ing lines, in which the tender spirit of Petrarch seems to breathe.

" Lo! in a flash, that light is gone away,
Which dazzle did each eye, delight each mind;
And with that sun from whence it came, combin'd,
Now makes more radiant Heaven's eternal day.
Let Beauty now bedew her cheek with tears;
Let widow'd Music only sigh and moan;
Poor Virtue, get thee wings and mount the spheres,
For dwelling-place on earth for thee is none:
Death hath thy temple raz'd, Love's empire soil'd,
The world of honour, worth, and sweetness, spoil'd."

After several years had passed over his grief, it gradually yielded to the attractions of another fair one, whom he married. During the unhappy wars between Charles I. and his parliament, he suffered much in his mind, and strongly advocated the royal cause in several able writings, and at length died, overwhelmed with grief, upon hearing that the King had suffered upon the scaffold. His prose compositions are well known; and when the language of the country to which he belonged, and the age in which he wrote, are considered, the melodious sweetness of his numbers cannot fail to excite equal surprise and admiration.

As I stood gazing at Hawthornden, one of the windows opened, and a female appeared, who, my companions informed me, was the fair descendant of my favourite Bard

my curiosity soon baffled itself; the young lady, with characteristic diffidence, withdrew as soon as she saw she had awakened it. In Miss Drummond, I am told by those who have the pleasure of knowing her, the cultivated taste and amiable disposition of her illustrious ancestor survives.

Below the precipice upon which the house stands are several deep caverns, hewn out of the freestone rock: one cave is called the King's Gallery, another the King's Bedchamber, and a third the Guard-room; and removed to a little distance is a small one, called the Cypress Grove, the subject of one of his poems, and in which, it is said, Drummond composed several others. These excavations are supposed to have been retreats, during the terrible wars which so long subsisted between the Scots and Picts, or English and Scots. They were also resorted to for concealment by the celebrated Sir Alexander Ramsay, an ancestor of the Dalhousie family, who distinguished himself for his prowess in the Succession wars between Bruce and Baliol; and by the young warriors of his time, who felt a romantic pride and honour in being permitted to join his standard.

Soon after quitting Hawthornden the country became more level, and presented a highly-cultivated and beautiful appearance. The friends who accompanied me in this excursion and I passed by many elegant country houses,

and at length arrived at Dalkeith, where, having ordered our dinner, we rambled into the town, which appears to be very populous, and is said to have the largest market for corn in Scotland; there are also manufactories of candles, soap, leather, and hats, carried on here. The houses are generally mean and dirty, but the inns are very good. We had here, what indeed is common in Scotland, some excellent hotch-potch, a soup of vegetables and mutton, which the Scotch make in perfection. It is related, that, soon after Dr. Johnson's return from Scotland, a Scottish lady, at whose house he was, as a little compliment, ordered some hotch-potch for his dinner. After the Doctor had tasted it, she asked him if it were good; to which he replied, "Very good for *hogs*:" "Then pray," said the lady, "let me help *you* to a little more."

After dinner we visited Dalkeith-house, the residence of the Duke of Buccleugh. This building is a large substantial family house, built in the beginning of the last century. There are some portraits in the different rooms, which are entitled to notice, particularly Saint Dominique and Saint Francis, by Carrachi; Saints disputing upon the Trinity, by Del Sarti; two Landscapes, by Lorraine; Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleugh, and Lady M. Scott, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, very beautiful, but unfortunately, sharing the fate of other productions of that exquisite master, the

colours are rapidly fading. There is also, from the same great hand, a portrait of Lady Caroline Montague; and, what is singular, the back-ground is a winter scene, and a little robin is whimsically approaching her. There are also many more family and other portraits.

The grounds adjoining to the house are tastefully arranged, and well planted with shrubs; and the North Esk, which flows below, is adorned with an elegant bridge of one large arch, 70 feet wide and 45 high. The park is of great extent, containing about eight hundred Scottish acres, and surrounded by a wall. It has much fine wood, and many large and venerable trees, under the shade of which the visitor may enjoy the rippling and soothing sounds of the North and South Esk, which flow through this noble enclosure. The wood abounds with squirrels. In the evening we returned to the capital, much delighted with our day's excursion.

In company with my much-esteemed friend, Arthur Clifford, Esq. I visited the Royal Infirmary, which stands in the southern district of the city. Its building was commenced in 1738, and completed by the aid of splendid public and private donations. It consists of a body of two wings, three full stories high, and an attic story; the front is 210 feet long, and the interior is admirably arranged. In

the hall is a bust, by Nollekens, of the late Provost Drummond, whose memory is very, and justly, popular in Scotland. This humane character displayed the most unbounded zeal in promoting the institution; and the pen of Dr. Robertson has furnished the following grateful inscription under his bust:

"GEORGE DRUMMOND,

"To whom this county is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the Royal Infirmary."

Over the principal entrance is a statue of King George II. in a Roman costume; and on the wall is inscribed, on the right side, "I was naked and ye clothed me;" and on the left, "I was sick and ye visited me." Two hundred and twenty-eight patients can be accommodated, with a separate bed for each; the males are separated from the females, and the medical and chirurgical subjects are in distinct wards. The hospital is visited every day by two physicians, in the presence of the students; and journals of all the cases are kept, in which are daily registered the symptoms of disease, the remedies prescribed, and the progress and termination of the disorder. Upon an average, about 2000 patients are annually admitted, and the deaths are seldom more than one in twenty-five. This institution is not only highly valuable for the extent of its charity, but may be considered as a seminary of medical education.

There are hot and cold baths for the patients, and also excellent baths, kept distinct, for the public, in the same building.

The High School is near the Infirmary; it is a plain stone building, in a bad situation, in the centre of a long enclosed area, and is divided into five school-rooms, besides a large hall and a library. The Latin language is taught in great purity, and the general system of education adopted is such as tends at once to improve both the head and the heart. There are five masters, who are gentlemen of great learning and respectability: they are very inadequately paid for their arduous attention. The head master is allowed 30*l.* and the others 20*l.* a year each; and each of the pupils, of whom there are generally 600, pays half-a-guinea a quarter to the master of his class. The examinations are annual, and usually, as is the case at the public schools in Holland, in the presence of the magistrates of the city, the professors of the University, and clergy. Many men who have afterwards shed lustre upon their country have received their early education in this noble seminary. There is also a parish school in Canongate, the character of which, and of its masters, ranks very high.

From the High School the attention of the stranger is naturally conducted to the new University, on the western side

of the southern extremity of the South Bridge, whose august but unfinished pile excites sentiments both of admiration and regret. Over the gate is a handsome portico, supported by enormous columns of the Doric order, each of which is formed of one solid mass of stone. The design, by Mr. Robert Adam, appears to have been very grand; but it has proved to be far too costly for the resources of the country. In the infatuation of endeavouring to eclipse the splendour of the English colleges, by the erection of this magnificent pile, the shrewd and economical character of the Scotch, who know so well and so creditably, on all other occasions, to make the ends correspond with the means, seems to have been exchanged for the random and thoughtless generosity of their Irish brethren. With a subscription of thirty-two thousand pounds, they have proceeded thus far to erect a building, the completion of which would require at least one hundred and twenty thousand more, and which, were it completed, would be infinitely too vast for its objects. The builders came to a pause for want of finances: in this dilemma, the bounty of the crown contributed; but all was inadequate. Thus a large sum of money, and much talent, toil, and time, have been consumed, in raising to the sight of the citizens of Edinburgh a pile, which, when tinted by "the mellowing hand of Time," will afford them the melancholy but picturesque effect of a mighty ruin. The building, were it complete, would also lose much of its dignity, by not receding to a

proper distance from the street. At present, the college business is conducted in part of the old and part of the new structure.

From the want of skill and judgment without, it is with pleasure that I turn to the genius and learning within. The exalted character and renown which this university has long obtained renders the eulogium of a stranger unnecessary, if not presuming.

The Senatus Academicus of this celebrated establishment consists of a principal and of a professor in each of the following classes, for the different branches of education :—

The Rev. George H. Baird, D. D. Principal.

LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Classes.	Professors.
Humanity	Mr. Christison.
Greek	Mr. Dunbar.
Mathematics	Mr. Adam Ferguson. Mr. Leslie.
Logic	Dr. Finlayson.
Moral Philosophy and Political Economy	Mr. Stewart.
Natural Philosophy	Mr. Playfair.
Rhetoric and Belles-Letters	Dr. Brown.
Medical Astronomy	Mr. Blair.
Natural History	Mr. Jamieson.

THEOLOGY.

Divinity	Dr. Hunter.
Church History	Dr. Meiklejohn.
Hebrew and Persic	Dr. Moodie.

LAW.

Civil Law	Mr. Wylde. Mr. Irvine.
Scots Law	Mr. Hume.
Univ. Civ. Hist.	Mr W. F. Tytler.
Law of Nature and Nations	Mr. Hamilton.

MEDICINE.

Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery	Dr. Alexander Monro. Dr. A. Monro, jun.
Med. and Chemistry	Dr. Hope.
Theory of Physic	Dr. Duncan.
Practice of Physic	Dr. Gregory.
Med. and Botany	Dr. Rutherford.
Med. and Mat. Med.	Dr. James Home
Midwifery	Dr. James Hamilton.
Natural History	Mr. Jameson.
Agriculture	Dr. Coventry.
Military Surgery	Mr. Thomson.
Medical Jurisprudence	Dr. Duncan, jun.

The professors are allowed small salaries: they have no houses or establishments from the university; and no fellowships or livings to look forward to. The fees of the students form the principal sources of their support; and thus, by the unwearied exertions of their talents and learning, the duties of their important stations are efficaciously discharged, and the best interests of the university promoted. The terms for each course of lectures are three guineas. The courses continue during the whole of the session, or from the beginning of November to the end of April in the ensuing year. Dr. Johnson, I believe, prefers this plan of giving a continued course for five months, or more, to the English method

of short terms. The students, contrarily to the practice which obtains in the English colleges, live how and where they please, attend what lectures they choose, have little or no private intercourse with the professors, and are under no collegiate discipline whatever. A parent or guardian would, at first, naturally exclaim against this total absence of discipline; but no indecorum or inconvenience is found to follow. Young men of moderate fortune are not mortified and depressed by being forced into a style of living and extravagance to which their finances are inadequate. By living in the city, they have it in their power to visit amongst genteel families, and to temper the austerity of learning with the amenity of good manners. Young men, in bodies, have been known, many times, to present formidable opposition to scholastic discipline, and even to the police of towns in which their seminaries were placed, which, as individuals, they would not dare to attempt. By being thus dispersed, and left to the guidance of their own discretion, no cause can well arise for such combination, nor would it succeed were it attempted. Upon inquiry, I could hear of no excesses committed by any of the students, which, in the slightest degree, affected their character as a body; and when it is considered that, upon an average, there are not less than fifteen hundred students at the University, the result of the inquiry is not a little favourable to the conduct of those who come from remote parts of the kingdom, to

draw from this great spring of intellect. At all the principal universities upon the Continent, the same mode of treatment, with regard to the students, is adopted.

Many young men come from America, Ireland, and England, and are entered at the university, for the purpose of learning all the branches of education, except those of divinity and law, which, from the peculiar constitution of the Scottish church and Scottish law, are generally confined to the natives of the country. I was informed that the principal reason why English young noblemen do not resort to this university is the extraordinary facility with which, in Scotland, the matrimonial yoke may, by very little stratagem, be imposed upon a young man, the laws upon the subject of marriage being so much more relaxed there than in England.

The Chairs of Church History and Natural History, Law of Nature and Nations, Astronomy and Rhetoric, are in the gift of the crown. The Professor of Agriculture is nominated by Sir William Pultney, the founder. The other professorships are at the disposal of the Town Council of Edinburgh; and much of the celebrity of the university is owing to the incorruptible fidelity and sound discrimination of the magistracy of Edinburgh in supplying the vacant Chairs with gentlemen of distinguished talents in

their respective departments, and by creating new professorships as the interests of society and the progress of human intellect require them.

As a medical school, the University of Edinburgh first obtained that distinction, which, as well as the number of medical students, has ever since been in a progressive state of increase. At this college there are no public disputations; and all degrees are disregarded except that of Doctor of Medicine. Nothing can be more honourable to the Scots than their making the study of the first importance to mankind the principal object of their academic labours and researches. A student, previously to taking out his medical degree, must attend a course of lectures delivered by six of the professors connected with the different branches of medicine; viz. of anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, the practice of physic, physiology, and botany, who are named the Faculty, and at the period of graduation must be examined by them. These examinations, which are in Latin, are conducted with equal strictness and justice. The diploma is the reward of merit alone, wholly separated from the influence of the personal history or connections of the student. The first examination, and the severest, takes place privately at the houses of one or other of the faculty; the rest are conducted publicly in the library of the university. The names of Monro, Hope,

Gregory, and Duncan, are justly celebrated in this department; they do equal honour to their country and to human nature. The Anatomical Theatre, which is in the new part of the college buildings, is spacious and elegant, and well adapted to its purpose; the Dissecting Room is attached to it; but the difficulty of procuring subjects for dissection, I was informed, renders London, as a school of practical anatomy, infinitely superior to Edinburgh.

The lectures delivered on law by Mr. Hume, the nephew of the historian, are spoken of as very able, and are much valued; these, and access to the judicial courts, afford great facilities to the jurisprudential student. In the School of Divinity most of the young men who are destined for the church derive their theological knowledge, and learn the necessary qualifications for procuring reputation with the public. As a school of general literature, the university ranks higher than any other. Upon the highly intellectual department of moral philosophy, a study at once so important to society and so difficult of elucidation, the accomplished endowments, the luminous eloquence, and the classic purity of language of Professor Stewart, have shed a brilliant lustre. Natural philosophy, another branch of general literature, is also much indebted to the scientific powers of Professor Playfair, a gentleman well known to the scientific world for his very elegant and able illustration of the Huttonian theory;

and the mathematical chair is very ably filled by Mr. Leslie, who has also distinguished himself by a very ingenious and learned inquiry into the nature of heat. The other departments of learning are also conducted with great ability by the gentlemen who are respectively at the head of them.

The recent professorship of medical jurisprudence has excited considerable curiosity, principally on account of its having been made a subject of parliamentary comment. Medical jurisprudence has been for some time a subject of academic investigation at Goettingen, Giesen, and Leipsic, in Germany, under the name of juridical or forensic medicine, medecina forensis; also medicinische polizey, or state medicine; and, in France, the subjects connected with it have been systematically discussed in two very ingenious works: "Les Lois éclairées par les Sciences Physiques, par R. E. Foderee;" and "Médicine Legale et Police Medicale, de P. A. O. Makon, Professeur de Medecine Legale, &c. à l'Ecole de Médecine de Paris." Medical jurisprudence, as appears by a brief view of its extent and importance, considered as a branch of education, by its present able professor, Dr. Duncan, jun., comprehends both juridical medicine and medical police, and originated with the code of laws enacted by the Emperor Charles V. under the name of "Constitutio Criminalis Carolina," which ordains that the opinions of physicians should be taken, with regard to wounds, child-murder, poisoning, procured abortion, con-

cealed pregnancy, &c. and which induced some legislators to enjoin that all tribunals and judges should obtain, from sworn physicians, appointed to this office, their opinion upon subjects connected with their studies, in a course of legal investigation; and since that period, many able men have treated the subject with great ability, particularly Dr. Loder, of Jena. How valuable the branch of juridical medicine is, and how necessary, in criminal matters, for judges, juries, and advocates, to have it within their power to avail themselves of such a description of knowledge, will appear from the following matters of inquiry, which occur most frequently in criminal courts.

1. The cause of death, as ascertained from the examination of the body.
2. The sufficiency of the supposed cause to have produced death.
3. Probable event of wounds, contusions, &c.
4. The importance of the part injured.
5. Supposed child-murder, whether still-born or not.
6. Whether death accidental or intended.
7. Abortion; its having occurred, 1, spontaneously, from habit; 2, accidentally, from external violence, or passions of the mind, 3, or intentionally, from the introduction of a sharp instrument, use of certain drugs, &c.
8. Rape; its being attempted or consummated; recent or previous defloration.
9. The state of mind of the accused, so as to make him responsible for his actions.

In civil courts the questions generally regard—

1. The state of mind; madness, melancholy, idiotism.
2. Pregnancy; concealed, pretended.
3. Parturition; concealed, pretended, retarded, premature.
4. The first-born of twins.
5. Diseases concealed; pretended, imputed.
6. Age and duration of life.

Before consistorial courts, the subjects investigated are—

1. Impotence; general, relative, curable, incurable.
2. Sterility; curable, relatively incurable, absolutely incurable.
3. Uncertainty of sex.
4. Diseases preventing cohabitation, leprosy, &c.

Medical police is the application of the principles deduced from the different branches of medical knowledge for the promotion, preservation, and restoration of general health, and as far transcends juridical medicine in importance, as the safety, prosperity, and security of nations, exceed the welfare of individuals. To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, or to arrest their progress, to preserve and improve health, to supply nutritious and economical food for the poor, to secure to the indigent the advantages intended by their benefactors, to rear the orphan to benefit the country which has adopted him, to regulate the abuses or ignorant treatment of the mad-house, and to mitigate the horrors of the prison, are subjects of impressive consequence to the community, and are the general objects of medical police; and more particularly the following:—

The Situation of Places of Abode—Construction of Houses.
Air.—Means of counteracting its impurity—Its various impregnations.
Water.—Its necessity and purity.
Food.—The various kinds—Comparative quantities of nourishment afforded by them—Cheaper kinds, which may be safely substituted in times of scar-

city—Bread—Animal Food—Butcher's Meat—Fish—Vegetables—Culinary Vessels—Cookery; healthy; economical.

Drink.—Beer—Ale—Porter—Cider—Spirituous Liquors—Wine—Warm Drinks—Adulterations of these Liquors—Hurtful Additions—Vessels.

Fire and Light.

Clothing.

Cleanliness.

Professions.—Men of Letters—Manufacturers—Mechanics—Soldiers—Sailors.

Healthy Propagation.

Pregnant and Puerperal Women.

New-born Infants—Registers of Births.

Physical Education.

Prevention of Accidents.—From Poison—Hurtful Effluvia—Maniacs—Rabid Animals.

Restoration of the apparently Dead.—Humane Societies—Care of the Dying—Danger of too early and too late Burial—Places of Interment—Manner of conducting it—Bills of Mortality.

Contagious and Epidemic Diseases.—Plague—Putrid Fever—Dysentery—Small Pox—Inoculation—Extirpation of them—Leprosy—Itch and Venereal—Precautions to be taken to prevent their introduction, to diminish their violence, to destroy their cause, and to counteract their effects.

Management of Public Institutions, in which many persons are collected together.

Hospitals for the Indigent, viz. Lying-in Hospitals—Foundling ditto—Orphan ditto—Hospitals for Education—Aged—Blind—Maimed.

Military Hospitals.—Prisoners of War—Lazarettoes—Work-houses—Prisons.

Hospitals for the Sick.—Maniacs—Convalescents—Incurable.

Here are also many other highly interesting subjects, which come within the range of medical jurisprudence and police; and their interference may sometimes be advantageously extended beyond the strict limits of their operation.

The importance of the subject was deeply felt by his Ma-

jesty's late ministers, who first considered it, at the recommendation of the Right Hon. Henry Erskine, then Lord Advocate for Scotland; in consequence of which a professor was appointed, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum, in the person of Dr. Duncan, jun. whose father commenced a private course of about twelve lectures, eight or nine years since, with much ability, but without any appointment or salary.

In our own criminal courts, the value of applying to medical gentlemen, to aid the judge and the jury in their opinion and verdict, in criminal cases, is already felt; and in two recent trials for murder committed upon the highway, at the Old Bailey, which have much excited the interest of the public, two medical gentlemen gave their opinions, upon oath, of the cause of the deaths of the deceased, grounded upon the evidence produced on the part of the crown. This subject has occupied more of my journal than I originally intended, on account of its being so much misconceived, and to many so little known.

The library of the college was founded before the university, by Clement Little, Esq. Advocate, and has been considerably augmented by subsequent donations. It is now a very good and substantial one, and contains a complete collection of medical and classical books. The funds arise,

as I was informed, from fees paid by professors upon taking their chairs, and by students upon their being matriculated. The money paid by medical students is laid out in the purchase of medical books, except that now and then the medical professors will give some of these contributions to the librarian for purchasing other books. The medical students are by far the most numerous. The librarian is paid by the town.

The societies, or clubs, of the students, for their improvement in medicine, natural history, and general literature, are powerful auxiliaries of the college. Their objects are to improve their members in composition and in public speaking. Some of these associations have been formed for many years, and have had for their members men who have afterwards shone with great merit and distinction in life. Amongst them, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, erected into a corporate body in 1783, is entitled to precedence. The discoveries, writings, experiments, and observations of this learned body, are well known to the world, and confer great honour upon their respective authors.

CHAP. VII.

THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETIES—THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY—CONTROVERSIAL SPIRIT AMONGST THE PROFESSORS—THE BOTANIC GARDEN—LEITH WALK—FLESHERS—LEITH—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—SAIL TO INCHKEITH—HOW FORMERLY APPLIED—THE BELL ROCK—THE TRADE OF LEITH—ITS SHIPPING—FRENCH WOMEN—ANECDOTE OF SIR HUGH PALLISER—DISTILLERIES—EFFECTS OF ALE AND WHISKY CONTRASTED—SCOTTISH CARRIAGES—STAGE COACHES—HERIOT'S HOSPITAL—THE CHARITY WORK-HOUSE—INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE BLIND—ANECDOTE OF A BLIND MAN.

AMONGST the many literary institutions of Edinburgh, the Medical and Physical Societies deserve to be mentioned, particularly the former, which is attended not only by students, but by many respectable inhabitants of the town. At their meetings, essays, composed by the members, are read, and subjects are frequently discussed with much spirit and eloquence.

The Speculative Society was instituted in 1764, for improvement in composition and public speaking, in metaphysics, political economy, jurisprudence, and the belles-lettres. The reputation of this association is next in rank

to that of the Medical Society. Many of the members maintain a high character in the political and literary world. There is also the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, projected in 1780, composed of noblemen and gentlemen, to whom the antiquities of their native country are interesting, and which form the objects of their investigation: a volume of their transactions was published in 1792.

In the Natural History Society also, established in 1782, the members have obtained considerable reputation in branches of those sciences which form the objects of their investigation. The meetings of those societies are in general weekly; and the subjects discussed afford constant exercise and expansion to the intellect of the student, which enable him, with increased facility, to profit by the lectures which he has selected for his attention, and frequently to sit in judgment upon their merits. These sources of information are also considerably increased by the natural effect of the high controversial spirit which reigns amongst the professors themselves, and the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh, who are generally engaged in literary warfare.

In my way to Leith, about a mile and a half from Edinburgh, I saw the Botanic Garden, which stands about midway between the city and that port-town, and supported, as I was informed, by Government. This garden covers about

five English acres, has a green-house and hot-houses for exotics, and contains a variety of curious plants, arranged after the Linnæan system, and also a monumental vase, erected in honour of Linnæus by the late Dr. Hope, with this plain inscription :—

LINNÆO POSUIT
JO. HOPE.
1779.

Botanic lectures are given here by Dr. Rutherford, from the 1st of May to the 1st of July, annually.

The walk to Leith is very agreeable, and generally a scene of much bustle, the interest of which is not a little increased by the number of fine women walking from one town to the other, and the many handsome equipages passing and repassing. Leith is to Edinburgh what Dock is to Plymouth, or Scheveling to the Hague, in Holland. The entrance to Leith, and the streets of Leith in general, are narrow and dirty. In this town I observed, for the first time, that butchers are called *fleshers*. It is divided into two parts by the water of Leith, called the North and South Leith. It is a tide harbour; and at low water the sands are very extensive, and highly inconvenient to the shipping, and particularly to the passage-boats which sail from this port to Kinghorn, in Fife. The magistrates of Edinburgh have done much to correct the great difficulties

which Nature has placed in the way of this harbour, by having erected a stone pier at a great expense, a stone quay on the west side, and some wet and dry docks. These, however, being found insufficient for the great increase of the trade and shipping of this port, a new stone pier was laid in 1801, a little to the westward of the former, connected with which, new wet and dry docks, and an extensive range of warehouses, are forming, which will greatly improve the port. I was much struck with the elegant appearance of the Grammar School, which stands on the south-west part of the Links, or Downs, of Leith. It is a very recent structure, the expense of which was defrayed by public subscription; it was begun in 1805, and is just finished. The rooms for the different classes are large and handsome. I had the good fortune of being there at a public examination: I witnessed the examination of the female classes only, which was singularly interesting. Some magistrates and clergymen, and a great number of the friends of the children, were present; and the whole presented a spectacle at once gratifying to the eye and heart. The young ladies (for, though thus publicly educated, they had the appearance of great respectability) were carefully and strictly examined, in the presence of this crowded assembly, in the various branches of learning in which they had been instructed; and their answers were such as deservedly gave great gratification to all present, and indeed frequently seemed sur-

prisingly quick and able. This exhibition, as well as many other institutions similar to this school, which I before and afterwards met with in Scotland, displayed the noble anxiety which the Scottish people have of diffusing knowledge over every part of their country.

The Bank in South Leith is a small but handsome building, just finished; and the Assembly Rooms, I was told, are handsomely fitted up, and that concerts are occasionally performed in them in the winter. There is, as may be supposed, some little spirit of jealousy and rivalry on the part of the people of Leith, with respect to their own diversions, as compared with similar recreations in the great city. In the south and east parts of the town there are many handsome private houses, belonging to the bankers and merchants, and higher classes of tradesmen; and the society, I am well informed, is very genteel. The fresh water of this town is very bad. A sort of infatuation induces the inhabitants to submit to drink it, when, I am informed, they can be supplied with excellent water about a quarter of a mile from the place where they procure the bad, which possesses the quality of corroding lead, but not solder.

Some friends accompanied me on board the Texel, commanded by the Port-Admiral, Rear-Admiral Vashon, then lying in the Roads, where we had some refreshment, and

afterwards set off for Inchkeith, in a Norway yawl, the Admiral not being able to spare more hands than would man such a vessel, on account of a great and unexpected press which had taken place the night before; and indeed the ship was crowded with the fruits of this unpleasant service. This boat was built in Norway; and, although very small and low, it will, from its peculiar construction, weather out seas in which a much larger ship's boat would upset.

The island is an elevated rock, covered in many places with fine earth, standing in the middle of the Forth. We entered a small bay, protected by a low pier, lately erected; and, after passing over a good road, recently cut, by a tank or great well, for supplying shipping with water, which was locked up, (the key of which is lodged with the people who keep the Light-House,) we reached the Light-House. We were much pleased with the elegant and handsome appearance of that building, which crowns the lofty summit of the island, and is admirably constructed, and answerable to its purpose in every way. It was built, as appeared by an inscription over the door, on the 18th May, 1803, and lighted on the 1st September, 1804. From the top there is an exquisite view of the city, the sea, its islands, and the shore on either side.

As we ascended, we all thought of the *great* Johnson,

who is reported by Boswell to have stalked like a giant amongst the thistles and nettles, and examined every part of this place with great attention. Brantome calls it L'Isle des Chevaux. It appears that, in the year 1497, it was allotted for the reception of those who had a certain disorder, of Spanish origin, which was regarded as a species of plague amongst the ancient good folks of Edinburgh, to whom the Privy Council sent a letter, in which, in the following curious specimen of ancient orthography, they ordered, "that all manner of personis, being within the fredome of this burgh, guhilk are infectit, or has bene infectit, and uncurit of this said contagious plage, callit the grand gore, devoyd, red, and pass furth of this toun and compeir, upoun the sandis of Leith, at ten houris before none, and thair sall have and fynd botis reddie in the havin, ordanit to thame be the officaris of this burgh, reddelie furneist with victualls to have them to the Inch, and thair to remain quhill God provyde for their health." It is now employed to a much better purpose, and is a most delightful and healthy spot; it has some good pasture upon it, but no trees. This island anciently belonged to the noble family of Keith, but afterwards became forfeited to the crown, in consequence of the head of the family having joined the rebellion in 1715. The Bell Rock, which stands about 12 miles south-east of Arbroath, has been long known for the number of horrible shipwrecks and disasters which it has occa-

sioned. These dreadful accidents are soon likely to be diminished, if not wholly prevented. A noble light-house, with revolving reflectors and bells, in case of foggy weather, under the direction of the ingenious Mr. Simpson, is about to be erected upon that dangerous island.

Owing to contrary winds, and those squalls to which the Forth is at times terribly exposed, we had some difficulty in regaining the ship.

I had the pleasure of dining with Mr. Oliphant, the collector of the customs of the port of Leith, in whose house are several pictures, a few of which appeared to be by the first masters.

The absence of those manufactures, in this part of the country, which are most wanted by outward-bound vessels with cargoes, must unavoidably be a great check to the trade of Leith. However, ship-building has increased, and consequently there has been a greater demand for ropes and cordage, manufactures for which have been established at Leith, and are in a flourishing condition. Indeed ship-building appears to be now carried to a considerable extent in Scotland. By the last return to parliament it appears, that between the 5th January, 1806, and the 5th January, 1807, 94 ships have been built, the tonnage of which is 9,732,

The trade of Leith chiefly consists of timber, tar, and iron, from the Baltic: flax and flax-seed, from Holland; wines and spirits, from Portugal and the Mediterranean: apples, from England; and a few vessels trade to the West-Indies, and return with valuable cargoes of rum and sugar. From the present system of blockade of the British ports, as it has been whimsically called, the trade of Leith must inevitably experience some temporary embarrassments; but when a more civilized order of things is established, when the superb docks now constructing are finished, and the spirit of manufacture has more widely diffused itself in the neighbourhood, no doubt the trade of Leith will greatly increase, and render it worthy of being the port of the Caledonian capital.

The following account of the present state of the foreign, coasting, and fishing trade of Leith, may prove not uninteresting to several readers.

Account of the total number of vessels of or belonging to the port of Leith, their tonnage and number of men, trading to and from foreign ports; also the like amount of coasting and fishing vessels, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1807.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Foreign Trade	82	14,876	752
Coasting Trade	83	5,323	373
Fishing Trade	7	2,253	274
	172	22,452	1,399

Account of the total number of British and foreign vessels trading at the port of Leith, their tonnage and number of men, during the year ending 5th Jan. 1807.

INWARDS.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British	211	30,279	1,775
Foreign	129	15,534	993
	340	45,813	2,768

OUTWARDS.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British	139	19,597	1,450
Foreign	109	13,348	837
	248	32,945	2,287

The shore-dues at Leith (a small tax paid to the city of Edinburgh, on landing goods at the quay) have, within the last twenty years, increased nearly as one to ten, without any increase of rate; a decisive proof of the flourishing trade of this place since the time when Dr. Johnson visited it, and observed of the pier, or quay; "You have no occasion for so large a one; your trade does not require it: but you are like a shopkeeper, who takes a shop not only for what he has put into it, but that it may be believed he has a great deal to put into it."

In this port a curious circumstance occurred, many years since, to which, it is said, the Scotch owe their prevention from indulging in claret, and other French wines,

as much as they used to do formerly. After the Treaty of the Union and the Methven Treaty with Portugal, which produced a preference to the Portuguese wines in Britain, the French wines were subjected to double duties; but the British ministry, on account of the poverty of Scotland, and also from a prudent policy of not hastily infringing upon long-established national habits, by some connivance did not exact the duty in a country where every person in tolerable circumstances was accustomed to drink the wines of France.

In the year 1754, when Sir Hugh Palliser was Captain of the Seahorse man of war, lying in the roads of Leith, a person, under indentures of apprenticeship, having entered as a seaman on board of Capt. Palliser's ship, was reclaimed by his master, but refused by the commander; in consequence of which, Judge Philp granted a warrant to bring the man on shore, with which a messenger was dispatched; but Capt. Palliser, under an impression that he was answerable only to the Lords of the Admiralty for his conduct, persisted in refusing to deliver the man up. The Judge, in consequence, issued another warrant to apprehend the Captain himself; which, upon his coming on shore, was executed, and he was committed to prison. Upon his refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court, he was again remanded to his former place of confinement for six weeks, until the apprentice

was released. Upon this spirited conduct of Judge Philp, who was a man of remarkably mild manners, Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Chancellor, remarked, "that he was a bold judge who had done this, but what he had done was right." Sir Hugh, however, upon his return to England, represented Scotland to be in a very thriving condition, and perfectly competent to pay the duties upon French wines; and threatened, if they were not duly exacted, to make the frauds committed upon the revenues by connivance of Government a subject of parliamentary investigation. This representation and threat, acting upon the usual ministerial appetite for money, produced an order to the collectors of the customs to levy the duty upon French wines in Scotland.

I neither saw here, nor in all Edinburgh, except amongst some Highland soldiers, any appearance of the tartan. I visited Leith several times, and had the opportunity of observing an extensive pile of building in one direction leading to that town, which has been built for the distillation of ardent spirit from grain, which the Scottish distillers, from their knowledge and great practical observation, have carried to higher perfection than any other country. There are also other great distilleries in the vicinity of the city. The astonishing rapidity of process to which the Scottish distillers have attained, the following extract from the Earl of Lauderdale's "Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public

Wealth" will prove :—" In the year 1785, a proposal was made to collect the duty on the manufacture of spirits in Scotland, by way of license, to be paid annually for every still according to its size, at a fixed rate per gallon, in lieu of all other duties. The London distillers, men the most experienced in their profession, who agreed to the rate of the license on the gallon, supposed to be equivalent to the former duties, declared themselves, from experience, satisfied that the time for working stills with benefit was limited to an extent perfectly well known ; and that whoever exceeded these limits would infallibly lose upon his materials, and the quality of the goods, what he gained in point of time ; and in conformity to their opinion, the duty was, in the year 1786, *settled* upon the supposition that stills could be discharged about *seven times a week*."

Two years after this, in a memorial presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the same men alleged that the Scottish distillers had, by the ingenuity of their contrivances, found means to discharge their stills upwards of *forty* times a *week* : and we since know, from a Report made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the year 1799, that a forty-three-gallon still was brought to such a degree of perfection as to be discharged at the rate of once in two minutes and three quarters, which is *almost twenty-two times in an hour*. It appears, from this Report, that the operation of distillation was capable of being per-

formed in a still shorter time; and that the quality of the spirit was no wise injured by the rapidity of the operation."

The ingenuity of the Scotch could not be applied to the improvement of an art more pernicious and deleterious, and of one which presents, in a moral and physical point of view, a more shocking and efficacious check to the improvement of the lower classes of the people. The different effects of whisky and ale upon the soldiers of militia regiments have frequently been observed. Whisky generally produces anger with intoxication; but ale as generally good humour. However, I saw but few instances, during my stay in Edinburgh, of any one who might be considered as *foo*, or full. The low Scotch say, when they have made a man tipsy, "I filled him drunk." Happy would it be could these manufacturers of public poison be every where checked, and breweries of wholesome ale encouraged in their room: if the duty on spirits was increased, and that on malt liquor reduced, much might be hoped.

Upon my return from Leith, I could not help stopping and admiring a very handsome display of Scottish carriages, at a coach-builder's, of the name of Crichton, a person of great respectability and ingenuity, a Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of volunteers, and the inventor of a machine for the speedy conveyance of troops, and the easy carriages for

wounded soldiers. This house is near the city, the approach to which, in this direction, is very beautiful. The carriages appeared to be extremely well built, and to unite lightness to elegance; and were more than one-third cheaper than in England. Many of them are exported to the West Indies; and before the blockade there was a great demand for them in the north of Europe.

The subject naturally leads to a concise comparative view of the introduction of coaches into Scotland, and the number of stage and hackney coaches belonging to Edinburgh. The first mention of a coach coming to Scotland was in 1598, in the suite of the English Ambassador, and they since became general in 1610. At that period, Henry Anderson, of Stralsund, in Pomerania, offered to bring coaches and waggons, with horses to draw, and servants to attend them, provided he had the exclusive privilege of keeping these carriages, which was accordingly secured to him by a royal patent for fifteen years; during which he run coaches between Edinburgh and Leith, at a fare of 2d. each person. In 1705, upon the approach of the King's Commissioner to Edinburgh, he was met eight miles from the city by a train of forty coaches, most of which were drawn by six horses. In 1763, two stage-coaches, with three horses, a coachman, and postillion, to each coach, ran to and from Leith, and went every hour from eight in the morning till eight at night, consuming a *full hour* on

the road, in travelling a distance of, as I have mentioned, only one mile and a half. At this time there were no other stage-coaches in Scotland except one, which set out once a month for London, in performing which, a distance of 400 miles, it was *sixteen or eighteen days;* although, now, any one setting out on a Sunday afternoon from Edinburgh to London may remain a whole day there, and be back in Edinburgh on the Saturday following at six o'clock. There were last year 6 coaches, which ran every hour to Leith; to Newhaven, 1; to Musselburgh, 4; to and from Dalkeith, 3; to and from Prestonpans, 1; to Haddington, 2; and to Haddington and Dunbar, 1; to Aberdeen, 1, a mail-coach; to Aberdeen and Perth, 1; to Glasgow, 5; to Lanark, 1; to and from Queensferry, 2; to Stirling, 3; to Dumfries, 2; to Carlisle, 1; to Kelso, 2; to Peebles, 1, a caravan; to and from Linlithgow and Falkirk, 1; to Jedburgh, 1; to London, 3, a mail and two coaches: in all, forty-two stage-coaches, of different descriptions, most of which go every day. When passengers take their place, they have a ticket, with the number of their seat, according to their priority of application, to prevent any dispute. The same regulation obtains in France, at the Bureaus des Diligences *.

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* Since writing the above statement of the stage-coach establishment in Edinburgh, I have been favoured with the following account of the mail-coaches in Scotland at present.

From Edinburgh.—One to Berwick, York, and London—One to Perth, and one to Aberdeen—One to Stirling—One to Glasgow—One to Dumfries,

In 1787 there were only 8 hackney-coaches; there are now 86, and most of them preferable to our's in London. Amongst them are included hack-chaises, which are extremely convenient for making excursions to the vicinity. The private carriages built in Edinburgh, of which there are many, are very handsome; and, with the cabinet and upholstery work, as well as with every other art conducive to comfort and luxury which is carried on in Edinburgh, exhibit convincing proofs of the high state of excellence to which they have attained.

Heriot's Hospital, which stands in the southern district of the city, on the rising ground opposite the Castle-hill, is well worthy of notice, as the most distinguished amongst the charitable institutions of Edinburgh. It is a noble monument of the splendid munificence of a person whose name it bears, the jeweller to James VI., a man who, with a fair character, died worth 50,000*l*., a most immense sum in those days; out of which (leaving no issue) he bequeathed a large sum to the town council and ministers of Edinburgh, for building and endowing an hospital for the maintenance and education

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from thence to Portpatrick—One to Carlisle by Hawick, from thence to Liverpool—And a mail-diligence to Peebles—Ditto to Musselburgh.

FROM GLASGOW.—One to Ayr—One to Greenock, through Paisley and Port Glasgow—One to Carlisle, and on to London.

FROM CARLISLE.—One to Portpatrick, and through Dumfries.

of indigent and fatherless children, the sons of burgesses of that city. Heriot not having been paid for the jewels, with which he supplied Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., when he went to the court of Spain in 1623, upon his ascending the throne, the debt was allowed to the trustees of Heriot, in part of their purchase-money of the barony of Broughton, consisting then of crown lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and which lands form now part of the foundation of this hospital. The house was commenced in 1628, but owing to the civil wars, and other causes, was not finished till 1660. It is after a design of Inigo Jones, and is considered a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. Cromwell and Monk, at different times, quartered their sick soldiers in it. It now receives about 130 boys, who are instructed in English, Latin, and French, writing and arithmetic. When a boy leaves the hospital he is entitled to 25*l.* sterling, and 5*l.* more on the expiration of his apprenticeship. Many of the leases granted by the trustees of this hospital will soon expire, when the revenues of this princely foundation will be greatly increased, and when, unlike the scandalous conduct observed under similar circumstances of increase by the governors and trustees of certain nobly-endowed charitable institutions in England, it is the determination of the trustees of Heriot's Hospital to follow up the intentions of the munificent founder, by taking as many more boys "as the sum should be sufficient for." The other department of this establishment is well managed.

In the neighbourhood of Heriot's Hospital is the Charity Workhouse, for the support of the aged and infirm poor. It was established in 1742. I was informed that it contained about 700 persons, of both sexes, including children, when I visited it. Its funds arise from a tax of two per cent. on the valued rents of the city, collections at the church doors, charitable donations, and voluntary contributions; and there are two other workhouses nearly upon the same plan, which I did not visit. In these establishments the Scotch have departed from their accustomed mode of supporting their poor, by relieving them in the bosom of their own families, as afterwards noticed, and I could not help thinking the departure an unwise one. The poor thus aggregated together are never so clean or so comfortable as when the hand of Charity reaches them in their own homes; more objects of pity may be there maintained, because the expense of a costly establishment is avoided, and the cases of those who are entitled to relief may be more accurately investigated. However, subject to these remarks, the internal arrangements and regulations bespoke much care and humanity.

I was much pleased with the Institution for the Relief of the indigent and industrious Blind. This establishment is very well conducted. The objects of it are taught to make baskets, foot-mats, &c. They are not boarded in the

house, but have a weekly allowance, in proportion to their earnings. Seven persons, who have been instructed here, have commenced business on their own account with considerable success. Their skill and quickness are truly surprising. I have long regarded the blind as objects more entitled to our care than to our commiseration. If we contrast the almost invariably happy gaiety of their temper with the ennui which so often depresses those to whom nature has imparted the power of sight, I think the latter are in general more deserving of the compassion of the former. I remember being once much struck with the pleasantry of a blind man upon his own infirmity: he was a petty coal-merchant, and managed his concerns with uncommon punctuality. Upon a bill being tendered to him for payment, he asked how it was drawn. The holder of it replied, "that it was drawn upon him at ten days *after sight*."—"Oh, then," said he, laughing heartily, "my good Sir, you can never expect me to pay it, for do you not perceive that I am *stone blind?*"

CHAP. VIII.

THE MARKETS OF EDINBURGH—ROSES AND STRAWBERRIES—ANECDOTE OF ABUNDANCE—JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT—THE COURT OF SESSION—REMARKS UPON THE JUDGES—THE COURT OF JUSTICIARY—THE CIRCUIT COURT—THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER—THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES—WRITERS TO THE SIGNET—THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE—SCOTTISH LAWYERS DISTINGUISHED FOR THEIR GENIUS AND LEARNING—THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY—THE PARLIAMENT-HOUSE—THE TOLBOOTH—ANECDOTE—PRIVILEGE OF THE SCOTTISH EXECUTIONER—ROYAL FAREWELL—MORTUARY MONUMENTS FEW AND BAD—THE SCOTTISH CHURCH—ANECDOTE OF JOHN KNOX—THE ORGAN—WHISTLING KIRKS—WHIMSICAL SPIRITUAL SONGS—JEWS—CATHOLICS.

THE markets of Edinburgh, which are situated on a descending terrace on the north side of the High-street, are abundantly supplied with fish, flesh, and fowl. The vegetables are peculiarly excellent. A sea-weed, called dulse, which grows on the rocks on the coast near Edinburgh, and which is used by the farmers for manure, without undergoing the least preparation, is much eaten and relished by the poor people, to whom a large handful is sold for a penny. The dulse, the water, and the salt sellers, (the latter being women who carry the article about in creels or baskets,) are

amongst the petty venders who most arrest the attention of a stranger in the streets. In a most abundant supply of roses and strawberries, Edinburgh much resembles Paris: the latter are brought (in baskets which hold a Scottish pint) by carts to market; and it is estimated that upwards of 100,000 Scottish, or 400,000 English pints, are annually sold, during the season, in Edinburgh and the environs. The fruit-market is held in the centre of the city, in stalls arranged round the Trone Church. Wall and hot-house fruit are sold in the pastry-shops. Upon the whole, the fruit of Scotland, with the exception of gooseberries and strawberries, is far inferior to that of the south.

Although the markets are so abundantly supplied, the articles for sale are far from being set out with that neatness and order, and strong temptation to purchase, so much noticed and valued in the English markets. It is recorded, as a proof of the uncommon fertility of the surrounding country, that in 1781, when Admiral Parker's fleet, and a Jamaica fleet, consisting together of 15 sail of the line, 9 frigates, and about 600 merchantmen, and having on board about 20,000 men, lay nearly two months in Leith Roads, they were well supplied with every species of provision without raising the markets; and the crews of the Jamaica fleet, who were very scorbutic, were restored to health by the plentiful supplies of strawberries and fresh vegetables which the Edinburgh markets afforded.

I was unfortunate in not being in Edinburgh a little longer before the commencement of the summer vacation. I lost much intellectual gratification by not having it in my power to witness the distinguished talents of the Scottish pleaders. However, I had an opportunity of attending the trial of a young man for a felony, before the Court of Justiciary, and was much struck with the dignity and impressive conduct of the court and of the proceedings. The prisoner was not in irons, but was guarded by two attendants of the court. In a similar manner, in France, the criminals are always conducted to the tribunal by two gens d'armes, without irons. In England they are seldom or never put upon their trial without them.

A very brief account of the great judicial establishments of Scotland, now that they are expected to undergo a material change, may not be uninteresting to the reader who has neither leisure nor inclination to take an elaborate view of them. They are composed of a civil, a criminal, and a revenue, or exchequer court. The supreme civil court is the Court of Session, or the Lords of Council and Session, established in 1522, after the model of the ancient French parliaments. The judges of this court are *fifteen* in number, who are generally selected from the Faculty of Advocates; but persons from the Society of Writers to the Signet, the first class of agents who conduct causes without being pleaders, may also be chosen to this high office, under

certain regulations. In this court, all civil actions, and (there being no Court of Chancery) all matters of equity, are determined. It also is a Court of Appeal for inferior tribunals, subject to a final review of the House of Lords. One of the judges, in rotation, called the Lord Ordinary during the exercise of the office, sits in the room in which the parliament formerly assembled, two days in the week, for the dispatch of summary causes. In the Court of Session the judges are also the jury. Most of the proceedings are carried on in printed pleadings, in which refined logic and noble specimens of composition are frequently displayed. Sometimes a hearing in presence is ordered, when barristers argue, *vivâ voce*, the pleas of their clients. As the judges have a double duty to perform, for want of a separate jury, they take peculiar pains with their decisions, which renders procrastination inevitable; but justice is in general fairly and satisfactorily administered, and their decisions are not very often reversed upon an appeal to the British parliament. The number of the judges has been much objected to, on account of their being likely to be unduly swayed in favour of their patrons, in matters coming judicially before them, where their interests may clash with those of other individuals before the court; of the difficulty of procuring so many persons adequately learned in the laws; and, finally, of the occasional warmth and irritability with which they, in open court, defend their respective opinions

when they differ from each other, in a manner sometimes derogatory to the dignity of the judicial character. The judges hold their situation for life. Their salaries are not suitable to their rank, and the laborious duties of their office. That of the President is 3,000*l.* and those of the other judges 1,280*l.* per annum. Such of them as belong to the criminal court have a further salary. Their official dress consists of a purple robe, turned up with crimson velvet. They are preceded by four maces, take precedence next to the sons of Earls, and rank as the *first gentlemen* in Scotland. Although they are addressed as Lords, their wives do not participate in the title.

The supreme criminal court is called the Court of Justiciary. It is composed of a Lord Justice General, always a Peer of high distinction, who seldom attends; a Lord Justice Clerk; and five Commissioners, who are Lords of Session. The judges of this court go on circuits, in different parts of the kingdom, twice a year, during the recess of the Court of Session, where they exercise a civil jurisdiction. One judge can hold a circuit court. The causes which come before this court are tried by a *jury of fifteen*; a *majority* of whom most wisely decide. Their verdict is given in writing. The prosecutions are conducted by the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and the agent for the crown. There is no appeal from this court in criminal matters. In every case a criminal is allowed the assistance of counsel, who,

besides examining and cross-examining, are entitled to address the jury, on behalf of their clients, after the counsel for the prosecution have finished. There is much in the constitution of this court to excite admiration. I have been informed that the French mean to adopt many of its principles, in ameliorating the present state of their criminal courts. The costume of the judges of this court is a scarlet robe, turned up with white satin; and they are preceded by silver maces. The Lord Justice Clerk has 1,200*l.* and the commissioners, or minor judges, 500*l.* each per annum.

The Court of Exchequer is composed of five judges, one of whom is the President, with the title of Lord Chief Baron, and four ordinary Barons. All revenue causes are tried before them, and are decided by a *jury of twelve;* the only court in which civil matters are tried by a jury. The Lord Chief Baron has 3,000*l.*, one Baron 1,780*l.*, and the other three Barons 1,280*l.* per annum each.

The Faculty of Advocates is a society of lawyers, corresponding in some degree with the English Inns of Court. Persons admitted as advocates must have gone through a regular course of civil and Scottish law; and must have been examined, in public and private, by a committee of the body. Every advocate, on his admission, pays 150*l.* to the society, part of which is applied to support the library

belonging to the faculty, which I shall have occasion to mention afterwards. The Faculty of Advocates is under the controlling authority of the Judges of the Court of Session. Many illustrious characters have at various periods belonged to this distinguished association.

The Writers to the Signet practise as attornies in the Courts of Session and Justiciary. Before any one is admitted into the Society of Clerks to his Majesty's Signet, he must have attended the university two years, and have served five years as an apprentice to one of its members. He must also pay 100*l.* as an apprentice fee, 10*l.* to the library belonging to the institution, and 100*l.* when admitted a member. By these salutary provisions, the profession of the law is highly respectable in Scotland; and few, if any, practitioners, who are disposed to avail themselves in the most dishonourable manner of the confidence of their clients, can be admitted within its pale. All the members of the courts mentioned, and the practitioners, form an incorporation, called the College of Justice, who are entitled to many valuable privileges and exemptions.

In their criminal courts the Scotch hold out to us an example well worthy of adoption: an advocate is permitted to *plead for the prisoner;* and the individual who prosecutes, already a sufferer, is indemnified for the costs of the trial.

The following is a highly solemn form of oath, as administered in the Consistorial, or Commissary, Court. The witness kneels on his right knee, and, placing his right hand upon one of the Holy Evangelists, pronounces these words after the judge: "I renounce all the blessings contained in "this holy book if I do not tell the truth; and may all the "curses therein contained be my portion if I do not tell "the truth. I swear by Almighty God, and as I shall an- "swer to him at the great day of judgment, I will tell the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," &c. All crimes that occur within the city and liberties of Edinburgh are cognizable by the magistrates of the city, in their *Criminal Court*, where the magistrates have a right to inflict arbitrary punishments, and the Lord Provost has the power of inflicting death in certain cases. But this jurisdiction is not now exercised, all capital crimes coming before them being referred to the supreme courts.

Not having had an opportunity of paying a due proportion of attention to the administration of justice, in this its supreme residence, I should deem it arrogant to offer an opinion upon a subject which I heard much discussed in various parties which I visited, and which has excited great public sensation in Scotland,—the proposed change in its courts of justice, and the introduction of a jury in civil cases.

The most distinguished advocate at the Scottish bar is the Right Honourable Henry Erskine, a gentleman of great learning, wit, and eloquence, and brother to the late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, who, upon his elevation to that high and dignified office, carried with him the affection and admiration of every gentleman at the British bar, where it was his invariable practice to encourage and support, under the shelter of his exalted talents, the early efforts of the young barrister, although opposed to the cause which he advocated. The Scottish bar has to boast of the talents and reputation of many other distinguished men.

In Scotland the love of letters and literary eminence is so predominant, that, as with the Irish, they reign over, soften, and embellish, the duties of almost every public department, particularly the judicial one, and that of the law in general. Amongst recent instances of this observation may be adduced the Life of Lord Kaimes, by Lord Woodhouselee; the able and learned work of Forsyth, on the Principles of Moral Science; &c. The celebrity of the Lay of the Last Minstrel is too extensively known, and too justly appreciated, to derive any additional force from the homage of an humble admirer of genius. From the author of this exquisite poem I experienced much civility

during my stay in the capital; and had the gratification of finding, that, to the lustre of extraordinary talents, Mr. Walter Scott unites the attractive charms of unassuming diffidence and refined good breeding; that the powers of the poet and the learning of the scholiast were only equalled by his admirable qualities as a husband and a father. The author of The Sabbath has also too much affected the feelings and improved the hearts of his readers, not to be entitled to admiration. These gentlemen, and many others of great literary distinction, are all connected with the law.

The Advocates' Library occupies the ground floor of the Parliament-house, which is under ground. The rooms are dark and gloomy, and far from being suitable depositories of a library of such distinguished celebrity. Drummond, of Hawthornden, contributed to it; and the celebrated Hume was its librarian. It consists of between sixty and seventy thousand volumes, which are lent out in any number to a member of the faculty, upon his receipt, and undertaking to restore them at the end of the year. In this learned depository are many precious manuscripts, illuminated missals, and records and papers relating to Scottish history; and a fine collection of Grecian, Roman, Saxon, English, and Scottish coins and medals. This library is considered to be equal

to the Bodleian, at Oxford, and the National Library, at Paris; and is inferior to none in Europe, except the Vatican.

The Parliament-house occupies the south and west angles of the square to which it gives its name. The Courts of Session and Justiciary sit here: it also contains the great room in which the parliament of Scotland formerly assembled; it is 122 feet long, by 49 broad. In the east wall is a fine marble statue, by Roubilliac, of the Lord President Forbes, in his robes, erected by the Faculty of Advocates. The attitude and expression of this statue are wonderfully fine, and well worthy the notice of the visitor. In the Parliament-close adjoining is an equestrian statue of Charles II. in which there is much spirit; it was placed here after the Restoration, by the magistrates, instead of one which they were preparing to erect in honour of Oliver Cromwell.

I was much surprised, in a city so noble, and embellished with so many institutions which do honour to humanity, as Edinburgh, to find the metropolitan prison for criminals and debtors, called the Tolbooth, so deplorably bad, and so unanswerable to its destination. My surprise was increased upon learning that it was built by the citizens in 1561, not merely for a place of confinement, but for the *accommodation of the parliament and courts of justice*. I visited every part of it, and saw nothing in it but to con-

demn, except the cleanliness displayed in many of the miserable cells, by the prisoners of both sexes. It stands in, or rather encumbers and disfigures, the middle of the High-street, towards the western extremity of it; a platform and gallery project from the north side, upon which criminals doomed to die suffer the sentence of the law, and are suspended as in England. Executions at Edinburgh are very rare. *Old Lord Chief-Justice Fortescue used to assign* a curious reason for the law inflicting death more frequently in England than in other countries: "More men are hanged in Englande in one year than in France in seven, because the English have better *hartes;* the Scotchmen likewise never *dare rob*, but only commit larcenies."

In 1804 and 1805, only two capital punishments were inflicted in Edinburgh; in 1806, none; in 1807, four criminals suffered death; and up to February, 1808, only one. Of these malefactors, only three belonged to the Edinburgh district. A curious custom once existed in this city, with regard to the public executioner. On every market day, he was authorised to go through the market with a brass ladle, or wooden spoon, and to fill it from every sack of meal, corn, &c. Early in the last century, the magistrates, upon the succession of a new hangman to office, compromised this singular custom, which had rather too strong a resemblance to robbery, for a pecuniary compensation.

The magistrates, I am informed, have, for some time past, intended to pull this aged, heavy, and dreary pile, down; and to erect a prison more worthy of such a city; and they cannot carry their plan into execution too speedily. There is another, a much smaller, but equally objectionable prison, which I visited, called the Canongate Tolbooth.

Close to the first tolbooth is St. Giles's Church, a large Gothic fabric, half concealed by several adjoining buildings, and is well worthy of attention. The tower is 161 feet high, the summit of which is composed of four arches, intersecting each other, and at a distance resembles an imperial crown. In this church James I. addressed his people, on the Sunday preceding his departure to take possession of the English throne. After the service was over, the King rose up, and made a very affecting address to his auditors, who were moved to tears by the expressions of his regard for them, and assurances of frequently revisiting them, and, at all times, of shewing them proofs of his princely favour and regard.

When this church was founded is not known, but it was erected into a collegiate church by James III. in 1466; and soon after the Reformation it was divided into *four* separate places of worship, called the New Church, which is the principal division, in which the General Assembly holds its annual meetings, and the commissioner of which, as the representative of majesty, is seated in a chair of state, under a

canopy, during the sittings. The other divisions are the Old Church, the Tolbooth Church, and Haddow's-hole Church, in the interior of which there is nothing to notice. The cemetery of St. Giles was on the site of Parliament-square, and is memorable for containing the remains of John Knox. In the body of the church the good Regent Murray was buried, who was shot at Linlithgow, by Hamilton; and here also are the ashes of the heroic and magnanimous Marquis of Montrose, who, in a time of turbulence, perished by the hands of the remorseless Covenanters; as well as those of the celebrated Napier, the immortal inventor of logarithms. In the tower are some musical bells, which are played upon, as in Holland, every day, for an hour (Sundays excepted). This venerable pile has not participated in that laudable spirit of improvement which so strikingly prevails in Edinburgh. It is sadly disfigured by the petty buildings which are placed against it, and seem to adhere to it like barnacles upon a ship's bottom. Were it relieved from such unworthy associates, it would be a grand and august ornament of the city. The paucity of monuments, and those little worthy of notice, which are now to be found in Scotland, cannot escape the observation of the traveller. This is no doubt owing to the distracted state of the country during and long after the Reformation; and to the denunciations of John Knox against church ornaments, as so many badges of popery. The learned and elegant Bishop of Galloway, whose Commentary on the Revelation

was celebrated by some lines by Drummond, of Hawthornden, and supposed to have been an ancestor of Cowper, the Poet, was buried in Edinburgh, but where I could not learn. There is a brief account of this learned and excellent prelate in Hayley's supplementary pages to his admirable Life of his friend and favourite Poet, Cowper.

As the church establishment of Scotland, and its effects, very early arrest the attention of the stranger, I shall, in this stage of my narrative, submit the information I have collected, and the result of the remarks I made, upon the subject, both in Edinburgh, and afterwards in different parts of Scotland which I visited.

The progress of the Reformation, rapidly spreading over Europe, was accelerated in Scotland by the Regent Arran, who, in his first parliament, permitted the laity to read the scriptures in their own tongue, by which they were soon enabled to detect the many absurdities which disfigure the Papal form of worship. What was wanting to perfect the work of conviction was effected by the masculine and daring eloquence of John Knox. These united causes soon decided the opinion of the nation, and the majority of the people formed themselves into a body, called the Congregation, and possessed themselves of the principal cities of Scotland;

in defiance of all the open and secret stratagems of Mary of Guise, who succeeded Arran in the regency.

The followers of Calvin at length succeeded in establishing their religion. The following will afford a tolerable specimen of the oratorical powers of John Knox, upon the subversion of popery in Scotland. When the statue of St. Giles, the tutelar saint of Edinburgh, was carried through the streets in procession, the populace rose upon and dispersed the priests and monks, and broke the statue in pieces: the event was thus described by that sturdy and ardent enthusiast: "Dagon was left without head or hands; down goes the cross; off go the surplices, round caps, and coronets with the crowns. The grey friars gaped, the black friars blew, the priests panted and fled; and happy was he that got first to the house; for such a sudden fray came never among the generations of antichrist within this realm before."

The following is a brief sketch of the constitution of the Scottish church, in which every act connected with its discipline, which in other churches would flow from the authority of a diocesan bishop, or a convocation of the clergy, is the result of the united deliberations of a certain number of clergymen and laymen, acting together, with equal authority, and deciding every question by a plurality of voices. These