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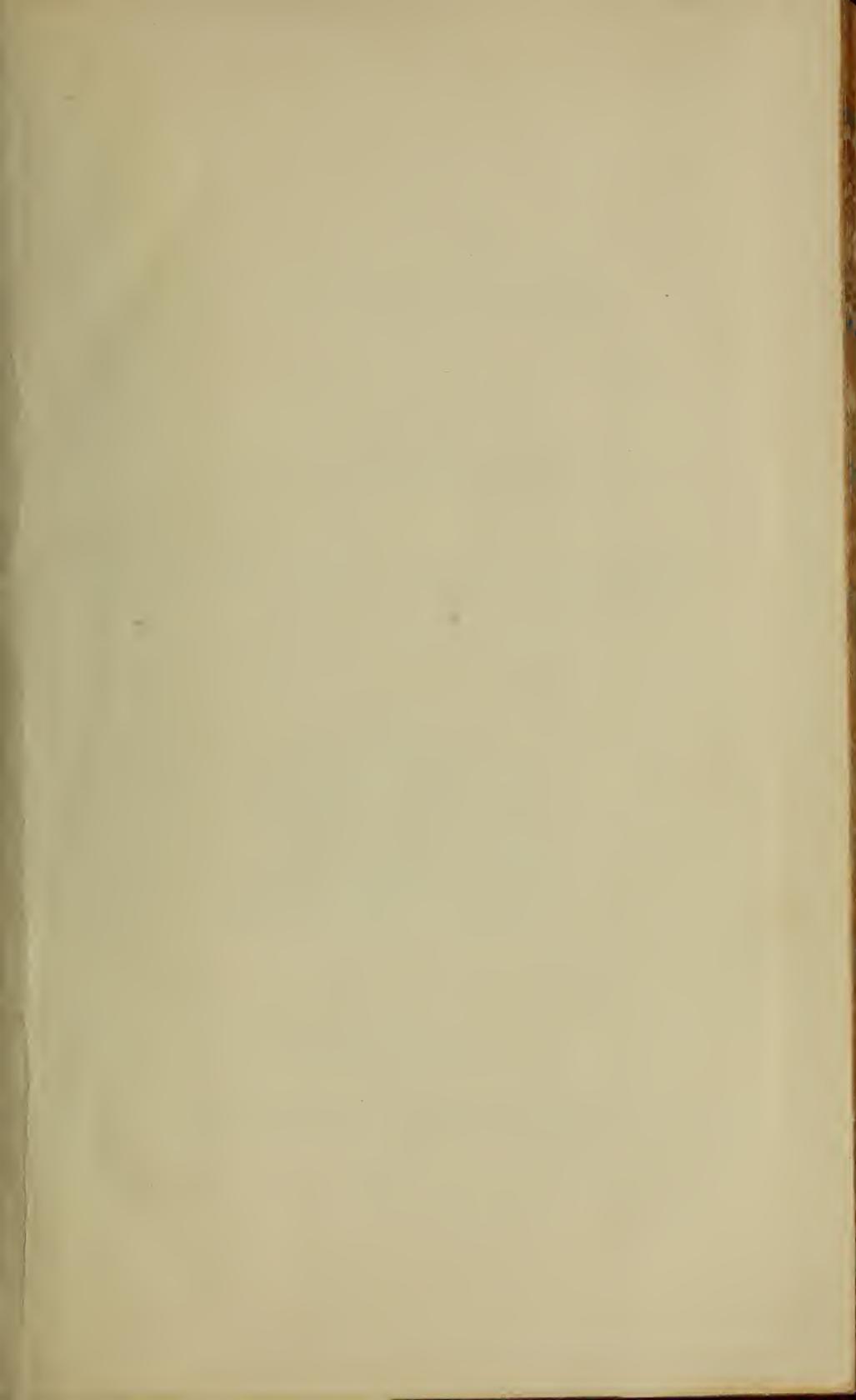


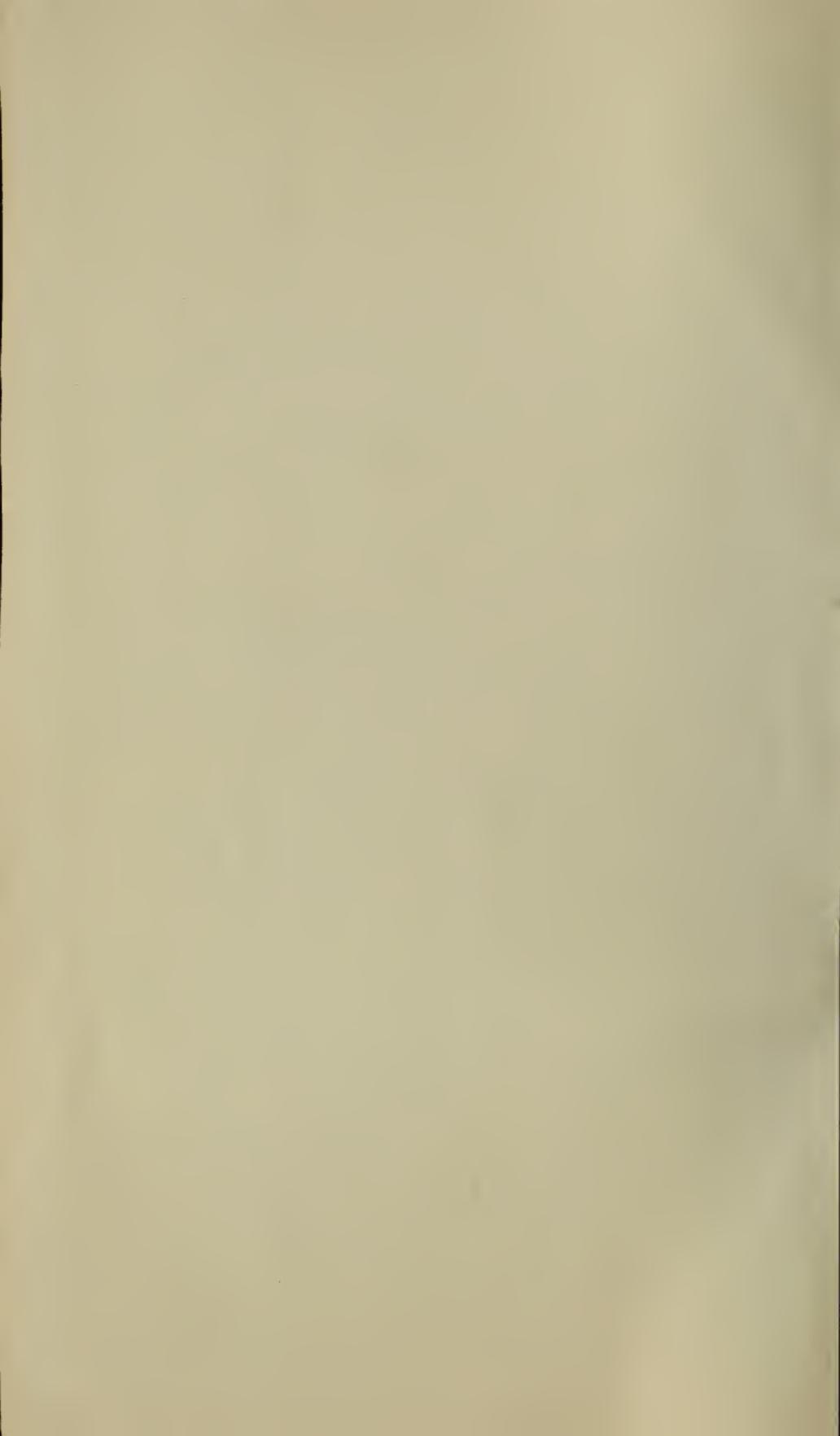
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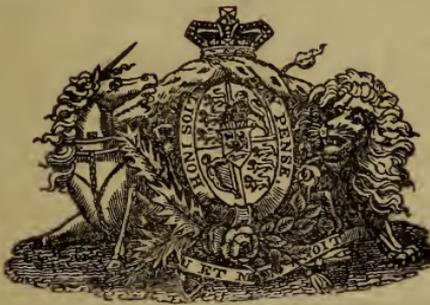
Class DA538
Book A12M9





A
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

By Robert Mudie.



EDINBURGH:
PUBLISHED BY
OLIVER & BOYD, HIGH STREET.

1822.

OLIVER & BOYD, PRINTERS.

IA-538

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THE HISTORY OF THE



OLIVER & BOYD, PRINTERS.

THE HISTORY OF THE

THE

TO

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

GEORGE THE FOURTH,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

HIS MAJESTY'S

MOST DUTIFUL AND FAITHFUL SUBJECTS,

THE PUBLISHERS.

THE
RECORDS OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800
PUBLISHED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON
IN 1822

INTRODUCTION.

THE visit of George the Fourth to the Scottish metropolis may well be considered a remarkable event in our national annals. Certain it is, that no other event of a domestic nature could have occurred more honourable to the people of Scotland, or more gratifying to their feelings. Edinburgh is regarded by the Scots with pride, and a veneration almost religious, of which strangers to their character can have no adequate conception. It is not merely the capital of the country, and celebrated as a seat of science and of literature, but it has still higher claims upon their respect as the favourite abode of their ancient monarchs—as the scene, in latter ages, of every great political transaction in which the nation has been concerned—and as the depository of the only remaining symbols of its former independence. Its castle, its palace, its courts of justice, those hallowed vestiges of *the olden time*, are familiar household words in the remotest districts: they are still approached by the provincial Scot with the pious feeling of a pilgrim, and never fail to inspire him with all the fervid enthusiasm of patriotism.

The English and Scots, though politically united, are still, in respect of their religion, customs, and laws, distinct and separate nations. It would seem, therefore, that the feelings peculiar to each, if not cultivated and

cherished, ought at least to be carefully respected. But, unfortunately for Scotland, for a long period after the Union, it seems to have been doomed to entire neglect; or, if the attention of government was occasionally directed to that country, it was in the spirit of vengeance, to devise the means of chastising its pride and subduing its spirit. This period was, emphatically, the dark age of Scotland, during which its energies slumbered; and it appeared to the world, not so much an integral part of the British empire, as one of its most inert and unwilling appendages. It was reserved for the great mind of a Chatham first to appreciate the resources of Scotland, and to give a direction to the national genius, not less honourable to his administration than advantageous to the country. It cannot be disputed, that since that period the Scots, both by flood and field, have revived, in its purest lustre, the martial glory of their ancestors; and established, by their devoted loyalty, as well as their romantic courage, a claim to the admiration and lasting gratitude of the sister kingdom.

But such is the obduracy of certain habits of thinking, that the merits of the Scots have been but reluctantly acknowledged. It was their peculiar misfortune to be obnoxious to both the great political parties into which the English nation has been long divided. The one party, inheriting the resentments and antipathies of the old cavaliers, were pleased to consider the Scots as a nation & culatively republican in their politics; and, in religion, as gloomy and intolerant bigots. The other party, again, were contented to view the Scots only through the medium of events which had endangered the Hanoverian succession. In their minds, the heroic, though criminal, enterprise of some of the High-

land clans to restore the exiled family of the Stuarts to the throne of Britain, impressed the character of Jacobitism upon the whole nation. It was most ungenerously forgotten, that the only determined popular opposition made to the rebel army was by the Presbyterian Lowlanders of Scotland, aided by the clans who adhered to their allegiance;—and that, had the English Jacobites been as resolute as they were zealous, the cause of despotism might ultimately have triumphed, in spite of all the military force which could have been arrayed in support of the Constitution. It would appear, in short, as if each party, nay, as if every individual in England, had determined to take only a partial view of the Scottish character; and hence, it is not at all wonderful that, at different periods, the country should have been subjected to imputations and reproaches the most inconsistent and contradictory. It would be difficult to determine, whether the invectives and sarcasms of a Dr Johnson, or of a Churchill and a Junius, are the most acrimonious and illiberal;—but it is consolatory to know, that some of them, at least, *must* have been false and groundless. In addition to political prejudices, there were others of a more vulgar kind, which were nourished by the joint influence of ignorance and political feeling. Some of these were so remarkably gross, as to be now as much a matter of laughter as of astonishment; but yet so deeply rooted and prevalent as to have infected, in some measure, the minds of the most intelligent Englishmen. It was to little purpose, that almost every Scotsman who emigrated to England, vanquished, on his own behalf, the prejudices entertained against his country. These still remained in force;—and vices and imperfections, which

could be discovered in no individual Scotsman, were unsparingly imputed to the whole people of Scotland collectively.*

It was not to be supposed, that the first monarchs of the Hanoverian line should be able to withstand the influence arising from the active prejudices of their English subjects. They could not estimate the force of *principle* in the minds of an educated, religious, and reflecting people;—but imagining, that with the mass of the Scots, as with the vulgar of other nations, loyalty was no more than a matter of *feeling*, they concluded, that the Scots must be irrevocably attached to the pretensions of a family, which, besides having produced the most illustrious champions of the nation's independence, had borne sway in Scotland from the very foundation of the monarchy.

George III. was the first of his race who rose superior to the prejudices of the English and those of his family. It is probable, that the circumstances of his education may have disposed him to receive favourable impressions of the Scottish nation. But, independently, the religious and moral characteristics of that people could not fail to engage the esteem of a pious and virtuous monarch; while, in their conspicuous valour and proverbial fidelity, he

* The only exception that occurs to these remarks is furnished by the accomplished Walpole, who, in his Catalogue of royal and noble authors, pays the following compliment to the Scottish nation:—"It is not my purpose to give an exact account of the royal and noble authors of Scotland. I am not enough versed in them to do justice to writers of the most accomplished nation in Europe; the nation to which, if any one country is endowed with a superior partition of sense, I should be inclined to give the preference in that particular."—Page 307.

recognised qualities the most estimable in the sight of a sovereign, especially of one in whom courage and good faith seem to have been inherent and constitutional. The accession of George III. forms an epoch, as it were, in the Scottish annals. Since then, the points of contact between the two nations have been so infinitely multiplied, that ignorance no longer lends its sanction to bitter prejudices and rankling antipathies, which have been succeeded by mutual esteem and mutual affection. Nothing, perhaps, has contributed more to the accomplishment of this happy change, than the works of the immortal Burns, and of a great living author, whose genius has shed a dazzling effulgence over the world of letters. These works have unfolded peculiarities of thought and of feeling in the Scottish people, which, but for their masterly exposition, might have remained for ever undiscovered by our southern neighbours. They have presented the national character, in the most imposing form, to the British public, with whom it has become, in some measure, a favourite and a fashionable study. The institutions of the country, and the influence which they have had upon the morals of the people, have been subjected to the most intense observation; and in these much has been found deserving both of praise and of imitation.

With the people of Scotland it has always been a subject of regret, and with others it may be the subject of astonishment, that a kingdom so ancient as Scotland,—the cradle of a race of kings not more unfortunate than illustrious, whose blood still runs in the veins of all the reigning monarchs of Europe,—a country rich in every natural object which can inspire delight or terror,—possessing a metropolis of surpassing grandeur, a royal

palace, and all the paraphernalia of sovereign power,—and, above all, inhabited by a martial people, who have been profuse of their blood and their treasure in supporting the glory of the empire;—that this kingdom, having such special claims upon the regards of royalty, should never have been visited by any member of the reigning family (if we except the Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II. whose military duties demanded his presence in Scotland), from the era of the Revolution till the present period. It will be recorded, in imperishable characters in the hearts of the Scottish nation, to the honour of George IV. that, so soon after his accession as circumstances permitted, he amply compensated this unmerited neglect, by his gracious visit to their ancient metropolis. After the union of the two crowns, Scotland was visited in succession by James VI. and the two Charleses; but no previous royal visit was so truly complimentary and affectionate, or so elevating to the national feelings, as that of his present Majesty. It is true, that James and his unfortunate successor were received by their subjects with the most gorgeous magnificence; by which, however, they as much indulged their national pride as demonstrated a love for their sovereign. James had provoked the fears and jealousies of his Scottish subjects, by his avowed hatred of the Presbyterian system, and his incessant and insidious attacks upon it; and to the citizens of Edinburgh, notwithstanding all his *bonhomie*, he had rendered himself particularly obnoxious, by his arbitrary invasion of their privileges, and the most gross and unwarrantable exactions.* The visits of Charles I., were

* Appendix A.

entirely for a political purpose,—to stem the tide of disaffection, which had set in against him from his northern dominions, the people of which, in that fierce and intolerant age, abhorred both his politics and his religion. But in George IV. we recognise not only the most powerful monarch on the globe, but the most accomplished gentleman of the empire, whose visit to us has been dictated by a spirit of the purest benevolence and affection. He is the first of his race whose title to the throne has been *altogether* free from objection and cavil, and which men of the most discordant principles concur in supporting. We do not attach much importance to the opinions or dogmas of the school of Filmer; but, in estimating the joy which his Majesty's visit is calculated to inspire, it is a circumstance of no small account, that his rights are *universally* acknowledged. Now that the asperity of feeling which was provoked by the oppressions of the last of the Stuarts has been softened down by the influence of time,—that their faults have been expiated by the most signal misfortunes,—there is greater scope for the natural partiality of the people of Scotland to their native race of princes; and how much must their joy, on the present occasion, be exalted by the animating reflection, that in George IV. they behold the natural and genuine representative of that ancient race,—of the immortal Bruce,—of a long line of patriot and heroic kings, many of whom were endeared to their subjects by their wisdom, clemency, and love of justice!

Were we to judge of the loyalty of the citizens of Edinburgh by the splendid receptions which, in former times, they were accustomed to give to their sovereign,

we would conclude, that they were the most loyal and dutiful subjects in existence. The costly apparel in which they appeared on these occasions, the splendour of their pageants, and the value of their donations, convey a very exalted idea of their opulence at that early period. On the occasion of James VI. arriving in Edinburgh to meet his parliament, in 1579, the town-council seem to have deliberated no less than seventeen days upon the preparations to be made for his reception; and issued a number of edicts, which, in the present day, would be considered sufficiently arbitrary; one of which directed the removal of “red timber, swine, and beggars,” from the city, under the pain of discretionary punishment. The king was conducted into the city under a magnificent canopy, and encountered in his progress a number of allegorical personages, and other “dainty devices.” And the burgesses, besides appearing in suits of the richest velvet, and hanging their walls with Arras tapestry, presented him with the following pieces of plate:—A silver basin and ewer, weighing six pounds and ten ounces; two flackets of eight pounds weight; six covered cups, four of which weighed twenty-eight ounces each, and the other twenty-four ounces each; four candlesticks of thirty ounces each; one salt-seller of twenty-four ounces; a plate of twenty ounces, and one dozen of plates of ten ounces each.

In 1590, on the occasion of James’ marriage with Anne of Denmark, the citizens of Edinburgh, to escape the burden of entertaining the Princess upon her arrival, until the palace was fitted up for her reception, paid James the sum of 5000 merks; and despatched a ship to Denmark at an expense of £500 Scots per month,

to bring home his Majesty and his royal bride.* On their arrival at Leith, they were attended by the town-council and the principal citizens, richly apparelled. At the West-Port, the Princess, after hearing a Latin oration addressed to her, was received under a canopy and conducted to the palace; forty-two young men, dressed in white taffety and gold chains, and masked as Moors, dancing before her the whole way. At her marriage, which was celebrated in St Giles' church, the council presented her Majesty with a rich jewel, held in pledge by them for £4000, which the king's necessities had compelled him to borrow, and contented themselves with the royal promise of re-payment. At the same time, in compliance with a rescript of his Majesty, they gave an entertainment in the Mint to the Danish ambassador and those composing the Queen's suite, which cost £540, Scots money. And, in return for all this generosity, James, shortly afterwards, compelled the council to borrow from him £40,000 Scots, (part of the Queen's dowry), at ten per cent. interest, though the rate of interest at which *they* then borrowed was only five per cent.

In 1618, King James, after a residence in England of fourteen years, determined upon visiting his ancient kingdom. Preparatory to his journey, he addressed a letter to

* The following is a table of the relative values of Scottish coins :

2 Pennies	make	1 bodle
2 Bodles		1 plack
3 Placks or 12 pennies,		1 shilling
20 Shillings,		1 pound
13 Sillings 4 pennies,		1 mark

The value of a pound Scots is exactly 20 pence Sterling.

the Scots Privy Council, in which he labours to do away the unfavourable impressions which had been made on the minds of his subjects, by certain rumours respecting the objects of his visit; which he declares was undertaken solely from "the salmon-like instinct" of visiting the place of his nativity. James, at the same time, had the condescension to send from London patterns of the gowns which the Magistrates of Edinburgh were to wear upon his arrival. The Privy Council, with a most commendable zeal, proceeded to make preparations for the suitable reception of his Majesty. They directed the immediate repair of the palaces of Holyroodhouse and Falkland, and the Castle of Stirling;—and issued proclamations, prohibiting the slaying of bucks in the King's park at Falkland, and of muirfowl and partridges, during his Majesty's stay, within ten miles of his residence. They also issued directions to the city of Edinburgh, of the nature of municipal regulations. By these, it is curious to observe, that, in order to avert from the city the reproach and scandal of strangers, the Magistrates are enjoined to see that the lodging houses "be furnest with honnest and clene bedding, and weele washin and weele smellit naprie, and others linningis, and with a sufficient nomber and quantitie of good veshells, cleane and cleir, and of sufficient lairgeness."

On the 16th of May, James made his public entry to the capital. At the West-Port he was received by the Magistrates and Council, in their robes, and the principal citizens, dressed in black velvet;—in whose name a learned oration was addressed to him by Mr John Hay, deputy town-clerk, who seems to have been a leading personage in his day, both as an accomplished rhetorician and an expert negotiator. The King was afterwards

entertained with a sumptuous banquet by the citizens, who also presented him with 10,000 merks Scots, in double gold angels, in a gilt silver basin. It is recorded, that the expenses incurred by the city on this occasion amounted to not less than £47,000 Scots. But James had in reserve for himself amusements of a more intellectual kind. Being desirous of making a parade of his learning, he determined upon having a philosophical disputation in the college of Edinburgh; which was afterwards adjourned to the royal chapel of Stirling. Thither the learned professors repaired; and, in presence of the King and the flower of his nobility, and of many learned men, both Scots and English, controverted no less than three different theses; the first being, that inferior Magistrates ought not to be hereditary; the second, on the nature of local motion; and the third, concerning the origin of fountains. The disputants, whose names were *Adamson*, *Fairlie*, *Sands*, *Young*, *Reid*, and *King*, acquitted themselves so much to the King's satisfaction, that he declared, "these men knew the mind of Aristotle as well as he did himself when alive;" and, summoning them into his presence, after supper, he expressed his opinion of their respective merits in a speech, which is a perfect example of the grotesque fancy and barbarous taste of the royal pedant.—"Adam," said the Monarch, "was father of all, and Adam's son had the first part of this act: The defender is justly called Fairlie, (*Scotice* a wonder); his thesis had some fairlies in it, and he sustained them very fairly, and with many fairlies given to the oppugners.—And why should not Mr *Sands* be the first to enter the sands? But now I clearly see that all sands are not barren, for certainly he hath shewn a fertile wit. Mr *Young* is very old in

Aristotle. Mr *Reid* need not be red with blushing for his acting this day. Mr *King* disputed very kingly, and of a kingly purpose, concerning the royal supremacy of reason above anger and all passions." And, on its being observed, that his Majesty had taken no notice of Principal Charteris, who, though a man of great learning, was prevented, by extreme bashfulness, from speaking in so august an assembly, James replied, that "his name agrees well with his nature, for charters contain much matter, yet say nothing; yet put great matter in men's mouths." The King concluded, by signifying his royal pleasure, that he would be Godfather to the College of Edinburgh, which thenceforth should be called the *College of King James*;—and being ambitious of the profound remarks which he had uttered surviving in "immortal rhyme," he directed them to be versified; which appears to have been done by some anonymous bard.*

But the reception which was given to Charles I. in 1633, when he arrived in Edinburgh to hold a Parliament and be formally crowned, surpassed all that had preceded it in pomp and magnificence. So soon as the privy council were certified of the final determination of his Majesty to visit Scotland, they directed large supplies of provisions to be collected in all the royal burghs, which it was probable he would visit; and the repair of the roads in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and the counties in Scotland through which he might happen to travel.† Among other minute instructions, they gave orders for removing from the West-Port the heads of malefactors which were placed upon it, and to take

* Appendix B.

† Vide Appendix. C.

down a gallows and a malefactor hanged on it, at the east end of the Links. The town-council appointed a committee to examine precedents of the ceremonials observed on the occasion of a royal visit ; and exerted themselves in devising the means of making a *propyne*, or present, to his Majesty, and of giving him a reception in all respects suitable to his high dignity. The naturally fine genius of the poet of Hawthornden, on this occasion, was subjected to the severe drudgery of preparing speeches and poems, to be recited to the King, stuffed with the most forced conceits, fulsome compliments, and extravagant imagery ; though it must be confessed, that part of the poetry, if deficient in simplicity, possesses considerable vigour and even brilliancy.

On the 15th of June, Charles made his entry to the city in great state, attended by a splendid retinue, composed of his officers of state, the nobility and prelates, all marshalled in order, according to previous arrangement.* At the Port the solemnity of the procession was greatly disturbed by a contest which arose between the old sons of Earls and the Lords of Parliament, (the representatives of the lesser barons, or county members), upon a point of precedence, which, after a long discussion, conducted, it would appear, upon the highway, was determined, in favour of the former, by the award of the sovereign. At the West Bow was erected a stately triumphal arch, on which Caledonia appeared, in an ancient and rich attire, who, in a copious speech, congratulated his Majesty on his safe arrival.† At the western end of the Tolbooth, in the High Street, stood another triumphal arch, on which were painted the por-

* Appendix D.

† Appendix E.

traits of the Scottish Kings: within the arch, Mercury appeared conducting the first Fergus, who bestowed many paternal and wholesome advices upon Charles. At the Cross appeared the rosy God, and, issuing from the cross, streams of wine, which flowed copiously, “to the great solace of the commoners.” At the Tron, a high mount was raised representing Parnassus, on the middle of which was a pyramid of great height, with a glass fountain, whence Hypocrene issued. In a cavern of the mountain sat two bands of vocal and instrumental music, with an organ to complete the concert, which performed a piece of music called Caledonia, composed for the occasion by the best masters. On the northern side sat Apollo and the muses. When the divine harmony ceased, Apollo addressed himself in a panegyric to the King, and presented him with a volume of poetry composed by the members of the University. As the procession advanced along the High-Street, which was lined by the citizens, armed, and in their best apparel, his Majesty was saluted with peals of ordnance from the castle, and the joyous acclamations of his subjects. A grand banquet was afterwards given to the King; the expense of which, and the other disbursements attending his entry, amounted to £41,489 Scots money.

In 1641, Charles the First again visited Edinburgh, for the purpose of conciliating his presbyterian subjects, by divesting himself of nearly the whole of his royal prerogatives. On this occasion, a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty, which cost the city £12,016 Scots money.

The Scots, enraged at their favourite scheme of establishing Presbyterianism in England being foiled by the Independents, who had also carried their political inno-

vations to a length which the Presbyterians had never contemplated; detesting, too, the atrocious murder of the unfortunate Charles, they embraced the cause of his successor with the greatest ardour. The citizens of Edinburgh, in particular, raised and equipped a regiment of 600 men; and in the following year, as the city had been wasted by a plague, they met a demand upon them for a new armament, by the payment of £40,000 Scots into the national treasury. When Charles the Second landed at Leith, the citizens, notwithstanding the desperate state of his affairs, determined to receive him with all possible magnificence; but, on account of the expenses to which they were then subject in fortifying the city and its harbour, they agreed to limit the cost of his entertainment to 50,000 merks. But, as Charles found it expedient to decline the invitation of the citizens, they provided him with an elegant dessert, at an expense of £433 Scots, and generously presented him with 20,000 merks, as “a testimony of their loyal affection, and of their readiness to offer up their lives and fortunes for his Majesty’s service, in the preservation of religion, king, and kingdom.”

The conduct of the Scots at this perilous crisis shews, that, though they had stood forward as the champions and apostles of civil and religious freedom, for monarchy in the abstract they had a profound and unalterable veneration. This was a feeling which experience has since demonstrated might, by proper attention to their peculiar opinions, have been improved by the misguided Stuarts to the greatest advantage. No people are more susceptible than the Scots of grateful and kindly impressions; and, though averse to all noisy ebullition of feeling, when calamity overtakes those to whom affec-

tion or gratitude binds them, no nation excels them in constancy under suffering, contempt of danger, and unshaken fidelity.

We have been thus copious in our details of previous royal visits, merely for the purpose of presenting a contrast between the *taste* of former times and that of the present day. The former may be found the more showy; but the latter the most rational and manly. The natural and unconstrained respect of his loyal subjects, and their hearty welcome, must please a monarch, enlightened as he is generous, infinitely more than the quaint contrivances of hoary pedants, whose inventions are put to the task by the voice of authority. The place of allegory is well supplied by the thewes and sinews of that primitive race of men, who have descended from their mountains, to greet the royal presence, attired in a garb which, more than even classic drapery, inspires the most heroic recollections. If there is no pageantry or mimic display, there is the real, unsophisticated appearance of a brave and hardy people, who, even under the most adverse circumstances, have commanded respect, and the recent deeds of whose warriors have fixed upon them the attention of an admiring world.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

CHAP. I.

WHEN his Majesty, in the course of last summer, was graciously pleased to visit the Irish capital, an expectation was very confidently entertained by the people of Scotland, that he would bestow a similar honour upon them, before returning to London. It would be too much to say, that their pride was not at all affected by the circumstance of Ireland being the first to receive so conspicuous a proof of royal condescension and favour; but their good sense readily acquiesced in the justice and cogency of those motives, not less benevolent than politic, which determined his Majesty to give to that country the preference. Circumstances intervened which rendered the royal visit to Scotland inexpedient for the time,—a disappointment which was severely felt by the Scottish nation, but which was relieved by the assurance, that the wished-for event would take place in the course of the ensuing summer.

In the spring, the rumour of the King being about to visit Scotland was again revived and implicitly relied on, until contradicted in a form, which, though not official, was so decided and peremptory as to induce the opinion that his Majesty had suspended his gracious intentions. But all doubt and uncertainty were soon removed, by a letter received by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, upon the 18th of July, from Lord Viscount Melville, Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, intimating, that his Majesty had positively resolved to visit Scotland during the summer, and might be expected to reach Edinburgh on or about the 10th of August. The deputy-keeper of Holyroodhouse received a letter to the same effect, in order that the necessary preparations might be made for his Majesty's reception.

The announcement of this intelligence produced in Edinburgh a sensation not to be described, and which was communicated to the remotest extremities of the kingdom. In the capital, the countenance of every one instantly assumed an air of animated joy; and the bustle of preparation, which was visible in all quarters, foretold the grandeur of that scene to which all looked forward with the most eager expectation. The deep feeling of enthusiasm which was felt on the occasion, and the habitual gravity and reserve of the national character, were beautifully displayed in the magnificent scale of the preparations, and the orderly, quiet manner in which these were conducted. Various buildings offensive to taste were removed in an instant;—others were made to change their appearance;—roads were constructed and repaired;—arches and platforms erected;—crowds of strangers poured in upon the city;—and, after all, never did Edinburgh enjoy more profound tranquillity. It was, besides, most honourable to the loyalty of the inhabitants, that though party spirit had previously raged among them to a deplorable height, they suspended their animosities as if resolved, by mutual consent, there should be no alloy to the general happiness. Both parties seemed animated by one common feeling; and thus furnished a satisfactory and gratifying proof, had proof been wanting, that difference of political opinion by no means necessarily occasions even a shade of difference in attachment to a constitutional monarch.

The first movement of any importance made by the civic authorities was, the issuing a proclamation, recommending to their fellow-citizens to appear, during his Majesty's visit, in an uniform dress, which they suggested ought to be a blue coat, white vest, and nankeen or white pantaloons; and to assume the ancient national emblem of St Andrew's Cross, (white upon a dark-blue ground), placed on the left side of the hat in the manner of a cockade. It was thought by some, that uniformity of appearance was altogether unsuitable to a nation of freemen, and was a sort of disguise to a people whom his Majesty wished to observe "as nature and education had made them;" and, besides, that the re-

commendation was injurious to those of the humbler classes who might find it inconvenient to comply with it. But whatever may have been thought of this proceeding of the Magistrates, no one can doubt, that it originated in the most patriotic and honourable motives; and, considering the multiplicity of measures which they had to direct, and suggestions to attend to, it will be remembered to their honour, that, excepting, perhaps, in this particular instance, there was no proposal of theirs which was not cheerfully adopted by their fellow-citizens.

As it was understood that his Majesty, though he meant to reside at Dalkeith house, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, would hold his Court at his own palace of Holyroodhouse, the attention of the public authorities was naturally directed to its repair and improvement.*

* The more ancient parts of the present palace, consisting of the north-west towers, were built by James V. about the year 1528, as a royal residence, though for ages before, the Scottish kings seem to have occasionally resided at this place. Below a niche in one of these towers his name is still to be seen, *JAC. REX V. SCOTORUM*. During the minority of Queen Mary, the Palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt along with the city, by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford. Soon after this period, however, it was repaired and enlarged beyond its present size. At that time it is said to have consisted of no fewer than five courts, the most westerly of which was the largest. It was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space which it does at present; but the building extended itself farther towards the south. At the north-west corner was a strong gate, (the gate of the ancient adjoining abbey,) with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers, which was taken down in 1755.

Great part of the Palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell. At the Restoration, however, it was again repaired, and altered into its present form by King Charles II. These alterations and reparations were designed by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect, and the work was executed by Robert Mylne, whose name appears on a pillar in the north-west angle of the inside of the square. *FVN. BE RO. MYLNE M. M. IVL. 1671.*

The paintings of the monarchs of Scotland in the gallery were much defaced by the English soldiers quartered there in the year 1745. They seem to have thought that, by destroying the inanimate effigies of the House of Stuart, they eminently displayed their loyalty to the House of Hanover. Prince Charles Stuart, (the young Pretender,) in that year also, took up his residence for some time in this mansion of his fathers; and thither the inhabitants of Edinburgh repaired to him, to pay the assessment laid on the city.

This ancient palace, though preserving in its exterior all its pristine magnificence, when viewed apart from the ignoble buildings that surrounded it, had suffered, in a number of ways, the most lamentable desecration. A new road to the front of the palace was immediately commenced, leading through the artillery ground, on the north side, from the London road at the Abbey Hill. The old road through St Ann's Gardens, which still bears the name of the Duke's Walk, from its having been a favourite promenade of the Duke of York, afterwards James the Seventh, was also repaired; and, from the point where it comes in contact with Comely-Gardens, to Parson's Green, was diverted to a line more to the southward. The barriers along the road were thrown down, so as to open a free communication with the Musselburgh road, for his Majesty's carriage, in proceeding to and from Dalkeith house. The old out-houses attached to the south side of Holyroodhouse, and the wall enclosing them and part of the garden, were thrown down; and thus an open space was formed, which pre-

Of this palace, which is now almost the only entire regal residence which remains in Scotland, the Duke of Hamilton is heritable keeper. He has a lodging within it, as have also several others of the Scottish nobility, in which are a number of portraits, some of them of considerable merit. Notwithstanding this, a great part of the building remained uninhabited, and was hastening to decay, when, in 1793, apartments were fitted up for the residence of the Count D'Artois, brother of the present King of France, the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri, and others of the French exiled nobility.—*Stark's Picture of Edinburgh.*

Adjoining the palace are the remains of the abbey of Holyroodhouse, in its time the most richly endowed in Scotland. It was founded by David the First, who, for his liberality to the church, was canonized as a saint, but who, as James V. described him, was "a sair sanct to the crown." After the Reformation, the building was converted into a parish church. On the accession of James VII. it was converted into a royal chapel; and a throne and stalls for the Knights of the Thistle were erected. At the Revolution, it suffered grievous dilapidations at the hands of the populace. In 1758, an architect and mason having got L.1003 for repairing its roof, covered it with flag stones; the weight of which was so disproportioned to the strength of the walls, that in 1768 the roof fell in. In 1773, the rubbish was sold; and a house in Baxter's Close was built with the figured stones, after defacing the carvings and cornices!!!

sented the appearance of a shrubbery. Southward of this space a high wall was built, which served as a screen to some mean buildings on that side of the palace. A handsome portico was also erected at the door of the palace, on the south side, so as to form a private passage for his Majesty. The posts and chains surrounding the grass plat, in front of the palace, were removed for the accommodation of carriages; and the buildings in the same direction were newly coloured. The court in the centre of the palace was new laid with Kensington gravel; and in the middle was erected a pedestal, supporting a cluster of elegant lamps, to be lighted with gas, surmounted by one of larger dimensions; and pipes were also laid for conveying water to the interior of the palace. Nor was less attention bestowed upon the internal accommodation of this royal residence. Directions were issued to Mr Trotter, his Majesty's upholsterer, for fitting up the apartments requisite for his Majesty's accommodation. On the 26th of July, Mr Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's department, arrived from London, to superintend the various arrangements; and about the same time there arrived by sea a large quantity of his Majesty's stores. On the second storey of the south side of the Palace, in front of the court, was a large space formerly occupied as a guard-room. This, by the removal of some partitions and other incumbrances, was converted into the presence-chamber, which was fitted up in a style of superior magnificence. The ceiling was painted olive-brown, and the floor laid with cloth of the same colour; the walls were lined with scarlet cloth and mouldings deeply gilded; and the windows hung with curtains of deep crimson, with gold tassels and fringes. At the west end was placed the throne, which was brought from Buckingham House. The throne, at first, was enclosed within a brass railing, but this was subsequently removed. Behind the throne appeared the letters and numerals, G. R. IV., and above was erected a splendid canopy, adorned with the royal arms. Attached to the presence chamber is a suite of elegant rooms, some of them hung with tapestry and paintings, situated on the east side of the Palace, and communi-

cating with the picture gallery, in which, it was arranged, that those who were to be presented to his Majesty should assemble. The furniture of his Majesty's private apartments is remarkable, equally for its simplicity and its elegance. The frame of the King's bed is so low as to be not more than a foot from the ground, and terminates in a head like a Grecian couch, about four feet high; the mattress, bolster, and pillows, are covered with white satin; and above is a canopy suspended from the ceiling.

It being understood, that his Majesty would proceed to the Castle in state, there to receive the royal diadem of Scotland, the Magistrates determined upon the removal of every obstruction or deformity along the route of the procession. The Weigh-house, at the head of the West Bow, a massive but unshapely building, which had stood for upwards of five hundred years, was accordingly removed;* and thus an uninterrupted view was opened up from the Castle-hill, of that noble street, which, even in the sixteenth century, extorted the admiration of foreigners,† and which Smollett pronounced to

* The City Arms, in front of the building, was presented by the Magistrates to the Society of Antiquaries. The other materials were sold on 27th July for £271, and cleared away by the 6th August.

† "In this city there are two spacious streets, of which the principal one leading from the Palace to the Castle is paved with square stones. The city itself is not built of brick, but of square free stones; and so stately is their appearance, that single houses may be compared to palaces. From the Abbey to the Castle, there is a continued street, which, on both sides, contains a range of excellent houses, and the better sort are built of hewn stone."

—*Braun Agrippinensis, lib. 3, voce Edenburgum.* It may be proper to remark, that all the houses of this street, with the exception of a few in the Canongate, Netherbow, and Castlehill, which have wooden outshots or projections, are built entirely of free-stone. The history of these outshots is curious, and proves, that, though of great antiquity, they are, in fact, innovations upon the original structure of the city. James IV. having empowered the citizens to feu out the Borough Muir and the Common Myre, part of the *common guid*, they proceeded to clear the ground, by cutting down the trees growing upon it, of which there was such an abundance, that, in order to encourage the inhabitants to purchase them, the Town Council enacted, that whoever purchased a certain quantity should be allowed to new-front his house with wood, and to extend it seven feet into the street; "whereby," Maitland observes, "the

be one of the noblest in Europe. It was with no small exultation and anxiety that the citizens of Edinburgh looked forward to a procession, conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of regal splendour, along the same street which had often witnessed the magnificent *Ridings* of the Scottish Parliament.*

Great attention was also bestowed upon the state of the Castle, the guns of which were newly painted, and the carriage and path-ways, and the defective parts of the masonry, repaired.

It having been considered probable, that the King would, in the course of his visit, attend divine service in the High Church of St Giles, various improvements were executed in the interior of this venerable fabric; and a seat was fitted up, in a style of becoming magnificence, for the Sovereign.

It was early determined, that his Majesty should be invited to a banquet, to be given by the city, on the auspicious occasion of his visit. After some consideration, it was rightly judged, that the entertainment should take place in the Parliament House, in the great hall, now called the Outer-House, in which the Scottish Parliaments used to assemble. A more proper place it was impossible to have selected than this noble hall, which, in spaciousness, is inferior only to that of Westminster.† The necessary preparations were immediately commenced by Mr Trotter, who has shown the greatest taste and judgment in designing and completing them. At the south end, under the great window, was placed the King's table, elevated by three or four steps, and of an irregular elliptic form. A place in the centre was allotted to the Sovereign, who, seated under a crimson velvet canopy,

* High-street was reduced fourteen feet in its breadth; and the buildings, which before had stone fronts, were now converted "into wood, and the Burgh into a wooden city." The space between the Castle and the Palace, which includes the Castlehill, Lawnmarket, High-street, and Canongate, forming one entire street, is one mile and 25 yards long.

† Appendix E.

† The height of the Hall, in its walls, is 60 feet; its length 142 feet; and its breadth 49. Its grand Norman roof, which is of carved oak, is much admired.

surmounted by the royal arms, might survey the whole company ranged along the sides. On the north end of the hall, the city arms were got up with suitable splendour. The Faculty of Advocates, and the Society of Writers to the Signet, made offers of their respective Libraries, to be used as withdrawing-rooms,—that of the Faculty by his Majesty, the other by the company.

In order that the dignity of the city might be properly supported by its chief Magistrate, a carriage and six was ordered to be prepared for the Lord Provost, having the arms of the city painted on the pannels, and a hammer-cloth and livery of the city colour, which is orange.—Dresses, such as those worn by the beef-eaters (properly yeomen of the guard) were also ordered for thirty men, who were appointed to the service of the Lord High Constable and the Knight Marischal.

A proclamation was issued by the Magistrates, intimating to the inhabitants, that, on the evening after the King's arrival, there would be a bonfire on the summit of Arthur's seat,* and a display of fire-works at the west end of George's Street;—and recommending and requesting a general illumination, by the inhabitants, on the following evening. The materials for the bonfire were transported by horses to the top of the hill, to which, in all probability, no horse had ever before ascended; and it was an amusing spectacle to persons at a distance, to observe these animals, when about their greatest elevation—their bulk reduced apparently to a tenuous form, and, snake-like, “dragging their slow lengths along” towards the summit.

Orders were issued by the Commissioners of Police for lighting up the same number of lamps that are used in the winter season, from the commencement of August until his Majesty's departure; and new lamps, upon a more elegant model, were directed to be substituted, in some of the principal streets, in place of the old ones.

With a view to the royal procession from the Castle, a gallery was erected at the Cross for the whole body of

* The height of this hill, which, with the contiguous eminence called Salisbury Crags, overlooks the palace, is 656 feet from its base, and above 800 from the level of the sea.

the Magistracy, in their robes, headed by the Lord Provost, and attended by their officers; and for the Magistrates of Glasgow and other royal burghs, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and other official personages. Upon the balcony of the Royal Exchange, opposite, another gallery was raised, meant for the accommodation of ladies, who were to be admitted by tickets from the Lord Provost. Other galleries were erected in rapid succession: one along the front of St Giles, in divisions, for the accommodation of, first, Peeresses; secondly, the Merchant Company; thirdly, the Commissioners of Police; and fourthly, the Clergy, the Senatus Academicus, the Royal College of Physicians: two galleries in front of the Advocates' Library and County Hall; one for the accommodation of the College of Justice, the members of which were to appear in proper costume; the other for the Freeholders and Commissioners of Supply for the county: and a gallery at the head of the West Bow, to accommodate, first, the boys at the High School and their masters; next, the boys of Heriot's Hospital and their masters; then, the boys of Watson's Hospital and their masters; fourthly, the parochial teachers; and lastly, the private teachers.

On the 8th of August, a meeting of the Lieutenancy of Scotland was held in the Waterloo Hotel, at which Lord Arbuthnot, Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, presided, when "agreements were entered into for the erection of stands upon the Castlehill, to accommodate 2000 spectators,"—the county ladies and gentlemen to have a preference. The erection, as agreed upon, was immediately commenced.

Improvements were also commenced upon the theatre, which, both with respect to the appearance of the house and the accommodation provided for his Majesty, in case he should visit it, reflect great credit upon the good taste and public spirit of the manager. Two rooms were fitted up, through which the King would have to pass, and alterations were made in the box-office, by which he would have to enter.

Nor were the corporations and other public bodies inactive during this anxious period. Meetings were con-

70

vened of the Faculty of Advocates and of the Writers to the Signet, at which committees were appointed to prepare loyal and dutiful addresses to his Majesty, congratulating him upon his arrival; and afterwards, the addresses so prepared were unanimously adopted. Similar addresses were also unanimously agreed to and voted, by an extraordinary meeting of the commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; the *Senatus Academicus* of the University; the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge; the College of Physicians; the Royal College of Surgeons; the Solicitors before the Supreme Courts; the Procurators of the Admiralty Court; the Solicitors at Law; the Royal Physical Society; the Merchant Company; the Corporation of St Mary's Chapel; the Corporation of Goldsmiths; the Corporation of Cordiners, and of Bakers; and a number of other public bodies and corporations. At many of the meetings held for voting these addresses, political allusions in them were strongly deprecated, as leaving some members no alternative but to oppose an address, though breathing a feeling of loyalty in which all participated, or of submitting to a painful compromise of their principles. The weight of this reasoning was generally felt, and in particular by the Merchant Company and the Corporation of St Mary's Chapel, who expunged certain words from the addresses proposed to them, as susceptible of being construed into a compliment to the present administration.

On the 9th of August an extraordinary meeting of the Highland Society was held, for the purpose of voting an address of congratulation to his Majesty. The meeting was attended by not fewer than from 250 to 300 noblemen and gentlemen, among the former of whom were the Marquisses of Queensberry and Lothian; the Earls of Moray, Wemyss and March, Leven and Melville, Aboyne, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, and Rosebery; Viscount Arbuthnot; Lords Torphichen, Saltoun, Binning, Strathaven, Glenorchy, Robert Kerr, and Francis Levison Gower. The Marquis of Lothian was called to the chair;—and an address having been moved by the Earl of Wemyss and March, and seconded by the Earl of Breadalbane, the same was unanimously agreed to.

A meeting was also held by the Students attending the University, when they resolved, that, on the occasion of the procession to the Castle, they should wear either blue or black coats; and appointed a committee to consider what motto they should display on that day, and to prepare a loyal address to his Majesty, either in Latin or English, poetry or prose.

It was the express pleasure of his Majesty, that the honourable duty of the interior of the Palace, and the guard on his own person, should be intrusted to the ancient and honourable Company of Archers,* who

* Upon the old laws of weapon-shawing, a plan seems to have been formed by the Jacobitical party, for instituting, under a pretext of sports and recreations, a military corps, which, as occasion offered, might assemble under authority of law.

A society for encouraging and exercising archery had already been formed; had, upon their application, acquired the patronage of the Scottish Privy Council; and got from them a prize to be shot for by the company. They consisted of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. The Marquis of Athole was their captain-general; and they held frequent meetings during the reign of the royal brothers. For some time after the Revolution, no traces of this company are to be discovered. But, upon the accession of Queen Anne, and the death of the Marquis of Athole, they appointed the celebrated Sir George Mackenzie, then Lord Tarbat, and secretary of state, and afterwards Earl of Cromarty, their captain-general. Having made choice of a leader of such approved fidelity and powerful interest, the opportunity was laid hold of, to obtain from Queen Anne a charter under the great seal, erecting them into a royal company; reviving and ratifying, in their behalf, the old laws and acts of parliament in favour of archery; giving them power to admit members, to make choice of a preses and council, to appoint their commanding-officers, *'and to meet and go forth under their officers' conduct in military form, in manner of weapon-shawing, as often as they should think convenient;* and prohibiting the civil magistrate from giving them any interruption. These rights and privileges they were appointed to possess after the mode of feudal tenure, and to hold them in fee blench of her Majesty, and her successors, paying therefore an annual acknowledgment of a pair of barbed arrows.

The first time, that, in consequence of this charter, they displayed any military parade, was in A. D. 1714. The critical state of the country, the hopes and fears of opposite factions, aroused by the condition of Queen Anne, whose death was fast approaching, and by the tottering and distracted state of the ministry, seem to have inspired unusual vigour into the company of archers. Their laws

were to discharge it in the same manner as the gentlemen pensioners of England. The company, so soon

were extended upon vellum, adorned with festoons of thistles, and subscribed by the members. They did not hesitate to engross in their minute-book, in terms which could not be misunderstood, that they remembered, on his birth-day, the health of an exiled Prince. And, on the 14th of June, the Earl of Cromarty, their captain-general, although then upwards of eighty years of age, and the Earl of Wemyss, as their lieutenant-general, marched at the head of above fifty noblemen and gentlemen, clothed in uniform, equipped in military array, and distinguished by their proper standards, from the Parliament Square to the palace of Holyrood House, thence to Leith, where they shot for the silver arrow given by the city of Edinburgh; and returned in similar parade; having received from the different guards which they passed, the same honours that are paid to any body of the king's forces. But next year, the Earl of Cromarty being dead, the Earl of Wemyss headed a procession, in which above an hundred of the nobility and gentry assisted.

After the Rebellion in 1715, the archers made no parade for nine years. But the Duke of Hamilton being chosen their captain-general, they marched through Musselburgh A. D. 1724, and afterwards occasionally till the year 1743; since which time they have not displayed any public parade.

It is no ways surprising, that this company was looked upon as disaffected to government during the reigns of the first and second George. None, indeed, was then admitted into it who was not supposed to bear an attachment to the house of Stuart. Upon the Cardinal de Tencin having meditated an invasion of Britain in favour of that unfortunate family, this company appointed a Highland chieftain, the head of a powerful and numerous clan, preses of their council; with a view (as was supposed) of inducing him to raise his followers, and join the Pretender. After the late Rebellion, the officers of state looked upon this society with so jealous an eye, that they actually appointed spies to watch their conduct, and frequent their companies.

The prizes belonging to this company, and which are annually shot for, are a silver arrow, given by the town of Musselburgh, which appears to have been shot for as early as the year 1603. The victor in this, as in the other prizes, has the custody of it for a year, then returns it with a medal appended, on which are engraved any motto and device which the gainer's fancy dictates. There are now an hundred and three pieces appended to this arrow.

The next prize is a silver arrow given to the royal company by the city of Edinburgh A. D. 1709. There are sixty-eight pieces of gold appended to it. The person who wins this prize gets £5 Sterling from the town of Edinburgh.

The last prize belonging to this society is a silver punch bowl of about the value of forty pounds, made at the expense of the royal

as the royal will was made known, commenced drilling, and astonished those who were strangers to their appearance, by the elegance of their uniform,—a Robin Hood tartan jacket, tartan trews, the Highland hose, the flat blue bonnet, the ruff, Robin Hood belt, and white satin bow-case, worn as a scarf. It would be difficult to collect a finer body of men than appeared at the musters of this highly-privileged company, who have to boast of the gallant Earl of Hopetoun as their captain-general, and of the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Morton, General Leslie Cumming, and other distinguished individuals, among their officers. The company, not unmindful of their tenure, caused two barbed arrows to be prepared, to be presented to his Majesty upon his arrival. These are of exquisite workmanship; the shaft composed of snake wood, and the barbs of silver; and on each is inscribed, “To his Majesty King

company A. D. 1720. To this bowl fifty-eight pieces are appended.

The affairs of this company are managed by a preses and six counsellors, who are chosen annually by the whole members. The council are vested with the power of receiving or rejecting candidates for admission, and of appointing the company's officers, civil and military.

This society had dwindled very much till within these few years, when it was revived merely by the attentions of the late Mr St Clair of Roslin, and the respect which was universally entertained for him. It now consists of about three hundred members, among whom are most of the Scottish nobility of the first distinction. The company meet weekly during the summer season in Edinburgh, in the Meadows, where they exercise themselves in shooting at butts, or rovers. The want of a house of their own in the neighbourhood of the field being found inconvenient, the company *feued* from the town of Edinburgh about an acre of ground on the east end of the Meadows, for which they pay a feu-duty of £12 a-year, and double that sum as entry-money every twenty-fifth year. Upon this area they began to build in August 1776. The house which they have reared consists of a hall, forty feet by twenty-four, and eighteen high; two rooms of eighteen by nineteen, besides kitchen, cellars, lobby, and other apartments. The ground behind the house is laid out into a bowling-green. To defray the expense of this building, the company had only a stock of £300; the rest has been raised by subscription among the members; the expense of the whole amounting to about £1200.—*Arnott's History of Edinburgh.*

George IV. Reddendo of Royal Company of Archers. Holyrood, August 1822.”

It was also arranged, that the Celtic Society* should form four companies, in the complete Highland costume, for discharging the duty of guards on the Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal, and also as guards over the Regalia of Scotland. Accordingly, the members of this very flourishing and respectable institution prepared themselves, by a regular process of military discipline, for the important duties assigned to them. On Saturday, the 10th of August, the corps having gone through the ordinary evolutions, the ceremony of presenting and consecrating their colours took place, in the presence of many delighted spectators. A square being formed, General Graham Stirling, one of the Captains-Commandant of the Celts, said, that it was intended that the colours should have been presented by some lady of distinguished rank ; but the hurry occasioned by the shortness of the time for preparation had prevented the ceremony. He said, however, that there were two individuals present who would give weight and honour to every thing they might undertake,—Sir Walter Scott, who, besides his genius and fame, had been the constant friend and supporter of the society from the beginning ; and Colonel Stewart of Garth, who was himself a true Highlander, and the historian of Highlanders. A standard having been taken by each of these gentlemen, Sir Walter said, that, in discharging the honourable task assigned him of delivering the colours, he knew that he put them into the hands of a true Highlander, and one who was surrounded by companions equally so. These colours would be doubly prized by them, as they were to be first used in their performance of the distinguished and proud duty of watching over the Scottish Regalia, those cherished monuments of our ancient independence. He was proud to see the gentlemen arrayed in such beautiful and complete costume ; and while he admired

* This society was instituted at Edinburgh in January 1820 ; the first object of it being to promote the general use of the ancient Highland dress in the Highlands. It consists already of many of the nobles and of the most respectable gentlemen of Scotland.

the display of our ancient characteristic weapons on this joyous and peaceful occasion, he had no doubt that every man around him would make an equally gallant show if ever called upon to protect the liberties and independence of their country. The honourable Baronet concluded an eloquent speech by delivering one stand of colours to Captain W. Mackenzie of Gruinord, while Colonel Stewart, at the same time, presented the other to the honourable James Sinclair, by whom they were to be borne in the ensuing ceremonies. The Rev. Dr Anderson, the society's chaplain, then pronounced an appropriate prayer, and the ceremony concluded. The motto on the colours is, "Albain me ghraidh.—Scotia my love." On the following Monday, about twelve o'clock, the Knight Marischal came to the parade before Heriot Row, attended by Alexander Maitland Gibson, Esq., advocate, younger of Clifton-hall, and administered the oath of allegiance to the Celts, previous to their doing duty. The Earl of Errol, Macdonell of Glengary, and other chieftains, frequently attended the parade.

The subscribers to the national monument of Scotland, having, in the course of the last session, been incorporated by Act of Parliament, and, the subscription being already in a state of considerable forwardness, it was thought, that the King's presence in the Scottish capital would be a suitable occasion for laying, with all the honours of masonry, the foundation stone of this splendid edifice. That ceremony, it was hoped, would be dignified by the presence of his gracious Majesty, the patron of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland. With these views, a meeting was held, on the 5th August, of the general committee of subscribers, at which the Earl of Levin and Melville presided, when the following resolutions, moved by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and seconded by the Earl of Rosebery, were carried unanimously :

I. Resolved, in fulfilment of the expectation held forth, and in redemption of the pledge come under to his Majesty the King, in the petition presented to the throne by his Grace John Duke of Atholl, in behalf of the committee of noblemen and gentlemen, contributors

to the national monument of Scotland, (should his Majesty be graciously pleased to countenance this resolution,) to lay the foundation stone of the edifice on the occasion of the gracious visit of his Majesty (the patron of the undertaking) to the ancient palace and capital of his royal ancestors.

II. Resolved, that the preceding resolution be forthwith communicated to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, of which the King is patron, in order that the necessary steps may be taken by them, in conjunction with such of the provincial lodges as may choose to attend, to give all due effect to this interesting and imposing ceremony.

In pursuance of these resolutions, upon Monday the 12th of August, workmen commenced digging out a foundation for the intended monument, a little to the east of Nelson's monument and the Observatory.

The ladies of Scotland, at this time resident in the metropolis, participated largely in the enthusiasm which animated all classes. They delegated Sir Walter Scott, the bard of chivalry and romance, to greet the approach of their sovereign to the Scottish shore, and to do homage in their name, by laying a St Andrew's cross, the ancient emblem of Scotland, at the feet of his Majesty. The design of this elegant offering is chaste, and worthy of the fair hands that formed it. It consists of a broad and rich cross of pearls raised on blue velvet, and enclosed within a belt of gold, on which is embroidered, with pearls, the Gaelic motto of *Riogh Albhain gu brath*.—Hail to the King of Scotland.—The belt is attached by a brilliant diamond buckle, and from its extremity is suspended a magnificent pearl, the produce of Scotland, and probably the finest ever found in this country. The whole is surmounted by the imperial crown, girt round with brilliants, and richly decorated with rubies, emeralds, and the topaz, alternating with pearls, in the manner of the ancient Scottish crown, long forgotten, but auspiciously brought to light a little before this period. A band with a buckle of Scottish gems is adjusted, so

as to admit of this elegant and costly jewel being worn either on the hat or bound round the arm.

No sooner was it ascertained that the King would visit the metropolis of Scotland, than a controversy, maintained on both sides in the purest spirit of patriotism, arose respecting the place best adapted for his Majesty's landing. By some it was proposed, that the Chain-pier at Trinity was in all respects more eligible than Leith harbour, especially as the unoccupied ground in front of the former would admit a far greater number of spectators than the other to witness the gratifying spectacle. This proposition was resented by the inhabitants of Leith, as offering an indignity to the place which had always been the landing-place of the kings of Scotland, when returning from abroad, or from visiting the northern parts of their dominions. So strong was their feeling on this subject, that the convenery of Leith forwarded a petition to his Majesty, humbly entreating him to confer upon their town the distinguished honour of landing there. It was finally adjudged by the higher authorities, that Leith should have the honour which its inhabitants so patriotically claimed; and, on Tuesday the 6th of August, his Grace the Duke of Montrose, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville, Sir John Beresford, Sir Thomas Bradford, and Colonel Stephenson, examined the harbour of Leith, as to its fitness for his Majesty's debarkation. The Magistrates of Leith afterwards had an interview with these high characters, and submitted plans of the proposed arrangements.

Leith now vied with Edinburgh itself in the magnificence of its preparations for the reception of his Majesty. A raft was placed on the south side of the inner harbour, from which a railed gangway ascended to the quay, where it was decided his Majesty should land. This machine, equally commodious and elegant, was covered with grey cloth, above which was a foot-cloth of deep crimson, and strongly secured to the quay, so as to prevent any greater motion than was necessary to maintain its buoyancy in the water. A wooden platform was also erected from the landing-place to the end of St Bernard's Street, where it was arranged his Majesty was to enter his car-

riage. That part of the platform, on which the King should first place his foot, on landing in Scotland, was a log of mahogany, which it is intended to convert into snuff-boxes. A magnificent triumphal arch was erected at the north end of St Bernard Street, and another in Constitution Street, in the line of the royal procession to the capital. Both were adorned with flowers and evergreens, and a variety of flags, among which the British jack was the most conspicuous. Above the first arch was a perfect Scottish crown, and under the crown were the royal sword and sceptre. On the face of the arch, upon the north side, were inscribed the words, "Scotland hails with joy the presence of her Sovereign;" and on the other side appeared the royal initials formed of variegated lamps. The second arch was ornamented by an excellent representation of the Scottish crown, and hung with festoons of flowers. On one side appeared, in variegated lamps, the words, "*O Felicem Diem*;" and on the other, "O Happy Day." The evergreens which entwined around the shafts of the arch were intermixed with sheafs of oats, the conception of which, and its effect, were equally felicitous. At a meeting of the Magistrates and the merchants of the place, it was agreed, that, on the occasion of the King's landing, the latter should appear in uniform similar to that prescribed by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, and line the streets in front of the Exchange. Directions at the same time were issued to the different corporations, to assemble on the day of the King's landing, each trade under its own deacon, and occupy certain stations along the line of the procession, each individual bearing a white rod as a badge of distinction. Seats were fitted up along the whole extent of the pier, sufficient to accommodate two thousand spectators, and a scaffold erected upon the drawbridge for the accommodation of ladies and persons of quality. A proclamation was issued by the Magistrates of Leith, recommending a general illumination on the evening after the King's landing. In short, nothing was left undone by the Magistrates and inhabitants of Leith, that could contribute to the accommodation of his Majesty or the grandeur of the

anticipated spectacle ; and the completeness of their arrangements can be appreciated by those only who witnessed the admirable effect of them.

The joyful enthusiasm, which pervaded Scotland at this time, was manifested in the different counties by meetings in all of them, of the Noblemen, Freeholders, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Supply, to address his Majesty on the occasion of his gracious visit. At every meeting the address proposed was unanimously agreed to. Of the royal burghs none was more conspicuous on the present occasion, for its loyalty than Glasgow. An expectation had been entertained there, that the King would extend his visit to that city ; but so soon as it was ascertained, by a letter from the Secretary of State to the Lord Provost, that his Majesty could not, in the course of this season, gratify their loyal wishes, the Town Council resolved, that a house should be provided in Edinburgh for the Lord Provost and Magistrates during his Majesty's stay in Scotland ; and, to enable them to support the dignity of their ancient and flourishing city, that a splendid carriage and six should be provided for the Lord Provost, having the city arms upon its pannels, with green hammercloth and liveries. They also voted a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty,—an example which was speedily followed by the Town Councils of most of the royal burghs of Scotland, and of the more considerable burghs of regality and barony. By the Town Councils of Aberdeen, Stirling, Dumfries, Cupar, Peebles, and other considerable burghs, deputations of those bodies, headed by their respective Provosts, were appointed to proceed to the metropolis, and there present to his Majesty the addresses agreed upon. By the Town Council of Stirling, a carriage and four, with the King's arms and liveries, was ordered for the deputation from that burgh. An equipage was also ordered to be fitted up for the deputation from the burgh of Perth, which claims the proud distinction of being the ancient capital of Caledonia, and, in point of precedence, is the second burgh in the kingdom.

So active was the feeling of loyalty which now pervaded all ranks of people, and so ardent the desire

to behold his Majesty, that, even in towns at a considerable distance, vehicles of every description were put in requisition for the conveyance of passengers to the metropolis. We cannot better describe the universal stir which prevailed, than by the following quotation from a Glasgow paper:—"Glasgow, as far as we can learn, will be almost deserted on the occasion—every vehicle of conveyance is fully employed, and engaged for coming days. Extra boats on the canal are insufficient for the number of passengers. Where the moving mass from all corners of the land are to stow themselves when in Edinburgh we know not. Many, we understand, are provided with, or are providing themselves with tents, and intend to bivouack in the fields. A very considerable number of gentlemen from Ireland are passing through Glasgow, on their way to Edinburgh, to attend there during the joyous occasion."

So soon as it was understood, that his Majesty had selected Dalkeith House as the place of his residence, the most active preparations commenced, with a view to render that elegant mansion, and also the town of Dalkeith, worthy of the high distinction which was about to be conferred upon them. Dalkeith House was fitted up in a most magnificent and costly manner, and every improvement adopted which, it was conceived, might conduce, in the smallest degree, to the convenience or comfort of the Royal Visitor. It was subsequently visited by Lord Montague, the uncle and one of the guardians of its noble proprietor, the young Duke of Buccleuch, and the Marquis of Lothian, who expressed their satisfaction with the whole arrangements. Two new carriage-roads (one of them communicating with Melville Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Melville) were formed, for the exclusive accommodation of his Majesty; by which he had access to his residence without passing through the town of Dalkeith. At the entrance of each of these roads sentries were placed. Along the whole line of road appropriated to his Majesty, between Dalkeith House and Edinburgh, lamps were erected at intervals of forty yards. The most extraordinary bustle, meanwhile, prevailed in the town of Dalkeith. Most of the

principal houses were newly cleaned and painted; and a magnificent triumphal arch, surmounted by an elegant imperial crown, was erected at the chief entrance into the town from the north. The principal inns were so crowded with company, that the greatest difficulty was found by the inhabitants in providing accommodation for the cavalry who were quartered upon them; and private lodgings, for which there is generally little or no demand, were not to be obtained but at the most exorbitant prices. What added greatly to the gayety and bustle of the place, was the number of military stationed in it: these consisted of four troops of the gallant Scots Greys, and six companies of the 77th regiment of foot.

A very extensive dairy was formed at Dalkeith by Mr Florance, purveyor to the King, for the service of his Majesty's table. Only the butter and cream, it was understood, were to be retained for that purpose, the whole of the milk and butter-milk being to be distributed amongst the poor of Dalkeith and its neighbourhood, by order of his Majesty. There was also a laundry formed for the use of his Majesty's household; and, when the King arrived, there was to be a poor's pot established, from whence the poor of Dalkeith, &c. were to be served with good wholesome broth and a proportion of the broken victuals, as was the ancient custom of the noble family of Buccleuch, during the lifetime of many former Dukes. There was also to be a similar establishment at the Waterloo Hotel, whence all the broken meat, &c. were to be distributed amongst the poor prisoners, poor-house, &c. daily. All the house-servants that were in the employ of the late Duke of Buccleuch were engaged to serve his Majesty at Dalkeith Palace, and entered upon their respective duties.

The Albyn Club, in the true spirit of Scottish hospitality, resolved to invite his Majesty's suite to the use of their splendid rooms in Prince's Street. It happened, however, that the whole of Waterloo Hotel had previously been taken for the accommodation of the royal suite during his Majesty's stay in Scotland. Ten fat bucks were sent to Dalkeith House by the Honourable Mr Maule of Panmure for his Majesty's table and one

of extraordinary size from Buchanan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose.

As the period approached when his Majesty's arrival was expected, the appearance of Edinburgh became daily more animated. Strangers arrived from all quarters, and the rents of lodgings in favourable situations rose to an exorbitant height. For stabling, in particular, sums were paid that would appear incredible. It must be observed, however, that the most exaggerated reports were circulated in the country, as to the difficulty of procuring accommodations, and of the prodigious rise that had taken place in the price of provisions,—reports which had the effect, it is believed, of deterring many from a visit to the metropolis. The streets were thronged with strangers to a degree that is almost inconceivable. The inhabitants were dazzled and confounded, by the glare and number of strange equipages that rolled along, and the multitude of inquisitive countenances that crowded the pavement. The scene which the streets presented at this time was agreeably diversified, and its effect infinitely heightened, by the fine martial appearance of numbers of Highlanders, “all plaided and plumed in their tartan array,” and distinguished by the appropriate badges of their clans, who pressed forward, at the inspiring call of loyalty and of their chieftains, to render homage to their Sovereign, and to participate in the national triumph. Compared with the appearance of those hardy mountaineers, having man's native dignity impressed upon their countenances, and their every movement proclaiming the spirit of haughty independence, all the glitter of wealth dwindled into insignificance in the eyes of the citizens, who surveyed their countrymen with feelings of honest pride, and the most lively interest. The Highland chieftains, in particular, were conspicuous objects amidst the moving multitude; and the public exulted in perceiving those gallant gentlemen parading freely in the full and imposing costume of their forefathers,—to have appeared in which, not many years ago, would have demanded the fortitude of any of them. The public spirit of the Earl of Breadalbane, on this occasion, deserves particularly to be commemorated.

This worthy nobleman equipped, at his own expense, a numerous party of his tenantry, who marched in a body into the city, to the tune of "The Campbells are coming," and proceeded to the palace of Holyroodhouse, where they were received by their lady, the Countess of Breadalbane.*

The exertions of the public authorities kept pace with the enthusiasm of the public; and every day some new object, the result of their activity, arrested public attention. Twelve pieces of ordnance were placed on the summits of the Calton Hill, fronting the south, west, and north, and tents pitched for the artillerymen. Six pieces, with an encampment of gunners, were also placed on the part of Salisbury Crags immediately overlooking the palace of Holyrood. Subsequently, additional tents were erected on the verdant slope of the Crags; and, at the same time, tents were spread over the whole surface of the Castle Hill fronting Prince's Street, in which the Breadalbane Highlanders established their quarters. To those, if such there were, who could not divine the cause of such preparations, the city now presented rather the appearance of a place occupied by a victorious enemy, than of one which was about to receive and welcome its monarch; while others, by what they observed, might have been reminded of the ancient *weapon-shaws*, when the whole feudal array of the kingdom was congregated about the capital at the summons of the sovereign.

About the same time, a number of workmen were busily employed in repairing the decayed walls upon the Bass rock, the ancient state prison of Scotland, on which were placed six large cannons, for the purpose of firing a royal salute to his Majesty as he entered the frith of Forth. A flag-staff, forty feet in height, was put upon the top of the rock, on which the royal standard was to be hoisted. It was expected that his Majesty would land there, as his royal Highness Prince Leopold did during his visit to Scotland; and, to make it more

* There are certain apartments in the palace allotted to the Earls of Breadalbane.

convenient for his Majesty to take a view of the rock, a very broad stair was made on the south-east side of the island, which is the only place that it is possible to ascend, it being inaccessible on all sides, excepting this. A battery was also ordered to be erected on Doon Hill, the seat of General Leslie's encampment, above Dunbar, for the purpose of saluting his Majesty in his progress up the frith.

The most indefatigable exertions were made by private individuals, to erect scaffolding along the whole route of his Majesty's procession from Leith to Edinburgh, for the accommodation of spectators. Within a very few days one of these immense erections was to be observed, on each side, at every short distance; and, in many places, along a great extent, there was a continued range of them.* Windows in the High Street were also advertised to be let, on the occasion of his Majesty's procession to the Castle, for which enormous prices were given. In one instance, no less than one hundred guineas were given for the windows of a single flat.

It occurred very early to Mr Sheriff Duff, that it would be necessary to have some of the London police officers in Edinburgh during his Majesty's visit; and, on submitting the matter to the Police Board, it was suggested, that officers would be sent as a matter of course; but, to leave nothing to chance, he was requested to make inquiry as to the practice of the Secretary for the Home Department, by whom he was informed, that, besides Townshend, Sayer, and Vickery, who were always in attendance on his Majesty, it was intended to send a posse of officers to remain in Edinburgh during the visit.

Three Edinburgh Gazettes Extraordinary were consecutively published, upon the 7th, 10th, and 14th of August, the first containing the "Ceremonial to be observed at the Public Entry of his most Excellent Majesty King George

* It has been estimated by a professional gentleman, in whose opinion we have great confidence, that the mere rent paid for the wood employed in the scaffolding, erected by the public authorities and by private individuals, and the expense of fitting it up, will amount to at least £5000 Sterling.

the Fourth into the City of Edinburgh," as submitted by the interim Lyon Depute and the Usher of the White Rod to the Officers of State, and formally approved of by four of them, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Clerk Register, the Lord Advocate, and the Lord Justice Clerk ;—the others announcing certain alterations which had been made in the ceremonial as originally published.

On the 9th of August a proclamation was issued from the Council Chamber, announcing the mode in which the different public bodies, corporations, and classes, who had stations assigned to them, would be arranged on the occasion of his Majesty's procession to the Castle.

On the 12th of August the following proclamations were published :

Board of Green Cloth, 12th August, 1822.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons coming to Holyroodhouse, on the day of his Majesty's entry, and who are not in the procession, will proceed through the Canongate into the Palace Yard, by the south side of the Palace, and will enter the court on the east side of the entré door, and their carriages will wait behind the Palace chapel till called up.

CHARLES BENTINCK,
Treasurer of the Household.

Board of Green Cloth, 12th August, 1822.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.—Notice is hereby given, that when his Majesty shall be pleased to hold a levee or drawing-room, all carriages proceeding to Holyroodhouse are to fall into the line in Waterloo Place, and come along the New Road, set down at the principal door of the palace ; and, after setting down, they are to proceed by the south side of the palace into the King's Park, and keep on the north side of the King's private road, and there remain till called for, and take up at the same door they set down, and drive away through the Canongate.

Chairs will come through the Canongate, and set down at the principal door, and remain by the north wall of the Palace yard.

Those persons having the entré will pass down the Canongate, turn to the right on entering the Palace yard by the south side of the Palace, will enter the court on the east side of the Palace, and will wait behind the Palace chapel. No person can pass along this route without an entré-ticket. Due notice will be given on what day persons entitled to the entré may receive their tickets.

CHARLES BENTINCK,
Treasurer of the Household.

On the 10th of August, when it was considered possible that his Majesty might arrive, and on the following days, crowds of well-dressed people were seen on the Calton-Hill, collected at the most favourable points of observation, straining their eyeballs, as if they would have their vision to penetrate beyond the verge of the horizon, to catch the earliest glimpse of the royal squadron; and along the eastern declivity of the hill might be observed solitary individuals, with glasses turned towards the distant Bass, appearing like the advanced posts of general curiosity. The places of public resort, where intelligence could be collected, were nightly thronged to excess upon the arrival of the London mail; and every minute circumstance was patiently scanned, which, by possibility, could account for the delay of the royal squadron. As day after day elapsed, hope, fear, and anxiety began to distract the public mind; and strangers could only defend themselves against the sickening feeling of hope postponed, by recurring to a view of the magnificent preparations, which gave an assurance that the event they so ardently longed for could not be distant.

It was a topic of self-congratulation with the citizens of Edinburgh, that, at this important period, they had a chief magistrate who was so eminently qualified by high character, by the urbanity of his manner, and by his liberal and gentlemanly feeling, to support the dignity of the city, and to discharge with effect the delicate and arduous duties of his high office. Nor were the public insensible of the meritorious conduct of the magistracy generally. It may be truly said, that the desire which they evinced

to accommodate their measures to the wishes of their fellow citizens, was subordinate only to that of preparing a suitable reception for his Majesty. But, fortunately, these two objects perfectly corresponded; for all felt alike, that on this occasion Edinburgh was the representative of Scotland, and the depository of its honour; and all were equally determined that the sacred trust should be nobly discharged.

The impatience of the public was in some degree relieved by an imposing ceremony that took place on Monday, the 12th of August. It had been determined, that the *regalia* of Scotland,* which were kept in the

* By one of the articles of the Treaty of Union, the Scottish regalia are to be for ever kept, as they were then kept, in Scotland. Some account of them at the present time may not be unacceptable. They consist of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, and were placed in the Castle on the 26th of March, 1707. For a long time they were thought to have been purloined, being no where to be found, till the Commissioners appointed by his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, discovered them on the 5th of February 1818, in a large oak chest in the crown-room. Besides the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, which are of elegant workmanship, and in perfect preservation, a silver rod of office was also found, said to be that of the Lord Treasurer. The crown is of pure gold, and has a broad band, which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two precious stones, between each of which is a large oriental pearl. Above the great circle is a smaller one, fronted with twenty points, having diamonds and imitation sapphires disposed in them alternately. The points are all decorated with pearls at the top. The upper circle is raised into ten crosses-floree, each having in the centre a large diamond between four pearls, placed in cross saltire, and these crosses-floree are intermingled with the fleurs-de-lis, which surmount the points of the second small circle. From the upper circle rise four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a globe and cross-patee. In the centre of the cross-patee is an amethyst, which points the front of the crown; and behind, on the other side, is a large pearl. Below the pearl are the initials J. R. V. The crown is nine inches in diameter, and in height six inches from the under circle to the top of the cross. It is turned up with ermine; and the cap, which was formerly of purple velvet, was changed to crimson in 1685. The precious stones in the crown consist of diamonds, jacinths, oriental pearls, garnets, chrysophrases, and amethysts. The emeralds are doublets, and the sapphires are imitations in enamel. The sceptre is silver double gilt; it is two feet long, of a hexagonal form, and divided by three buttons or knobs.

crown-room of the Castle, should be removed to Holyrood House, in order to their being carried before his Majesty when he proceeded in state to the Castle. Accordingly, soon after nine o'clock in the morning, the Celtic Society and Clan-Gregor began to assemble on the Earthen Mound, where the Duke of Hamilton, the Knight Marischal, the Lord Provost, and Sir Walter Scott, in their carriages, having joined, the whole proceeded to the Castle, escorted by the Edinburgh troop of Mid-Lothian Yeomanry. Sir Walter Scott, Lord Rollo, the Honourable General Leslie Cumming, and M'Leod of M'Leod, were at first in one carriage, and all clothed in the full Highland garb, as members of the Celtic Society.

The front guard having reached the Castle, the gates of which had been shut, the herald sounded his trumpet, to proclaim the presence of the Knight Marischal.

Officer of the guard (from within.)—Who's there?

Herald.—The King's Knight Marischal comes to receive the regalia, which are deposited within your castle, and he demands admission in the name of the King.

Between the first and second button is the handle ; from the second to the capital, three sides are engraved ; the other three are plain. Upon the top of the stock is an antique capital of embossed leaves ; upon the abacus of which are several figures of Saints. Under these figures are the initials J. R. V. The sceptre is surmounted by a crystal globe, two inches and a quarter in diameter, and surmounted with a large oriental pearl. The whole length of the sceptre is thirty-four inches. The sword of state is five feet long, and of elegant workmanship. The handle and pommel are silver gilt, and fifteen inches in length ; the traverse or cross, seventeen inches and a half. On the blade is indented, in gold letters, Julius II. P., and it was a present from the Pope to James the Fourth. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, and richly ornamented. The Lord Treasurer's rod of office is silver gilt, curiously worked ; and the old oak chest itself, in which the whole were contained for so many years, is an object worthy of attention. The crown-room is neatly fitted up for the exhibition of these venerable relics. They are placed on a table, in the centre of an oval space, enclosed by an iron railing, and the crown stands on the original square cushion of crimson velvet found along with it. The room is lighted by four lamps, and hung with crimson. Two persons, attired as wardens, are always in attendance to show the regalia.

Officer (within).—Throw open the gates, and make way for the King's Knight Marischal.

The gates having been thrown open, the Knight Marischal and the other official personages alighted from their carriages, and proceeded in the same order, which had been previously observed, to the Castle, and obtained admission for themselves and six of their retainers,—the esquires who were to carry the regalia.

After remaining within the Castle walls nearly an hour, the Knight Marischal and his attendants returned from the Castle, preceded by the fine band of the 77th regiment playing *God save the King*. The official personages proceeded to their several carriages. The esquires, who were surrounded by beautiful banners of white and blue silk, exhibiting the St Andrew's cross, supported the crown and other regalia, on a crimson velvet cushion, until they arrived at the carriage of the Knight Marischal, who had by that time retaken his seat, and who had received from them the precious relics of Scottish royalty.—They afterwards preserved their station on either side of the carriage, and were immediately followed by a band of Highland pipers, playing a national air. The whole procession then moved forward, on its return, in the same order which it had observed on its progress to the Castle; but it pursued a different route, for the purpose of gratifying a fresh assemblage of spectators. It proceeded down the Castle-hill, and High-street, as far as Bank-street, where it turned off, and crossed the Mound; and then, advancing along Prince's-street, up Waterloo-place, it proceeded on the Calton-road, down the Abbey-hill to Holyrood Palace. The arrangement of the procession was as follows:—

Advanced Guard of Yeomanry.

Trumpeter.

Squadron of Yeomanry.

Guard of Celts—General Graham Stirling.
 Coach and four—Duke of Hamilton, Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood House.

Chariot and four—Two Marischal Esquires.
 Coach and four—Two Marischal Esquires.
 Coach, Sir Walter Scott.

Coach and Six—Sir Alexander Keith, Knight-Marischal, and Captain Ferguson, Depute-Keeper, with the

REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

Guard of Celts—Colonel David Stewart.
 Clan Gregor—Sir Evan M'Gregor, Bart.
 Squadron of Yeomanry.

Mid-Lothian Yeomanry.
 Flanking Guard of Celts.

Mid-Lothian Yeomanry.
 Flanking Guard of Celts.

Upon setting down at the Palace a procession was formed, the regalia being carried by the Marischal Esquires, and the Knight Marischal bearing his baton, and passing between the guard of honour and inner line of Celts, were received by the Usher of the White Rod and the other officers of the Palace, and conducted to the room appropriated for their reception, where the articles composing the regalia were delivered over by minute to the Knight Marischal; and the Celtic and other guards being posted, the room was locked, and the other officers retired.

Twelve gentlemen of the Celtic Society were left as a guard over the regalia, who were relieved at seven o'clock the following morning by twelve others, who continued on duty till Wednesday morning at seven o'clock; and so on till the regalia should be restored to the Castle. In the progress from the Castle to the Palace, the Knight Marischal in the carriage bearing the regalia, at short intervals, raised them up so as to be seen by the populace, who rent the air with shouts and cheers almost without intermission. Though not generally known that these ancient relics were to be removed, the streets, windows, and

many of the scaffolds, were thronged with people; and the side of the Calton Hill, overlooking the new road, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen to witness the procession. The Highlanders were all excellently well equipped, and marched home to the inspiring notes of the pipe, in columns, with as much steadiness and order as if they had been veterans in the military art.

Thus closed a ceremony, which reminded the spectator of Scotland's proudest days. But it is our duty to record a tragical accident that occurred just after the arrival of the procession. A military guard had been placed over the scaffolding erecting on the parade ground of the Castle Hill, to prevent interruption to the workmen, which was called in on the arrival of the procession. Immense numbers of people got on these scaffolds, notwithstanding the efforts of the workmen and some police-officers; and, the diagonals not having been placed, the consequence was, that the frame-work of the scaffold on the north side of the hill leaned to its descent, and in a moment the whole was prostrate. A number of persons, chiefly young people, were dreadfully hurt. Ten were carried to the military hospital in the garrison, some to the Royal Infirmary, and others, who were not severely injured, and able to tell their places of abode, were carried home. Two persons were carried off the ground dead. A lady was much hurt, and many bruises and fractures occurred, of which, as the patients were above the rank in life to which, under such circumstances, a public hospital would be considered eligible, we could receive no authentic information. The following is the Infirmary report:—One boy, a compound fracture of the leg; two boys, the thigh-bone or hip injured; another boy, a dangerous fracture of the skull; a man, a severe contusion on the ribs.

In consequence of this occurrence, so deeply to be lamented, the Trades Members of the Dean of Guild Court, with the assistance of other professional persons, commenced a survey of the whole scaffolds that had been erected, only two of which were condemned, the others having been found to be perfectly secure.

We cannot omit to notice the many beautiful medals that were struck in gold, silver, and the baser metals,

commemorative of his Majesty's gracious visit; and which, with the St Andrew's cross, thistles, and sprigs of heath, were worn in great profusion. Though the whole of these was highly creditable to the state of the fine arts in this city, we can only allow ourselves to describe a few of the more remarkable of them. On one, upon the obverse, is a spirited and highly-finished likeness of the King; and upon the reverse is the Genius of Scotland presenting the Scottish crown to her Sovereign; behind Scotia is the Castle of Edinburgh, and behind the King the Palace of Holyroodhouse, with the rose and thistle entwined. On another appears, upon the obverse, an admirable likeness of his Majesty encircled by a wreath of thistles; and on the reverse the Palace of Holyroodhouse. On the obverse of another is the likeness of the King, and on the reverse is Scotland welcoming his Majesty, who stands in front of the palace; and behind Scotland appear two Highlanders shouting with joy, the one bearing the St Andrew's cross, the other the ancient banner of Scotland.

The muse of Caledonia, ever enthusiastic, ever watchful of the national glory, inspired her votaries on the present occasion with strains expressive of the most wild and animated joy. Much of the poetry made public, besides the real excellence of some of it, deserves to be recorded as exemplifying the national feeling.

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME!

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

Being new Words to an auld Spring.

THE news has flown frae mouth to mouth,
 The North for ance has bang'd the South;
 The de'il a Scotsman's die o' drouth,
 Carle, now the King's come!

CHORUS.

Carle, now the King's come!
 Carle, now the King's come!
 Thou shalt dance, and I will sing,
 Carle, now the King's come!

Auld England held him lang and fast ;
 And Ireland had a joyfu' cast ;
 But Scotland's turn is come at last—
 Carle, now the King's come :

Auld Reekie, in her rokelay grey,
 Thought never to have seen the day ;
 He's been a weary time away—
 But, Carle, now the King's come !

She's skirling frae the Castle Hill ;
 The Carline's voice is grown sae shrill,
 Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill,
 Carle, now the King's come !

“ Up, bairns !” she cries, “ baith great and sma',
 And busk ye for the weapon-shaw !—
 Stand by me, and we'll bang them a',
 Carle, now the King's come !

“ Come from Newbattle's* ancient spires,
 Bauld Lothian, with your knights and squires,
 And match the mettle of your sires !
 Carle, now the King's come !

“ You're welcome hame, my Montague !†
 Bring in your hand the young Buccleuch ;—
 I'm missing some that I may rue,
 Carle, now the King's come !

“ Come, Haddington, the kind and gay,
 You've graced my causeway mony a day ;
 I'll weep the cause if you should stay,
 Carle, now the King's come !

“ Come, premier Duke,‡ and carry down
 Frae yonder craig|| his ancient croun ;
 It's had a lang sleep and a soun'—
 But, Carle, now the King's come !

* Seat of the Marquis of Lothian.
 ‡ Hamilton.

† Uncle to the Duke of Buccleuch.
 || The Castle.

“ Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
 Bring down your clansmen like a cloud ;—
 Come, Morton, shew the Douglas’ blood,—
 Carle, now the King’s come !

“ Come, Tweeddale, true as sword to sheath ;
 Come, Hopetoun, fear’d on fields of death ;
 Come, Clerk,* and give your bugle breath ;
 Carle, now the King’s come !

“ Come, Weymss, who modest merit aids ;
 Come, Rosebery, from Dalmeny shades ;
 Breadalbane, bring your belted plaids ;
 Carle, now the King’s come !

“ Come, stately Niddrie, auld and true,
 Girt with the sword that Minden knew ;
 We have o’er few such lairds as you—
 Carle, now the King’s come !

“ King Arthur’s grown a common crier,
 He’s heard in Fife and far Cantire.—
 ‘ Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire !’
 Carle, now the King’s come !

“ Saint Abb roars out, ‘ I see him pass,
 Between Tantallon and the Bass !—
 Calton, get out your keeking-glass,
 Carle, now the King’s come !”

The Carline stopp’d ; and, sure I am,
 For very glee had ta’en a dwam,
 But Omant† help’d her to a dram.—
 Cogie, now the King’s come !

Cogie, now the King’s come !
 Cogie, now the King’s come !
 I’se be fou’, and ye’s be toom,
 Cogie, now the King’s come !

* Sir George Clerk of Pennycuik. The Baron of Pennycuik is bound by his tenure, whenever the King comes to Edinburgh, to receive him at the Harestone (in which the standard of James IV. was erected when his army encamped on the Boroughmuir, before his fatal expedition to England), now built into the park-wall at the end of Tipperlin Lone, near the Boroughmuir-head ; and, standing thereon, to give three blasts on a horn.

† Mr Oman, landlord of the Waterloo Hotel.

PART SECOND.

SHE toomed her quaigh of mountain dew,
 It raised her heart the higher too,
 Because it came from Waterloo—
 Carle, now the King's come!

Again I heard her summons swell,
 For, sic a dirdum and a yell,
 It drown'd Saint Giles's jowing bell—
 Carle, now the King's come!

My trusty Provost, tried and tight,
 Stand forward for the Good Town's right,
 There's waur than you been made a knight—
 Carle, now the King's come!

My reverend Clergy, see ye say
 The best of thanksgiving ye ha'e,
 And warstle for a sunny day—
 Carle, now the King's come!

My Doctors, look that you agree,
 Cure a' the town without a fee;
 My Lawyers, dinna pike a plea—
 Carle, now the King's come!

Come forth each sturdy Burgher's bairn,
 That dints on wood or clanks on airn,
 That fires the o'en, or winds the pirn—
 Carle, now the King's come!

Come forward with the Blanket Blue,*
 Your sires were loyal men and true,
 As Scotland's foemen oft might rue—
 Carle, now the King's come!

* The Blue Blanket is the standard of the incorporated trades of Edinburgh, and is kept by their convener, "at whose appearance therewith," observes Maitland, "'tis said, that not only the artificers of Edinburgh are "obliged to repair to it, but all the artificers or craftsmen within Scotland "are bound to follow it, and fight under the convener of Edinburgh, as "aforesaid." According to an old tradition, this standard was used in the Holy Wars by a body of crusading citizens of Edinburgh, and was the first

Scots downa loup, and rin and rave,
 We're steady folks, and something grave,
 We'll keep the causeway firm and brave—
 Carle, now the King's come!

Sir Thomas thunder from your rock,*
 Till Pentland dinles wi' the shock,
 I'll hae a braw new snood o' smoke—
 Carle, now the King's come!

Melville, bring out your bands of blue,
 A³ Louden lads, baith stout and true,
 With Elcho, Hope, and Cockburn too—
 Carle, now the King's come!

And you who, on yon bluidy braes,
 Compell'd the vanquish'd foeman's praise,
 Rank out—rank out—my gallant Greys—
 Carle, now the King's come!

Cock of the North, my Huntly bra',
 Where are you with my Forty-twa?
 Ah! waes my heart that ye're awa'—
 Carle, now the King's come!

But yonder come my canty Celts,
 With durk and pistol at their belts,
 Thank God, we've still some plaids and kilts—
 Carle, now the King's come!

Come, cock your cap each Archer spark,
 For you're to guard him light and dark;
 Faith, lads, I trow ye've hit the mark—
 Carle, now the King's come!

that was planted on the walls of Jerusalem, when that city was stormed by the Christian army under the famous Godfrey. But the real history of it seems to be this:—James III., a prince who had virtues, which the rude age in which he lived could not appreciate, having been detained for nine months in the castle of Edinburgh by his factious nobles, was relieved by the citizens of Edinburgh, who assaulted the castle, and took it by surprise; on which occasion, James presented the citizens with this banner, “with a power to display the same in defence of their King, country, and their own rights.”

* The Castle.

Young Errol, take the sword of state,
 The sceptre Paviemorarchate ;
 Knight Mareschals, see ye clear the gate—
 Carle, now the King's come !

Kind Cummer, Leith, ye've been mis-set,
 But dinna be upon the fret—
 Ye'se hae the handsel of him yet,
 Carle, now the King's come !

My daughters, come with een sae blue,
 Your garlands weave, your wild-flowers strew ;
 He ne'er saw fairer flowers than you—
 Carle, now the King's come !

What shall we do for the propine—
 We used to offer something fine,
 But de'il a goat's in pouch of mine—
 Carle, now the King's come !

De'il care—for that I'se never start,
 We'll welcome him with Highland heart ;
 Whate'er we have he's get a part—
 Carle, now the King's come !

I'll show him mason-work this day—
 Nane of your bricks of Babel clay,
 But towers shall stand till Time's away—
 Carle, now the King's come !

And here's Sir John,* of projects rife,
 Will win the thanks of an auld wife,
 And bring her health and length of life,—
 Carle, now the King's come !

* Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, AND A' THAT.

TUNE—"Whistle o'er the lave o't."

By JOHN MAYNE, Esq.*

KING GEORGE the Fourth is coming down
 To see his friends in Embro town,
 To hold his court, and wear the crown
 O' Scotland's kings, and a' that.
 And a' the chieftains o' the North,
 Lords, leddies, lairds, and men of worth,
 Are flocking to the frith o' Forth,
 To welcome him, and a' that.

Days ere the King had reached the land,
 A happy people, hand in hand,
 Were ranged for miles along the strand,
 Expecting him, and a' that !
 For though our Liege has kingdoms three,
 And mony an island in the sea,
 Auld Scotland strives to bear the gree
 For loyalty, and a' that.

At length, amid ten thousand cheers,
 Behold, the royal barge appears !
 And hither, as the squadron steers,
 Wi' gilded flags, and a' that,
 The joy-bells ring, the trumpets sound ;
 And, ere he sets his foot on ground,
 " God save the King" is sung around,
 Wi' tears of joy, and a' that.

Oh ! many a dowie day has been
 Since Scotland saw a king or queen !
 Empires and states, and thrones, I ween,
 Ha'e been o'erturned since a' that.
 Yet Scotland, without crack or flaw,
 Stands fast and firm, and ne'er shall fa',
 While virtue, amang grit and sma',
 Adorns her bairns, and a' that.

* Besides a number of beautiful songs, Mr Mayne is the author of "The Siller Gun," a poem which is highly praised in the notes to "The Lady of the Lake."

Then, cock your bonnets, ilka blade,
 And, lords and leddies, man and maid ;
 Let rites and honours due be paid
 To Royalty, and a' that.
 Though Kings and Queens of high renonw,
 Hae flourish'd aft in Embro town,
 A better never wore the crown,
 Than George the Fourth, for a' that.

But, oh ! while guns and cannons roar,
 And plaudits welcome him on shore,
 The heart is wounded to the core,
 That we must part, for a' that.
 Yet fill your goblets till they foam ;
 And when the King's disposed to roam,
 He'll look on Scotland as his home,
 And come again, and a' that.

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S WELCOME.

TUNE—" *Whistle o'er the lave o't.*"

HARK ! the pibroch's martial strain
 Ca's the clans to Lothian's plain :
 Scotland's got her King again ;
 Welcome, Royal Geordie !

Blaw, ye breezes ! fav'ring blaw
 Round North Berwick's lofty Law,
 Gently on the squadron fa',
 That brings us Royal Geordie !

Geordie leaves his proud domains,
 For our Northern mountain scenes ;
 He comes to see our nymphs and swains,
 Courteous Royal Geordie.

And, O ! among our mountains blue,
 Are loyal chiefs, to valour true,
 And beauteous nymphs, may wind a clue
 Around the heart o' Geordie.

Welcome to green Albyn's shore
 As the gallant Bruce of yore ;
 He the lion rampant bore,
 And sae does Royal Geordie ! °

Holyrood again looks gay,
 Martial files, in bright array,
 Glitter in the gouden ray,
 To welcome Royal Geordie.

On tower and hill the banners fly,
 Ten thousand hands are waving high,
 While thund'ring plaudits shake the sky,
 Welcoming Royal Geordie.

Let the wine-cup circle round,
 Let the trumpet's flourish sound,
 While our ships and forts resound
 A blithe salute to Geordie !

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH'S COMIN'.

TUNE.—“ *The Campbells are comin'.*”

The first verse is to the low part of the Tune, and is meant as a Chorus
 after every verse of the Song.

WE'LL cock our blue bonnets, aha, aha,
 Our Scottish blue bonnets, aha, aha ;
 We'll busk on our tartans—the gatherin' blaw—
 King George the Fourth's comin', huzza, huzza !

His Majesty's comin', huzza, huzza,
 Wellington's comin' an' a' ;
 'Midst the leal an' the noble to visit us a',
 King George the Fourth's comin', hurra, hurra !
 We'll cock, &c.

Roll smooth river Forth thro' each channel an' bay,
 Nor dare to lift billow or jaw ;
 The Conqueror of Navies will ride on your stream,
 King George the Fourth's comin', huzza, huzza !
 We'll cock, &c.

Auld Scotia, smile o'er your mountains sae green,
 Edina, look crouslly an' braw,
 High lift up your portals, far-famed Holyrood,
 That our ain King may enter, hurra, hurra !
 We'll cock, &c.

Be joyful, ye halls where our Scottish courts shone,
 In the blaze o' the brave an' the braw ;
 Ye'll be graced ance again, for most gracefule is he,
 Royal George that is comin', huzza, huzza !
 We'll cock, &c.

Castle towers, look ye proudly o'er country an' town,
 Bristle forth now your cannons an' a' ;
 The Lion again shall wave high on your keep,
 King George the Fourth's comin', hurra, hurra !
 We'll cock, &c.

Let the heart of each Scot in his bosom beat high,
 We're a' true to the King an' the law ;
 We've aften fought for him, an' will do so again,
 For our ain King that's comin', huzza, huzza !
 We'll cock, &c.

The whisky shall flow in a stream to his health,
 We'll bumper it roun' till we fa' ;
 Our bonnets, with shouts, we'll toss high in the air,
 For our ain George that's comin', hurra, hurra !

CHORUS:

We'll cock our blue bonnets, aha, aha,
 Our Scottish blue bonnets, aha, aha ;
 We'll busk on our tartans—the gatherin' blaw—
 King George the Fourth's comin', huzza, huzza !

SONG.

CARLE, when the King comes,
 Carle, when the King comes,
 Gladly shall Dun-Edin ring,
 Carle, when the King comes !

For all the mighty of the land,
 Kind of heart, and stout of hand,
 Around the throne shall glittering stand,
 Carle, when the King comes !

Carle, when the King comes, &c.

And squire, and knight, and belted peer,
 Lowland chief, and mountaineer,
 The best, the bravest, shall be here,
 Carle, when the King comes !

Carle, &c.

And brighter than the gems they wear,
 Strewed star-like in their night-dark hair,
 Shall shine the eyes of ladies fair,
 Carle, when the King comes !

Carle, &c.

The loveliest of the lovely flowers,
 That bloom in Scotland's birken bowers,
 Shall smile him welcome to our towers,
 Carle, when the King comes !

Carle, &c.

And many a lip and look shall bless,
 And joyful tears and shouts express,
 Scotland's children's happiness,
 Carle, when the King comes !

Carle, &c.

While hautboys, flute, and merry bell,
 The gladdening shout of myriads swell,
 Our cannon, thunder-tongued, shall tell,
 Carle, when the King comes !

Carle, when the King comes,
 Carle, when the King comes,
 Cannon, thunder-tongued, shall tell,
 Carle, when the King comes !

SONG.

TUNE—"Auld Langsyne."

AULD Scotland's got her King again,
 And Embro's causeways shine,
 Wi' lords and ladies in his train,
 As they did langsyne.
 Like auld langsyne, my bairns,
 Like auld langsyne,
 She's mourn'd his absence mony a day,
 Since auld langsyne.

A hearty welcome to our land!
 Great Prince o' Scottish line,
 Wi' you we'll fa'—wi' you we'll stand,
 Like Scotsmen langsyne.
 Like auld langsyne, my bairns,
 Like auld langsyne,
 "Let Whig and Tory all agree,"
 And think o' langsyne.

When bonny Mary touch'd our shore,
 Our sires the beach did line,
 And her hard fate we still deplore,
 As they did langsyne.
 Since auld langsyne, my bairns,
 Since auld langsyne,
 Auld Scotland's warstled up the brae,
 Since auld langsyne.

When Jamie left auld Holyrood
 Our fathers did repine;
 She's had a lonely widowhood
 Since auld langsyne.
 Since auld langsyne, my bairns,
 Since auld langsyne,
 Auld Scotland has stood mony a brush
 Since auld langsyne.

Come, Arthur, raise your lighted crest,
 Make a' the Loudons shine,
 And tell we've got a Royal guest,
 As we had langsyne,
 As we had langsyne, my bairns,
 As we had langsyne;
 The "Gude King Robert" wore our crown
 In days o' langsyne.

SONG.

TUNE—"Johnny Cope."

SCOTSMEN, toss your bonnets on high ;
 Shout, "Welcome," till it rend the sky ;
 Let the sea and the earth return the cry
 Of "Welcome, welcome," this morning.

CHORUS.

For Geordie's come to the north at last,
 Mid the cannon's roar, and the trumpet's blast ;
 We'll twine him round our hearts right fast,
 For the honour he's done us this morning.

Edina, pride of our native north,
 Whose walls look so boldly o'er our Forth,
 Marshal your sons of talent and worth,
 To meet our King in the morning.
 For Geordie's, &c.

Donald, sound loud your pipe on the gale,
 And rouse each valiant son of Gael ;
 Thunder the pibroch o'er hill and dale,
 To gather the clans in the morning.
 For Geordie's, &c.

Now over the turrets of famed Holyrood,
 The Royal banner shall float so proud ;
 And with bagpipe, and trumpet, and welcomes loud,
 We'll waken our King each morning.
 For Geordie's, &c.

 HIGHLAND CHIEFTAINS' WELCOME.

WELCOME, ye Chiefs, from the land of the mountain,
 Whose heather was never yet press'd by a slave,
 From the land of the clear loch, the crystalline fountain,
 The birth-place of beauty, the home of the brave.

You have left the blue hills, where, in midst of true grandeur,
 The deer of the desert in majesty rove,
 To welcome, surrounded by true Scottish splendour,
 In halls of Edina, the Prince whom you love.

From thy margin, Lochfine, whose white billows carry
 The *fleet*, bearing rich food to many a shore ;
 From the turreted mansion of dark Inverary,
 Steps forth her high Chieftain, famed MacCailean Mor.*

And Huntly, at once the delight and the glory,
 The boast and the pride of the clans of the north ;
 Renowned, not more in the warrior's story,
 Than in home's happy circle, for true manly worth.

The Chief of M'Donnel at home cannot tarry,
 For loyalty's ardour his brave bosom fills ;
 He descends in his pride from the wilds of Glengary,
 With spirit as bold as the storms on his hills.

But why need I name all the Chiefs of the heather,
 Each son of old Albyn, each bright northern beam ?
 These brave sons of loyalty linked together,
 Will rush to the throne like a swift mountain stream.

When round our loved Monarch the tartans are waving,
 And the Nobles and Chiefs stand in dazzling array ;
 While the *piobrachd* its wild stormy measure is raving,
 'Twill recall the proud times that have long pass'd away.

A VOICE FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

THE peak of yon mountain is shining in light,
 Like the beacon which summon'd our fathers to fight ;
 Each chief from the Highlands has followed the blaze,
 At the call of his Monarch his standard to raise.

The sleep of the heathcock is peaceful and still,
 For the pibroch has summoned the Sons of the Hill ;
 We have left the red deer to be lord of the glen,
 And by tens and by fifties have mustered our men.

* The Duke of Argyle.

Yet the dirk and broadsword may serve but to show,
That to welcome a foeman we had not been slow !
We haste where yon vessel approaches the land,
But it is not for battle we press to the strand.

Our Chieftains they crowd round the greatest of all,
The first in the field, and the first in the hall ;
To so mighty a Master 'tis given to few,
So fair and so willing a homage to do.

No Master but he, for his frown or his smiles,
Could call from the mountain the Lord of the Isles,
To him, and no other, in duty would bow,
The plume of the eagle on Sutherland's brow.

For him, and no other, Glengary would stay
So far from the stag and the rifle away :
They are few to whom Campbell or Gordon would yield
Unbidden precedence in hall or in field.

When he musters his kinsmen, the best shall not fail
His standard to bow, and his bonnet to veil.
From a long line of Chiefs his dominion began ;
His vassals a host, and a people his clan.

Then round me that pibroch, the shrillest and best,
Which woke in Arroyos the French from their rest ;
Then loud be your shout, as on Maida it rose
O'er the clash of your claymores, your bayonets close.

Though calm of demeanour, our spirits can glow
At the smile of a friend, or the scowl of a foe ;
When his vessel approaches yon mountain shall ring
With the shout which we raise for our Chieftain and King.

STANZAS FOR THE KING'S LANDING.

THE eagle screams upon Benmore,
The wild-deer bounds on Cheviot fell ;
Step boldly, King, on Albyn's shore ;
Son of her Lords, she greets thee well.
The voice that hath been silent long,
Awakes to harbinger thy path ;
Once more she weaves th' ancestral song,
Once more 'tis "*Rìgh gu Brath.*"

From grey Dun-Edin's castle crest,
 Float, float, thou Royal Banner wide ;
 Gleam, gleam more radiant than the rest,
 Dear emblem of old Albyn's pride !
 Glow, ruddy lion, as of yore
 It was thy wont, on fields of wrath,
 To brighten 'midst the kindling roar
 Of Canmore's "*Rìgh gu Brath.*"

Beam, beam, as when our hero's cry
 Dissolved thy slumber of despair,
 And raised thee, sunlike, from our sky
 The cloud of slavery to scare :
 Ay—as from out the dark Torwood
 The stranger saw thy blazon shine,
 When Wallace steep'd the folds in blood,
 And flung them from the pine.

High sign ! as when the coming galley
 Of Bruce display'd thee o'er the prow,
 And on indignant hill and valley
 Roused Carrick spear and Arran bow.
 Beam now,—or as, when calm and stern,
 He fix'd thee in yon sacred stone,
 Unslung the mace for Bannockburn,
 And bade the trump be blown.

No ! sacred symbol, float as free,
 As bright be thy majestic glance,—
 But gentle all thy splendour be ;
 No terror tinge the cognizance.
 Beam softly, star of chivalry,
 As when proud Windsor's exile came
 To bless, on Scottish tower and tree,
 The welcome of thy flame.

Or beam (but bar each worsèr omen)
 As when the lilièd bark drew nigh,
 And courteous knights and stalwart yeomen
 Knelt here—even *here*—'neath Mary's eye.
 The feudal rage, the zealot gloom,
 That quench'd the day of that fair morn,
 Lie chain'd together in the tomb
 Of unrelenting scorn.

Another dawn I scarce may name,
 Saw thee, for princely greeting, glow,
 In evil hour a wanderer came ;
 For once, thou wert the sign of woe :
 Yet then, even then, there was no shame
 To stamp the stain of tears and blood ;
 And generous memory mourns to blame
 The errors of the good.

Float fairly from Dun-Edin's brow,
 Primeval pennon of his fathers ;
 Nor tears nor blood shall stain thee now,
 No gloom around thy blazon gathers.
 From Saxon firm and fiery Gael,
 From moor and mart, from cot and hall,
 One voice, one heart, goes forth to hail
 The King—the Sire of All.

Though with the Scottish stream he met
 The blood of kings that were not mine,
 Though D'Estè and Plantagenet
 Have blended with the Bruce's line,
 The spirit of departed time
 Is in the song that meets thy path,
 And lifts once more in Albyn's clime
 The shout of "*Rìgh gu Brath.*"

The crown that circled Bruce's helm,
 Once more the Douglas' hand shall raise ;
 The sword that rescued Bruce's realm
 Be guarded by the De la Hayes.
 The children of the heath and yew
 Come harness'd down from glen and strath,
 Plant o'er their crests the White and Blue,
 And swell the "*Rìgh gu Brath.*"

CHAP. II.

THE departure of his Majesty for the Scottish metropolis seems to have been contemplated by his English subjects with extraordinary interest, and to have produced a burst of affectionate loyalty, as honourable to them as it must have been gratifying to the feelings of their Monarch. What stronger proof could be given of the real union of the two kingdoms?

Rumours of various sorts were afloat in London as to the precise time and place of his Majesty's embarkation. At first it was stated, that his Majesty, who, it is known, has an aversion to unnecessary public display, would proceed, privately, in his carriage to Tilbury Fort. This report, however, was abandoned almost as soon as circulated; and Woolwich was next mentioned as the probable scene of the royal departure. But all farther speculation on this point was put an end to by an authentic intimation, that the Royal Hospital at Greenwich had been finally chosen by his Majesty, as the place whence he would commence his voyage, as well because of the peculiar convenience which it afforded for such a purpose, as from the desire he had to pay a deserved compliment to an institution combining in itself so many claims on public gratitude. As a place, too, from which a large body of spectators could witness the interesting ceremony, none could have been selected more desirable. Notice of his Majesty's gracious intention was officially transmitted, early in the week, from the Admiralty to Sir Richard Keats, the governor of the hospital, and by him it was immediately communicated to the other officers.

His Majesty's yacht, the Royal George,* had previous-

* The following description of the Royal George is copied from a London journal:—Thursday morning we visited the Royal George lying off Deptford; she is a noble vessel, with an exterior distinguished for its symmetry rather than for its embellishments. On stepping on board, we noticed the same elegant simplicity. With the

ly arrived at her moorings immediately in front of the water-gate of the hospital, where she was joined by the

exception of the gilt coat of arms at one end, the gilt tiller at the other, and a beautiful orbicular glass compass-case in the centre, the quarter-deck of this royal yacht scarcely exceeded, in decoration, that of one of our crack frigates.

Descending a winding mahogany staircase that opens near the left, or larboard gangway, we came to what is called the middle-deck. A door facing the stern led us to the King's dining-cabin—a room, as it appeared to us, about twenty-three feet wide, or athwart ship, and full seventeen feet deep, or fore and aft. A door, opposite to that by which we had entered, conducted us through a passage about three feet and a half wide, and seven feet and a half long, to the King's state cabin, or drawing-room, which we supposed to be about twenty feet wide, and fifteen or sixteen deep. To the left of the passage, entered by a door from the state cabin, was the King's bedchamber, measuring about thirteen feet one way, and the length of the passage the other. The cabin to the right of the passage was a small bed-chamber, for the personage on board next in rank to the King. The ceiling was about six feet and a half from the deck, and the royal apartments, though richly and tastefully fitted up, did not appear to contain a single superfluous piece of furniture. In the two bookcases of the state-cabin, were several standard works, foreign as well as English, and on one of the tables in the dining-room we noticed a copy of "James's Naval History of Great Britain."

Returning to the foot of the staircase, a door that leads to the fore part of the ship brought us to the Lords' apartment, where, we are informed, the captain and his officers, and some of the principal attendants, dined; and we observed, that the seats were all convertible into beds. A passage from this room conducted us to a spacious kitchen, that reached to the bows of the vessel. Here we found that the cooking process was wholly managed by steam, and nothing seemed wanting in this important department. On the lower deck, to which we did not descend, were the sleeping cabins of the officers of the ship; and here, also, were slung the hammocks of the men.

The Royal George, we understand, measures 330 tons, and was built in 1817, at Deptford dock-yard, from a design by Sir Henry Peake, one of the surveyors of the navy. The King's trip to Ireland last year, it seems, afforded indubitable proofs of the superiority of her construction. In the two days' heavy gale which his Majesty experienced on his return, the yacht shipped scarcely any water; while the attendant frigates were "plunging bows and bowsprits under." On the same occasion, the Royal George showed also that she could outsail and outcarry almost any of the men of war in company. No finer vessel, therefore, could have been selected for conveying the King of Britain safely and speedily to the port of his destination.

other vessels which had received instructions to be in readiness to accompany her down the river. A great number of gentlemen's pleasure yachts and sailing vessels, which had been engaged for the occasion, were likewise assembled in the same quarter, and the most pleasing and lively bustle was apparent during the week. The greater part of his Majesty's household suite, as well as his state carriages and horses, had been previously despatched in other vessels, so as to arrive at Leith before him.

From paragraphs in the daily papers, it was generally understood that his Majesty would embark on Thursday, 8th of August, at eight o'clock in the morning, and in consequence, at an early hour on that day, the road to Greenwich presented an unusual appearance of gayety. Thousands of persons were seen advancing through the avenues leading to the centre of attraction, while the roads themselves were covered with vehicles of every description, filled inside and out with individuals, all influenced by the same motive. Every house of public entertainment was thronged to excess, and the consumption of the refreshments usually obtained in such places exceeded all former precedent. The private houses were scarcely less crowded, as all those who had the good fortune to have acquaintances in Greenwich and its neighbourhood, on whom they might quarter, did not fail to seize this opportunity of paying a friendly visit. Unfortunately, however, the vast assemblage thus congregated, had to return to town without any other gratification than a transient view of the flotilla assembled in the river.—A similar scene of disappointment was presented on Friday, and hence a general belief prevailed that his Majesty had abandoned his intentions of visiting his Scottish subjects, or had at least deferred his departure to some future day.

In the course of Friday, information of a more decided character obtained publicity. It was announced, that the Lord Mayor had received an official notice, that his Majesty would embark at Greenwich on Saturday morning at seven o'clock; and that his Lordship, anxious, as con-

servator of the river Thames, to pay every possible respect to the Sovereign, while sailing within his jurisdiction, had determined to accompany him to the Nore. This circumstance gave a new impetus to public feeling; and all those who had returned to town, provoked by the double disappointment which they had already experienced, again determined, at the trouble and expense of a third visit, to consummate their wishes, and to add, by their presence, to the animation and interest of the intended spectacle.

On the road from London, commencing at Westminster-bridge, every thing presented the appearance of some great festival. At the Obelisk in St George's Fields, the Elephant and Castle, the Bricklayer's Arms, and, in fact, at the confluence of all the great thoroughfares, immense multitudes were congregated, anxiously conferring with each other upon the time when his Majesty might be expected, and giving various and conflicting opinions on the subject. All the private houses, as well as those of public entertainment, in the same route, were filled from the parlours to the garrets, by persons who lingered through the day with impatient curiosity.

The roads presented a repetition of the same bustle which had been observed on the two preceding days, but the number of travellers, pedestrian, equestrian, and in carriages, was immensely greater. The Greenwich coaches had arrived in town as early as six o'clock, and were seen returning down with the utmost rapidity, filled with passengers—while others were met on their way to town at full gallop, to meet the extraordinary demand which had been created. In addition to these ordinary modes of conveyance—others of all classes and descriptions were called into requisition—carts, gigs, hackney coaches, and caravans, were every where seen groaning under heavy loads, and hurrying with emulative speed towards the destined goal. The oldest inhabitants of Greenwich scarcely recollected on any occasion, not excepting that of the memorable and melancholy spectacle of Lord Nelson lying in state, to have witnessed so extraordinary an influx of strangers. The demands for

accommodation in the taverns were beyond the possibility of gratification; and parties of the highest respectability were necessarily refused admission.

It was soon ascertained, that his Majesty was not to be expected till the afternoon tide; and, in consequence, thousands strolled into the Park, to while away their time until that period arrived; and here, hundreds of groups, who had the prudence to guard against contingencies, by bringing their own provisions, were seen "gipseying" under the grateful shadow of the trees, and drinking, by anticipation, "a pleasant voyage to the royal traveller."

We have already had occasion to state, that Sir Richard Keats, the governor of Greenwich hospital, received an official notice of his Majesty's intended embarkation, which, we believe, it was desired might be as private as possible. The first day appointed was Thursday, but this was subsequently changed to Saturday morning at seven o'clock; and again this hour was changed to the afternoon tide. The whole of the effective body of collegemen were ordered to be attired in their best dresses, to the number of about two thousand; and, for the purpose of preserving order, the assistance of the Woolwich division of marines was demanded; all the officers were likewise directed to wear their full-dress uniforms.

At eight o'clock precisely, the Woolwich division of marines arrived in Greenwich, under the command of Colonel Meres, and was immediately marched into the great square of the hospital, where they piled arms; they came attended by their full band. Detachments were then placed on duty at the different gates of ingress, to prevent the forced obtrusion of the populace, and particularly at the West Gate, through which his Majesty was to approach, and where the greatest pressure was observable. About this time, too, the admission of tickets commenced, and, as the day advanced, the most pleasing display of beauty and fashion was every where visible. A number of the ladies were dressed in tartan. Among the gentlemen whom we noticed, early on their arrival, were Earl St Vincent, and Sir George

Grey, the commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard, who came in his yacht from Portsmouth. Several other persons of distinction soon afterwards arrived, and joined their respective friends in the college.

From the first moment it was known that his Majesty would embark in the river, the Lord Mayor evinced the greatest anxiety to shew the attachment of himself and the corporation to his Majesty's person, by attending on him in the corporation state-*barge*, and the *barges* of the several companies, to the boundary of his Lordship's jurisdiction. This feeling his Lordship communicated to the several companies, and he had repeated interviews with several of the aldermen on the subject. As the precise day of his Majesty's departure was not known, his Lordship applied to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for information on the subject. His Lordship, however, was kept in suspense till Thursday, when he was first informed that his Majesty would embark at Greenwich on Saturday, 10th August, at eight o'clock in the morning. His Lordship lost no time in communicating this information to the different companies; but it was found, that the time allowed for preparation was too short to enable them all to attend his Lordship with the splendour befitting the occasion. His Lordship then gave directions to have his own *barge* in readiness by seven o'clock on Saturday morning, at which time he resolved to embark, and appointed the stairs at the Tower for the place of rendezvous. His Lordship's intention was to reach Greenwich before the arrival of his Majesty, in order that he might be in readiness to receive him; and with a view of enabling him to accompany the royal yacht to the extent of his boundaries, he engaged the Royal Sovereign steam-boat to tow him along. After his Lordship had announced these arrangements, and had done every thing which he thought befitting the loyalty of the corporation, and the ardency of his own feelings, he received another communication on Friday afternoon, from Mr Hobhouse, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating, that the time for his Majesty's embarkation had been changed from the morning to two o'clock in the

afternoon. It was then too late for any alteration in his Lordship's previous orders; and he therefore determined to proceed as he had at first resolved.

Accordingly, at six o'clock on Saturday morning, the state-barge came close to the Tower wharf, richly decorated with the city banners, and provided with a band of music. The rowers were all in their state attire, and the whole presented a very splendid and gorgeous appearance. At seven o'clock the Lord Mayor and his lady, in court costume, arrived on the wharf. His Lordship immediately embarked, and was soon followed by a numerous circle of friends, who had been invited to accompany him, both male and female. The usual officers attendant on the Lord Mayor, on state occasions, were likewise present.

All being on board, the barge was immediately taken in tow by the Royal Sovereign steam-vessel, which was crowded with a select number of passengers, invited by the Lord Mayor, and forthwith proceeded to Greenwich.

The barges of the goldsmiths' and skimmers' companies, which were the only other barges in attendance, had preceded his Lordship's a short time before, and the whole arrived at Greenwich at eight o'clock. They were accompanied on their starting by a vast number of pleasure boats, tastefully ornamented with flags, and covered with awnings; but these were left far behind by the superior velocity obtained from the assistance of the steam-vessel. They all, however, reached the appointed place of meeting in due time.

The Lord Mayor and his guests then proceeded in the city Shallop to the Royal Sovereign, where they breakfasted.

On the arrival of the city state-barges opposite the hospital, nothing could exceed the magnificence of the *coup d'œil* which was presented, as viewed from the shore. Immediately in front lay the Royal George yacht, in every way equipped for sea, and distinguished by her superior size and decorations from all the surrounding vessels. At each end of her were moored the Comet and James Watt steam-boats,* by which she was to be

* The James Watt had previously arrived at Deptford, on her

accompanied on her voyage. Again, to the left was ranged an infinite number of pleasure yachts, gayly decorated with appropriate flags and streamers. Beyond these were three large steam-boats, engaged for the day by casual spectators, and filled with well-dressed companies. Beside these there was a vast variety of craft of all descriptions, including pleasure-boats, wherries, ship-boats, funnies, skiffs, filled with parties impatiently awaiting the approaching spectacle, occasionally moving from place to place, and thereby giving a singular and pleasing animation to the whole. Beyond these again were seen the shores of the Isle of Dogs, which exhibited immense clusters of spectators arranged on scaffolds erected for the purpose, and for miles lining the banks of the river. The effect produced by the whole, accompanied as it was by the contemplation of the cause by which it was occasioned, was extremely grand, and must be left rather to the fancy than to description.

Soon after two o'clock on Saturday, a caravan with the King's luggage, and several of the domestics, left the King's palace in Pall-mall for Greenwich. Every thing being properly arranged for his Majesty's departure, the King entered his travelling carriage exactly at a quarter before three o'clock. His Majesty was attended in his

way to Leith with passengers, and was preparing to sail, when, on Thursday, 8th of August, at 10 A. M. she received orders, conveyed by Sir Charles Paget, to remain on her station till four. At that hour orders were received, that the James Watt should attend the royal yacht, and to fit up apartments in her for the use of the King, who might embark in her, in the event of very unfavourable weather.—The passengers in the James Watt were then transferred to the Tourist, and preparations made for the accommodation of his Majesty. We were permitted to inspect the interior of the James Watt, upon her arrival in Leith Roads; and found, that, in the fitting of her up, comfort much more than magnificence had been studied. The ladies' cabin was converted into the bed-room of his Majesty; the floors of the bed-room staircase and state-room were laid with Brussels carpets; the chairs were cane-bottomed, with green leather cushions; the rest of the furniture mahogany. The bed-room was lined with buff-coloured glazed muslin. The bed itself was remarkably plain—a chintz quilt, and curtains of the same pattern, hung upon brass rods, which touched the ceiling, its only canopy.

carriage by Lord Francis Conyngham, Groom of the Bedchamber, and Sir William Knighton, one of his Majesty's Physicians in ordinary. The royal carriage was drawn by four beautiful bay horses; the postilions wore fancy light jackets with gilt buttons, and white beaver hats. The outriders were Mr Kinnaird (the King's principal footman), Messrs Hearn and Lowdes, two other footmen, and the King's principal groom. The royal cavalcade moved in the following order :

Two of the 15th Light Dragoons.

Two of the King's outriders.

The King's carriage.

Two outriders behind the carriage.

The officer and eight privates of the 15th Dragoons.

A barouche and four, in which were Messrs Lucas, Holmes, and Whiting, three of his Majesty's principal pages.

Two of the 15th Light Dragoons.

The cavalcade entered St James's Park near Spring-garden-gate from the Palace Yard, and proceeded at a moderate pace, highly to the gratification of a numerous assemblage of persons, who had been collecting since twelve o'clock, and who by this means were enabled to enjoy the pleasure of a full view of his Majesty's person. They received the King with very marked attention and dutiful respect, repeated huzzas, hats off, &c. &c. The Tilt Yard guard was drawn out on the parade to receive his Majesty with military honours, as were the Royal Horse Guards, who were on duty at the Horse Guards. They received his Majesty with presented swords, and saluted with their trumpet. His Majesty proceeded through Whitehall, Parliament Street, and over Westminster Bridge, where numbers of persons were in waiting, in longing expectation, to view his Majesty; but of course not so numerous, in consequence of the mis-statements which had been circulated of his Majesty's intention of leaving London early on Friday morning.

As the royal cavalcade proceeded from London to Greenwich, his Majesty was received with the most flat-

tering testimonies of loyalty and attachment. The streets were lined with carriages filled with elegant company, and with equestrians and pedestrians. At the Green Man, in the Kent road, the broad pendant was hoisted and suspended across the road, on which was inscribed "God save the King."

At Greenwich, near the entrance of the town, the children of the various schools were drawn up to welcome the King. Their appearance was very pleasing; and his Majesty appeared gratified with the artless expressions of attachment evinced by his juvenile subjects.

At a quarter past two o'clock, several of his Majesty's suite arrived at the western gate of Greenwich Hospital. At half past two the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, arrived in his travelling carriage, and drove to the grand avenue leading to the place of embarkation, where he remained until the arrival of his Majesty. Soon afterwards, the Earls of Harrowby, Westmorland, and Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, and several other noblemen, arrived.

At half past two o'clock the shore in every part was lined with spectators. Every house was crammed from top to bottom: the hospital, its grounds and enclosures, were completely filled. The pensioners flanked each side of the path from the western gate to the stairs at which the King was to embark; and parties of the royal marines were stationed through the whole line to preserve order. Mr Minshull, the magistrate of Bow Street, was at the western gate with a strong body of police.

As the hour of three approached, the public expectation was at the highest possible pitch. The vessels immediately off Greenwich were crowded to excess; the shrouds and yards of the whole of them were manned; and the river at this time presented a spectacle of the most impressive nature.

At five minutes past three a general "Huzza!" announced the approach of his Majesty; and in a short time the King arrived at the Royal Hospital, in a plain green carriage and four, escorted only by a party of the 15th Hussars. His arrival was first known to the mul-

titude on the Thames by the presence of a hussar, who galloped down to the stairs in front of the Royal Hospital; and immediately after, the flag, which had been flying all day on the roof of this noble edifice, was lowered, and the royal standard hoisted in its stead. The hoisting of the royal standard was greeted from the river and from the shore with astounding huzzas. All eyes were now directed from the terrace, where the company were principally assembled, towards the part where his Majesty must enter. The moment his carriage appeared in view (precisely at twenty minutes past three o'clock), all hats were off, and he was received with a universal shout of acclamation, which was returned from the opposite bank of the river, where immense multitudes had been assembling from an early hour in the morning. Handkerchiefs were floating from every window, and continued so until his Majesty was conveyed on board. When the bands struck up "God save the King," the acclamations of the people accompanied, and soon drowned the more feeble voice of the instruments. Hundreds of those who were present, particularly such as were close to the north gate, joined in the chorus, and, however discordant their voices, must have rendered this beautiful piece of national music more grateful to the ears of his Majesty, than if it had been executed by the most finished performers, whether vocal or instrumental. His Majesty appeared deeply impressed with the scene before him; accordingly, his countenance beamed with pleasure; and he answered the greetings of his subjects in the most benignant and affable manner.

The carriages arrived at the beach in the same order in which they left town. As they moved along with the utmost rapidity, the two fore-horses of that which immediately followed his Majesty stumbled and fell, in consequence of which the groom was thrown to the ground. He was, however, fortunately rescued, and dragged from under the horses' feet by some gentlemen near him.

From the moment his Majesty entered the precincts of the College, the drums continued beating a double royal salute, and the military remained with presented arms. Those who were fortunate enough to occupy at

an early hour the parts immediately adjoining the north water-gate, where his Majesty was to descend into the barge, retained their places with great perseverance. Many efforts were made in the course of the day to obtain possession of this desirable spot, but they were, generally speaking, ineffectual. When the royal carriage arrived, the pressure towards this part was very great. A lady, who stood immediately in front, unable to sustain it, was forced forward just as the King passed, and fell upon her knees.

In a few moments his Majesty, he having rested for a very short time in the Governor's house, appeared at the stairs at which he was to embark. He was attended by two or three noblemen, and was dressed in a plain blue surtout and foraging-cap. He descended to the barge which was in waiting, with the national standard flying, and in a very few minutes was alongside the Royal George. At the moment that he descended the steps from the Royal Hospital, he was greeted by the vast multitude ashore and on the river with cheers which were truly astounding. The hats and handkerchiefs of tens of thousands of persons of both sexes were waving in the air.

On his Majesty getting out of his carriage, he bowed with peculiar grace to the spectators on the right and left, and then to the front. He took the arm of the Governor of Greenwich Hospital as he walked down the steps, and was assisted by Sir Charles Paget into his barge. Repeated enthusiastic cries of "God bless your Majesty!" resounded from every quarter; and the King appeared a good deal moved by the loyalty that was so generally evinced. As he took leave of the persons on shore, he, in an emphatic manner, exclaimed, "God bless you all!"

At exactly twenty minutes past three the King was alongside the Royal George, and he ascended the ladder at the gangway, amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude, which at this moment beggared all description.

The King was accompanied in the barge, attached to the royal yacht, by the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Francis Conyngham, the Marquis of Anglesey (who

immediately afterwards went on board his own yacht), and several other distinguished characters; and he was received upon the quarter-deck by Captain the Honourable Sir Charles Paget and the whole of the ship's officers in full uniform. Earl St Vincent stood uncovered, and saluted him: they shook hands, and, after a conversation of some length, the King was introduced to each officer on board. Earl St Vincent then took his leave of the King, and was brought on shore again. When the King put his foot on board, the Commodore's broad pendant was taken down from the main-mast, the royal standard of England was hoisted in its place, and a signal was made to the telegraph on shore communicating with the Admiralty.

On Earl St Vincent arriving on shore at the top of the steps near the beach, he was received with a salute from the marines and troops; when he turned round with his face towards the Royal George, and exclaimed in a voice as loud as he could command, "Three cheers for the King." Three loud cheers were given, at which the old warrior appeared truly delighted.

When the King and his retinue were safely on board the Royal George, the state-barge of the Lord Mayor of London was unmoored and rowed to the Royal Sovereign Ramsgate steam-packet, which vessel took her in tow, and proceeded to the centre of the river. His Lordship, &c. dined on board that beautiful vessel, the cabin of which is handsomely fitted up, and extremely well adapted for a large party.

Some delay occurred while the Royal George was getting her anchor; but this being accomplished, a hawser was made fast from her bows to the Comet steam-packet, appointed for that purpose, and at twenty minutes from four o'clock the royal yacht was in rapid motion.

The moment the Royal George moved from her anchorage, all the vessels, boats, and craft of every description on the river followed her example. The boats were breaking away in every direction, and many of them had great difficulty in keeping clear of the larger craft. As the royal yacht moved from the shore, the assembled multitudes greeted the King with loud and long-continu-

ed cheers. The Lord Mayor's barge (towed, as we have mentioned already, by the Royal Sovereign) kept the lead.

The King, when he had been a few minutes on board, appeared on the quarter-deck, in full naval uniform, wearing a cocked hat. As the royal yacht passed the numerous vessels, the crews manned the yards, and loudly cheered the King, who returned the compliment by bowing repeatedly in the most affable manner. When about half-way between Greenwich and Blackwall, the boatswain of the Royal George piped to man the yards, and almost in a moment every top-man was at his station aloft, and all was ready to unfurl the sails.

In this state she proceeded, receiving numerous salutes from the shore, and from vessels coming up the river, until she arrived off the West India docks, where she was greeted with a royal salute from a tier of guns planted for that purpose at the entrance to the docks.

Hereabouts the King retired below for a short time, and having divested himself of his naval uniform, re-appeared upon the quarter-deck of his yacht, in a plain blue surtout and travelling cap.

Off the East India docks a fine breeze sprung up, the sails of the Royal George were unfurled to the wind, and she stood before it in gallant style.

At Woolwich, the regiment quartered there (the Buffs) was drawn up in front of the King's yard and royal arsenal; and, as the flotilla passed, the band played "God save the King," the corps presented arms, and some artillery at the same time fired a royal salute from both shores.

From the entrance of one of the dry docks, a very large flag was suspended, bearing the inscription "Long live King George the Fourth!" The houses, as well as the shore at this point, were literally crammed with people, who, as the royal flotilla passed, rent the air with their shouts. The yards of the vessels moored off the town were manned by the respective crews in their best apparel, and the rigging of each was covered with the colours of every nation. The church bells also rang a merry peal as the flotilla passed.

The Royal George, when she passed Woolwich, was followed only by some steam-yachts, no sailing vessel being able to keep up with her. When near the Half-way-house to Gravesend the wind increased, and she kept her course for some time close-hauled; when, having the breeze right abaft, her studding-sails were set, and she soon distanced every thing. The towing of the Comet was no longer necessary, although she still kept her station, and the James Watt, with all her power of machinery in operation, did not shoot a-head. The beautiful yacht of the Marquis of Anglesey was towed immediately astern of the Royal George by the King of the Netherlands steam-packet.

The interest excited by the expected approach of his Majesty to Gravesend, in his way to the Nore, was scarcely less ardent than that which we have described as having existed at Greenwich. The same disappointment which occurred at Greenwich, too, was experienced here, and for two days the inhabitants of the surrounding country were kept in suspense. Every possible demonstration of respect had been determined on, and each day, from Thursday morning, flags were displayed from the church-steeple and the town-hall, as well as from every elevated building.

All the ships and smaller craft in the river were likewise dressed in flags of every description. On Saturday morning, as early as ten o'clock, the company began again to flow into the town, and in a short time all the stables were filled. The visitors immediately proceeded to the banks of the river, and to such elevated places as presented themselves on the shore. The terrace above the bathing-house especially was thronged with spectators, who, throughout the morning, kept casting "long and lingering looks" towards London. As the tide receded, hope became extinguished, and at last it was concluded that the multitude was destined to a third mortification, and many actually resolved to return home, and laugh at those who had the folly to remain.

The arrival in this town, however, of the Chatham division of marines, from that place, excited new hope, and many, of wavering dispositions, resolved to wait the

issue. The marines, which were under the command of Colonel Christie, immediately marched to a point of land below the battery, where they piled arms and remained at their posts, while their officers rode towards Northfleet, in order to have the earliest view of the approach of the royal yacht.

In Tilbury Fort preparations were made to fire a salute, for which purpose a small detachment of artillery was sent over.

At six o'clock, those who had been stretching their telescopes the whole of the day towards Long Reach, in the hope of being able to afford consolation to the impatient throng, announced the thrice-welcome intelligence that they were enabled to distinguish the smoke of the steam vessels, by which it was known the royal yacht was to be accompanied. Every moment now added to the certainty of his Majesty's approach; and by the naked eye it was soon seen that the royal yacht preceded by a considerable distance the sailing vessels by which it had been accompanied on its departure from Greenwich. The salute fired at Woolwich had been distinctly heard at twenty minutes from five, so that the fact of his Majesty's embarkation was fully ascertained.

Every five minutes now offered fresh consolation, and the agitation of the assembled throng increased. The cry of "He's coming!" became general, and the joy evinced on the occasion sufficiently manifested the pleasure derived from the circumstance by the multitude.

The marines were now drawn up in two bodies, on distinct points of land, fronting Gravesend Hope, with their respective bands, and their officers took their respective stations.

At half-past six o'clock, the yacht was stated to have reached Greenhithe, and shortly after seven it was seen to enter Northfleet Hope. Precisely at twenty minutes after seven, the Sovereign steam-vessel, towing the Lord Mayor's barge in the most masterly style, passed Tilbury Fort, keeping the centre of the river, and the band on board playing "God save the King." At this moment the bands of the marines on shore joined in the favourite anthem, while the myriads on the shore commenced a loud and enthusiastic cheer.

In a few minutes after, the royal yacht came down in the most majestic style, towed by the Comet, and surrounded by upwards of a hundred boats, which had set out from Gravesend to meet it. His Majesty was on deck, and was repeatedly cheered. He appeared to be highly delighted, and frequently bowed in return. As his Majesty passed the fort, a royal salute was fired, and the marines presented arms.

All the vessels which had left Greenwich with his Majesty were completely distanced; and those which persevered in following him did not reach Gravesend for an hour afterwards.

The Corporation of Gravesend and Milton had prepared an address to be presented to his Majesty; but, from the difficulty which would necessarily exist of accomplishing this, while on his passage, it was resolved that it should be conveyed through the medium of Lord Darnley, who is steward of the corporation.

The most anxious expectation, on the subject of his Majesty's approach, prevailed in South End throughout the whole of the day. Several pleasure boats, filled with the temporary visitors to the palace, as well as the inhabitants, were on the water the whole of the morning, and again embarked in the evening. It was nine o'clock, however, before the feelings of the multitude were fully gratified; at that hour the Lord Mayor's barge, closely followed by the royal yacht, was faintly seen from the shore; and, at the same moment, the report of a salute fired from the garrison at Sheerness, announced his Majesty's arrival at the Nore. At this point the Lord Mayor took his leave of the Royal George, amidst loud cheers,—his Majesty intimating his sense of his Lordship's loyal and respectful attention, by repeatedly bowing and kissing his hand. The Lord Mayor then commenced his return to the metropolis.

A fresh breeze now followed the calm which had previously prevailed, and his Majesty proceeded into the Channel amidst the prayers and good wishes of his affectionate subjects.

The King remained upon deck until it was nearly dark,

and returned the greetings from the numerous vessels which passed him with his usual affability.

As each vessel which accompanied the royal squadron from Greenwich quitted it to return to London, the respective companies cheered his Majesty with loud huzzas, and "God save the King" was sung as the Royal George passed, a compliment which was acknowledged in a very earnest manner by the King.

The Marquis of Conyngham and Lord Graves embarked with and attended his Majesty, the former as Lord Steward, the other as the Lord in Waiting. Among the other attendants were Lord Francis Conyngham, General Sir William Keppel, Sir A. F. Bernard, and Sir E. Nagle, Grooms of the Bedchamber; Sir William Knighton, Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty; Sir Elgrove Turner and Colonel Thornton. Mr Walker, the King's Apothecary, was also in attendance.

Mr Baxter, the King's table-decker, attended as principal Steward, and directed all the arrangements in the yacht. Mr Thompson and Mr Rosenberg, two of the King's Messengers, were also on board.

Lord Gwydir, deputy Great Chamberlain, Earl Cathcart, and Lord Lynedock, embarked in the Comet, to accompany his Majesty to Scotland. It was intended that they should sail in the Royal Sovereign, one of the royal squadron, which was fitted up for their reception; but, apprehensive of being outsailed, they went on board the Comet, and were regularly supplied from the Royal Sovereign.

On Sunday the 11th August, at 4 P. M. the Royal Squadron* weighed from the Nore; the James Watt taking in tow the Royal George, and the Comet the

* The squadron consisted of the Royal George yacht, Commodore Sir C. Paget, Captain William J. Mingay; the Royal Sovereign yacht, Captain Charles Adam; Prince Regent yacht, Captain Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. K.C.B.; Phaeton frigate, 46 guns, Captain William Augustus Montagu, C. B.; Egeria sloop of war, 24 guns, Captain John F. Nicolas, C. B.; Cameleon and Calliope tenders, Lieutenants P. Justice and Charles Witham; an Admiral's yacht, and Mr Pelham's yacht, Falcon; the James Watt and Comet steam-packets.

Royal Sovereign. In a few hours these vessels were out of sight of the rest of the squadron. The weather proving fine in the afternoon, the Comet was ordered to let go the Royal Sovereign, and assist the James Watt in towing the Royal George. Despatches for London, from his Majesty, were sent ashore at Orfordness. In passing between Orfordness and Lowestoff, innumerable boats and vessels came off from the different towns, eager to greet and obtain a glimpse of their beloved Sovereign, who condescendingly gratified them, by appearing on deck, and bowing to them most affably. When off Aldborough, the royal yacht was passed by the Czar, (Leith and London smack) having convicts on board, who hoisted her colours, manned her cross-trees and mast-head, and cheered his Majesty, the convicts, who had been admitted upon deck by the captain, most cordially joining. The King came upon deck, and, after graciously bowing, reconnoitred the smack with a spy-glass. About seven in the evening, the Royal George and her steam conductors were off Yarmouth, but at such a distance as to be scarcely seen from the shore. A number of boats, however, belonging to that place approached the royal yacht, and loudly cheered his Majesty, who, with the most marked courtesy, returned their greeting. During the night the weather was remarkably fine, and the royal yacht, having all sails set to catch a favourable breeze, and towed by the steam-vessels, made great way.

On the 12th, the weather still continuing favourable, at ten o'clock the royal yacht reached Flamborough Head, and sailed directly under this bold and remarkable promontory, upon which an immense number of people were congregated, who, literally, looked down upon their Sovereign standing upon deck, and loudly cheered him. In passing close to Scarborough, crowds of boats put off from the shore, filled with people, whose loyal demonstrations were suitably acknowledged. In one of these boats was a gentleman (supposed, by those on board, to be the Mayor of the place) who, by means of a long pole, handed in an address to his Majesty. This being the King's birth-day, his Majesty at mid-day was cheered by the whole crews; and after dinner his

band of music, who were accommodated in the *James Watt*, were ordered upon the deck of the royal yacht. After they had performed some airs, his Majesty, with that considerate regard to the happiness of all around him, which is one of the distinguishing traits of his character, expressed a hope, that they had got a double allowance that day; and, upon their return to the *James Watt*, they were cautioned by their Royal Master, to take care of themselves on going into the boat. A hamper of wine was also despatched after them by the express order of his Majesty. Towards the evening the weather began to look gloomy and threatening, and shortly after passing Tynemouth, the wind, which was S.W., increased to a heavy gale. A steam-vessel being no longer of use, the *James Watt* was cast off, and, in company with the *Comét*, followed the royal yacht.

On the 13th, as day began to break, the yacht had reached the Fern Islands. At seven, being then off Eyemouth, and the wind blowing hard down the frith, the *James Watt* was again attached to the yacht; but the wind coming in heavy gusts off the bold and high land upon that part of the coast, rendered the passage of the frith impracticable. The royal yacht again made sail, and, followed by the steam-vessels, stood for Berwick bay, where she anchored, and was joined in the afternoon by the *Royal Sovereign*. While in the bay, the royal yacht was surrounded by innumerable boats, the people in which hailed with acclamations his Majesty's presence upon the Borders. In the evening, the *Royal George* and her consort, accompanied by the steam-vessels, and still riding at anchor, were passed by the rest of the squadron.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 14th, the steam-vessels were again in motion; and the wind continuing to blow from the west, it was uncertain whether his Majesty would proceed on his voyage by his own yacht or the *James Watt*. The Commodore, to ascertain the state of the weather, went on board the *Comet*, and sailed her a few miles seaward. At forty minutes past five, the *James Watt* was ordered to take in tow and pilot the *Royal George* up the frith, assisted by the

Comet. At seven in the morning, the Royal George and the Royal Sovereign passed St Abb's Head. At 10h. 30m. they reached the Bass, from which was fired a royal salute. In passing Dunbar, a royal salute was fired from the fort, and also from Doon-hill. A despatch for London was here put on shore, by order of the King. The King appeared upon deck, and gracefully returned the salutes of the immense concourse of spectators who lined the shore. When off North Berwick, the boats which put off from the shore were innumerable. Off the east point of Aberlady Bay, the royal yacht was approached by the Queen Margaret steam-packet, having on board a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The Queen Margaret had been cruising all that morning and the preceding day about the mouth of the frith, to obtain the first view of his Majesty within his Scottish dominions. At an early hour, when passing through the Roads, they began to observe various ships, belonging to the squadron, on the horizon, and at last, about half-past eleven, the royal yacht was discerned in tow of two steam vessels, approaching with astonishing rapidity. At this time, the day was beautiful, and the sea calm, and there appeared to be no other vessel proceeding to meet his Majesty, except another steam-boat, several miles a-stern of the Queen Margaret. Soon after twelve, when off the east point of Aberlady bay, the Queen Margaret turned, as she drew near to the stately ship that bore the person of our beloved Sovereign; and, while the latter, towed by the steam-vessels, swept past, at the distance of between forty and fifty yards, the whole party on board the Queen Margaret uncovered and joined in singing "God save the King." His Majesty graciously condescended to notice this humble, but most sincere greeting, by coming to the side of the royal yacht and repeatedly bowing at the close of each stanza, in a way that those who saw him will not soon forget. The Queen Margaret then fell a-stern of the Royal George and returned up the frith, all on board being highly delighted in having at last had so gratifying and favourable an opportunity of seeing our beloved King, and of testifying their ardent attachment to his person.

On the same day, the Regent revenue-cruiser, upon Leith station, was despatched to look out for the royal squadron, and discovered the Prince Regent, Phæton, and Egeria, with the tenders and the Admiral's yacht, and Mr Pelham's, considerably to the eastward of Inchkeith. The Regent stood towards them and lay to. The Royal George and Royal Sovereign soon made their appearance, when the rest of the squadron joined them, and, after firing salutes, fell into line. The smoke was perceived from the Admiral's telegraph at Leith, and announced to those stationed there the approach of the squadron, which soon after hove in sight. As soon as the royal standard was observed, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from all the ships in the roads, viz. the Dover, bearing the flag of the Admiral on the station, Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. K.C.B.; the Forte, of 44 guns, Captain Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, which had arrived on the 7th from the Thames, in order to procure anchorage for the Royal George and her convoy;* and the Regent and Princess Royal revenue-cutters. The royal squadron now stood up in grand style for the roads, and at two o'clock cast anchor. A royal salute was then fired by Leith battery; and another from the ships in the roads, who manned their yards and set their flags and streamers a-flying. Immediately the barge of the Admiral on the station, Sir J. P. Beresford, was lowered; and having on board the Admiral, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Thomas Bradford, Sir William Curtis, and other distinguished persons, proceeded towards the Royal George, on board of which they entered. †

* The squadron was also preceded on the voyage by two Trinity yachts, and the following members of the Royal Yacht Club: Sir William Curtis, in his yacht *Die Jonge Vrow Rebecca Maria*; Mr Bacon, in his schooner the *Hussar*; and Mr Smith, in his cutter the *Orion*; all which vessels, with other private yachts that have since joined, are now lying at anchor in the roads.

† Captain Dall, commander of the *James Watt*, was ordered on board the Royal George as soon as the squadron anchored; and had the thanks of the Commodore communicated to him by Captain Mingay, for his skilful conduct, particularly in piloting the royal yacht up the frith.

The squadron, when a considerable way down the frith, had been descried through a thick haze from the Calton Hill, and the more elevated houses in the New Town. Thousands immediately hastened to every commanding situation in the vicinity, to witness the glorious and spirit-stirring spectacle. No sooner was the arrival announced by the guns on the Calton and repeated from the Castle, than the city poured out the myriads of its population and the strangers within it; some of whom proceeded to Leith walk, to occupy the seats which they had secured at windows or on the scaffolding;—others, and by far the greater number, pressed forward to the shore, where they remained in defiance of the rain, which now descended in torrents. It seemed as if every other feeling had been so completely absorbed in that of joy, that people of all conditions and ages were rendered wholly unconscious of every inconvenience. As it had been fixed that the procession was to take place five hours after the time of landing, the Magistrates and Council instantly convened in the Council-chamber, and their carriages were in attendance to convey them to the barrier of the city. The Magistrates of Glasgow and other burghs were also in readiness to meet the procession. Archers, Celts, Dragoons, Yeomen, and military of all descriptions, were seen hurrying in every direction to their appointed stations; and, in the course of an hour, the streets of Edinburgh, out of the line of the procession, seemed as if absolutely deserted. About two o'clock, however, a boat, with an officer on board, arrived on shore, and announced, that, in consequence of the state of the weather, his Majesty had resolved to defer his landing till next day at twelve o'clock. Still large masses of people continued to linger about the shore, gladdening themselves with the sight of the gallant ship which bore their Sovereign; and their numbers received the addition of thousands more, who, notwithstanding the certainty of the King's remaining in the roads till next day, still crowded from the city. The Calton-hill at this time presented, on its eastern brow, the singular spectacle of an immense multitude, who, drenched with rain, and seemingly deprived of the power of mo-

tion, looked down upon Leith walk, and surveyed, in mute wonder, the contending streams of people who moved along it.

When the arrival of Sir Walter Scott alongside the royal yacht was announced to the King, "What!" said his Majesty, "Sir Walter Scott? the man in Scotland I most wish to see! Let him come up." This distinguished baronet then ascended the ship, and was presented to the King on the quarter-deck, by whom he was graciously received; and, after an appropriate speech, in the name of the ladies of Edinburgh, presented his Majesty with the St Andrew's Cross, which his fair subjects had provided for him. The King, with evident marks of satisfaction, made a gracious reply to Sir Walter, received the gift, and promised to wear it in public. Sir Walter knelt and kissed the hand of his Sovereign.

In the course of the afternoon, great numbers, who could no longer controul their impatience to behold his Majesty, proceeded in boats to the royal yacht, and hovered around her. The King, apprised of this visit by the hearty and continued cheers that arose from the boats, went upon deck, where, notwithstanding the wetness of the day, he remained under an awning, until the hour of dinner, delighting all who approached the yacht by the benevolence that beamed on his countenance, and the frank and affable manner in which he returned their rough but sincere salutations. Among the boats that visited his Majesty, was the Duke of Northumberland steam-boat, filled with ladies and gentlemen, to whom the King most graciously bowed; and a bottle of claret was thrown into them from the Royal George. With this they drank his Majesty's health; and so highly prized was the bottle itself, that one gentleman on board offered a guinea for it to the master of the boat, who declared, that he considered it invaluable, and for no consideration would part with it. His Majesty was dressed in a blue coat, lined with yellow, with a large blue military cloak lined with white, having a large blue flowing cape, blue pantaloons and boots; and on his head a travelling cap, with an oil-skin cover.

Unhappily, the next visitor of his Majesty, in the discharge of his duty, occasioned very different feelings.

About six o'clock, Mr Secretary Peel arrived on board, and announced to his Majesty the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. His Majesty and Mr Peel remained closeted for about an hour.

Before dinner, two noblemen received on deck, from the King's own hand, each a glass of wine; and, after drinking the wine, they asked and obtained his Majesty's permission to retain the glasses.

Sir Walter Scott and Sir William Curtis had the distinguished honour of dining with his Majesty on board; the former sitting on his right hand, the other on his left. Sir Walter had on the Windsor uniform, a blue coat, with red cuffs and collar, and white trowsers.

His Majesty, we are most happy to say, though he encountered much rough weather on his voyage, endured no sea sickness; and all along enjoyed good health and spirits.

In the evening after his Majesty's arrival, an Edinburgh Gazette Extraordinary was published, to which we have already had occasion to advert, announcing that his Majesty, having been pleased to fix the hour of twelve o'clock the following day for his landing at Leith, the procession formerly ordered in the Edinburgh Gazette Extraordinary of 10th August, would be ready to move off from Queen Street at ten o'clock. It was to proceed in the order formerly prescribed, with certain specified alterations, one of which was, that the attendance of Peers was not expected.

In the evening the immense bonfire on the top of Arthur's Seat was set fire to; and, though dimmed by the rain, its dark-red glow, amidst the clouds and darkness that enveloped it, and, seen through which, it appeared at an immeasurable height, had an astonishingly grand effect. A large crown on the top of the gas-house chimney, illuminated with gas, presented a no less striking appearance to the citizens. The shaft of masonry on which it rested was rendered invisible by the humidity of the atmosphere; so that, when viewed at a distance

from the east, the crown looked like a splendid meteor suspended in the firmament. In the theatre "God save the King" was loudly called for, and was given, after the play, by the whole dramatic corps, the audience standing and joining in it.

CHAP. III.

ON the morning of the 15th it ceased to rain; and our revered Monarch, as he ascended the deck, beheld the Scottish capital, with its towers and palaces, basking in the rays of an autumnal sun, and the surrounding country spread out before him in all its loveliness. The frith was covered with innumerable boats and vessels, in their gaudiest apparel; and from many of them arose the strains of the bagpipe, which floated over the waters, and were heard in the distance, wild, yet pensive, like the voice of Scotland's Genius, welcoming her Sovereign to her hospitable shores. What were the emotions of the King when he beheld this glorious scene;—when he contemplated the abodes of his illustrious ancestors;—when he looked around, and saw the distant Grampians,—Dunfermline, where all that was perishable of the great Bruce slumbers in dust,—and scenes innumerable, consecrated in the hearts of the patriot and the scholar! It is not difficult to imagine what were the feelings which the contemplation of such a scene must have conjured up in the generous breast of his Majesty. Certain it is, that he caught the spirit of the country, as if by "soft infection;" for, doffing his ordinary suit, he equipped himself in the Highland garb;* and, conscious

* Two complete Highland dresses, including coat, kilt, hose, bonnet, &c. of the royal Stuart tartan, were made for the King by Mr George Hunter, Prince's Street, his Majesty's clothier and mercer. The finer suit was intended for the drawing-room to be held, the other for the levees.

now that he was “every inch” a Scottish King, appeared most ardently animated.*

In the city of Edinburgh all was joy and breathless expectation. Its inhabitants were about to witness a scene the most grand and impressive, the most grateful to their feelings of any recorded in their annals;—a scene surpassing every triumph of ancient or modern times;—a scene which imperial Rome herself could never have exhibited. They felt, that they were about to receive within their walls the greatest potentate upon earth,—their own Sovereign,—a prince as beloved as he is powerful,—who came among them to make a tender of his love, in return for their tried fidelity and courage; and that this reception was to be conducted under circumstances of such unparalleled splendour as would exalt the character of their country, and for ever stifle in its own falsehood the reproach of parsimony and calculating selfishness which ignorance had delighted to cast upon it. We speak not in the spirit of exaggeration; for, after revolving every circumstance in our minds,—the immense multitudes collected, the magnificence of the preparations, the joy that was everywhere visible, the picturesque beauty of the ground, and, above all, the occasion, so deeply interesting to a people, national above all others in their feelings,—we venture to assert, that there never was exhibited a scene combining greater solemnity and grandeur.

The different military corps, and other bodies, which were to form the royal procession, being assembled about nine o'clock in Queen Street, and marshalled in the following order, proceeded to Leith about eleven o'clock, the Celtic Society and each band of Highlanders, armed

* A distinguished officer, who has signalized himself in his country's service, was shortly afterwards introduced to his Majesty; when the King, with that good-natured vivacity that belongs to him, addressed the veteran,—“Ah, Sir! what have you been about, your eyes look so red? I suspect you have been making free with the *Glenlivet*.” This is well known in Scotland as a peculiarly fine species of whisky, made at Glenlivet, in the Highlands.

with swords and bucklers, marching to their own music.

A squadron of the Mid Lothian Cavalry, commanded by Sir John Hope.

About eighty of the Celtic Society, in the Highland costume, and under the command of General Graham Stirling.

The Lord High Constable (the Earl of Errol). His Lordship was disappointed of his proper robes of office, in consequence of the shortness of the time allowed for preparations, and appeared habited in the regimentals of the Royal Lancers, in which gallant corps his Lordship is lieutenant. He carried his baton of office. He was attended by

Six Constable Esquires mounted. Their dress was splendid: they had short Spanish cloaks of purple edged with gold; Spanish hats of black velvet, looped up with gold, and adorned with white plumes; their under-dress was white and gold; and they wore the usual brown boots with gold tassels.

Six Constable Yeomen on foot, and a large train of Footmen, in white liveries and black velvet caps.

The train of the Lord High Constable, the first subject in Scotland, was one of the best arrayed in the whole procession, and made a very imposing appearance.

Lord Lyon King at Arms (the Earl of Kinnoull), represented by his *interim depute*, George Tait, Esq. followed the High Constable. The King at Arms was superbly dressed in his magnificent tabard, over a mantle of crimson velvet, decorated with the various devices of his office, worked in gold, the train hanging over the horse, and almost concealing it. On his head he wore the crown which distinguishes the King at Arms. It was of crimson velvet, with a cincture of gold ornamented with the strawberry leaf. The top was adorned with a superb tassel of gold. On either side of him was a groom on foot, in white livery faced with crimson, and wearing crimson caps. Beyond the grooms, to support Lord Lyon, rode two Heralds,—Marchmont (Mr Small) and Islay (Mr Cook). They were dressed in their appropriate tabards.

The White Rod (Sir Patrick Walker) followed the Lyon King, and wore the superb jacket of crimson and gold which he had used at the coronation, but which was concealed, in a great measure, by a splendid mantle of white satin, lined throughout with crimson, and fastened with a cord of gold and crimson. His lower vestments were of crimson, and he had on brown boots adorned with gold tassels and fringe, and a black velvet Spanish cap looped with gold, and with a black feather. His horse was almost covered with a scarlet shabrack edged with white lace, and adorned at the corners with silver thistles. The bridle was of white satin, with crimson rosettes. On each side of him rode assistants in plain blue surtouts, lined with white silk, and having white silk sashes edged with gold ruffs, Spanish caps, and brown boots, blue saddlecloths with white edging, and white rosettes on the bridles, and white reins.

Four trumpeters on foot came next, dressed in scarlet, and with gold laced hats, their trumpets having blue and white banners. A small party of Highlanders on foot, two heralds in their appropriate tabards mounted.

The carriages of officers of state—Lord Clerk Register—Lord Advocate, and Lord Justice Clerk, in their robes. Sir Walter Scott was in one of these carriages. Two state trumpeters.

Chief judges of the supreme courts, not being officers of state. Lord President, Lord Chief Baron, and Lord Chief Commissioner, in their robes. A division of Highlanders.

The Lord Lieutenant of Mid-Lothian, the Marquis of Lothian, in the uniform of a brigadier-general, decorated with the order of the thistle.

Deputy-lieutenants dressed in green coats, mounted. Their under dress was buff: they wore cocked hats and swords.

Sheriff Duff. His dress was blue, with a white under-dress and military cocked hat. His attendants were dressed in blue, with a silver thistle on the cape; they wore red waistcoats and white lower habits. The Sheriff and his party were all mounted.

Sir Evan Macgregor, in his proper Highland tartan, with his tail,* banner, and pipers.

The Knight Marischal (Sir Alexander Keith) dressed in a scarlet frock coat, laced with gold, and having a white under-dress. The Knight Marischal's horse was richly adorned with caparisons; it was a small shewy black horse. A great attendance of grooms and servants, some mounted, some on foot. The Marischal Esquires had on scarlet cloaks, and the Marischal Yeomen brown surtouts.

A Celtic guard under the orders of Colonel Stuart followed; then came a division of the Greys; the band of the 13th regiment of the line—the Edinburgh troop of yeomanry, followed by their trumpeters, completed the procession.

The procession halted in St Bernard Street, to await the arrival of the King. Here it was joined about eleven o'clock by the royal carriage, which was guarded by the Glengary Highlanders, consisting of twelve gentlemen with their cearnachs, under the command of Colonel Ronaldson Macdonell of Glengary and Clanronald. These kept close to the royal carriage, which was drawn up at the end of the lower drawbridge, until his Majesty had entered it, after which they occupied the station appointed them in the procession, next to the royal company of archers.

The Lord President, the Lord Justice Clerk, (attended by the macers of their respective courts), the Lord Clerk Register, the Lord Advocate, Sheriff Duff, Sir Walter Scott, and other distinguished individuals, withdrew into the rooms of Mr Reid, bookseller, which overlooks the place of landing, until the arrival of his Majesty. The Lord High Constable found accommodation provided for himself and his retinue in the elegant Exchange buildings.

The arrangements at Leith, we have already observ-

* The followers of a Highland chieftain are ludicrously, but significantly, called his tail. When attended by them, he is said to have his tail on.

ed, were upon the most extensive scale ; and, by the unexampled assiduity of the Magistrates, and the co-operation of a number of the most respectable inhabitants,* were completed by eleven o'clock.

The trades of Leith, each under its own deacon, and the whole headed by their convener, bearing their respective banners, and each individual with a white rod, and mostly dressed in blue coats, white vests and trowsers, with the national emblem of St Andrew's Cross mounted on their hats, were arranged along St Bernard and Constitution Street, in the following order :

Bernard Street, South side.—I. From the triumphal arch to Quality Street,—the incorporation of shipmasters.

II. From Quality Street to Charlotte Street,—the different incorporations of trades, joined by the society of St Crispin.

III. From Charlotte Street to Coatfield Lane,—the incorporation of carters.

IV. From Coatfield Lane to Leith Walk,—the society of carpenters, cork-cutters, in the order here mentioned, and other tradesmen not named.

Bernard Street, North side.—I. From the triumphal arch to the corner of Mr Scarth's house,—the incorporation of Maltmen.

II. From Charlotte-street to the Links lane,—the Incorporation of Porters and the different Societies.

III. From the Links lane to Leith Walk,—Ropemakers and other tradesmen ; Ropemakers on the right.

In St Bernard Street, in front of the Exchange, were drawn up the Merchant Company of Leith, serving as high constables, all dressed in blue coats, white vests and trowsers, with the St Andrew's Cross on their hats, and carrying elegant batons.

* Among these gentlemen was Mr Scarth, moderator of the constables, who particularly distinguished himself by his zealous exertion. We understand, that the triumphal arch in St Bernard Street was designed by Mr Scarth ; and the one in Constitution Street by Bailie Reoch.

The south side of the quay was lined by constables of South Leith, dressed in the uniform that has just been described. A detachment of the Scots Greys guarded the upper end of the drawbridge; and a detachment of yeomanry was stationed towards the pier. The platform on which the King would land was lined by his body guard, the archers, commanded by the Earl of Elgin. The North British staff, headed by Sir Thomas Bradford, commander-in-chief, occupied the space in front of Mr Reid's shop.

Upon the north shore, the Excise quay was occupied by the Magistrates of Canongate, (the superiors of North Leith), William Tullis and John Rae, Esqrs., and their Treasurer and Town-clerk, in their robes of office; and the trades of Canongate, headed by their Convener, in his robes of office, &c. with their standards, and a band of music belonging to the burgh. At the end of the Excise Office, a large scaffold was erected, which was occupied by an assemblage of elegantly-dressed females. At the north end of the scaffold a flag-staff was erected, from which a flag was displayed, bearing the crown, encircled by thistles, with the motto, "Welcome! In our hearts you reign Sovereign." At the bottom of the staff a balcony was formed, raised above fifteen feet from the ground, which was occupied by beautiful children. The shore, on that side, was lined by the constables of Canongate and North Leith.

The scaffold on the drawbridge was filled with the beauty and fashion of Leith; and the seats along the pier completely occupied by spectators. Every window, and every house-top that afforded a tenable position, and the shrouds of the vessels in the docks, were crowded to excess. Above the bridge five snacks were drawn up abreast of each other, their cross-jack yards and cross-trees manned by sailors in new jackets and white trowsers, presenting the appearance of so many pyramids of men.

So great was the disposition to accommodate the public generally, on the part of the authorities of Leith, that the most convenient situations were procured by them

for a number of eminent artists, both of London and Edinburgh, who were present to take sketches of his Majesty's landing.

From the city barrier on Leith Walk to Picardy Place, the Constables of the city of Edinburgh were stationed, with Mr Sawers, their Moderator, at their head. To these gentlemen the greatest praise is due, for the accommodating manner in which they deported themselves.

The whole line of procession, from the place of landing to the Palace, was guarded by parties of the Scots Greys and Yeomanry.

Never on any occasion was greater order observed than by the immense multitude who stood wedged together upon the streets. The most profound silence reigned throughout; and it seemed as if each individual of the vast assemblage was guarding himself by reflection against any unconscious violation of propriety or decorum.

The Magistrates of Leith, viz. William Child, Esq., Port Admiral; Bailie M'Fie, senior resident Magistrate, and Bailies Reoch and Newton, in their robes of office, accompanied by their Assessor, Town Clerk, and Procurator-fiscal, were stationed on the platform, to be in readiness to receive his Majesty upon his landing.

At eleven o'clock the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, in their robes of office, left the Council-chamber, preceded by their officers, in the following order:—

The Lord Provost, the Right Hon. W. Arbuthnot, in his magnificent state carriage, with splendid liveries, drawn by six horses, attended by two mace-bearers, with their ensigns of office.

The City Chamberlain, John Turnbull, Esq. in a carriage, bearing, upon a purple velvet cushion, the silver keys of the city, accompanied by Charles Cunningham and Charles Bell, Esqrs. the City Clerks.

The first and second Bailies, Alexander Henderson and Thomas Blackwood, Esqrs. in a carriage.

The third Bailie, John Lyall, Esq., and the old Bailie, Alexander Anderson, Esq. (in place of the fourth Bailie,

John Smith, Esq. who was prevented by indisposition from attending,) in a carriage.

The Lord Dean of Guild, Robert Anderson, Esq. and the Treasurer, Andrew Dickson, Esq. in a carriage.

The remaining three old Bailies, Kenneth Mackenzie, William Child, and William Waddel, Esqrs. in two carriages.

Three Merchant Councillors, the Deacon Convener, two Trades Councillors, and the Ordinary Deacons, followed in other carriages.

The cavalcade, which was most imposing, upon leaving the High Street, proceeded by the North Bridge, Leith Street, Catherine Street, Greenside Place, and alighted at the house of Archibald Craufuird, Esq. in Picardy Place, where they awaited the arrival of the procession at the city barrier.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock, a gun from the Royal George announced that the King had entered his barge. The moment the signal was heard, a shout was raised by the thousands assembled upon shore, the effect of which was indescribably striking. The roar of the cannon from the ships and the battery, which saluted the King, and the combined voices of the multitude, seemed as if contending for the mastery; while this joyful tumult of sounds was rendered still more impressively grand, by the profound stillness that prevailed in the back-ground. His Majesty was accompanied in his barge by the Marquis of Conyngham; Lord Graves; Sir Charles Paget, Commodore; Mr Russel, Flag Lieutenant; and Mr Tucker, Midshipman; and was rowed by sixteen men, dressed in blue frocks and black velvet caps, Sir Charles Paget serving as helmsman. The royal barge was preceded by the barge of the Admiral on the station, and followed by the captains of all the King's vessels in the roads, in their respective barges, according to seniority. An immense number of private boats, gaily trimmed, formed the rear of this grand aquatic procession, which advanced with a velocity almost equal to the impatience of the delighted spectators. When at some distance from the shore, his Majesty was saluted by Mr Kent, who was walking upon the water,

to whom his Majesty bowed. So soon as the royal barge came within hail of the pier, the royal standard was hoisted on the Light-house; and an immense cheer, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, burst from the multitude. The noise at once subsided into a perfect calm, as if the breathless interest of the people,—the palpitation which they endured to a degree now almost painful, had for the instant choked all power of utterance.

The royal barge now passed the pier-head, where three young men, the sons of gentlemen in Leith, struck up some national airs on the great Scots bagpipe; which, mixing with the rapturous shouts that now ascended from every quarter, gave a national tone to those demonstrations of welcome and joy that seemed to have delighted his Majesty, who bowed without intermission to the spectators upon the pier. As the barge advanced on a line with the Custom-house, the band belonging to the burgh of Canongate struck up "God save the King;" while the Magistrates of Canongate, the deacons and trades, advanced and lowered their standards; the children who were in the balcony testifying their joy, at the same time, by the waving of handkerchiefs, and their loud and shrill acclamations. His Majesty noticed the dutiful homage of the Canongate authorities and corporations, to whom, and to his youthful subjects in the balcony, he graciously bowed. When his Majesty advanced to the landing-place, three distinct, well-timed cheers were given by the tars who manned the smacks abreast of the bridge; which was followed up by the universal shouts of all upon the shore,—shouts the most hearty and prolonged that ever greeted the ears of a monarch. Hats and handkerchiefs now waved in such profusion from the ships, windows, and scaffoldings, that those who used them may almost literally be said to have shouted in the shade. His Majesty appeared most sensibly to feel the affectionate greetings of his subjects, and repeatedly took off his hat and bowed on all sides. A profound silence again succeeded to the acclamations of the multitude. At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, his Majesty, who was dressed in an admiral's uniform,

with a thistle and a sprig of heath in his hat, and the St Andrew's cross, presented to him in the name of the ladies of Edinburgh, upon his breast, was alongside the landing-place, where the Port Admiral and Magistrates of Leith, the Lord Provost, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Clerk Register, the Lord Advocate, Sir Thomas Bradford, Sir Walter Scott, and other distinguished persons, were stationed to receive him.

The Marquis of Lothian, Lord Lieutenant of the County, accompanied by the Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole, Lord Charles Bentinck, Treasurer of the Household, and two naval officers, descended from the platform to receive his Majesty. The Marquis of Lothian and Sir Charles Bentinck assisted his Majesty to step out of the launch upon the raft, where both these noblemen did homage, and the former had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand. The King then ascended the gangway with great alacrity, leaning slightly on the Marquises of Lothian and Conyngham, and was received on the platform by the Lord Clerk Register, who made his obeisance. The shouts of the multitude, the roaring of artillery, and the warlike notes of the trumpet, now announced the landing of King George IV. upon Scottish ground. The Port Admiral and Magistrates of Leith advanced to his Majesty; and, after the usual reverences, Bailie M'Fie, the senior resident Magistrate, in name of the Magistrates and inhabitants of Leith, congratulated him upon his auspicious arrival in his ancient kingdom of Scotland. The King smiled in the most gracious manner, and condescended to express his entire satisfaction with the arrangements that had been made for his landing. He then shook hands with Bailie M'Fie, and several persons of distinction upon the scaffold.

The King having received the congratulations and homage of the assembled noblemen and gentlemen, which he most graciously and condescendingly acknowledged, proceeded with a firm and dignified step along the platform, attended on the right by the Port Admiral and senior resident Magistrate of Leith, flowers being strew-

ed before his Majesty to the royal carriage. On his way, he recognized the Earl of Elgin, among the archers who lined the platform, whom he condescendingly shook by the hand. He then entered his carriage, accompanied by the Duke of Dorset and the Marquis of Winchester. It would be utterly impossible to describe the enthusiastic acclamations which burst forth at this moment from all ranks, and they appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the King.

After his Majesty was seated in his carriage, Glengary, on horseback, forced his way through every obstacle, and, advancing close to the royal carriage, exclaimed, "Your Majesty is welcome to Scotland;" a salutation which was returned by a most gracious bow from the King.

After the King had rested a few minutes in his carriage, which was an open landau, hung very low, and drawn by eight beautiful bays, the drivers being in state liveries, the procession moved slowly towards Edinburgh in the following order:—

Three trumpeters Mid Lothian yeomanry cavalry.

Squadron Mid Lothian yeomanry.

Two Highland pipers.

Captain Campbell, and Tail of Breadalbane.

Squadron Scots Greys.

Two Highland Pipers.

Colonel Stewart of Garth and Celtic Club.

Sir Evan M'Gregor mounted on horseback, and Tail of M'Gregor.

Two Equerries on horseback.

Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal, on a black horse.

Pages and grooms.

Sheriff mounted.

Sheriff officers.

Deputy Lieutenants, in green coats, mounted.

Two pipers.

General Graham Stirling and Tail.

Barons of Exchequer.

Lord Clerk Register.

Lords of Justiciary and Session, in carriages.

Marquis of Lothian, Lord Lieutenant, mounted.

Two Heralds, mounted.

Glengary mounted, and grooms.

Young Glengary and two supporters—Tail.

Four Herald Trumpeters.

White Rod, mounted, and equerries.

Lord Lyon Depute, mounted, and grooms.

Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable, mounted.

Two Heralds mounted.

Squadron Scots Greys.

Royal Carriage and Six, in which were, the Marquis of

Graham, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord G. Beresford,

Comptroller of the Household; Lord C. Bentinck, Treasurer of the Household; Sir

R. H. Vivian, Equerry to the King;

and two others of his Majesty's
suite.

Ten Royal Footmen, two and two.

Sixteen Yeomen, two and two.

THE KING, attended by the Duke of

Dorset, Master of the Horse, and

the Marquis of Winchester,

Groom of the Stole.

Sir Thomas Bradford and Staff.

Squadron Greys.

Three Clans of Highlanders and Banners.

Two Squadrons of Mid Lothian Yeomanry.

Grenadiers of 77th regiment.

Two Squadrons Third Dragoon Guards.

Band, and Greys.

Clansmen.
Archers.

Clansmen.
Archers.

In the rear of the procession a plain carriage followed, containing a number of persons attached to his Majesty's suite.

In the rear we observed, in carriages, a number of noblemen, who were present to greet his Majesty; among whom were the Dukes of Hamilton, Argyll, Atholl, Montrose, Roxburgh, and Buccleuch; the Marquisses of Queensberry, Tweeddale, and Graham; the Earls of Caithness, Lauderdale, Breadalbane, Elgin, Moray, Home, Hopetoun, Morton, Eglinton, Cassilis,

Aboyne, Kellie, Northesk, Balcarras, Aberdeen, Rosebery, Glasgow, Wemyss, Leven, Wilton, and Fife; Viscounts Arbuthnot, Dunblane, Maitland, and Montagu; Barons Forbes, Aylmore, Gray, Cathcart, Saltoun, St Clair, Blantyre, Reay, Elibank, and Belhaven; Lords Binning, Strathaven, Glenorchie, R. Kerr, F. Levison Gower, Elcho, Kelburn, and John Scott.

It is impossible to do justice to the admirable judgment displayed in the grouping of the different bodies composing this royal procession, the combined effect of whose rich and varied costume was in the highest degree striking, and powerfully interesting to popular feeling. The magnificence of the spectacle can be imagined by those only (and by them but faintly, unless they had seen it) to whom the localities of Edinburgh are familiar,—who know the adaptation of Leith Walk and the streets of the city to grand display, and the romantic appearance of its neighbourhood. Along the whole of Leith Walk appeared masses of well-dressed people of both sexes, elevated upon wooden galleries, which were adorned with flags and flowers, and many of them with graphical allusions to the great occasion. On the broad foot-path was an immense crowd, all of them respectable in their appearance, condensed by the great pressure, but yet, such was the admirable order observed, moving forward with scarcely any perceptible inconvenience. The windows, as well as the front of the scaffolding, were thronged with beautiful females; and, in advance, at the summit of the Walk, appeared the massive and magnificent houses of the New Town, their windows, and even their tops, completely peopled. On the south rose Arthur's Seat, from the summit of which, as from an expiring volcano, still continued to ascend huge volumes of smoke, swallowed up at times in sudden flashes of fire. In the same direction was Salisbury Crags, its ridge bristling with artillery, and formidable with all the apparatus of war. On the west, the Calton Hill was covered by an incalculable multitude, who hung upon its sides like a dense cloud, all pregnant with joy, loyalty, and patriotism, and impatient to discharge those generous feelings in acclamations upon their coming Sovereign,

whose countenance, as he advanced, expanded more and more into an expression of delight and affection.

The King, as he approached his ancient city, was welcomed, not by cheers, but by one running cheer along the whole line of procession from Leith to his palace. By means of the scaffolding, the spectators along Leith Walk were, in a great measure, divided into distinct but contiguous masses. By each mass, as the King proceeded, he was saluted by a loud and cordial cheer, which, subsiding as he passed, was taken up by those next in advance, and thus was continued until the King was withdrawn from the view of his subjects. The waving of hats and handkerchiefs that accompanied the cheering contributed greatly to the imposing effect of the scene.

The King was evidently much moved by these demonstrations of affection to his sacred person. Along the whole road he frequently raised his hat and bowed to the people, whom he regarded with fixed attention. Occasionally he addressed his conversation to the Earl of Elgin, Ensign-General, and the Honourable General Duff, Brigadier-General of the Archers, who marched alongside of his carriage. The mottos on the triumphal arches at Leith, and upon the different flags along the road, arrested the eye of his Majesty. Upon the toll-house was an elegant crown, and beneath it the words, "Descendant of the immortal Bruce, thrice welcome!" which the King perused with marked emotion.

As the procession advanced towards the city, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh proceeded from the house of Mr Craufurd to the barrier, (from which was suspended a variety of flags;) and immediately ordered the gates to be shut, and then took up their station upon a platform provided for their accommodation. In about ten minutes after, the Depute Lyon King at Arms and the Usher of the White Rod, preceded by two Heralds, galloped up to the gate; and, after a flourish of trumpets, the Usher of the White Rod knocked three times at the gate, which was answered by the City Officer, to whom it was communicated, that his Majesty desired to visit his ancient city of Edinburgh. An answer was made by the Chamberlain, that the gates would be opened to his Majesty, which was immediately

done; when the Depute Lyon King at Arms and Usher of the White Rod, along with the Heralds, returned with the answer, and took their places in the procession.

Upon his Majesty's carriage coming within the barrier, it was drawn up, when the Lord Provost, followed by the Magistracy, approached near to the south side of the royal carriage; and, after they had made their obeisances, his Majesty stood up uncovered, and leaned towards the Lord Provost, who, holding the cushion on which the keys of the city were placed, addressed his Majesty thus:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“We, your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, animated with the warmest feelings of attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and government, have embraced the earliest moment of approaching your royal presence, for the purpose of congratulating your Majesty on your safe arrival in your ancient hereditary kingdom of Scotland, and of offering for your gracious acceptance the keys of your Majesty's good town of Edinburgh. This dutiful ceremony, Sire, does not, as in former times, represent the direct command of gates and fortifications, these having been long since rendered unnecessary by the internal peace and happiness which Edinburgh has enjoyed under the mild and paternal government of your Majesty, and your Majesty's father, of happy memory. This ceremony now implies, that we place, with loyal devotion, at the disposal of your Majesty, the hearts and persons of our fellow-citizens, and bid your Majesty a heartfelt welcome to this metropolis, so long the residence of your royal ancestors.”

His Majesty, dropping the keys upon the cushion, replied,—

“MY LORD PROVOST,

“I return you these keys, being perfectly convinced that they cannot be placed in better hands than in those of the Lord Provost and Magistrates of my good city of Edinburgh.”

The Lord Provost and Magistrates then returned to their carriages, and took their appointed places in the procession, as had been arranged, immediately after the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and preceded by their officers. Loud cheers from the immense assemblage collected around the barrier followed this ceremony, by which the King was formally received within his ancient city.

The royal carriage, at the conclusion of the ceremony, moved slowly forward about fifty yards, to the point at the end of Picardy Place, where Leith Street on the left, and York Place on the right, are distinctly seen. The magnitude of the buildings,—the rising ground in front, appearing like a huge amphitheatre divided into sections, crowded by a well-dressed multitude, and resounding with their acclamations,—the splendour of the windows, occupied by our fair countrywomen,—and the waving of their handkerchiefs,—altogether had such an effect, that his Majesty held up his hands, and looked around, as if with joy and wonder. His attention at this spot seemed to be particularly drawn to a balcony in front of the turret-like house which, on the east, flanks the south side of Picardy Place. This balcony was occupied by a number of beautiful females, whom the occupier of the house, Mr George Spence, linen-draper, had kindly accommodated with seats. The King seemed delighted with the loyal demonstrations of this fair bevy, to whom he most graciously bowed. Advancing into Picardy Place, the King was struck with the magnificent preparations in front of Mr James Gibson's house and Mr James Harvey's for the ensuing illumination. The words, "Welcome to the Land of your Ancestors!" on one of Mr Harvey's transparencies, particularly affected his Majesty, who condescendingly bowed thrice to the ladies at the windows. In the same street, the ecstasies of a beautiful married lady in one of the high balconies attracted the royal regard, and were acknowledged by a bow and a smile.

The procession advanced along Picardy Place, York Place, and North and South St Andrew's Street. As the royal carriage entered St Andrew's Square, a differ-

ent scene, but one of equally unique character, presented itself. The noble square, adorned by so many proofs of wealth and taste; the Melville Monument, standing in the centre in solitary grandeur; the magnificent vista on the right, formed by George Street, and terminated by the lofty dome of St George's Church; and in front the smoky piles of the Old Town, towering in irregular majesty;—the whole of this scene was beheld by the King, who withdrew his eyes from it only to return the salutations of his loyal subjects.

On reaching Prince's Street, a new scene presented itself—in front, the old town, overlooking, with proud and lofty crest, the more regular, but less romantic avenues of its modern accessory; the Castle (which, as his face was from it, was pointed out to his Majesty by one of his attendants) rearing her ancient battlements to the skies; and, in front, the noble buildings in Waterloo Place,—the precipitous front of the Calton, supporting Nelson's pillar, around which was clustered a new multitude, preserving an attitude as firm as the rock on which they stood,—such a scene, which might have subdued the indifference of a stoic, and inspired him with sensations of delight and astonishment, burst at once upon our monarch, who exclaimed, "How superb!" As he approached the hill, his feelings were so overpowered, that he waved his hat to the crowd upon the summit, who rent the air with their acclamations. His Majesty was yet to witness another scene which, though neither of art nor inanimate nature, was more sublime than is to be found in the region of either. As his carriage winded round the Calton Hill, and while looking down, with emotions which may well be conceived, upon the gilded spires of the palace of his ancestors, a shout was raised so loud and so prolonged, that his Majesty, withdrawing his eyes from an object of such solemn contemplation, looked to the left, and beheld high above him, on the side of the hill, which hitherto had been concealed from his view, thousands and thousands of hats waved in the air by a solid mass of people, whose numbers defied all power of calculation. His Majesty recoiled, if we may use the term, with

wonder from the sight, but instantly looked up again, and betrayed in his countenance the deepest emotion. This was by far the most picturesque and most national feature in the whole spectacle, and one which seemed most to interest his Majesty, who gave indulgence to his feelings by the unreserved and gracious returns which he made to the acclamations of the people. At this stage of the procession "God save the King" was sung by the people, the sound of which was soon drowned in the cheers of the more advanced multitude.

The procession now descended the Abbey-Hill, and in a few minutes was in front of the palace. Here were stationed the flank companies of the regiments in the Castle, and the Sutherland Highlanders; and within the grand entrance was stationed a squadron of Celts. The staircase was guarded by the beef-eaters. At the head of the staircase were stationed five archers with their bows upright; and leading from the staircase into the royal closet were seven archers,* and two of the royal pages. When his Majesty arrived in front of the palace, he was saluted by the whole military and Highlanders assembled; and "God save the King" was struck up by their bands of music. But the procession was not

* The officers of the archers on duty, on the day of the King's landing, were:—

At the place of landing,

The Earl of Elgin, Ensign-general.

Honourable General Duff, Brigadier-general.

Sir Alexander Don, Brigadier-general.

John Russel, Esq. Adjutant.

The officers on duty at the palace were,

The Earl of Hopetoun, Captain-general.

Sir George Mackenzie,

Sir David Milne,

Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope,

Dr Thomas Spens,

Sir John Pringle,

Sir David Hunter Blair,

Sir Evan Macgregor Murray,

Henry Jardine, Esq.

Honourable General John Leslie Cumming,

Major Norman Pringle, Adjutant.

} Brigadier-generals.

yet completed. An act remained to be performed, which was watched with the deepest anxiety by the thousands assembled on the Calton and the adjoining eminences. They seemed to consider the entrance of his Majesty within the palace as completing the solemn inauguration of him as King of Scotland,—as the actual revival, under a modified form, of the Scottish monarchy,—and an open recognition of all their public rights. The moment that the King was within the porch, a deafening shout of triumph ascended from the multitude, which was responded to by a royal salute fired from the guns of the Castle and on the Crags, on both of which waved proudly the royal banner.

It would be difficult to determine, whether the reception which his Majesty met with from his Scottish subjects was more flattering to the King, or honourable to the people. This, we may say, that the nation never before acquired such ample glory, not even in the field of danger, as it did this day, by the admirable conduct displayed by the immense multitudes present. We speak not of their demonstrations of loyalty. The loyalty of the people of Edinburgh, comprehending all classes, is as unquestionable, upon just grounds, as it is unquestioned, excepting by a few, perhaps, who speak and write from sheer ignorance, or in the base spirit of malignity and detraction. But we speak of the admirable deportment of the people throughout; their steady and even grave conduct; and the absence of all tendency among them to disturbance or riot. There was not one whose behaviour would have been offensive in a private drawing-room; and but few, comparatively, whose appearance might not have entitled them to admission into one. Equally removed by principle from slavishness and disloyalty, they appeared to have felt, that, in receiving among them the King of a free people, they were discharging a great constitutional and a solemn duty; and this feeling seemed to give a cast or complexion to the whole of the ceremony. That there were no extravagant antics performed, or obstreperous ebullitions of joy, may perhaps expose us to the sneers of our more volatile neighbours. We may trust, however, that to a prince distinguished for

his good taste and discernment, our loyalty will not be the less acceptable, because it is engrafted upon sober reflection, which, while it lays our feelings under restraint, affords the best security for *its* permanency. The loyalty of the Scots is not a sudden feeling which evanishes with the occasion that creates it. It is a sentiment seated in the heart's core, which neither time nor absence can diminish, and which even a sense of injury can scarcely extinguish. It must be confessed to be of a dignified kind, when it had the effect, on this occasion, of neutralizing immorality in the breasts of the most depraved; for it is an astonishing fact, that not a single delinquency, known to the police, occurred in the course of the day, nor was one drunk person seen along the whole line of the procession. That the manner of his reception was as grateful to our King, as it was solemn and impressive, is put beyond all doubt, by a remark which he was pleased to make to the gallant Lord Lyndock, after he arrived at the Palace. His Majesty observed, that "he had often heard the Scots were a proud nation; and they had reason to be so, for they appeared to be a nation of gentlemen. He himself was proud of them." We may add, that one of the King's household, an English nobleman, exclaimed, when his Majesty landed, "Surely never before did a Monarch meet so grand a reception."

As incidental to the royal procession, we may notice an ebullition of loyalty on the part of the boys in Herriot's hospital. While the procession was advancing, these young patriots drew up on the green of the hospital, and commenced singing 'God Save the King,' in full chorus, with such ardour, that the melody was distinctly heard upon the Castle-hill.

The people who witnessed this memorable spectacle cannot be estimated at less than 300,000. This was the estimate formed by a distinguished individual, who has had great experience in judging of the numbers of large masses of men. The estimate may appear extravagant, since 300,000 is about the seventh of the whole population of Scotland; but, besides the populousness of Edinburgh and the surrounding country, it is to be considered, that Glasgow and its neighbourhood, the most

populous district of Scotland, are brought, as it were, into the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, by means of canals and steam-boats; and when we consider also the immense influx of strangers from all parts of Scotland, and even from England and Ireland, the estimate will appear exceedingly moderate.

The King was received at the Palace by the Duke of Hamilton, Keeper of the Palace, who had the honour to kiss hands; the Duke of Montrose, the Lord High Chamberlain, Lord Melville, the Lord in Waiting, &c. followed by the Officers of State, the Lord High Constable, and Usher of the White Rod, who also had the honour of kissing hands; the Depute King at Arms, Duke of Argyle, great Master of the Household, and their attendants. His Majesty looked round the Palace, and seemed much gratified by the general appearance; he moved up stairs with a firm step, bowed to the noblemen and archers, and retired into the royal closet. He was afterwards attended by the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Melville, and Mr Peel. After remaining a short time, the King proceeded to the presence chamber, bowing in a condescending manner to the noblemen who attended him.

Immediately on his Majesty being seated on his throne, the Knight Marischal and his two Esquires, (who were ready at the lower end of the room) advanced, bearing the regalia, towards the throne, and making three reverences; first, at the place where they were stationed; secondly, at the middle of the room; and, thirdly, at the foot of the throne. The Knight Marischal then (on his knee) presented the crown, and the Deputy Lord Lyon of Scotland, in obedience to his Majesty's command, summoned the Duke of Hamilton to receive it, (on his knee) from the Knight Marischal, and he immediately took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischal then received from his Esquire the sceptre, and presented it in like manner as the crown. The Deputy Lord Lyon then summoned Lord Francis Levison Gower, as the representative of the Earl of Sutherland, who, on his knee, received the sceptre from the Knight Marischal, and took his station on the left

hand of the King. The sword of state was in like manner presented and delivered to the Earl of Errol, who took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischal then had the honour to kiss the King's hand, and retired with his two Esquires, making three reverences, to the lower end of the room.

Immediately afterwards the Duke of Montrose announced that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh were in attendance to present an address. The Duke, by his Majesty's command, introduced the Lord Provost and Magistrates and Council, who advanced with three reverences to the foot of the throne, when the following address was read by Mr Cuningham, the senior City Clerk:—

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and devoted subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, with the deepest sentiments of attachment to your sacred Person and Government, beg to approach your Majesty's presence, in order to tender our dutiful congratulations on your arrival in the Palace of your royal ancestors.

“ It is with feelings of the most solemn kind, mingled with joy and with wonder, that we perform a duty of this high nature to the Monarch of Great Britain, in halls, which have witnessed, in former times, so many vicissitudes of royalty, and which have been silent and unoccupied for such a length of years. More than two centuries have elapsed since your Majesty's Palace of Holyrood ceased to be the principal residence of royalty, and more than one since Edinburgh resigned the dignity of an independent metropolis. These sacrifices, although important to the consolidation of the empire at large, had their temporary inconveniences and disadvantages, which, thanks be to God, and to the paternal government of your Majesty and your royal ancestors, are known to the present inhabitants of Edinburgh only by tradition.

“ We are proud to say, that, while necessarily deprived of our Sovereign's presence, the citizens of Edinburgh have never forgotten their ancient ties of intimate communication betwixt your Majesty's royal ancestors and the former inhabitants of this city. They have thought it their duty to press near the throne, whenever an expression of their feelings would be becoming or proper. They have rejoiced when your Majesty and

your fathers have rejoiced, and they have sorrowed with your Majesty in those sorrows from which none are exempted. In the hour of need, their population and their property were placed, with ready hands and devoted hearts, at your Majesty's disposal, and if, amidst the wonderful vicissitudes of a late eventful period, a royal visit to Scotland had been dictated by a desire to call forth to the uttermost the resources of the country, under these circumstances your Majesty would have experienced as heartfelt a welcome from Scotland and its capital as even now, when your arrival is that of a Monarch, prosperous and triumphant beyond the example of British record, in peaceful progress through a flourishing empire.

“ We will not enlarge on the sense we have of the personal fatigue and inconvenience to which your Majesty must needs have been subjected, in the voyage undertaken to do your ancient kingdom this distinguished honour. Still less will we apologize for what may have been imperfect in your Majesty's reception from want of time, of means, or of the experience necessary on such occasions.”

“ If our preparations could have been made, in any degree, to correspond with the joyful and dutiful feelings by which they have been dictated, never Sovereign's entrance into his ancient capital would have been more distinguished than that of George the Fourth into the metropolis of Scotland.

“ Signed in name, and by appointment of the Magistrates and Council, in Council assembled, and the city seal affixed hereto.

“ WM. ARBUTHNOT, Lord Provost.”

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :—

“ It is with peculiar and cordial satisfaction that I visit this part of my dominions.

“ I am happy to have an opportunity of expressing in person my deep sense of the zealous and uniform support which I received from my Scottish subjects in the prosecution of that arduous contest, to the glorious termination of which their patriotism and valour so eminently contributed.

“ The feelings which they have this day manifested towards me, and which have made an indelible impression on my heart, fully justify that unbounded confidence which I have ever reposed in their affectionate attachment and loyalty.

“ I return you my warmest thanks for the congratulations you have offered me on this happy occasion ; and I promise to my ancient and faithful city of Edinburgh my continued favour and protection.”

The Lord Provost had the honour to kiss hands, and the Bailies, the Dean of Guild, and the Treasurer, were severally introduced, and kissed hands. They then retired with three reverences. The King then left the throne, and several of the Judges of the Court of Session, Justiciary, and Commissary Court, and the Judge Admiral, who were in attendance, had the honour of being introduced. The King, preceded by the regalia, borne by the respective Peers to whom they had been committed, then proceeded to the royal closet. The bearers of the regalia, having placed them on the table, retired with three reverences. The King then commanded the attendance of the Captain-general and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arrows, which is the reddendo contained in the charter by Queen Anne, in favour of the Royal Company.

The Earl of Hopetoun then proceeded to the royal closet, followed by Sir George Mackenzie, as Vice President of the Council, carrying the barbed arrows on a green velvet cushion, and accompanied by Sir David Milne, John Russel, Esq., Henry Jardine, Esq., Captain Robert Hay, R. N. and Major Norman Pringle, who (with the Earl of Dalhousie) compose the Council of the Royal Company. Sir George Mackenzie then delivered the arrows to the Earl of Hopetoun, who presented them to his Majesty, stating, that, by the Royal Charter in favour of the Royal Company, they held their privileges under the Crown, for the service of a pair of barbed arrows, which, on the part of the Royal Company, he now humbly offered to his Majesty, and craved a continuance of his royal favour and protection. To this address his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious reply, and received the arrows, which he handed to one of his attendants. The Earl of Hopetoun then kissed his Majesty's hand, and proceeded to the private entry, attended by the Lord Chamberlain and Lords in Waiting.

His Majesty left the Palace for Dalkeith at half-past three, escorted by a squadron of the Scots Greys, and accomplished the journey in twenty-two minutes. A serjeant and thirty privates led, seventy yards in front of the first division, as advanced guard, which consisted of a captain, namely Lord Arthur Hill, a subaltern, and forty rank and file. In his Majesty's carriage, which was close at top, and drawn by six horses, were his Majesty, and the Duke of Dorset and Marquis of Winchester. Major General Sir Thomas Bradford rode on the right of the carriage, opposite the door, and Lord Robert Kerr on the left. Two aides-de-camp rode in rear of the carriage. A second division of the Greys, consisting of forty rank and file, followed with the King's standard. The streets of Dalkeith, from the Toll-bar to the gate of Dalkeith House, were lined by the Greys and 77th foot, the former posted on the right, and the latter on the left. The musical band of the Greys were posted opposite the triumphal arch, which extended across the entrance into the High Street from the new road. As the King approached, the military presented arms, and the band struck up "God save the King," accompanied by flourishes of drums and trumpets. The King was received by the people with every demonstration of enthusiasm. He returned their salutations with his usual condescension.

The following noblemen and gentlemen had the honour of dining with his Majesty: the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Fife, Lord Gwydir, Lord Lowther, Lord Graves, Lord Francis Conyngham, Sir E. Nagle, Sir A. Barnard, and Sir William Knighton. His Majesty seemed to enjoy a good appetite and excellent spirits.

In the evening the bonfire on the top of Arthur's Seat was again rekindled; and at the west end of George Street there was the most splendid display of fire-works ever exhibited in Edinburgh. It gave the highest satisfaction to an immense multitude of spectators, and drew from them repeated plaudits.

In the same evening Leith was most brilliantly illuminated. We can only notice a few of the more remarkable devices that were exhibited.

Excise and Custom-house,—“ Hail Scotia’s King” G. IV. R. surmounted by a crown.

Trinity-house—“ Welcome G. IV. R.” Two anchors and a crown.

Leith Bank—G. IV. R. a crown and two stars.

Commercial Bank-office—Crown, star, and two anchors.

Old Shipping Company—Crown and star.

The Queen Charlotte had her yard illuminated by a number of lanterns, which had a fine effect at a distance.

London and Edinburgh Shipping Company’s Office—G. IV. R. and a crown, “ This we defend.”

An attempt was made to illuminate the rigging with lamps of the smack Prompt, but the wind prevented it being done.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow Shipping Company—G. IV. R.

Aberdeen Steam Yacht Office—Three transparencies; one a portrait of his Majesty, motto,—“ Scotland hails with joy the visit of the King.” 2d, The Edinburgh arms and the harbour of Leith—“ Commerce.” 3d, Imperial crown and thistle, “ Welcome, G. IV. R.”

Collector M’Nair, Links—A brilliant crown.

Mr Watson, Constitution Street—A crown.

The new rooms of Mr Reid, bookseller and stationer, three transparencies. The first, (executed by Mr Alexander Reid, pupil of the celebrated Bewick,) Britannia on a pedestal, supported by a Highland chieftain and a sailor; motto from Young:

“ Britain, swear no sordid son of thine

Shall dare to offend the donor of thy wealth and peace.”

A portrait of his Majesty, with a scroll above, “ Fair fa’ his honest sonsy face;” beneath, “ Caledonia hails with joy her beloved Sovereign, as the patron of literature and science:” The royal squadron, as in Leith Roads, with an exact figure of the royal yacht.

The town of Dalkeith, besides having a grand display of fire-works, was most brilliantly illuminated. Near to the Roman camp, on the Marquis of Lothian’s estate, a bonfire of 150 cart-loads of coal, furnished by the noble

Marquis, was lighted up; and innumerable other bonfires blazed upon the hills of Fife, and along the Lothian coast.

In the evening an Edinburgh Gazette was published, containing the following notices:—

“ Lord Chamberlain’s Office, August 15, 1822.

“ Notice is hereby given, that his Majesty will hold a levee at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at one o’clock.”

“ Lord Chamberlain’s Office, August 15, 1822.

“ Notice is hereby given, that the King will receive the addresses which are to be presented to his Majesty on the throne, and in the royal closet, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, on Monday next, the 19th instant, at two o’clock.”

“ Lord Chamberlain’s Office, August 15, 1822.

“ Notice is hereby given, that his Majesty will hold a drawing-room at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, on Tuesday next, the 20th instant, at one o’clock.

“ *N. B.* All persons going to his Majesty’s levee and drawing-room are to be prepared with a full-sized card, on which is to be written their name and designation, and by whom they are presented. This card to be delivered to the Lord in waiting.”

In the regimental book of the Scots Greys, the following order was entered:—

“ Dalkeith, 15th August 1822.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel Hankin has the pleasure to communicate to the regiment, that Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford was directed to express, for his Majesty, his Majesty’s highest approbation and commendation of the good appearance and discipline of the regiment, when employed this morning in attending his Majesty on his disembarkation at the port of Leith, and on the escort of his Majesty from Leith to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and from thence to the Palace of Dalkeith.”

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HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

PART SECOND.

CHAP. IV.

ON Friday, the 16th of August, the day after his landing, the King remained at Dalkeith-house, and resigned himself to the simple recreations of rural retirement. He expressed himself delighted with his residence; and, though he did not stir abroad during the day, he could not refrain from going, ever and anon, to the windows, to survey the beauty and primitive serenity of the scene around him.* The reception which he had met with upon his landing, and the orderly and decorous appearance of his Scottish subjects; the intellectual dignity of

* Dalkeith-house stands about six miles from Edinburgh, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dalkeith, on the site of an old castle, once the property of the Douglas family; which, when occupied by the Regent Morton, during the minority of James VI., was called *the Lion's Den*. The Park is much admired for its extent and the beauty of its scenery. The trees within it are large, venerable, and disposed in groups, that afford a shelter from the elements to the numerous animals inhabiting it, who enjoy a perfect immunity from every violence. The hare, regarding man not as her enemy, but her natural protector, acknowledges his dominion by squatting down at his feet; and the birds, heedless of the approach of the stranger, pour upon his ear their richest melodies. The two beautiful and crystalline rivers of North and South Esk, after meandering through grounds the most classical and romantic, enter the park, the one in front, the other in rear of the Palace, each flowing through a dell exhibiting every natural and artificial beauty; and, uniting a little below the Palace, roll their combined stream through the remainder of the grounds.

their manner, which regulated, and, at the same time, gave a deeper tone to their enthusiasm, were the frequent themes of his Majesty's conversation. He expatiated upon these with an earnestness and a feeling, which shewed that the novelty of the moral spectacle exhibited on the preceding day had equally pleased and astonished him. In the course of the day, the King received visits from a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen, among whom were, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Montagu, Lord Melville, Lord Ravensworth, and Lord John Scott. In the evening, his Majesty entertained a select company at dinner, among whom were the Earl of Fife, Lord Ravensworth, and the Lord Chief Commissioner.

The same evening, the citizens of Edinburgh did honour to the King's arrival by a most brilliant and even gorgeous illumination. All ranks vied with each other in giving effect and splendour to the scene; and inscriptions, ornaments, devices, and emblems, were displayed in endless and dazzling variety. Though the general effect of the illumination was inimitably striking, there were certain points from which it was contemplated with peculiar advantage. When viewed from the Calton-hill, the mind was lost in wonder at the absolute profusion of splendour which rivetted the eye upon Waterloo Place, and then forced it to seek relief in the more mild and chaste lustre of Prince's Street, reflected upon the conterminous dark abyss of the North Loch. The gigantic outline of the Castle was rendered visible by numberless torches which blazed on its battlements, and, in fitful flashes, opened up to view, amid the darkness of the night, the various embrasures and fosses of the ancient fortress, and cast a lurid glare, from the base to the summit, upon the immense superficies of the rugged rock on which it reposes. The prospect from the temporary barrier below Picardy Place was strikingly grand. There, in place of the attention being distracted, the eye was pleased, even to satiety, by resting upon the congeries of lofty buildings, blazing in more than noontide splendour, which form the boundary of the city in that direction, and

majestically look down upon Leith Walk. George Street, and the two noble squares in which it terminates, were wrapped in a sheet of light, of oppressive and almost overpowering brightness. But nothing could exceed the grand and romantic effect of the High Street, its sombre and lofty sides shining with innumerable lights, reflected from heights apparently inaccessible. It was remarked of this illumination, that on no previous occasion had there been observed the same profusion of lamps. In many parts of the city they seemed to have almost superseded the use of candles: one effect of this was the superior splendour of the scene; and another, that it afforded the public an opportunity of better discerning individual examples of taste and magnificence.

It is impossible to notice all, or even the greater proportion, of the devices and transparencies that were exhibited; but the following are among the most prominent:

Bank of Scotland.—Large shield, enclosing imperial crown and royal initials, festoons round the columns, and diamonds on each side.

County Hall.—Three obelisks, surmounted by stars, and over all the imperial crown.

Exchequer.—Crown, with royal initials, rose, thistle, and shamrock, surmounted by rosettes and drapery.

Royal Exchange.—Crown, thistle, and star, royal initials, and St Andrew's cross, with connecting festoons and drapery—Motto, "Welcome to Scotland."

Caledonian Mercury Office.—A beautiful transparency, representing his Majesty, in his crown and robes of state, whose arrival is hailed by the city of Edinburgh, personified by a female figure in white, with a mural crown, kneeling at his feet, and offering the keys of the city; Mercury in readiness to convey the news of his arrival to all parts of the globe; a band of Highlanders welcoming him with the pipes, and huzzaing; and, in the distance, a slight view of the Castle. The two side windows occupied with a caducius, seen in the centre of a glory.

Courant Office.—Crown and royal initials, large star enclosing a thistle, surmounted by rosettes and connecting drapery—Motto, "Welcome to Auld Reekie."

Mr James Brown's Office.—G. R. a crown, and St Andrew's cross.

North British Fire-Office.—G. IV. R. a crown, and two stars.

Caledonian Insurance Office.—G. R. on each side a thistle, surmounted by a crown—two stars.

Scottish Life Insurance Company's Office.—G. R. and a crown.

Advertiser Office.—Transparency, representing Scotia kneeling, presenting the crown to his Majesty.

Weekly Chronicle Office.—Transparency, city arms, crown, and royal initials, rose, thistle, and shamrock—Motto, "This we'll defend,"

Scotsman Office.—A large thistle, surmounted by the imperial crown and drapery.

Weekly Journal Office.—"Vivat Rex!" and "May the King live for ever!—'Tis the better for us, boys."

Commercial Bank.—Crown and initials in lamps; transparency in the centre, representing Caledonia kneeling before the King.

King's Printing-office.—Crown and royal initials—Motto, "Long live the King!"

Merchants' Hall.—Crown and royal initials; a transparency of the Company's arms; star and globe, with enclosing columns in variegated lamps—Motto, "Scotland welcomes her King."

Canongate Court-room.—G. R. IV. and a crown.

Mr Wright, New Street.—Transparencies of his Majesty—"Welcome to Scotland!" and other emblematical devices.

Lord Bannatyne's house, Canongate.—Transparency of his Majesty seated, with two sea-horses *couchant* at his feet, and a female figure presenting him a crown—Motto, "Sacred to the honour of her King, and the liberty and independence of her country."

Messrs Henderson & Son, South Bridge.—Crown and initials—Motto, "Welcome!" finely variegated, and decorated with shrubs.

Messrs Craig and Co. South Bridge.—Thistle, between two crosses of St Andrew.

Mr Macleod, South Bridge.—Transparency of St Andrew and St George, very well painted.

Mr Deuchar, South Bridge.—The royal arms—a transparency.

Mr Miller, type-founder, Nicolson Street.—G. R. IV. and a crown.

Lady Duncan, George Square.—Crown and initials.

Waterloo Hotel.—A fine St Andrew's cross, supported by stars—Motto, "Hail, our King!"

Post Office.—Under the royal arms permanent, the crown

and royal initials. In the centre, "Hail, Star of Brunswick!" supported by the rose and thistle, and the shamrock underneath; the columns hung with festoons of lamps.

Stamp Office.—Under the royal arms permanent, festoons connecting circles and crosses; below, the crown and initials, with large stars on each side; the columns hung with festoons of lamps, enclosing the rose, thistle, and shamrock—Motto, "Welcome to Scotland!"

Medical Hall.—G. R. and a crown.

Messrs Dickson & Co. Waterloo Place.—Crown, initials, and star.

Theatre-Royal.—In the centre, a large circle enclosing a shield with the lion rampant, surmounted by a crown, and beneath, the royal initials; on each side transparent columns, surmounted by stars; and the whole tastefully connected by festoons and drapery.

Register Office.—In front of the dome a large variegated star; below, crown and St Andrew's crosses, within circles; royal initials, sword and sceptre of state; underneath, an elegant drapery, with the rose, thistle, and shamrock.

At Mackay's Hotel, the residence of the Provost and Magistrates of Dundee, were the Dundee arms, a crown, G. IV. R.—"Welcome!"—simple and well executed.

Mr Trotter, Prince's Street.—Transparency of the royal arms, surmounted by the crown, and supported by the rose and thistle, in variegated lamps.

Royal Hotel.—Transparency, representing the King's landing at Leith—Scotia, supported by religion and learning, and a Scottish warrior offering support to his Majesty.

Panorama in Prince's Street.—In the centre of the pavilion a transparency, representing his Majesty, welcomed by Scotland, over which was the word "Welcome!" surmounted by a crown, in variegated lamps. On the other parts of the pavilion were several tasteful devices, formed of variegated lamps and flowers. The band of the panorama played "God save the King," and many other appropriate airs.

Mr Ewart, Prince's Street, the king's saddler.—G. R. and a crown.

Tax Office.—G. IV. R. a crown and St Andrew's cross, with drapery.

Messrs Gow & Son, music-sellers.—G. R. and a star

Mr Paterson, saddler, Prince's Street.—G. IV. R. and a crown.

Crown Hotel.—A crown between two stars, and a transparency representing a Highlander holding his Majesty, and exclaiming, "Welcome to the land of your ancestors!"

Barry's Hotel.—Ireland, Scotland, and his Majesty—three well-painted transparencies.

Albyn Club, Prince's Street.—Crown and royal initials, in variegated lamps—transparency of the King; on the right, Britannia; on the left, Scotia sounding the trumpet of welcome.

Sir John Hay, Drumsheugh.—G. IV. R. a crown, two stars, and several other devices.

Earl of Moray, Drumsheugh House.—An arch over his gate, with the letters G. IV. R., over all, a crown.

Charlotte Square.—In the centre of the south side, comprehending the houses of the Lord Justice Clerk, Sir John Marjoribanks on the right, and Mr Richard Parish on the left, a beautiful design was prepared. In the centre a large crown and star were displayed, with "God save King George!" as a motto. "Happy may he live!" and "Long may he reign!" with a thistle interposed, occupied the wings.—On the same side, Mr Sheriff Duff's house was also finely illuminated, with a crown, star, G. R., and "God save the King!"

The Lord Provost's house, Charlotte Square, was remarkable both for its brilliancy and neatness. Every window in the front of it was surrounded with lamps and decorated with festoons, with the Gaelic motto of "Rìgh Albain gu Brath."

On the north side of Charlotte Square four stars were exhibited: they wanted a fifth to make them uniform, which was owing to the indisposition of one of the inhabitants.

Lord Abercromby, Charlotte Square.—G. R., two stars, sword and sceptre, St Andrew's cross, and a crown over the whole.

Duke of Atholl, Charlotte Square.—A radiated St Andrew's cross.

Lord Pitmilley and Mr Cockburn, Charlotte Square, united to exhibit three beautiful stars.

Sir William Fettes, Charlotte Square.—"Welcome!"

Captain Dalzel.—A star, crown, and anchor.

Mr D. Thomson, North Charlotte Street.—Thistle and crown.

Mr Gianetti, perfumer, George Street.—On one side of his house G. R. and a crown on the other side; a full-length transparency of his Majesty in regimentals, just landed in Scotland, and saying, "How's a' wi' ye?" Another transparency, a bust of his Majesty crowned with laurel, with emblematical figures, below which, an inscription in French.

Mr Urquhart, perfumer, George Street.—G. R. and St Andrew's cross.

Assembly Rooms.—In front of the portico, the crown and initials, with large thistle and two stars, surmounted by elegant festoons. In the sides a diamond and St Andrew's cross.

Physicians' Hall.—Crown, initials, star, and cross, with drapery.

Mr Buchan, painter, George Street.—An immense royal arch, encircling the crown and initials; large star and crosses—Motto, "Welcome!" This was very beautiful.

Gibb's Hotel was very brilliant with transparencies, devices, and inscriptions.

Professor James Russel, F. A. S.—A transparent bust of his Majesty, encircled with a laurel crown.

Mr Burke, upholsterer.—A transparent crown, with "Deus et tutamen," very well executed.

Excise Office.—St Andrew's cross, flanked by two thistles, and the rose and shamrock, surmounted by a crown, with the royal initials—Motto, "Salve Pater Patriæ."

The British Linen Company and Royal Banks, flanking the Excise Office, were each decorated with two thistles, surmounted by a crown, with the motto "Long live the King!" The three offices, from their vicinity to each other, seemed to form one design.

Princess Charlotte Hotel.—A circle, enclosing the royal initials, brilliantly displayed in gas.

New Club Room, St Andrew's Square.—Crown, with large star, having in the centre a thistle, and underneath the royal initials, with connecting drapery, beautifully variegated.

Mr Davidson, confectioner, St Andrew's Street.—G. R. and a crown.

London Hotel.—Two stars.

Customhouse.—Thistle, rose, and shamrock; crown, with royal initials; star, with St Andrew's cross in the centre, the whole enclosed by columns hung with lamps.

Sir M. Shaw Stuart, Queen Street.—A crown—"For ever."

Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal, Queen Street.—Crown, sword, and sceptre, royal initials, with two stars.

Union Club.—A crown, with the word, "Hurra," underneath.

Earl of Wemyss, Queen Street.—Crown, thistle, two stars—Motto, "Welcome."

John Blackburn, Esq., Queen Street.—Crown and royal initials, with two stars.

Mr Walker, Queen Street.—Transparency; bust of his Majesty, encircled by the thistle and rose; crown and royal initials, in variegated lamps.

Lord Provost of Glasgow, Queen Street.—Transparency, female figure, bearing a flag, ship, &c. emblematical of commerce, surmounted by the Glasgow arms and motto; crown and two stars—Motto, “Our King,” in variegated lamps.

Mr Mackinlay, Royal Terrace.—St Andrew’s cross, with royal initials, in lamps.

The Provost of Stirling had a beautiful transparency, the idea of which was from the Lady of the Lake, and represented the south side of Stirling Castle, the Stirling arms appeared, and G. R. neatly executed in lamps.

Lord Gillies, York Place.—A star.

Messrs Selkirk, Blackwell, and Ferrier.—Crown, royal initials, and two stars.

Mr Craufurd, Picardy Place.—A crown, a thistle, and a rose.

Mr Gibson, W. S., Picardy Place.—Crown, St Andrew’s cross, and royal initials.

Mr Harvey’s, Picardy Place.—Transparency of his Majesty—St Andrew’s cross, with sword and sceptre on the right—St George’s cross, with sword and sceptre on the left; crown and two stars—Motto, “Welcome to the land of your ancestors!”

Mr George Spence, end of Picardy Place.—A large crown; on each side of which a star. The effect of this, when seen from Leith Walk, was uncommonly striking.

The residences of the Magistrates of Aberdeen and Stirling were also tastefully illuminated with lamps.

Leith Flint Glass Warehouse.—G. R. and a crown.

Mr Wordsworth.—G. IV. R. fully invested with drapery.

Black Bull.—G. R. and a transparency of Scotia presenting the crown to the King, with an appropriate back-ground—“*Pa-ter patriæ.*”

The crown on the top of the gas-work chimney was illuminated on this, as it was every evening during the King’s residence in Scotland; and the crest of Arthur’s Seat again shone radiantly upon the surrounding country.

The streets were crowded to excess, but nothing could exceed the orderly demeanour of the people, who moved about with the same serenity, and nearly the same ease, as if in the enjoyment of an ordinary promenade. The High Street presented a most joyous appearance. Bands of boys paraded about with flaming torches; and groupes of sailors were observed dancing reels to the sound of the bagpipe. In the course of the evening, numberless rockets

were discharged from every quarter. About ten o'clock, salvos of cannon were fired from the Castle, Calton-hill, and Salisbury Crag, Leith Battery, and the ships of war in the roads; the solemn pauses between which were occasionally interrupted by *feux de joie* from the 13th and 66th regiments, drawn up in front of the Crag. The vivid flashes of the cannon, bursting through the darkness of the atmosphere, and followed by the loud roar, reverberated from the various points of the hollow ground around the city, gave to the whole scene a sublimity which was never exceeded.

The residences of many noblemen and gentlemen in the vicinity were also brilliantly illuminated. At the Marquis of Abercorn's, a neat triumphal arch was erected over the eastern approach to his Lordship's mansion, and illuminated with variegated lamps. An imperial crown surmounted the arch, and the letters G. R. adorned its sides. Over the bridge of the village of Niddry a magnificent triumphal arch was erected by Mr Wauchope, which was decorated with laurel, the Scots thistle, a rose-bush in full blossom, and sheafs of corn, and surmounted by an imperial crown. From the centre of the arch a beautiful gilded crown was suspended. Warriston House was splendidly lighted up, and a large bonfire blazed on the lawn in front of it.

The same evening, the *honest* town of Musselburgh was brilliantly illuminated in honour of his Majesty. A large bonfire was kindled at the cross; and, besides, there was a grand exhibition of fire-works.

CHAP. V.

ON Saturday, the 17th of August, his Majesty, according to previous announcement, held his first levee in Holyrood Palace, the attendance upon which was most numerous and splendid. The concourse of nobility and gentry was so great as to surprise even those who were most ac-

customed to the levees held in the British metropolis; and compelled many to discard all their previous notions of the inelegance of Scottish life and the poverty of the country. With the fate of a celebrated place mankind as naturally sympathizes as with that of a human being; and hence it is, that over the habitations of the great and illustrious of former times, there always hangs a profound and melancholy interest. But every feeling of sadness was chased away from the halls of Holyrood, by the gay and magnificent scene which it now exhibited—a scene the most exhilarating that can be imagined to the mind of a patriot. While the presence of the Sovereign recalled its former consequence, the composition and appearance of the company who thronged its courts forced upon the mind of the spectator the salutary changes which time had introduced in the manners, as well as the political and moral condition of society, since it ceased to be the seat of a monarchy. Beneath its gloomy arcades, where ambitious partizans used to hatch their ruthless and sanguinary schemes,—where fiery chieftains, whose greatness consisted of a power to oppress, and to set the laws at defiance, bearded each other in fierce altercation, there now appeared, in peaceful mien, their more fortunate representatives, all who were respectable by birth or station, cordially united in the performance of a common duty, that of rendering homage to a constitutional king,—a king who was bound by the same laws which it was his office to administer; whom craft or violence could not render the instrument of injustice; whose greatness was identified with the liberty and happiness of his people; who might exalt, but, of his own will, could not degrade or injure the meanest of his subjects.

So early as ten o'clock the carriages began to draw up along the new London road, and by twelve they had accumulated so as to form a long line, reaching backwards along Waterloo Place and the Regent Bridge as far as Hanover Street, and afterwards to near the end of Prince's Street. They continued to arrive, without intermission, till near three o'clock. From the great number of carriages that were every minute arriving, it was thought

proper, in order not to detain his Majesty till too late an hour, to direct them to move forward to the Palace gate, and to admit the company, who were conducted into the picture gallery, which was completely crowded long before his Majesty arrived at the Palace. Those noblemen and gentlemen who had the privilege of the *entré* were admitted by the private door on the east side of the Palace, and were conducted to the room immediately adjoining the levee-room. Notwithstanding this, the great picture gallery was nearly filled with company, and when the door was opened, the crush towards it was very great. There a certain number was admitted; and when the space towards the door of the next room was filled, the two archers in attendance crossed their bows at the first door, and repressed the advancing crowd. After this there was no farther trouble; the whole moved slowly till they arrived at the room next to the presence-chamber, before they were directed to pull off their gloves and fall into single file.

The King arrived at the Palace at a quarter before two o'clock, having been only nineteen minutes on the road between Dalkeith and Holyrood-house. As his Majesty passed through Niddry, he was cheered by the whole of Mr Wauchope's colliers and workmen, who were drawn up near the bridge,—a salutation which they occasionally repeated as the King passed through the village.* In compliment to the country, his Majesty appeared in complete Highland costume, made of the royal Stuart tartan, which displayed his manly and graceful figure to great advantage.

The guard of honour in front of the Palace was composed of detachments of the 13th and 77th regiments, and a squadron of the Scots Greys. At his Majesty's private entrance, on the south side of the Palace, a squadron of the Scots Greys was drawn up; at the

* This was a jubilee day to those honest people, among whom Mr Wauchope distributed a considerable sum of money, with which they regaled themselves in the evening in drinking his Majesty's health.

Palace gate were two of his Majesty's footmen in their state liveries, with their wands of office; also a detachment of the Royal Archers and Celtic Club. In the piazza leading to the picture gallery was another detachment of the Celtic Club; on both sides of the picture gallery the yeomen of the guard were drawn up, and parties of the Archers were posted in the suite of rooms leading to the entré room, in which the remainder of the Archers formed the guard.

In the entré room, were the Keeper of the Palace, Duke of Hamilton; the Great Master of the Household, Duke of Argyll; the Lord High Constable, Earl of Errol; the Marquis of Lothian; the Lord Clerk Register, the Honourable William Dundas; the Lord President; Lord Advocate; Lord Justice-Clerk; the Admiral on the station, Sir John Beresford; the Commander of the Forces, Sir Thomas Bradford; Lord Chief Baron; Lord Chief Commissioner; the Lord Lyon, Earl of Kinnoull; the Usher of the White Rod, Sir Patrick Walker. About the throne were the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Melville, Lord George Beresford, Lord Graves, Lord Charles Bentinck, Sir Edmund Nagle, Mr Peel, Mr Butler, &c. &c.

During the presentations, his Majesty's position was immediately behind the door of entrance, and the Lord in waiting stood at the left hand,—an arrangement very judiciously adopted, in order to lessen the inconvenience of the company retiring, each of whom, on his name being announced, made his approach, knelt, kissed the hand of the King, and withdrew. Thus the time occupied in the ceremony, by an individual, was actually less than is required to describe it; and it was noticed by some of the Archers in waiting, that about fifteen were presented in a minute. The King himself remarked at the close, that there must have passed him not less than 2000 persons; and the subjoined list of names will show that his Majesty's estimate was wonderfully accurate. His Majesty, who, it is well known, has a remarkably quick eye, was observed to recognise, at a single glance, the different individuals who had previously had the honour of being presented at the court in London.

Besides the chieftains of clans, many noblemen and gentlemen appeared in the Highland garb, among whom were observed the Dukes of Hamilton and Argyll, the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Gwydir, and Lord Glenorchy. Sir William Curtis also displayed his portly person in the same attire; and, it was remarked, when his Majesty and he met, that neither could refrain from smiling, probably at the singularity of the worthy Baronet's appearance.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty :

	DUKES.	
Hamilton		Torphichen, by Marq. of Queensberry
Argyll		Blantyre, with address from Renfrew
Atholl, with addresses		Belhaven, with address from Lanark
		Rollo, by the Earl of Kinnoul
		Douglas
	MARQUISSES.	Abercromby, on coming to his titles, by Lord Melville
Queensberry, with addresses		Lynedoch, (general) on his return from the continent
Tweeddale, ditto		Montagu, with addresses from San- quhar and Hawick
Lothian, ditto		John Campbell, with addresses from Inverary, &c.
	EARLS.	Beresford, lieutenant-general
Errol		Ashburton
Moray, with an address		Archibald Hamilton, with an address
Home		John Hay, by Marquis of Tweeddale
Strathmore		Robert Kerr
Kinnoul, with addresses		Schomberg Kerr
Elgin and Kincardine		Arthur Hill
Wemyss and March, with addresses		F. L. Gower, with address from Wick
Leven and Melville		Binning
Aboyne		Hope, by Earl of Hopetoun
Kintore, with an address		Maitland, by Earl of Lauderdale
Breadalbane, ditto		Loughborough, by Earl of Rosslyn
Rosebery		Elcho
Hopetoun, with addresses		Garlies, by Lord Melville, with Wigton address
Mansfield, ditto		Ravensworth
Rosslyn, (general)		Muncaster, Yorkshire hussars
Minto		Strathaven
	VISCOUNTS.	
Arbuthnot, with an address		
Glenorchy		
	LORDS.	RIGHT HONOURABLES.
Forbes, (general)		Charles Grant
Saltoun		Sir John Sinclair, Bart. with the ad- dress of the county of Caithness
Sinclair, on return from the continent		

OFFICERS OF STATE.

Viscount Melville, Lord Privy Seal
 Wm Dundas, Lord Clerk Register
 Sir William Rae, Lord Advocate
 David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk.

Colonel A. Douglas, Forfar militia,
 by Lord Douglas
 H. T. Liddell
 Captain Arbuthnot, royal-artillery,
 by Viscount Arbuthnot
 Sir C. Gordon, 93d Highlanders, by
 the Earl of Aberdeen

JUDGES.

Lord President Hope
 Lord Chief Baron Shepherd
 Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
 Lord Glenlee
 Lord Hermand
 Lord Succoth
 Lord Balgray
 Lord Gillies
 Lord Pitmilly
 Lord Alloway
 Lord Cringletie
 Lord Meadowbank
 Baron Clerk Rattray
 Baron Sir Patrick Murray, Bart.
 Baron Hume.
 Sir John Connell

John Elliot, by the Lord in waiting
 R. Hamilton, by Lord Belhaven
 John Stewart, by Earl of Moray
 J. Sinclair, by Secretary Peel
 Col. Arbuthnot, by Lord Arbuthnot
 Major-general P. Stewart
 C. F. Stewart, by Lord Blantyre
 Captain Abercromby on his promo-
 tion, by Lord Abercromby
 Capt. Napier, R.N. by Lord Melville
 Col. Ramsay, by the Earl of Errol
 Lieutenant-general Leslie
 Captain Cust, 3d dragoon guards
 James Sinclair, by Secretary Peel
 Captain Elliot, R. N. by ditto
 William Gordon
 William Stewart
 Col. Grant, Lord-lieut. Inverness-
 shire.

HONOURABLES.

G. Howard, by Lord F. L. Gower

Scrymgeour Wedderburn, Esq. heritable royal standard-bearer
 Captain Fergusson, with an account of the Regalia, by Sir Walter Scott
 Deans of the Chapel Royal, Drs Inglis, Grant, and Macfarlane, and Dr
 Bryce, Chaplain, by the Duke of Montrose
 Solicitor General Wedderburn
 Judges of the Consistorial Court of Scotland, Gordon, Tod, Ferguson, and
 Ross.

BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

James Colquhoun of Colquhoun, with address, by the Duke of Montrose
 Rev. Henry Moncrieff Wellwood of Tullibole, by the Earl of Lauderdale
 Henry Hay Macdougall, by the Marquis of Lothian
 Robert Dick of Prestonfield, by the Marquis of Queensberry
 Alexander Don of Newton Don
 David Moncrieff, deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire, by the Duke of Atholl
 John Hay of Smithfield and Hayston, by do.
 John Hay of Park, by Lord Abercromby
 James Wemyss Mackenzie of Scatwell
 George Clerk of Pennycuick
 David Hunter Blair, vice-lieutenant of Ayrshire, by Marquis of Queensberry
 William Forbes of Pitsligo, by the Duke of Atholl
 Thomas Livingston, keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow, &c.

James Dalyell of Binns, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 James Baird, lieut.-col. East Lothian yeomanry, by Lord Melville
 John Hope of Craighall, lieut.-col. royal Mid-Lothian yeomanry, ditto
 John Pringle, by the Marquis of Lothian
 William Elliot
 William Jardine of Applegarth, by the Marquis of Queensberry
 James Fergusson, by Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton
 William Milliken Napier, by Lord Blantyre
 James Grant Suttie, M. P. by Lord Binning
 William Purves Hume Campbell, by the Earl of Home
 Robert Crawford Pollock of Upper Pollock
 Samuel Stirling of Glorat, by the Duke of Montrose
 John Heron Maxwell, (lieutenant-general) on promotion
 William Maxwell, vice-lieut. of Wigtonshire, by Marquis of Queensberry
 Hector Mackenzie, with addresses from Ross-shire
 Michael Shaw Stewart, by Lord Blantyre
 Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, with an address from the burgh of Haddington
 Charles M'Donald Lockhart, royal Upper Ward yeomanry
 James Montgomery, by the Lord in waiting
 Robert Preston of Valleyfield, by Lord Melville
 William Fettes of Comely Bank
 Alexander Mallet
 Archibald Edmonston, Stirlingshire yeomanry
 Rev. Harcourt Lees, Dublin
 William Curtis
 Alexander Muir Mackenzie, by the Duke of Atholl
 William Honyman of Armadale
 Evan Murray Macgregor, on succeeding to his title, by the Duke of Atholl
 John Marjoribanks
 Michael Seymour of his Majesty's yacht
 Alexander Maitland Gibson of Clifton-hall, by the Earl of Lauderdale
 Roger Hale Sheaffe, (lieutenant-general)
 James Dunbar, royal navy, with an address from Nairn
 Coutts Trotter, by the Lord in waiting
 Robert Dundas, by Lord Melville
 Walter Scott
 Robert Liston, G. C. B. late ambassador extraordinary at Constantinople
 David Baird, (general)
 Honourable Sir Alexander Hope, (lieutenant-general) G. C. B.
 William Johnston Hope, vice-admiral, by E. Hopetoun, K. C. B.
 John Beresford, rear-admiral, K. C. B.
 Philip C. H. Durham, vice-admiral, K. C. B.
 Pulteney Malcolm, vice-admiral, K. C. B.
 James Douglas, (colonel) K. C. B.
 David Milne, (rear-admiral) K. C. B.
 Thomas Cochrane, captain, royal navy, by Sir Charles Paget
 Thomas Trowbridge, by Lord Melville
 John Hope, (lieutenant-general) by Earl of Hopetoun
 Colin Campbell, (colonel) K. C. B. from Ireland
 James Montgomerie Cuninghame of Corsehill

James A. Gordon, (captain R. N.) K. C. B. by the Earl of Aberdeen
 William Inglis (major-general,) K. C. B., on his marriage
 James Stewart, (general) to present the officers of his regiment
 Joseph Radcliffe, 23d dragoons, by Glengarry and Clanranald
 George Stewart, by Lord Douglas
 William Cockburn of Cockburn, (lieutenant-general)
 Charles Ker, deputy-lieutenant, Roxburghshire
 Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw
 Alexander Gordon, sheriff of Kirkcudbright
 Alexander Keith, knight marischal
 W. Keir Grant, (major-general)
 Sir James Dalrymple, (colonel)
 Sir John Oswald, K. C. B. (lieutenant-general)
 Patrick Walker, usher of the white rod

Count de Flahault

The Chevalier Hugot, his Most Christian Majesty's consul for Scotland

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

James Drummond of Strathallan, Perthshire
 H. Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, Stirlingshire
 John Maxwell, younger of Pollock, Renfrewshire
 Henry Montieth, Selkirk, &c. with four addresses
 T. F. Kennedy, Ayr, &c.
 J. P. Grant, Tavistock
 Charles Forbes, Malmsbury
 A. Farquharson, Elgin, &c. by Sir H. Vivian
 Honourable Captain Gordon, Aberdeenshire, with Aberdeen address
 Honourable William Maule, Forfarshire
 W. E. Lockhart, Selkirkshire, with an address
 Lieutenant-General Montgomerie, Ayrshire, with addresses

VICE AND DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS.

Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie, vice-lieutenant of Mid Lothian, by the Marquis of Lothian	Coventry of Devonshaw, dep.-lieut. of Perthshire, by Duke of Atholl
Gilbert Innes of Stow, deputy-lieutenant do. with an address, by do.	Hepburn of Colquhalzie, ditto ditto, by ditto
Pringle of Whitebank, vice-lieutenant of Selkirkshire, by Lord Montagu	P. Murray Thriepland of Fingask, ditto ditto, by ditto
Gordon of Carrol, ditto of Sutherlandshire, by Lord F. L. Gower	Craigie of Dumbarrie, ditto ditto, by ditto
Stewart of Alderston, ditto of East Lothian, by the Earl of Wemyss	Ja. Masterton of Braco, ditto ditto, by ditto
Murray of Ayton, deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire, by the Duke of Atholl	Tho. Elder Baird, ditto ditto, by do.
	Geo. Mercer of Garthy, ditto ditto, by ditto
	Craigie of Glendoick, ditto ditto, by ditto
	Fergusson of Woodhill, ditto ditto, by ditto

- Hay of Seggieden, dep.-lieut. of Perthshire, by the Duke of Atholl
 Small Keir of Kinmonth, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Murray of Murrayshall, ditto ditto, by ditto
 John Richardson, ditto ditto, by do.
 Smythe of Methven, ditto ditto, by do.
 M'Donald of St Martins, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Murray of Lintore, ditto ditto, by do.
 Mackenzie of Ord, ditto, Ross-shire, by ditto
 Robertson Scott of Benholm, ditto, Kincardineshire, by L. Arbuthnot
 Innes of Cowie, ditto ditto, by ditto
 H. J. Robertson, ditto ditto, by do.
 Scott Elliot, ditto, Dumfries and Roxburghshires, by the Marquis of Queensberry
 Boyd of Broadmeadows, ditto, Selkirkshire, by Lord Montagu
 Scott of Gala, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Gray of Carntyne, ditto, Lanarkshire, by the Duke of Hamilton
 Hamilton of Barns, ditto, Dumbar-tonshire, by the Duke of Montrose
 Hume of Carolside, ditto, Berwickshire, by Lord Home
 Dickson of Stonefold, ditto ditto, by do.
 Boswall of Blackadder, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Molle of Maines, ditto ditto, by do.
 Lieut.-Gen. Scott, ditto, Mid-Lothian, by the Marquis of Lothian
 A. Drummond, ditto, Perthshire, by the Duke of Atholl
-
- MAGISTRATES.
- Provost Arthbutnot of Edinburgh
 Bailie Henderson ditto
 Bailie Blackwood ditto
 Jn. Turnbull, city chamberlain ditto
 Thomas Kinnear, councillor ditto
 Jas. Dallas, ditto ditto
 John Crombie, ditto ditto
 Charles Cunningham, city clerk, by Lord Register
 Carlyle Bell, ditto, by Lord Binning
 Bailie Tullis, Canongate
- Bailie Rac, Canongate
 Bailie M'Fie, Leith, with an address, by Lord Melville
 Bailie Reoch, ditto, by ditto
 Bailie Newton, ditto, by ditto
 Hugh Veitch, town clerk, ditto, by ditto
 Gavin Hadden, provost of Aberdeen, with an address, by the Earl of Aberdeen
 James Milne, magistrate of Aberdeen, by ditto
 Alexander Brown, ditto, by ditto
 James Brebner, ditto, by ditto
 Thomson of Allan Park, provost of Stirling, with an address, by the Duke of Montrose
 Bailie Black of Stirling, by ditto
 Aikman of ditto, by ditto
 Paterson of ditto, by ditto
 Archibald Baine, chief magistrate of Greenock, with an address, by Lord Blantyre
 G. J. Weir, second magistrate of ditto, by ditto
 David Brown, provost of Dundee, with an address, by Lord Douglas
 James Gray, magistrate of Dundee, by ditto
 P. Anderson of Laws, ditto, by ditto
 Robert King, provost of Renfrew, with an address, by Lord Blantyre
 Ad. Boyd, bailie of ditto, by ditto
 John Brown, ditto of ditto, by ditto
 The lord provost of Glasgow, by Secretary Peel
 James Spreull, chamberlain, ditto, by ditto
 James Brown, magistrate, ditto, by ditto
 Arch. M'Lellan, jun. ditto, ditto, by ditto
 James A. Brown, ditto, ditto, by ditto
 Lawrence Craigie, jun. ditto, ditto, by ditto
 William Snell, ditto, ditto, by ditto
 William M'Tyer, ditto, ditto, by ditto
 Stewart Smith, bailie of the river Clyde, by ditto

Dean of Guild of Glasgow, by Secretary Peel
 Benj. Mathie, clerk to trades of ditto, by ditto
 R. Thomson, town clerk of ditto, by ditto
 Joseph Reid, depute ditto, by ditto
 James Brown, magistrate of ditto
 William Graham, jun. ditto ditto
 James Lumsden, jun. ditto ditto
 Wm. Lang, chief magistrate Gorbals
 Convener of the trades of Glasgow, with an address
 Provost Ross, Perth, with an address, by the Duke of Atholl
 Richardson, John, ditto senior magistrate
 P. G. Stewart, magistrate, ditto, by do.
 David Greig, ditto, ditto, by ditto
 Thos. Beatson, dean of guild, ditto, by ditto
 Provost Carlile, Paisley, by Sec. Peel
 Robert Farquharson, magistrate, ditto, by ditto
 Robert Muir, ditto, ditto, by ditto
 Robert Patison, ditto, ditto, by ditto
 Provost Kerr, Dumfries, by the Marquis of Queensberry
 Provost Boyd, Linlithgow, with an address
 Provost Limond, Ayr, with an address, by T. F. Kennedy, M. P.

 CLERGY.

Dr Baird, principal of Edinburgh, by the Duke of Atholl
 Dr Taylor, principal of Glasgow, by the Duke of Montrose
 Dr Brown, principal of Aberdeen, by the Earl Lauderdale
 Dr Nicoll, principal of St Andrews, by Viscount Melville.
 Dr Haldane, of St Andrews, by Lord Melville
 Dr Lamont, moderator of the church of Scotland, by Earl of Morton
 John Monson, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Dr Blair, by the Earl of Morton
 John Paton, his Majesty's almoner, by the Duke of Montrose

George Blaiker of Dublin
 Dr Gibb of Glasgow, by the Duke of Montrose
 William Ferrie, of St Andrews, by Viscount Melville.
 Robert Milne, Fort George, N. B.
 James Gregory, Edinburgh
 James Walker, M. A. of Cambridge and Edinburgh, by Sir J. Hope
 John Sinclair, by Sir John Sinclair
 Dr Macknight, Edinburgh, by the Earl of Morton
 Dr Hall, Edinburgh, by Lord Melville
 Forbes of Strathdon, by his brother, Mr C. Forbes, M. P.
 Dr Lee, by Lord Melville
 Dr Jamieson, by Lord Binning
 George Craig Buchanan, Kinross, by Chief Commissioner Adam
 James Wallace, by Lord Binning
 Dr Moodie, by the Duke of Montrose
 William Smith, St Anne's, Belfast
 J. E. Touch of Maderty, by the Earl of Kinnoull
 Henry Duncan of Ruthwell, by the Marquis of Queensberry
 H. Horsley of St Asaph, Dundee
 G. R. Gleig, A. M. of Ivychurch and Ash
 Right Rev. Bishop Skinner
 John Cruickshank of Arbroath
 Archibald Alison, by the Earl of Wemyss
 William Short, by Lord Montagu
 Edward Craig

 PROFESSORS.

Hope, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 Jameson, with an address, by Lord Glenlyon
 Wilson, by Sir Walter Scott
 Sandford, by Marq. of Queensberry
 Graham, by the Duke of Montrose

 DOCTORS.

Brewster, secretary R. S. E.
 Maclaggan, physician to the forces
 Home, one of his Majesty's physicians for Scotland

Hibbert, F. R. S. E.
 Duncan, sen. with an address, by the
 Earl of Wemyss
 Bow, Alnwick
 Hardie of Manchester, by the Earl
 of Elgin
 Spens, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 Jas Hamilton, sen. by Sir W. Scott
 Buchan, president of the royal college
 of physicians, by Lord Melville
 Lewins, East Lothian yeomanry, by
 Sir J. G. Baird
 Shoobred, Bengal
 Kennedy
 Siller, by the Earl of Morton
 George Wood, by the Lord Advocate
 Alexander Hamilton
 Abercrombie, by the Earl of Elgin
 Shortt, physician to the forces
 Borthwick
 Hill, by Sir Thomas Bradford
 Thomson, by the Earl of Lauderdale
 Marshall, staff surgeon, by Sir T.
 Bradford
 Stewart, assistant-surgeon Mid-Lo-
 thian yeomanry, by Sir J. Hope
 Adolphus Ross, by Sir Walter Scott
 Geo. Bell, by Chief Com. Adam

ADVOCATES.

Adam Duff, sheriff-depute of Edin-
 burgh
 John Wood, ditto of Peebles, by the
 Earl of Wemyss
 S. M'Cormick, ditto of Bute, by the
 Lord Justice Clerk
 William Boswell, ditto of Berwick,
 by Lord Home
 R. Bruce, ditto of Argyll, by the
 Duke of Argyll
 William Horne, ditto of Haddington,
 by Lord Binning
 John Dunlop, ditto of Renfrew, with
 an address, by Lord Blantyre
 Ranald Macdonald of Staffa, ditto
 of Stirlingshire, by the Duke of
 Montrose
 Archibald Bell, ditto of Ayr-
 shire, by the Marquis of Queens-
 berry

H. Mackenzie, sheriff-depute of Lin-
 lithgowshire, by Colonel Grant
 J. H. Forbes, ditto of Perthshire, by
 the Duke of Atholl
 James Walker, ditto of Wigton, by
 Sir W. Maxwell
 J. C. Colquhoun, ditto of Dum-
 bartonshire, by the Duke of Mon-
 trose
 William Oliver, jun. ditto of Rox-
 burghshire, by the Marquis of
 Lothian
 James L'Amy, ditto of Forfarshire,
 by Lord Douglas
 George Douglass, ditto of Kincar-
 dine, by Viscount Arbuthnot
 J. A. Maconochie, ditto of Orkney,
 by Lord Meadowbank
 Wm Rose Robinson, on being ap-
 pointed sheriff-depute of Lanark-
 shire, by the Lord Advocate
 James Bell, by Lord Blantyre
 William Russel, by the Lord Advoca-
 cate
 Duncan Macfarlane, by Viscount
 Arbuthnot
 Robert Bell, by the Lord Chief Com-
 missioner Adam
 Francis Jeffrey, ditto
 John Cunninghame, ditto
 Charles Ross, ditto
 Duncan Matheson, by Lord F. L.
 Gower
 Hugh Lumsden, by the Earl of
 Aboyne
 Adam Urquhart, by Baron Hume
 J. Hozier, by the Duke of Montrose
 Henry Cockburn, by Sir Pultney
 Malcolm
 John Murray, by Earl of Mansfield
 Gilbert Hutcheson, by Sir Thomas
 Bradford
 George Rose
 James Simpson
 R. Hamilton, principal clerk of Ses-
 sion
 John Clerk
 Mr Solicitor General
 P. F. Tytler, by the Lord Advocate
 Duncan Macneil, ditto

John Hope, by the Lord President
 William Menzies, by Lord Advocate
 John Cay, of North Charlton, by
 Edward Douglas, Esq.
 Hen. S. Vans, by Gen. Dunlop
 Pat. Robertson, by Lord Binning
 E. Douglas Sandford, by the Mar-
 quis of Queensberry
 Alexander Wood, counsel of Exche-
 quer, by the Lord Advocate
 John Lockhart, by Sir Walter Scott
 George Cranstoun, by the Marquis
 of Lothian
 John Borthwick, younger of Cruick-
 ston, by Lord Melville

GENERALS.

Hon. Lesslie Cuning
 Campbell, on promotion, by the
 Duke of Argyll
 Dalrymple, with an address from
 North Berwick
 Maxwell
 Drummond, by the Duke of Atholl

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Duff, by the Earl of Fife
 Martin Hunter, by Sir D. Baird
 Pye, by Lord Douglas
 Durham of Largo, by the Earl of
 Morton
 Graham, deputy-governor of Stirling
 Castle
 Hunter, by Lord Douglas
 Maitland, by the E. of Lauderdale
 Shank, by the Duke of Montrose
 Graham Stirling, by ditto
 Dunlop

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Sharpe
 Elliot
 Hamilton
 Dacres, on promotion
 Wallace
 Stirling, by the Duke of Montrose
 Lamont of Lamont, by D. of Argyll
 George Johnstone
 Balfour of Balbirnie, by E. of Morton
 Dugald Campbell

COLONELS.

Walker, E. I. C. by Lord Montagu
 Bromhead, 77th regiment
 Mair, dep.-gov. of Fort George
 Macdonald, by the Honourable Col.
 Grant of Grant
 Stewart of Garth
 Maitland, 20th regiment, by the
 Earl of Lauderdale
 Macdonell, Coldstream guards
 Dunne, 7th dragoon guards
 Ronaldson Macdonell, of Clanronald
 and Glengarry
 Murray Macgregor, by Sir E. M.
 Macgregor
 Ramsay
 Thornton

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Head, 7th dragoon guards
 Holmes, 3d dragoon guards, by Sir
 Thomas Bradford
 Alex. Cameron, late rifle brigade
 M'Creagh, 13th regiment
 Wemyss, half-pay 93d regiment
 Colquhoun Grant, 54th regiment
 Thackeray, royal engineers
 Hankin, 2d R. N. B. dragoons, by
 Sir J. Steuart
 Spens, East India Company's service
 Howard, late 23d lancers
 Campbell, E. I. C. service, by the
 Duke of Argyll
 Wm. Munro, Malta regiment, by do.
 Oswald, C. B.
 Tytler, fort-major of Stirling Castle,
 by Sir Thomas Bradford
 Wauchope, half-pay 26th regiment
 Lindesay, C. B. 39th regiment
 Buchanan of Ardoch, M. P. with an
 address from the lieutenancy of
 Dumblane, by Duke of Montrose
 Knight Erskine, by Duke of Atholl
 Rose, with an address from Nairn
 Youngusband, 7th dragoon guards
 Hastings, inspecting field-officer, by
 Lord Douglas
 H. V. Whyte, E. I. C. service
 Balvaird, rifle brigade, by Sir A.
 Barnard

Napier, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 M. White, honorary aid-de-camp to
 Marquis Hastings
 Maitland, Hon. 32d regiment, by
 the Earl of Lauderdale
 Dodgin, C. B. 66th regiment
 Moubray, late Sicilian regiment, by
 Lieutenant-General Duff
 F. Walker, R. A. by Sir T. Bradford
 Lascelles, 66th regiment
 Smith, C. B. major of brigade, by
 Sir T. Bradford
 Walker, lieut.-governor of Sheerness
 Stewart
 Anderson
 Macdonell, by Glengarry
 Burton, late of the royal fusileers
 Hutcheson, E. I. C. service
 Elphinstone
 Macdonell, 25th foot, by Glengarry
 Waller, adjt. quar.-mast.-gen. North
 British staff
 Aitchison, 3d guards
 M'Douall, C. B.
 James Stanhope

MAJORS.

Allan Cameron, late 6th R. V. bat-
 talion
 Power, 7th dragoon guards
 Sale, 13th regiment
 Macdougall, 85th ditto
 Harvey
 Belshes, 59th foot, by Lord Lyne-
 doch
 Taylor, 48th ditto, on promotion
 D. Campbell, royal artillery
 Bethune
 Moray, 19th lancers, by Earl of Errol
 W. D. Spooner, Scots Greys
 Wedderburn, Coldstream guards, by
 the Earl of Hopetoun
 Macdonell, late 17th light dragoons,
 by Glengarry and Clanronald
 Nairne, inspector of barracks, by
 the Duke of Atholl
 Rainey, aid-de-camp to Sir Thomas
 Bradford
 Addison, 80th regiment
 Martin, 3d dragoon guards

Morrison, 7th dragoon guards
 Hugh Macgregor, 63d regiment, by
 Sir E. Macgregor
 James Sharp, Bengal army, by the
 Duke of Atholl
 Thomson, 6th regiment
 Pringle, 31st regiment
 Thomson, royal engineers
 Watts, 3d dragoon guards
 Place, 77th regiment
 Maclaine, ditto, on promotion
 Mackay, by Lord F. L. Gower
 Donald Macgregor, 58th regiment,
 by Sir E. Macgregor

CAPTAINS.

Ellard, 13th regiment
 Maunsell, 3d dragoon guards, by
 Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes
 Aitken, 13th regiment
 Hill, 3d dragoon guards, by Sir E.
 Nagle
 Donaldson, Bengal army
 Duncan, 66th regiment
 Kingsmill, ditto, on promotion
 Bradshaw, 77th ditto
 Robertson, 14th ditto, by Sir E.
 Macgregor
 Burnside, 13th ditto
 Bruce, grenadier guards
 St John Clerk, 77th regiment
 Carnegie, half-pay
 Johnson, 13th regiment
 Mackenzie, 77th ditto, on promotion
 Pennycuik, 78th ditto
 Pigott, 77th ditto
 Saunders, royal horse artillery
 Walcott, ditto
 Baird, 77th regiment
 Gray, late 6th royal veteran battalion
 Lindsay, grenadier guards
 Macdowall, 10th regiment, by the
 Duke of Montrose
 Macduff of Bonhard, by the Duke
 of Atholl
 Stewart, 15th hussars
 Tronson, 13th regiment
 W. Hay, E. I. C. service
 James Fraser, 78th regiment
 Wm. Mackenzie, half-pay 6th do.

- W. Hope, E. I. C. service, by Sir John Hope
 A. F. Mackintosh, by the Duke of Atholl
 Stewart, 91st regt. by Gen. Campbell
 M'Pherson, 13th ditto
 Reed, ditto
 Moncrieff of Culfargie, by the Duke of Atholl
 Waterman, 13th regiment
 Johnson, ditto
 Chalmer, royal artillery, by Viscount Arbuthnot
 Macpherson, 2d R. V. B.
 Prosser, 3d dragoon guards
 Sturges, Scots greys, on promotion
 Wyndham, ditto
 Cathcart, 7th hussars
 Macdonell, half-pay 25th regiment, by Glengarry
 Gape, Scots greys
 Sutherland, 3d regiment
 Campbell, royal horse artillery, by the Duke of Argyll
 S. Brown
 Gowdie, late 19th lancers
 Walsh, royal artillery
 Jeffery, 77th regiment
 Inglis, late King's German legion, by the Earl of Morton
 Mills, Scots greys
- LIEUTENANTS.
- Pyne, 13th regiment
 Kelly, ditto
 M'Crummen, 11th regiment
 Greene, 3d dragoon guards, by Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes
 Suttie, by Lord Binning
 Wemyss, 21st regiment, by the Earl of Weymss
 Mackenzie, 3d dragoons
 Tatton, 77th regiment
 Faulknor, ditto
 M'Nivin, 26th regt. by Col. Stewart
 J. A. Wilson, royal artillery, by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
 Wardell, 66th regt. on promotion
 Law, royal artillery
 Grant, 27th regiment
- Beresford, 21st regiment, by Lord Beresford
 Lord Loughborough, 47th ditto, by the Earl of Rosslyn
 Macdonald, 91st regiment, by General Duncan Campbell
 Oram, royal Scots greys, on promotion
 Street, royal artillery
 Usher, 66th regiment,
 C. Hay, Coldstream guards, by the Duke of Atholl
 Murray, 66th regiment, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 M'Dowall, 2d life guards, by Earl Cathcart
 Norval, 3d foot guards, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 Rothe, 13th regiment
 Broomfield, 4th dragoon guards, by the Duke of Argyll
 Barry, 11th regiment
 Bennett, 7th dragoon guards
 J. B. Ford, late 6th R. V. battalion
 Molyneux, 77th regiment
 James Tweedie, Scotch brigade
 Strangways, royal horse artillery
 Meredith, 13th regiment
 Crawford, Scots greys, by Sir J. Steuart
 Tinling, 13th regiment
 Clarke, Scots greys, on promotion
 Anderson, royal horse artillery
 Urquhart, 20th regiment
 Lloyd, Scots greys
 Askew, ditto
 Black, 74th regiment
 W. Mackenzie, half-pay 92d regiment, by Lord F. L. Gower
 Wilson, half-pay 93d regiment
 Head, royal engineers, by the Earl of Errol
 Chalmer, 7th dragoon guards
 Carn. Smyth, by Lord Lynedoch
 Marshall, 77th regiment
 A. White, Bengal army
 Fred. Hope, 15th regiment, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 J. Smith, half-pay 78th regiment
 Byrne, 77th ditto

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.

Ralston, cornet 25th dragoons
 Unett, ditto 7th dragoon guards,
 Flood, ensign 13th regiment
 Kershaw, ditto ditto
 Cuninghame, cornet 3d dragoon guards,
 by Lord Blantyre
 Dalzell, ditto 5th dragoon guards,
 by the Earl of Wemyss
 Champain, ensign 77th regiment
 Jones, ditto 13th ditto
 Edlman, cornet Scots greys
 Campbell, ensign 74th regiment
 Brownrigg, ditto 13th ditto
 Wingfield, ditto ditto
 De Fountain, ditto 66th ditto
 Gould, ditto ditto
 England, ditto 77th ditto
 Alexander Graham, ditto 1st ditto
 Clark, ditto 77th ditto
 Todd, cornet 3d dragoon guards
 Peirse, ditto ditto
 Hobart, ditto Scots greys
 R. Markham, ditto ditto
 Markham, ditto 3d dragoon guards

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 NAVAL AND MILITARY CIVIL
 DEPARTMENT.

Grimes, paymaster 13th regiment
 Henderson, assistant-surgeon ditto
 Heacock, paymaster 77th ditto
 Meiklam, surgeon ditto
 Ogilvie, surgeon royal artillery
 Campbell, royal lancers
 Frazer, assistant-surgeon 77th foot
 Rev. M. Sampson, H. M. S. Forte
 Kerr, paymaster 66th regiment
 Dr Annesley, Scots greys
 Dunlop, assistant-surgeon 29th re-
 giment, by the Lord Justice Clerk
 John Stigant, purser H. M. S. Egeria
 D. A. Commissary-general Frederick
 Graham, by the Duke of Atholl
 Colvin, surgeon royal navy
 Dr Finlayson, ditto
 Commissary-general Young, by the
 Marquis of Queensberry
 A. Stewart, assistant-surgeon Scots
 greys, by Sir James Steuart
 Dr John S. Ramsay, royal navy

MILITIA, LOCAL MILITIA, AND
YEOMANRY.*Colonels.*

Campbell, Renfrewshire militia, with
 four addresses, by Lord Blantyre
 Muir, 2d Renfrewshire do. by ditto
 Mackenzie Fraser, Ross-shire ditto,
 by Lord Forbes
 Russel, Stirlingshire ditto, by the
 Duke of Montrose
 Urquhart, Aberdeenshire local mili-
 tia, by Lord Fife

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Scott, Edinburgh militia, by Mar-
 quis of Lothian
 Oliphant, Perth ditto, by the Duke
 of Atholl
 Gordon, Aberdeenshire ditto, by the
 Earl of Aboyne
 Bonar, East Kent local militia, by
 Earl of Leven and Melville
 Mackenzie, Ross-shire ditto, by Sir
 Hector Mackenzie
 Cooper, Stirling ditto, by the Duke
 of Montrose
 Earle, Liverpool ditto
 Hamilton, 2d Ayr yeomanry, by
 the Earl of Hopetoun
 Crawford, 1st Ayrshire ditto
 Murray, Stirling ditto, by the Duke
 of Montrose
 M'Murdo, Dumfries ditto, by the
 Marquis of Queensberry
 Anstruther Thomson, Fife ditto, by
 Earl of Leven and Melville
 Leatham, (late 4th dragoon guards)
 Mid-Lothian ditto
 Alston, Glasgow sharp-shooters, by
 the Duke of Hamilton

Majors.

Craik, Galloway militia, by the Mar-
 quis of Queensberry
 Scott, 2d Mid-Lothian local ditto
 Hamilton Dundas, West Lothian
 yeomanry, by Earl of Hopetoun
 M'Lean of Ardgour, East Lothian,
 ditto, by the Duke of Argyll

Gordon, Aberdeenshire local militia
Swinton, Berwickshire yeomanry, by
Sir Walter Scott
Denniston of Colegrain, Dumbarton
ditto, by the Duke of Montrose
Graham Stirling, Stirlingshire ditto,
by ditto
Montgomery, Ayrshire ditto, by the
Lord Justice-Clerk
Sharp, West Lothian ditto, by the
Earl of Hopetoun

Captains.

Fullarton, Lanarkshire militia, by
the Duke of Hamilton
Dundas, Mid Lothian yeomanry, by
Lord Melville
Baillie, West Lothian ditto, by the
Earl of Hopetoun
G. Wauchope, Mid-Lothian ditto,
by Lord Melville
Oswald, 1st Ayrshire ditto, by Sir
D. H. Blair
Hamilton, 2d ditto, ditto
Hamilton, Tyrhugh ditto
W. H. Anderson, East Lothian ditto,
by Lord Binning
Brown, 2d Ayrshire ditto
Alexander, ditto ditto, by the Mar-
quis of Queensberry
R. Cockburn, Mid-Lothian ditto, by
Lord Melville
Hay of Spott, East Lothian ditto, by
Sir J. G. Baird
Lockhart, Lanarkshire ditto, by Sir
James Stewart
Walker, Mid-Lothian ditto, by Lord
Melville
Rigg, Fifeshire ditto, by the Earl of
Leven
Campbell, Dumbartonshire ditto, by
the Duke of Montrose
Fergusson, 1st Ayrshire ditto, by
Sir H. D. Hamilton
W. Campbell of Fairfield, ditto, by
the Vice-Lieutenant
Fletcher Campbell, Stirling ditto, by
the Duke of Montrose
Hathorn, Wigton ditto, by Sir W
Maxwell

Horrocks, Dumbartonshire ditto, by
Sir J. Beresford
Gillespie, Fifeshire ditto, by the
Earl of Leven
Bruce, ditto ditto, by ditto
Wood, ditto ditto, by the Earl of
Morton
Bonar, Berwickshire ditto, by the
Earl of Home
Buchanan, Dumbartonshire ditto, by
the Duke of Montrose
Hunter, 2d Ayr ditto, by Sir D. H.
Blair

Lieutenants.

Dixon, Dumbartonshire yeomanry,
by the Duke of Montrose
Murray, Stirlingshire ditto, by ditto
Kibble, Renfrewshire ditto, by Lord
Blantyre
Campbell, 1st Ayrshire ditto, by Sir
D. H. Blair
Buchanan, Airdrie ditto, by ditto
Whiteside, Ayrshire ditto
Hunter of Thurston, East Lothian
ditto, by Sir J. G. Baird
Aitchison, Mid-Lothian ditto, by
Lord Melville
Tait, Clackmannan ditto, by the
Earl of Mansfield
Davidson, Stirlingshire ditto, by the
Duke of Montrose
Johnston, West Lothian ditto, by
the Earl of Hopetoun
Stewart, Wigtonshire, ditto, by Sir
W. Maxwell
Macvicar, Stirlingshire ditto, by the
Duke of Montrose
Smith, ditto ditto, by ditto
Clerk Rattray, Mid-Lothian ditto,
by Lord Melville
Newton, ditto ditto, by ditto
P. Ramsay, ditto ditto, by ditto
Hay, ditto ditto, by ditto
Spottiswoode, light-horse volun-
teers
Ranken, Glasgow sharp-shooters, by
the Duke of Hamilton
Hamilton, ditto ditto, by ditto
Paterson, ditto ditto, by ditto

Cornets and Ensigns.

J. R. Carter, Barbadoes militia
 Keir, Renfrewshire yeomanry, by
 Lord Blantyre
 Williamson, Roxburghshire ditto,
 by Lieut.-Col. E. Lockhart, M.P.
 Bonar, Mid-Lothian ditto, by Lord
 Melville
 Dennistoun, Dumbartonshire ditto,
 by the Duke of Montrose
 Horne, Mid-Lothian ditto, by Lord
 Melville
 Mitchell, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Galbraith, Stirlingshire ditto, by the
 Duke of Montrose
 Smith, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Dunlop, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Rennie, East Lothian ditto, by Sir
 J. G. Baird
 Mitchell, Mid-Lothian ditto, by
 Lord Melville
 W. Gibson, ditto ditto, by ditto
 Erskine of Aberdona, Clackmannan-
 shire ditto, by Lord Abercromby
 Warren Hastings Anderson, East
 Lothian ditto, by Lord Binning
 Hamilton Dundas, West Lothian
 ditto, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 D. M. Bruce, Stirlingshire ditto, by
 Lord Abercromby
 J. M. Hog, West Lothian ditto, by
 the Earl of Hopetoun

REAR-ADMIRALS.

R. H. Moubray, C. B. by the Earl
 of Moray
 Smith, on promotion, by Sir Wil-
 liam Johnstone Hope

CAPTAINS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Stirling, by Lord Melville
 Porteous
 A. R. Kerr, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 R. H. Barclay
 D. Hope
 Luke
 Smollett, by Lord Keith
 J. G. Boss
 J. Clephan
 Fyffe

J. D. Boswall
 Elliot
 Sharpe, C. B.
 J. H. Tait, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Adam
 Wauchope
 Loch
 Tailour
 Ramage, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 C. J. Johnstone, by Sir W. Johnstone
 Hope, K. C. B.
 Sandilands, by ditto
 Duff, by the Earl of Fife
 Cathcart, by Lord Melville
 Curtis, by Sir W. Curtis
 Stoddart
 Tattnall, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 A. Thomson, by ditto
 Farquhar, C. B. by ditto
 Wemyss
 Houston Stewart, by Lord Blan-
 tyre
 Wilkie
 Forbes Drummond
 Bruce, on promotion
 Chambers, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Duncan
 H. Forbes, by the Earl of Morton
 Frederick Maitland, by Lord Mel-
 ville
 Kippen
 Alexander Montgomerie, by the Lord
 Justice Clerk
 G. C. Mackenzie
 Macdougall, younger of Macdougall
 Nicolas, C. B.
 Coutts Crawford, by Sir W. J. Hope
 Robert Ramsay, C. B.
 C. S. White, by the Lord Chief
 Baron
 James Rose, with an address from
 Nairne
 A. Maitland, by the Earl of Lauder-
 dale
 Montagu, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Hugh Pearson
 Dalyell, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 W. Hope Johnstone, by Sir W.
 Johnstone Hope
 Pringle, by Lord Montagu

A. Campbell, on promotion, by the
 Duke of Argyll
 Robert Maunsell
 John Thomson
 Douglas
 Stuart
 C. Mitchell
 W. G. C. Kent
 P. Campbell
 G. Rennie, by Sir W. Hope
 Aitchison
 Warren
 Waller
 Spear
 Stevenson
 Fletcher
 Deans
 Knight
 Scott
 Black, C. B. by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Farquhar, C. B. by ditto
 James Hay

LIEUTENANTS, R. N.

Robert Welsh
 S. R. Whitecombe, by Sir J. P.
 Beresford
 Cochrane, by ditto
 King, by Sir Thos. Cochrane
 George Russell
 W. A. Thomson, by the Earl of
 Breadalbane
 T. Cowan
 John Tulloh, by the Earl of Fife
 C. Wemyss, by Captain Weymss
 Harrington, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Cheape, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 R. Stuart, by the Lord Provost of
 Edinburgh
 Wyvill, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Mitchell, by ditto
 Bogle
 Smail, by the Earl of Home
 A. Bertram, by Sir J. S. Denham
 F. A. B. Stewart, by Duke of Argyll
 C. Hope, by the Lord President
 Macdowall, by Sir D. Milne
 Narracott, by Sir J. P. Beresford
 Alex. Robertson, by Sir P. Malcolm,
 R. C. B.

Steele, by J. Wemyss, Esq. M. P.
 J. G. Dewar, by Sir D. Milne
 Durham Calderwood, by Sir P.
 Durham
 Geo. Hope Johnstone, by the Earl
 of Hopetoun
 J. J. Johnstone, on his return from
 abroad
 C. Cotton, on promotion
 F. Blair, on his return from the
 West Indies
 Charles Reid
 Justice
 Charles Thomson, by Sir C. Paget

MESSIEURS.

Abercromby of Birkenbog, by the
 Earl of Fife
 Alexander of South Barr, by Lord
 Blantyre
 Alexander, William Maxwell, by
 the Marquis of Queensberry
 Alexander, Boyd, by ditto
 Allan, by the Earl of Leven
 Allan, Thos., by Earl of Strathmore
 Anderson of Moredun, by Sir Geo.
 Clerk
 Anderson, A. M., writer
 Anderson of St Germain's, by Lord
 Binning
 Antrobus, Mr Crawford, secretary
 of legation
 Aynsley, Murray, by the Duke of
 Atholl
 Baillie of Jerviswood, by Lord Bin-
 ning
 Baillie, G., younger of Jerviswood,
 by the Earl of Home
 Baird of Newbyth, by Sir David
 Baird
 Baird, James, younger of Forneth,
 by Duke of Atholl
 Balfour, Charles, by the Earl of
 Lauderdale
 Balfour of Whittinghame, by ditto
 Balfour
 Balfour, F., of Fernie
 Bell, Wm., W. S., by Lord Chief
 Commissioner Adam

- Bell, John, of Craigow, by Sir William Maxwell, Bart.
- Binning, Morris, by the Duke of Montrose
- Blair of Blair, by Marquis of Queensberry
- Bonar, ———, by the Earl of Home
- Boyd, Archibald, jun. of Broadmeadows, by Sir Walter Scott
- Brebner, Alexander, of Learney, by Earl of Aboyne
- Brown of Waterhaughs, by the Duke of Montrose
- Brown, James, A., of Glasgow
- Bruce, Charles, by the Earl of Elgin
- Bruce, ——— by Sir Andrew Barnard
- Bruce, Mr Steuart, by ditto
- Bruce, commissioner of customs, by Lord Melville
- Buchanan, Andrew, of Drumpellier, by Duke of Hamilton
- Buchanan, M'Donald, of Drumkill, by the Duke of Montrose
- Buchanan of Arnprior, by ditto
- Burnett, Secretary to the Lord High Constable, by the Earl of Errol
- Campbell of Achnacroich, by the Duke of Argyll
- Campbell of Southhall, by ditto
- Campbell of Stonefield, by the Earl of Breadalbane
- Campbell of Dalserf, by ditto
- Campbell of Barcaldine, by ditto
- Campbell of Hagton-hill, by Lord Blantyre
- Campbell, M. N. Orchard Park, by Duke of Argyll
- Carnegy, by Lord Douglas
- Cathcart, William, of Tours, by Marquis of Queensberry
- Cathcart of Blairstone, by Earl of Cathcart
- Chisholm of Chisholm
- Cleland, James, superintendent of public works, Glasgow
- Cochrane, P., of Clippings, by Lord Blantyre
- Cockburn of Cockburn
- Corrie of Culloch, by Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
- Cranstown, by Lord Ashburton
- Craufurd, Howison, of Craufurd Land, by Lieutenant General Montgomerie
- Cregoe, Frind
- Dickson, Samuel
- Douglas, Edward, by the Marquis of Queensberry
- Drummond, John G. Home, by Earl of Moray
- Drysdale, younger of Pitteuchar, by Captain Wemyss
- Duff of Hatton, by Earl of Fife
- Duff of Fetteresso, by ditto
- Duff, younger of ditto, by Earl of Errol
- Duncan, James, Beveridge
- Dundas, William Pitt, by Lord Melville
- Dundas of Dundas, by ditto
- Earl, Edward, of customs, by Lord Melville
- Elphinstone, Fullerton
- Elphinstone, Dalrymple Horn, by Lord Keith
- Erskine, ———, by the Earl of Lauderdale
- Ewart, J. C., by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
- Ewing, James, Glasgow, by Secretary Peel
- Falconar of Falcon Hall
- Ferguson of Kilrie, by the Earl of Rosslyn
- Findlay, Robert, Glasgow, by Secretary Peel.
- Finlay, Kirkman, by the Duke of Hamilton
- Fletcher of Saltoun, by Lord Keith
- Forbes, George, by Lord Forbes
- Forbes, Charles, jun. by his father, Mr Charles Forbes, M. P.
- Forbes, John, by ditto
- Fordyce of Ayton, by Earl of Home
- Fotheringham, commis. of excise

- Fraser of Torbreck, by the Earl of Lauderdale
 Fullarton, younger of Fullarton, by Lieutenant-General Montgomerie
 Fullerton, John, by the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone
- Galt, John
 Gibson, by Marquis of Tweeddale
 Gilbert, R.
 Gilchrist, by Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
 Gillespie, younger of Orchill, by the Duke of Atholl
 Gleed, solicitor of excise
 Gloag of Limefield
 Gordon, by Viscount Arbutnot
 Gordon of Craig, by Sir P. Malcolm
 Gordon of Fyvie, by E. of Aberdeen
 Gore, Montague
 Graham, by Lord Lynedoch
 Grant of Red Castle
 Grant, Macdowall, by Lord Saltoun
 Grant, Francis, by Sir W. Scott, Bart.
 Grant, jun. of Rothiemurchus, by his father
 Grant, James Murray, of Glenmoriston, by the Hon. C. F. W. Grant
 Gray, jun. of Carntyne, by the Duke of Hamilton
 Gregory, Donald, by Sir Evan Macgregor
 Grieve, James, of Ord House
- Hall, jun. of Dunglas
 Hamilton of Sundrum, by Lord Melville
 Hamilton, Robert
 Hamilton of Barns
 Hamilton, Alexander, by the Earl of Strathmore
 Hamilton of Grange, by Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.
 Hamilton of Kames, by the Earl of Strathmore
 Hamilton, attached to embassy of Netherlands, by Lord Binning
- Hawkins, James Whitshed, by Lord Douglas
 Hay, Samuel, by the Duke of Atholl
 Hay of Nuran, by Earl of Elgin
 Hay, William, of Drummelzier, by the Earl of Lauderdale
 Hay, by the Earl of Wemyss
 Higgins, B., by the Earl of Lauderdale
 Hill, Lawrence, LL.B. by the Right Hon. Sir R. Liston
 Hood of Stoneridge, by the Earl of Home
 Hood, Robert, of Glasgow, by Secretary Peel
 Hotchkis of Temple-hall, by Earl of Lauderdale
 Houston of Johnstone, by Lord Blantyre
- Inglis of Auchindinny, by Sir Robert Liston
 Inglis, William, W.S. by the Duke of Hamilton
 Inglis, James, by ditto
- Jardine, H., King's remembrancer of exchequer
 Johnston of Stratoun, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 Johnstone Hope of Annandale, by Sir W. Johnstone Hope
- Kincardine, D. G., by Viscount Arbutnot
- Legh, Peter, Cheshire legion
 Linning, Michael, by the Duke of Atholl
 Loch, by Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
 Lockhart of Germiston
 Low, by Earl of Leven
 Lyall, John, by the Earl of Aboyne
- Macdonald of Callie, by the Marquis of Lothian
 Macdonald, M. N., W. S.
 Macdonald, Archibald, jun. by Sir J. Sinclair, Bart.

- Macdonald, jun. of Dalness, by
Glengarry
- Macdonell of Barrisdale, by ditto
- Macdonnell, Duncan, Shian, by do.
- Macdowall of Garthland, by Lord
Blantyre
- M'Farlane, William, of Portsburgh,
by the Marquis of Lothian
- M'Intosh
- Mackenzie, deputy-keeper of the sig-
net, by the Lord-Clerk Register
- Mackenzie, W., clerk to the signet,
with an address from the burgh
of Fortrose, by Lord F. L. Gower
- Mackenzie of Kilcoy
- Mackenzie, Hay, of Cromarty, by
the Marquis of Tweeddale
- Mackenzie, Francis A.
- Mackenzie, C. A.
- Mackenzie, Roderick, W. S.
- Mackenzie, John W., by Mr Ken-
nedy, M. P.
- Macleod, by Sir Walter Scott,
Bart.
- Macleod, jun. of Cadbole, with an
address from the county of Cro-
marty, by Lord Binning
- Macneill of Oakfield, by the Duke
of Argyll
- Maitland, younger of Dundrennan,
by the Lord Chief Baron
- Malcolm of Paltalloch, by the Duke
of Argyll
- Mansfield of Midmar, by the Earl
of Fife
- Maule, John
- Maxtone of Cultoquhey, by Lord
Lynedoch
- Maxwell, by the Earl of Hope-
toun
- Melville, A. L., by Earl of Leven
- Menteth, Stuart, of Closeburn, by
the Marquis of Queensberry
- Menteth, James Stuart, on his re-
turn from abroad, by ditto
- Mercer of Mavisbank, by Lord Mel-
ville
- Mercer, W. S.
- Miller of Craigentenny, by the Earl
of Lauderdale
- Mitchell of Parsons' Green, by the
Earl of Lauderdale
- Mitchell
- Moir of Leckie, by the Duke of
Montrose
- Moncrieff, by the Earl of Lauderdale
- Morison of Auchintoul, by Lord
Saltoun
- Munro, by Sir Robert Liston
- Murchison
- Murray of Broughton
- Murray of Dollerie, by the Duke of
Atholl
- Murray, younger of Ayton, by Lord
Chief Commissioner Adam
- Napier of Blackstoun, by Lord Blan-
tyre
- Napier, Mark, by the Earl of Hope-
toun
- Nasmyth, by Sir H. H. Dalrymple
- Newton, Hay, younger of Newton
- Nicholson, Stewart, by the Duke of
Montrose
- Nisbett of Cairnhill, by Duke of Atholl
- Ogilvie of Chesters, by the Marquis
of Lothian
- Oliphant, Anthony, by the Duke of
Atholl
- Osborn, commissioner of customs, by
Lord Melville
- Page, Arthur, by Mr Forbes, M. P.
- Parish, Woodbine, chairman of excise
- Pattison, Robert, by Secretary Peel
- Patton, J. M. jun. of Glenalmond,
by the Duke of Atholl
- Petham, Mitchell, by Lord M. Gower
- Petham
- Philips, Lawrence, Glasgow, by Se-
cretary Peel
- Pitt, William, by Lord Douglas
- Pringle of Torwoodlee, by Lord
Montagu
- Raeburn, by the Earl of Wemyss
- Ramsay, Robert, by Sir J. S. Den-
ham, Bart.
- Rattery, Robert

- Reddie, James
 Reid, architect to his Majesty, by Lord Chief Baron
 Riddell, Campbell, by the Duke of Montrose
 Ritchie, Henry, of Busbie, by the Marquis of Queensberry
 Rolland of Gask, crown-agent, by the Lord Advocate
 Ross, Charles, by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
 Rutherford of Edgerston, by the Marquis of Lothian
- Sampayo, F. T. by Lord Beresford
 Sandeman, H. F. of Springland, by the Earl of Fife
 Saunders, W. H.
 Scott, Thomas
 Scott of Harden
 Shepherd, by the Lord Chief Baron
 Sinclair, Alexander, by Sir J. Sinclair, Bart.
 Sinclair, George, by ditto
 Skene of Rubislaw, by the Earl of Aberdeen
 Skene of Skene, by the Earl of Fife
 Smith of Jordan-hill, by Lord Blantyre
 Smith, Stewart, by Secretary Peel
 Smith, William Adams, by the Earl of Rosslyn
 Staveley, by the Duke of Hamilton
 Stewart, Mark, by Sir William Maxwell
 Stewart of Physgill, by ditto
 Stewart, P. M. Shaw, by Lord Blantyre
 Stewart of Achnacow, by Glengarry
 Stewart, J. Shaw, by Lord Blantyre
 Stewart, younger of Ardvorlich, by the Duke of Atholl
 Stirling, by Lord Douglas
 Stirling, Garthshore, of Craigbarnet, by the Duke of Montrose
 Stirling, Charles, Glasgow, by Secretary Peel
 Stott, by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam
- Stuart, James, of Dunearn, by the Earl of Lauderdale
- Tait, younger of Pirn, by Lord Melville
 Taylor, by Lieut.-Gen. Duff
 Tennant, Hugh, by Lord Archibald Hamilton
 Thomson of Banchory, by the Earl of Aberdeen
 Thomson, deputy register of Scotland, by the Lord Register
 Thomson, Mr
 Thomson, Robert, by Secretary Peel
 Threipland, Moncrieff, by Lord Belhaven
 Trotter of Dreghorn, by the Marquis of Lothian
 Tytler, P. Fraser, by Lord Advocate
 Tytler of Woodhouselee, by the Earl of Morton
- Udney of Udney, by Earl of Aberdeen
- Veitch of Eliock, commissioner of customs, by Lord Melville
 Venables, by Secretary Peel
 Vere, Hope, by the Earl of Hopetoun
- Wallace, Robert
 Walrond, by Lord Douglas
 Wardrop, surgeon-extraordinary to the King
 Warrand
 Watson of Bridge Castle, by Sir P. Walker
 Watson of Saughton, by the Marquis of Lothian
 Wauchope of Edmonstone
 Wedderburn, Scrymgeour, by the Earl of Hopetoun
 Wedderburn, John, by the Duke of Argyll
 Whiggins, W. B., by Lord Meadowbank
 Whigham of Lochpatrick, by the Marquis of Queensberry
 Wilkie, R. A. by Sir W. Scott, Bart.
 Wright, Guthrie, auditor of Court of Session, by Earl of Aberdeen

The levee closed about a quarter past three, and his Majesty immediately held a Privy Council, which was composed of the following noblemen and gentlemen :

The Duke of Montrose	Right Honourable William Dundas
The Duke of Atholl	Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
The Duke of Dorset	Right Honourable Robert Peel, Secretary for the Home Department
The Marquis of Conyngham	Right Hon. William Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner
Marquis of Winchester	Sir Samuel Shepherd
Earl of Lauderdale	Lord Chief Baron
Earl of Elgin	Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, &c.
Earl Cathcart	
Lord Viscount Melville	
Lord G. T. Beresford	
Lord Gwydir	

On this occasion, the Right Honourable Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session, was sworn in a Member of the Privy Council.

The Council sat more than half an hour. About a quarter past four, his Majesty took his departure in a carriage and four for Dalkeith, accompanied by the Duke of Dorset and the Marquis of Conyngham. On getting into his carriage, his Majesty was surrounded by an immense concourse of people, who expressed their duty and affection by loud acclamations, and by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. His Majesty replied to these testimonies of loyalty by waving his hand and politely bowing to the people, who continued to crowd round the carriage, and to run after it a considerable way through the park.

CHAP. VI.

ON Sunday, the 18th of August, in the churches of Edinburgh, and in the churches of all the parishes where the intelligence had been received, thanks were offered up for the safe arrival of his Majesty, in his ancient kingdom of Scotland, and the Divine blessing implored upon an event so memorable, and so grateful to the feelings of his people. The day was passed by the King in privacy; while several of his suit employed themselves in visiting Roslin castle and chapel, and the surrounding scenery. The Earl of Fife and Lord Gwdyir had the honour of dining with his Majesty.

On Monday, the 19th August, at half-past two o'clock, his Majesty held a court and closet audience at Holyrood Palace. The usual arrangements were made in the courtyard for the preservation of order and regularity of entrance. Troops of the Scots Greys were stationed at the different avenues, and the Royal Archers were on duty within the quadrangle of the Palace.* Many noblemen and official persons of the royal household assembled so early as twelve o'clock to make the necessary arrangements; and at all the avenues, but particularly at that for his Majesty's entrance, crowds of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to greet his approach. At two o'clock, an advanced picquet of the Greys announced the near approach of the King; the royal pages and outriders followed at a quick pace; and soon after, his Majesty drove into the Court-yard in a coach and six, attended by the Duke of Dorset and Lord Graves. His Majesty appeared in

* It had been arranged, before his Majesty's arrival, that the whole of the Duke's Walk, from Parson's Green to the Palace, should be always guarded by cavalry upon the King's passing along it; but the King, as soon as he heard of it, countermanded the arrangement, observing, that he needed no such guard, for he had every confidence in the protection of the civil authorities and of the people.

excellent health, and most affably acknowledged the loud greetings that hailed his arrival. He was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, with blue pantaloons, edged with broad gold lace.

As soon as he reached the presence-chamber, the ceremony of presentation commenced with the introduction of the distinguished personages who had the honour of being received by his Majesty on the throne. These were, first, the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who had met at twelve o'clock in the Canongate church, and proceeded from thence in solemn form, attended by a guard of honour, to the Palace, where they were admitted through the entré, and passing on through the grand suite of apartments to the royal presence-chamber, walking in successive order, two ministers accompanied by an elder, in each line, until they arrived at the foot of the throne.*

* The following is a list of the ministers and office-bearers of the Church of Scotland who attended with the address :

The Moderator	Mr Guild of Auchtertool
Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, Bart.	Mr Dempster of Denny
Dr Taylor, sen. of Glasgow	Mr Campbell of Selkirk
— Meiklejohn, Abercorn	Mr Faichney of Linton
— Macknight, Edinburgh	Mr M'Lellan of Kelton
— Mearns, Professor of Divinity, Aberdeen	Mr Richmond of Southdean
— Duncan, principal clerk of Church	Mr Ramsay of Ormiston
Sir J. Connell, procurator for Church	Mr Simpson of Kirknewton
John Murray, Esq. W. S. agent for the Church	Mr M'Arthur of Row
Dr Anderson of Edinburgh	Mr Watson of <i>Biggar</i> <i>Burwell</i>
Mr Dickson of St Cuthberts	Mr Donaldson of Canonbie
Mr Scott of Newton	Mr Clason of Carmunnoch
Mr Kerr of Stobo	Mr Wylie of Carluke
Dr Muirhead of Cramond	Mr Donald of Peterhead
Mr Bell of Craik	Mr Fleming of Carriden
Mr Singers of Fala	Mr Chalmers of Dunfermline
Mr Robertson of Inverkeithing	Mr Tough of Madderty
Mr Martin of Kirkcaldy	Mr Ogilvie of Collessie
Mr Macvicar of Dundee	Mr Geddes of Paisley
Dr Bryce of Aberdour	Mr Christison of Foulden
Mr Cunningham of Dunse	Mr Brown, jun. of Innerkip
Dr Forbes of Old Machar	Mr Torrence, jun. of Glencross
	Mr Milne of Fort George
	Mr Balfour of Sorn.

The motley and somewhat militant appearance presented by this venerable body must have struck his Majesty

Of the eldership of the Church, the following members of the Commission were present :

The Lord President	Provost Carlisle of Paisley
The Lord Justice Clerk	Provost Brown of Dundee
Lord Meadowbank	John Moncrieff, Esq.
The Earl of Fife	Alex. Thomson of Banchory, Esq.
The Hon. Baron Sir P. Murray of Auchtertyre, Bart.	J. W. Mackenzie, Esq.
Mr Solicitor-General	Robert Bell, Esq.
General Campbell of Lochnell	Thomas Martin, Esq.
General Lamont of Lamont	George Lyon, Esq.
Governor Mair	Duncan Mathieson, Esq.
John Hope, Esq.	Scott Elliot of Lariston, Esq.
Duncan Macneill, Esq.	Nicol Brown, Esq.
James Moncreiff, Esq.	John Macneil, Esq.
William Inglis, Esq.	Robert Paul, Esq.
Gilbert Hutcheson, Esq.	J. Govan, Esq.
James Gibson, Esq.	James Walker, Esq.
— Falconer, Esq.	William Bell, Esq.
Andrew Watson, Esq.	Robert Whigham

The following ministers, not members of the Commission, also attended :

Dr Davidson of Edinburgh	Mr Swan of Ferry Port-on-Craig
Dr Campbell of Edinburgh	Mr Cormack of Stow
Dr Buchanan of Canongate	Mr Gibson of Lochmaben
Dr Robertson of Leith	Mr M'Gachen of Airth
Dr Dickson of Leith	Mr Robertson of Callander
Mr M'Lean of Fogo	Mr Ferguson of Beath
Mr Paton of Lasswade	Mr Kelly of Southend
Dr Singer of Kirkpatrick Juxta	Dr Mylne of Dollar
Mr Duncan of Ruthwell	Mr Paul of Straiton
Mr Symers of Lethnot	Mr Tulloch of Kirkmichael
Mr Gardner of Tweedmuir	Mr Jeffrey of Dunbar
Mr Finlay	Mr Brydon of Dunscore
Mr Jameson of St Mungo	Mr Marshall of Glasgow
Mr Henderson of Tranent	Mr Craig Buchanan
Mr Brotherston of Dysart	Mr Mackellar of Pencaitland
Dr Colvin of Johnstone	Dr Adamson of Cupar
Mr Anderson of Abbotshall	Mr Taylor of Carnbee
Mr B. Graham of Stenton	Mr Gillespie of Cults
Mr Cunningham of Dundee	Mr Hope of Wandell and Lamington
Dr Moodie of Clackmannan	Mr Somerville of Currie
Mr M. Stirling of Cargill	Mr Bruce of Stirling
Mr Taylor of Tibbermuir	Mr Maxton of Alloa
Dr Stewart of Erskine	Mr Storie of Roseneath
Mr Wallace of Whitekirk	Mr Welsh of Crossmichael
Dr Chalmers of Glasgow	Mr Paterson of Galashiels.

and his English attendants with considerable surprise; for, though doubtless aware that the Church of Scotland was partly laical in its composition, they could scarcely have been prepared to find among its representatives gentlemen equipped in the Highland and military costumes, mingling, as if all were upon a parity, with those whose sombre garb proclaimed the peculiar sanctity of their profession. After the members composing the Commission, and those who accompanied them, had made their obeisances, Dr Lamont, the Moderator of the General Assembly, read the following address to his Majesty :

“ MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

“ We, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met as a Commission of the General Assembly, and the representative body of the whole church, beg leave, with profound respect, to approach your Majesty’s throne, and to present to your Majesty the strongest and most solemn assurances of our veneration, affection, and loyalty.

“ We most sincerely and most joyfully congratulate your Majesty on your safe arrival in Scotland; and we congratulate Scotland on that most auspicious event,—an event in which we feel the highest exultation, and from which we anticipate the happiest consequences.

“ To this day your Majesty’s subjects in Scotland have looked forward with joyful expectation; and to this day they will look back as a day of glory to their native land.

“ At the annual meetings of our National Church, we have esteemed it a high honour to behold your Majesty’s representative, and through him to receive your Majesty’s most gracious assurances of maintaining inviolate our rights and privileges, as by law established. But we cannot express what we feel, when, within the precincts of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, we behold your Majesty in person,—a King distinguished by every splendid endowment, and graced by every elegant accomplishment,—at once the safeguard of our country and the bulwark of our church.

“ From the first moment that your Majesty undertook the charge of public affairs, the providence of God has beamed upon you with a bright effulgence. By the wisdom of your Majesty’s counsels, and the vigour of your arms, your Majesty was enabled, by the blessing of Almighty God, to frustrate the formidable attempts of a gigantic power, which,

grasping at universal empire, threatened to destroy the independence of Europe ; and that same Providence, we trust, will still continue to encompass your Majesty as with a shield, and, over all your glory, to create a defence.

“ As a portion of your Majesty’s subjects, we express our warmest gratitude for the honour your Majesty has done to our country by most graciously condescending to visit it ; and we trust, that, when your Majesty returns from your Scottish dominions, you will be able to say, that, in this part of the united kingdom, you have seen a people who love their God, their country, and their King.

“ As the constituted representatives of the Church of Scotland, we present to your Majesty our heartfelt thanks for the many signal favours which your Majesty has been pleased to confer upon us ; and, as the best return which we can make for your Majesty’s goodness, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our study, in our respective districts, to discharge, with fidelity and zeal, the duties committed to our trust ; and to encourage loyalty and submission to the laws, as equally indispensable to both public and private prosperity.

“ We will labour to impress upon the people committed to our care a high sense of the invaluable blessings of our glorious and happy Constitution. We will teach them to fear God, to honour their King, and to connect the principles of religion with a dutiful obedience to the laws of their country.

“ That your Majesty may long sway the regal sceptre over a great, a free, a loyal, a happy, and an united people ; that your Majesty may long enjoy the blessings of health, and every comfort which this world can afford ; and that at length your Majesty may inherit a kingdom which cannot be moved, and a crown of glory which fadeth not away, are our most sincere and fervent prayers.

“ Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, the seal of the Church of Scotland being affixed thereto, by

“ DAVID LAMONT, *Moderator.*

“ *Edinburgh, 19th August 1822.*”

This address was most graciously received by his Majesty, who was pleased to return the following answer, which was rendered additionally impressive by the dignified and perspicuous manner in which his Majesty read it :

“ I thank you for these expressions of fidelity and attachment, in the sincerity of which I place implicit confidence. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I avail myself of this opportunity of confirming in person the assurances I have given, through my representative, that I will maintain inviolate those rights and privileges, to which the Church of Scotland is entitled, by the most solemn compacts. In your continued exertions to promote true religion, and to inculcate loyalty and obedience to the laws, you may rely on my constant support and protection. I cordially unite with you in grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for his signal protection of my people in the time of general peril and calamity, and in an earnest prayer, that, through his divine assistance, I may be enabled to protect their liberties, and to advance their prosperity and happiness.”

After the Commission of the General Assembly had retired, the deputations from the Universities of Scotland were introduced to present their addresses. The universities had assembled in the gallery ; and the heads of the different bodies proceeded together, and were followed by the respective professors and others, to the presence-chamber. Viscount Melville, as chancellor, appeared as head of the University of St Andrews ; the Earl of Aberdeen, as head of King's College, Aberdeen, in his capacity of vice-chancellor ; Francis Jeffrey, Esq. as rector of Glasgow University ; the very Rev. Principal Baird, as principal of the University of Edinburgh ;* and

* The following Professors of the University of Edinburgh accompanied the procession :

Dr Meiklejohn, Professor of Church History
 Dr Brunton, Professor of Oriental Languages
 Dr David Ritchie, Professor of Logic
 George Dunbar, Esq. Professor of Greek
 James Pillans, Esq. Professor of Humanity
 John Wilson, Esq. Professor of Moral Philosophy
 John Leslie, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy
 Robert Jameson, Esq. Regius Professor of Natural History
 George Joseph Bell, Esq. Professor of Scots Law
 Alexander Irving, Esq. Professor of Civil Law
 Robert Hamilton, Esq. Professor of Public Law
 Dr Brown, Professor of Rhetoric
 Dr Graham, Professor of Botany
 Dr Andrew Duncan, junior, Professor of Materia Medica
 Dr Home, Professor of Practice of Medicine
 Dr Andrew Duncan, senior, Professor of the Theory of Medicine

Charles Forbes, Esq. of Auchmedden, M. P. as rector of Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, in the absence of its chancellor, the Marquis of Huntly, who was abroad at the time.

These five took their stations in front of the throne, and read the different addresses in their order. When the address of the University of Edinburgh was presented, Principal Baird was kindly recognized by the King, who stooped slightly forward, and, *sotto voce*, said, "How do you do, my good Principal?" His Majesty, when the addresses were presented, delivered his gracious answer, directed to the whole universities; and Lord Melville (St Andrew's being senior university) then approached the throne, and, kneeling, received a copy of his Majesty's answer, to be communicated to the other universities, and afterwards kissed hands. His Lordship was followed by the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr Jeffrey, Principal Baird, and Mr Forbes, who, in the same manner, kissed hands, and the different bodies then retired in the order in which they had entered. The ceremony, on the whole, was imposing and impressive.

The following are the addresses from the universities, presented to his Majesty :

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Rector, Principals of Colleges, and Professors of the University of St Andrew's, beg leave to approach the throne, on the present auspicious occasion, with the expression of our profound respect and warm attachment to the person of our beloved Sovereign. After having, by persevering vigour, been the chief instrument, under Providence,

Dr Alison, joint Professor of Theory of Medicine
 Dr Hope, Professor of Chemistry
 Dr Monro, Professor of Anatomy
 Dr James Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery
 James Russel, Esq. Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery
 John Thomson, Esq. Regius Professor of Military Surgery
 Dr Andrew Coventry, Professor of Agriculture
 Dr Christison, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence

of rescuing the Continent of Europe from the thralldom of a powerful usurper,—after having terminated a war glorious for Britain, by a peace which secured the independence of surrounding nations,—your Majesty, prompted by paternal affection, has seen fit to visit the several kingdoms which compose your extensive dominions, to witness the happiness of a people living under the protection of wise laws, administered by a Monarch who has ever shown a sacred regard for the liberties, and an anxious desire to promote the welfare of his subjects. Permit us, Sire, to join in the general and cordial expression of welcome which resounds throughout our land, on the happy event of your Majesty's arrival amongst us. Our hearts exult with unfeigned joy when we see the illustrious descendant of a long line of Scottish Monarchs seated in the palace of his royal ancestors, surrounded by the posterity of those men who preserved the independence of their country until it became an integral part of the British empire, by a union which gave new splendour to the throne, and a rapid increase of prosperity to the people.

“ May it please your Majesty,—The seminary which we represent continued for a considerable period to be the only university in Scotland. It enjoyed the favour, and was often honoured by the presence of our ancient Kings, whose parliaments were occasionally held within its precincts. It has ever been distinguished as the seat of steady loyalty and attachment to the person of the Sovereign; and in this respect we can with truth say, that we do not yield to our predecessors. Being persuaded that a faithful discharge of the important duties assigned to us is the best, and will be to your Majesty the most acceptable, proof which we can give of our loyalty, we beg leave most respectfully to convey to the throne the assurance, that, while we labour to promote literature and science, of which your Majesty is the liberal patron, we shall omit no opportunity to inspire the youth committed to our care with sentiments of love and respect to their King, of attachment to the house of Brunswick, and of veneration for that excellent constitution of government which stands unrivalled in the history of nations.

“ Given under our common seal, this 19th day of August
1822.

“ MELVILLE, C.

“ FRANCIS NICOLL, *Rector.*”

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“ We, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector, Dean of Faculties, Principal, and Professors of the University of Glasgow, most humbly approach your august person, to offer our joyful congratulations on the arrival of your Majesty in your ancient kingdom of Scotland.

“ Deeply sensible of the high honour conferred on this portion of your empire by your Majesty’s gracious visit, we gladly embrace the opportunity which it affords us, of renewing our assurances of devoted loyalty and attachment to the sacred person of a Sovereign, whose wise administration has so much exalted the glory of the empire.

“ We feel also a national pride in reflecting, that your Majesty’s visit has been reserved for a period when Scotland, in her increased population and resources, in the splendid extension of her cities, in the improved fertility of her soil, and, above all, in the moral and intellectual cultivation of her people, presents to the eye of her Monarch the most gratifying proofs of the advantages she has derived from the mild and auspicious government of the illustrious house of Brunswick.

“ As members of an ancient university, which has often experienced the favour and protection of your Majesty’s royal ancestors, we trust that we shall ever approve ourselves to your Majesty, as the faithful instructors of the numerous youth under our care, by instilling into their minds those principles which shall lead them to support the constitution, adorn the literature, and advance the prosperity of their country.

“ That your Majesty may long sway the sceptre over a loyal and happy people, is our earnest prayer to the Almighty Ruler of Nations.

“ Signed in our name, under the common seal of the university.

“ MONTROSE.

“ *Glasgow, 7th August 1822.*”

“ Unto the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, the humble Address of the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and Professors of the University and King’s College of Aberdeen,

“ MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

“ We, your Majesty’s most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and Professors of the University and King’s College of Aberdeen, beg leave to approach

the throne with our heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's arrival in your ancient kingdom of Scotland. It is with peculiar satisfaction that the members of this university, which derived its name from one of your Majesty's most illustrious ancestors, and which has been fostered by the countenance and munificence of succeeding Sovereigns, embrace this opportunity of assuring your Majesty, that we cordially participate in those ardent feelings of loyalty which pervade every class of your Majesty's subjects in this kingdom.

"That your Majesty, under whose auspices literature and science have so eminently flourished, and the administration of public affairs has been so prosperously conducted, may long be preserved to reign over a free, loyal, and happy people, is the earnest prayer of,

"May it please your Majesty,

"Your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, and Professors of the University and King's College of Aberdeen.

"GORDON, *Chancellor.*

"ABERDEEN, *Rector.*

"HUGH MACPHERSON, *Sub-Principal.*"

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh, humbly approach your Majesty's throne, and, warmed by the strongest feelings of national pride, and gratitude, and loyal affection, we offer to your Majesty our most cordial congratulations on your auspicious arrival in the capital of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, and in the Palace of your illustrious ancestors. We hail your august presence as a distinguished and most gratifying proof of your royal condescension and kindness to our country; and, participating in the ardent exultation excited by the high and happy event in all the classes of our fellow citizens, we tender to your Majesty the heartfelt homage of our most profound respect and most devoted attachment.

"We are deeply impressed by a sense of those benevolent purposes of public good, for which your Majesty has graciously desired to witness, in this quarter of your empire, the condition and character of your people; and we feel in the impression a new and animating incentive to the faithful and zealous discharge of all our professional duties.—To that

fideliſy and zeal we now, therefore, entreat your Maſteſy's permiſſion to pledge ourſelves gratefully, ſincerely, and ſolemnly.

“ Deign, then, indulgently to rely on our aſſurance, that in our different academical departments we will continue to employ our moſt ſtrenuous exertions for promoting that intellectual, moral, and religious inſtruction, which, being the moſt ſolid baſis of a nation's proſperity, happineſs, and honour, it is the deareſt wiſh of your Maſteſy's heart, and the moſt unceaſing object of your reign, to extend and to perpetuate throughout all your dominions. That the Almighty King of kings may bleſs your Maſteſy with a long reign of glory, and that he may beſtow on you in Heaven an unfaſing crown, are our moſt fervent prayers.

“ GEO. H. BAIRD, *Principal.*”

“ TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“ We, your Maſteſy's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Profeſſors, and other Members of your Maſteſy's Marſchal College and University of Aberdeen, beg leave, with all becoming humility and reverence, to offer to your Maſteſy our ſincere and heartfelt congratulations on your ſafe and happy arrival in this northern part of your Maſteſy's united kingdoms. This auſpicious event has infused into our minds, as well as into thoſe of your other ſubjects in this your ancient kingdom, the moſt lively ſatisfaction and joy; and the more, that your Maſteſy has thus conferred on us, and on all the inhabitants of this our native land, a happineſs which had not, during ſo long a ſucceſſion of time, been enjoyed by our forefathers, that of beholding in the miſt of us our moſt gracious Sovereign.

“ We may, however, be permitted to affirm that, notwithstanding the abſence of our monarchs, the Scottish ſubjects of your Maſteſy and your royal predeceſſors have not been outdone by thoſe of any part of the British empire in genuine loyalty, in adherence to our happy conſtitution of government, and in affection to your Maſteſy's illuſtrious houſe. May the happy event, on which we beg leave to preſent our humble, yet warm congratulations, tend more and more to confirm theſe ſentiments in the breaſts of our nation, and to cement that moſt ſalutary union which ought always to ſubſiſt between a Sovereign and his people.

“ We entreat permission to assure your Majesty, that while we assiduously exert ourselves to instruct the youth committed to our care in all sound learning and useful and liberal science, we shall strenuously inculcate on them enlightened and unshaken attachment to our holy religion, obedience to its precepts, unalterable loyalty towards our most gracious Sovereign, and that genuine and consistent patriotism which distinguishes a people blessed with freedom, protected by law, and revering its dictates.

“ May that omnipotent and ever-blessed Being, ‘ by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice,’ ever preserve and defend your Majesty, direct your councils, make your government happily conducive to the welfare of the British empire, and render your reign long and prosperous over a free, a religious, and a happy people.

“ These are, most gracious Sovereign, the fervent prayers of your Majesty’s most dutiful, affectionate, and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, and other Members of your Majesty’s Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

“ Signed in name and by appointment of the Faculty of the University.

“ HUGH LUMSDEN, *Dean of Faculty.*

“ CHA. FORBES, *Rector.*

“ W. L. BROWN, S. S. T. D. and P. *Principal.*”

The following is his Majesty’s most gracious answer to the addresses from the universities :

“ The testimonies of loyalty and attachment which are contained in your addresses are very gratifying to my feelings.

“ I highly appreciate that excellent system of instruction which is established in the Universities of Scotland, and which has mainly contributed to form the character of a religious and enlightened people.

“ I feel assured that you will continue to promote the cultivation of science and of sound learning, and to instil into the minds of the youth committed to your care, those principles which will lead them to form a correct estimate of the peculiar blessings we enjoy under our free and happy constitution.”

The addresses to his Majesty upon the throne having been delivered and graciously answered, his Majesty retired to the closet, when a deputation from the Episco-

pal Clergy of Scotland, consisting of Bishops Gleig, Jolly, Sandford, Torry, Skinner, and Low, and Presbyters the Reverend Mr Alison, Mr Walker, Dr Russel, Mr Horsley, Mr Cruikshanks, and Mr Morehead, were admitted, who presented their address, which his Majesty was pleased to receive most graciously.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to accede to the wish of the Highland Society of Scotland, to receive the address, voted at the extraordinary general meeting of the Society, on the 9th August, in the royal closet, the special deputation named by the Society, consisting of those noblemen and gentlemen who now hold or have held the offices of President or Vice-Presidents, and of the three senior ordinary, and one of the extraordinary Directors, assembled at the Waterloo Hotel, and thence proceeded in their carriages to the Palace of Holyrood House. Some of the noble lords who were of the royal household joined at the Palace. The following members of the deputation presented the address:—

The Duke of Argyll, President, and the Marquis of Lothian and Viscount Arbuthnot, Vice-Presidents in office; accompanied by the Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon, Atholl, and Montrose; the Marquis of Queensberry; the Earls of Morton, Moray, Lauderdale, Elgin and Kincardine, Wemyss and March, Aboyne, Breadalbane, Rosebery, Fife, Rosslyn, and Cathcart; Viscount Melville; Lord Glenlyon; Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; James Hunter, Esq. of Thurston, and William Macdonald, Esq. of St Martin's; attended by Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow, Treasurer, and R. Macdonald, Esq. of Staffa, Principal Secretary of the Society.

The Duke of Argyll, as President, read the address.

“ MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

“ The Highland Society of Scotland, constituted by royal charter, assembled in an extraordinary general meeting, humbly approaches the throne in all its national warmth of loyalty, with its most sincere congratulations on your Majesty's presence in this ancient kingdom. The Society rejoices in the present opportunity of offering its dutiful homage, afforded by the benignant care of your Majesty in visiting your Majesty's faithful subjects of Scotland, from which the Society anticipates the happiest results.

“ The best energies of this Society have been unremit-

tingly directed to stimulate the industry of your Majesty's people; and it is confident that your Majesty's paternal interest in the welfare of your Majesty's subjects will be gratified by the information which it has the satisfaction of laying before your Majesty, of the advancement of Scotland in agriculture, manufactures, and the other objects which it is the peculiar purpose of this Society's institution to promote and encourage. The same animated spirit for improvement, and the same pious observance of the moral virtues, which have so long distinguished the Scottish nation, remain uninterrupted, and are disseminated in active exercise throughout the kingdom.

"The Highland Society of Scotland, embracing a very large proportion of the rank and property of this part of the United Kingdom, begs leave earnestly to assure your Majesty of the unalterable loyalty, and of the faithful attachment of the Scottish people to your Majesty's sacred person, and of their profound veneration for that happy constitution which has ever proved the safeguard of your Majesty's subjects, as it has been the bulwark of the British empire.

"Sealed with the seal of the Society, and signed by the Most Noble William Marquis of Lothian, one of the Vice-Presidents in office, in presence and at desire of the meeting.

"LOTHIAN, *V. P.*

"*Edinburgh, 9th August 1822.*"

To this address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address.

"It will always be gratifying to me to hear of the success of a society which has for its object the encouragement of the agriculture and manufactures of Scotland."

His Majesty read the answer to the address with his usual emphatic dignity. The deputation was most graciously received, and the several members had the honour to kiss hands. The Secretary delivered to the Lord in waiting a copy of the Transactions of the Society, superbly bound, to be delivered to his Majesty.

The Earl of Fife also presented addresses from the town and county of Banff, and the borough of Inverury. The Hon. General Duff presented an address from the

town of Elgin. These addresses were also graciously received.

Sir John Sinclair had the honour of a private audience in the closet, in order to lay before his Majesty the result of his statistical inquiries. These are now completed, and contain an account, 1. Of every parish in Scotland; 2. Of every county; 3. A general report of the state of the kingdom; and, 4. The result of the whole inquiry condensed into statistical tables. His Majesty was graciously pleased to express his satisfaction at so laborious and so useful an undertaking having been completed.

His Majesty left Holyrood Palace for Dalkeith with the same suit and attendants that accompanied him on his arrival, and was greeted by a repetition of the cheers which hailed his arrival from large bodies of the most respectable persons.

This day his Majesty entertained a select company at dinner, among whom were the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Fife.

CHAP. VII.

ON Tuesday, the 20th of August, his Majesty held a drawing-room at the Palace, which was attended by about five hundred ladies of the most distinguished rank, fashion, and beauty in Scotland. The entire novelty of such a scene, at least in our metropolis, attracted an immense concourse of spectators, the expression of whose curiosity and interest could scarcely fail to enhance the mingled emotions of satisfaction, anxiety, and apprehension, depicted on the countenances of many of their fair countrywomen, who were borne along in unwonted splendour, to endure for the first time the glance of royalty, and receive, with delicate but proud submission, the familiar salutation which custom has prescribed for such an occasion. About half-past ten the carriages began to arrive at the Palace, and continued setting down till after two o'clock. The appearance of the Palace was most splendid, whether we considered the number of equipages that occupied its passages; the beautiful females who occupied its courts; or the elegant magnificence of their dresses, mingling in harmonious confusion with the antique costumes worn by the attendants of a royal court. The leading dress was white satin, with spangled under-robe, and plumes of white feathers. There were few or no national badges; and we remarked only one or two ladies in tartan. The demeanour of the ladies was extremely characteristic, as they moved towards the State apartments, sedate almost to demureness,—their eyes motionless, yet keen with intelligence,—dignified, but betraying, by the timidity of their advances, the invincible modesty of their nature.

His Majesty, who had reached the Palace a few minutes past two, under an escort of the Greys, was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. After a private audience with Lord Melville, his Majesty proceeded to the drawing-room, about a quarter past two o'clock, when the presentations took place, which were finished about half-past three. The King, it was observed, had changed the position which he occupied on the day of the levee, and stood fronting the door,

about half way up the room,—a situation more convenient to the visitors, and far more advantageous to his Majesty's appearance. His Majesty expressed to his attendants his highest admiration of the elegant appearance and splendid dresses of so numerous an assemblage of ladies; and, after an audience with the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Elgin, and the Lord Chief Commissioner, set off for Dalkeith about a quarter before four o'clock.

The drawing-room was attended by the principal nobility and gentry who were present at the levee; and the whole number could not be less than 2600.

Lord Harcourt was the Lord in waiting; and the other attendants upon the King's person were nearly the same as at the levee.—The Palace was guarded, as usual, by two companies of the 13th regiment, a squadron of dragoons, the Celtic Society, &c.; the yeomen of the guard being drawn up round the gallery, and the Royal Archers in the other apartments leading to the Presence Chamber.

The following ladies were presented to his Majesty :

DUCHESSSES.	LADIES.
Argyll	Dowager Saltoun
Atholl.	Saltoun
—	Dowager Torphichen, by the Countess of Rosebery
MARCHIONESSES.	Ashburton
Queensberry	Ravensworth
Tweeddale	Blantyre
Lothian.	Robert Kerr, by Lady Dundas
—	Francis Leveson Gower, by Lady Gwydir
.COUNTESSSES.	Belhaven
Moray	Rollo, by Lady C. Drummond
Home, by the Countess of Morton	Abercromby
Elgin	Dundas, by Viscountess Melville
Wemyss	Torphichen, by the Countess of Morton
Breadalbane	Glenlyon, by the Duchess of Atholl
Rosebery	John Campbell, by the Duchess of Argyll
Athlone	Gwydir
—	Elphinstone
VISCOUNTESSES.	Montagu
Dowager Anson	Dundas of Beechwood
Arbuthnot, by Countess of Hopetoun	Shaw Stewart, by Marchioness of Queensberry
Glenorchy, by the Countess of Breadalbane	
Melville	
Keith	
De Noailles, by Lady Gwydir.	

- Keith, of Dunottar, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Buller, by the Countess of Morton
 Montgomery Cunninghame, of Corsehill, by the Countess of Hopetoun
 Preston of Valleyfield, by Lady Baird
 Pringle, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Radcliffe, by Mrs R. Macdonell of Glengarry
 Liston
 Hunter, by the Countess of Morton
 Eleanor Balfour, by the Countess of Lauderdale
 Dalrymple Hamilton
 Milne
 Montgomery of Stanhope
 Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Henderson Durham
 Clerk
 Menzies, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Scott, by Viscountess Melville
 Troubridge, by Lady Beresford
 Dick of Prestonfield, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Carmichael Anstruther, by the Countess of Morton
 Steuart of Coltness, by Lady Mary Ross
 Malcolm
 Beresford, by Countess of Morton
 Baird
 Shepherd
 Carnegie, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Inglis
 M'Donald Lockhart, by Lady Mary Ross
 Heron Maxwell, by the Marchioness of Queensberry
 Maitland Gibson of Cliftonhall, by the Countess of Lauderdale
 Hope, by the Countess of Athlone
 Hope of Craighall, by the Countess of Hopetoun
 Rae
 Jardine of Applegarth, by the Marchioness of Queensberry
 Miliken Napier, by Lady Emelia Drummond
 Oswald, by Lady Glenlyon
 Isabella Montagu Scott
 Ann Montagu Scott
 Mary Ross
 Caroline Murray
 Mary Lindesay Crawford
 Charlotte Drummond, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Emily Drummond, by ditto
 Elizabeth Murray Macgregor of Macgregor, by ditto
 Catherine Charteris
 Anne Murray
 Margaret Maclean
 Penuel Grant, by the Hon. Mrs Grant of Grant
 Anne Grant, by ditto
 Isabella Wemyss, by the Countess of Athlone
 Catherine Elliot, by Lady Montagu
 Catherine Whyte Melville
 Jane Hay, by the Marchioness of Tweeddale
 Helen Ogilvy, by Viscountess Arbutnot
 Elizabeth Campbell, by the Countess of Breadalbane
 Harriet Elliot, by Lady Montagu
 Charlotte Hope
 Janet St Clair
 Elizabeth Steele
 Elizabeth Murray
 Elizabeth Hope Vere
 Anne Murray
 Isabella Kerr
 Frederica Stanhope
 Jane Stuart, by the Countess of Moray
 Margaret Charteris
 Mary Lady Clerk, by the Countess of Morton
 Sinclair of Ulbster, by ditto
 Ferguson, by Lady D. Hamilton
 Lady Alexander Hope
-
- HONOURABLES.
 Mrs Sinclair of Ulbster
 Sinclair, by Dowager Lady Saltoun
 Fleming, by Viscountess Keith

- Maule of Panmure
 Leslie Cuming, by the Countess
 of Morton
 Henry Mackenzie, by Mrs
 Grant of Grant
 Duff, by Lady Beresford
 Grant of Grant, by the Duchess
 of Atholl
 Lindsay, by ditto
 Elliot, by Lady Elizabeth
 Murray M'Gregor
 Eleanor Fraser
 Jane Liddell
 Ann Liddell.
 Miss Douglas, by the Marchioness
 of Lothian
 Rollo, by Lady Rollo
 M. Rollo, ditto
 Forbes, by Duchess of Atholl
 Hamilton, by Lady Malcolm
 Dundas, by Viscountess Mel-
 ville
-
- MESDAMES.
- Moncrieff Thriepland, by the Coun-
 tess of Wemyss
 Farquharson of Invercauld, by the
 Duchess of Atholl
 Fraser of Castlefraser, by ditto
 Cathcart of Blairstone, by Lady D.
 Hamilton
 Scott of Harden
 Stirling, by Lady Emelia Drummond
 Skene, Rubislaw, by Duchess Atholl
 General Dunlop of Dunlop, by the
 Marchioness of Queensberry
 Peel
 Hay, Drummelzier, by Lady Gwydir
 Dalrymple, by the Countess of Hopetoun
 General Carnegie, by Lady Baird
 Stewart of Physgill, by the Countess
 of Hopetoun
 Bruce of Stenhouse, by Viscountess
 Keith
 Howard, by Lady Rae
 Fergusson of Gattonside House, by
 Lady Montagu
 Arbuthnot, by Mrs William Dundas
 Wishart, by Lady C. Whyte Melville
 Cunyninghame of Cloncaird, by the
 Countess of Hopetoun
- W. Mackenzie, by Lady Liston
 Acton, by Lady Abercromby
 George Forbes, by the Duchess of
 Atholl
 C. Stirling, by Lady Em. Drummond
 Macdonald of St Martin's, by the
 Duchess of Atholl
 Blackburn of Killearn, by the
 Duchess of Montrose
 Maconochie of Meadowbank, by the
 Countess of Morton
 And. Spottiswoode, by Lady Baird
 Forbes, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Mackay, by Lady Saltoun
 Captain Kerr, R.N., by Lady Beres-
 ford
 Jardine, by Lady Melville
 Grant of Kilgraston, by the Duchess
 of Atholl
 General Balfour of Balbirnie, by the
 Countess of Morton
 Forbes Drummond of Hawthorndean,
 by Viscountess Arbuthnot
 Moray of Abercairney, by the
 Duchess of Atholl
 F. Walker, by Lady E. Steele
 Anstruther, by the Countess of
 Wemyss
 Robert Waller, by Lady E. Drum-
 mond
 Campbell of Skipness, by the Countess
 of Wemyss
 Hamilton of Kames, by ditto
 Campbell of Barcaldine, by the
 Countess of Breadalbane
 Campbell of Stonefield, by ditto
 Campbell of Dalserf, by ditto
 Stewart Inglis, by the Countess of
 Morton
 Durham Calderwood, by Lady H.
 Durham
 Colonel Hastings, by the Duchess
 of Montrose
 Robert Aitchison, by Lady Milne
 Colonel Martin White, by Lady E.
 M. Macgregor
 Massie, by ditto
 Brown, by Lady Liston
 Munro, by ditto
 Murray of Lintrose, by the Duchess
 of Atholl

- Murray Aynsley, by Lady Glenlyon
 Wauchope of Edmondstone, by the
 Countess of Lauderdale
 Edward Douglas, by the Marchioness
 of Queensberry
 Hope Johnstone of Annandale, by do.
 Hay of Hopes, by Viscountess
 Arbuthnot
 Gillies, by Lady D. Hamilton
 Inglis, Auchindinny, by Lady Liston
 Napier, by the Countess Hopetoun
 Robertson Williamson of Lawers
 and Balgray, by ditto
 Lieut.-Col. Burton
 Oliphant of Rossie, by the Duchess
 of Atholl
 Craige of Dumbarnie, by ditto
 Staveley
 Molle of Maines, by the Countess of
 Breadalbane
 Tytler of Woodhouselee, by the
 Viscountess of Melville
 George Wauchope, by Lady Baird
 Wauchope of Niddrie, by ditto
 Rutherford of Edgerstone, by the
 Marchioness of Lothian
 Colonel Walker, Holland Lodge
 Ramsay, by the Countess of Morton
 General Elliot, by the Marchioness
 of Lothian
 John Fullarton, by Lady Malcolm
 Cay, sen. by Lady Charlotte Hope
 Cay, of North Charlton, by ditto
 Gordon, Cairnbulg, by Lady Saltoun
 Stirling, by Lady E. Drummond
 John Hope Oliphant, by the Countess
 of Hopetoun
 Stewart, sen. of Physgill, by ditto
 Hamilton Dundas, by ditto
 Wedderburn, by ditto
 Charles Guthrie, by the Countess of
 Morton
 General Durham of Largo, by ditto
 Cathcart of Carbiston, by ditto
 Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Wed-
 derburn, by ditto
 Russell, by the Countess of Wemyss
 Monypenny of Pitmilley, by Lady
 C. W. Melville
 Alexander of Southbarr, by Lady
 Blantyre
 Captain Warren, by Lady Charlotte
 Drummond
 Thomas Kinnear, by Mrs W. Dundas
 Lockhart of Germiston, on her mar-
 riage, by Mrs Scott of Harden
 Hay of Spott, by the Marchioness of
 Tweeddale
 Gibson, by ditto
 Bruce of Arnot, by the Marchioness
 of Queensberry
 Walker of Bowland, by Lady
 Montgomery
 Mackenzie, on her marriage, by
 Lady Mary Ross
 Henry Smith, by Lady Saltoun
 Anderson of St Germain's, by the
 Countess of Wemyss
 Gordon, by Viscountess Arbuthnot
 Little Gilmour of Craigmiller, by
 Lady Clerk
 Lockhart, by her mother, Lady Scott
 Gillespie of Kirkton, by Lady E.
 Drummond
 Hunter of Thurston, by Lady Rollo
 Cochrane of Clippings, by Lady Keith
 Laing Meason, by Lady D. Hamilton
 Sharpe, by the Countess Lauderdale
 Mitchell
 Scott of Gala, by Lady Montagu
 Ferguson of Kilrie, by Lady Belhaven
 Trotter of Dreghorn, by Lady Liston
 Russell, by ditto
 Parish, by the Duchess of Montrose
 Murray of Polmaise, by ditto
 Macdonald of Staffa, by ditto
 Graham, by ditto
 Baillie of Polkemmet, by the Count-
 ess of Hopetoun
 Wedderburn, by ditto
 Dalzell, by ditto
 Loch, by Lady Gwydir
 Stewart Nicolson, by ditto
 Ferguson of Hermand, by ditto
 Field, by ditto
 Bethune of Kilconquhar, by ditto
 Maxtone of Cultoquhey, by ditto
 Houston of Johnstone, by ditto
 Forbes, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Ronaldson Macdonald of Clanronald
 and Glengarry, by ditto
 Richardson of Pitfour, by ditto

- Hay of Smithfield and Hayston, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Murray Thriepland of Fingask, by do.
 Smythe of Methven, by ditto
 Macleod of Macleod by the Duchess of Atholl
 Murray of Murrayshall, by the Countess of Mansfield
-
- MISSES.
- Moray of Abercairney, by the Duchess of Atholl
 Mary Ellen Norton, by ditto
 Graham Stirling, by ditto
 Margaret Graham Stirling, by ditto
 Christian Jean Graham Stirling, by ditto
 Murray Thriepland of Fingask, by ditto
 Catharine Murray Thriepland, by do.
 Eliza Murray Thriepland, by ditto
 Stewart, by ditto
 Clementina Stewart, by ditto
 Grant, by ditto
 Atholl Murray, by ditto
 Richardson of Pitfour, by ditto
 Erskine of Torry, by ditto
 Elizabeth Murray, by ditto
 Forbes of Pitsligo, by ditto
 Eliza Forbes of Pitsligo, by ditto
 Smythe, by ditto
 Cecilia Smythe, by ditto
 Cecilia Muir Mackenzie, by ditto
 Farquharson of Invercauld, by ditto
 Elizabeth Farquharson, by ditto
 Hay of Smithfield and Haystoun, by ditto
 Grace Hay of ditto, by ditto
 Mary Carnegie, by ditto
 Grant of Kilgraston, by ditto
 Christina Richardson of Pitfour, by ditto
 Knight, by ditto
 Macdougall of Makerston, by ditto
 Ramsay, by ditto
 Anderson of Inchyra, by ditto
 M. J. Macdougall of Macdougall, by the Duchess of Argyll
 Sandys, by the Countess of Morton
 Graham of Mossknow, by ditto
- J. Graham of Mossknow, by the Countess of Morton
 Ramsay, by ditto
 Bethia Ramsay, by ditto
 Charlotte Pringle, by ditto
 Dewar, by ditto
 Charlotte Dewar, by ditto
 Connell, by ditto
 Jane Connell, by ditto
 Marjoribanks, by ditto
 Susan Marjoribanks, by ditto
 Hunter, by ditto
 Diana Sinclair, by ditto
 Julia Sinclair, by ditto
 Margaret Sinclair, by ditto
 Home, by ditto
 Buller, by ditto
 Scrymgeour Wedderburn, by ditto
 Pringle, by ditto
 Elizabeth Tyler, by ditto
 Hamilton, by ditto
 Edmonstone, by Duchess of Montrose
 Buchanan of Ardoch, by ditto
 Sitwell, by ditto
 Anne Sitwell, by ditto
 Mary Dundas of Ochertyre, by do.
 Maria Parish, by ditto
 Eliza Parish, by ditto
 Hamilton of Barns, by ditto
 Hay of Spott, by the Marchioness of Tweeddale
 Isabella Hay of Spott, by ditto
 Gibson of Ingliston, by ditto
 Margaret Gibson, by ditto
 Stewart Monteath, by the Marchioness of Queensberry
 Shaw Stewart, by ditto
 Craik of Arbigland, by ditto
 Douglas, sister to the Marquis of Queensberry, by ditto
 Jane Grant of Rothiemurchus, by the Countess of Lauderdale
 Mary F. Grant of ditto, by ditto
 Grant of Congalton, by ditto
 Louisa Grant of ditto, by ditto
 Sinclair, of Murkle, by ditto
 Rosina Purvis, by Lady Milne
 Walker of Coats, by the Countess of Moray
 Mary Walker of ditto, by ditto

- Evena Baillie, by Lady Belhaven
 Russell, by Lady Liston
 Hay of Drummelzier, by Lady
 Gwydir
 Elizabeth Hay of ditto, by ditto
 Anne Hay of ditto, by ditto
 Græme ditto, by ditto
 Grant, by the Hon. Mrs Grant
 Lockhart, by Lady Mary Ross
 E. Lockhart, by ditto
 Bruce of Stenhouse, by Viscountess
 Keith
 Helen Robertson of Benholme, by
 Viscountess Arbuthnot
 Jane Robertson of Benholm, by ditto
 Brebner of Learney, by ditto
 Anne Brebner of ditto, by ditto
 Scott of Malleny, by ditto
 Clerk of Eldin, by Lady Ashburton
 Milnes, by Viscountess Arbuthnot
 Stirling of Duntroon, by ditto
 Stewart of Physgill, by the Countess
 of Hopetoun
 Wedderburn, by ditto
 Helen Baillie, by ditto
 Anderson of Balgay, by ditto
 Dalzell of Binns, by ditto
 Hume, by Hon. Mrs Grant of Grant
 Agnes Hume, by ditto
 Dunbar of Northfield, by ditto
 Graham of Airth, by Lady E. Drum-
 mond
 Stirling of Keir, by ditto
 Reed, by ditto
 Cumming of Altyre, by ditto
 Emilia Cumming, by ditto
 Mackenzie, by Mrs Grant of Grant
 Fraser, by Dowager Lady Saltoun
 Jane Fraser, by ditto
 Gillespie of Kirkton, by Lady Em.
 Drummond
 Cecil, by ditto
 Bruce of Kennet, by ditto
 Græme of Inchbrakie, by ditto
 Masterton of Braco, by ditto
 Macdowall, by ditto
 Ronaldson Macdonell of Glengarry,
 by her mother
 Alpina Macdonell of Glengarry, by
 her mother
 Atherley, by the Marchioness of
 Lothian
 Dalzell, by the Countess of Wemyss
 Carnegie, by Lady Baird
 Johnstone of Alva, by Lady Malcolm
 Campbell, by ditto
 Hotchkis, by ditto
 Hunter, by Viscountess Keith
 Anne Hunter, by ditto
 Lamont of Lamont, by Lady Keith
 Brydone, by Mrs Scott of Harden
 Willimina Brydone, by ditto
 Pringle of Torwoodlee, by Lady
 Montagu
 Pringle of Whitebank, by ditto
 Scott Lockhart, by ditto
 Dalrymple of Fordel, by Lady Mary
 Ross
 Gertrude Dalrymple of ditto, by ditto
 Smelt, by Lady Belhaven
 Anne Elphinstone, by Lady Elphin-
 stone
 Dunlop of Dunlop, by the Mar-
 chioness of Queensberry
 Frances Dunlop of Dunlop, by ditto
 Margaret Alison, by Mrs Scott of
 Harden
 H. Maxwell, by Lady H. Maxwell
 Bruce of Falkland, by Lady Char-
 lotte Hope
 Louisa Cockburn, by Lady Aber-
 cromby
 Mary Hope, by Lady Charlotte Hope
 Charlotte Hope, by ditto
 Cathcart of Alloway, by Lady
 Dalrymple Hamilton
 Mary Cathcart of ditto, by ditto
 Riddell, by Lady Margaret Maclean
 Maxwell of Pollock, by the Countess
 of Rosebery
 Borthwick of Crookston, by Lady
 Milne
 Wauchope of Niddrie, by Lady
 Baird
 Margaret Wauchope of ditto, by do.
 Ross, by Lady Saltoun
 Marion Ross, by ditto
 Jardine, by Mrs Jardine
 Lindsay of Balcarras, by the Hon.
 Mrs Lindsay

Carmichael	Crawford of Upper Pollock, by Mrs Alexander of Southbarr
Hathorn, by Lady Abercromby	Earle, by Lady Rollo
Coke, by Dowager Viscountess Anson	Bullock, by Lady Beresford
Jobson of Lochore, by Lady Montagu	Haggart, by Lady Montgomery
Shepherd	Jane Fraser Tytler, by Viscountess Melville
Scott	Rae of Eskgrove, by Lady Rae
Coutts Trotter, by the Countess of Wemyss	Maitland, by Lady Maitland Gibson
Campbell of Kinloch, by the Countess of Breadalbane	Runnington, by Lady Shepherd
Little Gilmour, by her mother	Home Drummond, by Lady Abercromby
Lateward, by Mrs E. Douglas	Greig, by Lady Rollo
Caroline Lateward, by ditto	Miller of Dalnair, by the Countess of Rosebery
Nasmyth of Posso, by Lady Dalrymple Hamilton	Fleming of Barochan, by Lady Blantyre
Dundas, by her mother, Lady Dundas	Fraser, by Dowager Lady Saltoun
Baillie, by Lady Mary Ross	Elizabeth Scott
Elizabeth Lindsay of Balcarras, by the Hon. Mrs Lindsay	Cay, by Mrs Cay, sen.
Scott, by her mother Lady Scott	Jane Cay, by ditto
Clerk Rattray, by Lady Clerk	A. Lockhart, by Lady Mary Ross
Warren, by Mrs Captain Warren	Oliphant, by Mrs J. Hope Oliphant
Fanny Inglis, by Lady Beresford	Wemyss, by the Countess of Wemyss
Anderson of Moredun, by Lady Baird	Spens

LADIES' DRESSES.

Marchioness of Queensberry.—White tulle petticoat, over rich white satin, handsomely ornamented with embroidery; train of lilac silk, trimmed with tulle shells. Head-dress, black velvet, with a profusion of lilac and white feathers, band and sprig of diamonds.

Countess of Morton.—A white satin petticoat, over which was worn a dress of gold lama, richly embroidered with gold; train, purple figured silk, richly embroidered with gold. Head-dress, gold ornaments and feathers.

Countess of Elgin.—A rich French white satin dress, trimmed with a double flounce of magnificent Brussels point, looped and intermixed with blanc de hout and laburnum, over which an elegant figured French lilac silk train, trimmed with a handsome garniture of satin tulle. A superb head-dress of feathers and diamonds.

Countess of Athlone.—Gold lama dress, with rich blue silk train, trimmed with gold. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady Keith.—A rich white pearl dress, trimmed richly with blond lace, with a rich blue satin train, trimmed all round with rich blond lace and pearls, and handsome plume of feathers.

Lady Torphichen.—A most superb gold striped lama dress, with two beautiful broad gold flounces at the bottom; the train rich French white satin, trimmed with broad gold trimming and blond lace. Rich plume of feathers, diamonds, &c.

Lady Rollo.—A superb gold lama dress, over white satin; body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with beautiful blond; train, Manilla gros-de-Naples, bordered with gold lama. Head-dress, ostrich feathers and pearls.

Lady Ashburton.—A splendid silver lama dress, over white satin, ornamented with blond lace; train of rich white satin, covered with tulle, and embroidered with silver lama to correspond. Head-dress, a handsome plume of ostrich feathers, and a profusion of diamonds.

Lady Belhaven.—Rich embroidered steel dress, trimmed richly with blond; embroidered train to match, lined with satin.

Lady Milliken Napier.—Superb gold lama dress, with crimson and gold embroidered border, over white satin petticoat, trimmed with lama flouncing; train of gold lama, border of crimson and gold. Head-dress, a profusion of feathers and diamonds.

Lady Menzies.—Gold lama dress, with superb border, over white satin; train, white silk, trimmed with gold fringe. Head-dress, feathers, pearls, and diamonds.

Lady Montgomery.—A beautiful dress of white tulle, embroidered in pearls and chenille, over white satin; train of rich pink satin, with rouleaus of pink and beads to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady Elizabeth Campbell.—A French tulle dress, beautifully striped in a novel way with silver lama, festooned at the bottom with silver trimming, and looped up with silver thistles, roses, and heath; the train of lilac silk, ornamented all round with silver thistle, rose, and heath, and beautiful plume of white ostrich feathers.

Lady Glenorchy.—A beautiful silver lama dress, looped with silver, rose, and thistle, and French white satin; train trimmed with silver thistle, ornamented all round with bunches of rose and thistle.

Lady Pringle.—Rich gold sprig lama dress, with French white satin train, trimmed round with rich gold lama, and Highland bonnet, particularly rich and novel, embroidered with a gold thistle intermixed with heath; with an elegant plume of ostrich feathers, and a diamond star in the middle.

Lady Dick.—Dress of white net, finished at the bottom with an elegant wreath of tulle roses. Corsage and manteau of the richest white satin, trimmed with blond lace. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady Ann Maxwell.—French tulle dress, striped with white satin vailings, with two rows of very rich blond lace, festooned round the bottom; train, jeranium-coloured satin, richly trimmed with blond lace.

Lady John Campbell.—A silver lama dress, trimmed richly with blond; and green figured train trimmed with silver.

Lady Sinclair of Ulbster.—A French tulle dress, striped with vailings of satin, with two garnitures of satin and France tulle, put on in a very novel way; with a tartan satin train ornamented with French tulle and scarlet satin; silver lama turban, and a rich plume of feathers.

Lady Hope, Pinkie.—An elegant tulle dress, over white satin, richly embroidered in pearls; body and sleeves fully trimmed with the finest blond; train of blue satin, trimmed with blond lace, tulle and beads, and lined with white satin. Head-dress, an elegant plume of ostrich feathers, pearls, &c.

Lady Scott.—A beautiful rich gold lama dress, ornamented in a novel style, with a gold rose and thistle; the slip trimmed at the bottom with broad rich vandyke trimming; the train of figured satin, trimmed with a rich gold trimming and blond lace.

Lady Shepherd.—A rich embroidered tulle dress; body and sleeves handsomely trimmed with blond; manteau of violet gros-de-Naples, trimmed with net satin. Head-dress, rich gold turban, with elegant plume of ostrich feathers.

Lady Rae, St Catherine's.—Gold lama dress, over rich white satin, with a border of crimson and gold; train of crimson satin, trimmed with lama and tulle. Head-dress, white feathers, pearls, and diamonds. Sabats and tucker of point.

Lady Ann Margaret Grant of Grant.—A toque, very richly embroidered with gold; a profusion of beautiful ostrich feathers, elegantly displayed and forming a superb plume; an ornament of the finest Scots gems in front, of a colour to correspond with the gold trimmings of the dress; a rich gold lama petticoat, having a fluting of white satin, covered with gold spangled net; body and sleeves of gold lama, ornamented with gold lace; a train of grass-green satin, lined with white satin, and magnificently decorated with rich gold lace and tassels; tucker, double ruffles, and lappets of fine Brussels lace; armllet of gold chain, the clasp ornamented with beautiful stones; ear-rings, necklace, and bracelets of rich Scots gems, set in gold.

Lady Heron Maxwell.—A white net dress, elegantly embroidered in pearls, and profusely trimmed with blond lace. Manteau of rich cherry satin, superbly trimmed with garniture en perles to correspond. Head-dress, toque and feathers, with pearls and diamonds.—This dress was most deservedly admired.

Lady Shaw Stewart.—A rich gold lama dress, embroidered in designs peculiarly elegant, and profusely trimmed with blond lace and gold lama trimming. Manteau of rich emerald satin, superbly trimmed with garniture en tulle, and lama to correspond. Head-dress, gold toque, feathers, and diamonds.

Lady Buller.—A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a blond dress, trimmed at the bottom with three rows of vandyke white satin, surmounted with three rows of elegant gold trimming, the bust and sleeves trimmed with blond lace, and finished with gold trimming and tassels. Head-dress, a turban of gold embroidered muslin, gold band, topazes, and feathers.

Mary Lady Clerk.—A white satin dress, tastefully ornamented with vandyke satin at the bottom, and surmounted with rows of rich gold trimming, the bust richly trimmed with fine point lace and gold; train of purple satin, richly trimmed with tulle and gold. Head-dress, an elegant gold embroidered turban and gold band, with black and white feathers.

Lady Oswald of Dunnikier.—A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a tulle dress, richly embroidered with Roman pearl, the bust

and sleeves elegantly trimmed with blond and Roman pearl; train of rich pink satin, lined with white silk, and richly trimmed with roses and leaves, composed of pink tulle and Roman pearl. Head-dress, feathers, and an elegant sprig of diamonds; necklace and ear-rings to correspond.

Lady Dundas.—A very beautiful tulle dress, trimmed with blond, embroidered in white silk, forming stripes of ivy leaves, and terminated by a most elegant border of the same kind. Manteau and girdle of lilac satin. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady A. Hope.—Blue crape dress, train richly trimmed with buffonts of crape leise and satin.

Lady F. Gower.—Beautiful white dress, richly ornamented with steel. Train of white satin, with crape leise and steel trimmings. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady Montgomery Cunninghame.—An elegant embroidered tulle dress, ornamented with pearls, over white satin, richly trimmed with blond; train, white satin, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Lady Troubridge.—A blue and silver lama dress, over white satin, with rich blond; blue satin train, trimmed with silver and blond.

Lady Maitland Gibson wore a most magnificent tulle dress over white satin, trimmed round the bust and sleeves with blond; rich white satin train, lined with peach sarsnet, superbly trimmed with blond. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady John Hope.—Beautiful tulle dress, ornamented with blue and steel. White silk train, trimmed with blue and steel trimming.

Lady Moncrieff of Moncrieff.—A silver lama dress; lilac gros-de-Naples train, trimmed with silver. Head-dress feathers, ornaments, and diamonds.

Lady Mary Lindsay Craufurd.—Over a petticoat of white satin a most magnificent dress of gold lama, richly embroidered with groups of purple grapes, with gold vine leaves tastefully festooned at bottom, with rich rouleaus of gold, and grapes to correspond; body and sleeves embellished with a profusion of the finest blond; train of white satin with rouleaus of gold. Head-dress a toque of gold, with a superb plume and a splendid display of brilliants and diamonds.

Lady Carmichael Anstruther.—A silver lama dress; pale-blue satin train, trimmed with silver. Head-dress, feathers and turquoise ornaments.

The honourable Mrs William Dundas.—A splendid silver lama, with rich border, over a dress of lilac satin, trimmed with silver lama rouleau and founce; train and body of lilac satin, ornamented with blond, and embroidered in silver lama. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady Penuel Grant of Grant.—A toque, very richly embroidered with silver; a profusion of beautiful ostrich feathers, elegantly displayed, and forming a superb plume; an ornament in front, composed of the finest blue Scots gems; a rich silver lama petticoat, having in front splendid festoons of silver bullion, and fastened with silver tassels; body and sleeves of silver lama, ornamented with silver lace; an azure-blue satin train, lined with white satin, and magnificently decorated with rich silver lace and tassels; tucker, double ruffles, and lappets of fine Brussels lace; armllet, composed of beautiful Scots gems, of various colours, tastefully arranged; ear-rings, necklace, and bracelets to correspond.

The honourable Mrs Grant of Grant.—The hair dressed in light curls, and ornamented in front with diamond brilliants; a full and lofty plume of ostrich feathers placed behind, and gracefully waving in dif-

ferent directions; petticoat splendidly sprigged with oak leaves of rich gold lama, and bordered with a double row of laurel leaves of the same; body and sleeves to correspond; train of rich white satin, trimmed with gold, and fastened in front with diamond brilliant clasps; tucker, double ruffles, and lappets of blond; ear-rings and bracelets of diamond brilliants; two rows of massy diamond brilliants formed the splendid necklace.

Honourable Mrs Sinclair of Ulbster.—A tulle dress, over white satin, trimmed with pink roses and blond; pink satin train. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Honourable Mrs Maule.—A superb and exquisitely fine Brussels point lace dress, worn over white satin; the bottom ornamented chastely and tastefully with white satin and roses; body and sleeves trimmed with satin and deep Brussels point to correspond; train of rich white satin, lined with the same material, and worked all round in a deep and elegant border of rich embroidery, finished at the edge with superb Brussels point lace. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds, with lappets *en suite*.

Mrs Campbell of Stonefield.—Rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a tulle dress, richly embroidered with silver; train of white gros-de-Naples, richly trimmed with silver fringe. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Harley Drummond.—A white net dress, richly embroidered in steel, and profusely trimmed with blond lace. Manteau of rich sky-blue satin, elegantly trimmed with garniture en ecier, and tulle to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and a profusion of diamonds.—A superb dress.

Mrs Boyd Alexander.—A rich white satin dress, profusely trimmed with blond lace and garniture de fleurs en satin. Manteau of rich ruby satin, with garniture en blond and satin to correspond. Head-dress, gold toque, feathers, and rubies.

Mrs George Forbes.—A white net dress, richly embroidered in applique, and elegantly trimmed in festoons of blush roses. Corsage a la vierge. Manteau, white satin, trimmed to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and profusion of diamonds.—This dress was quite unique.

Mrs Campbell of Barcaldine.—A very splendid tulle dress, richly embroidered in silver. Lama stripes, terminated by a beautiful border of the same kind. Manteau and body of rich white satin trimmed with blond, and embroidered in silver lama. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Baillie of Polkemmet.—A magnificent silver lama dress, finished by a rouleau and elegant border of wheat, embroidered in the same splendid manner. Manteau and body of white satin, trimmed with blond, and embroidered in silver lama. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Craigie of Dumbarnie.—Wore a particularly elegant dress of tulle, richly covered with stars of pink velvet, and Roman pearls. Under-dress of white satin, with a full trimming of tulle. Manteau and body of rich pink silk, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Mrs Lindsay, Bethune.—A superb white tulle dress magnificently embroidered with steel. A train to correspond. Head-dress, ostrich feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Hay of Spott.—A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn

a dress of rich figured tulle, elegantly trimmed with blond and white satin. Train of rich lavender gros-de-Naples, trimmed with blond and white satin. Head-dress, an elegant silver embroidered turban, feathers and diamonds; necklace and ear-rings to correspond.

Mrs Cathcart of Blairstone.—A white satin petticoat, over which was worn a white tulle dress, richly ornamented with blond and Roman pearls: train a peach blossom rich figured silk, tastefully trimmed with tulle and Roman pearl. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Gordon of Spring-hall.—Dress of white net trimmed with blond, and elegantly embroidered in flowers of white silk, interspersed with wreaths of tulle. Manteau and girdle of rich pink silk, ornamented with blond. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Rutherford.—Dress of tulle, elegantly embroidered in white silk and ornamented with blond. Train of rich lavender silk, trimmed to correspond. Toque of silver tissue, with a feather bandeau and coronet plume.

Miss Rae.—Wore a very simple and elegant tulle dress over white satin, richly embroidered in Roman pearls. Manteau and corsage of white satin, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, feathers and precious stones.

Mrs Brown.—A very beautiful net dress, elegantly embroidered in blue silk and Roman pearls. Manteau of azure blue silk, trimmed with blond.

Mrs Steuart of Physgill.—A most magnificent robe of tulle, beautifully ornamented with gold lama, and fastened down the front with bands of the richest gold embroidery, finished at the bottom with a rouleau and flounce of the same splendid materials. Corsage and manteau of rich white silk embroidered in gold lama. Head-dress, a profusion of ostrich feathers, surmounted by a Circassian plume of pomean and gold.

Mrs Hamilton Dundas.—A very beautiful dress of tulle, with full flounces, and a rouleau of silver lama. Train of rich amethyst silk, with a splendid embroidery of silver lama leaves. Toque of silver tissue, with a profusion of feathers and pearls.

Mrs Murray of Lintrose.—A rich figured French tulle dress, finished at the bottom by an elegant garniture of rings, pearl, and blond lace, over a white satin petticoat; a rich figured Pomona-green gros de Naples train, edged with blond and pearls, and trimmed with a handsome satin and tulle garniture. Head-dress, feathers, pearls, and turquois.

Mrs William Mackenzie.—A very elegant robe of silver lama, with a simple border of white roses and silver stars. Manteau of azure blue satin, trimmed with blond, and embroidered in silver. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Munro.—A splendid silver lama dress, with rich border. Manteau of le formee de Pouce, embroidered with silver lama. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Miss Dundas.—Under-dress of white satin, trimmed with tulle. Drapery of tulle, elegantly embroidered in Roman pearls. Corsage and manteau of white satin, ornamented with blond and pearls. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Cockburn.—A very splendid dress of white net, trimmed with blond, and richly embroidered in silver lama, interspersed with a ruhe of tulle, finished by a rouleau of lama. Manteau of pink silk, trimmed to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and precious stones.

Miss Hagart.—A simple and elegant tulle dress, with silver flounces. Manteau and body of white satin, trimmed with blond, and embroidered with silver lama. Head-dress, feathers and precious stones.

Miss Helen Baillie.—A very elegant sprigged silver lama robe, with border of blue roses, interspersed with silver. Train of azure blue satin, trimmed with blond, and richly embroidered in silver lama. Head-dress, feathers and diamond.

Miss Jane Wauchope of Niddrie.—A white satin petticoat, over white; an elegant French tulle dress, handsomely trimmed with pearl and rings, finished with superb blond lace; a rich veined white satin train, trimmed with a garniture of satin and tulle. Head-dress, feathers, pearls, &c.

Miss Hume, 47, George Street.—A pink satin slip, trimmed with a deep flounce of lace, headed with silver, over which was worn an elegant lace dress, looped up with silver boublons, so as to display the trimming of the petticoat; a rich gros-de-Naples train of pink, finished with a garniture of lace and silver. Head-dress, a tight Grecian toque of silver tissue, feathers, diamonds, pearls, and rubies.

Miss A. Hume.—A white satin petticoat, trimmed with a deep flounce of lace, headed with silver, over which an elegant lace dress, caught up by silver cord and boublons; a handsome blue gros-de-Naples train, finished by a garniture of lace and silver. Head-dress, a tight Grecian toque of silver tissue, feathers and blue topazes.

Miss Masterton.—Petticoat of rich white satin; garniture of silver roses and acorns, above a deep flounce of silver lama, drapery of silver lama, trimmed with a wreath to correspond with the bottom; train of rich white satin, with a border of silver lama. Head-dress, a profusion of feathers and diamonds; point lappets; diamond ear-rings; necklace, pearls and diamonds.

Miss Maxwell of Pollok.—Rich white satin dress, profusely ornamented with blond and roses. Train to correspond, of pink gros-de-Naples, and magnificently embroidered with Roman pearl, and surrounded with deep blond. Apron of blond and pearl. Stomacher and tassels of ivory, and large cog de pearl. Head-dress, pearls and feathers.

Miss Mackenzie, (daughter of the accomplished author of the *Man of Feeling*).—A silver embroidered toque, with a large plume of ostrich feathers; a tulle petticoat, over a white satin slip, fully trimmed with blond, and ornamented with white satin fluting; body and sleeves of tulle, similarly trimmed and ornamented; a train of evening primrose-coloured satin, lightly trimmed with tulle, crossed with satin of the same colour; tucker, ruffles, and lappets of fine blond; necklace and ornaments of amethysts.

Miss Heron Maxwell.—A white net dress, richly embroidered in pearls, and trimmed with a profusion of blond lace. Manteau of French pink satin, with garniture en perles to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls, a most magnificent dress.

Miss Shaw Stewart.—A white net dress, richly embroidered in pearls, and trimmed with a profusion of blond lace. Manteau of the richest white gros-de-Naples, with garniture en blond and pearls to correspond. Head-dress, feathers, pearls, and diamonds.—A most elegant dress.

Miss Buller.—A white satin petticoat, over which was worn a white tulle dress, elegantly embroidered at the bottom, intermixed with bunches of flowers; the bust ornamented with blond and bunches of flowers. Train of rich figured pink silk, tastefully trimmed with tulle

and white satin. Head-dress, feathers and pearls; necklace and ear-rings to correspond.

Miss Hunter, daughter to Lady Hunter.—A white satin petticoat, over which was worn a tulle dress, richly embroidered, and trimmed with white satin, silver and blond. Train, French white gros-de-Naples, tastefully trimmed with tulle and silver. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Miss Anne Hunter.—The same.

Miss Wedderburn of Wedderburn.—A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a rich tulle dress, ornamented with Roman pearls; the bust tastefully trimmed with blond and white satin; train, rich figured French white silk, elegantly trimmed with tulle and Roman pearl. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Two Misses Graham of Mossknow.—Rich white satin petticoats, over which were worn dresses of tulle, with deep embroiderings at the bottom, composed of floss silk and white satin, the busts richly trimmed with blond and white satin; trains of rich French white figured silk, tastefully trimmed with blond and white satin. Head-dresses, feathers and diamonds.

Miss Hay of Spott.—A white satin petticoat, over which was worn a tulle dress, elegantly embroidered with Roman pearls and chinelle, the bust tastefully trimmed with blond lace; sleeves festooned with bunches of Roman pearl. Train of rich pink silk, and ornamented with tulle and roleau of white satin. Head-dress, feathers and pearls; necklace and ear-rings to correspond.

Miss Margaret Sinclair.—A rich white figured gauze, over white satin, trimmed very full, with beads and white wreaths. Train of the royal plaid satin, trimmed *en suite*. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Julia Sinclair.—A dress of tulle over a white satin slip, trimmed with blue flowers. Train of blue gros-de-Naples, trimmed to correspond. Head-dress, feathers.

Miss Diana Sinclair.—A tulle dress, over white satin, with a rich French border, finished with white satin; train of royal plaid satin trimmed with blond. Head-dress, diamonds and feathers.

Miss Isabella Hay of Spott.—A rich white satin petticoat, over which was worn a tulle dress, elegantly embroidered at the bottom, and intermixed with bunches of flowers; the bust and sleeves trimmed with blond, and bunches of flowers; train of pink lovet, trimmed with tulle and roleau of satin. Head-dress, feathers and pearls; necklace and ear-rings to correspond.

Mrs Colonel Oliphant of Rossie.—A white tulle dress, over white satin, richly embroidered at bottom, and handsomely trimmed with fine blond; train of figured pink satin, trimmed with elegant puffing of tulle. Head-dress, turban, with elegant plume of ostrich feathers.

Mrs John Oliphant.—A rich striped gauze dress, tastefully trimmed with satin gauze and blond; train, Manilla gros-de-Naples. Head-dress, turban, with feathers.

Mrs Anderson of St Germain.—Rich tulle petticoat, with three flounces of blond, headed with pearls, over white satin train of tulle, superbly embroidered with pearls, and lined with amber. Head-dress of pearls and diamonds, with a profusion of feathers.

Mrs Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Wedderburn.—A rich embroidered

tulle dress, over white satin, trimmed handsomely at bottom, with full garniture of tulle intermixed with satin; body and sleeves trimmed richly with blond; train of blue satin, trimmed with tulle, and satin roleau. Head-dress, a silver tissue turban, with elegant plume of ostrich feathers.

Mrs M'Leod of M'Leod.—Elegant silver lama dress, with train to correspond, lined with white satin, trimmed with pointed silver, and satin petticoat, with beautiful border of thistles and flounces of blond. Silver net Highland hat, with a profusion of feathers, and diamonds and pearls.

Mrs Ferguson of Hermand.—Tulle petticoat of handsome embroidery of pearls, over white satin body, trimming and sabats of rich blond; train of French violet satin, trimmed with pearls and blond. Head-dress, pearls, toque with feathers, and ornaments of diamonds.

Mrs Hunter of Thurston.—Tulle dress, over white satin; train of rich pink satin, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, blond, diamonds, and feathers.

Mrs Macdonald of St Martins.—An elegant dress of white tulle, embroidered in blue and silver lama, over white satin; train of blue watered silk, with silver lama to correspond. Head-dress, a handsome plume of feathers, with a profusion of diamonds, and an eagle's plume.

Mrs Farquharson of Invercauld.—A rich French tulle dress, with embroidered garniture round the bottom, with blue figured silk train.

Mrs Ferguson of Kilrie.—Rich white pearl dress, embroidered with chenille and pearls, trimmed richly with blond and rich blue satin; train trimmed with the same, and pearl.

Mrs Houston of Johnstone.—Superb silver and blue lama, over white satin, handsomely trimmed with point; train, silver lama, with blue lined rich white satin. Superb head-dress of silver point, and profusion of feathers and diamonds.—This dress had an elegant effect.

Mrs Colonel White.—A tulle dress, tastefully embroidered with tulle and pearls; body and sleeves trimmed handsomely with fine blond; train of rich peach satin, lined with white silk, and trimmed with blond, tulle and pearls to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Mrs Colonel Napier.—Silver lama dress, over white satin; train, white satin, trimmed with silver; elegant white and silver head-dress, with plume, diamonds, and pearls.

Mrs Colonel Hastings.—Beautiful pink and white tulle dress, over satin petticoat, with full satin roleau; train, figured pink satin, trimmed with tulle shells. Head-dress, feathers, diamonds, and pearls.

Mrs Colonel Wauchope.—Tulle dress, with beautiful steel border over white satin; train, white satin, trimmed with steel and blond. Head-dress, feathers, diamonds, and pearls.

Mrs Ramsay.—Rich tulle dress, flounced with blond, over white satin; train, French violet satin, trimmed with blond and pearls. Head-dress, Turkish toque, with pearls and feathers, sabats of blond.

Mrs Jardine.—Rich white satin dress, trimmed richly at the bottom, with broad blond lace and garniture; the train of jonquille satin, trimmed richly with the same.

Mrs Mackenzie.—A beautifully simple dress of white net, ornamented at bottom with orange flowers and rose-buds; train of pink satin to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Mrs Field.—A pearl satin petticoat, with a beautiful embroidered

steel dress, richly trimmed with blond; train, pearl satin, trimmed to correspond. Head-dress, feathers, with silver beads.

Mrs Edward Douglas.—Gold lama dress of rich tulle plaiting, and superb border of lama; train of French violet satin, trimmed with gold lama; gold pointed net head-dress, with feathers, crescent of diamonds and amethysts.

Miss Stewart of Castle Stewart.—An elegant tulle dress, over white satin, embroidered richly, with a deep border of pearls; body and sleeves trimmed handsomely with blond; train of blue gros-de-Naples, trimmed with tulle to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Baillie of Kailzie.—Beautiful silver blue and lama dress, festooned with broad flounce of silver lama and silver flowers; satin slip trimmed with broad silver fringe; pink gros-de-Naples, trimmed round with silver trimming.

The Honourable Miss Bethia Hamilton of Wishaw.—A beautiful embroidered dress of tulle, over white satin, trimmed with blond; train of white satin, trimmed with blond to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Dalyell of Binns.—A beautiful gold lama dress, over white satin, trimmed richly with blond; train of Minilla gros-de-Naples, trimmed with satin roleaus. Head-dress, feathers, &c.

Miss Bruce of Kennet.—A white tulle dress, embroidered in chenille and steel beads, over white satin, richly trimmed with fine blond; train of rich Manilla gros-de-Naples, trimmed with tulle and satin roleaus. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Miss Pringle of White Bank.—A white tulle embroidered dress, over white satin, richly trimmed with blond; train of pearl-figured gros-de-Naples. Head-dress, feathers, with pearl ornaments.

Mrs Laing Meason.—A most superb pearl dress, lined with rich pink satin, with a beautiful embroidered rich train to match, with a rich plume of ostrich feathers.

Miss Jardine.—A French tulle dress, embroidered with wreaths of flowers; train of white gros-de-Naples silk, with wreaths of flowers all around.

Miss Oliphant.—A white gauze dress, over white satin, trimmed with gauze blond and white roses; train of rich green gros-de-Naples. Head-dress, ostrich feathers.

Miss Scott.—A rich silver lama dress, ornamented very tastefully with a silver thistle, rose, and blue bells of Scotland; a pink gros-de-Naples train, trimmed with silver all round.

Miss Lockhart.—A white net dress, embroidered with pink, over white satin; train of pink figured silk, ornamented to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss E. Lockhart.—The same as her sister.

Miss Bruce.—A white tulle dress, with silver lama flounces; robe of pink figured silk, with trimming to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Miss Brebner.—Rich striped embroidered French tulle dress, with two rows of rich blond lace festooned round the bottom, intermixed with the rose, the thistle, and shamrock; white gros-de-Naples silk train, trimmed with French tulle and satin.

Miss Runnington.—A handsome embroidered tulle dress, trimmed with a profusion of fine blond; train, rich peach gros-de-Naples, trimmed to correspond. Head-dress, handsome plume of ostrich feathers, &c.

Miss Grey.—A beautiful tulle embroidered dress, over white satin, body and sleeves richly trimmed with blond; train of figured lavender silk, trimmed with tulle and satin. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Farquharson.—Rich French tulle dress, embroidered and intermixed

with flowers, trimmed richly with blond lace, ornamented with pink and silver trains of pink gros-de-Naples, with rich broad vandyke trimming all round; rich pink ostrich plume of feathers, and silver bandeau.

Mrs Major Mackay.—Embroidered tulle dress, trimmed with silver, over white satin; train, white satin, trimmed with silver net fringe. Silver Turkish turban, with handsome plume, diamonds, and pearls.

Mrs Captain Stirling.—Superb silver lama petticoat, over white satin, flounced with blond and silver wreath; train of rich pink satin, trimmed with blond and silver. Head-dress, plumes and feathers.

Mrs Inglis of Redhall.—Embroidered tulle dress, over white satin; train, figured white silk, trimmed with blond. Head-dress of feathers and diamonds.

Mrs John Cay.—Gold lama dress, flounced with lama, over white satin; train, white satin, trimmed with gold netted fringe. Head-dress of plumes, pearls, and diamonds.

Mrs John Fullarton.—Tulle dress, embroidered with steel, over white satin; body trimmed with blond, sabats of blond; train ornamented most tastefully. Head-dress, a profusion of feathers.

Mrs Tytler of Woodhouselee.—Tulle dress, over white satin; train of blue watered silk, trimmed with tulle. Head-dress of feathers.

Miss Graham of Airth.—Gold lama dress, over white satin; body trimmed with blond; sabats of blond; train, French violet, trimmed with gold lama; embroidered tulle and gold head-dress, with a profusion of feathers and pearls.

Miss Douglas of Lockerby.—Tulle dress, over white satin, beautifully trimmed with embroidery of pearls; sabats of blond; peach satin train, trimmed with pearl. Pearl embroidered head-dress, with flounces and topazes.

Miss Macdowal Ardoch.—Embroidered pearl dress, over white satin; pearl satin train, trimmed with blond or pearl. Head-dress of feathers and pearls.

Miss Bullock.—Embroidered pearl dress, with pink satin; train trimmed with blond; blond sabats.

Miss Lateward.—Pearl embroidered dress, with wreath of silver roses, over satin petticoat; train, gros-de-Naples, trimmed with silver; body trimmed with silver netted fringe. Head-dress, silver, pearls, and plume.

Miss Caroline Lateward.—Handsome tulle dress, over white satin slip, finished with wreath of roses; train of white gros-de-Naples, trimmed with silver netted fringe. Head-dress of silver band, pearls, and plume.

Miss Ramsay.—Ringed net dress, with handsome border over satin slip, finished with silver wreaths. Head-dress, silver band, plume, and pearls.

Miss B. Ramsay.—The same.

Miss Mary Dundas.—Tulle dress, embroidered with flounces and border of steel, over white satin; train of rich figured silk, trimmed with blond and steel.—Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Ross.—Tulle dress, trimmed with lama fringe over satin, slip finished with silver; train of peach satin, trimmed with pointed silver fringe. Head-dress of pearls, and a profusion of feathers.

Miss Marion Ross.—The same.

Miss Ellen Norton.—Lace dress, elegantly festooned with silver roses, over white satin, slip finished with silver; train of rich white gros-de-Naples, trimmed with silver fringe. Head-dress of feathers and pearls.

Mrs Little Gilmour of Craigmillar.—A white tulle dress embroidered with chenille; a pink satin train, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, feathers, ornaments, and pearls.

Mrs Colonel Burton.—A French white petticoat with drapery of tulle, taste-

fully intermixed with pink rouleau and roses ; rich pink satin train, trimmed with blond, fastened at alternate distances with a bouquet of red and white rose-buds. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Mrs Colonel Walker.—A rich white satin dress, two rows of waved blond on the skirt, edged with gold, and ornamented with superb gold thistles ; train, green Normandy silk, trimmed with gold point ; sleeves and body in a tasteful and novel style to correspond.

Mrs Arbuthnot.—A white tulle dress, with roses ; a pale blue silk train, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, a turban of silver lama, with feathers.

Mrs Dr Graham.—A white crape dress, trimmed with flowers ; a figured white silk train, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, a turban surmounted by a handsome plume of feathers, ornaments, and diamonds.

Mrs Campbell of Dalsersf.—A tulle dress, beautifully interspersed with pearls and pearl rouleau ; train of amethyst satin, trimmed a la Paris. Ornaments, pearls, surmounted with feathers.

Mrs Gibson of Ingliston.—A very elegant tulle dress, trimmed with Brussels lace over white satin ; train rich white satin, trimmed with blond, and lined with peach sarsnet. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs Hope Johnston.—Tulle dress embroidered with pearls, handsome trimming of lilies formed in pearls at the bottom, and over rich white satin slip. Train of jessamine coated gros-de-Naples, handsomely trimmed with tulle and pearl trimming, and edged with blond.

Mrs Bruce of Stenhouse.—A silver lama dress ; train, pearl gros de Naples, trimmed with silver lama and tulle. Ornaments of diamonds, surmounted with pearls.

Miss Jane Duff Grant.—A dress of tulle over white satin, richly embroidered with steel and white chenille, forming wheat sheaves ; the body composed of satin and beautiful blond ; train of rich white satin, elegantly trimmed with same blond and chenille. Head-dress a plume, handsome pearl ornaments.

Two Misses Graham Stirling.—White tulle dresses over rich satin, with dress garniture of blue and steel, forming a very pretty pattern ; trains of azure gros-de-Naples, with an elegant border of steel, satin, and tulle. Head-dresses of ostrich plumes, and pearls.

Miss Little Gilmour of Craigmillar.—A tulle dress ; a pearl white train, trimmed with blond. Head-dress, feathers, ornaments, and pearls.

Misses Gibson of Ingliston.—Very rich tulle dresses over white satin, trimmed with blond ; trains blue gros-de-Naples, tastefully trimmed with tulle and satin. Head-dresses, feathers and pearls.

Miss Maitland Gibson wore a very beautiful tulle figured dress over rich white satin, tastefully trimmed with blond lace ; white satin train. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Borthwick of Crookston.—A rich embroidered tulle dress over white satin, ornamented at bottom with rich border, silver lama stomacher, and very rich blond sleeves, ornamented with silver ; train pink gros-de-Naples.

Miss Dewar.—A most beautiful steel and pink dress, richly ornamented up the front, a la fille d'honneur. Pink satin train, richly trimmed with bouffant and steel. Head-dress, feathers and pearls.

Miss Dewar of Gilston.—A tulle dress, embroidered with steel ; pink gros-de-Naples train. Head-dress, feathers, ornaments, and pearls.

Mrs Cochrane of Clippings-House.—A rich white satin petticoat elegantly trimmed with broad blond and gold, over which was worn a most superb India dress, tastefully embroidered in gold, with oak leaves formed of the wings of the Spanish fly, which had the appearance of the most costly emeralds. Train of white satin, blond and gold trimming. Head-dress, a magnificent plume of feathers, ornamented in front with a brilliant display of diamonds. A superb diamond necklace, ear-rings, and brooch, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

ON Wednesday, the 21st of August, a general meeting of the Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland was held, which was attended by the following noblemen and gentlemen:—

Earl of Elgin	Sir William Elliot, Bart.	Mr G. A. Graham Moir
Earl of Rosebery	Dr Hope	Mr William Inglis
Earl of Hopetoun	Mr Gilbert Innes	Mr John Wauchope
Earl of Fife	Mr Alexander Wood	Mr Alexander Gordon
Lord Belhaven	Mr Claud Russell	Mr Thomas Kinnear
Lord Abercromby	Mr Henry Jardine	Mr George Veitch
Lord Meadowbank	Mr Thomas Allan	Mr James Skene
Baron Clerk Rattray		

The Earl of Hopetoun having been called to the chair, the following resolutions, which were proposed by the Earl of Hopetoun, and seconded by the Earl of Elgin, were unanimously adopted:—

“ Resolved, 1. That it is the opinion of this Society, that a memorial should be erected in the city of Edinburgh, to commemorate, in the most lasting manner, his Majesty’s auspicious visit to Scotland; and with that view, that an Equestrian Statue, in bronze, of his Majesty, be procured.

“ 2. That his Majesty be invited to sit for this object to any artist he may be graciously pleased to name; and to appoint the place where the statue ought to be erected.

“ 3. That subscriptions for this purpose shall not exceed £3, 3s. from any gentleman, or one guinea from any lady; it being at the same time understood, that any smaller sum will be received; but that subscriptions from corporations or societies shall not be limited.

“ 4. That a general meeting of the Institution, and others friendly to the measure, be assembled to-morrow at the Waterloo Hotel, at half past four o’clock, for the purpose of carrying the above resolutions into more complete effect.”

The thanks of the meeting to the Earl of Hopetoun, for his conduct in the chair, being proposed by the Earl of Elgin, and seconded by Lord Abercromby, were unanimously agreed to.

The noblemen and gentlemen present subscribed for themselves £3, 3s. each, and for their ladies £1, 1s. each.

The same day a Gazette Extraordinary was published, containing the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of his Majesty's progress, on the following day, from the Palace of Holyrood, to view the castle of Edinburgh.

His Majesty having graciously accepted the invitation to the banquet, to be given to him by the city of Edinburgh on Saturday the 24th August, and signified his determination to attend divine service in the High Church on the next Sunday, the following proclamation and notice were issued, the first by the civic authorities, the other by the ministers and kirk-session of St Giles's :—

“ The Lord Provost and Magistrates direct the following regulations to be observed by carriages proceeding to and returning from the banquet to be given to his Majesty by the city of Edinburgh on Saturday next :—

“ 1. Carriages setting down company to fall into the line by the Mound, and to drive off down the High Street, and by the Bridges.

“ 2. Carriages taking up company are also to fall into the line by the Mound, and proceed down the High Street.

“ *City Chambers, Edinburgh,*
August 21, 1822.”

“ On Sunday next, the congregation of the High Church will enter only by the south door in the Parliament Square, by means of tickets, to be issued to them this day and Saturday, from four to eight afternoon, in the City Cess Office, 204, High Street. No person can be admitted without a ticket, and no greater number of tickets will be issued than each seat will conveniently hold. No person will be permitted to stand in the passages. Seat-holders who cannot attend in person for their respective tickets will please send a proper authority for receiving them.

“ It is requested, that the whole congregation will be in the church, and in their seats, before the arrival of the King, as after his Majesty is seated the doors will be shut.

“ *High Church Aisle, 23d August 1822.*”

In the course of the day, the following Yeomanry Corps arrived in Edinburgh, preparatory to the grand

cavalry review, by his Majesty, which was fixed to take place upon Portobello Sands, on the following Friday

Berwickshire, under the command of Colonel Marshal of Edrington.

Peeblesshire, under Sir James Montgomery of Stobs, Bart.

Glasgow, under Captain Oswald.

Fifeshire, under Colonel Thomson of Charleton.

Linlithgowshire, under Captain Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstone.

Selkirkshire, under Colonel Ballantyne of Phawhope.

Roxburgh, under Colonel Elliott Lockhart.

His Majesty this day entertained a select company at dinner, among whom were the following noblemen and gentlemen: The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Dorset, Marquis of Conyngham, Earl of Morton, Earl of Lauderdale, Earl of Fife, Viscount Melville, Lord Montagu, Lord Glenlyon, the Lord Chief Commissioner, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Edmund Nagle, and Sir George Nayler. Gow's celebrated band attended, and delighted his Majesty by their masterly performance of a number of favourite Scottish airs. The young Duke of Buccleuch was seated on the right of his Majesty, who paid him the most marked attention; and, with the benevolent view of disengaging him from the more arduous duties of the table, frequently despatched him to Gow with orders to have some particular airs performed or repeated. "Come, Buccleuch," said his Majesty, slapping him on the shoulder, "you are the youngest man in the company, and must make yourself useful." A glass of *liqueur* had been offered to the young Duke immediately after dinner, which the King observing, he said with a gracious smile, "No! no! it is too strong for his Grace to drink."

After dinner his Majesty rose from his seat, and, advancing close to the band, addressed himself to Gow, for the space of several minutes. Among other flattering remarks, he observed, "From my earliest years I have always been fond of Scottish music, and have often listened to it with pleasure, but have never had so great a treat as this

evening. I am happy to see the representative of Neil Gow in this place; and long may he live to delight his friends!" Gow was quite confounded with such a marked proof of the royal regard,—his heart swelled, and his lips faltered; but, sensible that some acknowledgment was due, which, if not courteous, ought at least to be emphatic, he made an effort to ejaculate the words, "God Almighty bless your Majesty!" which fell upon the royal ear in indistinct murmurs. When the king had withdrawn, Gow in some degree recovered his composure, and was heard to utter, "I'm perfectly contented to die now."

The King soon after retired, and despatched to Gow, by one of his attendants, a copious supply of Atholl-brose (the main ingredient of which, *Glenlivet*, had been sent to his Majesty by Mr Maule of Panmure), with strict injunctions to drink his Majesty's health with it. The command was irresistible; but, in the absence of the Sovereign, our musician had the intrepidity to observe to the cup-bearer, that, though the *Glenlivet* was excellent, the honey had been rather sparingly administered. Mr Gow's tuneful band were so intoxicated, more with joy and loyalty than with the *Glenlivet*, that in going home they astonished the slumbering rustics by playing a very significant air—"I'll ay ca' in by yon town," the whole of the way.

It may not be out of place to observe, that, while at Dalkeith House, his Majesty usually retired to his bedroom about twelve o'clock. He breakfasted about the hour of nine, and generally alone. There was a remarkable simplicity in all his habits. At table, he ate generally of the plainest dishes, and sparingly; and dispensed with all superfluous ceremony. His demeanour to the whole of his attendants, from the highest to the lowest, was most kindly and affectionate. One of his Majesty's footmen, Benjamin Sykes, happened to be seized with a severe illness. The moment that the King was informed of the circumstance, he gave orders that the best medical skill should be provided to assist the recovery of his sick servant; and every morning after, as soon as he awoke, his Majesty despatched one of

his attendants to inquire into the state of the man's health.* The Duke of Dorset and Lord F. Conyngham generally accompanied his Majesty in his carriage to and from Edinburgh; and, on occasions of state processions, a state carriage, containing part of the King's suite, preceded the royal carriage.

While the King resided at Dalkeith, he daily received presents of venison and fruit, in the greatest variety and profusion, from different noblemen and gentlemen, which more than supplied his Majesty's table.†

* The affability of the King to all around him is so well known, that it may be thought superfluous to relate all the anecdotes we have heard, which illustrate this amiable trait in his Majesty's character. The following, however, which we have been at some pains to authenticate, seems to deserve a particular notice: When the royal squadron was at the Nore, on its way to Scotland, the King came upon deck, and addressed Mr Oak, sailing-master of the Royal George, "Well, Old Heart of Oak, give us a pinch of snuff!" Mr Oak having replied, that he did not carry a box, his Majesty drew from his pocket a very elegant one, having his portrait on its lid, and offered it to the veteran tar, who took a pinch from it. The King then asked him, whether he thought that he would remember his person? "O, I am sure I shall never forget it," was the reply. "Well," said his Majesty, "but keep this as a more faithful remembrancer," and commanded his acceptance of the snuff-box.

† The Duke of Buccleuch's store room at Dalkeith House was fitted up in a complete manner by Messrs Henderson and Son, oilmen and grocers, South Bridge, who had the furnishing of articles in their line for his Majesty's table and his attendants. The wines for the King's table were furnished by Messrs Cockburn and Company, and Messrs Wauchope and Moodie, wine merchants, Leith; and the confectionary by Mr Robert Steele, Prince's Street, his Majesty's confectioner for Scotland. The china and similar ware were provided by Mr Child, Catherine Street.

CHAP. IX.

At an early hour on Thursday, the 22d of August, the city presented a scene of extraordinary bustle, in consequence of the arrangements which had been agreed upon for his Majesty's procession to the Castle. The weather was peculiarly unpropitious. The sky was overcast with heavy clouds, which, descending in drizzling and unintermitting showers, threatened the postponement of the royal pageant. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, immense crowds flocked in from the surrounding country to witness a spectacle so interesting to the feelings of Scotsmen; and, in addition to the hum of the constantly accumulating multitude who occupied its streets, the city was enlivened by the appearance of the different trades, marching in array, and with their banners displayed, to the sound of martial music. The view of the High Street, towards mid-day, was animated in the extreme, as the different public bodies, headed by their officers, with their insignia of office, proceeded, in seemingly interminable lines, to occupy the stations assigned to them. The windows of the High Street, as far as the eye could reach, and the different balconies, all covered with green, red, or scarlet cloth, were thronged to excess; and the motionless anxiety of those who occupied them, contrasted with the lively bustle that prevailed on the streets, had a most imposing effect.

About one o'clock the different public bodies, incorporations, and trades, had taken up the ground assigned to them, reaching from the precincts of the Abbey to the Castle-hill: they were in lines two deep, and in many places three. To a man they were well dressed; and had crosses on their breasts, with heather or thistles in their hats, and most of them white rods in their hands. We cannot pass over the society of gardeners without remark: it was numerous beyond all former precedent, and exhibited an unusual display of appropriate emblems, garlands,

and fruits. Among these a plume of flowers, composed of the flowers of the brightest varieties of the hollyhock, and tastefully arranged so as to form the triple feather, so long the crest of his Majesty while Prince of Wales, attracted much attention. In the Canongate, the society of glass-blowers was particularly conspicuous. The officer at their head wore a glass hat, with a glass sword and target; and each member carried a long glass rod.

The following is the order of the incorporations and public bodies :

NORTH SIDE.

I. *From the Abbey Precincts to the Canongate Church.*
The Magistrates of Canongate, and the Trades and other Public Bodies of Canongate, Calton, and North Leith.

II. *Canongate Church to Leith Wynd.*
The Magistrates of Leith, the Merchant Company of Leith, the Trades, Sailors, &c.

III. *Leith Wynd to Chalmers' Close.*
The Caledonian Gardeners' Society.

IV. *Chalmers' Close to the Head of the North Bridge.*
1. Incorporation of Candlemakers.
2. Incorporation of Barbers.
3. Society of St Crispin.
4. Society of Journeymen Printers.

V. *From the Head of the North Bridge to the Flesh Market Close.*
The Society of Bookbinders.

VI. *From the Flesh Market Close to Writers' Court.*
1. The Booksellers of Edinburgh, consisting of about 100, headed by their preses, Alexander Mackay, Esq.
2. And the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, their Clerks, &c.

VII. *Ladies' Gallery above the Royal Exchange.*

VIII. *From Writers' Court to the head of Bank Street.*

1. A space of 150 feet in length was occupied by Clergymen of the Established Church and other Clergymen not otherwise accommodated.
2. Royal Medical Society.
3. The Students of the University.
4. Royal Physical Society.

IX. *From Bank Street to Milne's Court.*

1. Church Music Society.
2. Society of Chairmasters.
3. Society of Porters.
4. Society of Carters.

SOUTH SIDE.

I. *From the Abbey Precincts to opposite the Canongate Church.*

The Magistrates of Easter and Wester Portsburgh, and the Trades and other Public Bodies of their districts.

II. *From opposite the Canongate Church to Leith Wynd.*

The Magistrates of Leith, the Merchant Company of Leith, the Trades, Sailors, &c.

III. *St Mary's Wynd to Gray's Close.*

Society of Journeymen Bakers.

IV. *From Gray's Close, the whole of the south side of the High Street, to the Platform on which the Magistrates stood at the Cross, was lined by*

The Trades of Edinburgh, their journeymen and apprentices.

V. *From the Cross to the entry to the Parliament Close.*

The Magistrates of Edinburgh and of other royal burghs, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, &c. on a platform.

VI. *Ladies' Gallery, divided as under :*

1. Gallery for Peeresses.
2. Gallery for Merchant Company.

VII. *Gallery for Commissioners of Police.*

VIII. *Gallery for,*

1. Clergy of Edinburgh.
2. Senatus Academicus of the University.
3. Royal College of Physicians.
4. Royal Society.

IX. *Gallery for College of Justice.*X. *Gallery for the County of Edinburgh.*XI. *Gallery at the head of West Bow for,*

1. High School Boys and their Masters.
2. Heriot's Hospital Boys and their Masters.
3. Watson's Hospital Boys and their Masters.
4. The Parochial Teachers.
5. The Private Teachers.

Both sides of the streets were lined by dragoons and cavalry, stationed in very extended order; and the centre of the streets was kept entirely clear of all passengers. The most perfect silence prevailed; only, at intervals, the bands of music belonging to the different corporations struck up some national airs, which served to dispel the impatience that began to steal apace upon the assembled people, as they calculated the chances of the procession taking place, or of its being postponed until a future day.* Occasionally, too, the attention of the multitude was attracted, and their anxiety relieved, by the gorgeous appearance of heralds and pursuivants, esquires and equerries, arrayed in their appropriate costumes, and mounted upon stately coursers, proceeding towards the Palace.

The different Magistrates were seen at times examining the extended files which lined the streets, and prepared to exert their authority, had that been neces-

* During this interval of impatience, the following impromptu was delivered by a well-known clerical gentleman, of poetical talent :

When the skies sadly threaten'd to darken day's glory,
 Fair Eliza began thus to sing :
 " May the rain from the clouds be this day transitory,
 But long be the reign of our King !"

sary, in preserving order. Among these we particularly noticed Bailie Henderson, whose indefatigable zeal in forwarding the whole arrangements connected with the royal visit entitles him to the grateful remembrance of his fellow citizens. We also observed Sir Walter Scott, dressed in the Windsor uniform, walking up the centre of the street along with two other gentlemen, and, as he advanced, casting a glance of lofty enthusiasm upon the marshalled bands of hardy burghers, whose military appearance must have been associated, in his mind, with awful but proud recollections. A number of those assembled did homage to the genius of the worthy Baronet, by loudly cheering him.

While the eagerness of expectation imposed a profound stillness upon the myriads who occupied the spacious limits of the street, its windows and balconies, the area in front of the Palace presented a scene of the most lively bustle. Piquets of the 13th regiment of infantry were here stationed upon duty. Three troops of the Scots Greys formed a square in the front court of the Palace. At ten o'clock the Royal Archers marched into the quadrangle of the Palace to the sound of the bugle, which had an effect that well corresponded with the romantic and martial appearance of that fine corps. Then began "the gathering of the clans." At half past twelve o'clock the Drummond clan entered the courtyard, and were soon followed by the clans of Sutherland and Glengarry. These formed on the right of the Scots Greys. Soon after, the Celts and other bodies of Highlanders took up a position on the ground; when the whole array, so diversified and so rich in its appearance, uniting the magnificence of ancient with the elegance of modern times, presented a spectacle of astonishing grandeur. But when the noble and official persons who had places assigned them in the procession appeared upon the ground, and mingled in the throng, their plumes nodding in the air, and their gorgeous trains sweeping the ground,—when "steed neighed to steed,"—when the fairest dames of the land pressed to the Palace windows to overlook the glittering scene,—all that was attractive and captivating of chivalry seemed to have been revived,

in more than its pristine magnificence, without any of its barbarous accompaniments.

At two o'clock the King arrived at his Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Greys.* His Majesty, who expressed himself most anxious to gratify his subjects by presenting himself fully to their view, remained some minutes in the Palace, in hopes that the clouds would disperse. The royal carriage was actually opened; but, the rain continuing without any abatement, it was again closed, to the disappointment of thousands.

The usual Celtic guard, which mounted daily in the Palace over the Regalia, strengthened early in the forenoon by a detachment of the grenadiers, had been formed into a guard of honour, under the command of Dr Mackintosh, one of the Captains of the Celts, who, after receiving the Knight Marischal with proper honours, escorted the Regalia, carried by the Knight Marischal and his esquires, into the King's closet, where they awaited his Majesty's arrival. The guard was countermarched, and drawn up on each side of the door, to be in readiness to attend his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, who soon appeared, bearing the Crown of Scotland on a crimson vel-

* His Majesty, before setting out from Dalkeith-house, had been on horseback for some time in the Park, trying a handsome and most powerful grey horse, bred in Ireland, which had been purchased for the King from cornet and riding-master Edlman of the Scots Greys for 200 guineas. When his Majesty alighted, he went into the Palace, and changed part of his dress; and, after walking about the rooms for a few minutes, he chanced to go into the museum, where Mr Robert Dickson, manager of Messrs Henderson and Son's store at Dalkeith-house, was standing to witness the King's departure. The young man made a low bow, and was about to retire, when his Majesty, in his usual easy and most gracious manner, said to him, "Pray, don't go for me."

The history of the purchase of the horse above alluded to has been much misrepresented; and the story told about it, of its having been made a present of to the King, of his having remunerated the donor, &c. is one of a number of clumsy and ridiculous attempts we have observed to give a dramatic effect to incidents of ordinary occurrence. The truth is, the Duke of Dorset was commanded by his Majesty to look out for a suitable horse for him; his Grace accordingly applied to Captain Wyndham of the Greys, who recommended the horse in question, which his Majesty, after a trial, was so well pleased with, that he directed it to be purchased.

vet cushion. On the approach of his Grace, the guard filed to the right and left, in order of procession, the two rear files wheeling up to close the rear; and the whole then proceeded to the front of the Palace. The Crown being properly adjusted, the Duke mounted his horse just as his Majesty entered his state carriage.

About a quarter past two o'clock, the procession moved from the Palace at a slow pace, which was quickened as the procession advanced, owing to the state of the weather.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Trumpeters of Mid-Lothian Yeomanry.

Squadron of Mid-Lothian Yeomanry, six abreast.

Division of Marischal's Guard (Breadalbanes and Macgregors), twelve abreast.

Band.

Detachment of Scots Greys, six abreast.

Two State Trumpeters.

MARCHMONT HERALD,

(T. Small, Esq.)

Marischal Trumpeters.

Marischal Guard of Highland Gentlemen, twelve abreast.

A Marischal Yeoman.

Three Marischal Yeomen abreast.

Six Marischal Esquires, three abreast, mounted, and attended by four Marischal Yeomen.

Henchman. KNIGHT MARISCHAL, Henchman.

Marischal Yeoman. (Sir A. Keith.) Marischal Yeoman.

Division of Lord High Constable's Highland Guard.

Two Pursuivants in their Tabards.

Four State Trumpeters.

ISLAY HERALD,

(John Cook, Esq.) supported by

Two Pursuivants in their Tabards.

Assistant. { USHER OF THE WHITE ROD, } Assistant.
 { (Sir Patrick Walker.) }

LORD LYON KING AT ARMS, (Lord Kinnoull)

attended by Two Grooms.

Constable's Guard of Partizans.

Six Constable's Yeomen, three abreast.

Six Constable's Esquires, in like order.

Three Macers, the Exchequer Mace in the centre.
Six Grooms, three abreast, attendants on the Sword of State.

Two Esquires.

SWORD OF STATE,

Carried by the Earl of MORTON.

Two Macers.

Four Pages abreast, attendants on the Sceptre.

Four Esquires abreast.

THE SCEPTRE,

Carried by the Hon. JOHN M. STUART.*

Two Macers.

Six Grooms, three abreast, attendants on the Crown.

Two Esquires.

THE CROWN,

Carried by the Duke of HAMILTON,† his horse led by

Two Equerries.

A Royal Carriage, drawn by six Bays, containing the Duke of ARGYLL, the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, Lord F. CONYNGHAM, and Sir H. VIVIAN.

Scots Greys.

HIS MAJESTY, accompanied by the Duke of DORSET and Lord GLENLYON, in his Carriage, drawn by six Horses.

The Earl of ERROL, as Lord High Constable of Scotland, dressed in his Robes of Office,

Archers.

Archers.

* It was determined by his Majesty, that the right of carrying the sceptre was in the Earls of Sutherland; and his Majesty was graciously pleased to permit Lord Francis Leveson Gower to act, on this occasion, as deputy for his mother, the Countess of Sutherland (Marchioness of Stafford). Accordingly his Lordship acted in that capacity until Wednesday, when, by his Majesty's permission, he sailed for Dunrobin Castle; and it was only on the morning of Thursday that it was determined his place should be supplied by the Hon. John M. Stuart, second son of the Earl of Moray.

† The right to carry the crown was claimed by Lord Douglas as well as by the Duke of Hamilton. His Majesty decided, that, on the present occasion, his Grace should carry it, without compromising any right which the noble Lord may have to the honour. The claims of both noblemen have been referred to a committee of the Privy Council.

and Earl's Coronet on his head, rode on the right of the Carriage, by the express appointment of his Majesty.

Scots Greys.

Constable's Guard of Highland Gentlemen, twelve abreast.

Detachment of Scots Greys, six abreast.

Division of Constable's Guard of Highlanders (Drummonds and Sutherlands), twelve abreast.

Squadron of Mid-Lothian Yeomanry, six abreast.

The procession was most impressive; it was splendid without being gaudy; and while the variety of the different costumes was admirably calculated for effect, the judicious intermixture of the clans, with their tartan habiliments, and of the troops, formed a happy relief to the official splendour which marked other parts of the pageant. The dresses which attracted the greatest attention by their brilliancy and richness were those of Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal; the Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lyon King at Arms; and the Duke of Hamilton, who carried the crown.

The Knight Marischal was mounted on a black Arabian horse, richly caparisoned. His dress was a white satin cloak, over a richly embroidered doublet of white and gold, with a white plume in his hat. On each side of him walked a Henchman, habited in rose-coloured satin, slashed with white; their under-clothes white, with white silk stockings, and white roses in their shoes.

The Lord Lyon was superbly mounted on an Arabian horse. He wore a long and superb mantle of crimson velvet, lined throughout with white silk; a green velvet surcoat, edged with a broad band of gold; white pantaloons, with a gold stripe; on his head a crown of gold, with a cap of crimson velvet, and a border of ermine; and in his hand he held his baton of office of green enamel, flowered with golden thistles; he wore also his collar and badge. His splendid appearance attracted general attention. He was attended by two grooms, one on each side, who wore white surtouts, with red collar and cuffs, and red caps.

The Duke of Hamilton wore a black satin dress of the age of Charles I. slashed with white, and a rich lace vandyked collar over his shoulders. He was mounted on a beautiful horse, and was attended on the right by Dr Mackintosh, as captain of the Celtic guard, and on the left by Robert Roy, Esq. as adjutant. His noble and graceful demeanour was much admired.

The first Highland body in the procession was the Celtic gentlemen, the Knight Marischal's guard of honour, commanded by General Graham Stirling and Colonel Stewart. The standard-bearers were, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles M'Donald Lockhart and Captain Mackenzie. The different companies were commanded by Captains Graham of Airth, M'Dougal of M'Dougal, M'Leod of M'Leod, and Macdonald of Staffa.

The second Highland body was the M'Gregors, commanded by Sir Evan Murray M'Gregor.

The third, the Sutherlands.

The fourth, Glengarry's men, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel M'Donnell of Glengarry.

The fifth, the Celtic regalia guard, commanded by Dr Mackintosh.

The sixth, the Drummonds, under Lord Gwydir.

The seventh, Breadalbane Highlanders, under Captain Campbell.

His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and looked extremely well, and in excellent spirits. On the right hand of the King's carriage, besides the Lord High Constable, rode Sir Thomas Bradford, as commander of the forces. The Earl of Hopetoun, as Captain-general of the Archers, was on one side of the Royal equipage, dressed in the uniform of the company, wearing the decorations of the grand cross of the Bath; and the Marquis of Lothian, Lieutenant-general, and the Earl of Elgin, Ensign-general of the Archers, were on the other side, and wore the insignia of their orders.

It would be vain to attempt a description of the feelings of the multitude as the regalia of Scotland passed before their eyes, carried triumphantly by the ancient nobles

of the land, whose ancestors had often fought and bled for that independence of which they were the sacred and venerable symbols. Upon the crown, carried by the premier peer of Scotland, all eyes were concentrated; and the hearts of all filled and throbbed with patriotic emotions, which were expressed in boisterous cheers, as they surveyed the same diadem that had invested the brows of the royal Bruce—of his warlike descendants—of the lovely and unfortunate Mary. The cheers that hailed the regalia were repeated with increased enthusiasm, accompanied by the waving of handkerchiefs from every window and balcony, as his Majesty advanced, who acknowledged the salutations of his people in the most gracious manner. When the carriage of his Majesty reached the Netherbow, six beautiful girls, dressed in white, with blue sashes across their shoulders, from which depended the St Andrew's cross, and their heads adorned with wreaths, proceeded before the royal carriage, and strewed the way with flowers.

From his situation in a close carriage, the King could have but an imperfect idea of the extent of the preparations made for beholding his sacred person. But the balconies, both public and private, must have come under the observation of his Majesty. Of the public bodies, incorporations, and trades, he had a distinct view, for they were nearest to his person;—and their appearance and conduct, from the highest to the lowest, could not fail to make a most favourable impression. As his Majesty passed the Cross, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, from the balcony on which they were stationed, made their obeisances, to whom the King most graciously bowed. The ladies who graced the line of the procession were rapturous in the demonstrations of their regards, which were most condescendingly acknowledged by his Majesty. The boys of the High School, dressed in blue jackets and white trowsers, and wearing blue scarfs and medals; and the boys of Heriot's Hospital, Watson's Hospital, &c. dressed in their uniform, with medals suspended by blue ribbons, and national favours upon their breasts, presented a most interesting

spectacle ;—and when his Majesty's known partiality for young persons is recollected, it may easily be imagined what pleasure he must have felt on beholding so many rosy-cheeked smiling beings in the happiest moments of their existence.

Between the rows of scaffolding erected on the Castle-hill, his Majesty was received by a guard of the 66th regiment of foot. The leading squadron of Mid Lothian yeomanry, followed by the first division of the Marischal's guard of Highlanders, and a detachment of Scots Greys, turned to the left, and proceeded by the back of the scaffolding on the south side of the Castle-hill, until the head of the column reached the eastern extremity of the scaffolding, when it halted and fronted.

Marchmont Herald, on reaching the Castle-gate, announced to the Governor of the Castle the approach of his Majesty. He, with the trumpeters who preceded him, followed by the whole of the rest of the procession in front of the King's carriages, then turned to the right, and proceeded behind the scaffolding on the north side of the Castle-hill, until the front of the column reached the eastern extremity of the scaffolding, when it halted, the whole forming up close, so as not to impede the approach of the King's carriage to the Castle-gate.

When the King arrived at the barrier-gate, he alighted from his carriage on a raised platform, covered with crimson cloth, where the Lord High Constable and Lord Cathcart were stationed to receive him. The keys of the Castle were then tendered to his Majesty, by Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hope, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, Commander of the Forces, besides a numerous body of officers belonging to the garrison. His Majesty having returned the keys, walked with a firm step along the drawbridge, till coming to the inner-gate, he stepped into another carriage, which stood waiting, the grenadier company of the 66th regiment forming his guard of honour. The carriage was surrounded by the principal nobility and gentry, the Lord High Constable walking alone by the King's right hand. The procession moved slowly through the winding passages of the Castle, till it came to the half-moon battery,

where were erected two platforms, raised one upon the other, with a stair leading up to them. The under platform and stair were covered with grey cloth; the hand-rail of the stair and upper platform with scarlet cloth. The King ascended the upper platform, and presented himself to the view of his admiring subjects. At this moment a royal salute was fired from the guns on the ramparts, the bands played "God save the King," and the soldiers on the different batteries presented arms. The King remained on this elevated situation a considerable time, cheered by the amazing multitude who occupied the Castle-hill. One of his attendants expressed an apprehension, that the King would get wet. "O, never mind," replied his Majesty, with great animation, "I must cheer the people;" and taking off his hat, he waved it repeatedly, and gave three cheers, which were heard at some distance. The people, whose enthusiasm was now wound up to the highest pitch, again made the air resound with their loudest acclamations. The thick fog that brooded over the landscape deprived his Majesty of the full enjoyment of a prospect unequalled, perhaps, in variety and magnificence. But the same circumstance cast an air of sublimity over the wide expanse; and the broken outlines of crags, and cliffs, and stupendous buildings, peered out from amidst the incumbent gloom with a wild and most romantic effect. The King surveyed this singular prospect with the most marked interest; and, turning to his attendants, exclaimed, "This is wonderful!—what a sight!" He again turned round, and continued attentively to survey the surrounding scenery.

On descending from the platform, the King proceeded to the Governor's house, which was elegantly fitted up for his reception. The windows were hung with draperies of scarlet cloth, handsomely finished with rich gold coloured fringes, and the floors covered with Brussels carpeting and crimson cloth. Here an elegant collation, provided by the Governor, awaited his Majesty. He drank one glass of wine, expressing his acknowledgment for Sir Robert Abercromby's attention, and regretted that he was absent through indisposition.

His Majesty having regained his carriage at the bar-

rier-gate, the procession returned to the Palace by the Earthen Mound, Prince's Street, the Regent's Bridge, and New Road, along the whole of which an astonishing multitude patiently waited his approach, and whose loyal greetings met him at every step.*

His Majesty arrived at the Palace exactly at four o'clock. The Celtic guard of the Duke of Hamilton, as bearer of the Crown, entered the Palace gate, on the return of the procession, before his Grace, and formed on each side of

* An occurrence took place, as the procession reached the Calton-hill, which affords a striking exemplification of the public curiosity: A decent manufacturer from Bannockburn, who, in the course of a long lifetime, had never before been in the metropolis, arrived in Edinburgh to obtain a view of his Sovereign. He accordingly provided himself with lodgings in the court end of the town, up four flights of stairs, in a house at the foot of the Canongate, the *commanding* view from which, and its vicinity to the Palace, he sagaciously imagined would effectually secure his object. To his great grief, however, the glories of the Canongate had no attraction for his Majesty, whose excursions westward had been limited to the Palace, until the day of the procession to the Castle. On that day the worthy man discovered, for the first time, that his situation was too *commanding*; the royal carriage, which he overlooked, from being close at top, effectually concealed the King from his view; and though he had ample scope for the workings of his imagination, there was not that fruition of happiness which he had anticipated from his journey. Maddened with rage and disappointment, he made a sudden descent from his once much-prized but now hated elevation, and rushed forward to the Mound, where he securely stationed himself. Here he was seized by new fears and perplexities; and, making another furious bound along Prince's Street, he reached the Calton-hill. It was in vain that the guards opposed his passage through the line which they had formed. He told them, he had come all the way from Bannockburn, to the great injury of his purse, to see the king, whom he had never yet seen; that he was determined to see him; and he appealed to their humanity for the indulgence of his laudable curiosity. He was accordingly admitted within the lines, where he stood a solitary and most conspicuous object, his legs extended, and his whole features convulsed by contending feelings. As the royal carriage approached, the dismay and vexation which were visible in his countenance were gradually giving way to delight and amazement; but, before the metamorphosis was completed, he was alongside of his Majesty, upon whom he stared most broadly and unmeaningly, and who, in return, smiled at his spectral appearance.

the door leading up to the presence-chamber, where it saluted his Majesty as he entered, who received it in the most gracious manner, bowing to the officer, and looking steadfastly at each of the gentlemen. The Duke of Hamilton soon appeared, and the guard accompanied him to the door of his apartments, when he turned round and expressed, in the most polite terms, the high sense he entertained of the attention which had been shewn to him. The guard then received the Knight Marischal and his esquires, bearing the regalia, and returned with them to the place from whence they had been taken in the morning, and where sentinels were placed. The usual guard was left in the palace. The guard of honour, after escorting the Knight Marischal to his carriage, was dismissed.

His Majesty had actually got wet, as had been apprehended, when standing upon the platform in the Castle ; but, regardless of the circumstance, he proceeded in a few minutes to Dalkeith-house in the same suit that he had worn in the procession. On coming down the staircase of the Palace of Holyrood, an accident befell his Majesty, which might have had serious consequences. Imagining himself to be at the bottom of the staircase, when he was some steps from it, the King made a false step and stumbled. Sir Helgrove Turner, whose eyes were upon the alert, interposed his person, and in an instant his Majesty's hands rested upon the Baronet's shoulders. The King acknowledged the service that had been done him, by saying, "Sir Helgrove, you have saved me." This occurrence, which in another age would have exercised the skill of all the soothsayers in the kingdom, caused no small alarm among his attendants, but did not for a moment disconcert his Majesty.

In passing through St Anne's Gardens, one of the King's attendants pointed out to him the Calton-hill, the crowd assembled on which was breaking up, and scampering in wild confusion down its sides to escape a heavy shower. The King was heard, by those upon the road, to laugh outright at the hurly-burly scene,—the first violation, perhaps, that he had observed of the self-possession and gravity of his Scottish subjects.

The Dukes of Hamilton, Buccleuch, and Argyll, and

the Earl of Roden, had this day the honour of dining with his Majesty.

The same day a public meeting was held in the Waterloo Hotel, at which the Earl of Wemyss presided, when the resolutions agreed to on the preceding day, by the Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland, were taken into consideration. Upon the motion of Lord Meadowbank the meeting came to the following resolutions :

1st, That the meeting approve of the above resolutions of the Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

2d, That a committee be appointed, with full powers to form all arrangements which might be necessary for carrying the said resolutions into effect ; and also with powers to assume such subscribers as assistants, for promoting the object in view, as they may think fit.

It was proposed and unanimously agreed to, that the following noblemen and gentlemen should be requested to act as a committee of management, and that Lord Meadowbank should be convener ; two and the convener to be a quorum :

Duke of Hamilton*	Lord Abercromby
Argyll	The Lord Register
Atholl	Lord Meadowbank
Montrose	The Lord Provost
Marquis of Lothian	Sir Walter Scott
Earl of Lauderdale	John Hay, Esq. of Smithfield
Elgin	John Clerk, Esq. Advocate
Wemyss	Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq.
Aberdeen	Henry Jardine, Esq.
Rosebery	Alexander Wood, Esq.
Hopetoun	Sir W. Forbes, Bart. to be Treasurer
Fife	James Skene, Esq. to be Secretary
Lord Belhaven	Francis Cameron to be Assistant Sec.
Melville	

The subscription to the proposed equestrian statue was instantly commenced, and proceeded with unexampled rapidity.†

This day his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Lieutenant-Colonel T. Pate Hankin of the Scots Greys.

* His Grace has signified his extreme regret, that the circumstance of his going abroad compels him to decline the nomination.

† The expense of erecting the equestrian statue, it is estimated, will amount to from six to eight thousand pounds.

CHAP. X.

IF, as was complained by some, the Highland part of the Scottish population was pressed too much upon his Majesty's notice, the fault was amply redeemed by a grand cavalry review, which took place on Portobello sands, upon Friday, the 23d of August, of the whole volunteer cavalry and yeomanry of the principal lowland districts. We may venture to say, that a finer body of men, better equipped and mounted, or, under the same disadvantages, better disciplined, never before passed under the review of his Majesty. The weather was exceedingly favourable; and immense crowds of elegant and well-dressed people lined the road-sides for a long way before entering the sands, and occupied every vacant spot without the line of the cavalry guard. A squadron of the 7th dragoon guards kept the ground clear. The other troops of the line present were—the royal artillery, the 3d dragoon guards, and Scots Greys. The volunteer troops were—the Glasgow troop of volunteer cavalry; the Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire yeomanry cavalry; the Fifeshire troop of lancers; the Fifeshire, Berwickshire, East Lothian, West Lothian, Roxburghshire, and Mid-Lothian yeomanry cavalry. About twelve o'clock, the whole corps, in number above 3000, were formed in a line, extending upwards of a mile in open order; the regulars commanded by Colonel Holmes of the 3d dragoon guards, and the volunteer corps by Sir James Baird, Bart. of Saughtonhall, both officers of service and experience, and highly esteemed in the army, with Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, and his staff, stationed in front, ready to receive his Majesty.

The Celtic Society, and the several parties of Highlanders that had come forward on the occasion of the King's visit, were present, in consequence of the special commands of his Majesty, notified through General Graham Stirling and Colonel Stewart of Garth. The Highlanders had previously assembled in Queen Street, and

formed into one battalion; the Celtic Society on the right, under the command of Colonel Stewart. The clans, before the command of the battalion was assumed by the Duke of Argyll, who had been nominated by universal consent to that honourable post, cast lots for determining the order of precedence, and took their stations accordingly; first, the Sutherlands, commanded by the chief of the Gunns, in the absence of Lord Francis Leveson Gower; the Macgregors, under young Macgregor, a youth of thirteen, (in the temporary absence of his father, Sir Evan Macgregor, caused by indisposition), who, at the head of his clan, saluted his Majesty with great spirit, as he rode along the line;* the Breadalbane Campbells, under Lord Glenorchy; and the Drummonds, under Lord Gwydir. The whole battalion proceeded, in the above order, under the command of the Duke of Argyll, to Portobello sands, where the Macdonnells joined the rest of the clans. Each clan had its own standard, badge, and piper. When they arrived on the ground, they were drawn up at a right angle, on the right of the cavalry and artillery, with their left in front, time not being allowed for them to countermarch before the King's arrival. The Duke of Argyll was in the centre.†

* Sir Evan himself arrived on the ground, on horseback, in time to march past his Majesty, carrying the broadsword which his grandfather used at the battle of Prestonpans, fought at no great distance from the scene of the review. On that occasion, Sir Evan's uncle, Glencarnaig, led the clan Gregor, and had an opportunity of rendering a signal service, in reward of which the chevalier embraced him on the field, and ordered the Macgregors to form a guard of honour for the day.

† "The 'invasion of the Celts,' (as some term it) upon the present happy occasion, having made no small noise among us, we have been at some pains to analyze the materials of the plaided and plumed array which occupied our streets and highest places; and we submit the following detailed account of the various members of this Tartan Confederacy, with confidence that it is correct.

I. There are the Breadalbane men, about fifty armed with swords, under the Earl of Breadalbane: their march, "the Campbells are coming;" their dress is dark green; badge, a yellow plume in the bonnet, and a crest on the right arm.

II. The Celtic Society, under the Duke of Argyll, with General Graham Stirling, Colonel David Stewart, Macleod of Macleod,

The approach of his Majesty was announced by hoisting the royal standard upon the quay at Portobello. About

Macdougall of Lorn, &c. as captains. A body of about eighty or a hundred Highlanders and amateurs, associated for encouraging and reviving the national dress and customs of the mountains, and numbering many men of rank and consequence. In general, they are fully and even superbly dressed and arrayed in the belted plaid, each in his own clan tartan, which distinction gives a rich and half barbaric effect to their appearance. Their grenadiers carry partizans and targets, and are headed by Captain Mackenzie of Guinard, whose stately, and at the same time handsome and active figure, realizes the *idea* of a complete Highland soldier. Here and there a white knee betrays the Southron or Lowlander—in most the limb is as dark as that of *Gldune-dhu* (Black Knee) himself.

III. Strathfillan Society; associated like the former for the purpose of pursuing Highland sports and games, also as a benefit society. They wear various tartans, as the Celtic Society, and are in general well busked and armed. Leaders—Stewart of Ardvoirlich and Grahame of Airth.

IV. Clan Gregor, under their chief, Sir Evan Macgregor, whom we rejoice to see completely recovered of the wounds he had sustained in India. The tartan of his clansmen is red, with a branch of fir in the bonnet. They are (gentlemen and kernes) about fifty in number; and we saw with particular interest this clan, whose sufferings and proscriptions are so well known, come forth so gallantly to attend the crown of Scotland, “Which still they love because their fathers wore.”

V. Glengarry has a small, but select following; twelve gentlemen of his house, amongst whom we noticed the gallant Colonel Macdonnell, brother of the Chief, and famous for his achievements at the defence of Hougomont, where, assisted only by a serjeant of the guards, he slew or drove back six French grenadiers, who had forced their way into the court-yard. Also we saw Barrisdale, Scot-house, Major Macdonnell, and other cadets of this ancient line. Each had a gillie in attendance—tall, raw-boned, swarthy fellows, who, besides the sword and target, carried guns of portentous length. We believe they are chiefly the foresters of the chieftain; and, indeed, they look as if they had done nothing all their lives but lived by hunting, and slept in the woods.

VI. The Marchioness of Stafford has sent up fifty men from Dunrobin. They came to attend on her ladyship's second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, who was to have carried the sceptre by royal permission, as representing his mother. They wear the plaid, scarf-fashion, and the trews; which, though perhaps as ancient a garb, has not quite such a military effect as the belted plaid. The Sutherland men have swords, without any other weapon. It has been disputed, whether this great lady's *following* has been di-

twenty minutes past one o'clock, his Majesty arrived on the field in a close carriage, drawn by four horses, ac-

minished by the late improvements on her Highland estate. The following accurate statement will enable the reader to judge. Upon the first intimation, that fifty men were wanted, two hundred volunteered within six hours; and, in the course of the next day, a thousand came down to the castle, all eager for the expedition.

VII. Lady Gwydir has produced a very gallant band of Drummonds, about thirty we think; for equipments, in the hurry, could be found for no more, though many were assembled. They wear sword and targe, have a holly bough in their cap, the ancient badge of their tribe; and are as smart mountaineers as the eye would wish to look on.

The Dukes of Atholl and Gordon, Macleod, Lord Fife, Mrs Farquharson of Invercauld, and other high chiefs, offered, we understand, to contribute to this martial attendance; and it would have been, no doubt, an easy thing to have rendered it twenty-fold more numerous. This was, however, declined for various reasons; and, in particular, because the two or three hundred men already assembled formed a sufficient specimen of the readiness of Highlanders, their martial appearance, and their attachment to their chiefs.

Sir Walter Scott, by universal consent, acted as adjutant-general to these gallant mountaineers."—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

We may observe, in addition to the above account of the assembled clans, that their quiet and orderly conduct, when not upon duty, exceeded, if possible, their gallant appearance on public occasions. Their amusements, like all their habits, were perfectly primitive. The Breadalbanes daily engaged in dancing reels to the music of the bagpipe, at the back of the Palace (their place of muster), under the auspices of a very portly personage—no unfit representative of Captain Knockdunder—who seemed to serve the clan in the double capacity of master of the ceremonies and commanding officer; and astonished the Sassenach by the gracefulness as well as the agility of their movements.

Mr Macdonald of *Clanronald*, M. P. intended to lead his numerous clan as a separate body, the divisions of it to be commanded by Boisdale, Staffa, Sir Charles Macdonald, and other gentlemen of this respectable clan; but the unexpected death of the Marquis of Londonderry rendered it impossible for his nephew, Clanronald, to appear in public at this period. We have the best authority for stating, that his Majesty's partiality to the tartan was not formed in Edinburgh. For several years past Clanronald has been in use to appear at court in the Highland garb, and his Majesty uniformly expressed his decided approbation of the dress, and of the chief who wore it. On one of these occasions, when Clanronald appeared in the full costume befitting the chief of the Mac-

accompanied by the Duke of Dorset, Lord Graves, Lord F. Conyngham, and Sir A. Barnard, and preceded by another carriage and four, containing more of his suit. The arrival of his Majesty was hailed by the loud acclamations of the assembled multitude; and a royal salute was immediately fired from a battery established on the pier, the colours lowered to the ground, and the pipers playing the Prince's Welcome.

Upon alighting from his carriage, the King was received by the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Lieutenant of the county, on foot, who afterwards attended his Majesty on horseback, during his stay on the ground.

The King, as soon as he alighted, mounted the fine light-grey horse, purchased from Cornet Edlman; and, being joined by Sir Thomas Bradford and his staff, proceeded from the right along the front of the line, guarded by a detachment of the Greys, and returned from the left, between the front and rear ranks, in open order. His Majesty took particular notice of the men, and lifted his hat and bowed to every officer as he passed him. The King then took his station in front of the centre of the line, in riding to which he necessarily approached near the crowd of spectators, who testified their satisfaction by loud cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. To these testimonies of affection and loyalty the King repeatedly replied by bowing and waving his hand. The cavalry now closed their ranks; and having formed in open columns of half squadrons, the right in front, and Sir Thomas Bradford and his staff being stationed in front, the whole passed his Majesty, in ordinary time, in the following order, bands playing, the officers saluting and lowering their flags:—

donalds, and the representative of the lords and kings of the Isles, (and was introduced as such) his Majesty received him most graciously, and presented to him a magnificent broad-sword, which the city of Glasgow gave to Prince Charles.—His Majesty's words to Clanronald on that occasion were: "I will always be happy to see you *in that dress*. This sword belonged to the unfortunate Chevalier, and I now give it to *you*, as the person best entitled to wear it."

Band of the 3d Dragoon Guards
 Major General Bradford and Staff
 Two guns, Royal Horse Artillery
 Third Dragoon Guards
 Glasgow troop of Volunteer Cavalry
 Peebles-shire Yeomanry
 Selkirkshire Yeomanry
 Band of Scots Greys
 Fifeshire troop of Lancers
 Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry
 Berwickshire ditto
 East Lothian ditto
 West Lothian ditto
 Roxburghshire ditto
 Mid-Lothian ditto
 Royal Scots Greys, commanded by their Colonel,
 General Sir James Steuart Denham of Coltness,
 Bart.

After passing his Majesty, in excellent style, each column rode off at quick time; after which the whole again took up their original ground and formed into line. The troops then closed their ranks, and advanced in line to within fifty yards of his Majesty, then halted, and gave a general salute, the bands playing "God save the King."

Sir Thomas Bradford rode up to his Majesty, who was pleased to express his highest satisfaction with the general appearance, discipline, and steadiness of the various corps. His Majesty was heard to say to some of his attendants, that he never before thought he had such efficient yeomanry in his dominions;—he had always placed much confidence in the yeomanry corps, but that confidence was now much increased.

The King shortly afterwards dismounted, and stood for some minutes surveying the immense number of spectators on the heights, whose repeated cheerings he again politely acknowledged in the most gracious manner.

The King was observed to mount and dismount from his horse with great ease, agility, and neatness, and showed himself to be an excellent horseman.

As the King was proceeding from the left between the ranks of the cavalry, an extraordinary circumstance took place. An order was given to the cavalry picquet which kept the ground clear around the Highlanders, to remove; and in a moment, carriages, carts, and other vehicles, together with a vast concourse of people, rushed in front, and completely shut out his Grace the Duke of Argyll and his men from the review. Lords Gwydir and Glenorchy, and the officers of the Celts, made a strong representation to the Duke of Argyll on the subject, who despatched Dr Mackintosh to represent the circumstance to any of the Scottish nobility he could reach in the royal cavalcade, with the Duke's compliments.—He saw Lord Lowther. His Lordship, accompanied by Dr Mackintosh, mentioned the case to Lord Fife, who instantly rode up to the King, to whom, we understand, he made an application. His Majesty expressed his anxious desire to see them march past in review order. After the review of the cavalry, the Commander of the Forces was called, and orders were given to that effect, by his Majesty himself. The Duke of Argyll then countermarched the whole line, and formed them into open column, and the whole had the satisfaction to march past their Sovereign, who by that time had returned to his carriage. His Majesty afterwards called Lord Fife, told his Lordship that he had experienced the greatest gratification at seeing so many brave Highlanders, and expressed his admiration of their steady and soldier-like appearance.

His Majesty returned in his open carriage, with the same attendants who accompanied him, to Dalkeith-house, where he arrived at ten minutes before four o'clock, and afterwards dined alone. On his return, the King passed some warm encomiums upon the appearance of the troops; and was heard to say to the Duke of Dorset, that he never was at a review with which he was more delighted.

The various corps immediately left the ground for their respective parades, and the spectators gradually dispersed. The public had the satisfaction of seeing the Duke of Argyll marching on foot, at the head of the column of Highlanders, in the full Highland garb, at-

tended by the Earl of Fife on horseback, Colonel Stewart of Garth, and Lieutenant-General Graham Stirling. An immense multitude of well-dressed people crowded along the road, who constantly cheered his Grace from Portobello to his house in George Street, where the whole body formed into line, opposite to the door, and saluted him, accompanied by three hearty cheers from the assembled multitude. The Earl of Fife was also frequently cheered, which he returned with great heartiness and good-will, turning his bonnet in the air. Each party then retired to their private parades, and were dismissed.

Thus concluded the grandest military spectacle ever witnessed in Scotland, in modern times, and, beyond comparison, the most interesting. From beginning to end, it was one continued scene of brilliancy and animation. It is supposed there could not be fewer than 50,000 spectators present, among whom were a number of ladies in their gayest dresses; and the ground, besides, was covered with numerous equipages, amounting to at least 1000, many of them of the most splendid description, altogether forming a combination of objects the most graceful and magnificent.

Besides the noblemen and gentlemen comprising his Majesty's suit, were present, the Dukes of Hamilton, Montrose, Atholl, and Argyll; Marquis of Lothian; Earls of Wemyss, Hopetoun, Mansfield, Rosslyn, Kinoull; Lords Arbuthnot, Belhaven, Blantyre, Douglas, Lynedoch, Ravensworth, G. Beresford, Archibald Hamilton, Robert Kerr, Binning; Alderman Sir William Curtis, besides many other gentlemen of rank and distinction.

In the evening the village of Portobello was brilliantly illuminated, on which occasion a great variety of devices and transparencies were displayed.

It is due to the loyalty of the Magistrates of Musselburgh to mention, that having heard, late on Thursday evening, that his Majesty intended passing through Musselburgh, in his ride to the grand cavalry review, they, early on Friday morning, employed a number of workmen to erect a triumphal arch across one of the streets through which it was thought he would pass, which, when completed, had a very magnificent effect. The Ma-

gistrates, with white rods in their hands, about mid-day, drew up in a body close to the arch ; and on each side of the street, the corporations, with their various flags, were disposed. Many thousand spectators were assembled. In this state they remained, till the firing of ordnance from Portobello sands announced that his Majesty had taken a different route, when they quietly separated.

The following General Orders were issued after the review :

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Edinburgh, August 28, 1822.

Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford has been honoured with the King's most gracious commands, to convey to the Yeomanry Corps assembled this morning, his Majesty's entire approbation of their very soldier-like appearance, excellent state of equipment, and correctness of movement in the field. His Majesty fully appreciates the loyal feelings which have actuated the Yeomanry of Scotland, in wishing to assemble upon this occasion ; and the Major-General has it in command to express the satisfaction his Majesty would have had in complying more generally with their wishes, had it not been from the conviction that, at so important a season of the year as the present, it must have caused very serious inconvenience to the members of the more distant corps, had his Majesty consented to their withdrawing themselves from their agricultural occupations.

(Signed) ROBT. KERR,
Assist. Adjt.-General, N. B.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Edinburgh, August 24, 1822.

Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford has great pleasure in expressing to the Royal Artillery, 3d Dragoon Guards, and 2d (or R. N. B.) Dragoons, his Majesty's entire satisfaction with their appearance on the field yesterday.

By the Major-General's command.

(Signed) ROBERT KERR, A. A. G.

Before leaving a subject which is altogether military, it is but justice to observe, that the conduct observed by the whole troops stationed in Edinburgh and its vicinity, on the occasion of the King's visit, so far as the public generally were concerned, was in the highest degree praise-

worthy and exemplary. It was not merely temperate, but uniformly respectful, and even courteous. It was impossible not to remark the patient endeavours, on public occasions, made by every soldier upon duty, from the commanding officer to the humble private, to accommodate, so far as was possible, individuals, of whatever rank or description. This behaviour made a suitable impression upon the people, who frequently testified their satisfaction by cheering those brave men, but more particularly the Scots Greys, who, from a very natural feeling of partiality, ranked the highest in the scale of popular favour.

The duty of the different troops, while the King resided in Scotland, was more than usually arduous and fatiguing. To give the public a more perfect idea of it, we have annexed a detail of one day's duties performed by the troops stationed at Dalkeith, which were precisely similar to those of every other day, and altogether exclusive of the duties performed by the troops stationed in Edinburgh and other places, and who escorted his Majesty in his excursions :

Detail of Duties performed by the Troops stationed at Dalkeith, 22d August 1822.

Field Officer for the Day,—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lord A. Hill.

Guards and Picquet	Officers' Names.	Corps.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Horses.
King's Guard New Approach Stables Old Approach	Captain Clarke Ensign England Ensign Ramsden Ens. Champain	77th Regiment	1	2	2	2	2	68	
		ditto		1	1	1	2	15	
		ditto			1	1		9	
Picquet	Capt. Wyndham Lieut. Llyod Cort. Wyndham	2d Dragoons	1	2	3	1	2	29	35
Total			2	5	8	6	6	124	35

CHAP. XI.

THERE was no circumstance connected with the royal visit more gratifying to the people of Scotland than the noble spirit of patriotism and loyalty which was evinced on that occasion by their ancient nobility. For a long period, no previous occasion had occurred to evoke a general display of this spirit on the part of the peerage; and, consequently, the public were in some measure ignorant, and perhaps distrustful, of the extent of their affection for their native country, which, it was possible, might have been greatly impaired, if not altogether estranged, by the foreign connexions which many of our noble families have formed since the period of the Union. It was now discovered with much satisfaction, that the flame of patriotism glowed with equal ardour in the breast of the peer and of the peasant. From the jealousy which was discovered by the Scottish nobility, of their ancient hereditary honours, it was seen that they not only loved, but were proud of their country; and that, in those qualities which ought to distinguish an aristocracy, they had not degenerated from the public virtue of their martial ancestors. Edinburgh had never before witnessed, not even, perhaps, previously to the Union, so great a concourse of noble families as were assembled within its walls on the present occasion. In fact, the whole peerage of Scotland were present, with the exception of a very few, whose absence was sufficiently accounted for by minority, the infirmities of old age, or some equally insuperable reason; and by the splendour of their establishments, and their magnificent appearance on all public occasions, they gave an undeniable proof of their anxiety to pay his Majesty every possible respect, and how deeply they had at heart the dignity of their order and the honour of the nation.

As soon as the King's visit to this country was announced, the Peers of Scotland determined to invite his Majesty to a grand ball; and immediately commenced the necessary arrangements on the most extensive and elegant

scale, after dividing themselves into committees to manage the various details. The managers of the Assembly-Rooms, in George Street, (who, with a view to the same event, had previously ordered the whole suit of rooms to be cleaned and newly painted, and directed Mr Trotter to furnish new curtains and draperies for them, in the handsomest style of blue with rich coloured fringe) gave up to the Peers, in the most liberal manner, the uncontrolled use of the whole rooms. Mr Trotter was charged with the immediate execution of the whole arrangements; and the success of that gentleman in overcoming the many difficulties presented by the shortness of time, was such as to excite the astonishment of those who witnessed the result of his unexampled exertions.

In order to give a more clear idea of the splendid arrangements made by the Peers for the reception of his Majesty, it is necessary to give a short description of the principal apartments, and the manner in which they are distributed :

The façade of this building presents a front of about one hundred feet in George Street; and the access to the apartments is by an elegant flight of steps, on the east and west gables, appropriated respectively for the company arriving in sedan-chairs and carriages. The flight of steps leads to an elegant saloon, twenty-four feet square, supported by columns bearing an entablature of the Doric order. In the centre of the north side is the entrance to the ball-room; and on the opposite side are the principal tea-room (commonly used as the dancing-room of the card assemblies), and two card-rooms, besides small apartments.

The principal ball-room is of magnificent dimensions and fine proportions, being 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 40 feet high; and its decorations, which are characterized rather by simplicity, lightness, and elegance, than richness, consist of handsome fluted pilasters, of the Corinthian order, resting on the floor and supporting the cornice of the room; the centre of the south side is enriched with Corinthian columns of smaller dimensions, forming the decorations of the entrance, and supporting a balcony for the orchestra; the seven windows of

the north side, with their splendid draperies, give a fine variety to the features of the room; and the elegance of the whole is summed up in the rich cut crystal lustres suspended from the ceiling.

On the occasion of his Majesty's visit, the decorations were entirely new. The principal object in the great room was the throne placed at the east end. It was hung with rich crimson velvet drapery, surmounted with a canopy and dome, decorated with the unicorn and lion, and the crown and cushion on the top; the throne was raised upon a stage of two steps, covered with crimson cloth, and on each side of it stood a candelabrum, of an antique form, white and gold, decorated with a profusion of cut crystal; a stage, a little raised from the floor, covered with crimson cloth, filled up the east end of the room, on each side of the throne, and extended throughout the whole length of the north side and west end; on this stage were placed the ranges of sofas for the company, covered with blue, and finished with gold-coloured fringes, corresponding with the draperies of the windows. On the west end were three candelabra, similar to those near the throne, and a number of arm-chairs, crimson and gold, corresponding with three of the same pattern, placed on each side of the throne. In the body of the room, near each end, were placed two fine sofas covered with crimson velvet, for the use of his Majesty. The floor was fancifully chalked, and, besides the crystal lustres suspended from the ceiling, the chimney-pieces and orchestra were decorated with elegant clusters of light.

The second ball-room, which on this occasion was appropriated to quadrilles, was decorated with draperies and sofas raised upon stages, on the same plan and with the same colours as the great room; the floor was also chalked; and the whole was likewise brilliantly illuminated.

The card-room on the east end (being nearest the throne), was on this occasion fitted up as a supper-room for his Majesty, communicating by a private passage with the great room, and opening also to the second ball-room. The arrangements here were of the most perfect kind, and nothing was omitted that could contribute to elegance,

utility, or convenience. The floor was covered with crimson; the window was fitted up with a rich drapery of royal tartan, upon fine scarlet cloth curtains, depending from a gilt cornice, surmounted by a crown; a splendid chair for the king, chairs for the peers, and an appropriate sideboard, completed the furniture of this apartment. The table was covered with rich gold plate, and the walls were covered with pictures.

Other rooms were fitted up for ices, and other refreshments; and a small room at the bottom of the staircase of the west entrance, was set aside for the shawls, &c. of the ladies.

But the object of by far the greatest novelty in the whole arrangement, was the great supper-room—a temporary wooden building erected in the court-yard behind, entering from the second ball-room, the windows of which (the sashes being taken out) formed the doors of the new room. One side of the room is formed by the exterior south wall of the building; the rest of the room is of a polygonal figure, its dimensions 48 feet by 42 feet. It was fitted up in the light airy style of a tent, supported by a number of slender pillars arranged in a semicircular direction, within about two feet of the wall; the walls and ceiling were covered with rose-coloured and white muslin, in alternate stripes; the ceiling was radiated and enriched with rosettes of the same colour; and in the centre hung a splendid crystal chandelier. The curtains of the tent on the south side were disposed so as to appear thrown open; and the wall behind the pillars was painted with Scottish scenery, in the best style of Mr Roberts of the Theatre-Royal, producing a most enchanting effect. The tables were arranged in a semicircular direction round the polygonal side of the room, leaving a space of about 2 feet between them and the wall, for the servants, who were admitted by means of concealed stairs at each end leading down to the kitchens below.

As the communication between all the principal public apartments was in a straight line, the spectators standing at the centre of the north side of the great ball-room, could see through the saloon, the second ball-room, into the supper-room, which, with its pillars and landscape back-

ground, terminated this magnificent *vista*; and the variety produced by its long perspective, and the passing of the company in their different directions, in their various rich costumes, formed a *coup d'oeil* of the most interesting description. The eastern stair-case, which was appropriated exclusively for the admission of his Majesty and suite, was hung with crimson cloth, and the lobby and steps were covered with the same. Opposite the door of entrance stood a splendid obelisk placed upon a pedestal, at the angles of the surbase of which were placed elegant bronze figures supporting lamps; and the apex of the obelisk was surmounted by a magnificent six-lighted lamp of *or moulu*; and other Grecian lamps were hung in various parts.

The saloon, to which the staircase directly led, was fitted up in a style of elegance and novelty; the columns were entwined with wreaths of flowers; and round its dome the arms of Scotland and appropriate banners were hung up.

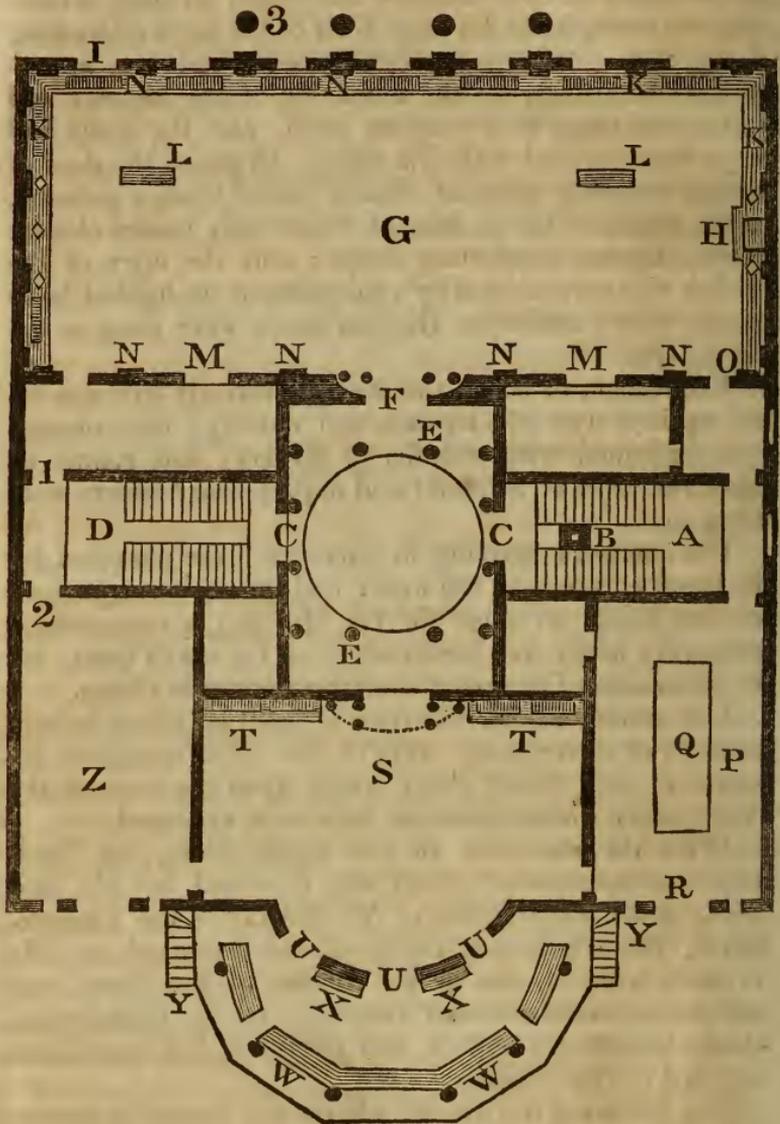
The company arriving in carriages were admitted by the usual entrance on the west; and the chair-entrance on the east being set aside for his Majesty, a commodious temporary lobby was constructed on the north front, for the admission of company coming or going in chairs.

The arrangements, whether in point of magnificence, comfort, or convenience, were of the most complete description, and reflect great credit upon the taste of the Peers under whose directions they were executed.

With the exception of the supper-room, the landscape background of which was executed by Mr Roberts, under the direction of Mr Murray of the Theatre-Royal, the whole was designed and executed by Mr Trotter, who, by the liberal conduct of the Peers, was enabled to produce a *tout ensemble*, in this department, which, for effect, elegance, and grandeur, has never been equalled in this country.

The following is a ground plan of the Assembly-rooms, as fitted up on this occasion, with the temporary supper-room, &c.

PLAN OF THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.



A East staircase, by which his Majesty entered and retired.

B Obelisk at foot of staircase, ornamented with bronze figures, and *or moulu* lamps.

- CC Entrances to the saloon.
- D Western staircase, similar to A, appropriated for the company.
- E Columns round the saloon, entwined with wreaths of flowers. The circle in the centre indicates the dome of the saloon.
- F Entrance to
- G The principal Ball-room, the pillars near the door support the Orchestra.
- H The Throne, raised two steps from the floor, \diamond antique *candelabrum* on each side, three others of the same form at the other end of the room, directly opposite the Throne.
- I Windows of the Ball-room, hung with blue draperies and gold-coloured fringe
- K Stage, raised one step from the floor, extending along the sides of the room, covered with crimson cloth ; on it were placed the sofas for the company.
- L Two sofas covered with crimson velvet, placed at each end of the Room, for the use of the King.
- M Chimney-pieces.
- N The small projections from the wall mark the place of the pilasters ;— they are of the Corinthian order, richly fluted, have gilt capitals, and reach from the floor to the ceiling.
- O Door leading through the private passage, to
- P His Majesty's Supper-room, floor covered with scarlet cloth.
- Q The supper table.
- R Large Venetian window, richly hung with royal tartan, scarlet cloth, and figured muslin.
- S Second Ball-room.
- T Stages on each side the entrance, covered with crimson cloth, with two sofas, blue and gold-coloured fringe. The pillars at the door, between the stages, support the Orchestra.
- U Windows on south front of the building ; the sashes being taken out, these formed the doors of the temporary Supper-room. The tables were arranged in a polygonal direction, within about two feet of the south wall, leaving a space as
- W A Passage for the Servants, the company being seated at the inner side of the table. There were also two tables X between the doors. The floor was covered with crimson cloth, and the walls (excepting where the landscape back-ground appeared) and ceiling were covered with pink and white muslin in alternate stripes.
- Y Stairs for the servants, leading to the Kitchen below, and connected with the passage between the supper-tables and the walls.
- The dots at the corner of the tables indicate the pillars.
- Z A Room for ices and refreshments.

The company that came in chairs entered by a door in front, directly under the centre window of the great Ball-room ; and the temporary lobby passed diagonally to a door at 1, and communicating with the staircase D ; on the opposite side of that staircase, at 2, on the ground-floor, was the room set apart for the Ladies' shawls, &c. 3. A Portico of four Doric columns, surmounted by a pediment resting on a fine rustic basement. The columns and entablature were brilliantly illuminated on the evening of the Ball.

On the evening of the ball, the external front of the building in George Street was brilliantly illuminated. The four columns in the centre were entwined with spiral wreaths of coloured lamps; and the cornice, pediment, and basement, were richly decorated in the same manner.

His Majesty having graciously accepted the invitation given to him by the Peers, the ball took place on Friday evening, after the grand cavalry review. The company began to assemble so early as eight o'clock, from which hour carriages arrived in constant and rapid succession. Sedan-chairs, too, were very numerous; and the chairmen found no small difficulty in piloting their way through the immense crowds who occupied the streets in front of the rooms, and forcing a passage through the double lines of carriages, which blocked up every avenue. The disposition of the people was admirable; but the sudden rush of carriages, the roaring of coachmen, and the impatient objurgations of the Highland chairmen, enforced by the furious driving of their poles, threatened more than once "to shake the *democracy* from its propriety." It was curious to observe many sylph-like forms, decorated with every ornament that could enhance their charms, encompassed in their chairs by a dusky multitude of people; and their fragile vehicles reeling to and fro amidst the agitations of the enormous mass, which acknowledged every new impulse, and heaved into waves that threatened to overwhelm whatever resisted their progress. The situation of those ladies, however, was merely whimsical; for the pressure was altogether involuntary on the part of the populace, who conducted themselves with the greatest possible civility, and even delicacy. By the exertions of a small party of dragoons and some police officers, a free approach was at length opened up for the company.

At nine o'clock, the great room was completely filled by nearly all the rank, beauty, and fashion of Scotland. The ladies were in most elegant white dresses, richly bespangled, and had on plumes of white ostrich feathers. The gentlemen were in every variety of elegant dress, the usual full court dress, of course, greatly predominating. The Duke of Argyll was conspicuous in the

dark-green plaid of the clan Diarmid; and other noblemen and gentlemen gayly disported themselves in the mountain garb. The scene was one of such extraordinary splendour as almost to entrance, at least to bewilder, the faculties in the contemplation of it. The surpassing beauty of the ladies—their plumage, in constant undulation, appearing to the eye like an ocean of foam;—the glitter reflected from a profusion of jewels;—the throng of noble personages;—the room itself;—altogether presented a scene which more than realized all previous conceptions of grandeur and magnificence.

The King arrived in a close carriage from Dalkeith House, which he left at nine, about a quarter before ten o'clock. His Majesty entered the city by the south road, escorted by the Scots Greys. Clerk Street, Nicolson Street, and the other streets through which he passed were guarded by patrols of the 7th dragoons. The whole way, from the suburbs to the Assembly Rooms, was lined by an immense multitude, who loudly cheered his Majesty as he passed them.

The lobby was lined by the yeomen of the guard; and, upon his Majesty's arrival, he was received by a committee of the Peers, and the Lords of the Bed-chamber, who were stationed upon the stairs. His Majesty, who was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, ascended the staircase, preceded by the committee of Peers, and accompanied by the Duke of Dorset, and others of his suite. Upon the King's entering the room, the band (Gow's), struck up "God save the King," and the company made their obeisances.

His Majesty, as he entered, bowed on each side with his wonted grace and affability. He declined taking his seat on the throne, but occupied a position about the middle of the room. The ball was immediately opened with great spirit by a reel, which was followed by a country-dance, both of which his Majesty seemed to witness with much pleasure. With the airs that were played the King was quite delighted. He frequently looked up to the band with a smile of satisfaction, and snapped his fingers. His Majesty mingled familiarly with the company who were nearest to him, and his recognition of different indivi-

duals was most cordial and friendly. He was observed, in particular, to seize hold successively of the Duke of Atholl and Lord Melville, and draw them away to a considerable distance. No part of the entertainment amused his Majesty more than the reels, which he stood upwards of half an hour to observe. The agility and spirit displayed in these evolutions, as they were performed on this occasion, that is, in a style strictly national, must have been in a great measure new to his Majesty. A lady and a gentleman in a Highland dress danced a strathspey with much taste, which the King so much admired, that he clapped his hands in token of approbation.

His Majesty appeared highly gratified with the arrangements that had been made for him, and with the appearance of the company, particularly of the ladies, whose naiveté and genuine cordiality of manner were only tempered, but not suppressed, by their reverence for the royal presence.

The King remained till a quarter past ten o'clock, when he returned to Dalkeith in his carriage, by the south road, under the same escort which attended him to the Assembly. Upon retiring, his Majesty was again hailed by the acclamations of the company, and, afterwards, of the multitude assembled on the streets.

The ball, after his Majesty's departure, was continued with great animation, and prolonged until long after "the hour of night's black arch the key-stane."

We cannot conclude our account of the entertainment better than by quoting the words of a periodical print on this subject: "Upon the whole, the ball was quite in unison with the other honours which Scotland has prepared for her King. It was rich, it was beautiful, it was orderly."

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

PART THIRD.

CHAP. XII.

ON the forenoon of Saturday, the 24th of August, the Regalia of Scotland were carried from Holyrood Palace, and re-deposited in the Crown-room of the Castle. The procession moved in the following order :

Flankers, Scots Greys.
Flanking
Party of
Celts.

Sir Evan Macgregor, mounted.
Banner and Pipes.
Major Hugh Macgregor, and
Division of the Clan Gregor.
Sir Alex. Keith, Knight Marischal,
(attended by his Esquires),
In his Carriage, with the Regalia.
Major Donald Macgregor, and
Division of the Clan Gregor.

Flankers, Scots Greys.
Flanking
Party of
Celts.

The procession was received at the barrier by a guard of honour of the 77th regiment; the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Bromhead of the 77th, commanding the garrison; Brigade-Major Lindsay, &c. Admittance to the garrison was demanded in the usual form; which being granted, the procession moved on to the Crown-room, preceded by the above officers, uncovered. The guard presented arms, the band playing "God save the King." The crown was then carried by the Knight Marischal, the sceptre by the Honourable J. M. Steuart, and the sword by Captain Ferguson, Keeper of the Regalia.

After seeing the Regalia deposited in the Castle, the Macgregors were permitted to return to their homes, highly gratified with the honourable duty which had been assigned to them, more particularly as this gallant, but long most unfortunate race of the clan Alpin consider themselves to have been connected with the Regalia from times of the most remote antiquity. Their bearing is a sword

displayed, supporting an antique crown, and under it an old Gaelic verse, describing them as

“ Children of those native royal sires,
 Who at Dunstaffnage ancient spires
 From first the crown of Albyn bore,
 Which still they love, because their fathers wore !”

On the same day, a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty, in the Parliament-house, by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh. The great Hall, as we formerly observed, was fitted up for the occasion in a style of superior magnificence. The platform, upon which the King's table was raised, was covered with crimson cloth ; and beneath were six tables, in three distinct ranges, extending to the north end of the room. Between the three upper and three lower tables was an open space, from the great door of the Outer-house to the opposite door ; and between the different tables, and between them and the walls, spaces were left open. These served for passages, and were covered with crimson cloth. The large Gothic windows on the west side were hung with curtains of crimson cloth, with yellow fringing, the modern elegance of which blended most gracefully with the antique grandeur of the room. On the opposite side, crimson moreen draperies were tastefully disposed around the door and the two Gothic niches, where the Outer-house Judges hold their sittings. At the south end, which has a fine large Gothic window, a curtain of crimson cloth, with yellow fringing, served as a drapery to the royal arms, which surmounted the chair and canopy of state, and covered the whole of the window. At the north end a similar drapery opened, and exhibited the arms of the city of Edinburgh, in front of which stood the colossal statue of Lord Melville, executed by Chantry. The two niches in which the Lords Ordinary sit were fitted up as balconies ; in the one, on the south side of the door, a vocal band was stationed ; and there also gentlemen connected with the press found accommodation provided for them : in the other, upon the north side, Gow's celebrated instrumental band was placed. A military band occupied

a position at the north end, immediately under the city arms. The room was lighted with three large and magnificent lustres, running along, with three smaller lustres on each side, all depending from the roof. Four beautifully gilded lustres were suspended behind the King's table, and one at each corner of the north end of the room. There was, besides, a profusion of lights upon the tables, beaming from candlesticks variously formed, of the most beautifully chased workmanship. Above the middle of the Hall, upon the table, there was one candelabrum of exquisite workmanship, which alone cost L.2000. The quantity of plate displayed at the different tables was immense.

His Majesty's table was peculiarly admired, from the combination of richness and elegance which it presented. There was observed upon it a surprising display of gold-plate, and massive silver-plate most richly chased. The wine-decanter, water-pitchers, and wine-coolers, were of the most elegant form, and their cutting of the newest and richest workmanship. The goblets, wine-glasses, &c. were of the form of a Scots thistle, and the cutting upon them exhibited the same favourite emblem.*

About half-past four o'clock, the company began to assemble in the Writers' Library; and at half-past five moved into the Hall, and took their seats, leaving some vacant for those Peers and others who waited the King's arrival in the Advocates' Library. The stewards who had been appointed to superintend the arrangements of the dinner, each distinguished by a white rod, were stationed at the different tables. These were, the Magistrates of Edinburgh, the four Old Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Treasurer, the Merchant Councillors, the Convener, Sheriff Duff, Baron Clerk Rattray, Sir William Forbes, Sir John Hope, Sir John Hay, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Sir James Ferguson, Sir John Marjoribanks, and Sir Robert Dundas, Barts.; James Skene,

* All these articles were obtained from Mr John Ranken's Flint-Glass Manufactory, Leith Walk. In the opinion of most competent judges, their workmanship could not have been excelled by any manufacturer in the united kingdom.

Esq. of Rubislaw ; Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow ; William Trotter, Esq. of Ballindean ; John Cockburn, Thomas Kinnear, and Adam Ferguson, Esqrs.

The spaces left open between the tables were occupied by a numerous body of attendants, all attired in blue coats and white under-dresses ; the waiters wearing an orange sash round their waists ; those who supplied the wine, an orange ribbon round their arm ; and the butlers a favour of the same colour on their breasts.

Seats were provided for 295 persons, which were all occupied before his Majesty's arrival, and eight additional chairs were called for. The company included all the noblemen and many of the gentlemen of distinction then in Edinburgh ; the officers of state ; the judges of the different courts ; the law officers of the crown ; and a great number of naval and military officers. The noblemen and gentlemen wore full court dresses ; the judges, magistrates, and other functionaries, were in their official robes ; the Highland chiefs in the costumes of their respective clans ; and the officers, naval and military, in full uniform, and wore their various orders and decorations.

At a quarter past six, the arrival of the King was announced, when the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and part of the King's suite, proceeded to the carriage and received his Majesty, whom they accompanied to the Advocates' Library.

About half-past six Bailie Henderson announced to the Lord Provost, who remained with his Majesty in the Library, that dinner was served up.* His Majesty immediately

* The dinner was conducted by Mr George Steventon, of the Albany Club, to whom the whole arrangements connected with it were intrusted. The style of the dinner, and the manner of serving it up, were such as to reflect the highest credit upon Mr Steventon, of whose skill and excellent management the gentlemen of the committee and many of the nobility present have since expressed their highest admiration.

The dinner was prepared in the sunk storey of the Parliament-house, where two kitchens were fitted up ; one for the King's table, the other for the rest of the tables.

In order that an account of the banquet might not be too much encumbered with minute details, and to give the reader the most perfect idea of it, we have annexed, in addition to a plate containing a view of the banquet, a plan of the tables, and the arrangement

entered the Hall, the band playing "God save the King," and the company standing to receive him. His Majesty,

of the dishes for the first course. The following is a list of the second course:—

Cailles Rôties.	Pièce Montée.
Gelée d'Ananas.	Haricots Verts.
Petits Pois, à la Française.	Dindonneaux Rôtis.
Vol au Vent d'abricots. Caramel.	Un Aspic.
Salade en Aspic.	Gelée d'Ananas.
Dindonneaux Rôtis.	Pâté Froid.
Crème au Marasquin.	Choux-fleurs à la Bechamelle.
Beignets d'Artichaux à la Sauce.	Tourte d'abricots.
Pâtisserie.	Crème à l'Italienne.
Homard en Aspic.	Cailles Rôties.
Gelée de Vin.	Pièce Montée.
KING'S SEAT.	Dindonneaux Rôtis.
Chartreuse d'abricots.	Crème de Marasquin.
Champignons Grillés.	Tourte de Fruit.
Pâtisserie.	Haricots Verts.
Salade en Aspic.	Pâté Froid.
Crème à l'Italienne.	Gelée de Vin.
Grouse Rôtie.	Un Aspic.
Homard Garni.	Grouse Rôtie.
Vol au Vent de Fruit.	Choux-fleurs à la Crème.
Petits Pois, à la Française.	Pâtisserie.
Gelée de Noyau.	
Cailles Rôties.	

The Centre Row of Dishes in the first Course was not removed.

who was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, was conducted to his chair of state; and, as he advanced along the room, bowed most graciously to all around him,—stopping several times, and addressing a few words to some of the company. The Lord Provost sat on the right of his Majesty, and next to him the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Tweeddale; the Right Honourable William Dundas, Lord Clerk Register; Sir William Rae, Lord Advocate; the Duke of Dorset, Lord F. Conyngham, the Marquis of Winchester, and Lord Glenlyon: On the left of his Majesty were seated the Earl of Errol, the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Queensberry, the Earl of Morton, Viscount Melville; the Right Honourable Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session; the Right Honourable David Boyle, Lord Justice-Clerk; Sir J. P. Beresford, Sir Thomas Bradford, Marquis of Graham, and Earl Cathcart.

The appearance which the company presented was most interesting. There was here brought under the eye the whole dignity of the state, the sovereign himself, the public functionaries, judges, and magistrates, in their official robes,—officers, both naval and military, habited in their appropriate costumes, presenting altogether an appearance not less singular than splendid.

Behind his Majesty, and close to the wall, were stationed four of his pages, and four yeomen of the guard, with their halberts.

Grace was said by the very Reverend Principal Baird. During dinner, his Majesty conversed in the most free and affable manner, sometimes with the Lord Provost, and at other times with the Earl of Errol. He seemed to be in excellent spirits. His Majesty partook of turtle and grouse soups, stewed carp and venison, in the first course; and, in the second course, of grouse and apricot tart. During dinner he drank moselle and a little champagne, and claret during the rest of the evening. He made use of glasses 200 years old, of a very massive and antique form, which had been furnished for his table by Sir Walter Scott. He cast his eye frequent-

ly along the room, as if to examine its structure, and surveyed the company with marked attention. During and immediately after dinner, a number of Scottish airs were played. To "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch," "I'll gang nae mair to yon Town," "The Campbells are coming," and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," his Majesty beat time with great emphasis. With "The Cameronian's Rant" he was delighted, or at least much amused; for, besides beating time to it with his hands, he accompanied the air with the most rapid inclinations of his person.

It is impossible, by words, to convey an adequate idea of the grace and dignity of his Majesty's manner on the occasion of the banquet. Seeing him, we would have said, that his Majesty, had he wanted one or the other of these qualities, was either the most affable or the most dignified of men. As he appeared to us, he was both the most affable and the most dignified. It is a rare and most gratifying sight to behold a King indulging the sympathies of our common nature, and convivially engaged with his subjects in the free interchange of thought and of sentiment. To do so, and sustain at the same time the regal character at its proper elevation, is an attainment of no ordinary difficulty. Dignity of manner may be acquired from a habitual consciousness of authority; yet, from the stiffness with which it hangs upon the individual, assuming too often an air of haughtiness, it constantly betrays the vulgarity of its origin. With stateliness of this kind it is seldom indeed that good nature or affability is seen combined; and it is as seldom that good nature is freely indulged without some detriment to the proper dignity of the person who yields to its impulses. We are speaking, however, of acquired habits and difficult tasks. With his Majesty the two opposite qualities which we speak of are brought together by no effort, nor are they held in combination by any force of habit; but are so happily blended, and appear so artlessly, that they can only be considered the indications of a truly great and generous mind. Eulogy is altogether out of our province, as it is foreign to our inclination. What we have ventured to state is the result of close and calm observation, and will, we are sure, be assented to by all who

have had the pleasure of seeing his Majesty in his more gay and unreserved moments.

As soon as the King had dined, a silver basin, containing rose-water, was brought to his Majesty by William Howison Craufurd, younger of Braehead and Craufurdland, who, in right of his mother, as proprietrix of Braehead, in the county of Mid-Lothian, claims this privilege,—the service performed being the ancient tenure by which the estate of Braehead is held.* He was at-

* The foregoing service had its origin in the following very interesting story, related of an ancestor of the present family of Howison of Braehead :—

“ One of the kings of Scotland, James the 2d or 3d, travelling incognito (as was the frequent custom of the former) in the neighbourhood of Cramond-bridge, was attacked by a gang of gypsies, then very numerous in Scotland. The king long bravely defended himself; but, notwithstanding his gallantry, which availed him but little against so many assailants, he was at last brought to the ground; when, at this critical moment for Scotland’s monarch, a husbandman of the name of Howison, who was threshing in a neighbouring barn, hearing the noise of the scuffle, came out, and seeing one man attacked by so many, gallantly sided with the weaker party, and dealt such lusty blows with his flail among the gypsies as speedily to put them to flight. The stranger being thus rescued from his perilous situation, was conducted by the farmer to his humble dwelling, where his guest requested a basin of water and a towel to remove the blood and stains of the broil. This being procured, the peasant, at the same time tendering his assistance to his guest, afterwards placed before him such refreshments as his house afforded; and suspecting, from some peculiarity of his dress which appeared when he had thrown aside his cloak, that the stranger was a person of some distinction, he placed him, in token of respect, at the head of his board. This was strongly resisted at first by the disguised king, but as stoutly insisted on by the sturdy farmer, who declared, ‘ he was master here,’ and his guest was obliged to comply. Before departing, the stranger, after many thanks, invited his deliverer to visit him in Edinburgh, and directed him to inquire at the Castle for ‘ ane James Stuart,’ who would gratify the curiosity he had expressed of seeing that fortress. ‘ Wow, man,’ said the farmer, ‘ but I would like to see the Castle!’ perhaps considering this a remuneration sufficient for the assistance he had afforded. At no distant day he availed himself of the invitation; and, presenting himself at the Castle-gate, was, to his great astonishment, ushered into an assembly of nobles and courtiers, among whom, much to his relief, he speedily recognised his old friend *James Stuart*. The farmer was

tended by Masters Charles and Walter Scott, the one a son, the other a nephew, of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. as pages, attired in splendid dresses of scarlet and white satin, the former holding a silver ewer, and the other a salver, with a damask napkin of Scottish manufacture, and of the finest texture. In offering the basin, Mr Howison Craufurd knelt down to his Majesty, who, after he had dipped his fingers in the water, and wiped them with the napkin, acknowledged the service with an affability and grace peculiarly his own.

The dessert for his Majesty's table, which was most superb, was served up in golden dishes, and richly cut glasses of the same workmanship with those used at dinner, and consisted of peaches, pine-apples of so uncommon a size as to weigh each from three and a half to four pounds and upwards, in the greatest profusion, apricots, currants, raspberries, of which the King partook, and a number of other delicious fruits.* The water and cream ices produced were most exquisite, and pleased his Majesty much, as did also some orange chips as a dried sweetmeat.

informed by him that the king was present, and that he would soon know him by being the only person in the room covered. 'Then,' said the confounded peasant, '*it maun be either you or me,*' having, in the bewilderment arising from the scene before him, neglected to doff his own blue bonnet. After diverting himself with the husbandman's simplicity, the now disclosed monarch again expressed his gratitude, and desired him to name a boon, such as he could bestow, for his deliverance, when the honest rustic *modestly* replied, that the summit of his earthly wishes was to become proprietor of the land he cultivated as bondsman. This was instantly complied with, and a crown charter of the lands of *Braehead*, which then were crown lands, was forthwith prepared. The *reddendo* of the charter is the service of holding a basin of water and a napkin, when required so to do, for the king to wash his hands, in commemoration of the office performed by the husbandman after rescuing his sovereign from the gypsies."

Sir Walter Scott told the above story to the King, who was very highly amused with it.

The rose-water used by his Majesty at the city banquet is in possession of Mr Howison Craufurd in a bottle hermetically sealed.

* These were presented by Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Raith, to the *guid town*, for his Majesty's table.

The dessert for the other tables was most plentiful, and served up in the richest china, the appearance of which alone had a very fine effect.* The fruits were peaches of an extraordinary size, grapes of very superior flavour, with green figs, jergonell pears, and cherries of a peculiar kind.†

After dinner, "*Non nobis Domine*" was sung in excellent style (the company standing,) by the vocal band, consisting of Messrs Magrath, Swift, Templeton, and other eminent singers. His Majesty, as is his invariable custom, joined in this sublime canon; and his voice, which is a very fine bass, was distinctly heard.

The Lord Provost rose and said, "I have the honour of proposing the health of his Majesty, who has this day honoured us with his presence, thereby conferring a signal mark of favour upon his good town of Edinburgh, which will never, never be obliterated from the memory of the present generation."

The toast was drank by the company standing, with three times three; and for several minutes the hall resounded with clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of the most rapturous enthusiasm.

The toast, as soon as it was given, was, upon a signal from the Parliament Square, of two rockets, proclaimed to the whole city and its dependencies, by artillery, from the Castle, the Calton-hill, Salisbury Crags, and the ships in the Roads.

"God save the King" was sung by the band; and the grand symphony of the thunder of the guns, that rolled along the vaulted roof, gave an effect to the music of almost preternatural sublimity.

His Majesty then said, "In rising to return thanks for the expressions of attachment now made to me, after what I experienced on my arrival, what I have since seen, and what I now see before me, words would fail me were I to attempt to describe to you my feelings. In this situation I must appeal to your own. I assure you, I consider this one of the

* The china, of which there were 338 dishes, was furnished by Mr Child, Catherine Street.

† The dessert was furnished by Mr Davidson, confectioner, St Andrew's Street.

proudest days of my life; and you may judge with what truth, with what sincerity, and with what delight, I drink all your good healths."

In delivering this address, the voice of his Majesty was evidently affected by his feelings. There was a blandness in it,—a pathos, which, more than even the words, spoke to the heart of every one present. Throughout, his Majesty's utterance was most distinct; but, as he proceeded, there was an increase of energy; and, in concluding, he placed his hand upon his heart, and expressed himself with powerful emphasis.

"The Duke of York and the army," "The Duke of Clarence and the navy," were given in succession by the Lord Provost, with three times three; the band playing "The Duke of York's March" and "Rule Britannia." His Majesty accompanied the latter air with his voice, and beat time to the chorus.

His Majesty was now observed in conversation with the Lord Provost, in reference, it seems, to a matter which his Majesty was graciously pleased to make the subject of the next toast. Viscount Melville had previously stated to the Lord Provost, that it was his Majesty's intention to confer upon him the honour of Baronetcy, but when and where he had not yet decided. At the banquet, and after the usual toasts had been drank, his Majesty said to the Lord Provost, "My Lord, you may have heard, that it is my intention to make you a Baronet." His Lordship replied, he had heard that such was his Majesty's gracious intention. "Have you any objection to it?" the King inquired. His Lordship observed, he could not fail to consider it a very high honour. "Then," said his Majesty, "call a bumper."

A toast by the King was now announced, when his Majesty rose and said, "Gentlemen, I am sure you will cordially agree with me in drinking the health of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh,—Sir William Arbuthnot, Baronet,—and the Corporation of the city of Edinburgh." (*Loud cheering followed the toast.*)

Though not unprepared for the new honour announced by the toast of the King, the *manner* of conferring it, so gracious and so gratifying, was altogether unexpected by his Lordship. He dropped on his knee, and kissed the hand of his Majesty, who raised him up in the most affable manner.

Airs—"Twas within a Mile of Edinburgh Town;" "Up and waur them a', Willie."—Glee—"Glorious Apollo."

His Majesty again rose and said, "Gentlemen, I trust you

will all do justice to a toast, in which I feel a very great interest. I shall simply give you, All the chieftains and all the clans of Scotland, and may God bless the Land of Cakes!"

This toast, which was given by his Majesty with great animation and fervour, was drank with three times three, which were timed by his Majesty himself, and followed up by the most enthusiastic plaudits.

Airs—"The Garb of old Gaul," "Highland Laddie."

About nine o'clock, the King retired amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, the choral and instrumental bands singing and playing at the same time. He left the room as he had entered it, preceded by the Lord Provost, the Lords in waiting, and other officers of his suite, and was loudly cheered by the company. His Majesty bowed, as he passed along, to the different noblemen and gentlemen. After attending his Majesty to his carriage, the Lord Provost and others, who had preceded him, returned; and Sir William Arbuthnot, having received the congratulations of his friends as he passed, the band playing "A man's a man for a' that," and the company cheering, took his seat at the head of the table,—the chair on which the King sat having been previously removed.

The Lord Provost again gave the health of his Majesty, who had that night honoured them with his presence, and a long, prosperous, and happy reign to him, which was drank with acclamations.

"God save the King" was again sung.—Air—"Highland Laddie."

The Duke of Hamilton rose to propose a toast. He meant to have seized the earliest opportunity of congratulating the Lord Provost on the distinction so deservedly conferred on him by his Majesty. If they considered him merely in a convivial light, they ought to be glad to express their sense of the obligation he had conferred on them that day, by the handsome manner he had treated them; but still more, if they considered what had been going on in this town for the last few days, where, under the Magistracy, all was most quiet, most proper, and most conciliatory; and where every thing was conducted in such a manner as to do honour to themselves as well as to our city. His Grace concluded, by proposing the health of the Lord Provost, which was drank with three times three.

The Lord Provost returned thanks, adding, that the approbation of such a company must ever animate him to the discharge of his duty to the best of his abilities. He then gave

“ The auspicious days, the 14th, 15th, and 24th of August, —the first day being that on which the King cast anchor in Leith Roads—the second that on which he had made his public entry into the city—and the last, that on which he had honoured the corporation with his presence.”

The next toast from the chair, was,

“ The British Constitution ; and may that Constitution, in Church and State, which is the envy of the world, be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity.”

Air—“ Kind Robin lo’es me.”

The health of Mr Peel, who was absent from indisposition, was then given from the chair, and drank ; and was followed by that of Viscount Melville, who was complimented by the Lord Provost for the firm, manly, and independent manner in which he had discharged the duties of his situation. These toasts were both drank with applause.

Viscount Melville trusted, that they would give him credit when he assured them, how deeply sensible he was of the honour they had conferred upon him. At any time, and under any circumstances, such an honour would have been highly acceptable to him ; but at the present moment, and on the present occasion, it was doubly grateful, when it was received from the most distinguished personages of the land, who could confer honour upon any compliment. He begged to assure them, that he felt the favour highly, and would ever entertain a deep sense of this distinguished mark of their attention. He might also beg leave to add, that the compliment on this occasion became the more gratifying, when he had to reflect upon what had not only on the present glorious occasion been the conduct of this great metropolis, in which he felt so deep an interest, but also of the immense population which had poured into it on a late occasion, and whose behaviour (and he begged to speak of it both as a citizen of Edinburgh and as a Scotsman) was such as to do them honour and credit—(*Great applause*). It in fact appeared, from their universal demeanour, that, from the highest peer to the meanest peasant, but one feeling predominated, —the desire of each individual to manifest his loyalty to his Sovereign, in such a manner as if he felt his own individual character involved in the general conduct of his countrymen—(*Loud applause*.) The noble Viscount concluded, by proposing his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and the Peerage of Scotland.

The Duke of Hamilton rose, and said, that, after the toast which had been proposed, and the manner in which it had been introduced to their notice, it was impossible for him to

remain silent, although it was painful for him to speak, feeling himself inadequate to do justice to the subject. In the first place, he had to return thanks to the company in his own name and in that of the Peers who were associated with him in the toast, for the honour they had done them. This became his duty, although he knew there were others much better able to perform it. If, however, there were (as he was aware) many better qualified for this duty, there were none more anxious than he was to express, with warmth and sincerity, the cordial feelings which the occasion called for.—None approached his Sovereign with a warmer expression of reverence and sincerity, and none was more anxious to maintain his duty to the King, without any subserviency however of political opinion. No one was more ready than he was to come forward and pay homage to the honour and dignity of the Crown; but at the same time he was not to forget the just and jealous care which he was bound to observe towards the rights and interests of the people under this free constitution. He felt a pride in shewing every respect and honour to the person who wears the crown of these realms; but, in doing so, he must not forget the respect due to himself. He must repeat, that he had duties also to discharge for the people, which were interwoven with the best rights and securities of the Crown, and which, in fact, formed the basis of the true power and constitutional glory of the Sovereign.

The health of the Earl of Errol was then given by the Lord Provost. The noble Earl returned thanks.

“Lady Arbuthnot and the flowers of Edinburgh” was given by Lord Strathmore.

Glee—“Here’s a health to all good Lasses.”

The Duke of Argyll said, there was a venerable body, in whose annals, he was proud to think, the names of some of his ancestors were honourably inscribed, and which he, as their descendant, would propose to drink,—“The Church of Scotland.”—(*Loud cheering*).

The Duke of Atholl gave

“The Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Judicature of the country, to whom they all felt indebted in their several situations.”

The Lord President, in expressing his acknowledgments, stated, that though the judges of the land are, by their situations, at all times placed above popular applause, yet, if in the discharge of their important duties they obtained the approbation of such a distinguished meeting, they could not be insensible to such distinction. He concluded by adverting

to the principles which guided them in the exercise of those functions which, in the face of every danger, it was their bounden duty to discharge.

The next toast from the chair, was,

“The distinguished strangers of England who have this day honoured us with their presence.”—(*Loud applause.*)

The Earl of Errol then gave

“Sir Walter Scott, and thanks to him for the share which he had in bringing us together.”

Sir Walter Scott said, that he really wanted power to express his feelings upon this occasion. He was even happy, that his want of expression arose from the warmth of his feelings, which rendered him incompetent to utter what he should wish at such a time. He could, however, say, that he did not deserve this mark of their attention; and if, as *amicus curiæ*, (for in no other capacity had he a right to interfere,) he had thrown out a few hints, he had only to say that he had an easy task, as he had to communicate with Magistrates, who, whatever was proposed that had taste or propriety to recommend it, were ready to command, and who had to deal with a people who were equally willing to obey. (*Loud applause.*)—That he had himself any,—the slightest, share in the late arrangements, would always be to himself a matter of the deepest pride.

Lord Strathmore gave

“The King’s young landlord, the Duke of Buccleuch.”

Lord Montagu returned thanks, and said, that what his Grace had now done was, he hoped, only an earnest of better service which he would hereafter render to his Sovereign.

The Lord Provost gave

“The Duke of Montrose,” of whose company they were deprived by indisposition.

“The Duke of Wellington,”—drank with loud applause.

Air—“See the conquering hero comes.”

Lord Lauderdale gave

“The Rectors of the Universities of Scotland, and may they long maintain the honour they have acquired.”

The Lord Provost gave

“The brave companions in arms of the Duke of Wellington,—the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Lynedoch, Lord Beresford, and Sir David Baird.”

Lord Beresford returned thanks.

Sir Walter Scott gave

“Both sides of St George’s Channel.”

The Lord Provost gave

“The memory of Nelson, who seemed only to live till

his glorious mission was accomplished, and expired in the act of giving the exterminating blow to the naval power of the combined enemies of Britain."

"The Chieftains and the Clans who have come forward on the present occasion to grace his Majesty's court, particularly the Marchioness of Stafford, Lady Gwydir, Earl of Breadalbane, Sir Evan M'Gregor, and Glengarry."

Glengarry returned thanks, observing, that whenever his Majesty should require their services to defend his throne, they would be found ready in the cause.

Sir E. M'Gregor gave a toast which could not be too often repeated,—

"The Chief of Chiefs—the King."

"The Earl of Morton, his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, and the Moderator," from the chair.

The Duke of Atholl gave

"May the radiant *Sun* of Royalty see what the *Sons* of Scotland are made of."—(*Loud applause.*)

"The Duke of Argyll and the Highland Society of Scotland," by the Earl of Kinnoull.

Sir M. S. Stewart gave

"The King, as Baron of Renfrew," three times three.

The Earl of Elgin gave

"The Health of the Duke of Atholl," and particularly alluded to the National Monument of Scotland, in which his Majesty evinced so great an interest.

His Grace said he was a Scotsman born and bred—he loved his country most sincerely, and he wished that every action of his life might be such as to do good to his country, and meet the approbation of his countrymen. He had taken an interest in the National Monument, to be erected to the memory of those brave men who had fought the battles of our King, and conquered all the enemies of our country. He hoped, he had been somewhat instrumental in bringing this great work to a conclusion, the foundation stone of which was to be laid on Tuesday next. From the situation in life in which Providence had placed him, much was expected from him; and, as he had said before, his best endeavours should ever be exerted for the good of his country. In doing so, he only did what he trusted every Scotsman would do—his duty. There was not an individual in Scotland who would sacrifice more for the improvement of his native land; and he would, at all times, stand forth a decided supporter of the King, and of those measures which tended to the good of Caledonia.

Lord Ashburton proposed a toast, which was that of a national monument,—one that would last when a monument of stone and mortar had passed away—

“The author of *Waverley*, whoever he may be, and his works.”

Glengarry, in a warm speech, in which he dwelt at some length upon the virtues and patriotism of one who, he said, had been the patron of his early life, proposed

“The memory of Henry Lord Melville.”—Drank in silence.

“The memory of his associate, Mr Pitt—we shall never see his like again,” by the Duke of Atholl.—Drank in silence.

“Sir J. P. Beresford, and the northern squadron,” from the chair.

“Sir Thomas Bradford, and the military forces in Scotland,” from the chair.

The Hon. Captain Napier, R.N. said, that nobody respected the memories of the illustrious dead more than he, but at present he was more inclined to notice living men. They had seen a fine appearance of yeomanry, and these were the men he liked. They had drunk the Baron of Renfrew; and as he now saw his honourable friend, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, in the yeomanry garb, he begged to give his health, coupled with them—“The Baronet of Renfrew, and the yeomanry of Scotland;” with such men old mother Caledonia would live for ever.

Sir M. S. Stewart thought, that the yeomanry of Scotland ought to stand as a distinct toast of itself. From the appearance that had been made by the body of yeomen, on Portobello Sands yesterday, no man could say we were without a valuable force in ourselves; they were the real defenders of the government. He gave

“The yeomanry of Scotland.”

Air—“Bold Dragoon.”

Sir W. Maxwell gave

“The Lord Provost, and the rest of the company not yeomen.”

Song, “Scots wha hae wi’ Wallace bled,” by Mr Magrath.

“The Convener and the Trades of the City of Edinburgh,” by the Earl of Elgin.

“The health of his Majesty, as the King of the Isles,” first in Gaelic, and then in English, by Glengarry.

The following toasts were then given by the Lord Provost :

“The City of London and Sir W. Curtis.”

“The City of Dublin.”

“The City of Glasgow. Prosperity to its Trade and Manufactures.”

“ The Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock.”
“ George the Fourth.”

About ten o'clock, the company began to retire ; and they broke up about twelve. All were delighted with the evening's entertainment. His Majesty seemed to have been highly gratified with his reception, and with the ardent demonstrations of duty and affection which he received from the highly-respectable company assembled around him.

The wines, which were of the finest vintages, and in great variety, were furnished by Messrs Lyall and Cargill, Edinburgh, and Messrs Cockburn and Co., Leith.

In the evening, the front of the Parliament House, and a number of houses in the High Street, adjoining to the Parliament Square, were illuminated. The office of the Board of Trustees was very brilliant ; and Mr Munro's house displayed a crown and two stars, with the royal initials.*

* The Lord Provost and Magistrates, with the greatest attention to the necessities of the sick and poor in the public establishments, gave orders that the wine remaining after the banquet should be distributed in equal shares to the Royal Infirmary and the Destitute Sick Society, and that the broken meats should be given to the different workhouses, prisoners in the jail, &c.

CHAP. XIII.

ON the forenoon of Sunday, the 25th of August, the King attended divine service in the High Church of St Giles. So great was the anxiety evinced by the public to obtain admission, that a considerable number had taken their seats so early as nine o'clock in the morning. Owing, however, to the very judicious regulations of the ministers and kirk-session, there was no inconvenient crowding when the congregation had assembled, which was before the arrival of his Majesty; every seat-holder was supplied by the Collector of Cess with signed tickets for each pew, and the passages were kept entirely clear.

The seat occupied by the King was that which is allotted to his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly, in front of the gallery, and immediately opposite the pulpit. The seat, it is well known, is in all respects proper for royalty, having a chair of state, surmounted by a magnificent canopy.

In this seat the Earl of Errol, as Lord High Constable, bearing the sword of state, and another nobleman, appeared a considerable time before the King's arrival; but withdrew, after remaining a short time, in order to be in readiness to receive his Majesty.

The Lords of Session and Justiciary, and the Barons of Exchequer, in their robes, entered the church, preceded by the maces of their respective courts, and took their usual seats in the front of the side galleries. On the right of the Lord President of the Court of Session sat Lords Bannatyne, Balgray, and Cringletie, and on the left, Lords Robertson and Alloway. On the right of the Lord Justice Clerk, as presiding Judge of the Court of Justiciary, were seated Lords Hermand, Pitmilly, and Meadowbank; on the left, Lords Gillies and Succoth, and Mr Secretary Peel.

In the opposite (north) gallery sat the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; on his right, Baron Clerk Rattray and the Lord Advocate; on his left, Ba-

rons Sir Patrick Murray and Hume, the Solicitor-General, and Henry Jardine, Esq. King's Remembrancer.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Edinburgh entered the church, in their robes, preceded by the city sword of state and mace, and accompanied by the city-clerks and assessors; and took their usual seats in front of the east end of the north gallery. On the right of the Lord Provost were seated the Right Honourable William Dundas, Lord Clerk Register, and Member for the city; Bailies Henderson and Smith, Dean of Guild Anderson, and Old Bailie Anderson; and on his left, Bailies Blackwood and Lyall, Old Bailies Waddel and Child, and Treasurer Dickson. Behind, were seated the ordinary and extraordinary members of council and other official persons connected with the city.

A number of noble and distinguished personages also formed part of the congregation. Among these we observed the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the former dressed in the Highland garb; the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Montagu, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Binning.

His Majesty, at a quarter past eleven, set out in a close carriage for church from Holyrood Palace, (having arrived only a few minutes previously,) and where a great multitude were assembled.* He was accompanied in his

* The people who surrounded the southern approach to the Palace were a good deal amused by the eccentricities of a worthy couple, who had come from the country to behold his Majesty. The husband,—a good-natured-looking fellow, with a *rauchan* or plaid about his shoulders, and a staff in his hand, his teeth deeply tinged with the juice of tobacco, and his bonnet set tastefully *a-jee*, showing that domestic thralldom had not extinguished all the *spunk* of his youth,—discovered a great deal of indifference; but his spouse,—a person of small grey feretty eyes, the rigid muscles of whose countenance betokened absolute rule, dressed in a chintz gown of the largest pattern, with a galash on her head,—was quite on the *qui-vive* with curiosity. As the royal carriage drove up, her helpmate exclaimed, "Noo, Janet, noo! dinna gang hame flyting on me as ye've done every day these sax days, and say ye hae nae seen him. There, woman! he's coming noo; be sure and tak a guid look o' him,—noo, noo, noo!" Janet thought she could never see too much of majesty;—she cast her eyes first upon the carriage, then upon the coachman and footmen, whose finery quite

carriage by the Duke of Dorset, and Lord Glenlyon, the Lord in waiting. In order to give the King an idea of the interior of the High Church, and the situation of the different public bodies, a perspective view of that edifice, taken from the site of the King's chair, and executed by Mr Patrick Gibson, a celebrated landscape painter of this city, had been laid before his Majesty the same morning, by Lord Glenlyon, on his arrival at the Palace. This pencil-sketch his Majesty took with him in his carriage, examined it on his way to church, and expressed himself very much pleased with the precision and neat handling of the drawing. His Majesty had also been previously put in possession of a tabular view of the ceremonial of the Scottish church, explanatory of the manner in which the different parts of divine worship were performed, which (as in all probability the King had never before been in a Presbyterian church) was drawn up for his information, and transmitted to him by the very Rev. Principal Baird.

The appearance of the street at this time was extremely imposing and characteristic of a Scottish Sabbath. As his Majesty passed, the people reverently took off their hats, but not a voice was raised to hail his appearance! Great as their exultation must have been to behold their Sovereign in

dazzled her; and before she could rally all her faculties of memory, reflection, and so forth, the King was within the porch of the Palace. The poor woman, discovering her fatal error too late, ejaculated, "God preserve me! I've *tint* (lost) him again." The worthy couple then withdrew from the crowd, Janet *flying* most unmercifully, and John ruminating, no doubt, upon the cost of another day's sojourning in Edinburgh.

The following is one instance, among a number of others, of the curiosity which prevailed to see his Majesty: A shepherd set out from Arnprior, about twelve miles from Stirling, one morning, for the metropolis, with only eighteen pence in his pocket! He reached his destination the same evening.—During his stay his curiosity was gratified by seeing the King five times! Being desirous of having, on his return, a voyage by sea, he went to Newhaven, and bargained with one of the captains of the steam-boats, to make himself useful on board as a compensation for his passage to Stirling, which was accordingly agreed to; and, on returning home, he had something still to spare, for his whole disbursements during the jaunt amounted to only one shilling!

the midst of them, the sentiment of piety alone predominated ; and of the great multitude collected, not one for a moment forgot the divine precept, to keep the Sabbath-day holy. There did not reign, in the most sequestered glen of Scotland, a more profound stillness than was now observed in the heart of the city of Edinburgh ! Nor is this to be wondered at. The spectacle of a monarch proceeding to humble himself, in adoration, before the King of Kings, could scarcely fail, with a rational people, to act as an example—as an incentive to devotion, rather than as the signal of clamorous rejoicing. When the royal carriage was near to the Cross, a few boys took off their hats, as if about to cheer his Majesty ; but some old men dissuasively held up their hands, and the most prompt obedience was yielded to the signal. This circumstance was much noticed by the King, who turned round, seemingly pleased, and made some observation respecting it to his attendants. Indeed, we have reason to believe, that there was no part of the behaviour of his Scottish subjects which was more admired by his Majesty than their conduct on this solemn occasion.

On his Majesty's entry to the church, he was received by the ministers and elders, arrayed in a line, within the church door. Principal Baird had the honour of attending the King from the door to the royal seat ; and, in the course of his Majesty's progress, a very interesting incident took place. His Majesty, who had a sealed packet in his hand, inquired at Principal Baird where was the usual receptacle for the congregation depositing their offerings ? On being told by the Principal, that it had been removed on this occasion, as an impediment to his Majesty's passing, the King appeared to regret the circumstance ; and putting the packet, which was endorsed, "*One hundred pounds* from his Majesty," into the Principal's hand, he desired that its contents might be applied, with the rest of the collection, for the benefit of the poor.

The King then entered the body of the church, preceded by the Lord High Constable, bearing the sword of state, and followed by a numerous suite of attendants. The congregation rose as his Majesty entered, who turn-

ed round, and, covering his face with his hat, said a short prayer, according to the English form of worship.

His Majesty was dressed in a field marshal's uniform, and wore the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle, and a number of decorations upon his breast. Upon his right was the Lord High Constable, with the sword of state; and behind his Majesty's chair, in the same seat, were the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Graham, Earl Cathcart, Lord Glenlyon, and Lord Francis Conyngham. All these noblemen stood during the time of divine service. In seats immediately behind we observed Lord Graves, Lord Charles Bentinck, Lord George Beresford, Sir Charles Paget, General Baillie, Sir William Keppel, and Sir Hilgrove Turner.

The officiating minister on this occasion was Dr Lamont, the moderator of the General Assembly, who commenced the service by giving out the first version of the 100th psalm. His Majesty lifted a psalm book, and stood during the reading; and his example was followed by the rest of the congregation. After a most eloquent and impressive prayer, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th verses of the 23d paraphrase were sung. The minister then recited the Lord's prayer; and adopted, as the subject of his discourse, the 3d and 4th verses of the 3d chapter of the epistle of St Paul to the Colossians;—"For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory." The sermon of the reverend Doctor was enriched by a number of sublime passages of Scripture, and throughout breathed a spirit of the most exalted piety. The good taste of the preacher was in nothing more particularly shown than in making his applications entirely general; and the discourse was more impressive from its not being read. It was altogether a good specimen of Presbyterian preaching. In the prayer which followed the discourse, the reverend Doctor made use of these words: "May thy choicest blessings descend upon the head of our Sovereign King George. Grant him, O God, a long, a happy, and a prosperous reign. May he be adorned with every Christian virtue. May he be happy in this life, and happy in the life to come. May the paternal regard he

has shown in visiting this part of his dominions, which has diffused joy throughout the land, have a lasting influence on the hearts and conduct of the people." The service was concluded by singing the first four verses of the 50th paraphrase.

His Majesty joined earnestly in the devotional exercises, and listened to the discourse throughout with the most profound attention. He seemed to be very much struck with the singing. The first tune sung was the 100th Psalm, long metre; the second St Matthew's, and the last Reading; the effect of which was very grand, particularly as the band and congregation kept together. His Majesty appeared to take great pleasure in the last-mentioned tune, and to be much gratified with the *solo* part, given by Mr Swift.* It were needless here to remark, how partial the King is to music; or that his Majesty's well-known taste in this department of the fine arts entitles him to rank very high as a judge of it.

When the service was concluded, his Majesty slightly bowed to the preacher. On leaving his seat, he bowed, and addressed a few words to the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Montagu; with the former he shook hands. He then retired, the Lord High Constable carrying the sword of state before him, and followed by his attendants. On leaving the church, his Majesty took occasion to express to an eminent person present, his general satisfaction with the whole service.†

As the King proceeded to the Palace, the people observed the same reverential silence which they had done

* At a meeting of the session of the High Church, it was resolved, that their ordinary band of singers should be strengthened on the Sunday when his Majesty went to church; and Mr David Bridges, junior, was requested by the session to undertake the selection of such assistants as he judged best. On that occasion, most of the first professional teachers of vocal music in the city came readily forward. In this number were Messrs Magrath, Swift, Gleadhill, Templetons, and others; the whole consisting of twelve trebles, eight counter-tenors, eight tenors, and seven basses. Several young ladies of highly respectable families also volunteered their assistance as trebles.

† An occurrence took place, as the King left the church, which is too remarkable to be omitted. A man entered the church, bringing with him a child to be baptized. He had applied, some weeks before, to have the baptism performed on the day when his

on the previous part of the day. His Majesty left Holyrood exactly at one o'clock, two noblemen being in the carriage with him.

In the evening, the Earls of Kinnoull, Wemyss and March, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, Rosebery, and Mansfield, and the Hon. Mr Maule of Panmure, had the honour of dining with his Majesty.

There was no act which his Majesty could have possibly performed more truly gratifying to his Scottish subjects, than the compliment to their national church implied in his attendance at St Giles's. In another point of view it was still more gratifying. It proved, that whatever advances infidelity may have made in modern times, religion has been greatly purified of all that was earthly in it—of the gross leaven of human infirmity; that while there has been a decay of that zeal which consumed like a fire, the true spirit of religion is begun to be felt, and to discover itself by its genuine fruits of charity and comprehensive benevolence. It was a spectacle worthy of the present age, to behold, in that sanctuary which once was the *arena* where the adherents of Presbytery and Episcopacy long struggled for dominion, each sect arming itself with the darkest passions of the human heart,—where the storm burst out which laid Prelacy low, and led to the establishment of a system which, whatever be its merits, was most consonant to the wishes and feelings of the people, and adapted to the circumstances of the country;—to behold in this very spot the head of that rival church, once triumphant, now *tolerated* in Scotland, joining in worship with his Presbyterian subjects. The circumstance may be considered a striking instance of the liberality of the age; in which the people of Scotland can scarcely fail to discover a better guarantee for the security of that establishment, which is their greatest boast and their greatest blessing, than can be derived from any compact, however public and solemn.

Majesty should visit the church, and his request was readily complied with. At the father's request, the child was named George Augustus Frederick, as a mark of respect to his Majesty.

CHAP. XIV.

ON Monday, the 26th of August, his Majesty paid a private visit to the Palace of Holyrood, for the purpose of inspecting its apartments. He arrived at the south entrance of the Palace at half past two o'clock, in a carriage and four, accompanied by two noblemen; four servants on horseback followed the carriage as outriders, and two were seated behind the carriage. The King was dressed in a blue surtout and blue trowsers, boots, black neckcloth, and round hat. All the servants of his Majesty were in undress.

Mr Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's department, and his son, were in waiting to receive his Majesty. The former attended him from the south portico, by which he entered, till he reached the door of the King's private apartment, where his Majesty was received by the Duke of Hamilton, the keeper of the Palace, who conducted him from thence to the door of Queen Mary's apartments. It was the special order of his Majesty to Mr Mash, before leaving London, that, in repairing the Palace, these apartments should be preserved sacred from every alteration. The housekeeper was now called, and informed by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, that his Majesty wished her to shew him the rooms, and to describe them in her usual manner. This injunction the good old woman obeyed to the very letter; and her monotonous harangue seemed to afford great amusement to his Majesty. When the King was shewn the bed and blanket in which his progenitor, the ill-fated Mary, slept, he caught hold of the blanket, and remarked how wonderful it was, that it had been kept so long in a state of preservation. His Majesty continued his inspection for about fifty minutes, and expressed the gratification which he had derived from the appearance of the different apartments, and also from the housekeeper's oral description of them.

While the King was in the Palace, the Reverend George Tough, Minister of Ayton, had an opportunity

of putting into his hands a letter, requesting his Majesty's acceptance of an Orrery, upon an improved plan, constructed by Mr Tough himself,—and also a Sermon; and of explaining to his Majesty the movements of the Orrery, of which the King was pleased to express his most graceful admiration.*

Before stepping into his carriage, his Majesty stood for some minutes in the portico; and, recollecting that he would not again have occasion to visit the Palace before his departure from Scotland, he turned round and bowed most graciously to those domestics of the Palace who were about him. After his Majesty was seated in his carriage, a lady, who resides in the immediate vicinity of Holyrood, advanced to the carriage window and curtsied, to whom his Majesty most condescendingly took off his hat and bowed.

* The following is a copy of Mr Tough's letter:—

Edinburgh, August 24, 1822.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

As patron of science, most graciously to take under your protection an orrery, which, while it aims at some little improvement, in point of appearance and correctness, above those commonly constructed, will rather, perhaps, be an object of curiosity to your Majesty, on account of its being the workmanship of a Scottish clergyman, in a remote situation, during his leisure moments, by the help of rude implements.

Condescend also, as guardian and promoter of the interests of religion, to honour with acceptance another humble production, more in the line of his profession, a sermon, preached on a late occasion, deeply affecting and interesting to your empire and the world at large, both by retrospect and anticipation.

The freedom now assumed had often been contemplated, but never with the hope of its being tolerated, until your Majesty's paternal visit to your Scottish subjects has inspired us all with such confidence and affection as to encourage even an humble individual thus to approach your sacred person.

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most devoted and dutiful servant
and subject,

GEO. TOUGH,

Minister of Ayton, Berwickshire.

To his Majesty the King.

For a description of the orrery, see *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, No II.

The King then returned to Dalkeith-house in the same private manner in which he had come to the Palace.

The housekeeper at Holyrood received a handsome donation from his Majesty by the hands of one of his attendants. The amount she affects to consider one of the mysteries of the place, which ought not to be revealed during the King's lifetime at least; but fame has reported, what we understand to be true, that it was not less than ten sovereigns.

The generous sympathy which it is known his Majesty entertains for the misfortunes of the House of Stuart, he has often evinced, not only by various acts of munificence, but by the esteem which he places upon every relic of that illustrious family. Of such relics the King has a considerable collection; to which, during his stay in Scotland, he made an important addition. His Majesty, before he came to Scotland, had wished to obtain a dirk that had belonged to the Chevalier; but the chieftain, in whose possession it was, declined to part with it. A lady in Edinburgh, who is in possession of no small number of Jacobite relics, and who had presented Prince Leopold, when in Edinburgh, with a ring that belonged to Queen Mary, when she came to know the circumstance, declared her intention to present a knife, fork, and spoon, which had belonged to the Chevalier, to his Majesty, upon his visiting Scotland. These relics were placed in the hands of Sir Walter Scott, to be presented by him along with the gift of the Sisters of the Silver Cross. The King received them most graciously, and desired his warmest thanks to be conveyed to the lady, with the expressions of his regard for every remembrance of the "unfortunate Chevalier," as he called him. At the drawing-room and the ball, the King took particular notice of the lady, and always speaks of her present in a manner which shews his esteem for the donor, and the high value he sets on the gift.

The knife, fork, and spoon, are of the finest silver,—their handles are richly embossed with the thistle, and the ends of them are adorned with the rose. The letters C. S. are shortly and conspicuously marked on them. They were manufactured in Holland, and consequently

are impressed with the Dutch plate-stamp. They were contained in an old case, which the lady intended to have replaced with a modern one of Morocco leather, but his Majesty's good taste preferred their ancient cover.*

In the evening, a grand ball was given to his Majesty, in the Assembly Rooms, by the Caledonian Hunt, of which institution his Majesty had previously condescended to become the patron. The fitting up of the rooms was nearly of the same magnificent description as on the occasion of the Peers' ball. The only material difference was, that the flowers were removed from the saloon, and the columns and walls were fluted with buff-coloured calico,

* The interest which his Majesty takes in whatever relates to the Stuart family, has been strangely misrepresented by some who have been labouring of late, *velis et remis*, to revive the spirit of Jacobitism in this country. These persons would persuade the public, that a feeling, which is so easily explained by the ties of blood, and the generous disposition of his Majesty, proceeds from some conviction of the indefeasible right of the Stuarts to the crown of Britain. It is impossible to conceive a grosser libel upon the understanding of his Majesty, than to represent him as believing, contrary to his own professions, and the uniform tenor of his life, those principles to be spurious which seated his illustrious family upon the throne. The attempt to abuse the public mind on this subject can only provoke scorn; for the constitutional principles of his Majesty are too well known to be brought under suspicion. It is a matter, however, of no small concern, that there should be persons so forgetful of the benefits derived by the country from the Hanoverian succession, as to make an open profession of principles in direct opposition to it. Had the nation, in consequence of the new security which it obtained for its liberties, declined in prosperity, instead of having advanced to a state of unexampled greatness;—had it become the prey of discord and intestine commotions, in place of having enjoyed, for more than a century, almost uninterrupted domestic tranquillity, and the blessings which flow from an equitable administration of the laws, there might have been some reason for admiring that period of our history when our monarchs were the pensioners of France and Rome;—when men were persecuted for conscience-sake;—and every public right was most shamefully trampled upon. The attachment which *was* entertained by many for the Stuarts, originating in a sense of duty superior to every selfish consideration, was at least manly and generous. But since the family is extinct, the attempt to bring into fashion those maxims of government which conducted them to their ruin; which even some, and these the most sensible, of their own partisans, have loudly condemned, appears to be something worse than folly.

interspersed with stripes of blue and rosettes of the same colour. In the large ball-room, handsome sofas, covered with crimson and gold-coloured lace, and chairs of a similar description, were placed at convenient distances, for the use of his Majesty.

The portico in front of the rooms was elegantly and tastefully illuminated with variegated lamps, and the entrance at which his Majesty alighted was also illuminated in the same manner.

Long before his Majesty's arrival from Dalkeith, crowds of people had assembled in Clerk Street, Nicolson Street, South and North Bridge Street, Prince's Street, and George Street, to obtain a view of his Majesty as he passed; and mounted dragoons were stationed along the whole line, in the same manner as on the night of the Peers' ball.

His Majesty arrived at half past nine, in his private carriage, attended by the Duke of Dorset and Lord Graves, and escorted by a detachment of the Scots Greys.

The shouts of the people announced the arrival of the King. Several noblemen received his Majesty at the entrance hall, where the Marquis of Winchester and Lord Charles Bentinck joined his suite.

His Majesty wore his uniform as colonel of the Guards, with the St Andrew's cross on his hat, and a number of decorations on his breast. On entering the grand saloon, he was received by the company with every mark of attention and respect. His Majesty bowed and smiled graciously to all around him, and shook hands with the Duke of Argyll and Earl of Lauderdale; and the Marquis of Queensberry lighted his Majesty to the door of the ball-room.

In a few minutes dancing commenced. His Majesty had previously stipulated with the nobleman who had the honour of conveying the invitation by the Hunt, for an abundance of Scots reels and strathspeys. "I dislike," said his Majesty, "seeing any thing in Scotland that is not purely national and characteristic."* The first reel

* The King expressed himself to the same nobleman in a way that showed how well pleased he was with the whole arrangements, and the respect to his person which was implied in them.

danced was to the air of Brechin Castle. His Majesty was particularly pleased with the second set, and clapped his hands in token of his approbation. A number of quadrilles were danced in the second ball-room.

His Majesty conversed, in the course of the evening, with the Earl of Lauderdale and Viscount Melville, as also with the Duchess of Argyll, Mrs Balfour of Balbirnie, and other ladies who were near him.

The company consisted of a great number of the peerage, and many of the principal landed proprietors of Scotland; besides many officers of every rank in the army and navy, several of whom were distinguished by the insignia of different orders, and still more by honourable scars which they had received in their country's service. There were also many literary gentlemen present. The dresses of the ladies were more varied and fanciful than at the Peers' ball. Blue was much worn; and, as on the previous occasion, there was a great profusion of feathers.

The members of the Hunt wore a new uniform, which had been suggested by his Majesty a few days before,—very elegant and much admired.

The scene altogether was one of uncommon animation and splendour; and none contributed more to the hilarity of the company than his Majesty, who was in excellent spirits, and whose whole deportment was most affable, gracious, and condescending.

The King left the assembly at eleven o'clock, bowing to all as he retired,—the band playing “God save the King.” His Majesty was again most loudly cheered by the great multitude who had assembled at the door, and proceeded in his carriage to Dalkeith, attended and escorted in the same manner as upon his coming to the ball.

About half an hour after his Majesty retired, country dances commenced, which were kept up with great spirit, by the more vigorous of the company, until nearly seven o'clock in the morning.

The refectory was admirably supplied with the richest delicacies; and, in noticing the excellence of the music, we have only to say that the band was Gow's.

CHAP. XV.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased to patronize the great national undertaking of a Monument to be erected on the Calton-hill, upon the model of the celebrated Parthenon, and consecrated to the Deity, in testimony of a nation's gratitude for the signal successes of the British arms during the late war, and in commemoration of the valour of our countrymen engaged in the eventful contest, it was arranged, that the foundation-stone of the edifice should be laid upon Tuesday, the 27th of August, by commissioners representing his Majesty, and with all the honours of masonry.

At twelve o'clock, the different lodges of free-masons, who had previously assembled in their respective lodge-rooms, arrived in the Parliament Square. The master of each lodge then left his brethren in charge of his depute, and proceeded, accompanied by his wardens, to meet and pay his respects to the Grand Master. The Grand Lodge was opened by the Substitute Grand Master, at one o'clock, in the Signet Hall; the First Division of the Court of Session, where, it was notified, the members were to meet, being still occupied, in consequence of the civic banquet. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, was then introduced and sworn into office; and the masters of lodges and their proxies and wardens having left the Hall, the brethren were marshalled in the Parliament Square.

When the proxies and lodges had taken their proper places, they were preceded by the Grand Lodge, consisting of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Grand Master; the Duke of Argyll, Grand Master Elect; the Earl of Rosslyn, officiating as Past Grand Master; William Inglis, Esq., Substitute Grand Master; J. A. Maconochie, Esq., Senior Grand Warden; the Hon. Gen. Duff, acting as Junior Grand Warden; John Hay, Esq., younger of Smithfield and Hayston, acting for Sir John Hay, Bart., Grand Treasurer; Alexander Lawrie, Esq.

Secretary; James Bartram, Esq. Clerk; John Maitland, Assistant; the Rev. Dr John Lee, Chaplain; William Cunningham, Jeweller; and Archibald Paterson, Bible-bearer. The Grand Lodge was also attended by Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., late Grand Master, and the following provincial Grand Masters:—Alexander Hamilton, Esq. of Grange, Ayrshire; Sir Patrick Murray, Bart., Perthshire; John Maxwell, Esq., younger of Pollock, M.P. Under Ward of Lanarkshire; Lord Archibald Hamilton, Middle Ward; Thomas Graham Stirling, Esq. of Airth, Stirlingshire; Ronald MacDonald, Esq. of Staffa, Argyllshire; William Miller, Esq., Dumfries-shire; and by Sir David Moncrieffe, Bart.; Thomas Legh, Esq. M.P.; Governor Mair, Fort George; Colonel Stewart of Garth; Major Belches, &c. &c.

The whole moved off from the Parliament Square exactly at two o'clock, and proceeded down the High Street, across the North Bridge, and along the Regent Bridge.

The procession was guarded by parties of the Scots Greys and the 3d Dragoons, and a party of infantry, who were attended by their bands. There was an immense concourse of most respectable brethren, there being present, besides almost the whole proxies and Edinburgh lodges, deputations from a great many country lodges.

At the Waterloo Hotel, the procession was joined and preceded by,

1st, The Lord Provost and Magistrates in their robes, preceded by the city officers, city mace and sword, and attended by the High Constables.

2d, The noblemen composing his Majesty's High Commission, with their attendants. And,

3d, The noblemen and gentlemen composing the Committee of Subscribers to the National Monument.

The day was remarkably favourable; and the streets, along the line of the procession, were crowded by well-dressed people. The multitude assembled on the Calton-hill was prodigious. Every spot on the side of the hill, which afforded a resting place to the foot, was occupied; and no part of it was to be observed but cliffs, whose rugged and barren front, which had defied the storm for

ages, appeared in singular contrast with the gay ephemeral assemblage who thronged upon and around them.

The view of the procession from the hill was really sublime. The different lodges, distinguished by their appropriate insignia,* and each preceded by a band of music, independently of every feeling connected with the mysteries of the craft, had a most impressive effect. As the procession ascended the hill, in a slow measured pace, one was reminded of those pious celebrations upon the Holy Mount, which are so sublimely described in the sacred writings.

The procession advanced round the south side of the Calton-hill; and when it arrived at the site of the stone, which is on the summit of the Calton-hill, and a little to the north of Lord Nelson's Monument, the Royal Commissioners, with the Magistrates and committee of contributors, ascended a platform erected on the west side of the site; and the Duke of Hamilton and the other office-bearers, and the Provincial Grand Masters and Wardens, with the gentlemen attending the Grand Master, entered a platform erected on the opposite side; the Proxy Masters and their Wardens, and the lodges, arranging themselves around the platforms and site; the band, in the meantime, playing "God save the King."

A bed had been previously prepared near the centre of the south wall of the proposed building,† consisting of three very large stones, battled together with iron and lead. The foundation-stone measured 7 feet 8 inches square,

* Among the various emblematical insignia borne by the different lodges, the Stirling Ancient Lodge attracted particular attention, whose Tyler, a little man, dressed in the garb of Old Gaul, carried a double-handed sword of great magnitude and length. It may be gratifying to learn, that this ponderous weapon was actually found in the field of Bannockburn about a century ago, and has been preserved as a precious relic by this very ancient lodge, whose original charter was granted by King David of pious memory.

The deputation from the Lodge of Dunbar Castle was preceded by the famous piper of the clan Mackenzie, whose manly and genteel appearance had attracted so much attention, that the King commanded his likeness to be taken.

† The building is to be about 228 feet long and 102 broad.

by 15 inches thick, and is about six tons in weight. The ground about the foundation-stone was protected by the Constables.

The Grand Master addressed the Commissioners, stating, that the Grand Lodge had attended on this occasion, at the desire of his Majesty, to lay the foundation-stone of the National Monument; whereupon

The Duke of Atholl said, his Majesty had executed a commission in behalf of the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Hopetoun, Earl of Elgin, Viscount Melville, and Lord Lynedoch; and that he was sorry to be obliged to apologize for the absence of the Duke of Montrose, Earl of Hopetoun, and Viscount Melville, who were unavoidably detained. In execution of that commission, he craved the assistance of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, R. W. Grand Master Elect, Past Grand Master, the Grand Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, towards laying the foundation-stone of the National Monument, to remain to future ages a monument to the memory of those brave men who had shed their blood in the service of their country.

The Duke of Hamilton, then addressing the brethren, said, that having received his Majesty's commands, it was their duty to proceed with the work. The band played "Hail, Masonry;" after which the Reverend Dr Lee, the Grand Chaplain,* offered up a prayer in nearly the following words:—

"Who would not fear thee, O King of nations, whose strength is in the clouds, and whose most excellent glory is above the sky, whose supreme and irresistible sway is extended over all the divisions of space, establishing the thrones of earthly potentates, and holding in perpetual subjection the innumerable principalities and armies of heaven. We rejoice, O God, in the assurance, that though, in this fluctuating scene, all things seem to happen alike unto all,—though the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; yet, amidst the unceasing vicissitudes of time and

* Those who peruse the following sublime prayer will agree with us, that the Grand Lodge have good reason to be proud of having for their chaplain a gentleman so highly gifted, and such an accomplished scholar, as Dr Lee.

chance, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, the measures of whose sovereign administration, however obscure to our weak apprehensions, are universally productive of the most salutary ends, turning the shadow of death into the morning, bringing peace out of disorder, and good out of evil, causing the wrath of man to praise the Lord, and rendering all terrestrial events subservient to the advancement of the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

“ While we confide in the wisdom, equity, and benignity of that dominion of thine which ruleth over all, it is our heart’s desire, O God, to perpetuate the remembrance of the unnumbered instances in which thou hast been favourable to our beloved land; and it is our earnest prayer, that thou mayest graciously accept the tribute which we now render to thee, the Lord of hosts, who, in the days of spoiling and scattering of nations, wast pleased to make thyself known as our light and our salvation, as our help and our shield, as our refuge from the storm of civil commotion, and our shelter from the aggressions of foreign hostility. We pray, that the light of thy countenance may shine on this edifice, which, in the presence of the representatives of our king, our nobles, the chiefs of our tribes, and the thousands of our land, we now begin to rear, not as a monument of national pride, but as a memorial of thy mighty and marvellous interposition, in frustrating the devices of our enemies, and commanding deliverances for thy people,—in giving strength and courage to our warriors, and victory to our arms,—in maintaining the prosperity of our commerce, the lustre of our sovereign’s crown, and the stability of that matchless constitution which has been the admiration of ages. Not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and truth’s sake; and grant, that when our children in time to come shall walk about our city, and go round her high places, numbering the towers thereof, marking well her bulwarks, and considering her palaces, they may think of thy loving kindness in the midst of this temple, and tell thy wonders to the generation following, that they also may set their hope in thee, and may be a people saved of the Lord; while exercising that precious faith which overcometh the world, cultivating that wisdom which is better than weapons of war, putting on the breastplate of righteousness, arraying themselves in the armour of light, and setting their seal to the recorded experience of their progenitors, that the people who know thy name are strong and do exploits, they shall seek the good of their country, not only for their brethren and companions’ sakes, but for the sepulchres of their heroic fathers,

the throne of their anointed monarch, and the altars of the living God.

“ And now, O God, we pray that thou mayest shower down thy choicest mercies on our sovereign lord the king ; that, being adorned with every royal attribute, and enriched with every Christian grace, he may be enthroned in the hearts of his subjects, and that all the acts of his government may promote thy glory, and the general welfare of the vast family of God. Do good in thy good pleasure to Zion ; make all the places about thine hill a blessing ; raise up the interests of thy church on the Rock of ages, against which the gates of hell shall never prevail. May our city be consecrated as a habitation of justice, and a mountain of holiness ; and though this house which we build to thine honour shall decay, though all the glory and goodness of human art shall fade, O let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children ; and let thy name be magnified, and thy mercy built up for ever, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.”

The Grand Master now directed the Grand Treasurer and Secretary to place in the cavities of the stone bottles hermetically sealed, containing the coins, newspapers, &c. of the present day, and the inscription-plates, one of which was as follows :

“ TO
 the glory of God,
 in
 honour of the King,
 for
 the good of the people,
 this Monument,
 the tribute of a grateful country
 to
 her gallant and illustrious sons,
 as
 a memorial of the past, and incentive
 to the future, heroism of
 the men of Scotland,

was founded on the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1822, and in the third year of the glorious reign of George IV., under his immediate auspices, and in commemoration of his most gracious and welcome visit to his ancient capital, and the Palace of his royal ancestors, John Duke of Atholl, James Duke of Montrose, Archibald John Earl of Rosebery, John Earl of Hopetoun, Robert Viscount Melville, and Thomas Lord Lynedoch, officiating as commission-

ers in name and behalf, and by special appointment of his august Majesty, the patron of the undertaking.*—The celebrated Parthenon of Athens being the model of the edifice.”

The other inscription-plates contained the names of the present Magistrates of Edinburgh, and of the Office-bearers of the Grand Lodge.

The bottles and plates having been placed in their proper situations, the foundation-stone was raised by a crane, and lowered down into its proper position, the band playing “Great light will shine.” The Grand Master then walked down from the table on the platform to the stone, with the Substitute on his right hand, and preceded by the Wardens. The Senior Grand Warden then applied the square, the Junior Warden the plumb-line, and the Substitute Grand Master the level; and having gone through the other usual solemnities, the Grand Master gave the stone three knocks with a mallet, and craved the following benediction on the work:—“May the Almighty Architect of the Universe look down with benignity upon our present undertaking, and crown this splendid edifice with every success; and may it be considered for time immemorial a model of taste and genius, and serve to transmit, with honour to posterity, the names of the artists engaged in it.”—(*Three cheers.*)

The Grand Master then received from the Substitute, a cornucopia containing corn, and two cups containing wine and oil; and having poured them upon the stone, said, “Praise be to the Lord immortal and eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundations of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it; who supports the pillars of nations, and maintains in order and harmony surrounding worlds. We implore thy aid, and may the continued blessings of an all-bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores; and may the Almighty Ruler of events deign to direct the hand of our gracious Sovereign, so that he may pour down blessings upon his people; and may his people, living under sage laws, in a free Government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy.”—(*Loud cheering.*)—And a signal gun having been fired from the Calton-hill, salutes were immediately fired from the guns on the Castle, Salisbury Crags, Leith Fort, and the ships in Leith Roads.—(*Masons’ anthem.*)

The Duke of Hamilton, and the Substitute and Wardens, having resumed their places at the table on the platform, his Grace spoke as follows:—

* Thomas Earl of Elgin and Kincardine was added by his Majesty to the commission after the plates were engraved.

“ However much I may feel gratified by the flattering situation I have the honour to hold as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, I am at a loss how to express myself in language adequate to the occasion. When I look around me, I find, in the highly-distinguished individuals and numerous bodies that are now present, new reasons for congratulating my brother masons and myself, and of hailing the arrival of this day—a memorable day, in which we are engaged in laying the foundation of an edifice, similar to one raised at Athens in the pure age of Grecian refinement. Long has that Grecian edifice been the object of universal admiration, and, until now, had survived the vicissitudes of fortune, and arrested even the unhallowed hands of Barbarian conquerors. Worthy is it of Scotsmen to imitate such a model. The sons of Caledonia, warlike in themselves, have ever possessed the patriotic valour of the ancient Greeks. Having rivalled them in the field, let them now emulate their eminence in the arts; and let this monument, consecrated to perpetuate the gallant deeds of their brethren who have fought and bled in their country’s cause, be worthy to become the model of Scottish taste. The site selected is fortunate. We are now upon hallowed ground, already devoted to a patriotic purpose, and to patriotic recollections.—There stands before us, the bright but melancholy memorial of our illustrious hero of Trafalgar, who, when falling in his country’s cause, called upon his companions in arms to do their duty; nor did he call in vain. Every heart beat in unison in the common cause of that memorable day. He gave to England a novel wreath of glory, and died, as he had lived, in the arms of victory.

“ At this moment, and on this spot, many gallant deeds of arms could be told of our heroic countrymen,—of those who have fallen in the field, and of those who stand here to grace this ceremony, competent alike to defend and honour their country. It is highly gratifying to behold that the work we are now engaged in is countenanced by the King, through the medium of his high Commissioners, supported by many of the noblemen and most distinguished individuals of the country, upheld by the magistracy of this great city, and commenced under the auspices of my respectable brethren around me. That his Majesty, our patron, should hold forth a fostering hand to his brother masons, and encourage them in what is beneficial to mankind, at once manifests his care for his people and his attachment to the craft. We are most grateful to him for his royal commands, made known to us through the medium of the distinguished Commissioners who represent his royal person. I consider it as a fortunate event his coming to this his kingdom of Scotland. When his roya

person landed upon our shores, it was an auspicious day for this country, not merely because he beheld the beauties and improvements of this great city and surrounding country,—not merely because he has witnessed the exultation of a well-regulated and intellectual people, nor merely because he had an opportunity of showing his benignity and kindness to all his subjects,—I look to objects of national importance and even of greater weight and consequence. I consider it as an auspicious day, because it placed him, as it were, in contact with the Scottish people ; it enabled him to examine, by personal communication, into their characters and feelings ; it enabled him to inquire into the state of this country, to inform himself of our wants and distresses, to relieve them where they exist, to maintain and preserve our eminent comforts and advantages. I say it was an auspicious day for Sovereign and subject, inasmuch as it opened a new scene of glory to a constitutional King, and offered a new promise of prosperity to an affectionate people.

“ I feel rejoiced at being upon this occasion placed at the head of our ancient and venerable institution of masonry ; and happy am I, however inadequate to the task, to address also the worthy Lord Provost and Magistrates of this city : no one can behold the embellishments made in it without complimenting them upon their taste and exertions, as it must have been the result of constant attention and judicious plans to have produced changes so beneficial, convenient, and ornamental. These improvements are the source of pride to every Scotsman, the source of wonder and admiration to every stranger.

“ When I perceive myself surrounded by friends and brethren whose high qualities render them dear in social life, and valuable to our august fraternity, I congratulate myself and the craft. Occasions like the present remind us of the origin of our order. The mysterious ceremonies of our art teach us, that we are associated for the improvement of architecture and the benefit of social man. Happy am I to cooperate in these duties with my brother masons on this solemn ceremony, so truly genial to the spirit of the craft. I am proud to see by my side (and I congratulate my brother masons upon it) the Grand Master Elect of Scotland. Brethren and Scotsmen, when such names, and others around me, present themselves to you, there is no one who does not recur to the bright pages of Scottish history, where they find them signalized by feats of renown and glory, which they read and admire, and anticipate in their sons the continuance of the patriotic virtues of their progenitors.

“ Before I conclude, I must beg now to offer my thanks to the different masters, wardens, officers, and brethren, for their numerous attendance upon this solemn occasion. Having concluded the duty of the day, let them return home ; and, animated with new zeal for the spirit of masonry, let them encourage, in their respective situations, the sacred and mysterious ceremonies of our august institution, formed, in due humility, upon the basis of true and genuine philanthropy,—let them promote, with industry, the practice of love and charity. As the great Architect of our universe is the Creator of all that is good or great, so be you the instruments and ministers of his will, continuing to teach and encourage the virtue of fraternal affection.”

His Grace the Duke of Atholl having, in the King's name, returned thanks to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Acting Grand Master under his Majesty of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, Master Elect, to the Grand Wardens, to the Provincial Grand Masters, and worshipful brethren, for having so ably performed their masonic duties on this important and interesting occasion, said, that they could not conclude better than by reading the preamble of the act under which they, the Commissioners appointed by his most gracious Majesty, the patron of the undertaking, to represent his sacred person, had now officiated :—“ Whereas it is expedient, that a Monument should be erected in Scotland, in testimony of national gratitude to Almighty God, for the signal successes of the British arms, by sea and land, in the late eventful war ; to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, whose exertions contributed to the glorious result of that arduous and momentous contest, and to act as an incentive to others hereafter to emulate their example, in maintaining the honour and promoting the welfare of their country.”

“ This national tribute of gratitude to our gallant countrymen has,” continued his Grace, “ been commenced under the most peculiarly auspicious circumstances.

“ The ground was broken on the anniversary of his most gracious Majesty's birth ; and the foundation laid by us, the Commissioners, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, on the anniversary of the day when Christian slavery was abolished, when the captive's bonds were broken, and the prisoner set free by British valour under the walls of Algiers, thus gloriously terminating the achievements of our gallant countrymen.”

The Grand Master ordered the band to play “ Rule Britannia.”

The ceremony being concluded, the procession left the ground in reverse order, the junior lodge walking first ;—when it arrived at the Waterloo Hotel, the whole brethren halted, and having opened to the right and left within the military, and being uncovered, the High Commissioners, the Committee, Lord Provost and Magistrates, Sheriff, and High Constables, passed between the lines, and returned to the Waterloo Hotel. The lodges then resumed their position of close order, and proceeded to Freemasons' Hall. When the junior lodge arrived there, the brethren again halted, opened to the right and left, and stood uncovered, till the Grand Master, Office-bearers, and attendants passed through the lines to the Hall, where they were followed by the masters, proxy-masters, and their wardens, the lodges being left in charge of the depute-masters.

Before proceeding to close the Grand Lodge, the Duke of Hamilton again expressed his warmest thanks to his noble friends, and to the brethren in general, for their attendance. His grace stated, that he had frequently lamented, that, from particular circumstances, he had not had it in his power to meet the brethren since his appointment to this grand masonic chair, though it was well known to many in the room, that he had been most desirous to have an opportunity of communicating masonically with his brethren ; and he assured them, that, if within the compass of possibility, he would gladly have another meeting before his departure from Scotland.

His Grace concluded by stating, that he had much at heart the establishment of a masonic charity school, for the children of those brethren who required such aid ; and thus following the glorious example of our sister Grand Lodge of England. His Grace most strenuously recommended this institution to the lodges, and pledged himself to give, in his own person, every assistance to the measure.

The Grand Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated.

The following report was, on the same day, transmitted by his Majesty's High Commissioners to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

* As the masonic procession was about to commence, Robert Russell of Newcastle accomplished the most astonishing feat of walking 102 miles in 24 successive hours ! He started on Monday at 15 minutes past one o'clock, P. M., and finished his undertaking

Edinburgh, August 27, 1822.

SIR,—We beg leave to report for his Majesty's information, that the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Hopetoun, and Lord Viscount Melville, not being able, from unavoidable circumstances, to be present, we the undersigned, appointed, in conjunction with the above-named noblemen, to represent his Majesty, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the National Monument to be erected on the Calton-hill, in commemoration of the victories of the late war, having called for the assistance of the Grand Master, the Grand and the other masonic lodges of Scotland, the ceremony was performed this day at three o'clock, P. M., with all due solemnity, under a royal salute from the Castle of Edinburgh, the battery of Salisbury Crag, and his Majesty's ships in Leith Roads, and amid the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and very humble Servants,
(Signed)

ATHOLL.
ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
ROSEBERY.
LYNEDOCH.

To the Right Honourable Robert Peel.

within 13 minutes of the time. The ground, which was the eighth part of a mile in length, was measured off between the Great and the Little Mounds in the North Loch. The man was afterwards placed in a coach, and drawn in triumph through the streets by the populace. It does not appear, that he received any other recompense at all adequate to his Herculean labour. The people of Edinburgh probably view performances of this kind in much the same light that Philip of Macedon did that of the man who shot pease, with astonishing precision, through a small hole at some distance from him. Philip viewed the exhibition, and rewarded the performer with a bushel of pease!

CHAP. XVI.

ON the same day, Tuesday, his Majesty honoured Lord Viscount Melville by visiting him at his noble mansion. His Majesty arrived at Melville Castle about twenty minutes before three o'clock, in a coach and four, attended by the Duke of Dorset, Lord Graves, and Lord Francis Conyngham. Others of the King's suite also accompanied him in another carriage and four.

The Mid-Lothian cavalry, by the special command of his Majesty, who had expressed to Viscount Melville, their colonel, his wish again to see this well-disciplined regiment, were assembled, and drawn up in line on the lawn, close to the house, under the command of their lieutenant-colonel, Sir John Hope, Bart. As his Majesty passed, the regiment saluted him.

Viscount Melville received the King at the entrance door, and conducted him through the entrance hall, when his Majesty, observing his Lordship in his yeomanry dress, said, to him, "Melville, this is a new character I see you in to-day." In passing the staircase, his Majesty expressed his admiration of its lofty and magnificent appearance. His Majesty was conducted into the library, where he received a deputation from the Caledonian Hunt, consisting of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., Preses, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart. They had the honour of presenting to the King a book, elegantly bound, containing a list of the members, and the rules of the Caledonian Hunt, which was most graciously received by his Majesty. The King was then conducted into the drawing-room, where a numerous company were assembled. Among these were, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord and Lady Abercrombie, Lord Rawdon, son of the Marquis of Hastings, the Right Honourable Mr and Mrs Peel, the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, the Right Honourable William Dundas and Mrs Dundas, Sir George and Lady Clerk, Sir John Hope, and Sir Walter Scott.

His Majesty continued in conversation with Lord and Lady Melville, and the rest of the company, for about an

hour and a half. He was then conducted to the dining-room, where a most elegant refection was prepared, consisting of pastry, ices, fruits, &c., and a great variety of the choicest wines. The King expressed himself highly gratified with the splendour of the preparations, but declined partaking. About half-past four, he left Melville Castle for Dalkeith-house.

About thirty distinguished personages then sat down and partook of the collation which had been prepared; all of whom were highly delighted with the affability and condescension which were so conspicuous in his Majesty's manner.

The hospitality of the noble Viscount was still farther displayed in an entertainment, consisting of cold meats, and an abundance of wines, given, in an adjoining house, to the Mid-Lothian Yeomanry. After their departure, Viscount Melville gave orders to admit the peasantry on his estate, who had a hearty feast upon the remains. The reversion, by his Lordship's orders, was served out to the poor in the neighbourhood.

Mr Auld, of Ayr, this day presented to the King; through the medium of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, a splendid library-chair, formed out of the remains of the oaken rafters of Kirk Alloway, which his Majesty was pleased to receive most graciously. The general design of this valuable chair is after the manner of the enriched Gothic. On the front part of the back are formed four compartments, terminating in pointed arches, and surrounded with appropriate carvings, executed in a style of uncommon boldness and beauty. In these are placed as many tablets of polished brass, having inscribed on them, at full length, the well-known humorous and highly descriptive tale of "Tam o' Shanter;" while, on the other side, is a clever painting by Steven, an able Ayrshire artist, representing "heroic Tam," mounted on his grey mare Meg, and dashing onwards amidst the appalling horrors of the midnight storm—

"Whiles haddin' fast his gude blue bonnet,
Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet,
Whiles glowing roun' wi prudent cares,
Lest bogles catch him unawares."

His Majesty, out of respect to the genius of our great national bard, has given orders that particular care shall be taken of this elegant gift, the workmanship of which reflects great credit upon our artists of the west.

CHAP. XVII.

THE same day (Tuesday) his Majesty dined alone; and, after dinner, prepared to visit the Theatre. This was an event which all classes of the community had looked forward to with the most anxious anticipations. His Majesty was now to be brought into closer contact than he had yet been with his Scottish subjects; and the indiscriminately collected multitude, with whom he was about to commingle, might be supposed best to represent the real tone and character of the national feeling. It is in large assemblies that such a feeling is most genuinely and effectively expressed. On these occasions, the most timid, by the contagion of example and the encouragement of support, acquire courage to avow their opinions; reserve is banished; the secret springs of the heart are unlocked, and, in full gush, sweep away every obstruction which prudence or calculating selfishness may have set up as a rule of conduct.

The people had seen their King hedged in by all the pomp and circumstance of his regal office. Their regards were now to be directed towards the man, divested of the ceremony and splendour of state, under circumstances the most favourable to the developement of character, when the mind is unbent and open to receive impressions from every surrounding object. The consideration, that in the individual they beheld their Monarch, could scarcely fail to exalt their enthusiasm; but, by the same circumstance, they were led to appreciate, with greater exactness, the sterling worth of those *personal* qualities which had withstood the corrupting influence that too often arises from the possession of power.

It having been officially notified to Mr Murray, that his Majesty intended to honour the Theatre with his presence on Tuesday evening, immediate preparations were made for his reception; and after the performances on the previous night, the workmen commenced their operations, continuing them with unremitted exertion until twenty minutes before the time of opening the doors, when all was completed. To the spirited improvements which have been made upon the exterior of the Theatre, we believe all our fellow-citizens have done justice; but as many of our readers may be unacquainted with those effected within the building, we have been at some pains in collecting the following information, for the accuracy of which we pledge ourselves.

Early on Tuesday morning, a very handsome portico was erected over the King's entrance, the cast-iron pillars of which were let into sockets which had been previously made in the street to receive them; and the whole was so ingeniously contrived as to be put up or taken down in a few minutes, though to appearance as solid as any other part of the building. Under the portico was laid a platform covered with crimson cloth: this led to a pair of large folding doors, also covered with crimson, which opened into what was formerly the old box-office, but which now, blazing as it was with the light of various lustres, girandoles, lamps, &c. reflected in every direction by immense pier glasses, produced an effect the brilliancy of which far surpassed the expectation of every one, and caused a jolly yeoman of the guard to exclaim, upon entering the apartment, "Come, this beats *Lunnin* yet." The room was hung with scarlet draperies, edged with gold-coloured fringe: it was also very handsomely carpeted, the centre being marked by a broad piece of crimson cloth. The adjoining room (the old fruit saloon) was furnished in a similar manner, with the exception of its having only one large pier glass, which, being placed exactly opposite to the grand entrance, reflected every thing that took place in both apartments. When his Majesty left his carriage, attended by his suite, the effect produced by this mirror was truly beautiful. Upon leaving the fruit saloon, a passage met the view, hung and carpeted with

scarlet cloth, at the termination of which, in a recess hung with drapery, was placed a large bronze statue on a black marble pedestal, bearing a very handsome lamp. At the end of the passage, on the right hand, was a small closet, leading at once into the royal box; and on the left, a very handsome apartment had been fitted up as a retiring room for the principal officers of the suite. Both the retiring room and the closet were hung with scarlet, and lighted with very splendid lustres. There were only two steps throughout the whole way; and the edges of these were ingeniously marked with two broad stripes of white silk upon a red ground, thereby preventing any possibility of an accident from their escaping his Majesty's view.

At seven o'clock, the rooms and passages were lighted; and shortly after, the yeomen of the guard marched into the apartments, and took their stations.

At half past seven, Mr Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, arrived, and, after inspecting the different preparations, gave great praise to the elegance with which the rooms had been fitted up, and the extreme rapidity with which every thing had been executed. Mr Mash also entered the royal box, attended by Mr Murray; and having fixed the situation of the chair, the manager laid the bill prepared for his Majesty on the velvet cushion in front of the box, and retired. This bill was particularly handsome, and attracted general attention. It was printed upon white satin, lined and bordered with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold.

So early as one o'clock, several individuals had taken their stations at the pit and gallery doors; and by two o'clock, their numbers had increased to about 200 at each entrance. About an hour afterwards, there were considerably more than the house could contain. From that time until six o'clock, when the doors were thrown open, it would be impossible to calculate the crowds which thronged and choked up every approach to the Theatre. The pressure was the more intolerable, from a heavy shower of rain, which, descending upon the highly-heated mass of human beings, was again evaporated in a cloud so thick and suffocating, that several gentlemen fainted,

and others relinquished the struggle which for hours they had been engaged in. It was soon found, that ingenuity, or strength, or proximity of situation, availed nothing. The immense crowd was acted upon at each end by the combined strength of those upon the outside, who, applying their shoulders to the work, laboured as if in the act of removing a mountain. As one or other of these opposing powers prevailed, the crowd was propelled upwards or downwards with wonderful velocity; but their counteraction produced a still more singular effect. The centre of the multitude became, as it were, a vortex, in which hundreds were whirled about, scrambling and jostling and floundering, as if to escape destruction. Strange as it may appear, it was by these successive eddies that the fate of the great majority was determined. While, by their force, some who had stood for hours were whisked in a moment to the outside, and numbered with those who were hovering about the skirts of the crowd, to spy some opening where they might insert their elbows, others were carried within the door of the house, almost incredulous of their own good fortune. The situation altogether was so eminently *revolutionary*, that persons at the extremity of the crowd had no reason to despair, while those upon the very threshold of the door could scarcely venture to hope. At one time, when, by a sudden swirl, we were thrown to the outside, we observed at a little distance a lady who had just recovered from a swoon; and such was the enthusiasm of her loyalty, that she persisted, though pale and almost lifeless, in her attempts to gain admission. We were glad to see that she ultimately succeeded.

At length a board was displayed at the door, announcing that the house was filled. Many were now observed to drop off, drenched with moisture, completely exhausted, and their whole attire in a state of the wildest disorder. They appeared as newly emerged from a vapour-bath; and, gasping for breath, their wild and haggard appearance afforded no little amusement to a crowd which stood upon the North Bridge to survey the scene of confusion. Still a great multitude continued the siege, and

many were the contrivances employed to force or procure admission. A stout, athletic Gael,—whose little finger would have been a grievous burden to some *petit-maitres* who stood beside him, determined to let them feel the weight of his loins; and, mounting upon their shoulders, regardless of their groans, he scrambled over the heads of those in advance of him, till he came to the door, through the upper section of which he bolted with the agility of a harlequin. His example found many imitators, whose leap-frog experiments drew peals of laughter from the distant spectators.

In the pit and galleries the audience were so closely wedged together, that it would have been found difficult to introduce between any two even the point of a sabre. It was astonishing to observe the patience, and even the good nature, with which the audience bore the extreme pressure. No one, indeed, could hope to better his situation by any effort; but the joy which was felt seemed completely to have absorbed every feeling of uneasiness. The boxes were filled with the rank, wealth, and beauty of Scotland. In this dazzling galaxy we observed the gallant Sir David Baird, Colonel Stewart of Garth, Glengarry, the Lord Provost, and Sir Walter Scott; each of whom, as he entered, was greeted with loud acclamations.

During the two hours of suspense which the audience had to wait from the opening of the doors till the arrival of the King, the best spirit pervaded all parts of the house. The gods were in their best possible humour, and substituted melody for their usual thunders. Several humorous Scottish songs were given by them in tolerable style, and inspired the nether regions with merriment. They concluded with “Auld lang syne;” and its full and harmonious chorus, descending from the spheres, produced an effect not unworthy so celestial a choir.

A few minutes before eight o'clock, the Dukes of Argyll and Montrose, the Marquis of Winchester, Lords Glenlyon, Graves, and other distinguished noblemen, arrived. The Duke of Montrose, as Lord Chamberlain of the Household, surveyed the preparations, and highly

complimented the manager upon the liberality with which they had been made. At ten minutes past eight, the shouts of the multitude announced the approach of the King, which was confirmed by an outrider, who galloped up with the intelligence. Two massive silver candlesticks were presented to the Lord Chamberlain, and Mr Murray taking two similar ones, they went to the edge of the platform, and received his Majesty, who, on alighting from his carriage, immediately took the Duke of Argyll by the hand; and, turning to the Duke of Montrose, most kindly inquired after his health. Then addressing himself to several of the noblemen, and bowing to some ladies who were present, he went forward to his box, preceded by Mr Murray and the Lord Chamberlain, his Majesty, with that benignity which never abandons him, desiring his Grace, whose health was rather infirm, "not to be in a hurry, as he ought not, on his (the King's) account, to walk too fast for himself."

The universal feeling of breathless suspense which at this moment pervaded the audience cannot be described, and will never be forgotten. Our gracious King now stood before his assembled subjects! The momentary pause of death-like stillness which preceded the King's appearance gave a deep tone of enthusiasm to the shout—the prolonged and heartfelt shout, which for more than a minute rent the house. The waving of handkerchiefs, of the plumed bonnet, and the tartan scarf, added much to the impressive gladness of the scene which, at this instant, met the eye of the Chief of Chiefs. His Majesty, with his wonted affability, repeatedly bowed to the audience, while the kindly smile which beamed from his manly countenance expressed to this favoured portion of his loving subjects the regard with which he viewed them.

His Majesty was in the undress uniform of a field marshal, and looked exceedingly well. At each side and behind him, standing, were the Dukes of Argyll, Montrose, and Dorset; the Marquis of Winchester; the Earls of Errol, Cathcart, and Fife; Lord Charles Bentinck, Lord Glenlyon, and Lord Graves, with Sir William Keppel and others of his equerries. The Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Fife wore the Highland garb. The ap-

pearance of these noblemen was hailed with enthusiastic cheering, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The curtain now rose, and the national anthem was sung by the whole *corps dramatique*, reinforced by some professional singers, the audience standing and joining in the chorus.

During the few minutes that elapsed before the play commenced, it was pleasing to observe with what quick perception his Majesty singled out individuals who were known to him, and the kind and gracious manner in which he noticed them.

The play was *Rob Roy*, which his Majesty, in the best taste, had been pleased to command, out of compliment, doubtless, to the country. Mr Calcraft, as *Rob Roy*, and Mr Roberts, as Mr Owen, on entering the stage, made each his obeisance to his Majesty, who most courteously acknowledged it. During the whole performance, the King paid the greatest attention to the business of the stage, and laughed very heartily at some of the more odd incidents,—such as, the precipitate retreat of Mr Owen beneath the bed-clothes,—the contest in which the Bailie displays his prowess with the *het* poker,—and the Bailie's loss of an essential part of his wardrobe. His Majesty seemed fully to comprehend, and to relish very much, the good-natured wit and innocent sarcasms of the Glasgow magistrate. He laughed outright when this most humorous of functionaries said to Frank Osbaldiston, who was toying with Matty, “Nane o' your Lon'on tricks;” when he mentioned the distinguishing appellatives of old and young Nick, which the citizens had bestowed upon his father and himself;—when he testified his distrust of Major Galbraith, who “has mair brandy than brains,” and of the Highlanders, of whom he says, “they may quarrel amang themselves now and then, and gie ane anither a stab wi' a dirk or a slash wi' a claymore; but, tak my word on't, they're ay sure to join in the lang run against a' wha hae purses in their pockets and breeks on their hinder ends;” and when he said to the boy who returned him his hat and wig, “that's a braw callant! ye'll be a man before your mither yet.” His Majesty's laugh at these passages was by no means “a stage-box

simper," but a hearty and sonorous laugh, such as belongs only to the most frank and generous natures.

The King seemed highly delighted with some Scottish ditties which were sung in the course of the play. But in the lament of "Oh hon a Righ," we thought his Majesty perceived a little irregularity of time, which he was desirous of rectifying, by frequently beating time with his hand. Mr Huckel's song of "My love is like the red, red rose" was very favourably received by the royal auditor. The King seemed also much satisfied with the national airs that were played between the acts, to all of which he beat time; but "I'll gang nae mair to yon town" appeared still to be decidedly his favourite.

The play went off with great *eclat*; and it is due to the performers to say, that each exerted himself to the utmost to sustain his character. Mackay, unrivalled as he is in Nicol Jarvie, succeeded, we thought, in giving new freshness and picquancy to the character.

Nothing occurs in the play which could in any way be made to apply to the royal presence; but, on several occasions, where the Bailie compliments the Duke of Argyll, the audience quickly seized the sentiment, and loudly cheered the descendant of the great *Mac Callummore*, who was in the box with his Royal Master.

Between the acts, his Majesty conversed very freely with his attendants, and particularly with the Duke of Argyll, who stood near him on the right.

At the conclusion of the play, "God save the King" was loudly called for by the audience, and was again sung by the whole performers (the audience standing as before and joining in the chorus) with the following additional stanza:

Bright beams are soon o'ercast,
 Soon our brief hour is past,
 Losing our King.
 Honour'd, beloved, and dear,
 Still shall his parting ear
 Our latest accents hear,
 God save the King!

This sublime hymn was followed up by acclamations the most hearty and enthusiastic we ever heard within the walls of a theatre. His Majesty seemed deeply to feel

those demonstrations of his people's loyalty, to whom he repeatedly bowed, and then left the theatre amidst reiterated acclamations.

Upon the King's retiring from the box, he expressed himself highly gratified with the amusements of the evening; and, addressing Mr Murray, most graciously complimented him for the manner in which every thing had been conducted; expressing also his pleasure at again seeing Mrs Henry Siddons, who, when performing in London, was a distinguished favourite both of his present Majesty and of his late royal father.

Upon entering his carriage, the King was most rapturously cheered by the multitude upon the streets; and set off for Dalkeith-house amidst their loyal acclamations.

On his way home, the King laughed very much in his carriage at the wit of the Bailie, and observed, that the play was neither too long nor too short, and that he was quite delighted with it. Not only on this occasion, but both at Newbattle Abbey, and previous to his departure from Hopetoun-house, we know that his Majesty repeatedly expressed to several of the nobility the great pleasure he had received at the theatre. And, in approbation of the arrangements, the sum of money usually given to the manager on such occasions was, in the present instance, considerably more than doubled in amount.

The same evening there was a splendid ball at the Assembly Rooms, in honour of his Majesty's visit, under the patronage of the Duchesses of Atholl and Montrose, and several other ladies of high rank. All the decorations prepared by the Peers to receive his Majesty remained.

CHAP. XVIII.

HIS Majesty, on Wednesday, the 28th of August, visited Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. His Majesty set out from Dalkeith-house in a coach and four, accompanied by the Duke of Dorset, and followed by another coach and four, in which were Lord Graves, Sir E. Nagle, and Sir A. Barnard. His Majesty, on this occasion, passed through the town of Dalkeith, the High Street of which, in honour of his Majesty, was lined by the different trades and societies, mustered under their respective banners. The streets were excessively crowded; and as the royal carriage drove along, the King was saluted by the music belonging to the public bodies; the bells rung a merry peal; and the air resounded with acclamations. The royal carriage was close,—a circumstance which was felt by thousands as a severe disappointment.

His Majesty reached the Abbey at half-past two o'clock. With a view to this gracious visit, the noble Marquis had caused a new approach to be made to his mansion, commencing at about a mile's distance westward. One of the pillars of the gateway had been raised to a considerable height; and as the King's carriage passed through this new entrance, the royal standard was hoisted on the top of the pillar. The gate, at the same time, was named by the head mason the King's gate, in commemoration of the event; while the workmen, and the numerous spectators assembled on the spot, gave three times four hearty cheers in honour of his Majesty. As his Majesty drove up the avenue, he was loudly cheered by the Marquis's numerous tenantry, who lined each side of it; and, upon his arriving at the beautiful Gothic gateway at the village of Newbattle, he was saluted by the staff of the Edinburgh militia, of which the noble Marquis is colonel.

Immediately on his Majesty's alighting from his carriage, 'God save the King' was played by Mr Magrath, who attended on the occasion, upon a very superior organ

placed in the drawing-room. The King was received at the main door by the noble Marquis, who, after kneeling and kissing his Majesty's hand, conducted him to the drawing-room, where a select company had assembled to receive him, which would have been more numerous, but for the unexpected death of one of the Marquis's near relatives. Among the company were the Earl of Elgin, Lord and Lady Montagu, Viscountess Melville, Lord Ramsay, Lord Robert Kerr, Ladies Ann and Isabella Scott, Mrs Peel, and the Honourable Miss Douglas. His Majesty, after receiving the congratulations of the company, which he acknowledged with his wonted affability, inspected a variety of very choice paintings which hung in the room, and took particular notice of a portrait of Charles II. He also examined with great attention some ancient volumes, in black letter, of Roman history.

Before his Majesty left the drawing-room, the young family of the Marquis were brought before him. His Majesty admired them very much, and Lady Georgina in particular, who was born on the day of his coronation, the King most familiarly caressed and kissed.

Mr Magrath continued playing upon the organ until the King entered the drawing-room, when his Majesty expressed a desire again to hear the music. The beautiful duet of Mozart, 'Ah, perdona', was then played by Mr Magrath, with which his Majesty was pleased to express his high satisfaction.

His Majesty was conducted to the dining-room, where a very choice and splendid collation was prepared, consisting of every delicacy which the season afforded, and a variety of excellent wines. The King expressed how gratified he was by the attentions of the noble Marquis, but declined partaking of the entertainment. He then returned to Dalkeith-house, after passing an hour with the noble Marquis and his distinguished guests.

The same day, copies of Mr Knox's map of the county and city of Edinburgh, containing all the recent and projected improvements in the city and its neighbourhood, were presented to his Majesty, from their author, by the Lord Chief Commissioner. These his Majesty was pleas-

ed to receive most graciously, and directed them to be placed in his travelling cabinet.

His Majesty was also presented, by the Magistrates of Leith, with a map of that town and its harbour. The spot on which his Majesty landed was marked by an imperial crown. The map, which was laid upon satin, was enclosed in a box covered with crimson velvet, beautifully ornamented with thistles, and bore the following inscription :—

Presented by
The Magistrates of Leith,
to
His Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH,
in commemoration
of
His Majesty's landing
at
The Port of Leith,
15th August,
1822.

This gift was also received most graciously by his Majesty.

His Majesty the same day received another present of a more fanciful kind, and which could not fail to be most gratifying to him. A lady in Edinburgh, highly accomplished, and of great respectability, had amused herself, in her leisure hours, by drawing panoramic sketches of the scenes around the city, as seen from Blackford, and other eminences. These were very much admired by her friends; and she was prevailed upon to offer them to his Majesty, to whom they were presented by Lord Chief Commissioner Adam. The King praised the execution of the sketches very much, and commanded his Lordship to convey to the fair donor his thanks for a present so perfectly suited to his taste, and that gave so beautiful a representation of scenes, which he himself had viewed with so much satisfaction. He also gave orders to some of his household to have these sketches placed frequently before him when he returned to London, that he might thus recall to his memory objects which were most interesting to him.

The Lord Chief Commissioner, the same day, presented to his Majesty the Life of the celebrated Home, a gift from its venerable author, Henry Mackenzie, Esq. to whom his Majesty returned a very gratifying message.

A gift of a different kind was made to his Majesty about the same time by Mr Matthew Lyon, hosier in Hawick. Some time ago, Mr Lyon discovered a method of working travelling cloaks on the stocking-frame, and submitted his invention to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who generously patronized it. Hearing of his Majesty's intention to visit Scotland, Mr Lyon came to town, and wrought upon the stocking-frame a cloak for his Majesty, of mazarine blue silk, fleeced with scarlet wool, dyed by Mr Pollock. The cloak, when finished, was six feet four inches long, and thirteen feet six inches wide round the bottom, with a large cape and standing collar; and, being without a seam, was altogether a curious specimen of the man's ingenuity. Mr Lyon having been in some degree familiarized to royalty by his communications with the Duke of York, resolved upon addressing the king through the most direct channel. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the 27th of August, he forwarded the following letter to the Secretary for the Home Department, in which, it will be observed, the hosier, at the conclusion of the business part, presumes to be very droll and facetious:

“ *Edinburgh, 27th August 1822.*

“ SIR,—Some time ago I had the honour of making two travelling cloaks, upon a *new invention of my own*, in fleece hosiery, which his Royal Highness was most graciously pleased to express his approbation of by the enclosed letter.

“ Encouraged by which, I have come to Edinburgh from Hawick on purpose, and have been for some time employed upon, which it is my intention humbly to lay before his most gracious Majesty, trusting that his Majesty will have the gracious condescension of accepting; and should it meet with the approbation of his Majesty, it is my intention to make one upon a more splendid scale, of silk tartan.

“ May I solicit the honour of your presenting the same to his Majesty? And if his Majesty condescends to tak the Scotch cloak about him, it will not only make an *old Lyon*, but *Ljons* yet unborn, to rejoice.

“ I shall be in waiting to know your pleasure on the subject.”

On the afternoon of the 28th (Wednesday), Mr Lyon waited at Dalkeith-house, when one of the domestics informed him, that his Majesty had been pleased to accept the cloak, and tendered him a £20 Bank of England note as a remuneration for his trouble, desiring him, at the same time, to call next morning, when he would receive another order. The overjoyed hosier, putting himself in the attitude of Corporal Trim when about to read the sermon, addressed the domestic, who was no other than a footman, thus:—“ Whoever you are, you are one of his Majesty’s attendants, and I must address you *Most noble Lord!* I beg, my Lord, you will carry my humble acknowledgments to his Majesty.” It was then proposed, that Mr Lyon should drink his Majesty’s health, and he was asked whether he would have hock or Burgundy? when he, who had never heard of such wines, but thought, from that circumstance, they must be too good for a man of low degree, hinted that he would prefer port or sherry. Accordingly, a goblet was filled up to the brim, to the drinking of which Mr Lyon modestly demurred, on the score of its enormous size; but being told, that such was the custom of the place, he drained it dry to the health of his Majesty.

The same day, being the last of his residence in Scotland, his Majesty entertained a large party at dinner, consisting principally of those of his suite who, having lodged at the Waterloo Hotel, had not previously enjoyed the honour of dining with their royal master at Dalkeith-house. The following noblemen and gentlemen were of the party: The Duke of Dorset, the Earl of Fife, the Marquis of Graham, Lord Blantyre, Lord Glenlyon, Lord Lowther, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Graves, Lord Charles Bentinck, Lord George Beresford, Lord Francis Conyngham, Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Charles Paget, Sir William Knighton, Sir Edmund Nagle, Sir William Keppel, Sir A. Barnard, Sir Hilgrove Turner, General Bailey, and Colonel Thornton.

During dinner, the King drank two glasses of Atholl brose, which had become his Majesty's most common beverage at table, and to which he declared himself partial. In the course of conversation, Sir Walter Scott expressed a hope, that the present would not be the last visit with which his Majesty would honour the country. The King, unhesitatingly, made this gracious and memorable reply, that he hoped he would see *us frequently*, for he was delighted with the country and with the people. The sentiments thus expressed by the King were not new to the company; for his Majesty, (and it is a fact most gratifying to know,) on every occasion when the subject could be opportunely introduced, spoke of Scotland and its inhabitants with the most lively interest and the utmost fervour of affection.

His Majesty had frequently expressed his admiration of the dress, the manners, and the general character of the Highlanders; and, on this occasion, he gave a striking proof of the sincere esteem which he entertains for that brave and hardy people. After dinner, twelve of the tenants of Lord Breadalbane and Lord Fife were introduced to the presence of his Majesty, and danced strathspeys and reels before him to the music of the bagpipes. His Majesty was highly amused with their performance. Sir Walter Scott, after filling up a glass of Atholl brose, drank to "The Chief of the Clans, the King," which he explained in Gaelic to the Highlanders. One of them, as spokesman for the whole, dropped on his knee, and delivered a speech in Gaelic, at the conclusion of which he presented a piece of heath to his Majesty, who most feelingly drank to them, "May God bless you all." They then retired; when his Majesty ordered for them a copious supply of the *menstruum* best adapted to their palates and constitutions.

The same day, the following regimental order was inserted in the Orderly Book of the Scots Greys:—

Dalkeith, 28th August 1822.

1. As his Majesty will pass through the streets of Dalkeith this day about two o'clock, every soldier who may be walking about is expected to be regimentally dressed.

2. The whole of the 2d or Royal North British Dragoons, (the escort alone excepted) will march to-morrow morning, so as to arrive at Piershill Barracks at eight o'clock upon Thursday the 29th instant.

3. The band of the Greys will march to-morrow morning, the 29th instant, at day-light, in review order, for south Queensferry, where they will receive orders.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH,
Lieut.-Col. & Maj. Brigade.

The following correspondence was subsequently published by authority in the different journals:—

TO THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, August 26, 1822.

MY DEAR LORD,—I am desired by the whole Judges of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, and Jury Court, to express to your Lordship their warm approbation of the manner in which every thing has been conducted on the part of the Magistrates and Council on the present auspicious occasion.

The arrangements adopted by them for the preservation of order, do as much credit to their judgment, as the orderly but enthusiastic behaviour of the people does to the national character. We also beg leave to express our high admiration of the splendid style in which the Corporation did the honours of the country at the late city banquet, and, in particular, of the dignified manner in which on that, as on all other occasions, your Lordship supported the character of Chief Magistrate of this great city. But after the decided and gratifying terms in which his Majesty was graciously pleased to express himself on those topics, it would ill become us to enlarge on the subject.

We should not, however, have done justice to our own feelings, nor to the merits of our respectable Magistracy, if we had not thus shortly but emphatically expressed our sentiments on the occasion.

We have to request, that your Lordship will permit these our sentiments to be made public, that we may have the satisfaction of doing honour to the Corporation in the eyes of their constituents.

I have only to add, that I beg your Lordship will be persuaded of the pleasure which it gives me to be thus made the organ of conveying to your Lordship those sentiments

of my brethren.—I have the honour to be, my dear Lord,
most faithfully your's, C. HOPE, *Lord President.*

ANSWER.

City Chambers, Edinburgh, 28th Aug. 1822.

MY DEAR LORD,—I have the honour, on the part of the Magistrates and Council, to return their warmest thanks for the very handsome and flattering manner in which your Lordship and the other Judges of the Supreme Courts have been pleased to intimate your approbation of their proceedings on the present auspicious occasion.

The arrangements made by the Magistrates for the reception and entertainment of our gracious Sovereign, were such as appeared to them best calculated for the favourable display of that loyalty and attachment to his person which glowed in every breast; but they are sensible that those arrangements must have failed of their intended effect, had they not been seconded by the enthusiasm of their fellow-subjects, tempered as it was by that decent and respectful behaviour, so strongly characteristic of a virtuous and enlightened people.

It has ever been our anxious wish and earnest endeavour to merit the approbation of our fellow-citizens, and the favourable testimony which your Lordship has conveyed to us, from a body so honourable and distinguished, must ever be considered our highest reward. We have, therefore, still farther to express our gratitude for the additional honour which your Lordship proposes to confer on us, by making public the sentiments which you have so feelingly expressed.

For myself, individually, and for the flattering, but, I fear, much too partial compliment, which your Lordship and your honourable and learned brethren have been pleased to pay me, I can only offer my sincere and heartfelt thanks.—I have the honour to be, with the greatest truth and regard, my dear Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, *Lord Provost.*

CHAP. XIX.

THE time during which his Majesty resided in Scotland had been one continued round of magnificent processions, rejoicings, and festivities. These were now to come to a period; as it had been previously arranged that his Majesty should take his departure on Thursday the 29th of August.

His Majesty, having graciously condescended to visit the Earl of Hopetoun on that day, had selected Port Edgar,* near Queensferry, as the most eligible place of

* The town of Queensferry has been frequently honoured by the visits of princes. The first of these visits was by Edgar Atheling, the grand nephew of Edward the Confessor. In 1068, after the battle of Hastings, he fled from the jealousy of the conqueror. In his flight he was accompanied by his mother Agatha, and his sisters Margaret and Christina, and a great train of Anglo-Saxon noblemen. By stress of weather they were driven into the frith of Forth, when they landed at the *Binks*, a rock at the west end of the present burgh of Queensferry, then an inconsiderable village. In gratitude for her reception, Margaret, when she became the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, procured for the village the privileges of a burgh of regality; and the incident of her landing was adopted as the armorial bearing of the burgh, which, from that time, took the name of Queensferry.

The very next year, Edgar Atheling, who was once more forced to seek a retreat from his enemies, landed at a rock about a quarter of a mile west from the Binks, which has since continued to bear the name of Port Edgar. On retiring from the shore with his followers, it is said that he encamped on an elevated bank about half a mile inland. On this same spot a village now stands, called Echline, which is supposed to be a corruption of Atheling.

On many other occasions, as we have already observed, the town of Queensferry has been similarly honoured. The frith is much narrower here than for many miles above or below; and it is in the direct line of communication between Edinburgh and the ancient palace of Dunfermline.

It is but a few years since Prince Leopold passed through the burgh on his way to Hopetoun-house, and crossed and recrossed the frith at the quay of Newhalls, a short distance eastward from Queensferry.

A very singular custom prevails in this burgh, which may probably have some reference to the landing of Edgar, his mother and

embarkation, from its immediate vicinity to Hopetoun-house.

The preparations on the pier for the embarkation of his Majesty were commenced on Friday, under the direction of Mr James Scott, as ferry-master and superintendent of the passage. On that day, all was bustle and activity upon the quay of Port Edgar. The harbour was completely repaired,—the causeway covered with gravel,—and the sea-weed, which had been suffered to vegetate too luxuriantly, entirely removed.

The carpenters began their operation of making a platform, and erecting flag-staffs;

“ And thare about ran childer and maydynnis zing,
 “ Singand carrellis and dansand in ane ring;
 “ Full well was thame, and glaid was euery wicht,
 “ That with thare handis anis twiche the cordis mycht.”

The pier being on an inclined plane, a suggestion was made at the Admiral's Office, and adopted, of making the platform moveable, and to rest against the pier, so as to present a level surface wherever the tide might suit the royal barge to lie. This platform was executed on the spot by the carpenter of the flag-ship and his crew; and consisted of strong plank of 15 feet, well fastened

sisters. On the evening preceding the annual fair, the boys choose two of their number as a king and queen. They stick *burs* on every part of their dress:—even their heads and faces, covered with woollen caps, are disguised under this strange ornament. They are still farther decorated with flowers and feathers; and are then conducted, in mock majesty, amid the cheering of the citizens, through the streets of the town.

Port Edgar has been greatly altered since the days of Edgar Atheling. It was then unfashioned as it came from the hand of nature, and remained so within the recollection of many. The first improvement which it received was very slight. The rock was here and there hammered and chiselled down, and its fissures filled by patches of mason-work. The larger ferry-boats, in some directions of the wind, here landed carriages and cattle, but a gangway of boards was frequently necessary. Of late, however, the port has been most substantially improved. The rock is completely covered by a commodious quay and breakwater; and so well has this been executed, that it is perhaps one of the most perfect in the united kingdom.

athwart, three stout spars of 28 feet in length, on each side and in the middle, with chocks underneath, for sliding the machine up or down the pier. A hand-rail was affixed along the sides and lower part of the platform, leaving an entry or gangway in each, so as to adapt it to either side or end of the pier; and three steps were also in readiness should the water be low. As it blew a strong easterly breeze on the morning of the 29th, the platform was moved round to the west side of the breakwater; and, as it was about half-ebb when the King embarked, it had been moved, as the water receded, nearly half way down the pier, where his Majesty's barge, with her head outwards, lay very steadily and securely alongside of it.

Four flag-staffs were erected; one on the outer end of the breakwater, on which a union jack was hoisted; and three triangularly on the upper part of the pier, two on the south-west and south-east corners, having a St George's ensign hoisted on each, and the other, in the centre of the breakwater, being intended for the royal standard when his Majesty should set his foot on the pier.

On the day of embarkation the royal squadron was stationed directly off Port Edgar, having the breakwater in line. The situation had been previously examined by Commodore Sir Charles Paget, and the other captains of the squadron, in the James Watt steam-vessel.* A chain-cable mooring of one hundred fathoms, with two anchors, were sent from Leith on the preceding Tuesday, and laid down N.W. and S.E. between three and four cables length from the pier, in twelve fathoms at low water, neap tide, owing to the extensive flat along that shore. A rope-cable bridle of twenty-five fathoms, to ride the Royal George, was taken on board the Woolwich Dockyard cutter, where it remained till the Royal George arrived.

The Royal Sovereign yacht came up on Wednesday

* The situation was selected by Mr Scott, as harbour-master, under whose inspection, (by the recommendation of William Scott Moncrieff, Esq. Convener of the Ferry Trustees,) the whole arrangements were executed.

forenoon, and anchored W.N.W. off the port, and next to the Royal George's moorings. The Calliope and Cameleon, brigs of war, tenders to the squadron, also anchored a little more westerly, and, on that line of bearing, moored with a kedge-anchor. At ebb tide, the line presented their broadsides in full front of Hopetoun-house.

About six o'clock on Thursday morning, the wind blowing from the east, with rain, his Majesty's yacht, the Royal George, came up; and immediately the bridle of the moorings was handed on board by the Dockyard cutter, which then took up her former station, when the line was completely formed.

The James Watt and the Comet steam-vessels, the Admiralty yacht, Trinity yachts, and the yacht of Sir William Curtis, and other small vessels, took suitable stations clear of the line.*

* COMMODORE O'BRIEN!—When his Majesty was in Ireland last year, it will be remembered that he was visited by a poor diminutive Irish cripple of the name of O'Brien, who came from the south coast, in a miniature cutter of his own constructing, not more than four feet in length, and in which (his legs and the greater part of his body being curiously stowed under the deck) he encountered rather a stormy sea in coasting along into Dublin bay.—He got safely alongside the royal yacht, however, and appeared in his tiny bark before his Majesty, who, pleased with the novel effort of the dwarfish and adventurous sailor, gave orders that ten sovereigns, with a plentiful supply of provisions, should be presented to him: but, in handing down the latter, it was observed that a quarter of mutton, carelessly put on board, had nearly upset the Lilliputian man-of-war!—The completion of this spirited expedition justly entitled the obscure navigator to preferment, and he was promoted by the sailors to the rank of *Commodore*, by which title he has been familiarly distinguished ever since.

On the occasion of his Majesty's recent visit to Scotland, Commodore O'Brien deemed it proper to repeat his demonstrations of loyalty and attachment; and, for this purpose, he shipped himself, and found room for his cutter also, on board a sloop bound for Leith, where, unfortunately, he did not arrive till the evening preceding the royal embarkation from Port Edgar. Though late, however, he used every exertion to join the royal squadron; and next morning went off to his Majesty's yacht, where he was well known, and so kindly received and entertained, that the Commodore's *sea-stock* was profusely stowed—not in the main-hold—but in so lofty an aperture, that all the experience of the renowned circumnavigator became as nought, and his frail bark was no longer

At Hopetoun-house* preparations had been made, upon the most extensive scale, for the suitable reception of

under the guidance of a prudent commander! After setting sail with the fleet, a gust of wind carried away his hat; in attempting to recover which, his crazy vessel upset and sunk, and it was with the utmost difficulty the Commodore was snatched from a watery grave! This disaster occurred off Newhaven pier, in a depth of water which precluded all hopes of weighing the ponderous wreck!

The irretrievable loss thus sustained by the Commodore having been made known to his Majesty, orders were given for the immediate building of a new cutter, in the royal naval arsenal at Leith, upon an enlarged scale and scantling, the keel of the new craft being no less than six feet in length! and the whole structure properly copper-fastened!—Indeed, the hull is already nearly finished; and the Commodore, who most happily had left his *tool-chest* on shore, is himself busily engaged in preparing the blocks (all ingeniously made of brass) for the various parts of the rigging, the whole of which is to be the work of his own hands.

Out of ten guns, which the former vessel mounted, only one was saved; but even this, Commodore O'Brien considers fortunate, as it will enable him to procure new brass ones of the same calibre, so exactly suited to the arduous service for which the new cutter is destined. The Commodore says, had the season been more favourable, he would yet have assuredly followed his consorts to the river Thames; and, should another opportunity be afforded him, he hopes still to retrieve his late disaster, by once more appearing before his royal master, under the broad pendant of his proper rank and station.

* Hopetoun House, which is deservedly the theme of every traveller, is situated upon the south shore of the frith of Forth, twelve miles westward of Edinburgh, and three from Queensferry. The situation, one of the finest in the world, occurred, it is said, very accidentally to Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, when he was going to build a house on another part of his estate. The building was commenced in 1696, under the direction of Sir William Bruce, of Kinross, a celebrated architect of those days. The still more celebrated Mr Adam afterwards took up the plan, and completed it in the time of the second Earl. Considering the wealth which was employed, for the space of a century, under the direction of excellent taste, in beautifying a place containing so many natural advantages, it is no wonder that the result should excite universal admiration. The house stands upon an elevated bank, which rises from the shore, and forms a noble terrace. Around the house there is an extensive lawn, bordered with shrubberies and plantations, which, though laid out in the style of a former century, are disposed with great taste and judgment, and open up to view some of the most extensive and enchanting prospects. The frith being here contracted in its limits, does not hold that undue proportion to the land which

his Majesty. For ten days previously, about eighty men were employed by Lord Hopetoun in repairing the finely picturesque road between Port Edgar and Society, which follows the beautifully curved indentations of the Forth, so near the beach, that the waves not unfrequently make incursions upon it.

Under the two colonnades which connect the wings with the central part of the house, ranges of tables were fitted up, and profusely covered with the most substantial and choicest viands. Those on the north side were appropriated to the West Lothian Cavalry; and those on the south to the tenantry upon the estate of the noble Earl.

In the park behind the house a curvilinear range of tents was erected, extending from the north corner backwards, and tastefully decorated with laurels and other evergreens. Under the tents were tables most lavishly furnished with every delicacy, and the richest wines. The eastern division was set apart for the company invited to meet his Majesty, of whom there were not fewer than four hundred; the other was destined for the Royal Archers.* Between these was a bower similarly ornamented, where bands of music were meant to be stationed.

About nine o'clock, two guns of the Royal Artillery arrived at Hopetoun-house from Leith battery under an escort, and were immediately despatched onward to Blackness Castle.

so much injures the effect of a sea-view; but combines something of the gloomy grandeur of vastness that belongs to the ocean, with the beauty and amenity peculiar to rivers. The Forth, of which it is the estuary, may here be traced almost to its source, rolling its ample flood, in innumerable curves, through a beautiful champagne country, its banks adorned with elegant villas and overhanging woods. From certain points the eye can comprehend, in one view, the whole extent of water from Stirling to the Bass,—the deeply indented bays along its coasts,—the numerous towns and villages,—the islets in the frith,—the Ochill and Grampian hills,—and the lofty Ben-Lomond;—which form altogether such a varied assemblage of whatever is sublime or beautiful in art or nature, as is nowhere else to be met with.

* The tables were supplied by Mr Duke, of Newhalls inn, for 400 visitors; in addition to which, tables were also provided for 300 Yeomanry: and the expedition with which the preparations were made reflected great credit on Mr Duke's activity.

Soon after nine, the Royal Archers, who had embarked at Trinity chain-pier, in the Tourist steam-vessel, arrived at Port Edgar, under the command of the Earl of Elgin ; and about ten o'clock appeared on the lawn, preceded by a band of music ; and, marching round the south colonnade, they were welcomed at the great door by their noble captain-general, the Earl of Hopetoun, by whose invitation they marched up the great staircase into the marble hall, where his Lordship expressed his regret at the unfortunate state of the weather, and the inconvenience they had suffered.* The Archers soon afterwards took up their station in small straggling parties under the colonnades.

The company invited now began to arrive in great numbers. After driving round the south colonnade, they set down at the door on the south of the great staircase ; after which their carriages wheeled round by the opposite wing, and drew up on the lawn.

About eleven o'clock, the scholars of the parish school of Abercorn, preceded by Mr Douglas, their master, and the girls of a female school at Bluegate, supported by the munificence of the Countess of Hopetoun, at the head of whom was their mistress, arrived in front of the house ; and were stationed in lines, the former along the north side of the great staircase, the latter along the opposite side. These interesting children were all dressed

* After the duty of the Archers had been settled, Sir George Mackenzie, in the name of the Royal Company, addressed Lord Hopetoun, and expressed the anxious desire of the King's body-guard to possess a memorial of the glorious occasion of his Majesty's visit to Scotland, and of their having been commanded on that occasion by a nobleman for whom they entertained the highest respect and esteem, and for whose conduct they felt grateful ; and requested that his Lordship would sit for his picture in the dress he wore when the Royal Company received his Majesty at Holyrood-house. His Lordship, whilst he readily acceded to the wishes of the Royal Company, could not find words to express the high gratification he had felt ever since he had been honoured with the military command of the company, and begged that Sir George would express what he knew were his feelings towards his Majesty's body-guard.— We understand that Lord Hopetoun's picture is to be painted by Mr John Watson, and hung up in the Archer's Hall.

in their holiday suits, and wore the national emblems of heath and thistle in great profusion.

A detachment of the West Lothian Yeomanry next arrived upon the lawn, and after them a detachment of the Scots Greys.

The Earl of Hopetoun's tenantry, about 100 in number, mounted on horseback, were drawn up in line, upon the lawn, on the north side of the colonnade, below the sphinxes which ornament the central approach to the mansion.

A great multitude, from Edinburgh and the surrounding country,—many of them from a distance of twenty miles, were now assembled upon the lawn, bidding defiance to the pelting of the storm. Among them were a considerable number of respectable farmers' wives and their blooming daughters, dressed with great taste and elegance. These were admitted upon the roofs of the colonnades and wings of the building, which were now completely covered. There they stood, some of them for hours, exposed to torrents of rain, and completely drenched, but seemingly proof against the wildest fury of the elements.

At half-past twelve, a dragoon rode up to the door with a despatch, the contents of which soon transpired, and announced that the King was upon the road.

His Majesty, about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, prepared to bid adieu to Dalkeith-house. He walked down stairs firmly, and, observing several persons in the hall, among whom was Mrs Pover, housekeeper to the Duke of Buccleuch, he walked up close to her, his countenance expressive of the utmost benignity, and said, "Mrs Pover, I must return you, and all of you, my best thanks for your great kindness and attention. We have wanted for nothing. To have wished for, or desired more, would have been indeed unreasonable." The good lady was too much affected by this excess of condescension to make any other return than a profound curtsy. His Majesty had previously made a present to Mrs Pover of a superb breakfast service of silver, bearing a suitable inscription, and valuable presents to others of the do-

mestics.* William Tait, Esq. Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, was then introduced by the Duke of Dorset to his Majesty, who was pleased to repeat to Mr Tait nearly the same words that he had expressed to Mrs Pover, adding, "I shall never forget the kindness I have received. May God bless you all!" These were the last words spoken by his Majesty upon leaving Dalkeith-house. In proceeding to his carriage, he bowed most courteously to all who were present.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Dorset, entered a plain travelling carriage, drawn by four horses, and proceeded, under an escort of the Scots Greys, to Hopetoun-house. His Majesty entered Edinburgh by Clerk Street, and passed along Nicolson Street, where the men, boys, and girls of the Asylums for the Industrious Blind were drawn up in front of these buildings. The men cheered, and the girls sang the King's Anthem, which powerfully arrested his Majesty's attention. The time of his Majesty's passing through the city being altogether uncertain, and the weather being exceedingly unfavourable, there were very few persons upon the streets at the time. The guns of the Castle fired a royal salute as his Majesty passed. In proceeding through the village of the Water of Leith, the whole of the inhabitants, and the children of the different schools, were arranged on each side of the road, and loudly cheered his Majesty. It was thought that the King would halt at Ravelstone, the seat

* The following is a list of the presents made by his Majesty to the different domestics:—

To James Metcalfe, Steward to the Duke, a gold watch.

To Gilbert Jardine, Butler, the same.

To Robert M. Parker, Upholsterer, the same.

To James M'Donald, Gardener, the same.

His Majesty also made a present to Mr Joseph Florence, employed as his purveyor at Dalkeith-house, of a watch, with this inscription: "The gift of his most gracious Majesty King George IV. to Joseph Florence, at Dalkeith palace, the 27th August, 1822." The other domestics have since got a similar inscription engraved on their respective presents. Mr Florence is well known to many of the nobility of Scotland, as an eminent cook; and, from his having been thirty years in the employment of the two last Dukes of Buccleuch, was selected by the noble Lords of the Board of Green Cloth, to come to Scotland as the King's purveyor.

of the Knight Marischal; but, from the nature of his arrangements, his time would not permit, and he therefore drove on. The gate of Ravelstone was very tastefully decorated with flowers, and the King nodded approbation as he passed it. His Majesty changed horses at the village of Davidson's Mains; and at Cramond Bridge he was received by two troops of the West Lothian Yeomanry, under the command of Major Hamilton Dundas, who joined the escort. Mr Sheriff Duff attended at Cramond Bridge, to see his Majesty safe beyond the bounds of his jurisdiction; at the same place the Sheriff of West Lothian appeared on duty to receive his Majesty within his territory.

His Majesty entered the Earl of Rosebery's grounds of Dalmeny, at the second gate from Cramond Bridge. The prospect here, had the weather been favourable, must have charmed his Majesty, accustomed as he is to all that is fine and romantic in scenery. The "bold waving surface" of his Lordship's domains;—pleasant pastures, fringed with long ridges of rocks, covered with trees of a most luxuriant growth;—the majestic Forth, studded with islands along the whole of its serpentine course, and seen issuing from the base of those lofty mountains, which form, as Pennant describes them, "the august boundary of the Highlands;"—the rich and rugged scenery on either side;—the ancient castellated buildings upon the coast, nodding to their foundations;

—————"The precipice abrupt
Projecting horror on the blacken'd flood;"

would have presented a view of the country worthy the contemplation of its Monarch.* When his Majesty came to that part of the road in front of Dalmeny Park, he waved his hand three times to its noble proprietor. Lord and Lady Rosebery immediately followed the King in their carriage; and the royal cavalcade soon after entered the high road by the gate next to Queensferry.

* The prospect from Monshell, in this neighbourhood, extends, in general, as far as the eye can reach; and sixteen counties, in whole or in part, are said to be within the view. Different travellers have remarked, that this is among the finest prospects in Europe.

When his Majesty entered Queensferry, the inhabitants, who had assembled on the streets in their best attire, hailed his appearance with the most joyous acclamations. The houses were decorated with green boughs; and at many places festoons of flowers, &c. were hung across the streets.

The rain by this time had ceased; and though the sky continued to lour, the scene was one of the most animated description. The whole line of road, notwithstanding the badness of the day, was covered by crowds of spectators, mostly honest rustics, who accumulated as the royal carriage advanced. The vessels composing the royal squadron, in full view, were all (with the exception of his Majesty's yacht,) decked out with a profusion of flags and streamers, as various as the rainbow in colour. So gaudy was the display—that those floating bulwarks, striking the eye by the flaunting appendages of their several riggings, and fitted, by their strength, “to brave the battle and the breeze,” shewed like splendid exhalations, raised from “the vasty deep” to grace the occasion. The royal cavalcade was observed at the same time winding along the sinuosities of the road, sometimes concealed by the foliage of the trees, and again bursting upon the sight, until the clatter of the horses' hoofs announced that it had reached the avenue to the mansion.

Lord Hope, who was mounted, and dressed in the uniform of the West Lothian yeomanry, made a signal, in front of the house, of the King's approach. At the sound of the bugle, the Archers were instantly in motion, and formed a line upon each side of the great staircase, which was now spread over with scarlet cloth. At the head of it stood the noble Earl, ready to welcome his royal guest.

At a quarter past one, a shout from the multitude at the bottom of the lawn announced the nearer approach of his Majesty. The advanced guard of Scots Greys rode up at full gallop; then appeared the royal carriage, guarded in the rear by a detachment of the Mid-Lothian yeomanry, and another troop of the Greys. As the King's carriage approached, the bands of the 13th and 77th regiments struck up “God save the

King," while the multitude stationed on the roofs, and those below, hailed his Majesty with loud and joyful acclamations. The ladies within the house crowded to the windows; and hundreds of handkerchiefs, from as many fair hands, waved in the breeze.

At the bottom of the staircase his Majesty was received by Lord Hopetoun, whom he cordially took by the hand. His Majesty, who was dressed in the Windsor uniform, ascended the steps with great firmness. He stopped frequently, and, looking upon the assemblage around him with a smile of ineffable kindness, acknowledged their continued cheers by frequently bowing. His Lordship bowed to the King, signifying a wish that he would enter; but his Majesty, putting his hand upon his Lordship's shoulder, motioned to him to lead the way; which his Lordship, in the spirit of true politeness, at once complied with. The royal standard was instantly hoisted on the roof of the house; and a salute, fired from the royal squadron, was answered by guns at Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin.

The King, accompanied by Lord Hopetoun and Sir Alexander Hope, entered the marble hall, near the door of which was the Countess of Hopetoun, who had the honour of being presented to his Majesty.* The King immediately gave his arm to her Ladyship, and, passing onward through the saloon and drawing-room, bowing to the company as he proceeded, entered the dining-room, where an elegant *dejeunè à la fourchette* was prepared for his Majesty and a select company.

The Countess gracefully conducted the King to a large and richly-ornamented chair, which was placed at the head of the table; but his Majesty declined the honour of that seat, and gallantly taking her Ladyship by the arm and the hem of her robe, placed her in it, and made use of a common chair by her side.

His Majesty ate sparingly of turtle soup, and drank three glasses of wine during his repast. Besides the Earl and Countess of Hopetoun, the following sat at table

* Her Ladyship had been prevented by indisposition from attending the drawing-room.

with his Majesty :—The Dukes of Atholl, Montrose, and Dorset ; the Marquis of Graham ; the Earl and Countess of Rosebery ; Earl Cathcart ; Viscount and Viscountess Melville ; Viscountess Keith and her niece ; Lords Lynedoch, Glenlyon, Binning, Graves, Charles Bentinck, Beresford, George Beresford, Lowther, and Francis Conyngham ; Sir Thomas Bradford, Sir J. P. Beresford, Sir Charles Paget ; Lady Margaret Maclean, and the lady of Sir William Arbuthnot.

While the company were at breakfast, one of the Earl's sons, a fine lively boy about twelve years of age, came into the room, and sat beside his mother. The King asked the Countess how many children she had ? and on her answering, that she had ten sons and an infant daughter, his Majesty, either struck by the number of male children, or by the beautiful and youthful appearance of the mother, exclaimed, " Good God ! is it possible ? " After breakfast, the nurse brought Lady Alicia, the infant daughter, to Miss Wedderburn, who carried her into the dining-room ; and this young lady, who had thus very early the honour of being presented, was affectionately kissed by his Majesty. One of the maids also led Masters Thomas and Adrian, the two youngest sons, to Lord Hopetoun, who presented them to his royal guest. His Majesty very graciously received the little boys ; and, raising Adrian's frock, took hold of his leg, and said, " What a stout little fellow ! " The child, thinking the King was admiring his frock, held it up with both his hands, and cried, " See ! see ! " His Majesty was amused with the notion of the child, and smilingly asked him, " Is that a new frock, my little man ? " After returning from the dining-room into the drawing-room, the other sons of Lord Hopetoun were also presented to his Majesty.

The King, while at Hopetoun-house, gave a striking proof of his esteem for modest merit, and of his zealous desire to encourage the fine arts, of which he has always been an admirer and a most generous patron. He proceeded into the saloon, accompanied by the Earl of Hopetoun and Sir Alexander Hope, each of them bearing a sword ; and the name of Captain Adam Ferguson being

called, that gentleman appeared, and, kneeling down, received from his Majesty, who made use of Lord Hope-toun's sword, the honour of knighthood. The name of Mr Henry Raeburn, the celebrated portrait-painter, was then called; and upon the appearance of that gentleman, the King took in his hand the sword of Sir Alexander Hope, when Mr Raeburn knelt, and arose Sir Henry Raeburn.

The grounds around the house, in the meantime, presented a most agreeable scene of festivity and rejoicing. The ladies, on account of the haziness of the day, remained within the house; but the booths in the park were occupied by a number of gentlemen. His Lordship's tenantry regaled themselves under the north colonnade; and under the opposite one were seated the Yeomen, who were afterwards succeeded by the Scots Greys. Three casks of home-brewed October were broached for the spectators, most of whom were too intent upon beholding his Majesty to partake of the good cheer. The Archers, in the meantime, equipped with their bows and quivers, amused themselves by running about "under the green-wood;" sometimes darting out upon the lawn, and again as suddenly disappearing. Some of them displayed their skill in archery by shooting at butts at the back of the house. The striking appearance of this fine company was much admired by the ladies, who, as a *guerdon* for their great exertions to please, bestowed upon them an abundance of smiles. The fine *jet d'eau* in the pond behind the house played most beautifully all the time, and threw upwards its column of water at least fifty feet.

About three o'clock, the scarlet cloth, which had been removed on account of the rain, was again spread upon the staircase. The royal carriage was drawn up at the front door. The Archers re-assembled, and posted themselves in double line upon each side of the staircase; the Yeomanry opened up a line in front of the mansion, and galloped about, to show their skill in the *menage*; and the Scots Greys rose from their seats at the tables, like giants refreshed, and, buckling on their swords, mounted their chargers. The ladies, warned by these appearances, again presented themselves at the windows; and the

elegant well-dressed females, who had been admitted to the roofs of the colonnades, resumed their stations.

About a quarter before three o'clock, his Majesty re-appeared upon the staircase, and, leaning upon the arm of his landlord, walked down the steps, and entered his carriage, followed by the Duke of Dorset. The carriage then drove off, under the same escort which accompanied his Majesty to Hopetoun-house, amidst loud cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs. The eyes and glasses of ladies and gentlemen now descried the track of the royal cavalcade, as it wined along the road leading to the place of embarkation; and from the hearts of thousands ascended blessings and prayers for his Majesty's welfare. As the royal carriage drove down the lawn, the Earl of Hopetoun rode past his Majesty on horseback, and proceeded to Port Edgar to attend him.

At this place, a detachment of the Scots Greys, who had been stationed there, drew up in line to receive his Majesty; and here also an immense assemblage was collected upon the pier and along the shore, who hailed his Majesty, upon his arrival, with loud acclamations. His Majesty, on alighting, bowed repeatedly to the multitude. An air of melancholy overspread his countenance as he alighted from his carriage, and was received by Lord Hopetoun, whose arm he took hold of, and proceeded leisurely along the pier, at the end of which the royal standard was instantly hoisted. A piece of green cloth was spread from the platform about eighteen feet along the pier; the rest of the way (about seventy or eighty feet) being covered with white pebbles. The Duke of Dorset and others of his suite followed in attendance upon their royal master. Before his Majesty reached the platform, he was met by Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, and the Earl of Fife. The King addressed the Chief Commissioner most affectionately, and shook him kindly by both hands. His Majesty, who never once smiled from the time of leaving his carriage, upon reaching the platform, where Commodore Sir Charles Paget stood uncovered to receive him, took off his travelling cap, and bowed most graciously to his subjects, who continued their acclamations. After shaking hands most

cordially with the Earl of Hopetoun, his Majesty, at ten minutes past three o'clock, got into the royal barge, which was manned by eighteen rowers, dressed in blue jackets and black caps. The Earl of Fife followed the King into the barge, and had the honour of sitting beside him. Immediately on the royal barge leaving the shore, a royal salute was fired by all the ships composing the squadron, except the Royal George, and returned by the guns at Broomhall, the reports of which came, "few and far between," booming along the water, and struck heavily upon the ear as the last adieu to departing grandeur. The royal barge now cleared the waves with the velocity of an arrow set free from the shaft; and for some time was surrounded by a number of boats, which successively dropped into the rear. The people continued to cheer so long as they could distinguish the person of his Majesty, who, when at some distance from the shore, waved his cap thrice round his head as a parting pledge of his affection.

Shortly after his Majesty got on board the Royal George, preparations were made for weighing anchor. During this interval a number of boats sailed round the royal yacht; and the cheering of the people with which they were filled, was returned by his Majesty, who waved his cap, and bowed most graciously. He seemed to be more particularly pleased by the appearance of Captain Munro Ross and several of his friends, who were completely and elegantly equipped in their native tartan. Their attempt to give his Majesty pleasure had at least the effect of making him laugh. They had a Highladner in their boat, who blew most lustily upon his "native *lyre*;" but, during this loyal performance, the motion of the boat made it necessary for one of the party to support him; and it is not unlikely that the King, who observed his rotatory movements, half suspected that the poor piper "had been making too free with the Glenlivet." There had been previously sent on board the Royal George, for his Majesty's table, two bucks, and two boxes containing pine-apples, grapes, melons, apricots, and pears, of excellent quality, from the Earl of Hopetoun; and two hampers of fruit from Dalhousie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie.

The royal yacht now got under weigh, towed by the James Watt steam-packet, and, followed by the rest of the squadron, bore down for Leith Roads. At four o'clock the flag-ship stationed in the Roads descried the royal squadron advancing, and fired a royal salute, which was answered by all the other ships, and by the battery on shore. Crowds of people now collected on the pier and sands of Leith, to breathe an adieu to his Majesty; and a number of pleasure-boats put off from shore, filled with persons of respectability, anxious to take a last view of his sacred person. At five the royal squadron passed through Leith Roads, and stood over to the coast of Fife, when the ships and batteries fired another salute. At half-past five o'clock, the royal squadron, having all sails set, and a fine breeze from the N.N.W., passed the north side of Inchkeith; and at six o'clock, a third salute was given from the batteries, announcing that the royal squadron was fairly at sea. The royal standards, which had been hoisted on the Castle and Salisbury Crags, and the union jacks on the different eminences around the city, were then lowered.

The Earl of Hopetoun having seen his Majesty safely seated in his barge, rode home to rejoin the company assembled. The Royal Archers had previously entered the large tent in the park provided for their accommodation, where they drank the healths of the King, and of Lord and Lady Hopetoun, with three times three to each toast, followed by great cheering. Before four o'clock, they marched off preceded by their music to Port Edgar, where they embarked in the Tourist steam-vessel for Trinity chain-pier.*

* His Majesty, it is said, has been graciously pleased to express his determination to honour the Royal Company of Archers with the presentation of a gold-stick, as soon as he shall determine the device to be placed upon it. This completes the right of that honourable Company, which is thereby placed on the same footing with the honourable Band of Pensioners, whose captain bears, as his badge of office, an ebony-stick with a golden head, with which he is invested by the King. It is a singular fact, that the Band of Pensioners, as well as the Scots Guard at Paris, who had similar duties to perform, were originally bodies of archers.

All the company, except a select party of about twenty-five, left the Earl's hospitable mansion before five o'clock. About the same time the crowd, who had collected upon the lawn, quietly dispersed.

The Duke of Montrose, Lord Binning, and a few others, remained at Hopetoun-house all night.

The inns of Queensferry were crowded by persons who had come from a distance, and resolved there to pass the evening. Beds could not be obtained for all the applicants,—of whom indeed there were so many, that one honest Boniface, in the simplicity of his heart, recommended to some to cross the frith, and beat up for quarters in North Queensferry!

In the evening Queensferry was brilliantly illuminated in honour of his Majesty. Upon the invitation of the Earl of Rosebery, upwards of 200 persons, residing on his Lordship's estate, assembled on the lawn in front of his Lordship's mansion, where a plentiful entertainment was provided for them. They drank his Majesty's health with every demonstration of loyalty. The healths of the noble Earl and his Countess were also drank with enthusiasm; and the evening was spent in the indulgence of the most patriotic and loyal feelings. The cannon at Broomhall fired during the greater part of the night; and an immense fire was lighted up on an adjoining hill, within the Fifeshire estate of Lord Hopetoun, a little behind Rosyth Castle.

The same day the following letter, most complimentary and honourable to the people of Scotland in general, and to the citizens of Edinburgh in particular, was transmitted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Officers of State for Scotland, previously to his Majesty's embarkation. This official expression of his Majesty's sentiments towards Scotland and its inhabitants, is a document to which Scotsmen of this and future generations may refer with proud exultation.

“ Edinburgh, August 29, 1822.

“ MY LORDS,—I have had the honour of receiving the King's commands to signify to your Lordships his Majesty's unqualified approbation of all the arrangements which have

been made preparatory to his Majesty's reception, and during his stay in Scotland.

"His Majesty is desirous of returning his particular acknowledgments to the several Departments of the State, to the Local Authorities, and to those Societies and Institutions which have so zealously co-operated with them, in paying every mark of respect and attention to his Majesty, and in promoting that perfect order, regularity, and success, with which every ceremony has been conducted.

"His Majesty commands me to add, that his residence in Scotland has proved to him a source of unalloyed satisfaction. It has confirmed every favourable impression which he previously entertained of the character and habits of the people, and it has afforded to him that which must ever constitute his chief gratification, the opportunity of witnessing the happiness of his subjects, and of receiving the most convincing proofs of their faithful attachment and loyalty.

"He takes leave of Scotland with the most cordial feelings of affection towards her people, and with the deepest anxiety to promote their welfare.

"I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my Lords, your Lordships' most obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) "ROBERT PEEL."

"To the Officers of State, &c. &c. &c."

The following letter was transmitted by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. to Sir Evan John Murray Macgregor, Bart.; and a similar letter was transmitted at the same time by Sir Walter Scott to each of the other chiefs:

"Abbotsford, 29th August, 1822.

"It is with no small pride and pleasure that I enclose a testimony of our Sovereign's satisfaction with his Highland following, which can be more appropriate to none than to your brave Macgregors; and I beg to add, there is none to whom I transmit it with more pleasure than to yourself."

The following is the excerpt from Mr Secretary Peel's letter, dated 28th August, and enclosed in the above letter from Sir Walter Scott:

"The King wishes to make you the channel of conveying to the Highland chiefs and their followers, who have given to the varied scene which we have witnessed so peculiar and romantic a character, his particular thanks for their attend-

ance, and his warm approbation of their uniform deportment. He does justice to the ardent spirit of loyalty by which they are animated, and is convinced that he could offer no recompense for their services so gratifying to them, as the assurances, which I now convey, of the esteem and approbation of their Sovereign."

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, on the same day, addressed the following official letter to the Bailie of Holyrood-house, relative to the conduct of the constables of the Abbey, who officiated under him as marshalsmen of the Palace during his Majesty's visit :

" BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH,
Edinburgh, 29th August 1822.

" SIR,—I feel peculiarly called upon to express to the gentlemen who have executed the arduous duties of marshalsmen during his Majesty's residence in Scotland, my high sense of the zeal and good order which have invariably marked their conduct ; and I have to beg you will accept, yourself, and return to them, my best thanks for having thus voluntarily performed a service so laborious and so important. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) " CONYNGHAM,
Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household."

" To John Dickie, Esq. &c. &c. &c."

To this letter his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Heritable Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood-house, next day, added his testimony in the following terms :

" *Holyrood-house, 30th August 1822.*

" SIR,—It is with pleasure I learn that the constables of the Abbey of Holyrood-house, acting under you, have done their duty so as to give satisfaction to his Majesty's official servants. In adding my testimony to their good conduct under your direction, I beg you will also express my thanks to them for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their arduous and important duties.

(Signed) " HAMILTON & BRANDON."

" To John Dickie, Esq.
Bailie of Holyrood-house."

CHAP. XX.

AT the close of a period of most extraordinary interest and excitement, we feel disposed to pause, and take a retrospective glance of all that took place from the day of his Majesty's arrival. We think it would be in vain to deny, that the reception which the King met with, on every occasion when he appeared in public, was as enthusiastic as possible, if we consider the natural gravity of the Scottish character, and that profound respect which all felt to be due to the person of their Sovereign. If there was no outrage upon decorum, demonstrative of a frenzied joy,—nothing of the turbulence of sycophancy,—the fact is so much more creditable to the manly and rational loyalty of the public. The King, when he came first among us, received all the homage and respect which were due to his exalted station, and was welcomed with a joy seldom or never before exhibited by the people of Scotland. The public feeling, which at first might have been considered simply constitutional and patriotic, soon became of a more mixed and not less honourable kind, as the personal character of his Majesty gradually disclosed itself. The people were struck with the dignified propriety of the King's manner on all public occasions;—they were touched with the unostentatious benevolence which marked his every action;—they were deeply affected by the partiality which he uniformly discovered for their country, and by his magnanimous superiority to all party feeling;—and it cannot be denied, that they soon superadded to their principles of loyalty a most affectionate and devoted attachment to his Majesty's person. This attachment discovered itself by numberless tokens, which could not be mistaken by those who know the people; and resulting, as it did, from their actual observation, it is doubly valuable.

We may for a long period, possibly for ever, be denied the pleasure of our Sovereign's presence among us;—the festivity and splendour we have witnessed will fade away

from our recollections;—Time may again resume his hoary sway at Holyrood Palace, and (though we trust it will experience a far different fate) fur its walls “with mouldy damp and raky slime;” but the impression made by his Majesty upon the minds of his Scottish subjects will never be obliterated. He will be cherished in their memory with partiality and kindness; and reign in their hearts, as a Prince distinguished for every accomplishment,—patriotic, generous, and enlightened. He has carried with him their best wishes;—the aspirations of a generous affection, untainted by selfishness, and which disowns all connexion with political feeling.

The preparations which were made to entertain his Majesty, and to do him honour, have been so amply described, that we need not expatiate upon their costly magnificence. They were most creditable to the country, and more particularly to those who had the arrangement of them. It is a remarkable fact, that the conduct of the people throughout, and of the different public bodies, has had the rare good fortune to be extolled by some of our metropolitan journals of the most opposite principles, while others have refrained from all general censure.

To a people who love their King, it is delightful to know that the sentiment is cordially reciprocated. We have not to trust for this fact to inferences, however legitimate, drawn from the conduct of the people themselves;—it is an undeniable fact, resting upon the public and repeated declarations of his Majesty. The feelings which the King avowed in the Parliament House, before the assembled dignitaries of the land; which are recorded in the letter addressed by his Minister to the Officers of State, are precisely those which he again and again expressed in private companies, with a warmth and animation that would have been incompatible with the etiquette to be observed on public occasions.

It does not belong to us, perhaps, to speculate upon the probable consequences of his Majesty’s visit. We may be permitted, however, to say, that the circumstances attending it can scarcely fail to exalt the character of the

country, and its political importance, in the eyes of our fellow-subjects. This, of itself, is a benefit of no ordinary magnitude; which those, who reflect most upon it, will be disposed most highly to appreciate.

His Majesty, during his residence in Scotland, took a deep interest in the institutions of the country in general, and those of this city in particular; and gave munificent proofs of his anxious desire to encourage them. He was graciously pleased to become the Patron of the Society for the support of the Gaelic Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; and seconded this expression of his favour by a donation of 100 guineas for the benefit of that useful institution. He was also graciously pleased to become the Patron of the Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Institution, which was visited by the King's private secretary at the express desire of his Majesty, and presented a donation of 100 guineas towards the support of its funds.

The following donations were also bestowed by his Majesty on the different charitable institutions of the city:— To the Royal Infirmery, 200 guineas; to the Lunatic Asylum, 100 guineas; to the Asylum for the Industrious Blind, 100 guineas; to the Lying-in Hospital, 50 guineas; to the Dispensary for the city and county of Edinburgh, 50 guineas; to the New-Town Dispensary, 50 guineas; to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Sick, 50 guineas; and to the Magdalane Asylum, 50 guineas.

We do not profess to have obtained information of all the charitable acts of his Majesty during his residence in Scotland; and it is probable, that many of these will never become known to the public. There is one, however, which has transpired, so truly benign and generous, that it would be inexcusable to omit it. The widow of an officer, who resides in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, emboldened by distress, or probably by despair, transmitted to his Majesty a memorial, stating the pecuniary embarrassments in which she was involved, in consequence of the death of her husband, and of one of her children, after a long and severe illness. His Majesty, immediately on perusing the memorial, sent L.100

to the afflicted widow through the hands of Sir William Knighton !*

The benevolence of his Majesty was not restricted to the victims of misfortune alone. A number of petitions having been presented to his Majesty from persons convicted of offences against the revenue laws, he gave orders, through Mr Secretary Peel, to the Board of Excise to take measures, under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, for granting relief to such of the petitioners as might be considered proper objects of the royal clemency.

It is proper to remark, that the rejoicings on the occasion of the King's visit were not confined to Edinburgh and its vicinity. In many other parts of Scotland, the event was celebrated by illuminations, bonfires, and festive meetings. To these it is only necessary to allude generally, since the feelings of the nation have been authentically expressed in the various addresses, presented to his Majesty on his arrival, from nearly the whole public bodies of the country.† We have subjoined a list of these addresses (compiled from the Edinburgh

* It is gratifying to know, that the poor of Edinburgh were benefited in a variety of ways, directly and indirectly, by his Majesty's visit to Scotland. All the broken meats, which came from the tables of that part of the King's suite who resided in the Waterloo Hotel, were regularly sent to the inmates of the Charity Workhouse and Edinburgh Jail. A private ball was given by the ladies, on Tuesday, the 20th of August, at the Waterloo Hotel, which in splendour vied with any ever seen at Almack's. The committee for the ball generously sent, through Major Belches, 5 guineas to the Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick ; 6 guineas to the Deaf and Dumb Institution ; L.6 to the Royal Infirmary ; and L.5 to the Society for the Relief of the Industrious Blind.

† Among the various instances of loyal attachment to his Majesty which deserve to be recorded, there is one which we were in some little danger of overlooking. During the King's residence at Dalkeith-house, a very curious wooden snuff-box was presented to his Majesty by Sir Walter Scott, from the ingenious maker, Mr Daniel Craig of Helensburgh. The body of the box is made of sycamore tree, with an invisible hinge of the kind at present so much admired, and the lid of it inlaid with authenticated specimens of several varieties of wood, most of which are well known in Scotland, and celebrated in Scottish song. These are so arranged, as to shade and

Gazette), as a memorable proof of the unanimity of feeling which prevailed in Scotland on this great occasion.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.

*Those marked thus * are given at length in the preceding pages.*

- ABERDEEN, county of, signed by Sheriff Moir, preses
 city of, signed by Provost Hadden
 King's College of, signed by the Duke of Gordon, chancellor,
 Earl of Aberdeen, rector, and Dr Macpherson, sub-
 principal*
 Marischal College of, signed by H. Lumsden, Esq. dean of
 faculty, Charles Forbes, Esq. rector, and Dr W. L. Brown,
 principal*
 society of advocates of, signed by W. Kennedy, Esq. preses
 seven incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Harper
 lodge of Free Masons, signed by Alex. Low, Esq. master
 St Machar's, lodge of, signed by M. Massie, Esq. master
- Aberbrothwick, burgh of, signed by Provost Mamie
 Alford, presbytery of, signed by the Rev. William Malcolm, moderator
 Annan, burgh of, signed by Provost Dickson
 Anstruther, (Easter) burgh of, signed by Geo. Forbes, Esq. chief magistrate
 (Wester) burgh of, signed by George Dishington, Esq. ditto

relieve each other by their beautiful diversity of colour. In the centre is a piece of the Cruikston Yew, mentioned in history as the favourite of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Around this are the following :—The Torwood Oak (of Stirlingshire), whose decayed trunk afforded shelter from his pursuers to the brave Wallace;—the Trysting Tree, near Roxburgh Castle, celebrated in the border feuds, and mentioned in the novel of Rob Roy;—the Elderslie Yew, which tradition reports to have been planted by Sir William Wallace, on his uncle's estate of that name in Renfrewshire;—the Bush aboon Traquair;—Birk of Invermay;—Thorn aboon the Well;—Broom of Cowdenknows;—Alloway Kirk Oak; with all of which the admirers of our Scottish poetry are familiar;—Elm of Waterloo, under which the Duke of Wellington stood during the battle;—the Victory, part of the anchor-stock of Lord Nelson's flag-ship of that name. The whole of these are surrounded by a border of Black Oak from the ship Florida, which belonged to the Spanish Armada, and wrecked off Tobermory, in the island of Mull, 1588. On the bottom of the box, outside, the words and music of "Auld Langsyne" are painted in a style of uncommon neatness. His Majesty was pleased most graciously to accept this interesting cluster of relics, expressing, at the same time, his admiration, both of the selections of the wood, and of the elegance of the workmanship; and charging Sir Walter Scott with thanks to the ingenious artificer for so acceptable a present.

- Antiquaries, society of, Scotland, signed by Gilbert Innes, Esq. 1st vice-president, and Alexander Smellie, Esq. secretary
- Argyll, county of, signed by T. D. Campbell, Esq. vice-lieutenant
- provincial synod of, signed by the Rev. H. Fraser, moderator
- Auchtermuchty, burgh of, signed by John Gilmer, Esq. chief magistrate
- Ayr, county of, signed by Lieutenant-General Montgomerie
- burgh of, signed by Provost Limond
- Banff, county of, signed by Sir George Abercromby, Bart.
- burgh of, signed by Provost George Robinson
- six incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Johnston
- St Andrew's lodge of Free-Masons, signed by Joseph White, Esq.
- Berwick, county of, signed by the Earl of Home
- mayors, bailiffs, and burgesses of, signed by Thomas J. Steele, Esq.
- mayor
- (North), burgh of, signed by John Dalrymple, Esq. chief magistrate
- Brechin, city of, signed by Provost Gillies
- guildry incorporation of, signed by William Baillie, Esq. D. G.
- six incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Mathers
- Bute, county of, signed by Archibald Moore, Esq. vice-lieutenant and convener
- Burntisland, burgh of, signed by Provost Ferguson of Raith
- Caithness, county of, signed by James Traill, Esq.
- Campbeltown, burgh of, signed by Provost Charles Campbell
- Canongate, burgh of, signed by William Tullis, Esq. senior magistrate
- trades of, signed by Convener Buchanan
- Canongate and North Leith incorporation of wrights, coopers, &c. signed by Deacon Clark
- and North Leith incorporation of weavers, dyers, &c. signed by Deacon Robertson
- Caledonian Horticultural Society, signed by the Earl of Wemyss
- Celtic Society, signed by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
- Chanonry, presbytery of, signed by the Rev. Alexander Wood, moderator
- Church of Scotland, commission of, signed by Dr Lamont, moderator *
- Clackmannan, county of, signed by Lord Abercromby
- Congregational Union of Scotland, signed by the Rev. John Aikman, &c.
- Crail, burgh of, signed by Robert Logan, Esq. chief magistrate
- Cromarty, county of, signed by J. Hay Mackenzie, Esq. preses
- town and port of, signed by Walter Ross, Esq.
- Cullen, burgh of, signed by John Fraser, Esq. senior bailie
- Culross, burgh of, signed by James Gibson, Esq. chief magistrate
- Cupar, burgh of, signed by Provost Christie
- guildry of, signed by Robert Tullis, Esq. dean of guild
- Dalkeith, presbytery of, signed by the Rev. Walter Fisher, moderator
- magistrate and inhabitants of, signed by William Tait, Esq.
- Dingwall, burgh of, signed by Provost J. A. Stewart Mackenzie
- presbytery of, signed by the Rev. Donald Mackenzie, moderator

- Dumbarton, county of, signed by Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
 lieutenantcy of, signed by John Buchanan, Esq. vice-lieut. &c.
 burgh of, signed by Jacob Dixon, Esq. chief magistrate
- Dumfries, county of, signed by Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart.
 burgh of, signed by Provost Kerr
 seven incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Grainger and
 P. Primrose, Esq. clerk
 provincial grand lodge of, signed by Wm. Miller, Esq.
- Dunbar, burgh of, signed by Provost Hume
 Castle lodge of, signed by W. C. Ritchie, Esq. master
- Dornoch, burgh of, signed by the Marquis of Stafford
- Dunfermline, burgh of, signed by John Scotland, Esq. chief magistrate
- Dundee, town-council of, signed by Provost Brown
 guildry of, signed by John Sturrock, Esq. dean of guild
 nine incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Chalmers
- Dysart, burgh of, signed by Walter Swayne, Esq. chief magistrate
- Edinburgh, county of, signed by the Marquis of Lothian
 town-council of, signed by the lord provost *
 university of, signed by Principal Baird *
 merchant company of, signed by Robert Hall, Esq. master
 chamber of commerce, signed by G. Laing Meason, Esq.
 astronomical institution of, signed by Sir George Mackenzie,
 Bart.
 royal physical society of, signed by Drs Turner and J. R.
 Phillips, presidents, and Dr Wilde, treasurer
 eight southern districts, signed by George Miller, convener
 royal college of physicians, signed by Dr Buchan, president
 surgeons, signed by J. H. Wishart, Esq. pre-
 sident
 convenery of the trades of, signed by Convener Wishart
 incorporation of goldsmiths of, signed by Deacon Marshall
 of Mary's Chapel, signed by Deacons Field and
 Bookless
 of websters, signed by Deacon Thomas Thom-
 son
 of hammermen, signed by Deacon Gray
 of bonnetmakers and dyers, signed by Deacon
 Pollock
 royal society of, signed by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
 admiralty court, procurators of, signed by C. Neaves, Esq.
 advocates, faculty of, signed by the Earl of Lauderdale, vice-
 dean
 advocates' first clerks, signed by Richard Prentice, Esq.
 archers, royal company of, signed by the Earl of Hopetoun,
 captain-general
 signet, writers to the, signed by the Right Honourable William
 Dundas
 solicitors of supreme courts, signed by James Bremner, Esq.
 solicitors at law, signed by John Gray, Esq.

- Edinburgh commissioners of police, signed by George Imlach, Esq.
 united associate presbytery, signed by Dr Hall, moderator
 medical society, signed by Dr Birt Davies
 royal arch chapter, signed by Alexander Deuchar, Esq.
 society for support of Gaelic schools, signed by the Earl of
 Moray
 Wernerian natural history, society of, signed by Professor
 Jameson, president
- Elgin, burgh of, signed by Provost Innes
 six incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Dick
 Episcopal church of Scotland, signed by the six bishops
- Fife, county of, signed by the Earl of Morton
 Masonic lodges in the county of, signed by John Black, Esq. master,
 and James Fergusson, Esq. secretary
- Fordoun, presbytery of, signed by the Rev. Alexander Keith, moderator
- Forfar, county of, signed by John Guthrie, Esq. of Guthrie
 burgh of, signed by Provost Webster
- Forres, burgh of, signed by Provost Grant
- Fortrose and Rosemarkie, united burghs of, signed by Provost Macfarquhar
- Glasgow, city of, signed by Provost Alston
 university of, signed by the Duke of Montrose, &c.*
 faculty of procurators, signed by J. Laing, Esq. dean of faculty
 royal botanic institution, signed by Henry Monteith, Esq. preses
 philosophical society of, signed by Robert Hastie, Esq. president,
 and James Boaz, Esq. secretary
 merchants, house of, signed by W. Smith, Esq. dean of guild
 trades, house of, signed by James Hunter, Esq. convener
 commissioners of police, signed by Thomas Neilson, Esq.
 magistrates of Caithon, signed by Provost Stevenson
 commissioners of police, Gorbals, signed by R. Chapman, Esq.
 faculty of physicians and surgeons, signed by James Monteith,
 Esq. preses, and George Macleod, Esq. visitor
 incorporation of bakers, signed by Deacon Bain, and James Gal-
 loway, Esq. secretary
 incorporation of weavers, signed by Deacon Buchanan, and
 James Wilson, Esq. clerk
- Grand lodge of Free Masons, signed by the Duke of Hamilton
- Greenock, town of, signed by Archibald Baine, Esq. chief magistrate
 Medical and chirurgical association of, signed by Dr Kirk
 procurators of, signed by Hugh Crawford, Esq. D. F.
 lodge St John, signed by John Robb, Esq. master, John Black
 and William Currie, Esqs. senior and junior wardens
- Haddington, county of, signed by the Marquis of Tweeddale
 burgh of, signed by Provost Dods
- Hawick, burgh of, signed by J. Wilson and G. Waldie, Esqrs. magistrates
- Helensburgh, magistrates and inhabitants of, signed by Provost Dixon
- Highland society of Scotland, signed by the Marquis of Lothian

Institution for encouragement of the fine arts in Scotland, signed by the
Earl of Hopetoun

Inverbervie, burgh of, signed by Provost Farquhar

Inverness, county of, signed by W. Fraser, Esq.

burgh of, signed by J. Robertson, Esq. acting chief magistrate

burgesses of, signed by James Gray, Esq. preses

royal academy and parochial teachers of, signed by Mr Matthew
Adam, A.M.

Irvine, burgh of, signed by Provost Montgomerie

Inverkeithing, burgh of, signed by Provost Stuart

Inverary, burgh of, signed by Provost Campbell

Inverury, burgh of, signed by Provost Robinson

Jedburgh, burgh of, signed by Provost Hilson

Kelso, Tweed lodge, signed by John Turnbull, Esq. secretary

Kilmarnock, burgh of, signed by William Brown and Thomas Greenshields,

Esqrs. magistrates

Kilrenny, burgh of, signed by James Watson, Esq. chief magistrate

Kirkcudbright, stewartry of, signed by Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart.

burgh of, signed by Provost Burnie

Kincardine, county of, signed by Viscount Arbuthnot

Kinghorn, burgh of, signed by Provost White and Bailie Glass

Kintore, burgh of, signed by Provost Bannerman

Kinross, county of, signed by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam

Kirkcaldy, burgh of, signed by Provost Swan

incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Black

Kirkwall, burgh of, signed by Provost Pollexfen

Lanark, county of, signed by Lord Belhaven

burgh of, signed by Provost Todd

incorporation of cordwainers, signed by Deacon Watson

Lauder, burgh of, signed by Alexander Dawson, Esq. chief magistrate

Leith, magistrates, ministers, and inhabitants of, signed by John Macfie,

Esq. senior magistrate

Trinity-house of, signed by James Duncan, Esq. master

incorporated society of merchants, signed by W. Thorburn, Esq.

master

nine incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Glover

society of carters, signed by P. Dewar, box-master

porters, signed by I. Muirhead, ditto

Lerwick, burgh of, signed by A. Edmonston, Esq. senior bailie

Linlithgow, county of, signed by the Earl of Hopetoun

burgh of, signed by Provost Boyd

Lochmaben, burgh of, signed by Provost Richardson

five incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Wells

Lockerby Quhyte Woollen lodge of Free Masons, signed by William

Martin, Esq. master

Maxwelltown, burgh of, signed by Provost Forsyth

- Montrose**, provost, magistrates, and council of, signed by James Clark, Esq. acting chief magistrate
 provost, magistrates, burgesses, and citizens of, signed by ditto
 merchant guild of, signed by W. Anderson, Esq. dean of guild
 seven incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Blair
- Moray**, county of, signed by Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart.
- Musselburgh**, burgh of, signed by Bailies Stewart and Leitch
- Nairn**, county of, signed by W. Mackintosh, Esq., D. L.
 burgh of, signed by W. Robertson, Esq., chief magistrate
- Newburgh**, burgh of, signed by John Adamson, Esq., ditto
- New Galloway**, burgh of, signed by Provost Murray
- Orkney**, county of, signed by James Baikie, Esq. of Tankerness
- Paisley**, magistrates and council of, signed by Provost Carlile
 philosophical institution of, signed by G. Miller, Esq., preses, &c.
 faculty of procurators of, signed by R. Caldwell, Esq., D. F.
 master weavers, incorporation of, signed by Deacon Wylie
- Peebles**, county of, signed by the Earl of Wemyss
 burgh of, signed by Provost Ker
- Perth**, county of, signed by the Duke of Atholl
 city of, signed by Provost Ross
 guildry, incorporation of, signed by Thos. Beatson, Esq. dean of guild
 incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Anderson
 wrights, incorporation of, signed by Deacon Gibson
 tailors, incorporation of, signed by Deacon Fergusson
- Pittenweem**, burgh of, signed by John Tod, Esq. chief magistrate
- Port Glasgow and Newark**, magistrates and council of, signed by James M'Lean, Esq. chief magistrate
- Queensferry**, burgh of, signed by Bailie Russell, and Alexander M'Gibbon, Esq. town clerk
- Renfrew**, towns of the barony of, signed by W. Mure, Esq. vice-lieutenant
 burgh of, signed by Provost King
- Ross**, county and lieutenancy of, signed by Sir H. Mackenzie, Bart.
 deputy-lieutenants of, signed by Alex. Fraser, Esq. preses
 freeholders, justices of peace, commissioners of supply, &c.
 signed by R. B. Æneas M'Leod, Esq. preses
- Rothsay**, burgh of, signed by Archibald Moore, Esq. chief magistrate, and John Mackinlay, Esq.
- Roman Catholic bishops and clergy**, signed by Bishop Cameron
- Roxburgh**, county of, signed by the Marquis of Lothian
- Royal Arch Free Masons**, signed by the Duke of Atholl, Earls of Moray, Elgin, and Aboyne, and Sir P. Walker
- Rutherglen**, burgh of, signed by Provost Leitch
- Sanquhar**, burgh of, signed by Provost Crichton
- St Andrews**, university of, signed by Viscount Melville, and Dr Nicoll*
 burgh of, signed by W. Haig, Esq. chief magistrate

- St Andrews, seven incorporated trades of, signed by Convener Braid
 lodge of Free Masons, signed by David Wilson, Esq. master
- Selkirk, county of, signed by Alexander Pringle, Esq. of Whitebank, vice-
 lieutenant
 burgh of, signed by Andrew Lang, Esq. chief magistrate, &c.
- Scarborough, magistrates and inhabitants of, signed by Bailiffs Cooke and
 Marflitt
- Schoolmasters, burgh and parochial of Scotland, signed by Charles Melville,
 Esq. preses
- Shetland, lordship of, signed by William Henderson, Esq. of Gloup, preses
- Society of arts in Scotland, signed by the Duke of Atholl
 for propagating Christian knowledge, signed by the Earl of Brea-
 dalbane
 of true Highlanders, signed by Glengarry
- Stirling, county of, signed by Lord Abercromby
 burgh of, signed by John Thomson, Esq. provost and high sheriff
 and Clackmannan chapmen, signed by Mr David Forrester, principal
- Stranraer, burgh of, signed by William Kerr and John Forsyth, Esqrs. ma-
 gistrates
 presbytery of, signed by the Rev. William Rose, moderator
- Stromness, burgh of, signed by John Robinson, Esq. chief magistrate
- Sutherland, county of, signed by the Marquis of Stafford
- Tain, burgh of, signed by William Murray, Esq. late provost
- Thurso, burgh of, signed by George Paterson, Esq. chief magistrate
- Wigton, county of, signed by Sir William Maxwell, Bart.
 burgh of, signed by Bailie Tait
- Whithorn, burgh of, signed by John Milroy, Esq. town-clerk
- Wick, burgh of, signed by James Waters, Esq. resident chief magistrate

CHAP. XXI.

HAVING described his Majesty's voyage to Scotland, his reception in that country, and the transactions which took place during his residence in it, we cannot properly conclude, without giving a brief account of his Majesty's voyage from Scotland, and his safe arrival in the British metropolis.

It has already been stated, that the royal squadron having passed Inchkeith with a favourable breeze, at half-past five o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 29th of August, was fairly at sea by six o'clock. At half-past seven o'clock the squadron passed North Berwick, and was saluted by the guns on the Bass. Immediately a bonfire was lighted up on Dunbar pier-head; and, about an hour afterwards, a royal salute was fired from the battery at Dunbar, and repeated by the guns placed upon Dounhill. The royal squadron at this time was invisible from shore; but its course through the trackless deep was marked by a light, suspended from the mast-head of one of the vessels. The flash of the guns rending asunder night's dark curtain, and their reports rolling like thunder among the silent hills, must have apprized our Monarch that his progress amidst darkness was watched by his anxious subjects. On Friday forenoon, the royal squadron, which was then at the distance of fifteen or twenty miles from shore, passed Whitby. A great number of vessels had been engaged by gentlemen of that place, which put off from shore to meet the squadron; and Lord Normanby had provided a present of venison and fruit for the refreshment of his Majesty. Immense multitudes of people had assembled on the pier and the cliffs upon the coast; and, when the squadron was off Whitby, a royal salute was fired from the battery, and also from Sneaton Castle, which is at a little distance inland. About mid-day, the wind, which till then had continued steady and brisk, veered round to the south, which retarded the progress of the squadron.

The James Watt steam-vessel, which was then behind four of the most advanced of the squadron, bore down upon his Majesty's yacht and took her in tow. The Comet steam-vessel, which was about the rear of the squadron, at the same time advanced briskly to offer her assistance. About two o'clock, the squadron appeared off Scarborough, and was visited by a great number of boats from that place. On the morning of Saturday the 31st, it passed Yarmouth roads, through an immense fleet of boats, which had put from shore to hail the presence of his Majesty.

It was known in official quarters, that his Majesty would arrive at Greenwich in the course of Sunday, the 1st of September, and preparations were accordingly made for his reception. Several of his Majesty's carriages were sent down on Saturday night, and an order was received from the office of the Home Secretary for a strong body of police to be in attendance at an early hour next morning. Sir Richard Birnie, chief magistrate of Bow-street, was at Greenwich with a large body of patrol, so early as seven o'clock. Soon after that hour, detachments of the foot guards and royal marines marched into the town, and occupied stations within the Hospital grounds, with the exception of a few, who were placed in the avenues leading towards London. The police were judiciously arranged by Sir R. Birnie, so as to preserve order, and to keep a clear passage from the Hospital through Greenwich. The veteran inhabitants of this noble edifice were drawn up, as on the embarkation of the King, in their best apparel, within the railings, and in front of the Hospital.

The uncertainty which naturally prevailed in the public mind, as to the precise time when his Majesty might arrive, prevented so large an assemblage of persons as there would otherwise undoubtedly have been; but as the day advanced the crowd on shore increased, and towards one o'clock there was a prodigious number of boats on the Thames, at and below Greenwich.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor embarked at Tower-stairs, on board the city barge, at seven o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Blackwall, where he re-

mained a short time, and then proceeded farther down the river. His Lordship attended, as before, in the capacity of conservator of the Thames, to conduct his Majesty back to Greenwich—a compliment which, we understand, was duly appreciated by the King, who expressed himself well pleased with it.

At half-past one o'clock, the river opposite the Hospital presented a pleasing spectacle, though perhaps not so magnificent as at the same hour on the day of embarkation. Boats at this time began to arrive in considerable numbers, and moored as closely as they were allowed on each side the stairs at which his Majesty was to land. They were chiefly filled with ladies.

Immediately off the stairs, the Admiralty barge, the yacht of Sir Richard Goodwyn Keats, K. B. Governor of the Hospital, the Navy-office barge, and the Thames police yacht, (on board of which was Captain Richbell, the senior magistrate of that department, in full naval uniform), were moored in readiness to hail the arrival of the royal squadron. In this part of the river were several boats belonging to the harbour-master and Thames police, which were employed in rowing about, and preserving an open space for the royal yacht to come to her moorings. They had difficulty in doing this, from the great anxiety of the people in the other boats to obtain situations as favourable as possible for a view of the Royal Person.

On Saturday, a select meeting of some of the chief inhabitants of Greenwich took place at the Police-office, which was attended by the Rev. Mr Mathew, vicar of the parish, who was called to the chair.

The Reverend Gentleman stated the object of the meeting to the gentlemen present, which was to vote an address to his Majesty on his happy return. He was sure that all those present, who represented the town of Greenwich, a place which had ever shewn a spirit of true loyalty to the Royal Family, would, upon such an occasion, willingly come forward to express to their Sovereign their veneration and attachment to his sacred person. After some further observations, an address was voted to his Majesty, and, being seconded, was carried unanimously. The following is a copy :

“ TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“ We, your Majesty’s most dutiful subjects, the Vicar, Parochial Officers, and other inhabitants of the town of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, beg permission to approach your sacred person with the expression of our unfeigned sentiments of attachment, respect, and loyalty.

“ Fully appreciating the blessings of the paternal government under which we live, in the mild and equal administration of the law, by which our rights, our property, and liberties, are so amply secured to us, we are bound, as well by interest as by duty and inclination, to pray for your Majesty’s long and peaceful enjoyment of the throne of these realms.

“ We anxiously hope, that the royal visit to Scotland has been as productive of personal gratification to your Majesty, as it must have been delightful and animating to our northern fellow-subjects ; and we highly value the honour conferred upon our town by your Majesty’s gracious presence.

“ It is our heartfelt wish and prayer, that the sceptre of the British dominions may long be swayed by your Majesty, the best assurance we can desire for the continuance of our national prosperity and happiness.

(Signed on behalf of the meeting,)

“ GEORGE MATHEW, *Vicar, Chairman.*”

It was the anxious wish of the inhabitants of Greenwich, that the above address should have been presented to the King on his landing ; but his Majesty, anxious to reach town, proceeded onward immediately, and there was consequently no opportunity of presenting it.

At half past one o’clock on Sunday, the Comet steam-packet was abreast of Greenwich Hospital. A boat was immediately lowered from her, and Mr Dalrymple, a midshipman of the Royal Sovereign, came ashore with a letter to Sir Richard Keats, informing him that his Majesty was off Gravesend, and would arrive about four o’clock.

The letter further stated, that his Majesty would have been happy to have had the pleasure of the company of Sir Richard Keats and the other officers of the establishment, to dine on board the royal yacht, but it was his Majesty’s intention to land before dinner.

Mr Dalrymple delivered a similar complimentary letter

to the Lord Mayor, as the Comet passed the city barge beyond Blackwall. The Comet, after remaining for about half an hour off Greenwich, again set her machine in motion, and steered down the river to meet the Royal Sovereign. The commanding officer on board the Comet was the Hon. Mr Russell, son of Lord John Russell.

All was anxiety among the crowds assembled from the moment of the departure of the Comet, and every vessel passing up the river was eagerly hailed, to know if they had any tidings of the Royal Squadron. Every eye was directed towards Woolwich Reach, to catch the first glimpse of the coming pageant; and curiosity was at its highest pitch, when, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, a volume of smoke, ascending over the banks lying between Blackwall and the Reach, gave notice to the spectators that the royal squadron was near at hand. In a few moments, the Royal Sovereign, in all her glory, with her yards nicely squared, the national standard flying at the main, and the commodore's broad pendant at the foretop, hove in sight, towed by the James Watt steam-packet.

His Majesty received a salute from the artillery on passing the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich; and reaching the wharf of Charlton, which belongs to Sir Thomas Marion Wilson, Bart. he was saluted again by a discharge of 21 guns. His Majesty received similar marks of honour from the principal places on both sides of the river.

Just before the royal squadron reached Blackwall, the Lord Mayor, in the city barge, towed by the Eagle (a Ramsgate steam-packet), drew gently off into the centre of the river, and, taking the lead, preceded the royal squadron until it arrived at Greenwich.

A royal salute was fired as his Majesty passed Blackwall, and thousands of people who, by this time, had assembled on both shores, greeted him with loud and long-continued cheers.

At ten minutes before four o'clock the drums within the hospital gates at Greenwich, beat for the troops to fall in, and in a few moments every thing was in readiness for the reception of the King on shore.

At ten minutes past four o'clock, the Royal Sovereign

yacht was observed by the persons assembled at Greenwich, the Isle of Dogs, Blackwall, Limehouse, &c. She came majestically up the river, towed by the James Watt steam-vessel. Signals were given from the yacht to the naval officers at the Hospital, which were as speedily answered.

At a quarter past four, the Royal yacht arrived opposite Greenwich Hospital, and the anchor was thrown out. Guns were fired from both shores, and also from the vessels on the river, announcing the arrival of the Monarch; but the bells did not ring, owing to some misconception on the part of the ringers. His Majesty, attired in the dress of an admiral, apparently the same in which he embarked, was walking on the quarter-deck, talking to Mr Croker, and occasionally to Sir Charles Paget, when the yacht anchored. The people on both shores cheered, and his Majesty, taking off his hat, bowed on all sides, and appeared to be truly delighted with his reception.

At eighteen minutes past four, two of his Majesty's travelling carriages arrived in the College-yard, the first a carriage and six, and the last a carriage and four. The King rode to town in the former, preceded by two of the 15th Hussars, and two of his Majesty's grooms on horseback, the whole followed by a troop of hussars.

At twenty minutes past four o'clock, the King, attended by Mr Croker, Sir Charles Paget, and four of his suite, left the yacht on the starboard side, and entered the Royal Sovereign yacht's barge, which was rowed by sixteen bargemen, dressed in scarlet suits, to the shore, amidst the cheers of the multitude, the firing of guns, &c. The Lord Mayor's barge was turned round to the starboard of the Royal Sovereign, and his Majesty took leave of his Lordship by bowing repeatedly. The company on board the Lord Mayor's barge bowed and cheered, and the Lord Mayor made his obeisance to the King. The moment the King left the vessel, the royal standard was hauled from the main-mast, and the commodore's broad pendant put in its place.

At twenty-five minutes past four, his Majesty again set his foot on British ground.

When his Majesty stepped upon the stairs, he took

Sir R. Keats by the hand, and said, "How are you, Keats?" at the same time nodding affably to the other gentlemen around him. As he ascended the steps, carrying his hat in his hand, and bowing occasionally till he entered his carriage, his Majesty was loudly cheered by the spectators.

He was received at the steps by the following persons: Sir Richard Keats, Governor; Captain Browell, Deputy; Admiral Sir Thomas Thompson, Admiral Martin, Captain Harding, Captain Hedge, Commissioner Smith, Colonel Sir Harry Neale, Sir R. Birnie, Colonel Foreman; Captain Richbell, the Thames Police Magistrate; Captain W. Kelsey, &c.; and attended by a guard of honour, composed of the different naval and military officers on duty, and those belonging to the Hospital.

His Majesty, on arriving before his carriage, at the top of the beach steps, in the great square of the Hospital, again took off his hat and bowed. The first person he noticed on shore was the lady of Sir Harry Neale, and afterwards a young lady, supposed to be the niece of Mr Croker. His Majesty shook hands with them both; and they curtsied in return, in the most respectful manner. His Majesty said, "How do you do, Sir Harry?" Sir Harry bowed, and the various officers were then introduced to the King; and his Majesty, after taking leave of all present, entered his carriage, accompanied by Lord Francis Conyngham and another personage. Having entered his carriage, he again shook hands with the young lady; and, amidst the loudest shouts of applause, left the college-yard, and proceeded to London.

As his Majesty passed through Greenwich, he was received with the shouts of the people and the waving of handkerchiefs. The children of both sexes belonging to the various schools, being stationed on both sides of the road, bowed to his Majesty as he passed along. All the taverns, and every private house between London and Greenwich, were filled with company.

We must not forget to notice, that a hearty welcome was given to his Majesty by the passengers and crew of the Leith Old Shipping Company's smack Ocean, Captain Johnstone. The latter, proud of the honour

done his country by the royal visit, was anxious to shew his Majesty every respect.—On approaching the royal squadron at Blackwall, he ordered the sails to be lowered, and manned the rigging; and on passing the royal yacht, all on board cheered his Majesty in the most cordial manner.

The King alighted at Carlton Palace at a quarter past five o'clock. When his Majesty's arrival was known, the bells of St Martin's, St Margaret's, and other churches of the metropolis, were rung at intervals for the remainder of the evening.

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APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

THE authority of the kings of Scotland, though unduly limited as to every national purpose, was sufficiently burdensome to the citizens of Edinburgh. James, by virtue of his *jus divinum*, seems to have made a practice of devolving upon them the expense of supplying the most of his pecuniary exigencies. Resistance was out of the question. The burgesses could not expect the aristocracy,—the only real and the too effectual check, in those days, upon the crown,—to interpose in their behalf against this most unwarrantable exercise of royal authority. That body, besides their natural dislike of the burgesses—an order in the state intended as a counterpoise to their own exorbitant influence—must have been too well pleased with an abuse of power, that relieved them of their share of burdens, which ought to have been borne by the nation at large.

It were tedious to recount all the extortions practised by James upon the citizens of Edinburgh; but a few may be mentioned by way of useful instruction.

In 1576, a number of Bohemian nobility having come to visit the king, the city, by a royal mandate, was put to the expense of maintaining them in a most sumptuous manner.

In 1578, the king commanded the town council to send to Stirling one hundred of their choicest citizens, to guard his person during the sitting of parliament, and to maintain them there, at their own expense.

In 1580, the town council received a command for raising 100 hackbutters, as a guard for conveying the Earl of Morton, charged with the crime of treason, from the castle of Edinburgh to that of Dumbarton; and another body of 200 hackbutters, “daily and nightly to attend on the king’s person in his Abbey of Holyroodhouse, and about the same.”

In 1582, the council was again called upon to raise 120 hackbutters as a guard to the king; and the same year, they were directed to send 60 able hackbutters to Peebles, where the king had gone to suppress some disorders, and to maintain them there for the space of a month.

In 1583, the city was compelled to give a splendid entertainment to the French Ambassador; and some time after entertained the king and his nobility at the market cross.

The king, in 1588, "unwilling," says Maitland, "to let slip an opportunity to distress the oppressed Edinburghers, compelled them to entertain the Duke of Lennox's two sisters, just arrived from France, for the space of 15 or 20 days." It was in vain that the citizens remonstrated against this imposition, so degrading to all parties; and even offered a sum of money to be relieved from it. The command was irrevocable. The same year, they were directed to entertain the ambassador from Navarre; and, in the year following, to give a sumptuous banquet to the Dutch ambassador.

The enormous sums disbursed by the city on the occasion of the king's marriage have been already mentioned in the introduction.

In 1595, the city was ordered to furnish a guard for the king's person of 50 men.

In 1596, a violent tumult, instigated by a few seditious clergymen, took place in Edinburgh, which seriously endangered his Majesty's person. This was so highly resented by James, that he withdrew his court from Edinburgh and established it at Linlithgow, where he long remained, inexorable to all the supplications which were addressed to him on the part of the magistrates. At length, he decided upon holding a parliament in Edinburgh; and on his entering the city, the keys of the gates were delivered to one of his officers. As the cavalcade proceeded to the tolbooth, where the parliament was held, the citizens were confined to their houses; and the command of the city was given to the Earl of Mar and the Lords Seaton and Ochiltree. On the parliament being assembled, the magistrates were sent for; and they no sooner entered the house, accompanied by the councillors, than they prostrated themselves before the king, and made the most abject offers of submission. These were rejected; and the king was advised by his courtiers utterly to destroy the city, and to erect a column upon its site, as a perpetual monument of his vengeance! The king was diverted from this harsh resolution by a letter which Elizabeth of England addressed to him. But the tumult was declared by parliament to be treasonable; and a criminal prosecution being raised against the city, the Town Council, (who, by the bye, were entirely blameless,) were charged to surrender themselves at Perth, there to underlie the law. One of them, through some misapprehension, having neglected to appear, the inhabitants were declared rebels, and the revenues of the city sequestrated: the magistrates, of course, resigned;—the incendiary clergymen, (who really merited condign punishment,) having fled the kingdom, the churches were shut up; and the people were thus deprived both of temporal and spiritual government. In this situation, James was persuaded to admit the citizens again to favour, upon certain conditions, some of which were, that the council should convey to him the houses appropriated to the city ministers; that he should have the use of the town Council-house for his Exchequer; and that the city should pay to him the sum of 20,000 merks.

Upon the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Prince Palatine, in 1614, the town council made her a present of 15,000*l.* Scots, besides a rich carat of pearls.

The king, in 1616, having been indebted to the city in the sum of 59,000 merks, the magistrates were compelled to accept of 20,000 in full satisfaction.

When the small population of Edinburgh, at that early period, is taken into consideration, these various exactions must appear exorbitant;—the more so, as the city enjoyed no exemption from the public burdens, which were common to the nation at large; and voluntarily subjected itself, at different times, to immense expense in doing honour to his Majesty.

But James, not contented with dipping deeply into the purses of the citizens, set at nought their most essential privileges. The free choice of magistrates was a power, he conceived, too important to be intrusted to a body of plebeians; and, accordingly, at almost every election, he directed the town council, *under pain of rebellion*, to chuse certain persons of his own nomination.

The oppressions of James, however, were trivial in comparison with those which the citizens had to endure in subsequent reigns. The rapacity and meanness of Lauderdale, and the other ministers of Charles the Second and his brother James, were only equalled by their unparalleled cruelties. Nor could they plead in palliation of their treatment of the city of Edinburgh, the fanaticism of the people—the paltry apology which has been set up for some of their misdeeds. The government of Scotland, at that time, seems to have been the most wretched imaginable. While it embodied all that was oppressive of feudalism, those at the head of affairs, so far from being possessed of any of the rude virtues which that system tended to cherish, were remarkable for an utter profligacy of principle, peculiar to Oriental despotisms.

NOTE B.

As *Adam* was the first Man, whence all beginning tak;
 So *Adam's Son* was President, and first Man in this Act.
 The Thesis *Fairlie* did defend, which thogh they Lies contain,
 Yet were Fairlies, and he the same right fairly did maintain:
 The Field first entered Master *Sands*, and there he made me see,
 That not all Sands are barren Sands, but that some fertile be.
 Then Master *Young* most subtilie the Thesis did impugne,
 And kythed old in *Aristotle* although his Name was *Young*.
 To him succeeded Master *Reid*, who thogh *Reid* be his Name,
 Needs neither for his Dispute blush, nor of his speech think shame.
 Last entered Master *King* the Lists, and dispute like a King,
 How Reason, reigning like a Queen, should Anger under bring.
 To their deserved Praise have I, thus play'd upon their names,
 And wills their Colledge hence be call'd, the *Colledge of King*
James.

NOTE C.

Various proclamations to the effect we have stated, were issued by the Privy Council. Of these the two following will be a sufficient specimen:—

January 10, 1633.

Forsameikle as a littill before our Souerane Lords derrest father of famous and blessed memorie, come to this kingdome in the 1617 yere of God, the Magistrats of the burrows and touns particularlie underwrittin, undertook to cause feed and have in readiness, the number of fed nolt underwrittin, aganis his Majesteis coming. They ar to say the burgh of Perth, sax score fed nolt. The burgh of Dundie, 300 fed nolt. The burgh of Stirling, 20 ky, and 20 veillis. The citie of Glasgow, 300 fed nolt. The citie of St Andrews, 60 fed nolt. The burgh of Couper, 24 fed nolt. The toun of Alloway, 30 fed nolt. The burgh of Dumfermeline, 7 fed nolt, 16 ky, 12 young oxen. The burgh of Inuerkeithing, 10 fed nolt. The burgh of Dysert, 12 fed nolt. The burgh of Pittenweme, 10 fed nolt. The burgh of Anstruther Wester, 4 fed nolt. The burgh of Anstruther Easter, 12 fed nolt. The burgh of Montrose, 36 fed nolt. The citie of Brechin, 100 fed nolt. The burgh of Forfar, 20 fed nolt. The town of Kyllimure, 32 fed nolt. The burgh of Linlithgow, 24 fed nolt, and 24 young oxen. The toun of Dalkeith, 20 fed nolt and ky. The toun of Mussilburgh, 12 fed nolt. The toun of Newbottill, 30 fed nolt. And the Justices of Peace, within the shirrefdome of Perth, sevinscore fed nolt. And whereas the Kingis Majestie is resolved, God willing, to satisfie the long wishes of his good and loving subjects, by honnouring of this his ancient kingdome, with his royall presence, this approaching spring, there is the like necessitie for the credite and reputatioun of the kingdome, and for his Majesteis contented receptioun heere, That sufficient provisioun be made of all things necessar for the furnishing of his Majesteis hous and tryne. Thairfore ordanis letters to be direct, to command and charge the provost and bailleis of the burrows and touns, particularlie abonewrittin, To compeir be ane of their number, sufficientlie instructed, and Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchemartine, conveener of the Justices of Peace within the sheref-dome of Perth, To compeir personallie before the Lords of Priuie Counsel, upon the 24 day of Januar instant, To resolve and assure the saids Lords what number of fed nolt thay will undertake and promise to have in readinesse again his Majesteis here comming, under the pain of rebelloun, &c. with certificatioun, &c.

Charges anent Lodgings.

Forasmeikle as the Kingis Majestie is resolved, God willing, to honnour this his ancient kingdome with his royall presence, this approaching sommer, And whereas it imports verie muche to the honnour and credite of the kingdome, that his Majesteis tryne and

followers, among whom there will be a great number of the nobilitie, and of others persons of good ranke and qualitie of the kingdome of England, be commodiouslie and handsomelie lodged in all the tounes where his Majestie will reside for the tyme, and that these tounes be weill and sufficientlie furnished with all kynde of vivers and provision for men and hors: That thair lodgings be cleane, handsome, and neate: That the bedding and naperie be cleane and weill smelled: That the puter vessels be of sufficient largnesse: That no filth nor middings be seen upon thair streets, and that no beggers be seen upon thair bounds. And, seeing his Majestie will honour the tounes following; to wit, Edinburgh and the Cannogait, Linlithgow, Stirlie, Dumfermlie, and Falkland, with his royall presence, And that, during his Majesteis stay at Dunbar and Haddington, and during his abode in Seaton, some of his tryne must be lodged at Tranent, Mussilburgh, and Dalkeith: Thairfoir it becomes them tymouslie to foresee and to provide, that there be no enlaike of anie kynde of provisioun and furnishing in their tounes, and that all things be so orderlie and handsomelie prepared and dressed within the same as may give his Majestie and his tryne contentment. And, for this effect, ordanis letters to be direct, charging the proveists and baillies of the burrowes and tounes, particularlie above written, as alsua the baillies of Leith, West Port, and Potterraw, to compeir be ane of their nomber sufficientlie instructed for their toun, before the Lords of Privie Counsell, upon the 24 of Januar instant, and to bring and produce with thame ane perfyte catalogue and roll of the haill lodgings and stables within thair tounes, and what nomber of persons everie lodging will commodiousle and convenientlie lodge, and what number of horses their stables will containe: And that the said catalogue and roll conteane the names of the persons, awners of the said lodgings and stables, and in what parts of thair tounes the saids lodgings and stables ar, and to vnderly suche forder order as sall be enjoyned unto thame both anent the keeping of their tounes cleane frome filth, and provyding the same sufficientlie with all kynds of furniture for men and hors; and anent such others things as sall be prescryved and enjoyned unto thame, vnder the pane of rebelloun, &c. With certification, &c.

NOTE D.

*The Order of Kinge Charles entring Edinburgh in Stait, at the West Porte, and his Marche throughe the Toune to Halgrudhous.— June 15, 1633.**

Squires.

Knights.

Kings Servants of the best sorte.

Earles eldest sonnes.

Bischops in foote cloths of black velvett, viz. Dunkelden, Illis in Aberdein's place being absent, Murray Dumblaine, Caithness, Orknay.

Viscounts.

Earls of

Lauthian	&	Lauderdail.
Annandaill	&	Seaforte.
Roxbrughe	&	Abercorne.
Kingorne	&	Wigtone.
Dumfermline	&	Perth.
Linlithgow	&	Wintone.
Casselis	&	Eglintoune.
Buchane	&	Angus.

Archbisshop of Glasgow.

Earl of Haddingtoun, Privie Seall.

Morton, Thesaurer.

Dupline, Chancellour.

Five Serjeants at Arms, with ther gilded maisses.

Yorke Herauld of England.

Six Scots Heralds, two and two.

Norrey King of Armes of England.

Maister of Requyestes.

Two Gentlemen Ushers, and betwixt them

Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Armes.

Earl Marishall.

Duke of Lennox, Great Chamberlaine of Scotland, and of his Majestys Householde.

Earl of Erole Grate Constable of Scotland, bearing ane shaithed sword.

THE KINGS MAJESTIE,

On a grate horse, richlie furnished with caparisones, footcloth, and sadell, embrodered with pearle and panasches of reid and quhyte fethers.

The Marquis of Hamiltonne, Master of the Horse to his Majestie, on ane horse richlie furnished.

* From a MS., Advocate's Library, in the hand-writing of Sir James Balfour.

Then Four Gentlemen of the Equirry,
 Leading ane horse of Stait, most richlie ordered.
 Then followed the Englishe, two and two, in order, on grate horses.
 Gentlemen of his Majesties Privie Chamber, two and two, in order.
 Earle of Suffolke, Captaine of the Pensioners.
 Gentlemen Pensioners, in order, with their staves.
 Earle of Holland, Captaine of the Guard.
 Yeomen of the Guard, two and two, in order.

NOTE E.

CALEDONIA'S SPEECH.

THE Heavens have heard our vows ; our just desires
 Obtained are ; no higher now aspires
 Our wishing thoughts, since, to his native clime,
 The flower of princes, honour of his time,
 Enchanting all our dales, hills, forests, streams,
 As *Phœbus* doth the Summer with his beams,
 Is come ; and radiant to us in his train,
 The golden age, and virtues brings again ;
 Prince, so much long'd for, how thou now becalm'st
 Minds easeless anguish, every where becalm'st
 With the sweet odours of thy presence : now,
 In swelling tides, joys every where do flow,
 By thine approach : and that the world may see,
 What unthought wonders do attend on thee,
 This kingdom's angel, I, who since that day,
 That ruthless fate thy parent reft away,
 And made a star, appeared not any where,
 To gratulate thy coming, come am here.
 Hail princes phœnix, monarch of all hearts,
 Sovereign of love and justice, who imparts
 More than thou canst receive ; to thee this crown
 Is due by birth ; but more, it is thine own
 By just desert ; and ere another brow
 Than thine should reach the same, my floods should flow
 With hot vermilion gore, and every plain
 Level the hills with carcasses of slain ;
 This isle become a Red-sea : Now how sweet
 Is it to me, when love and laws thus meet,
 To wreath thy temples with this diadem,
 My nurseling's sacred fear and dearest gem ;
 Nor *Roman, Saxon, Pict*,* by sad alarms
 Could this acquire, and keep the heavens in arms ;

* The poet, fortunately for himself, never heard of the Pictish controversy.—ED.

From us repell all perils, nor by wars,
 Ought here was won, or gaping wounds or scars.
 Our lion's clymacterick now is past,
 And, crown'd with bays, he rampeth free at last.
 Here are no *Serean* fleeces, *Peru* gold,
Aurora's gems, nor wares by *Tyrians* sold :
 Towns swell not here with *Babylonian* walls,
 Nor *Nero's* sky, resembling gold-ciel'd halls,
 Nor *Memphis* spires, nor *Quinzay's* arched frames,
 Captiving seas, and giving lands their names :
 Faith, (milk-white faith) of old beloved so well,
 Yet in this corner of the world doth dwell
 With her pure sisters, truth, simplicity,
 Here bernished honour bears them company.
 A *Mars*-adoring brood is here their wealth,
 Sound minds and bodies, of as sound a health.
 Walls here are men, who fence their cities more,
 Than *Neptune*, when he doth in mountains roar ;
 Doth guard this isle, or all those forts and towers,
Amphion's harp, raised about *Thebes* bowers.
 Heaven's arch is oft their roof, the pleasant shade
 Of oak and plains, oft served them for a bed ;
 To suffer want, soft pleasures to despise,
 Run over panting mountains crown'd with ice ;
 Rivers o'er come, the wastest lakes appal,
 (Being to themselves oars, steerers, ship and all.)
 Is their renown a brave all-daring race,
 Courageous, prudent, doth this climate grace ;
 Yet the firm base on which their glory stands,
 In peace true hearts, in wars is valiant hands ;
 Which here (great King) they offer up to thee,
 Thy worth respecting as thy pedigree :
 Though it be much to come of princely stem,
 More is it to deserve a diadem.

Vouchsafe, blest people, ravish'd here with me,
 To think my thoughts, and see what I do see ;
 A prince all gracious, affable, divine,
 Meek, wise, just, valiant, whose radiant shine
 Of virtues (like the stars about the Pole,
 Gilding the night) enlighteneth every soul,
 Your scepter sways ; a prince born in this age,
 To guard the innocents from tyrants rage.
 To make peace prosper, justice to reflower,
 In desert hamlet, as in lordly bower.
 A prince, that though of none he stands in awe,
 Yet first subjects himself to his own law ;
 Who joys in good, and still as right directs,
 His greatness measures by its good effects.
 His people's pedestal, who, rising high,
 To grace his throne, makes *Scotland's* name to fly

On *Halcyon's* wings (her glory which restores)
 Beyond the ocean, to *Columbus's* shores.
 God's sacred picture, in this man adore,
 Honour his valour, zeal, his piety more.
 High value what, hold him deep, engrave
 In your hearts heart, from whom all good you have.
 For as moon's splendour from her brother springs,
 'The peoples welfare streameth from their kings.
 Since your love's object doth immortal prove,
 O love this prince with an eternal love.

Pray, that those crowns his ancestors did wear,
 His temples long (more orient) may bear.
 That good he reach, by sweetness of his sway,
 That even his shadow may the bad effray.
 That Heaven on him what he desires bestow,
 That still the glory of his greatness grow.
 That your begun felicities may last,
 That no *Orion* do them with storms blast;
 That victory his brave exploits attend,
 East, West, or South, where he his force shall bend,
 Till his great deeds all former deeds surmount,
 And quail the *Nimrod* of the *Hellespont*.
 That when his well spent care all care becalms,
 He may in peace sleep in a shade of palms:
 And rearing up fair trophies, that heaven may
 Extend his life to world's extremest day.

NOTE F.

Order of Procession in Riding of the Scottish Parliament, as performed at Edinburgh upon the 6th of May 1703, with the number of those who went, or should have gone in Procession.

The streets of the city of Edinburgh and Canongate being cleared of all coaches and carriages, and a lane formed, by the streets being inrailed, on both sides; within which none were permitted to enter but those who went in procession, the captains, lieutenants, and ensigns of the trained bands excepted. Without the rails, the streets being lined with the horse guards, from the palace of Holyrood-house westwards; after them with the horse grenadiers; next, with the foot guards, who covered the streets up to the Netherbow; and thence to the Parliament Square, by the trained bands of the city; from the Parliament Square to the Parliament House, by the Lord High Constable's guards; and from the Parliament House to the bar, by the Earl Marshall's guards; the Lord High Constable being seated in an elbow-chair at the door of the Parliament House; the officers of state having rode up before in their robes; and the members of parliament, with their attendants, being assembled at Holyrood-house, the rolls of parliament were called by

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the Lord Register, Lord Lyon, and Heralds, from the windows and gates of the palace; from which the procession moved to the Parliament House in the following order:

Two trumpets in coats and banners, bareheaded, riding.

Two pursuivants in coats and foot-mantles, ditto.

Sixty-three commissioners for boroughs on horseback, covered, two and two, each having a lacquey attending on foot, the odd member walking alone.

Seventy-seven commissioners for shires on horseback, covered, two and two.

each having two lackies attending on foot.

Fifty-one Lords Barons in their robes, riding, two and two, each having a gentleman to support his train, and three lackies on foot, wearing above their liveries, velvet surtouts, with the arms of their respective lords, on the breast and back, embossed on plate, or embroidered with gold and silver.

Nineteen Viscounts as the former.

Sixty Earls as the former, four lackies attending on each.

Four trumpets, two and two.

Four pursuivants, two and two.

And six heralds, two and two, bareheaded.

Lord Lyon King at Arms, in his coat, robe, chain, baton, and foot-mantle.

Three Maces.

Sword of State,
borne by the Earl of Marr.
The Sceptre,
by the Earl of Crawford.

Three Maces.

THE CROWN,

By the Earl of Forfar, in room of the Marquis of Douglas.

The Purse and Commission, by the Earl of Morton.

THE DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER,

with his servants, pages, and footmen.

Four Dukes, two and two, Gentlemen bearing their trains, and each having eight lackies.

Six Marquisses, each having six lackies.

The Duke of Argyle.

Captain of the Horse Guards.

Horse Guards.

The Lord High Commissioner was received by the Lord High Constable, and by him conducted to the Earl Marshall, between whom, his Grace, ushered by the Lord High Chancellor, was conveyed to the throne. When the parliament rose, the procession returned in nearly the same order to Holyrood-house, where the members were magnificently entertained at supper by the Commissioner.

THE END.

