

"for a long period of years he has been engaged in teaching surgery with the advantage of a great hospital as a field of instruction." He has also, we know, been engaged daily in giving oral lectures to a large class of young students at Edinburgh, and he has published practical works which students of surgery of all ages can read in every part of the world. He has worked zealously and profitably. His large work in 1841, entitled, "Principles of Surgery," has been in the libraries and consulted by the profession for many years. Among various works and memoirs the following have gained him great reputation, viz:—his "Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum;" "Contributions to Pathology;" "The Practice of Surgery," &c.; and in his recent work, "Observations in Clinical Surgery," 1861, he has given graphic accounts of many important surgical operations, some of which not only do credit to Professor Syme himself, and to the county of his birth, but to Scotland and to the age we live in. Allusion is specially made to his operations in desperate cases of large axillary and carotid aneurisms, in which, no other resource appearing available, he had boldly recourse to the nearly hopeless operation of cutting. He ventured to make incisions into the large aneurismal sacs, and dexterously succeeded in securing both ends of the large arterial trunks, rescuing the patient from impending death, and finally curing the disease.

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TAYLOR, Rev. ANSTRUTHER, minister of Carnbee, expired, after a severe and lingering illness, at the manse there on the 28th October 1863. Mr Taylor was born in 1793; and on the death of his father, the Rev. Joseph Taylor, he was appointed to succeed him as parish minister of Carnbee in 1816, by the patron, Sir Robert Anstruther, Baronet of Balcaskie. While at College Mr Taylor distinguished himself as an ardent and laborious student, and such he continued through life. Not only were his attainments solid and extensive on those branches of learning more immediately connected with his own profession, but on all subjects likely to engage the attention of a vigorous and inquiring mind, his knowledge was thorough and complete. His studious and retired habits, however, prevented to a great extent his talents and accomplishments from being generally known; but those who knew him best, and were competent to estimate the real value, speak of them with unqualified praise. He was intimately acquainted with the history and constitution of the church, and in all matters relating to the forms and procedure of her courts he was justly esteemed an authority; but that which secured for Mr Taylor's name its wide celebrity was its connection with that of Dr Ferris, of Kilconquhar, in those memorable proceedings several years since

before the Presbytery of St Andrews. However diversified opinions might be as to the merits and demerits of those celebrated discussions, few doubted—even amongst those who were opposed to him—such was the skill and ability which Mr Taylor evinced as a debater—that if fortune had placed him at the bar, he would have raised himself to the highest honours and dignities of that profession.

TAYLOR, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Fife, was born in December 1805 at Darnoch, Sutherlandshire, and was educated at the Royal Academy of Tain, at King's College, Aberdeen, and the University of Glasgow. He studied law in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and then held almost all the public county offices in Sutherlandshire, in succession to his father, from 1829 to 1842, when he was appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Rosshire, and administered that office with acceptance for fifteen years. When he left Tain he was, on account of the universal feeling of respect and esteem entertained for him, presented with a valuable gift of plate by the gentlemen of the district. In October 1857, Mr Taylor was appointed to the office of Sheriff-Substitute of Fife, and during the nine years which have since elapsed, he has given the highest satisfaction to the public, and in private life has enjoyed the warm regard of the community.

TAYLOR, GEORGE, parochial schoolmaster of Liberton, is a native of Largo, Fifeshire, and was educated at the Parish School there, and at St Andrews University. After being engaged in teaching several subscription schools he became successively parochial schoolmaster of Anstruther-Wester, to which he was elected in 1836; of Ceres in 1844, and of Liberton, near Edinburgh, in 1845, which last position he still holds. In 1837 Mr Taylor published "Pontia, a Tale, and other Poems," a volume which was favourably noticed, and some of the smaller pieces in which found a place in the "Book of Scottish Song," "Chambers' Journal," and other collections. Besides contributing verses and tales to various periodicals, and several articles to M'Phail's Magazine, Mr Taylor edited "The Scottish Educational Journal," the organ of the Educational Institute of Scotland, from October 1853 to November 1855, when it was discontinued. In 1862 he published a pamphlet entitled "The Bible: its Printers and Readers," advocating the advantage of printing the Bible in paragraphs; and in 1865 "The Analytical Bible Class Book," which has been well received. Mr Taylor is an artist of some ability, and his paintings have appeared in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. The authorities of the parish of Liberton have not been slow to acknowledge and avail themselves of the professional and general abilities of Mr Taylor—a circumstance to which he was indebted for special mention in Parliament under the pseudonyme of his imaginary predecessor in

the office of schoolmaster of Liberton—the Lord-Advocate Moncrieff in one of his educational reform speeches illustrating the plurality of offices by which efficient schoolmasters were rewarded in order to enlarge their income, though at the same time his Lordship maintained to impair their efficiency by referring to “one Reuben Butler,” who had been brought under his notice as holding a multitude of offices, which his Lordship detailed with great effect. In his prose writings Mr Taylor has not failed to distinguish himself; his thoughts are clear and lucid, and his diction chaste and vigorous. As a poet his leading quality is good sense, coupled with sentimental fancy. This sparkles out best in his minor effusions, of which take the following example :—

THE PEASANT'S SONG.

I trudge to my labour, as light as a feather,
When nane are asteer but the lav'rock and me;
The sound o' its sang and my whistle forgather—
We baith are as canty as canty can be.

I live aye at peace, aye, wi' friend and wi' neigh-
bour,
And so, wi' my conscience, as near as I can,
I think o' my hame, and it lightens my labour;
The day ends as cheery as when it began.

My wife and my wee things yield goupens of
pleasure;
Wi' love, smile, and prattle, we're happy as kings;
Though poor, we hae still the best blessings o'
treasure,
Without the dull care its possession aye brings.

And are not, ye great ones, the joys that are given,
To glad me like those that are given to you?
Do you tell of the hopes of a dwelling in Heaven?
Oh! boast not; the peasant is cheer'd by them
too!

Next to his minor pieces, the poems that interest Mr Taylor's readers are those which are of a pathetic character, such as “On Revisiting a Scene of Youth,” “The Last Kiss,” “The Parting,” “Forget Thee,” and “May you die among your Kindred” :—

'Twas sunset, and our parting hour;
Ah! what a contrast there!
Our hearts were only filled with woe,
While all around was fair.
The lovely June was on the earth
In all her leafy pride;
But vain she wooed us then to smile
As we stood side by side.

We grasped the hand—we look'd adieu—
But tried in vain to part,
The feeble will could not o'ercome
The clinging of the heart:
Yet part we must, no more to meet,
As we before had done,
The sunshine of our happier days
With that day's light was gone.

In his habits Mr Taylor is perfectly domestic, and possesses those good dispositions which gain him the affection and favour of all who make his acquaintance. His moral character is pure and unimpeachable. To the strictest integrity he adds the most refined and gentle manners; hence his

company is desired and his society cherished by his associates. Nor is it to be wondered at that he has been taken notice of and distinguished by men of rank, talent, and literature in his own neighbourhood, among whom, although he has been located for twenty years, he still continues to enjoy unabated kindness and friendship. We subjoin the following other specimen of Mr Taylor's verses :—

JEANIE COME HAME.

Whar' hae ye gane frae us,
Wandering dame?
O come again to us,
Jeanie, come hame!
Hearts that are warm and true,
Wait for ye here,
Loning to welcome you,
Cherished and dear.

O'er the Highland hills,
Many lang mile,
Our hearts hae gane after ye,
Grieving the while;
Through wearisome days and nights,
Crying the same,
O come again to us,
Jeanie, come hame!

Have you found other hearts,
Dearer than ours?
Falls their love around you
Like nourishing showers?
Strong needs their love to be,
Our love to shame:
Trust ye the longest tried;
Jeanie, come hame.

E'erwhile we thought our love,
Strong, strong, I trow;
Yet, nor half its strength
Kened we till now:
Slight not affection true,
Quench not its flame—
Come to our heart and hearth;
Jeanie, come hame!

TENNANT, WILLIAM, LL.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in St Mary's College, St Andrews.—This most accomplished linguist and excellent poet was born in 1784 in Anstruther, a royal burgh on the south-eastern coast of Fife, once a town and seaport of great commercial importance in the history of Scotland, and still a place of some note. He was the fellow-townman and contemporary of Dr Chalmers. His father, who was a small merchant in Anstruther, appears to have been a man not in affluent circumstances, while in early infancy the future poet and professor, without any original malformation, lost the use of both his feet, and was obliged for life to move upon crutches. Thus from the beginning he had much to battle with in his efforts towards excellence and distinction. But within that puny frame was lodged a spirit that could wrestle down such obstacles and grow stronger from the conflict. In those days it was the custom in Scotland that whosoever was thought not fit to be anything else, was judged good enough to be a teacher, and destined accordingly; and thus it too often happened that our parochial

seminaries were Bethesda pools, surrounded by the lame, the halt, and paralytic, waiting for the friendly hand of patronage to lift them into office when a vacancy occurred. It was not wonderful, therefore, that the poor lame boy was educated with a view of permanently occupying a schoolmaster's chair, instead of pushing his fortune by a life of travel and adventure. He was accordingly sent betimes to the schools of his native town, and after he had learned all that they could teach him, he was transferred in 1799 to the University of St Andrews, with the view of finishing his education. One so fitted, as it soon appeared he was, to be a linguist by nature, could not fail to make a rapid progress under the prelections of such instructors as Dr Hunter and Dr Hill. After having spent two years at the United College, St Andrews, in the study of the classics, the state of pecuniary affairs at home did not permit him to enjoy the usual curriculum, and he was hastily recalled to Anstruther. In the meantime, however, by the study of two languages, he had acquired the key that could unlock them all, be his circumstances what they might; and of this facility he soon showed himself a ready occupant. Independently of the higher Latin and Greek writers, so seldom mastered at our Universities, but with which he became as conversant as with the authors of his own tongue, he ventured upon the study of Hebrew, with no other teachers than a dictionary and grammar, and made such proficiency that in half a year and three days he read through the whole of the Hebrew Bible. While thus employed in the study of languages at Anstruther, and laying the foundation of his future renown and success, the claims of business called him away to Glasgow in 1803-4, where he was employed as clerk to his brother, a corn-factor in that city, and on the removal of the business to his native town a year after, he continued in the same capacity in Anstruther. While thus exalted upon the high tripod of a counting-house, or baggling with discontented farmers upon the price of "aits and barley"—an admirable specimen of the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties"—he was making, by his unaided efforts, and in his moments of leisure, such acquisitions as the halls of Oxford or Cambridge would have been proud to have enshrined. Language after language yielded before his onset, whether dead or living, whether barbarous or refined, whether eastern, western, northern, or southern. One startling proof of this desperate indomitable perseverance, as well as peculiar aptitude in acquiring a tongue was, that in a very few weeks after studying the Gaelic, reckoned the most impracticable of all living languages, he was able to read the whole of the Highland New Testament with ease and fluency. While William Tennant was thus laudably occupied, a more than ordinary

portion of the cares of life interposed to annoy him. The business of a corn-factor, in which his brother was engaged in Anstruther, was unsuccessful, and became involved in such pecuniary responsibilities, that the principal found it advisable to make a hasty retreat, leaving poor William, his substitute, to answer in his stead. This the latter did, not only by enduring incarceration, as if he had been the real debtor, but a large amount of obloquy to boot, from those who went in search of the assets of the business, but could not find them. After the innocent scape-goat had sustained his unmerited share of reproach and imprisonment, he was set free, upon which he retired to his father's humble dwelling. He was soon to emerge into the world in a new character. To his remarkable powers of application and abstraction, by which he was enabled to acquire so many languages, he added the higher qualities of taste and imagination, so that the study of poetry and the occupation of verse-making had been alternated with his graver pursuits. He now set himself in earnest to attempt authorship as a poet, and the result was "Anster Fair," not only the first, but the best of all the productions he has given to the world. Its chances of fame were at first extremely precarious, for it appeared in 1811 in a humble unpretending form, and from the obscure press of an Anstruther publisher. It was thus accessible to few except the peasants and shopkeepers of Fife, who had no fitting relish for such poetical *caviare*; so that, after languishing a year unnoticed, it might have passed out of remembrance, but for one of those simple accidents that sometimes arrest a work of merit in full transit to oblivion and restore it to its proper place. Lord Woodhouselee, the accomplished scholar and critic, having seen the little volume, perused it, and found that to read it was to admire and appreciate. Anxious to know who the author was (for the poem was published anonymously), and to make his merits known to the world, he applied to Mr Cockburn, the Anstruther publisher, for information, in the following letter:—"Sir,—I have lately read, with a very high degree of pleasure, a small poetical performance, which, I observe, bears your name as publisher on the title page. The author of 'Anster Fair' cannot long remain concealed. It contains, in my opinion, unequivocal marks of strong original genius, a vein of humour of uncommon cast, united with a talent for natural description of the most vivid and characteristic species, and, above all, a true feeling of the sublime, forming altogether one of the most pleasing and singular combinations of the different powers of poetry that I have ever met with. Unless the author has very strong reasons for concealing his name, I must own that I should be much gratified by being informed of it.—ALEX. FRASER TITTLER." After this "Anster Fair" began to be read in circles where

it could be best appreciated; and a criticism in the *Edinburgh Review*, from the discriminating pen of Jeffrey, in 1814, established the character of the poem as one of the most talented and remarkable productions of its kind that had yet appeared. Its merits are thus summed up by the lynx-eyed, accomplished critic:—"The great charm of this singular composition consists, no doubt, in the profusion of images and groups which it thrusts upon the fancy, and the crowd, and hurry, and animation with which they are all jostled and driven along; but this, though a very rare merit in any modern production, is entitled, perhaps, to less distinction than the perpetual sallies and outbreakings of a rich and poetical imagination, by which the homely themes on which the author is professedly employed are constantly ennobled or contrasted, and in which the ardour of a mind, evidently fitted for higher tasks, is somewhat capriciously expended. It is this frequent kindling of the diviner spirit, this tendency to rise above the trivial subjects among which he has chosen to disport himself, and this power of connecting grand or beautiful conceptions with the representation of vulgar objects or ludicrous occurrences, that first recommended this poem to our notice, and still seem to us to entitle it to more general notoriety. The author is occupied, no doubt, in general with low matters, and bent upon homely mirth; but his genius soars up every now and then in spite of him, and 'his delights' to use a quaint expression of Shakespeare—

'His delights

Are dolphin like, and show their backs above
The element they move in."

Thus far the critic. The groundwork which the poet selected for this diversified and gorgeous superstructure was as unpromising as it well could be, for it was the dirty and unpicturesque Loam of Anster; the sports were sack racing, ass racing, and a yelling competition of bagpipes; and the chief personages of the tale were Maggie Lauder, a nymph of less than doubtful reputation in the songs and legends of Fife, and Bob the Ranter, a swaggering, debauched bagpiper of no better character. All this, however, was amplified into a tale of interest, as well as purified and aggrandized by redeeming touches; so that, while Maggie, under his hands became a chaste bride, and Rob the pink of rural yeomanry, Puck, almost as king as Oberon himself, and his tiny dame, scarcely less fair than Titania, take a part in the revels. And the exuberant wit that sparkles, effervesces, and bubbles o'er the brim—the mirth and fun that grow fast and furious as the dancing, nimble-footed stanzas proceed—for all this, too, we can find a sufficient cause, not only in the temperament of the poet, but the peculiar circumstances under which the poem was produced. For Tennant himself, though a cripple, so that he could not move except

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upon crutches, was requited for the loss by a buoyancy of spirit that bore him more lightly through the ills of life than most men. In addition to this also, it must be remembered that he had been impoverished, imprisoned, and villified; and that "Anster Fair" was the natural rebound of a happy cheerful spirit, that sought and found within itself a bright and merry world of its own, in which it could revel to the full, undisturbed by debts, duns, writs, empty pockets, and sour, malignant gossip. What were John Doe and Richard Roe compared with "Rob the Ranter" and his bright-haired "Maggie," or with Puck and his little Mab fresh from their imprisonment of mustard-pot and pepper-box? These were circumstances that made him write in such a rattling, mirthful strain as he never afterwards reached when every aid of an honoured and prosperous condition stood obedient beside his learned chair. As for the mechanical structure of the poem, this, too, was happily suited to the subject, being as completely out of the beaten track as the tale itself. The following is his own account of it in his original preface:—"The poem is written in stanzas of octave rhyme, or the *ottava rima* of the Italians, a measure said to be invented by Boccaccio, and, after him, employed by Tasso and Ariosto. From these writers it was transferred into English poetry by Fairfax, in his translation of 'Jerusalem Delivered,' but, since his days, has been by our poets perhaps too little cultivated. The stanza of Fairfax is here shut with the 'Alexandrine' of Spenser, that its close may be more full and sounding." It was not the least of Tennant's poetical achievements that he restored this long neglected stanza into full use in English poetry. It was adopted by Lord Byron in his 'Beppo' and 'Don Juan,' and has since been followed by a whole host of imitators, both in the serious and comic strain. As it was not by poetry, however, that William Tennant meant to live, he set himself in earnest to the humble and laborious, but less precarious, occupation of a schoolmaster, for which he had been originally designed. In 1815 he was so fortunate as to be appointed teacher of a school in the parish of Denino, a district situated between Anstruther and St Andrews, and about five miles from the last named seat of learning. And it speaks not a little for his contented spirit and moderate wishes that he accepted a situation yielding only £40 a-year, at a time when his poetical reputation had obtained a fair start in the race, while his acquirements as a linguist could scarcely have been matched in Scotland. But for the present he was fully content with a quiet little cottage, and access to the stores of St Andrews College Library; and here, without any other teacher than books, he made himself master of the Syriac, Persian, and Arabic languages. From his limited means he also published a second edition of "Anster Fair," much superior in

typography and external appearance to the humble little volume that had first issued from the press of Anstruther. After labouring three years at Denino, where he had little literary society of any kind, except that of Hugh Cleghorn, Esq. of Stravithy, and the minister of the parish, Tennant was promoted to the more lucrative situation of schoolmaster of Lasswade, chiefly through the kind offices of Mr George Thomson, the friend and correspondent of Burns. Besides the superior means which he now possessed of pursuing his beloved studies, his nearness to the capital, and his growing reputation, brought him into full intercourse with the distinguished literary society with which Edinburgh at this time abounded, so that, both as linguist and poet, his social spirit found ample gratification. At Lasswade he continued to perform the duties of a parish schoolmaster when a further rise in office awaited him. The newly established and richly endowed institution of Dollar was in want of a teacher of the classical and Oriental languages, and as Tennant's reputation was now deservedly high, not only for his scholarship, but — what was of far greater importance — his power of making others good scholars as well as himself, he was appointed to this profitable and important charge in January 1819. Even yet, however, he had not attained a promotion that was fully adequate to his merits, for in the highest charge which profound and varied scholarship could reach, he would have been found the best fitted to occupy it. The opportunity seemed to occur in 1831, when the chair of Oriental Languages in St Mary's College, St Andrews, became vacant, and Tennant offered himself as candidate for the Professorship, and had almost succeeded, his claims and those of his rival, Dr Scott, minister of Corstorphine, having been for sometime doubtfully deliberated by the Crown authorities. The latter, however, was preferred; and Tennant continued three years longer at Dollar, when, by the death of Dr Scott, he was, on the strength of his former competition, appointed to the Professorship, by his friend Jeffrey, then Lord Advocate of Scotland. In this way the author of "Anster Fair," by a series of steps, ascended from the lowest to one of the highest grades of Scottish academical distinction. But while he was thus struggling onward as a teacher, and at every stage adding to his philological acquirements, he did not lose sight of that poetical character through which he had first risen into notice. Some years, therefore, after his publication of "Anster Fair," he produced a new poem, entitled "Papisty Storm'd, or the Dingin' Donn o' the Cathedral." The subject, as may be guessed, was the demolition of the Cathedral of St Andrews, the metropolitan Church of Scotland at the commencement of the Reformation; and in the style of the narrative, he endeavoured to imitate the

quaint and vigorous manner of Sir David Lindsay. But it was not easy for a poet of the nineteenth century to imitate one who impersonated the very fashion and spirit of the sixteenth; and, therefore, it is no wonder that the attempt was not altogether successful. Had there been a "No Popery" cry, or had the poem been published in an earlier day, the subject, independently of the intrinsic merits of the work, might have brought it into wide though perhaps temporary popularity; but, as it was, the age had not yet got reconciled to the demolition of the stately strongholds of the Church of Rome, however much it may disapprove of its tenets; and, therefore, his "Dingin' Donn o' the Cathedral" was not received with that degree of public favour which was expected. In 1822 Dr Tennant published an epic poem styled "The Thane of Fife." In 1823 a tragedy named "Cardinal Bethune;" and in 1825 "John Babiol," but none of these productions were equal to "Anster Fair," and soon became unheeded and forgotten. His last work published in 1845, however, entitled, "Hebrew Dramas Founded on Incidents on Bible History," are not only free from the imperfections of the three last named poems, but abound in passages of great poetical power and gracefulness. By a system of prudence and economy, Dr Tennant became proprietor of the pleasant villa of Devon Grove, near Dollar, where he usually spent the summer months at the close of each college session; and there his library was his world, and its books his chief companions. There, also, his peaceful life passed away on the 15th October 1848, in consequence of a cold of two years' standing, by which his constitution was completely exhausted. In 1861 a memoir of the life and writings of Dr Tennant was prepared by Mr Conolly, the present biographer, and published by James Blackwood, bookseller, London. The volume contains an excellent portrait of the Professor. According to his own wishes, Dr Tennant's remains were removed from Devon Grove to Anstruther for interment. The hearse and mourning coaches, with the relatives and friends, arrived at the door of his father's house, about two o'clock of the afternoon, on the 19th day of October, and were met there by Dr Buist, Dr Pyppe, Dr Ferrie, and other professors and friends from St Andrews, who came ten miles in a cold winter day to pay the last sad duties to the remains of their respected friend. Bishop Low, of Pittenweem, and Peter Cleghorn, Esq., of Stravithy, were also present. The clergy of the Established Churches of Easter and Wester Anstruther, and those of the other denominations in the town, as well as the Established clergy of the neighbouring towns and parishes, were likewise in attendance, and the magistrates and council, town-clerk, bankers, merchants, ship owners, and many of the inhabitants of Anstruther of all classes gathered together to do the last honours to their distinguished

townsman. The space in the street where the hearse stood, was crowded by a concourse of the townspeople, who remained there until the funeral procession was formed, and maintained a marked decorum quite in character with the occasion. Eagerly, yet with subdued propriety, pressing to behold the obsequies of a man who was universally respected and esteemed, and who, by his talents and virtues, conferred honour on the town which gave him birth, and was now about to give him a grave. The parish bell tolled at intervals, and the solemn services of the occasion having been conducted by the minister of Dollar, at Devon Grove, before the body was removed, it now only remained for the bearers and mourners, and those assembled at the funeral, to proceed to the churchyard and to the side of the grave. There they ranged themselves,—there they stood side by side, and exchanged mute glances as they thought a good, and pious, and learned man had indeed passed from among them—so deep a hold had he taken on the affections of all with whom he had been associated. And there they committed the body to its last resting-place—earth to earth—dust to dust—ashes to ashes—in sure and certain hope, let us believe, of his resurrection to eternal life. Soon after Dr Tennant's death, a number of his friends, admirers, and townsmen resolved to join together in erecting a monument to his memory in Anstruther Churchyard, which was done accordingly. It consists of a handsome obelisk of polished freestone, about eleven feet high, and stands at the head of the grave, distant about nine yards eastward from the north-east corner of the parish church. His talents and virtues as a scholar, a poet, a man, and a Christian, are briefly but faithfully enumerated by his learned friend, Andrew Scott, Esq., M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages, in the University of Aberdeen, in an elegant Latin Inscription, which has been translated into English, for the benefit of ordinary readers, and which translation we subjoin:—

Christ

is

Alpha and Omega.

Here lies interred

William Tennant, Doctor of Laws,
Professor of Oriental Languages in St Mary's
College, St Andrews,

A man of great mental endowments,
And of varied and profound learning;
Beloved for his benevolence and urbanity.
He was a skilful, sweet, and humorous poet.
Born in this town of a respectable family,
and educated in the
College of St Salvador and St Leonard, at
St Andrews,

He taught the Classical and Oriental Languages with great success, during a period of more than 15 years, in the Academy, at
Dollar.

He was afterwards appointed to the Oriental

Chair at St Andrews,
Which office he filled for nearly 14 years
With Universal approbation.
At length, overcome by age and infirm
health, to the great grief of his friends
and of all good men, he departed
this life at Dollar, on the 15th of October,
in the year of our Lord, 1848, and on
the 19th day of the same month
was here interred among the ashes of
his Kindred.
He lived sixty-four Years, five Months, and
ten Days.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of
the shadow of death, yet will I fear no evil;
for Thou art with me.—PSALM xxxii.

He that overcometh shall inherit all
things.—REVELATIONS.

THOMSON, DAVID, indweller in Mark-
inch, was born in the year 1765, and died
there on the 9th of August 1858, at the ad-
vanced age of 93 years—an individual well
known and much esteemed in the locality.
Sobriety, intelligence, punctuality, and pro-
bity characterised him through the whole of
his lengthened pilgrimage. Although Mr
Thomson in the evening of life mingled
little with society, being of an unassuming
nature, yet in his earlier days he stood not
always "behind the curtain." He related
with perspicuity and veracity the vicissit-
tudes of time, the customs, costumes, and
dwellings of bygone days. About the begin-
ning of the century he acted as Secretary to
the Markinch Volunteers, embodied to re-
pulse the threatened invasion of Napoleon
I. At that period Mr Thomson excelled all
his contemporaries in his calligraphy and
other acquirements. At another period of
his life he leads us with him from one "lord
of the manor" to another, at the time of
the first raising of the militia. At that time
the parish schoolmaster, the late Dr And-
rew Thomson (the modern John Knox), an
inseparable companion of the deceased, was
compelled by the "mob" to appear with
the roll or list of those liable to serve their
country at Balbirnie House, and the roll
was consigned to the flames. A revocation
of the proceedings of the county gentlemen
and a royal edict was made out by him
(the schoolmaster) upon the back of one of
the "mob" in a kneeling position, while
one of the female attendants stood over him
with her apron, the day being wet, and the
"Laird's" signature procured as a great
triumph. Still tracing his life backward,
we find about the year 1795 the deceased
establishing a circulating library, and
friendly society for the sick and indigent
tradesmen of the village and vicinity,
evinced that all his actions tended to elevate
the condition of those around him. In
politics Mr Thomson was an Ultra-Liberal,
for we find, when Colonel Lindsay of Bal-
carres stood for the county of Fife along
with Captain Wemyss, no small influence
was then used to try and gain him over to
the other side; but he stood firm to his
principles, and was applauded by all for the

quick retort given by him to those who solicited his vote *without regard to honour*. In religion he was *exemplarily* a strict adherent to the Established Church (the church of his fathers), yet charitable to all others. No cloak of hypocrisy ever concealed his department; he had sanctity without fanaticism, philanthropy without vanity, and charity without ostentation. He died as he had lived, at peace with all; and with the sure hope of the Christian he passed from "sunlight to the land of light."

THOMSON, ANDREW, D.D., an eminent modern divine, was born at Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, July 11, 1779. He was the son of Dr John Thomson, at that time minister of Sanquhar, subsequently of Markinch in Fife, and afterwards one of the ministers of Edinburgh. As the son of the minister of Markinch, he finds a place in this biography. From his earliest years he was remarkable for intelligence and vivacity, and especially for that free, open, and manly character which distinguished him through life. Having duly studied for the ministry, in the beginning of 1802 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Kelso, and in March of the same year was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston, within the bounds of the same Presbytery. He early began to take a considerable share in the business of the ecclesiastical courts; and, ever anxious to promote the religious interests of his people, he published a Catechism on the Lord's Supper, for the benefit of the young among them, which has passed through numerous editions. In 1808, he was removed to the East Church, Perth, of which town his brother, Dr William Thomson, was one of the ministers. In the spring of 1810 he received a presentation from the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, to the new Greyfriars' Church in that city; and, accordingly, entered upon a sphere of duty better adapted to his talents, and to the active character of his mind, than had been either of his preceding charges. A few months thereafter, with the assistance of several of his clerical brethren, he commenced the publication of "The Christian Instructor," a periodical work which he edited for many years, and which has been the means of doing much good to the cause of religion. To the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, conducted by Dr Brewster, he also, about this time, contributed various valuable articles. In 1814, on the opening of St George's Church, Edinburgh, Dr Thomson was fixed upon as the individual best qualified to be minister of that important charge, to which he was admitted on the 16th of June in that year. "He entered on his charge," says Dr M'Crle, "with a deep sense of the importance of the station, as one of the largest parishes of the metropolis, containing a population of the most highly educated class of society, and not without the knowledge that there was in the minds of a part

of those among whom he was called to labour, a prepossession against the peculiar doctrines which had always held a prominent place in his public ministrations. But he had not long occupied that pulpit, when, in spite of the delicate situation in which he was placed, by more than one public event, which obliged him to give a practical testimony (displeasing in many high places) in favour of the purity of Presbyterian worship, and the independence of the Church of Scotland, he disappointed those who had forbidden his ill success, and exceeded the expectations of such of his friends as had the greatest confidence in his talents. By the ability and eloquence of his discourses—by the assiduity and prudence of his more private ministrations—and by the affectionate solicitude which he evinced for the spiritual interests of those committed to his care, he not only dissipated every unfavourable impression, but seated himself so firmly in the hearts of his people, that, long before his lamented death, no clergyman in the city, Established or Dissenting, was more cordially revered and beloved by his congregation; or, it may be added, was held in higher estimation by the religious public of Edinburgh. Dr Thomson died suddenly, February 9, 1831. About five in the afternoon of that day, he was returning home from a meeting of Presbytery, and having met a friend by the way, he conversed, with animation and cheerfulness, till he reached his own door, on the threshold of which, stopping for a moment, he muttered some words indistinctly, and instantly, without a struggle or a groan, fell down on the pavement. He was carried into his own house in a state of insensibility, and a vein being opened, only a few ounces of blood flowed, and he immediately expired. He was interred in a piece of ground connected with St Cuthbert's Churchyard. Soon after his death, a volume of his "Sermons and Sacramental Exhortations" was published at Edinburgh, with an interesting memoir prefixed, which has furnished us with the details of this notice. On his settlement at Sprouston, he married a lady of the name of Carmichael, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom survived him. Through the recommendation of Lord Brougham, William IV. granted a pension of £150 to his widow. His eldest son, Mr John Thomson, who was the first Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh, appointed under the liberal endowment of the late General Reid, died at Edinburgh in May 1841.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, residing in Kennoway, was born in that village on the 29th of March 1797, and has constantly resided in his native place. He received his education at the Parish School, taught by the Rev. William Craik, and had for his class fellow Dr George Craik, Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. He afterwards improved his mind by private study and the perusal of books,

being fond of reading from his early years. On leaving school he engaged in the business of a linen manufacturer, his father being not only a manufacturer but an agent for the purchase of linens; that being a trade which then employed many hands in Kennoway. On the death of his father, in December 1823, Mr Thomson relinquished manufacturing, and commenced as a grocer and general merchant, gradually increasing his business, which he has prosecuted ever since. In May 1824, a Post Office was established in Kennoway, when he was appointed Postmaster, and which situation he still holds. Having a taste for literature, especially poetry, he composed verses at an early period, and having given some poetical effusions to a friend, he sent them to the *Paisley Advertiser*, and they appeared in that paper in 1825. Shortly after, having occasion to write the proprietor of the *Fife Herald*, the only newspaper at that time published in Fife, Mr Thomson enclosed some pieces of poetry, which were favourably received, and he was requested to contribute regularly to the pages of that journal. Since then, he has written largely, both in prose and verse, to the pages of the *Fife Herald*, under the signatures of "Theta," "Fifa," "Will o' the Wisp," &c., but for the most part under that of "Theta." He has also contributed many articles in poetry and prose to other newspapers, and some of the more eminent periodicals of the day. Although he has often been requested to publish some of his poetical productions in a volume, he has always declined doing so. He has, however, had some small books printed for private distribution among his friends, such as "Random Rambles; or, A Journey through the Highlands of Perthshire in August 1848"—"Lays of Leisure, by Theta, 1849"—"Walks in Fife: or, the Travels of Timothy Tramp, 1852"—and "Sketches of Country Characters—By Will o' the Wisp, 1857." While attending strictly to the details of business and the discharge of his official duties, he devotes many of his leisure hours to literary recreations, gardening, and the culture of flowers, of which he has been passionately fond from childhood, and which is evidenced in most of his poetical productions, he deeming them "things of beauty and a joy for ever." From the character of his poetry, also, it is evident that Mr Thomson is a man engaged in the bustle of active life. In a former age no man ventured on the double undertaking of business and poetry, but now it is certain that many are able to harmonize the active and the contemplative mind. Often, indeed, genius of the truest kind is found driving the shuttle, and writing sonnets; at one time making up parcels behind the counter, and anon proclaiming, in joyous strains, such verses as "Harvest Gladness." To Mr Thomson may also be ascribed the qualities of smoothness of versification and deep-hearted Christian earnestness. All the best of his poetry is imbued with the spirit of pure re-

ligion. At the same time his style is manly and lucid. He has a keen discrimination of human character—a copious supply of bold and apt illustration, and adds to this the fruit of much reading. The leading element of Mr Thomson's poetical works is sentiment, tender and pathetic, and frequently of a pensive cast. He does not perhaps indulge in very much profound thought, nor does he display much of a creative imagination, but over all his poetry there is a sweet autumnal gloaming, of pensive and gentle feeling. In his smaller pieces and sonnets, descriptive of nature, he is always successful, because always true to his own heart. How charming is his description of

HARVEST GLADNESS.

"They joy before thee according to the joy in harvest."—ISAIAH.

There's gladness in the early morn
When, to the harvest fields,
The reapers hie to cut the corn
Which bounteous Nature yields.

There's joy amid the fruitful plain,
When cloudless is the sky,
And thick the heavy sheaves of grain
In stookly order lie.

There's gladness, too, at silent even,
When, to their cottage home,
While glow the brilliant hues of heaven
The weary reapers roam.

Oh, what a fair and cheering sight
The treasured fields to see.
That look, amid the sunshine bright,
So full of busy glee!

The rich and poor, the young and old,
Gaze round with grateful heart;
For ripened vales, like hue of gold,
A pleasure pure impart.

How fair to look when fruits abound
Upon the laden trees,
And mark the boughs with plenty crowned
That flutter in the breeze!

There's beauty in the opening Spring,
When leaf and flower expand,
When music makes the woodlands ring,
And sunshine cheers the land.

There's splendour 'mid glad summer time,
When sweetly breathes the gale,
When Nature glories in her prime,
And bloom adorns the vale.

But Harvest brings a gladder sound,
With all its wealth of sheaves,
When song and thankfulness abound
On Autumn's beauteous eve.

And while the Lowland vales rejoice,
With harvest plenty clad,
The tinkling streams, with murmuring voice,
And solemn woods, are glad.

The Highland mountains rich with heath,
Are purpled o'er with bloom,
How fragrant is the west wind's breath,
That wafts a sweet perfume!

The husbandman, with gracious smile,
And in no stinted measure,
Beholds the rich reward of toil,
His store of gathered treasure:

And then adores that Power BENIGN,
Who gives the genial rain,
Who makes the sunbeams brightly shine,
And fills our barns with grain!

Thou God of Seasons, Thee we bless,
Who spreads with liberal hand,
Thy goodly gifts of bounteousness
Around a teeming land!

Then to the Giver of our food,
Let's yield our grateful praise,
So kind, beneficent, and good,
'Mid Autumn's cloudless days!

Mr Thomson is eminently Scottish as a writer. He has not wandered from home in search of the sublime and strange. The scenery of his own neighbourhood—the traditions and histories of his own and the adjoining counties—the stars and skies of Scotland—the wild or beautiful legends which glimmer through the mist of the past—these are the subjects, and the main region of his song—and hence, in part, the sweetness and strength of his strains. Indeed, it is remarkable, that nearly all our Scottish poets have been national and descriptive—yet Scotland has produced no real Epic—few powerful tragedies—few meditative poems of a high rank; but what a mass of poetry, describing its own scenery and manners, and recording its own traditions! King James the Sixth—Gavin Douglas—David Lindsay—Ramsay—Ferguson—Beattie—Burns—Sir Walter Scott—Professor Wilson—D. M. Moir—Professor Ayton—and many more, have been all more or less national in the subject or language, or both. We attribute this in a great measure to the extreme peculiarity of Scottish manners, as they were in *olden time*, and to the extreme and romantic beauty of Scottish scenery. The poetic mind, in a tame country like England, is thrown out upon foreign topics, or thrown in upon itself; whereas in Scotland, it is arrested and detained within the circle of their own manners and mountains. "Paint us first," the hills of Caledonia seem to call aloud—and often has the call been responded to. "Halting at the inn of Loch-Earn-Head," says Mr Thomson, in his journey through Perthshire, "we pencilled the following lines, as feebly descriptive of the emotions we experienced, while passing the solitary and dark-looking glen" (of Glenogle):
Glenogle, Glenogle, how rugged and wild,
Where rocks upon rocks in huge masses are piled;
Where the mountain-range rises in grandeur sublime,
Whose crags are deep-scarred with the ravage of time;
Where the red lightnings gleam, and the dread thunders roar,
Awakening the echoes on Earn's trembling shore;
And the tempests of winter in fierce fury sweep,
When on thy bleak bosom the snow-drifts lie deep!
Glenogle, Glenogle, how gloomy and grand
With thy rock-walls built high by a *Heavenly Hand!*
Glenogle, Glenogle, though savage and drear,
Thy lone splinter'd hills in their sternness appear,
Still, still their proud summits the sunbeams illumina,

And there the wild flow'rs in their loveliness bloom;
There, 'mong the rock-ramparts so cloven and stern,
I mark the red heather and broad waving fern;
There, there, too, the bird of prey rears her safe nest,
And finds for her younglings a shelter and rest;
While He who erected thy stone-piles so high
Provides for the eaglets, when hungry they cry!

Glenogle, Glenogle, as silent I gaze
On the streamlets that gleam in the sun's cloudless rays,
Or mark as I stray 'mong the crags of the dell,
The sweet pensile bloom of the tiny blue bell;
Or view, with the wonder and awe of a child,
Thy alps upon alps in magnificence piled,
The fire splinter'd cliff on the bare mountain steep,
With the Earn's liquid bosom, so placid and deep,
Ben Yuirlich that lifts up his huge bulky form
'Mid the calm of the sun-set or sweep of the storm—
In the torrents that foam, or the mountains that tower,
I trace still the workings of WISDOM and POWER!

These lines beautifully and strikingly describe the objects that interested the poet. Mr Thomson, it is true, has written no large or great poem, and this may be objected to him as a poet, but in such an objection we trace the presence of a common fallacy. Largeness is frequently confounded with greatness. But because Milton's "Paradise Lost" is both *large* and *great*, it does not follow that every *great* poem must be *large*, any more than that every *large* poem must be *great*. Pollock's "Course of Time" is a large and clever, but scarcely a great poem. "Hamlet" and "Faust" may be read each in an hour, and yet both are great poems. Burns' "Vision of Liberty" contains, in the space of thirty-two lines, all the elements of a great poem; and if Thomson's poems be not large, it is not a necessary corollary, that they are inferior productions; and if none of them are great, many of them are excellent, and all are genuine. But farther, Mr Thomson is in repute for his prose, as well as his verse. His "Random Rambles" through the Highlands of Perthshire is a most entertaining book, and his "Walks in Fife" is a production of no common order. In his "Walks" and "Travels," Mr Thomson had an opportunity of seeing rural nature in all its variety, and was often deeply struck with the sublime and beautiful. The powers of his genius were awakened, and he embodied his ardent feelings in poetry and song. Among Mr Thomson's poems is one entitled—"The Queen at the Dee," which discovers considerable vigour of thought and command of language; and he has illustrated the subject by interesting allusions to the surrounding scenery. There are some beautiful lines in this poem, which we quote at length, and which are equally honourable to the Patriot and the Poet, and must have a peculiar charm to all true and loyal Scotsmen:—

Far, far from Osborne's gorgeous halls,
And England's palace domes—

Far from the cheers of shouting crowds,
 And Erin's turf-built homes—
 Far from the winding shores of Clyde,
 And Glasgow's loyal glee—
 Britannia's lov'd and lovely Queen
 Dwells by the Banks of Dee,
 Where Loch-na-gaar, like monarch proud,
 Lifts high its lofty head;
 And where the fleet and fallow deer
 Repose on glen or glade;
 Around Balmoral's princely tow'rs,
 In gladness and in glee,
 The Queen of Britain safely strays
 Upon the Banks of Dee.
 'Tis sweet to view the bonny broom
 Adorning field and fell—
 Or, mark upon the hill or heath
 The purple heather bell;
 But, 'mid Balmoral's Highland halls,
 'Tis lovelier far to see
 Britannia's radiant Royal Rose
 Bright blooming by the Dee.
 In rural peace and privacy,
 'Mong nature's landscapes grand,
 Surrounded by true Highland hearts
 Amid the mountain land,
 Far from the glare and gauds of State
 In happiness and glee,
 May fair Victoria freely roam,
 Beside the "bonny" Dee.
 May sun-bine cheer each grove and glen,
 Adorn the hewn and hill.
 Flash bright o'er river's rushing wave,
 And downward-dashing rill;
 May Loch-na-garr look glad and green
 O'er forest, strath, and lea,
 While Britain's great and gracious Queen
 Dwells on the Banks of Dee
 Amid our mountain scenes sublime,
 Afar from Courtly care,
 Oh! may the Loftiest of the Land
 Life's noblest blessings share!
 Amid her princely Highland home
 May she live blithe and free;
 And Britain's honoured Queen long bless
 The beauteous Banks of Dee.

From his writings and from personal intercourse with him, it is evident that Mr Thomson is an amiable and modest man—passionately fond of literature, fired with the love of his Queen and country, and one who serves the Muses with an enthusiasm which even a devotion to business cannot altogether repress. Our quotations likewise show some of the interesting descriptions diffused through his poetry, and also its sweetness and pathos, his fear of God, his love of men, and admiration of Scottish scenery; and the warmth of heart and kindness of affection displayed throughout his works cannot fail to delight every cultivated mind.

THOMSON ANSTRUTHER, of Charleton, THE FAMILY OF.—Resuming the narrative under the title "Anstruther" (which see) we take up Sir Philip Anstruther, the fifteenth baronet. His eldest son was zealously loyal, and held a high command in the royal army at the battle of Worcester. During the Protectorate his estates were sequestrated, but were restored at the Restoration. By Christian Lumsdaine, daughter of Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergellie, a distinguished general in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, he had five sons—Sir William Anstruther, of Anstru-

ther, created a baronet in 1694. He married Lady Helen Hamilton, daughter of the fourth Earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son, Sir John, who succeeded in 1711, and in 1717 married Lady Margaret Carmichael, daughter of James, second Earl of Hynford, and from this marriage is descended the present Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, of Carmichael, Bart. 2. Sir James Anstruther, of Airdrie, whose son died without issue. 3. Sir Robert, of whom presently. 4. Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther Field, who left a son, Philip, and a daughter married to John, Earl of Traquair. 5. Sir Alexander Anstruther married Jean Leslie, in her own right Baroness Newark, by whom he had issue, William and Alexander, third and fourth Lords Newark. Sir Robert Anstruther, the third son of Sir Philip, was created a baronet in 1694, and acquired the estate of Balcaskie in Fifeshire. By his second wife, Jean, daughter and heiress of William Monteith of Whea, in the county of Linlithgow, he had issue—1. Philip, his successor; 2. Robert, a general officer, married Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale; and several sons who died unmarried; 1. Christian, wife of Sir John Henderson, Bart. of Fordell; 2. Jean, wife of James Macgill of Rankeillour. Sir Robert married thirdly Marion, daughter of Sir William Preston, of Valley Field, Bart., by whom he had a son, Charles, a major in the army, and two daughters, of whom Anne married James Durham, of Largo. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Philip Anstruther, second baronet of Balcaskie, who married Catherine Hay, daughter of Lord Alexander Hay, son of John, first Marquis of Tweeddale, by Lady Jean Scott, daughter of Walter, first Earl of Buccleugh. By her he had issue, Sir Robert Anstruther, third baronet of Balcaskie, who married Lady Janet Erskine, daughter and eventually heiress of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie. He was grandfather of the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, fourth baronet of Balcaskie. 2. John, and several other sons, officers in the army, who died unmarried. The daughter Christian married James Lumsdaine of Innergellie, John Anstruther, son of Sir Robert, was a colonel in the army. He married Grizel Maria Thomson, heiress of Charleton, and heiress of the line of the St Clairs, Earls of Orkney and Lords Sinclair. By her he had a son, John, and two daughters, one of whom died unmarried, and the other married her cousin, General James Durham, of Largo. Colonel John Anstruther's son, John Anstruther, assumed the additional surname of Thomson, on account of his succession to the estate of Charleton. He married Clementina, only daughter of the Right Hon. William Adam of Blair-Adam, M.P., Baron of Exchequer, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, and Lord-Lieutenant of the

county of Kinross, by the Right Hon. Eleanor Elphinstone, daughter of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, by Lady Clementina Fleming, heiress of the line of the Earls Wigton, Marischal, and Perth. By her he had John, his heir; William, a major in the army, commander of the body-guard of the Governor-General of India, married Isabella, daughter of Col. Steele. 1. Eleanor married James Montgomery, nephew of Sir James Montgomery, Bart., of Stanhope; 2. Clementina; 3. Louisa; 4. Mary, married the Rev. A. R. Campbell, son of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. of Garscube; 5. Jean. John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, was succeeded by his eldest son, John Anstruther Thomson, now of Charleton, twentieth in direct descent from William De Caudela, Lord of Anstruther, and heir-general of the St Clairs, Earls of Orkney and Lords Sinclair. Mr Thomson is a descendant also of Lord Sinclair. (*See St Clair.*) It is thought that the original pedigree of Lord Sinclair still exists, and cannot be affected by the limitations of the patent of 1677. Its rightful heir is the heir-general of the Lords Sinclair, viz., Mr Anstruther Thomson of Charleton. Henry, eighth Lord Sinclair, had two sons, John, Master of Sinclair, who was attainted for his share in the rebellion in 1715, and after his father's death did not assume the title. He died in 1750, without issue by either of his wives, the Countess of Southesk, and the sister of the third Duke of Athole. His brother, General James St Clair, a distinguished diplomatist and *de jure*, ninth lord, died also without issue in 1762. Their eldest sister, the Hon. Grizel St Clair, wife of John Paterson, of Preston Hall, son of the last Archbishop of Glasgow, left a son, James, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of John Thomson of Charleton. James Paterson was a colonel in the army, and succeeded to the Sinclair estates on the death of his uncles, and assumed the surname of St Clair as heir-general of the families of Lord Sinclair and St Clair of Hermandston. Dying without issue, his sister, Margaret, wife of John Thomson of Charleton, became heir-general of the Lords Sinclair, and transmitted her rights to her daughter, Grizel Maria, heiress of Charleton, wife of Colonel John Anstruther, and grandmother to Mr Anstruther Thomson, who is now heir-general of the Earls of Orkney and Lord Sinclair. The present Lord Sinclair is a cadet of the family of Hermandston. The Earl of Rosslyn is descended from a younger daughter of the eighth lord.

ANSTRUTHER THOMSON, JOHN, Esq., of Charleton, in the county of Fife, D.L., born 1819, late an officer in the 9th Lancers and 13th Dragoons, and now Captain of the first troop of Fife Mounted Rifle Volunteers, married, 26th August 1852, Caroline Maria Agnes Robina, only child of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne,

and has issue, John St Clair, born 4th June 1853; Charles Frederick St Clair, born 1855; and William, born 1859, and a daughter, Clementina Caroline. Captain Anstruther Thomson is one of the most popular of the county gentlemen of Fife, and resides during a great part of the year at home.

THOMSON, Mrs CAROLINE, otherwise Gray, wife of Captain John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, THE FAMILY OF.—Gray, of Carntyne, is an early cadet of the noble house of Gray, and has been established in Laparkshire for between three and four centuries. John Gray, of Tollcross, county Lanark, lived before 1550, had issue, John and James, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, who sold Tollcross and purchased Carntyne, county Lanark. This gentleman died in 1595, and was succeeded by his son, William Gray, of Carntyne. He married, first, Margaret Craig, by whom he had Archibald, his heir; and, secondly, Marian, daughter of Ninian Hill, of Lambhill, by the daughter of Thomas Hutchison, of Hutchison and Garbraid, and sister and heiress of the munificent founders of Hutchison's Hospital in Glasgow. William Gray was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald Gray, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colquhoun, of Kennure, a cadet of Colquhoun, Baronet, of Luss. Having no issue, Archibald was succeeded in 1628 by his brother, John Gray, of Carntyne, who in 1678 acquired the lands of Dalmarnock, which for some generations became the principal designation of his family. About the year 1630 he began to work coal in Carntyne. He married Annabella, daughter of Walter Gibson, of Hillhead and Overnewton, by whom he had a son and successor, John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, who succeeded his father in 1687. He married Janet, daughter of John Anderson, of Dowhill, who was several times Lord-Provost of Glasgow. John Gray died before 1715, and was succeeded by his son, John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, who distinguished himself as an ardent partisan of the exiled royal family. He was born in 1688, and married Elizabeth, daughter of James Hamilton, of Newton, an immediate cadet of Hamilton, Bart. of Silverton Hill, by Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, of Westburn. Through this alliance the family of Gray now represents the Hamiltons of Newton. John Gray died 27th January 1742, leaving issue, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, who had no issue. His first wife was his cousin, Elizabeth, a daughter of the family of Hamilton, of Newton. His second wife was Jane, daughter of John Corbett, of Tollcross, by a daughter of Porterfield, of Duchal, and niece to the Earl of Kilmarnock. He died in 1778, and was succeeded by his brother,

John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, born 1715. He married in 1745 Isabella, daughter and heiress of John Chapman, Commissary Judge of Glasgow, by Elizabeth, daughter of David Pollock, of Balgray, an immediate cadet of Pollock, Bart. of Pollock, and maternally descended from the noble families of Boyd and Kennedy. By her he had issue three sons and three daughters, who all died young or unmarried except Robert, his heir, and Helen, wife of William Woddrop, of Dalmarnock. (Her grandson is W. Allan Woddrop of Dalmarnock and Holmhead.) In 1784 John Gray sold his estates of Dalmarnock, Newlands, and Kennyhill. He died 1796, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Gray, of Carntyne, born 1756. In 1823 he became the representative of the family of Hamilton of Newton. In 1799 he married Mary-Anne, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, representative of Hamilton of Torrance, by Agnes Dundas, heiress of Duddingston, and Magdalen Lindsay Crawford, sister of John, Viscount Garnock, and granddaughter of John, seventeenth Earl of Crawford, by Lady Margaret Hamilton, sister to James and William, Dukes of Hamilton. By her, who died 6th January 1809, he had an only son, John. He was an active magistrate, and for nearly forty years deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lanark. He died on the 11th November 1833, and was succeeded by his son, the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne, county Lanark, D.L. He was born 29th December 1800; called to the Scottish bar in 1824; M.A. of Magdalene College, Oxford, 1824; entered into holy orders 1829; Vicar of Bolsover and Scarcliff, county of Derby, and rural dean. He married, on 23d June 1829, Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of James Raymond Johnstone, Esq. of Alva, county of Clackmannan (grandson of Sir James Johnstone, third Bart. of Westerhall), by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. of Easton, county Lincoln, by whom he has issue, first, Caroline Maria Agnes Robins, born 26th June 1833, married, 26th August 1852, to John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, county Fife, by whom she has three sons and a daughter; second, Sophia Lucy, born 1835, died the same year. Mrs Hamilton Gray, wife of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray above mentioned, is the authoress of "History of Etruria," "History of the Roman Emperors," "History of Rome," "Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria," and "The Empire and the Church."

TODD, JAMES CAMERON, was born at Anstruther in the year 1821. After receiving a good ordinary education in his native town, he was apprenticed to the National Bank there, which at that time was under the management of Mr Conolly, when, after a few years' training, he gave such evidence of energy and aptitude for business, as gave bright promise for the future. Even at that early age he took a most lively interest in all that related to the moral and material

improvement of his native town. Beside taking much interest in Sabbath schools, and other means for the religious improvement of the young, he was mainly instrumental in establishing a gas work in Anstruther, and also in carrying out and bringing into operation a direct steam communication between that town and Leith; while the benefits which arose from the great success of the Anstruther and Leith Steam Shipping Company, for so many years, afford abundant proof of the spirited conduct and sagacity of Mr Todd. In 1838 Mr Todd was transferred to a branch of the National Bank at Kirkcaldy, thence in the following year to Nairn, where after remaining for a period of two years, he returned to Anstruther, and acted as accountant to the Bank. In 1844 we find him in Glasgow, where he had been but a short time, when he obtained an appointment to a great mercantile house in Moulmain, India. Soon after his arrival he set himself to acquire the languages, and speedily attained such proficiency that he could speak and write them as well as a native. In his new sphere of action he soon evinced such talents and energy of character that it was not long before he took a leading part in the firm for whom he acted, and very soon became the head of the renowned firm of Messrs Todd, Findlay, & Company, of Rangoon, Moulmain, and Bassein, extensive government contractors, and one of the largest exporting houses in India. For some years Mr Todd was also engaged in local shipbuilding, the erection of steam saw-mills, the largest in the province, was the originator and manager of the Moulmain Steam Tug Company, purchased the fleet of steam vessels, comprising the Irrawaddi Flotilla, and became lessee of the Government Dallah dock-yard at Rangoon. Mr Todd was proceeding from Rangoon to Calcutta in the steamship Persia, when on the 5th October 1864 she encountered the terrible cyclone which caused so much devastation in India, and was lost with all on board, with the exception of two native sailors. Thus perished in the forty-third year of his age, and in the midst of much usefulness, one distinguished for business habits, and social virtues, who united in an eminent degree a generous and warm heart to a vigorous understanding, which secured the love and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. As a man, as a merchant, and as a magistrate, he impressed the mark of his character on India; and by his integrity and humanity gained the confidence and affection of the native population—thus doing much to remove the stigma of cupidity and selfishness which has too often sullied the reputation of the British merchant in his intercourse with the East. While diligent in business and ever eager to promote the temporal good of all with whom he was connected, Mr Todd did not neglect the higher and grander interests of life, but

gave largely of his sympathy, his efforts, and substance to advance the cause of morality and true religion. Mr Todd married in India, and left a widow and six children to lament his untimely end.

TRAIL, WALTER.—Walter Trail, son of the Laird of Blebo, in Fife, had been a canon of St Andrews, and having studied for a considerable space in foreign parts, commenced doctor both of civil and canon law. He was with the Pope at the time the See of St Andrews fell vacant, and was by his apostolic authority, without election, preferred to the same. For so great an esteem had this Pope for him, that he said he was more worthy to be a Pope himself than a bishop only, and that Walter was an honour to the place, and not the place to him. And, indeed, he was a person of such excellent worth that even Buchanan speaks to his praise. He was Bishop at St Andrews, 18th March 1390. He is witness to a charter by King Robert III., confirming former donations to the Abbey of Paisley, 6th April 1396. He died in the Castle of St Andrews, which was built by himself, in the year 1401, and was buried in the Cathedral near to the high altar.

TRAILL, ROBERT, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, descended from the ancient family of Blebo, in Fifeshire, was born at Elie, in that county, in May 1642. He was the son of Robert Traill, minister, first of Elie and afterwards of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, one of the ministers who attended the Marquis of Montrose on the scaffold. After the usual course of education, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he pursued the study of divinity with great ardour for several years. With his father, he entertained a strong attachment to the principles and discipline of the Presbyterian Church, and, in 1666, he was obliged to conceal himself, together with his mother and elder brother, because some copies of a book called "An Apologetic Relation," &c., which had been condemned by the Privy Council, were found in Mrs Traill's house. In the following year, having fallen under the suspicions of the Government, a proclamation was issued for apprehending him, in consequence of which he retired to Holland, where his father had previously taken refuge. Resuming in that country his theological studies, he assisted Nethenus, Professor of Divinity at Utrecht, in the republication of Rutherford's "Examination of Arminianism." In 1670 he ventured over to England, and was ordained by some Presbyterian divines in London. Seven years afterwards, however, he was at Edinburgh, and for preaching privately was apprehended, and brought before the Privy Council. He owned that he had kept house-conventicles, but defied them to prove field-preaching against him, and peremptorily refused to answer upon oath any of their questions that might affect himself. On this he was remanded back to prison, but in October of the same year (1667) he was re-

turned by order of Government. He then returned to England, and preached at Cranbrook, in Kent, but was afterwards for many years pastor to a Scots congregation in London, and at one time was colleague with the Rev. Nathaniel Mather, in a meeting-house in Lime Street. He was a rigid Calvinist, and in 1692 published his "Vindication of the Protestant Doctrine of Justification, and of its First Preachers and Professors, from the Unjust Charge of Antinomianism." He survived the Revolution, and saw the accession of the House of Hanover to the throne. He died in May 1716, aged seventy-four. His works, consisting chiefly of sermons, were for a long time popular in Scotland. They were first collected in Glasgow in 1776, and in 1810 a more complete edition appeared at Edinburgh in 4 vols. 8vo, with a life prefixed. His son, Robert, was minister of Panbride, in Forfarshire, and was the father of Dr James Traill, who, conforming to the Church of England, was presented to the living of West Ham, in Essex, in 1762. In 1765 he was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and died in Dublin in 1783.

TULLOCH, The Rev. JOHN, D.D., Principal and Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, St Andrews, was born in 1823 at Dron, in Perthshire. His father was long minister of the parish of Tibbermuir. He entered the United College of St Leonards and St Salvator in St Andrews in the year 1836, being then about fourteen years of age, and after studying there during the usual period of four years as a philosophical student, he passed into the College of which he is now Principal, and there for another period of four years studied theology. On the conclusion of his theological course he received license as a probationer of the Church of Scotland; and on being presented soon afterwards by the Magistrates of Dundee to a charge in that town was ordained a minister in the year 1845. He remained there till 1849. During this period he visited Germany and formed acquaintance with the speculative theology of that land. In 1849 Mr Tulloch was presented to the parish of Kettins in the Presbytery of Meigle—a Presbytery which has furnished at least two Principals to the Colleges of St Andrews—and it was from that parish he was translated on the occasion of the death of the Very Rev. Principal Haldane in 1854 to the Principalship of St Mary's College. On his appointment to this office he received the degree of D.D. from the University of St Andrews. As a contributor to the *British Quarterly* and *North British Reviews* he first acquired literary distinction. He obtained the second Burnett prize in 1855 for an essay, since published by the Messrs Blackwood, on "The Being and Attributes of God." In 1859 he published his "Leaders of the Reformation," embracing sketches of Luther, Calvin, Latimer, and Knox.