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The Works Of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford

In Five Volumes

Walpole, Horace

London, 1798

Scots Authors

[urn:nbn:de:hbz:466:1-54372](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:466:1-54372)

SCOTS AUTHORS.

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. The little I shall say both of Scotch and Irish writers is what has occurred to me accidentally, or has since been communicated to me by a gentleman of distinguished knowledge and taste. Many natives of each kingdom are far better qualified to complete the catalogue, to which I only mean to contribute some hints. Even in the English list I pretend to no merit but in the pains I have taken.

JAMES the FIRST*

WROTE

“A panegyric on his queen (Joan daughter of the duchess of Clarence) before she was married to him.”

“Scotch sonnets,” one book. One of them, “A lamentation while in England,” is in manuscript in the Bodleian library, and praises Gower and Chaucer exceedingly.

“Rythmos Latinos.” Lib. i.

“On music.”

* For this account of the Scotch kings, see doctor George Mackenzie's Lives and characters of the most eminent writers of the Scots nation, vol. i. p. 318; and Tanner, p. 426. I have omitted the second James, whom the bishop makes an author because *edidit edictum pacificatorium*: a constable that reads the riot-act is as much entitled to that denomination.

JAMES

JAMES the FOURTH

WROTE "On the Apocalypfe."

JAMES the FIFTH

WROTE the celebrated ballad called

"Christ's kirk on the green," and other little poems, which at least tradition reports to be of his composition. They have a character of ease and libertinism, which makes the tradition the more probable; and are to be found in a collection of Scottish poems called *The ever-green*. The *Gaber-luinzie* man is reckoned the best. There is something very ludicrous in the young woman's distress when she thought that her first favour had been thrown away on a beggar. He also translated *Valerius Maximus* *.

M A R Y.

IT would be idle to dwell on the story of this princess, too well known from having the misfortune to be born in the same age, in the same island with, and to be handsomer than Elizabeth. Mary had the weakness to set up a claim to a greater kingdom than her own without an army; and was at last reduced by her crimes to be a † saint in a religion, which was opposite to what her rival professed out of policy. Their different talents for a crown appeared even in their passions as women: Mary destroyed her husband for

* Vide Preface to the works of king James I. said on the tomb of Francis the second, "That it is proof enough of his beatitude, that he had the martyr Mary Stuart to his wife."

† In the church of the Celestines at Paris it is killing

killing a musician that was her gallant; and then married her husband's affa-
fin. Elizabeth disdained to marry her lovers, and put one of them to death
for presuming too much on her affection. The mistress of David Rizio could
not but miscarry in a contest with the queen of Essex. As handsome as she
was, Sixtus the fifth never wished to pass a night with Mary.—She was no
mould to cast Alexanders!

Historians agree in the variety of her accomplishments. She altered a
Latin distich which she found in the fragments of Cæsar, and wrote on a
pane of glass at Buxton-wells *,

“Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraris nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale!”

As she did this distich in a window at Fotheringay,

“From the top of all my trust
Mishap has laid me in the dust †.”

She is reported to have written ‡

“Poems on various occasions,” in the Latin, Italian, French, and Scotch
languages.

One of her poems is printed among those of A. Blackwood §. Another
is in Brantome's *Dames illustres*, written on the death of her husband king
Francis ||.

“Royal advice to her son,” in two books.

Among the Latin ¶ poems of sir Thomas Chaloner is a copy of verses said
to be translated from some French ones written by this queen, and sent with
a diamond curiously set, to queen Elizabeth **.

* Ballard.

† Ibid.

‡ Tanner.

§ Doctor George Mackenzie's account of her,
vol. iii. p. 360.

|| Dix. iii. p. 117.

¶ Page 353, at the end of his book *De rebus
Anglor. instaur.*

** In Heywood's poems, printed in 1637,
p. 272, is an English translation of these lines;
and another translation of them by Buchanan is
mentioned in the same place.

“The

"The institution of a prince, in French verse;" she transcribed it with her own hand, and embroidered the cover*.

A French song by queen Mary, transcribed from a MS. in the king of France's library, and which is said to have belonged to the duke of Buckingham, is printed in the first volume of the *Anthologie Française*, p. 19, edit. 1765.

A great number of her original letters are preserved in the king of France's library, in the Royal, Cottonian, and Ashmolean libraries here: as many others are in print, viz.

"Eleven to earl Bothwell," translated from the French by Edward Simmons, of Christ-church, Oxford; and printed at Westminster, 1726. A late author [Mr. Goodall] has published two volumes to endeavour to prove that these letters were a forgery; but a plea of that length, when the detection is not manifest, serves rather to confirm than weaken the evidence for the fact; and the world and Mr. Goodall will, I fear, be still far from agreeing in their opinion of Mary, while he thinks *it does not appear that she had any faults, unless the want of omniscience and omnipotence may be termed faults.*

"Ten more †, with her answers to the articles against her."

"Six more," in Anderson's collections.

"Another," in the appendix to her Life by doctor Jebb.

"An apology for her conduct," in a letter to the countess of Lenox, her mother-in-law ‡.

And some others dispersed among the works of Pius the fifth, Buchanan, Camden, Udal, and Sanderfon.

* Vide Preface to the works of king James I.

† Robertson's Hist. of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 19, of the dissertation on king Henry's murder.

‡ In Haynes's State Papers.

Among

Among the papers published by Murdin, from lord Burleigh's collection, are 14 original letters and pieces of this queen : of which one is the bond of association that she took (to the affront of her spirit and to the little advantage of her situation) *against* those who should conspire the death of Elizabeth, and *with* those who meant it against herself. Another is that marvellous piece of folly and revenge the letter to queen Elizabeth, in which she vents all the calumnies that she had heard of her. If this letter is genuine, for I have doubted whether it were not forged and never used, one cannot well wonder that a woman of Elizabeth's temper and power sacrificed the writer. That it is genuine is probable from other letters in the same collection : in one lord Shrewsbury says that the queen of Scots had threatened to write against him ; and in one of her own she expresses hatred against a girl of her retinue for resembling the countess of Shrewsbury in humour. But that that cunning old countess should have ventured to drop such tales of Elizabeth is not credible, unless one supposes that she had been authorized, in order to draw the Scottish queen into a confidence. That Elizabeth was abandoned to the degree that Mary insinuates, is not to be believed : considering what enemies she had, those amours would have been better authenticated. Some of the lovers charged on her seem entirely fictitious. In short, the partisans of Mary must give up her good sense and judgment, if they will brand her rival on the authority of this libel.

Among the Harleian MSS. are several of her letters, particularly in N^o 290, with many other papers relating to her affairs ; and one letter more in N^o 4249, 12.

PATRICK LORD RUTHVEN,

A CONSIDERABLE actor in some of the tragic scenes of the reign of Mary, is said to have written

“ A discourse of the late troubles that happened in Scotland between the noble and mighty princess Mary, by the grace of God queen of Scotland, and her husband Henry the king, with others, earls, lords, barons, gentlemen, freeholders, merchants, and craftsmen.”

This

This piece is a narrative of the murder of David Rizio, the contrivance of which lord Ruthven attributes to himself.

Three MS. copies of this work are extant: two in the Cottonian library, and one which doctor Mackenzie says * he received from doctor Burnet by mistake, when the bishop intended to have given him a libel on the queen of Scots. Keith has given an account of this piece in his History † of the affairs of the church and state of Scotland. Mackenzie has given another, and observes that "perhaps no age has produced the instance of one who acknowledged himself to be guilty of a fact which all mankind must acknowledge to be murder." However, lest so extraordinary a circumstance should not be sufficient to shake the credit of the narrative, Mackenzie has been absurd enough to falsify it in his own abridgement; and, to vindicate the honour of the queen, makes lord Ruthven affirm that *Rizio was old, lean, and extremely deformed*. As if it was likely that Ruthven, apologizing for that assassination, would affectedly have thrown in circumstances, which, besides being false, would destroy the only shadow of excuse for it ‡.

LORD-CHANCELLOR MAITLAND,

CREATED lord Maitland by James the sixth, to whom he had been secretary of state, was famous for his

"Latin epigrams §."

He translated too some verses of James I. published with the king's works. His majesty in return wrote an epitaph for the chancellor, which in that age of adulation was no doubt esteemed a peculiar mark of honour. It is printed in doctor Mackenzie's account of lord Maitland.

* Vol. iii. p. 75.

† Append. pp. 119, 129.

‡ There is a little book of receipts and experiments, called "The lady's cabinet enlarged and opened, &c." published under the name of ano-

ther lord Ruthven, in 1667, by whom those secrets were said to be collected and practised; but the publisher was one M. B. It is a mere book for a housekeeper.

§ Vide Bacon Papers, vol. i. p. 295; and doctor Mackenzie, vol. iii. p. 423.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, EARL of ANGUS,

WHO succeeded to that title on the death of his father, 1591, wrote

“A chronicle of the house of Douglas.”

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL of
STIRLING,

WAS a very celebrated poet, and greatly superior to the style of his age. His works are printed in folio: the chief of which are four tragedies in alternate rhyme. The first grant of Nova Scotia was made to this lord.

SIR ROBERT KERR, EARL of ANCRAM*,

I FIND a short but very pretty copy of verses from him to Drummond of Hawthornden †, one of the best modern historians, and no mean imitator of Livy.

A letter from him to prince Henry is in the Museum ‡.

* He was gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I. when prince.

† Vide at the end of Drummond's works.

‡ N^o 7008. It is printed in Birch's Life of prince Henry, p. 249.

THOMAS

*THOMAS HAMILTON, EARL of
HADDINGTON,*

THE founder of a new branch of that illustrious house, raised himself to great eminence, and to the first posts in his country, by his abilities as a lawyer and a statesman. He composed

“Practics, or cases adjudged in the court of session. And he made very copious collections concerning Scottish antiquities.” These works are in manuscript, and much esteemed.

JAMES DUKE HAMILTON.

THIS nobleman, so well known by his politics and tragic end, is seldom considered in the light of an author, yet * Antony Wood mentions the following pieces:

Preface to a book entitled “General demands concerning the late covenant, &c.” 1638, quarto.

“Various letters.”

“Conferences, advices, answers, &c.” published in Burnet’s Lives of the dukes of Hamilton.

“Another letter is in the Harleian Collection, N^o 7001.”

* Vol. ii. p. 121.

Sff 2

HENRY

HENRY CARY, LORD FALKLAND.

SCOTLAND and England have each pretensions to this conspicuous line, of which four successively were authors *. England gave them origin; Scotland their title. Henry is said by the Scotch Peerage to have been made comptroller of the household and a peer by king James, for being the first who carried him the news of the death of queen Elizabeth; but that is a blunder: Robert Carey earl of Monmouth was that messenger. Lord Falkland was master of the jewel-office to Elizabeth, and was made knight of the Bath at the creation of prince Henry, and lord deputy of Ireland, from which he was removed with disgrace by the intrigues of the papists †; yet his honour was afterwards entirely vindicated ‡. Lord Clarendon mentions his fortunes being in a ruinous condition, and that he never would forgive his son for marrying against his consent §. He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the successive year of his age, and by that means detecting a man who had not observed so nice a particularity ||. He had an excellent character; and is said to have written many things which never were published, except

“The history of the most unfortunate prince, king Edward the second; with choice political observations on him and his unhappy favourites, &c.” Found among his papers, and printed in 1680, folio and octavo. Wood ascribes it to Mr. Henry Cary, vol. i. p. 586.

* It is to preserve this chain entire, that I have chosen to place these lords together, though they ought to have been intermixed with the rest in this list, according to the periods in which they lived.

† His wife was converted by them. *Vide Usher's Letters*, p. 406.

‡ *Biographia*, vol. ii.

§ *Life of Clarendon*, p. 20.

|| *Lloyd's State Worthies*, p. 938. Fuller in *Hertfordshire*, p. 23. This little circumstance was thought not unworthy of repetition at a time when the unsuspecting carelessness of a great prelate in this particular has involved him in so much trouble—A trouble however to which we owe a beautiful picture of the most virtuous mind and admirable abilities, triumphing over the impotence of others and the infirmities of his own great age. See the *bishop of Winchester's Letter to Mr. Chevalier*.

“A letter

"A letter to James the first*."

"Two of his letters to archbishop Usher are printed with that prelate's correspondence." Pages 379, 407.

"Two petitions from him when lord deputy, are among the Harl. MSS. N^o 5877, 10."

"Two letters. Ib. 1581."

"A letter in fir Toby Matthews's Collection. Page 176."

"An epitaph [not bad] on Elizabeth countess of Huntingdon†."

LUCIUS CARY, LORD FALKLAND.

THERE never was a stronger instance of what the magic of words and the art of an historian can effect, than in the character of this lord, who seems to have been a virtuous well-meaning man with a moderate understanding †, who got knocked on the head early in the civil war, because it boded ill: and yet by the happy solemnity of my lord Clarendon's diction, lord Falkland is the favourite personage of that noble work. We admire the pious Æneas, who, with all his unjust and usurping pretensions, we are taught to believe was the sent of Heaven; but it is the amiable Pallas we regret, though he was killed before he had performed any action of consequence.

That lord Falkland was a weak man, to me appears indubitable. We are told he acted with Hampden and the patriots, till he grew better informed what was § law. It is certain that the ingenious Mr. Hume has shewn that

* Biographia, vol. ii. p. 1182.

† Memorials and characters of eminent and worthy persons, fol. 1741; in the appendix, p. 15.

‡ See his Speeches, which by no means show great parts.

§ It is evident from his speech against the judges that this could not be entirely the case; for he there asserts that those men had not only acted contrary to ancient laws and customs, but even to some made in that very reign.

both

both king James and king Charles acted upon precedents of prerogative which they found established.—Yet will this neither justify them nor lord Falkland. If it would, wherever tyranny is established by law, it ought to be sacred and perpetual. Those patriots did not attack king Charles so much for violation of the law, as to oblige him to submit to the amendment of it: and I must repeat, that it was great weakness to oppose a prince for breaking the law, and yet scruple to oppose him when he obstructed the correction of it. My lord Falkland was a sincere protestant; would he have taken up arms against Henry the eighth for adding new nonsense to established popery, and would he not have fought to obtain the reformation? Again:—when he abandoned Hampden and that party, because he mistrusted the extent of their designs, did it justify his going over to the king? With what—I will not say, conscience—but with what reason could he, who had been so sensible of grievances*, lend his hand to restore the authority from whence those grievances flowed? Did the usurpation of Cromwell prove that Laud had been a meek pastor? If Hampden and Pym were bad men and ambitious, could not lord Falkland have done more service to the state by remaining with them and checking their attempts and moderating their councils, than by offering his sword and abilities to the king? His lordship had felt the tyranny; did not he know that, if authorized by victory, neither the king's temper nor government were likely to become more gentle? Did he think that loss of liberty or loss of property are not evils but when the law of the land allows them to be so? Not to descant too long; it is evident to me that this lord had much debility of mind and a kind of superstitious scruples, that might flow from an excellent heart, but by no means from a solid understanding. His refusing to entertain spies or to open letters, when secretary of state, were the punctilios of the former, not of the latter; and his putting on a clean shirt to be killed in, is no proof of sense either in his lordship, or in the † historian who thought it worth relating. Falkland's signing the declaration that he did not believe the king intended to make war on the parliament, and at the same time subscribing to levy twenty horse for his majesty's service, comes under a description, which, for the sake of the rest of his character, I am willing to call great infatuation. He wrote

“A speech, on ill counsellors about the king,” 1640.

* See his Speech against the bishops.

† Whitlocke.

“ A speech against the lord-keeper Finch and the judges.”

“ A speech against the bishops, February 9, 1640.”

“ A draught of a speech concerning episcopacy,” found among his papers, printed at Oxford, 1644.

“ A discourse concerning episcopacy.”

“ A discourse of the infallibility of the church of Rome.” One George Holland, a popish priest, replying to this, his lordship published the following answer :

“ A view of some exceptions made against the discourse of the infallibility of the church of Rome.”

“ A letter to Mr. F. M.” Printed at the end of Mr. Charles Gataker's answer to five captious questions. Lond. 1673, quarto.

“ A letter to doctor Beale, master of saint John's college, Cambridge*.”

He is said too to have assisted Chillingworth in his book called “ The religion of protestants †.” In his youth he wrote some verses, particularly

“ On the death of Ben Jonson,” published in the collection called “ Jonsonius Virbius ‡.”

“ To Grotius,” on his tragedy called “ Christus patiens,” translated by Mr. Sandys §.

* Biographia, vol. ii. p. 1182.

† Biographia, vol. ii. p. 2788.

‡ Ib. p. 1186.

§ V. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, vol. i. p. 294.

HENRY

HENRY CARY, LORD FALKLAND,

DIED young, having given instances of wit and parts. Being brought early into the house of commons, and a grave senator objecting to his youth, "and to his not looking as if he had sowed his wild oats," he replied with great quickness, "Then I am come to the properest place, where are so many geese to pick them up." He wrote

"The marriage-night, a comedy;" absurdly ascribed by Antony Wood to the last lord. His son,

ANTONY CARY, LORD FALKLAND,

WROTE

"A prologue intended for *The old bachelor* *," but it seems to have had too little delicacy even for that play and that age.

"A prologue to Otway's *Soldier's fortune*."

Lord Lansdown has inscribed a copy of verses to this lord's son, Lucius Henry, the fifth lord Falkland, who served in Spain.

THOMAS LORD FAIRFAX,

THE parliamentary general. One can easily believe his having been the tool of Cromwell, when one sees by his own memoirs how little idea he had of what he had been about. He left

* Printed before that play in Congreve's works.

"Short

"Short memorials of Thomas lord Fairfax, written by himself." London, 1699.

Among the Harl. MSS. are two tracts, pretty much to the same tenour, but with different titles. See the *Catal. No. 1786, art. 1, and 2*: and

A letter, N^o 7001.

But his lordship was not only an historian, but a poet: in Mr. Thoresby's museum were preserved in manuscript the following pieces*:

"The psalms of David, the song of Solomon, the canticles and songs of Moses, Exod. xv. and Deut. xxxii. and other parts of scripture verified."

"Poem on solitude."

Besides which, in the same collection were preserved

"Notes of sermons by his lordship, by his lady, daughter of Horace lord Vere, and by their daughter Mary, wife of George second duke of Buckingham;" and

"A treatise on the shortness of life."

Lord Fairfax had made an immense collection of MSS. many of which he took as plunder in Scotland.

But of all lord Fairfax's works by far the most remarkable were some verses which he wrote on the horse on which Charles the second rode to his coronation, and which had been bred and presented to the king by his lordship †. How must that merry monarch, not apt to keep his countenance on more serious occasions, have smiled at this awkward homage from the old victorious hero of republicanism and the covenant! He gave a collection of

* Vide Thoresby's Ducat. Leod. pages 511, Ferd. lord Fairfax and his lady by the ladies Cary 541, 548. In page 543 it is said, that in the and Widdrington, 1665. fame collection are some verses on the deaths of † Ib. page 548.

manuscripts to the Bodleian library. Prefixed to Herbert's Travels into the east is a copy of verses by Fairfax lord Cameron. This person I suppose was Thomas lord Fairfax, son of Henry, who succeeded the general in the title.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, MARQUIS of ARGYLE.

IT will not appear extraordinary that this illustrious blood, which has produced so many eminent persons, should have added to the catalogue of noble authors from its own list of statesmen and heroes. It is totally unnecessary for me to enter into their characters, that task having been so fully performed by one * who wears the honour of their name, and who, it is no compliment to say, is one of the ablest and most beautiful writers of this country.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian library, I find these † pieces :

“ Marquis of Argyle his instructions to a son.” 1661. It is observable that this lord quarrelled both with his father and his son.

“ His defences against the grand indictment of high-treason.” 1661.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, EARL OF ARGYLE.

HAVING seen nothing of this lord's composition but his own epitaph in verse, written the night before his execution, he can scarce with propriety be called an author, no more than the marquis of Montrose, whom I have omitted, notwithstanding his well-known little elegy on king Charles ‡,

* Vide the lives of the earls of Argyle, Biogr. Brit. vol. ii. pages 1142, 1155.

† Vol. iv. p. 817; and in the Harl. MSS. is one of his letters, N^o 1581, 78.

‡ In Wellwood's Memoirs is the abstract of a remarkable letter from Montrose to Charles I. which is said to have prevented the king from making peace with the parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge.

and though he is said to have been the author of several poems published in a dull miscellany at Edinburgh. Yet Argyle's epitaph, though not very poetic, has energy enough to make one conclude that it was not his first essay. At least there is an heroic satisfaction of conscience expressed in it, worthy of the cause in which he fell.

His speech at his execution is printed in Howard's collection of letters, page 399.

*RICHARD MAITLAND, EARL of
LAUDERDALE,*

TRANSLATED Virgil; it was printed in two volumes. The manuscript was communicated to Mr. Dryden, who adopted many of the lines into his own translation.

COLIN LINDSAY, EARL of BALCARRAS;

THE third earl of that name, was of the privy-council and treasury to James the second, to whom his loyalty was unshaken*, as his character was unblemished. He was a man of plain sense and small fortune, and left a little volume of memoirs much esteemed, entitled

“An account of the affairs of Scotland relating to the revolution in 1688, as sent to the late king James the second, when in France.” Lond. 1714, a thin octavo.

* I have since heard that at last he took the oaths to the established government.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, EARL of
CROMERTY,

A PERSON eminent for his learning, and for his abilities as a statesman and general, of which last profession he was reckoned at his death in 1714 one of the oldest in Europe. He contributed to the restoration of Charles the second, by whom he was made one of the senators of the college of justice, clerk register of the privy-council, and justice-general. James the second made him a baron and viscount; queen Anne, secretary of state, and an earl. Of his lordship's writing I have

“A vindication of Robert the third king of Scotland from the imputation of bastardy, by the clear proof of Elizabeth Mure (daughter to sir Adam Mure of Rowallan) her being the first lawful wife of Robert the second then steward of Scotland, and earl of Strathern. By George viscount Tarbat, &c. clerk to his majesty's councils, registers and rolls, 1695.” In the dedication to the king (who by the date should be king William, but whom, by his lordship's telling him that he had presented his proofs to him many years before in writing, I should suspect to be king James) he says that all the crowned heads in Europe are concerned in this vindication. The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence except to those who are zealous about a point of so little consequence as hereditary right; yet as difficult to be ascertained as another obscure topic on which his lordship employed his labours in the following

“Synopsis Apocalyptica, or a short and plain explication and application of Daniel's prophecy, and of saint John's revelation, in consent with it, and consequential to it. By G. E. of C. tracing in the steps of the admirable lord Napier of Merchistoun. Edinburgh, 1708.” It is dedicated to his daughter Margaret Weems countess of Northesk and Ethie, by her ladyship's most obedient servant and most affectionate father, Cromerty.

“Historical

"Historical account of the conspiracy by the earl of Gowrie and Robert Logan of Restalrig against king James VI. 1713*."

Bishop Nicholson † mentions having seen a description of the isles Hirta and Roua, two of the Hebrides, but does not say if it was ever printed.

In The philosophical transactions are three papers on natural curiosities, written by this lord ‡.

JAMES DALRYMPLE, VISCOUNT STAIR,

DREW up "An institute of the law of Scotland," which was published in 1693, and was received with universal approbation §. He also published

"Decisions of the court of session from 1661 to 1681." 2 vol. fol.

"Philosophia experimentalis," published in Holland during his exile, and much commended by Bayle in his journal.

"A vindication of the divine attributes." Octavo.

"An apology for his own conduct." Quarto. This last is but a pamphlet, nor is it known on what occasion he published it. The only copy of it extant is in the advocates' library at Edinburgh.

RICHARD GRAHAM, VISCOUNT PRESTON,

SECRETARY to James the second, and by him created an English peer, but the patent was not passed. Being seized for high treason, he pleaded

* Robertson's Hist. of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 230. 637. In the same work is mentioned an account of Buchan by a countess of Errol; but with no date of the time when she lived; p. 639.

† Scotch Histor. libr. p. 56.

‡ Vide Anecdotes of British Topography, page § Biogr. Brit. 2257.

his peerage, which the house of lords would not admit. He pleaded it again at the Old-Bailey; but lord chief-justice Holt over-ruled his plea, and he was condemned, but respited and kept a prisoner in the Tower, where, from a similarity of circumstances between him and that author, he translated and published Anicius Manlius Severinus Boetius, of the consolation of philosophy, in five books. Lond. 1712, the second edition corrected, with a preface.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, LORD MORDINGTON.

OF this peer I can learn nothing, but that he published a pamphlet in octavo (now in my possession) entitled

“The great blessing of a monarchical government, when fenced about with, and bounded by the laws, and those laws secured, defended and observed by the monarch: also, that as a popish government is inconsistent with the true happiness of these kingdoms, so great also are the miseries and confusion of anarchy.” Dedicated to king George I. Lond. printed for T. Warner, 1724. In the preface his lordship says that three years before he had published

“Two pieces against a weekly paper called *The independent Whig* ;” but does not specify their titles.

DAVID MURRAY, VISCOUNT STORMONT,

FATHER of the present lord, and elder brother of the lord chief-justice Mansfield, wrote

“A poem sacred to the memory of John earl of Strathmore, who was killed in 1715 ;” but I do not know that it was ever printed.

CHARLES

CHARLES HAMILTON, LORD BINNING,

SON of the last, and father of the present earl of Haddington, wrote several little pieces of poetry, two of which were published :

“ The duke of Argyle’s levee ;” printed in *The gentleman’s magazine* of February 1740.

“ A pastoral ballad ;” *ib.* of March 1741.

“ A collection of very loose tales in verse,” said to be written by this lord’s father, were published in 1758-9.

JAMES HAMILTON, EARL of ABERCORN,

WROTE

“ Calculations and tables relating to the attractive virtue of loadstones.” 1729.

ALEXANDER FORBES, LORD PITSLIGO,

THE fourth of that christian name, was attainted for the rebellion in 1745, being then an elderly man. He wrote “ *Essays moral and philosophical on several subjects,*” which were printed in 1734, and again in 1763.

ANNE

ANNE COUNTESS of MORTON.

THERE goes under the name of this lady a small book of devotions, in which she asks God this meek question, "O Lord, wilt thou humble thyself to hunt after a flea?" But it appears by the preface that it was composed by one M. G.

ANNE VISCOUNTESS IRWIN,

SECOND daughter of Charles Howard earl of Carlisle, married first to Richard Ingram viscount Irwin, and secondly to colonel Douglas, wrote many things, of which some are in MSS. in the library at Castle Howard. I know none in print but

"A character of the princess Elizabeth," published in Sept. 1759; and

"An ode on king George III." 1761.

IRISH