublesome to land, and sometimes impracticable. For this reason it was natural for each of us to wish for one of the Chatham ships, and strong interest was made by us respectively with the commanding officer for the purpose; but he, finding that he must disoblige one of the three, ordered us to attend parade next morning, and draw lots for our ships. This of course drove me to my stronghold, and if ever I prayed with fervency in my life it was now. I pleaded hard with the Searcher of hearts, that he knew my chief motive for desiring one of the Chatham ships was, that I might constantly attend the means of grace and the ordinances of his house; and I felt confidence that if I was really a child of God he would grant my request. The important morning came; and I drew the dreaded ship down the river! Had I drawn my death warrant I hardly think it would have affected me more. My prayer was now apparently rejected, and the enemy of souls, taking advantage of the agitated state of my depraved heart, easily made me draw the conclusion, either that I was no Christian, or that God paid no attention to those who professed to be such. . . . But a

few days had hardly elapsed when an order came from the Admiralty to send the Resolution up from Sheerness to Chatham, and one of the ships there to take her place. Thus my prayer was completely answered—in the Lord's way." Lieutenant Burn found a Christian officer on board this vessel, with whom he had much sweet converse on the holy subjects most interesting to both, and hence appeared a second reason for the above-mentioned dealing of Divine providence. But another of his brother officers was a notorious swearer; and one Sunday that Mr Burn persuaded him to come to public worship, the latter was most anxious that something should be said against that besetting vice. So, as soon as they were seated, he began to pray earnestly that the Lord would influence the mind of the preacher in that direction; but when the sermon came it was on a subject quite foreign to the purpose. Towards its close, however, the preacher began to speak against swearing, and he "was a full quarter of an hour demonstrating, with uncommon eloquence and convincing arguments, its sinfulness, meanness, and dangerous consequences; and concluded by repeating the third commandment with such solemnity that it forced the whole auditory into the most serious attention." The wonderful fact here is, that Mr Burn had been thinking in his own mind beforehand, during the silent prayer, that "if the third commandment were but pronounced with solemn energy and power from the pulpit, what good might it not do!" And thus in the very minutest detail did the great Hearer of prayer grant his request. Mr Burn gradually rose in his profession to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was engaged in many parts of the world on active service. His diary contains sundry descriptions of the places which he visited, and the reflections forced on his mind by the state of the dwellers in foreign lands. For instance, at Lisbon, in 1796, he describes the procession of Corpus Christi, which was attended by the royal family, the courts of law, and the nobility of Portugal:—"A monk belonging to the monastery from which the procession was to set off knew my companion, and placed us at a front window facing the large square of the Inquisition, where we had a complete view of the whole. There was first an image of St George, the patron of the church, on horseback, attended by a young girl and his champion in armour, both on horseback, with six or eight led horses, superbly caparisoned, following. Then came a string of thousands of priests, monks, and friars, in the dresses of their different orders, chanting, and carrying each a large wax candle above a yard long, and as thick as they could well grasp, lighted in the face of a bright midday sun. After them, lawyers, bishops, judges, all the nobility of the court with burning tapers. Then approached a white wafer, carried in a gold cup by the patriarch of Lisbon; over

which was a rich embroidered canopy, supported by the Prince of Brazil, and others of the blood royal. The whole multitude bowed the knee; worshipped the wafer as the real body and blood of the precious Redeemer that died for sinners! O my soul, be thankful to God, who has not left thee to be guilty of such idolatry!" In July 1810 Colonel Burn received the rank of major-general; and four years afterwards, at the commencement of the long peace, retired from the service into private life. A most happy man was he, enjoying much of the presence of his Saviour continually; that Saviour whom for forty years he had loved and served with all the devotion of his soul. Fever and asthma had brought his strength to the lowest ebb; still he was able to bear testimony to his children of the blessed truth which upheld his soul in nature's extremity. Concerning his last hours his biographer writes:—"He was frequently heard to pray aloud for patience, and a speedy removal to his eternal rest. He expressed a desire that if it were God's will he might die on the Sabbath morning, and spend that holy day in the worship of heaven. His disorder increased on Saturday, 17th September, and after a night of extreme suffering he exhibited evident symptoms of immediate dissolution on the morning of the following day. On being asked if he wished to see any one in particular, he replied with much emphasis, 'Nobody, nobody but Jesus Christ!' These were all but his last words; and his God granted the desire of his soul the same Sabbath morning, when he peacefully entered into the rest that remaineth for the redeemed, and began that blissful "for ever" which is spent "with the Lord." He was buried in the churchyard of St Margaret's, Rochester. A tablet over his grave, after recording his great and various excellences, describes him as "ever ascribing all he was in this life, and all he hoped to be in the next, to the grace of God in Christ."

BURNET, ALEXANDER, Archbishop of St Andrews.—This ecclesiastic, upon the death of Archbishop Fairfoul, was translated from Aberdeen to Glasgow. After the defeat of the rebels at Pentland, in 1666, Archbishop Burnet showed great inclination to have those people who had taken up arms used with lenity, and when their affair came before the Privy Council he laboured to get their lives spared, and went so far as to transmit an account of the proceedings of the Council against the captive rebels to the English secretary, Sir Henry Bennet (afterwards Earl of Arlington), to be communicated to the King. This the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Lauderdale, who was then secretary of Scotland, took to be such a piece of indignity done to his character, that he threatened the Archbishop with a pursuit of high treason for revealing the King's secrets unless he would make a cession of his office; to which this prelate yielded out of fear, and surrendered his

office in the month of December 1669. Hereupon Bishop Leighton was made, first, Commendator, and then Archbishop of Glasgow; but Mr Leighton resigning again in the year 1674, Dr Burnet was restored to his see by the King's letter of 7th September 1674—and an act of record of Privy Council following thereon dated 27th September that year—which he peaceably possessed until he was translated thence to the primacy of St Andrews.

BURNS, Rev. JOHN, minister of Denino, was born at St Andrews in the year 1816. He received his training at the university of his native city, and being distinguished as an accurate scholar he was chosen by the late Mr Carraichael to take part in the teaching of the classical department in the Madras Institution. He was subsequently selected by Drs Cook and Hunter to act as their substitute in conducting the classes of moral philosophy and logic in the United College. Latterly, with his usual kindness, Mr Burns had consented to take a partial charge of the classes of Principal Tulloch during his absence abroad on account of failing health—a duty for which Mr Burns was peculiarly fitted by his clearness of thinking and sound judgment. Conscientiously alive to the importance of preparing himself for the office of the ministry, by the study of the original Scriptures, he told his brethren, when he came to be Moderator of the Presbytery, that he did not reckon himself at liberty to obtain his licence, and to preach the Gospel till he had more than once read through the Greek Testament. It was, nevertheless, his fortune to see men of far inferior standing and abilities obtaining preferment before him. After diligently fulfilling the duties of various temporary appointments, and holding for some time the office of assistant minister at Alloa, he was at length presented by the Crown to the parish of Dennichen. He had not been long settled there when the Senatus of the United College appointed him in 1850 to the vacant parish of Denino, in compliance with the earnest wish and request of the parishioners among whom he had formerly laboured as assistant. In this new parish he had not a few difficulties to contend with, but by a rare combination of prudence and zeal, by the earnest vigour of his preaching, and by the unwearied assiduity of his other ministerial labours, he secured the affections of his parishioners so fully that the church was found too small to contain the congregation. The enlargement of the church in 1863, and the previous erection of a new parochial school—creditable as they are to the liberality of the heritors—were in a great measure due to the influence of Mr Burns' persevering exertions. Mr Burns did not take a prominent part in the business of the Presbytery, but he regularly attended its meetings, formed his opinions with independence, and maintained them with firmness. In the relations of friendship and of the social circle Mr Burns will be not less regretted by those who had the pleasure

of access to his society. The freshness and versatility of his mind, and his extensive stores of information and anecdote, lent a charm to his conversation which those who knew him intimately will not soon forget. Mr Burns died at Denino Manse on the 18th of November 1863, in the 47th year of his age, and fifteenth of his ministry. The Rev. John Webster, formerly of Anstruther Easter, afterwards of Cameron, preached the funeral sermon to a very crowded audience, from which we make the following extract:—"Every one present, I am sure, will hold me justified in stating that Mr Burns, whose remains many of his brethren in the ministry and a large concourse of mourning friends so recently consigned to the grave, ever showed himself deeply attached to the sacred office to which he had been ordained. Both the public and private duties of that office were discharged by him with an earnestness and fidelity which clearly proved his devotedness to his Master's work. You yourselves are witnesses how untiring was his zeal—how faithful were his labours among you. Careful beyond most men in his preparations for the pulpit, he always declared his Master's message simply yet impressively, without desire for human applause, desirous only of the approbation of God. Nor in his private ministerial dealings with his flock was he less earnest; when by remonstrance, or exhortation, or entreaty, as circumstances required, he strove to promote their spiritual good. Among the more prominent features of his character may be noted his humility, his sincerity, his abhorrence of hypocrisy, his love of manly straightforwardness in the path of duty. If he delighted to speak of these Christian qualities to others, 'he spake because he believed,' and his own life was an exemplification of them. In social life his propriety of manner, his geniality of humour, and the instructiveness of his conversation, rendered him at once an ornament and a blessing. Endowed by his Maker with high mental powers, he carefully cultivated them by extensive reading and a minute study of real life, so that his attainments were great and varied. And therefore I state with some confidence that you cannot recall either his public or private intercourse with you without admiration for the ability he displayed, and gratitude for the spiritual benefit you derived from his ministrations. We do not say that he was faultless—no man is, or ever can be—but may we not say that if he had failings 'they leaned to virtue's side?' And now he is gone to render an account of his life and ministry among you—you respected and loved him, and he deserved your affection; but your respect and attachment were powerless to retain him. Yet 'sorrow not as those who have no hope;' for though suffering much from acute and continued pain, he died as he had lived—strong in faith, and abounding in hope through Jesus Christ the Lord. When death was approaching, much of what he said manifested

his deep anxiety for the present and future welfare of the people whom the Master had confided to his charge; but it also proved that the love of God was keeping his own heart and mind through Christ Jesus. Yea, even when his bodily strength was almost entirely gone, and the mind scarce retained its consciousness, his breathings were those of a heart still cleaving to its God, and his hopes those of a soul longing to mingle with the blest. And thus may the flock, and the friends, and the brethren whom he has left behind, entertain a joyful hope that, when he is called on to give an account of his stewardship to the great King and Head of the Church, he will be pronounced by Him faithful, and thus privileged to enter into the joys of his Lord. Yes, my Christian friends and brethren, he who was set over you in the Lord has gone to give an account of how he spake. I pray you to remember that at no very distant period you must follow to give an account of how you heard. Ponder well the earnest and faithful instructions which your late pastor so frequently delivered to you from this place; and, not only hearing, but doing, copy into your own lives the example of upright living which he set before you. That will be a tribute to his memory more honourable to him, and more creditable to you, than floods of tears or marble monuments. 'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'

## C.

CAMERON, RICHARD, an eminent partisan of the Scottish Church, and whose name is still retained in the popular designation of one of its sects, was the son of a small shopkeeper at Falkland, in Fife. His first appearance in life was in the capacity of schoolmaster and preceptor of that parish under the Episcopal clergyman; but, being converted by the field preachers, he afterwards became an enthusiastic votary of the pure Presbyterian system, and resigning those offices, went to reside as a preceptor in the family of Sir Walter Scott of Harden. From this place he was soon compelled to remove on account of his refusal to attend the ministrations of the parish clergyman. He then fell into the company of the celebrated Mr John Welch, and was by him persuaded to accept a licence as a preacher. This honour was conferred upon him by Mr John Welch and another persecuted clergyman, in the house of Haughhead, in Roxburghshire; so simple was the ceremony by which these unfortunate ministers recruited their ranks. Cameron soon excited the hostility of the indulged Presbyterian clergy by the freedom with which he asserted the spiritual independence of the Scottish Church. He was in 1677 reproved for this offence at a meeting of the Presbyterian clergy at Edinburgh. The indulged ministers having threatened to deprive him of

his licence, he was induced to promise that he would be more sparing in his invectives against them; an engagement which afterwards burdened his conscience so much as to throw him into deep melancholy. He sought diversion from his grief in Holland, where his fervid eloquence and decided character made a strong impression upon the banished ministers. These men appear to have become convinced that his extraordinary zeal could end only in his own destruction, as Mr Ward, in assisting at his ordination, retained his hand for sometime upon the young preacher's head, and exclaimed, "Behold, all ye beholders, here is the head of a faithful minister and servant of Jesus Christ, who shall lose the same for his Master's interest, and it shall be set up before the sun and the moon in the view of the world." Cameron returned to his native country in 1680, and although field-preaching had now been nearly suppressed by the severity of the Government, he immediately re-commenced that practice. It is necessary to be observed that Cameron did not at any time identify himself with the Presbyterian clergy in general; while his proceedings, so little squared by prudence or expediency, were regarded by his brethren with only a gentler kind of disapprobation than that which they excited in the Government. The persecutors had now, by dint of mere brute force, reduced almost all men to a tacit or passive conformity, and there only held out a small remnant, as it was termed, who could not be induced to remain quiet, and at whose head Mr Richard Cameron was placed, on account of his enthusiastic and energetic character. On the 20th of June 1680, in company with about twenty other persons, well armed, he entered the little remote burgh of Sanquhar, and in a ceremonious manner proclaimed at the Cross that he and those who adhered to him renounced their allegiance to the King, on account of his having abused his Government, and also declared a war against him and all who adhered to him, at the same time avowing their resolution to resist the succession of his brother, the Duke of York. The bulk of the Presbyterians beheld this transaction with dismay, for they knew that the Government would charge it upon the party in general. The Privy Council immediately put a reward of five thousand merks upon Cameron's head, and three thousand upon the heads of all the rest; and parties were sent out to waylay them. The little band kept together in arms for a month in the mountainous country between Nithsdale and Ayrshire. But at length, on the 20th of July, when they were lying in a secure place on Airmoss, Bruce of Earlsball approached them with a party of horse and foot much superior in numbers. Cameron, who was believed by his followers to have a gift of prophecy, is said to have that morning washed his hands with particular care, in expectation that they were imme-