

1500
Culloden
Papers
QR 28

the ~~state~~ misery of the husband his unfortunate wife was with child
 when she disappeared. ~~It was~~ She did not however perish. It was the
~~harsh~~ season and in the woods & snows afford berries & other substances
 capable of maintaining life. At length some grain of former ^{was} ⁱⁿ ^{mind}
~~was~~ ^{was} ⁱⁿ ^{mind} ^{was} ⁱⁿ ^{mind} ^{was} ⁱⁿ ^{mind} ^{was} ⁱⁿ ^{mind} ^{was} ⁱⁿ ^{mind}
 dress & habits began to ~~appear~~ ^{appear} ⁱⁿ ^{her} ^{when} ^{she} ^{had} ^{been} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{house}
 by her very attentive to her domestic duties & used commonly
 to oversee the milking of the cows - And now the women employed
 in that office in the remote upland grazings occupied during the
 summer season showed with horror that they were regularly watched
 during the milking by an emaciated miserable ~~looking~~ ^{looking} ^{female}
 figure who appeared ^{from} among the bushes but retired with great
 shyness when any one approached her. The story was told to Ard
 vouch who conjecturing the truth took measures for its discovery
 - by and recovering the unfortunate fugitive. She recovered her
 senses after the birth of her child but it was remarkable that
 the son whom she bore seemed affected by the consequences of her
 former malady. He was of great strength but violent passions
 which at length induced him to kill his friend and commander
 Lord Helpert in a manner which the reader will find detailed
 in ~~the~~ ^{the} ^{Memories} ^{of} ^{Montrose} ^{p.} ^{Ed.} The tra-
 gedy did not conclude with the effects of the murder on the Lady
 Ardvouch. In the ^{the} ^{Clan} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Mac} ^{Gregors} ^{being} ^{involved} ⁱⁿ
 the Church of Balquhiter upon the Sunday after the ^{murder}
 the ~~the~~ ^{the} ^{bloody} ^{head} ^{was} ^{produced} ^{and} ^{each} ^{around} ^{the}
 murderer to have been perpetrated by his own ~~own~~ ^{own} ^{perpetrator}
 - her and consent and laying gracefully their hands on
 the scalp swore indifferently to protect & defend the author
 of the deed. "In Ethnic & barbarous manners" says an order
 of the Lords of the Privy Council dated 4th Feb^r 1589 "in most
 proud contempt of our Sovereign Lord and his authority & in
 evil example to other wicked ^{clansmen} ^{to} ^{do} ^{the} ^{like} ^{give}
 this shall be suffered to remain unpunished." Then follows a
 commission to almost all the noblemen & heads of Clans in
 the country neighbouring to the Clan Greyer to seek for & pursue
 Alexander Mac Gregor of Glenstrive & all others of his name with
 force & sword. We have seen a letter upon this subject from
 Patrick Lord Drummond who was naturally most anxious to avenge
 his kinsmans death to the East of Montrose appointing
 a day in which the one shall be at the bottom of the valley of
 Balquhiter with his forces and advance upward and the
 other

of Drummond
enrich

[

Please to the laws of other malefactor, and
so commit you to God. from Italy red hair
the penult day of in the year
1596. signed James B
on the behalf
of King James
To
me intosh
about the year
1596.
the month was interlined & illegible.
the copy of which is a transcript
taken at Mozell, in Greece
Jan 29th and 1893.

James himself would have paid the price of the jewel as appears
from the letter to the Lord of the Bishop, that jewel was in the hands
of the Bishop's chamberlain at Mozell, and it was shown to the
Guzer's son, the wife of the head, was not not a copy of the
footnote to the Bishop's letter.
The clear this jewel, as a jewel of distinction was allowed
on all sales permitted in the Kingdom, and the jewel put to
death to be sold even the jewel was a jewel.
under the authority of repeated statutes

p.a p.23 footnote

Right traist Freynd We greet you hartlie
well. Having hard be report of the laile
preceif given be you of your willing disposition
to our service, in prosecuting of that wicked
Race of Mcgregor we haife thought meit hereby
to signifie unto you that we accompt the same
as maist acceptable pleasure and service done
unto us and will not omitt to regard the same
as it deserves, and because we ar to give you
out of our sein manthe sum furder directions
thair anent It is our will that, upon the sight
hereof ye repaire hither in all haist and at
ye arriving we sall impart or full mynde
and heir w^{al} we haif thought expedient that
ye befoir yo^r ariving hither sall caus execut
to the death Duncane Mc can caim lailie
(expulsion)
tane be you in yo^r last, agains the (Can gregor
and caus his heid to be transportit hither To the
effect the same may be affixt in sum public
place)

in the

* The King himself entered knowledge of the success of the Jewel as appears
from ~~the~~ a letter to the Laird of M'Intosh still preserved in Sir Angus
M'Intosh's chest at Moy hall. We have thrown the ^{copy} ~~copy~~ ^{of the Jewel} ~~the~~
and it will show the truth for heere was not not ^{confined} ~~confined~~ to ~~the~~ ~~the~~

p.a p.23 footnote

Right traist Freynd We greet you hairthie
well. Having hard be report of the laile
preceif given be you of your willing disposition
to our service, in prosecuting of that wicked
Race of M'gregor we haife thought meit hereby
to signifie unto you that we accompt the same
as maist acceptable pleasure and service done
unto us and will not omitt to regard the same
as it deserves, and because we ar to give you
out of our sein manthe sum furder directions
thair anent It is our will that, upon the sight
hereof ye repaire hither in all haist and at
y^r arriving we sall impart or full mynde
and heir w^t all we haif thought expedient that
we befoir yo^r ariving hither sall

Jan 29th and 1583.

in the Cowlands

↳ he established movable columns who constantly patrolled
the country & became acquainted with its most hidden
recesses then the castles of the Chieftains were destroyed the woods
that sheltered them were cut down and finally

Foot Note

* Letters from the North of Scotland Letter XI.

↳ The forts established for ~~land~~ at Inveramp and elsewhere for breeding
the mountaineers were dismantled or abandoned.

Note
 * We are ignorant whether it has ever appeared in any collection of state papers. It certainly has not been so in any past paper. It is copied from a paper of gun powder as copied from a paper of the powder & manuscript of the period and through this remarkable paper is unnoticed in history we believe to be genuine. It is entitled Holdings &c p. c.

* which would render his services indispensable

of victories obtained beyond the bounds of their own mountains also saw the Highland Clans require even within their strongest fastnesses a chastisement which the hand of their own monarchs had never been strong enough to inflict. The stern policy of Cromwell who established garrisons at Inverness Inverlochy and other places in the highlands, in spite of the valour of the Clans & the enthusiasm of their chiefs, compelled them to give up their arms and to give pledges for their peaceable conduct. And it is generally allowed that the highlands had never been in such general subjection until this period, so they never enjoyed such an universal rest until after the year 1745. The stern discipline of Cromwell was equally successful in crushing the spirit of chivalry among the high mountain-chiefs as among the Cavaliers of England and so strong was the impression that his arms made on their imaginations that even in 1746 some an eye-highland Laird told Mr. Burt that Clans colours were so strongly fixed in his ~~remembrance~~ memory that he still thought he saw them spread out by the wind and bearing the word Emmanuel upon them in very large golden characters. *

Upon the Restoration the Scots who owed so much to the highland Clans for what they had done suffered for the royal cause as well as Mr. Montrose as under Glencornock & Middleton in 1652 surrounded the Clans by relaxing the discipline under which Cromwell had placed them. The Marquis of Argyll (see highland phrase Galliesin Gruonach) had acquired a prodigious amount of land in the Western highland & Isles during the civil war & had received from Parliament many large grants both of land & money. It is well known that what means Charles II & his brother proceeded the ruin of this noblemen & his son in consequence of which the ~~Highland~~ Mac Donalds Macdonalds & other Clans who had been overpowered by the weight of the Marquis's authority were now restored to independence. The Duke of York during his residence at Edinburgh had frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the brave and northern Chieftains & those steadily gave well suited his own assured and haughty temper. They were besides either Catholics or loyal to the Church of England & in other cases were deemed fit persons to be employed in the army. The Marquis's authority was so strong in the highland that the laws against their excesses were never enforced.

encouraged by their marks of favour & nobility

both in civil & criminal concerns

Note -

* Sir Spence's Memoirs in Swift's works Captain Spence was himself employed on this occasion.

we read

prohibited

greatly relaxed and it was even thought proper to employ ^{the class} in one
among the western shores where the numbers of the people were
most numerous. See Macdonald's Highlanders were invited from their
-lands to settle there & to cultivate the soil which they performed with
the rapidity of our most industrious people attracted by objects of luxury to
which they were strangers but with less civility than our own
-people were expected from them. ^{at the same time they had again}
established their own ^{independence} ^{on the general law of Scotland}
land as well as appear from the curious case of Macdonald of Keppoch

^{prohibited} This Chief & the Laird of Macdonald had long disputed a territory
called Glenroy in the central highlands. Macdonald had taken
out a charter charter comprising a grant of these lands. Keppoch
-prohibited disclaiming as he said to hold his lands on a free tenure
-prohibited took a considerable possession of Glenroy & there maintained himself. Mac
-prohibited donald with the assistance of a body of regular troops commanded by
Macdonald of Gledelie summoned his clan to arms against Keppoch
-prohibited but received a severe defeat at Melroy where Gledelie was
-prohibited slain & he himself made prisoner & compelled to renounce his
-prohibited right to the lands in dispute. A strong body of military men
-prohibited marched into the highlands to revenge this insult & under an
-prohibited number of soldiers of peace & of Keppoch's lands were laid waste
-prohibited with great severity. ^{at this time} Keppoch did not break the strength of his
-prohibited of Keppoch for in 1689 he was strong enough able to lay siege to
-prohibited the Governor and what is still more extraordinary ^{the support he had from}
-prohibited not diminish his zeal for the Stuart family for he was the first
-prohibited to join the standard which the Marquis of Dundee raised against
-prohibited James William in 1689. Dundee a man of genius and of
-prohibited experience knew both how to avail himself of the enthusiasm
-prohibited energy of a highland army ^{to conceal} and how to direct the dis
-prohibited -contented councils of these independent Chiefs. He fell in the battle
-prohibited of Killcrankie one of the greatest victories ever gained by high
-prohibited land army and then who succeeded in the command being
-prohibited man of routine & of limited views the war dwindled away
-prohibited to a succession of arrows & skirmishes in the course of which
-prohibited the bordering highlanders plundered the low country so severely
-prohibited that in many districts the year of the ^{the year of the} ^{herdsman} (plunder) was
-prohibited long afterwards mentioned as an era. James William just as
-prohibited well at the possession of an ^{independence} ^{which would still}
-prohibited pretensions and having his adherents engaged by the continental
-prohibited war & that of Ireland thought it but to purchase peace in this
-prohibited ^{country}

remote corner of his new Kingdom and the Earl of Breadalbane was entrusted with £20000 Sterling to be distributed among the highland chiefs. Breadalbane was artful, daring and rapacious. Some chiefs he gratified with a share of the money & others with good words & that he kept quiet by threats and it has always been supposed that the ~~clashes~~ ^{clashes} already well-known by the name of the Muses = ere of Glencoe was devised & executed to gratify ~~at~~ ^{at} an ancient clan quarrel ~~and~~ to draw an insupportable ^{Clash} ~~Clash~~ why become clamorous about the division of the peace-offering and as a measure of intimidation to all others. It is said that when Breadalbane was required by the English minister to account for the ^{sum} ~~sum~~ of money impudently put into his hands for the above purpose he ~~made~~ ^{returned} this eloquent answer - "My Lord - The money is spent - the Highlands are quiet - and this is the only mode of accounting among friends" - This demonstration of a war by a subsidy granted to the insurgents was by no means calculated to lower ~~that~~ ^{the} idea of their own ^{consequence} ~~importance~~ ^{importance} which ~~was~~ ^{is} that which the Chiefs most readily entertained at all times. Each set about augmenting his clan & followers by every means in his power regarding his military strength as the road to wealth & importance in the national convulsions which surrounded ~~preaching~~ ^{preaching} ~~upon the~~ ^{upon the} ~~decease~~ ^{decease} of

had

Contrary however to what might have been expected the crisis of the Accession of the Hanover family did not at first make a strong impression on the Highland Chiefs. After much consultation among themselves an Address was drawn up to congratulate George I on his ~~to~~ Accession to the Throne & to implore his favour. We have given this curious document in a note. It is said to have been delivered to Archibald Duke of Argyle to be presented to him by the new sovereign but that Nobleman being a politician as well as a soldier ^{is alleged to have been} ~~was~~ more particularly ^{concerned} ~~concerned~~ with personal aggrandizement in an insurrection ~~which he might~~ ^{which he might} ~~subvert~~ ^{subvert} than through a peaceful subterfuge. Accordingly the Earl of Mar came down to Scotland - the standard of ~~James~~ ^{James} the Chevalier St. George was raised and almost all the Highland Chiefs of name & eminence assembled their forces at Perth! But Mar by whom they were ^{commanding} ~~led~~ ^{was} ~~led~~ ^{was} better fitted for the intricacies of a court than for leading an army. And a force of Highlanders, the greatest ever assembled ~~and~~ ^{under}

and pushed us far as the river Allau two miles off the
field of battle.

under Marjorie Dundee or even Charles Edward must have made
 itself master of all Scotland was found with the exception of
 the few who kept under attachment of Berwick which showed the fate
 of the Northumbrian insurgents) completely neutralized and pent
 up within the ^{parties} ~~frontiers~~ of Clyde and Forth by the Duke of Argyle
 at the head of a force not exceeding at first two or three thousand
 men. The indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir only served to show the
 incapacity of the Jacobite general & the value of the troops he
 commanded. It was upon this memorable day that young
 Clavinault fell leading on the highlanders of the right wing. His
 death dispersed the assailants who began to waver. But Glen
 garry Chief of a rural branch of the Clan Colla started from
 the ranks & waving his bonnet round his head and out to God
 for revenge & glory for mourning! The highlanders received
 a new & furious impulse from his words and charging ~~down~~
 with redoubled fury broke & fell down all before them. But
 their left wing was unfortunately being completely routed &
 both parties retreated after this dubious action the highlanders
 to Perth the Duke of Argyle to Stirling. But all the ultimate
 advantage rested with the former.

At this period of Highland history Duncan Forbes afterwards
 president of the Court of Session & whose original papers & correspon-
 dence are now given to the public ~~has~~ made a considerable
 figure in public affairs. He was the younger son of the family
 of Colloch ^{which} ~~of Colloch~~ had a considerable estate in the ~~low~~ ^{high} lands
 baronry of Inverness ~~was~~ ^{was} connected by blood & friendship with
 almost all the respectable families in that district and with
 many of the Highland Clans. Mr. Forbes was educated to the law
 in which he was early distinguished not more by eloquence
 than by sound sense and depth of ~~practical~~ ^{peculiar} knowledge. At the
 time of the Insurrection in 1715 his brother John Forbes of Collo-
 ch ~~and~~ as well as himself engaged with heart and hand
 in the service of the government to which they were enabled to
 render important services ^{partly} by means of a Chieftain whose histo-
 ry forms a strange illustration of the effect of power & ambition
 upon a mind naturally shrewd crafty and resolute but wild
 fanciful and unprincipled. This was the celebrated Lovat
 Francis of Lovat of whose previous history we must give the outline
 James

Manuscript of 102 Highland Chiefs &
Kings of Scots, on the accession of
George the first -

p. c. No. 6. p. 32

Address of one Hundred and two Chief Heritors & Heads of Clans
in the Highlands of Scotland, to King George the 1st. on his accession to the
Throne, which by Court Intrigue was prevented from being delivered
to his Majesty: the consequence was, their joining in the Rebellion
in the year 1715.

May it please your Majesty

We of the Chief Heritors & others in the Highlands of
Scotland under subscribing, beg leave to express the joy of our hearts
at your Majesty's happy accession to the Crown of Great Britain, your
Majesty has the blood of our ancient Monarchs in your veins, & in
your family; may that royal race ever continue to reign over us.
Your Majesty's friendly overtures, and the happy prospect of peace
in your royal Family of an uninterrupted succession of Kings to
sway the British Scepter, must extinguish those divisions & contentions
which in former times too much prevailed, & unite all who have
the happiness to live under your Majesty into a firm obedience
& loyalty to your Majesty's person, Family, & Government, & as
our predecessors have for many ages had the honour to distinguish
themselves by their loyalty, so we do most humbly assure your
Majesty, that we will reckon it our Honour steadfastly to adhere to you,
and with our lives & fortunes to support your Crown, & Dignity,
against all Oppressors. — Pardon us, great Sir, to employ your
Royal protection, against any who labour to misrepresent us, &
who rather use their endeavours to create Misunderstandings, than to
engage the hearts of Subjects to that loyalty & cheerful Obedience
which we owe, & are happy to testify towards your Majesty, & your
so excellent a King we are persuaded, that we, & all your other faithful
& faithful Subjects, shall enjoy their just rights & Liberties, & that
our enemies shall not be able to hurt us with your Majesty, for
your Royal favour we presume humbly to hope, as our forefathers
were honoured with that of your Majesty's ancestors. — Our Inventions
though undervalued by some, are nevertheless acknowledged to have at
all times been fruitful in providing hardy, & gallant Men, and
such

such we hope shall never be wanting amongst us, who shall be ready to undergo all dangers in defence of your Majesty & your royal posterity's only rightful title to the Crown of Great Britain. Our behaviour shall always witness for us, that with unalterable firmness, & zeal we are

May it please your Majesty
Your Majesty's most loyal, most obedient
& most dutiful Subjects & Servants

Alex^r McDonald of Glangary.
 M^rintosh of that ilk.
 J. Cameron of Lochiel.
 J. Stewart of Ardskell
 Ferg^o M^r Yellouray of Dunmaglofs.
 Don^o M^r Donald of Dundee.
 Alex^r M^r Donald of Ardchoy.
 J. M^r Donald of Gandarg.
 [Norman M^r Leod of Dignach.
 Rob^t M^r Leod of Gvernich.
 J. McDonald of Ardnam.
 Hugh Fraser of Gwathan.
 J. M^r Tavish of Little Garth.
 Tho^s Fraser.
 D. M^r Donald.
 Rob^t Chisholm of Comer.
 J. Stewart of Appine.
 A. M^r Donald of Glenco.
 J. M^r Donald of Thorne.
 A. M^r Donald of Rytzie.
 J. M^r Donald of Easter Culachy.
 Rob^t M^r Leod of Ullanish.
 W^m M^r Leod of Bannockburn of Dallochian.
 W^m M^r Leod of Hissinich.
 Ker^t M^r Leod of Kallsaig.

W^m Fraser younger of Callidire.
 Sim^r Fraser of Brochill.
 J. Fraser of Innurcharmish.
 Don^o Campbell of Lochmell.
 Ang^o M^rintosh of Callachies.
 J. M^r Donald of Dunloch.
 Don^o M^r Pearson of Glenaig.
 Sack^r M^r Pearson of Wood.
 Alex^r M^r Donald of Luck.
 J. M^r Donald of Obircaldie.
 W^m M^r Leod of Hamer Jun^r.
 In^o M^r Leod of Gish.
 W^m M^r Leod of Onoy.
 Alex^r M^r Leod of Handcarish.
 In^o Chisholm of Knockfinc.
 Tavish M^r Tavish Bellalyme.
 Hen^r M^r Donald of Inchurach.
 Hugh Fraser of Abaskie.
 Tho^s Houston of Dalcherachan.
 In^o Campbell of Achinbreck.
 Hen^r M^r Donald of Dramochan.
 Rob^t M^r Leod of Hamer.
 Don^o M^r Leod of Sandick.
 Don^o M^r Leod of Book.
 W^m M^r Leod of Tarbert.

Sack^r M^r Kinnon of Braekincho.
 Tho^s Fraser of Eskadale.
 T. Fraser of Kecklanie.
 Alex^r Fraser of Glenmachie.
 Hugh Fraser younger of Erogy.
 Hugh Fraser of Balthalmonly.
 In^o Fraser of Worlome.
 Maclean of that ilk.
 In^o M^r Leod of that ilk.
 Don^o M^r Leod of Cartalish.
 Tutor of M^r Leod.
 D. M^r Leod of Talasker.
 Alex^r M^r Donald of Glenay.
 Eneas M^r Donald of Tulloch.
 A. M^r Donald of Achnakeishan.
 A. M^r Donald of Bachantime.
 In^o M^r Donald of Inveray.
 W^m Fraser of Kibbarchie.
 Ja^s Fraser of Ballandrum.
 A. Fraser of Kinapuntoch.
 Hugh Fraser of Dunhea.
 John Fraser of Kinkely.
 In^o Fraser of Drummond.
 Alex^r Mackenzie of Fraserdale.
 W^m M^r Donell of Kepsch.
 Rob^t M^r Donald of Trinadish.
 In^o M^r Donald of Terselt.
 Rob^t M^r Donald of Corowie.
 Rob^t M^r Donald of Nessie.
 Hugh Fraser of Kemmeries.
 In^o Fraser of Killoch.
 Tho^s Fraser of Dunbellach.

W^m Fraser of Kilschule.
 Ja^s Fraser of Newton.
 H. Fraser of Little House.
 Alex^r Fraser of Belnash.
 In^o Fraser of Gartmore.
 Alex^r Fraser of Tarrachon.
 Alex^r Fraser of Castichadshaw.
 Hen^r Fraser of Easter Ardchoy.
 Ja^s Fraser of Melndire.
 Don^o M^r Leod of Brolofs.
 Hector M^r Leod of Goll.
 Don^o M^r Leod of Tarbert.
 A. M^r Leod of Kinlochallan.
 J. Grant of Glenmoriston.
 Allan M^r Leod of Invercaddie.
 T. M^r Leod of Nungary.
 L^o M^r Leod of Achure.
 D^o M^r Leod of Dringigra younger.
 Sack^r M^r Leod of Kilmory.
 A. M^r Leod of Lochbuie.

from the Lizards standard

and more had been already solicited for 24 Nov. 1714 Some
Fines and to pull down to intercede with the Duke of Argyll & take
in his favor & add that it is the interest of all who are the
Government to see him at the head of the
Army ready to join them. to that the reluctance which ~~is~~
is only in fear of death & by ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~reason~~
he has offered in his Memoirs to quell the ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~reason~~
interest is only in fear of death & by ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~reason~~
he has offered in his Memoirs to quell the ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~reason~~

Simon Fraser was the son of Thomas Fraser of Beaupre
next male heir to the Baron of Lovat after the death of Hugh Lord Lovat:
but without issue male. Being regarded as the heir apparent of the
Chieftainship as well as of the estate of Lovat he attempted to be
settled by marriage to some claimant to the title of the eldest daughter &
her mother of the deceased Lord. The Dowager Lady Lovat
mother of this young lady was a daughter of the Marquise of Whitchamere
& that powerful family were thus induced to take great interest
in despatching ^{the young lady} her marriage. Various quarrels during the
time that ~~the~~ James of Beaupre held a commission in his
Regiment had made him particularly unacceptable to the
Marquise of Whitchamere & his family who accounted his marrying the
daughter of the Dowager Lady Lovat and his proposing her
self as a match for their kinswoman to be a very outrage.
They removed the young lady to Dunblair and set on foot a match
between her & Lord Saltoun a lowland family also bearing the
name of Fraser. But when Lord Saltoun accompanied by Whitchamere
brother Lord Murray & other connections of the family in
Scotland upon the betrothal of the Frasers with the purpose of pay-
ing his respects to the Lady Dowager Lovat mother of his in-
terloper bride they were surprised seized and detained by
some of the men of Beaupre to whom the greater part of the claim
was ascribed as their true Chief. And having gained this advantage
he attempted to improve it by an act of great rashness & severity
which can hardly be accounted for except by extravagance of spirit
& a bold and an eager desire to put a deep dishonour & sorrow
upon the family of Whitchamere. As the troops the only
general agent of his suit ~~was~~ made no part of his pretensions but
remained secure in the Castle of Dunblair ^{many} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~reason~~
throughout of that alliance & ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~reason~~
marrying her mother the Dowager Lady Lovat. Having
raised a gallows in the green before Castle Downie where she then
resided, he intended to kill who might protect the object of his vio-
lence a lady whose person is said to have been as little worthy
as her character was respectable he went through the market
with a cloth & subjected her to the last extremity of brutal violence
while the paper played in the next apartment below her
screams. This outrage he has positively denied in the Memoirs
of B.

represent
ing his
father

the court of ^{St. Germain}. Meanwhile the young humpback had
 he had originally aimed at was wedded to Alexander Mackenzie
 son of one of the judges of the court Lord Westmorland who was
 married to the daughter of the Duke of Devonshire and the chief
 of the family of the Duke of Devonshire (Marquess of Blandford) but through the mediation of Mr. Gable
 obtained from King William a remission of the crime of high treason
 but the rape being one of a more private nature was not
 pardon did not extend to it and thus ~~the Duke~~ still remained
 prisoner from Scotland. His duty and intriguing spirit carried
 him ^{now} to the court of Saint Germain where he proposed a
 plan of invasion if men and money could be procured by the
 French King and pledged himself that ^{the invading force} they should be paid
 found by the principal chiefs of the Highlanders with ten thousand
 -sland men. The French King did not approve of the proposal
 security on which he was required to hazard his subjects and
 was although France to give more weight to it had published
 by adopted the catholic religion. He was sent over however
 to intrigue in Scotland with the friends of the exiled family
 by Captain James Murray was sent to a spy or check
 upon him. But finding a stack of arms in the Lowlands
 where he applied himself for most of them were contrived with
 the government of Dutch arms now upon the throne he
 -gate to buy what could be gained on the other side. He spent
 accordingly an immense sum in the purchase of arms and
 offered partly in exchange for the advantage they might derive
 from involving ^{the Duke of York} the whole and their rivals of their power in a Jacobite
 -cal plot. But James purpose of holding up a conspiracy which
 which he might forward a treaty as best suited his interest
 proved too weighty for his ^{country} of executing them. And as
 he was obliged to fly from ^{France} England in great haste so he was
 very indifferently received in France and being immediately
 committed to the state prison of Angoulême. He remained there liberty
 but distressed on all sides had no opportunity to engage in any
 new intrigues until the memorable year 1715.

At the time when all the Jacobite clans were in arms and
 driven towards the Midland Counties it appeared to the Duke of
 Argyll & to Mr. Forbes of Clackmannan of great consequence to excite
 such opposition in their rear as might check them in their march
 of marching southward. Inverness was occupied by a party of
 the

committed
 to

Memories of the life of James Earl Lovat London 1797-8^{vo} p. 60.

Carleair State papers p. 424.

and brothers of the celebrated Rob Roy, received considerable
 for such a crime in 1752. The Duke of Perth appearing
 the compliance of his father during the trial. ^{absolute}
 Hence the inference seems to be that in some circumstances no
 infamy was attached to acts of violence from which it seems
 popular to derive it. And we remember a woman on the Banks
 of Loch Leven who herself the daughter of such a marriage
 who repelled with great contempt the idea of its being a real
 grievance on the side of her husband. The happiness
 matches were always so mixed. These particulars are only
 quoted to show in public opinion it was very well that such

* He had defended Charles in a trial for a Rape followed from his
 grandeur ^{Not} the graduation of a little village near Mussel
 Church called Ferryhill. We might have thought in spite of party
 passions or whatever might Charles's general character the
 character of Pope was and atrocious attempt to carry away from
 by force. Still there is something atrocious in the conduct of
 the attempt of so respectable a man should have been
 we should not be so inclined to condemn an accusation.

his own life where he forms the accusation of a chimney sweep
 to Blackish his character, but we shall soon see reason to believe that his
 opinions were not always supported by matter of fact. Besides ~~as~~ he
 claims the marriage as well as the force with which it was perpe-
 trated. Sometimes he was even approached her person suggesting many
 reasons why she could neither be an object to him of honor or of
 ambition. ^{Now in a letter from his father to the Earl of Argyll}
 subscribed by himself, and great part of his claim he says "also
 they'll have my son and his children guilty of a rape though
 his wife was married to him by a minister & they have always
 lived since as man & wife." It may be more difficult to believe
 how Lord Blackart with such a total and unshaken conviction
 at any time afterwards concluded to get society for him of honor
 & particularly how he could become the friend of such a man
 as Duncan Forbes. This might partly arise from the wild excess
 the procedure in the Highlands who like the Romans of yore with
 the Benjamins of Scripture did not scruple to take at a certain
 degree of violence in carrying off a rich or beautiful bride
 & they to their apprehensions and themselves to acquire her affections
 afterwards. Even in ordinary cases the bride was supposed to
 and expected to affect much reluctance, and the greater or less
 degree of violence did not in these wild times appear a matter
 of much consequence. ^{the Scottish} ^{law books} are crowded with instances
 of this sort of Raptus which are called in their law books "abduction
 of Women." Such instances were till of late common in
 many the western part of the Kingdom of Scotland. But it
 may be a better answer that as Duncan Forbes was not to accept
 of such as he quarrel with the society of George Charles there
 as no wonder that he refused that ^{of} ^{himself} ^{to} ^{be} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{society} ^{of} ^{George} ^{Charles} ^{there}
 In 1698 ^{from the} ^{then} ^{parliament} was obtained & repealed for not appear
 enough to ensure a child for the crimes of dishonourably appearing
 the laws in arms & for the violence offered to the Lady Anne
 Stuart. Against this first (which was no great crime in a high
 land colony) he offered resistance but the Earl of Argyll stated that
 he was willingly to refer the determination of the marriage to her
 Scotland for some time in the Highlands & Chieftains both abetted
 and ~~encouraged~~ ^{encouraged} in departing ^{many} ^{attempts} ^{were} ^{made} ^{by} ^{the}
 Athol men to seize his person ^{at length} ^{he} ^{was} ^{compelled}
 to fly to the continent where he engaged in the intrigues of
 the court.

A full and honest account of the various circumstances which
 have attended the career of the present Earl of Argyll
 should not be given against the dignity and authority of
 the court.

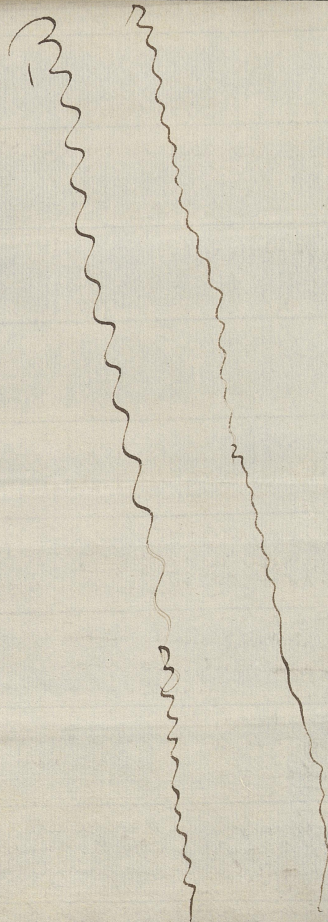
1 upon the marriage

2 of which Simon Fraser had been declared guilty

1 accompanied by

1 and that the plot might refer into something more decisive they granted a passport for Fraser to return to France under a foreign name

2 The king partly got wind of his intrigues with Lumbarry & Lewis & as there was every prospect of his being granted a passport when it was yet in his grasp he fled in order to escape being drawn into prison



of the insurgent Jacobites for John Mackenzie and Alexander
 Mackenzie of Frasersdale who assumed the authority of Chief of
 the ~~the~~ Frasers in right of his Lady had marched with about four
 hundred of that clan to join the Earl of Mar at Perth. But
 the Frasers of Bony, Foyers, Gulduthel and others refused to fol-
 low him and maintained a sort of neutrality until the plan
 = sure of Simon where they regarded as their proper chief should
 be known. As this clan ^{was} powerful both from numbers & from
 their occupying both sides of Loch Ness & being thus masters
 of the communication between the North & Central highlands
 it became of the utmost consequence to detach those ^{Fraser} who had
 already joined Mar ~~from his standard~~ and to determine
 the others who remained doubtful. Fraser of Castle - ~~Fraser~~ ^{Fraser} was
 therefore dispatched to invite Simon to return to Scotland ~~and~~
 of heading ~~to~~ his clan in behalf of King George and the government.
 This summons was joyfully obeyed. And here the reader ^{may} ~~must~~
 remark the strength of the clanlike principle. This Chief had
 never been formally acknowledged as such - he had never been
~~in possession~~ of his inheritance & his rival had enjoyed ^{for} years
 all means of acquiring & securing attachment which ~~he~~ ^{he}
 = could give - there was nothing in his personal character
 to ~~ad~~ ^{ad} ~~mir~~ ^{mir} it was staid in the citibery with
 guilt and with suspicion - and lastly the cause which he
 now espoused was not that to which ~~the feelings~~ his fol-
 lowers would have inclined but they consulted their own
 feelings and particulars. But he was their rightful Chief
 and such was the strength of authority which that word im-
 = plied that those Frasers who had stood near at once
 declared for Simon & his cause & those who had ~~united~~ ^{united}
~~with~~ ^{with} Frasersdale deserted him to a man & returned ^{to}
 join his standard. The body of the clan thus assembled a-
 mounted to ~~four or six~~ ^{hundred}. They blockaded Inverness on one side while
 the men of Culloden & of Ross of Kilravock who were also in
 arms for the government opened it upon the other so that
 L. John Mackenzie was compelled to evacuate the place under
 favour of a spring tide. An incident that which nothing could show
 more distinctly the material authority which by the opinion
 and

^ who got possession of the valuations from the person with whom
they were deposited & certainly says Mr. Forbes's correspondent
" did not make the prize for Lovat " In the end Cadogan the
General in supreme authority made Lovat present of one half of
the plate & Frawdale compounded with Wighams for
the rest - (pages .46.50)

and committidinary laws of the Highland clans was vested in
him whom they accounted to be their chief.

Leval had no time in improving the advantage which ^{circumstances} ~~the times~~
~~now~~ afforded him. He had his eye upon his rival Fraserdale's plate but

^{General} it appears he was anticipated in this desirable capture by ^{General} ~~General~~
~~Wrightman~~ ^{Wrightman} (p. 46) by the countermand of the Forbeses however

obtained as a reward for his opportune services the life rent
right of Fraserdale in right of his wife by the ^{Barony of Leval} ~~Barony of Leval~~
perfected for his share in the rebellion ^{of 1746} ~~of 1746~~ ^{the crown} ~~the crown~~

body of his law. matters we will here add that having ^{obtained} ~~obtained~~
this temporary right ^{of} ~~of~~ do the estate of his ancestors & being

recognized as Lord Leval he entered into a long lawsuit with
the Mackenzies about the right of Precession to that es-

-tate which lasted all the year 1736 when by arbitra-

-tion it was agreed that in consideration of a ^{large sum} ~~large sum~~
of money paid by Lord Leval the Mackenzies should convey

to him their reversionary interest in the barony of Leval &
thus he had it thenceforward and all however foully he had

played for it.

Duncan Forbes in the meanwhile was labouring as a man ho-

-nourable but for a disadvantageous cause. Attached by religion
by principle by love of liberty to the government of George I.

he refused to justify even the faults of the administration
which he supported. When in the event of the insurrection

of 1715 the jails of England were crowded with the Scottish pris-

-ners poor disposed and unable to procure the means of defend-
ing themselves the Whig Duncan Forbes to his immortal

-honour countermanded by example and encouragement a subse-

-quent to aid the unfortunate Jacobites against whom his love
-there and he had been arms so lately the means of making

any a defence for their lives in a foreign country. He remonstrated
-led yet more boldly against the arbitrary measures ^{by} ~~by~~ which it was

prepared to transport Scottishmen out of their native country &
from under the protection of their native laws to buy them in
England to them & their laws a ^{constant} ~~constant~~ foreign realm. We know
it was owing to his sturdy interference ^{that} ~~that~~ of many Scotch
men who before him preferred their country's rights to any party
in

The reader may also consult his letter to Sir Robert Walpole
on the forfeiture of the rebels p. 61.

state ~~and~~ that the abuse of the constitution was prevented and we could tell the name of the old booby Lord who frightened away Counsellor Fozzackley when he came to open the case for the crown at the ~~Supreme~~ Communion of Oyer & Terminer held at Helso & thought proper to express himself vocally against the Grand Jury who threw out the Bill. But the story belongs to another place. It is enough to say that the reproach & publication of a libel of Forbes was in the first place followed by expressions of obloquy ^{of} and finally by those honours & that respect which traits and fidelity seldom fail to acquire.

He was promoted first to the office of Advocate-Depute & in 1725 to that of Lord Advocate always a situation of high power & importance but particularly so in times of a disputed title and repeated insurrections. We find in many of his papers to throw light upon the brief invasion of 1719 ~~which was occasioned~~ by a few Spanish troops landing in the country of the Earl of Seaforth & having joined by his clans. They were defeated at Glenshert with the title upon either side, such great measure by the Marquis of Rothes & other loyal Whig clans whom the influence of Duncan Forbes just into motion. Placed as it was on the very verge of the discentrated districts it he had a constant difficult and even dangerous game to play with the disaffected. It was says the Editor of these papers most truly "justly" more congenial to his nature to reclaim than punish" and by influence persuasion and the interposition of friends his life was engaged to keep in peace those warlike independent Chiefs whose presumption alike and political projects were perpetually urging to take up arms. He was also a Member of the House of Commons for the Inverness district of Burghs & enjoyed the highest confidence in Scotland both politically & personally. Thus self-attached to the frailty of verifying he patronized Thomson when merit is generally admitted & Allan Ramsay when talents are hidden under a provincial dialect.

~~He was also a Member of the House of Commons~~
 He was also a Member of the House of Commons
 Lord

It was Forbes also who first took measures for preserving and arranging the records of the Kingdom of Scotland, a work which has been so actively forwarded in our time by Lord Fairbairn, Campbell the Clerk Register ^{Records} and by the deep historical & legal knowledge of Mr Thomson the Deputy Register.

Called as Lord Hardwick expressed it ~~to~~ by the voice of the country to fill the vacant chair his appointment.

Another act discharged the personal attendances of vassals upon the ~~own~~ summons of the chief for showing his sword fighting his battles & governing his mansion or in the phrase of law for hunting, hestling, watching & warding. These ~~were~~ badges of dependence were ordered to be commuted for money. But as the idea of the duty remained unprinted in the mind of the clans in the Highlands it continued to be rendered regularly upon the sword. Another act

In a letter from President Forbes p. 363.

^{Forbes}
 Advocate, supported by his personal exertions the desperate &
 alarming riots concerning the Salt Tax in 1725 and was of the
 among the patriots who saved the City of Edinburgh from the vindictive
 measures which were ~~for~~ prepared against that Metropolis on account
 of the singular innovation call the Pottery Note. It was indeed one
 of the brightest points of this great mans character that through the
 shady friend of government & good order he was the best and most
 active mechanic for his misguided fellow subjects when justice
 it was proposed to urge punishment beyond the bounds of cove-
 = ten into those of vengeance. Many other patriotic labors oc-
 curred his attention concerning most of which information will
 be found in these papers. He was the first to ^{give} an example
~~to~~ (since so well followed) ~~to~~ of the effects which careful agri-
 = culture can produce even when contending with the obscurer
 = stages of soil and climate. It was he who first proposed encour-
 = agement to the linen trade and other manufactures in Scot-
 = land & when his country was forgotten ~~neglected~~ or only mentioned
 as the seat of Jacobitism and disaffected ~~to~~ ^{the President} labour openly and
 in secret to prepare ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ those blessings which she has since
 reaped our can find in her annals produced the name of a better
 man and purer patriot than Duncan Forbes. His promotion to
 the high office of President of the Court of Session which took place in
 1737 ^{was} hailed by all ranks as a guarantee for the impartial ad-
 = ministrations of justice and the gradual & sound education
 of law. It is however ~~his~~ ^{his} this great mans character than
 of the Highlands of Scotland which our Rivers proposes to treat.

The dangers of the year 1715 occasioned ~~had~~ several steps towards
 the breaking ^{the} spirit of Clanship and crushing the power of the
 Highland Chiefs. The first of these was called the Clan-Act which if
 a Captive took arms in any rebellion ~~for~~ the property of his
 lands upon his Superior or large lord supping him to have
 remained loyal and vice versa gave the loyal vassal the Superior
 = twenty or four hold right of his own lands if he remained quiet when
 his large lord (to use the established phrase) went out ~~and~~ ^{scarcely}
~~an~~ act was passed for disarming the Highlanders. But this mea-
 = sure which would have been ^{through} ~~effectual~~ was ~~it~~ carried into execu-
 = tion so imperfectly that while the Whig clans surrendered all
 their arms to show obedience to government the Jacobites con-
 = tinued to conceal great part of theirs. So that in 1745 the friends
 of government were ^{found} ~~disarmed~~ when their enemies were in a state
 of ~~of~~

the Highlands

& these inhabitants with those of the lowlands of

3
1 by those who govern at home while they received encourage-
ment from abroad to assert & defend it.

preparation. The ~~most~~^{best} and by far the most effectual preparation taken between 1715 and 1745 was the establishment of military roads through the highlands—a work of great time and labour but of all others the most effectually tending to civilization. The effect of these measures was considerable upon ^{and} there can be little doubt that their ~~gradual~~^{gradual} operation would ~~have~~ in the course of years or ages perhaps ~~tended~~^{tended} to unite ~~the highlands with the rest~~ of Scotland as the tribes of Wales of Ireland and of the borders have gradually been blended with the rest of society. But the system of Clanship was destined to a more sudden & violent dissolution.

The steps taken by government & the exhortations from France and Rome kept the highland Chiefs on the alert to support the patriarchal power which they ~~had~~^{had} ~~in~~ⁱⁿ ~~their~~ⁱⁿ ~~hands~~^{hands} and money and arms were occasionally supplied ~~from abroad~~^{from abroad} and every Chief and Chieftain exerted himself to maintain his ~~own~~^{own} influence to discourage innovation and to banish ~~the~~^{the} strangers who attempted to settle amongst them. A singular instance occurred in the case of Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope who encouraged by a very favourable prospect of lead-mines which might be wrought to advantage purchased a district in the West highlands called Ardnamurchan. He laid open such mines at Strathairn ~~in his own country~~ and attempted agricultural improvements which could not have failed ~~to~~^{at once to have} improved the country ~~at once~~ and to have rewarded the undertaking. But such was the hatred of the natives to a lowland landlord that his cattle & effects were stolen his houses burnt his servants wounded & killed, his own life and that of his family threatened whole either from want of evidence or want of inclination on the part of the established jurisdictions to punish such crimes. The justice was in every case delayed or refused him until broken in spirit and fortune he was compelled to relinquish this hopeless undertaking & to carry his unavailing complaints to the British parliament. In military times and with better success the present proprietor of that extensive tract has carried into effect many of the proposed improvements yet to his honour be it spoken he has ~~not~~^{made} ~~lost~~^{made} ~~the~~^{the} comfort and happiness of his numerous tenantry keep pace with the rise of his property in value.

~~Although Dr. Johnson was ignorant of these circumstances he told
the Reverend Dr. MacLennan information of them to this~~

Such was the information given to Dr. Johnson by the Rev. Dr.
MacLennan which ignorant of the circumstances the ~~late~~ English
moralist seems to have considered as an abridgement of the
land vanity. Nothing however is more certain.

² The English reader who may marvel at such an arrangement
may be informed to his further surprize that within this hundred
years the districts of Lynedale & Rindale in ~~the~~ Northumberland
land were under such a policy the Country - keeper being res-
ponsible for the recovery of all cattle which were stolen & we
have ~~several~~ evidence before us of frequent connivance
between the officer & the thieves.

In other places of the Highlands similar scenes were acted out in general either from facility of finding prey or encouraged by the general policy of the Highland Chiefs the fiercest and most lawless of the Clans and associated free-boaters inhabited the mountainous tract the lowlands. The famous Rob Roy for example hunted the head of Loch Leven from which he carried on a war of plunder against the estate of the Duke of Montrose as well as of pleasure against the estate of the Duke of Argyll out of ancient hatred to the Montrose family committed his plundering refuge. He blended in his own character the capacity of a Country-keeper and of a free-boater - that is to say to ensue against depredation the cattle of those lowlanders who paid him black-mail & secured them of stolen & on the other hand laid waste and pillaged the lands of those who refused their tribute. In virtue of his assumed character of protector he summoned the people of Sennar to pay their ~~black-mail~~ black-mail with as much gravity as if it had been a legal demand and he that demanded generally had good cause before a week went by to wish that he had complied.

To repress these disturbances Government adopted a remedy of a doubtful and dangerous character. This was the raising of a number of Independent companies among the Highlands. These were officers ~~commanded~~ by the sons of Chieftains & such such Duke Vassal as we formerly described & commanded by Chieftains or Chieftains to whom they pay small as it may now sum of a company of foot was in those days no small object. In the state of the country this remedy proved as dangerous as the disease. Sheriff ~~black watch~~ as it was called traversed the country in arms day and night became acquainted with all its secrets and with the most desperate characters whom it conquered. It must be supposed that they had the same vague opinions ^{with the other Highlanders} about the morality of the practices which they were employed to ~~subvert~~ ^{suppress} and as they often took upon them to buffet with the thieves about the restoration of their booty so they were much belied if in some instances they did not share it with them. At any rate ^{these companies} they were the means of fostering in the Highlands the restless and military spirit which the Clans & disarming acts had been intended to subdue and as such they

2. Fall with all theft dangers attending them they were essential to the peace of the country and when they were embodied into one regiment (the celebrated 42^d or still called the Black Watch from its origin) without the substitution of any force of the same active description in their stead the disappointed troops rendered still more so by the loss of their companies their exclusion from them had full scope for their machinations

7. Such as could only ~~be compared~~ ^{have arisen in a time & situation where there} by a mixture of savage & civilized habits.

3. Like many cunning people he often seems to have over-shot his mark and upon other occasions ~~the~~ the indolence of a temper so fierce & suspicious as to infer some slight irregularity of intellect often occasioned the shipwreck of his finest schemes of self interest.

III

Note

* See Letters from the North of Scotland Vol I Letter ~~19~~ & Vol II Letter XXIV. It gives many anecdotes of David Lovat through without naming him. The gentleman whose cattle were brought for giving sentence as an abettor against David Lovat was Cuthbert of Castlehill and he whose house broke into with the purpose of apprehension was Fausie of Phopuehy.

were both by the Chiefs who either in attachment to the exiled family
or to their own clannish authority did all they could to support
what it was most the interest of a powerful government to have been
created.

No man played this game more deeply than Lord Lovat to whom one
of these independent Companies had been given. He made it a main
argument to prevent the Frasers from relapsing into any habit of
indiscretion unbecoming their military character & high descent that
it was their duty to enter into his company by rotation and as
he thus provided the means without suspicion of being in the
salary elsewhere his whole clan by turns it soon became plain
that government could not have put a more dangerous weapon
into the hand of a more dangerous man.

He was indeed a most singular character. The wild and despe-
rate character of his youth ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{now} moulded into a character of a
bold courtier and crafty, ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{now} being command yet full of flattery &
depreciation and accomplished in all points of policy excepting
that which is proverbially called the Best. To maintain and ex-
tend his authority over a highland clan he showed in miniature
alternately the art of Machiavel and the tyranny of a despot. He
showed no means of enhancing the rents of his lowland estate
which he bestowed liberally in maintaining the hospitality of a
chief towards his highland tenants. Those who withstood his designs
or resisted his authority were either worried by long vexatious
lawsuits or experienced of nocturnal invasions from the banditti
supposed to act under his direction who drove or houghed their
cattle beyond their barn yards and often injured them personal-
ly. When the freebooters concerned in such outrages were awes-
ted the jail of Inverness was never found strong enough to
hold them. They always escaped either by force from without
or by artifice within or the power of bribery. And though all men will
blame whenever these accidents frequently happened were daring
to mention Lovat as the cause. On the other hand some of the
persons of the inferior order who ~~fell under his~~ ~~either~~ belonging
to hostile clans had trusted on the Frasers properly or had their
will incurred Lovat's displeasure never found any such facilities
of escape but were sentenced for the plantations or sent to the
as soldiers. For example he writes to Gullyden who had intervened
to procure the liberty of two followers of Chisholm who it seems
had offended after the deepest protestations of ~~his~~ ^{their} gratitude &
affection

and adds in the same time that his three partners would offer
as recruits in exchange for them "some rusty little Sherris that
would be of no use - but those are handsome fellows" Lovell
like most crafty men always seems to have imagined himself
sure of his point when he could find the person whom he
solicited that he himself had an indirect interest in its succeeding
in his favour.

2^d was to return the truth of those rumours concerning her husband's
conduct which had reached her family.

affection a coin which he had always at command "You would soon throw me from the Bridge on the river Niff as you would drive me to consent to put these villains at liberty who beat and insulted some of my men and relations?" And to sweeten the refusal the party Chief adds that he desired them to be recruits for ^{fourth} "Lord Arthur" a relation of Col. Lockers who had a command in the Scotch brigade in Holland (see p. 118. 119.) Mr Burt tells ^{from his own observation} a yet more extraordinary story which the reader may take in his own words [Take from letters from North of Scotland I letter X § 49th p. 56 original edition As this Chief was walking in his garden to a very good time]

In his family Lord Lovat excoriated similar tyranny. The eldest son a hopeful and excellent young man was the constant object of his jealousy and tyranny & his last wife through nearly related to the family of Argyll was treated by him with so much cruelty that the wife perished of her relations became necessary. We have heard that a lady the intimate friend of her youth was instructed to visit Lady Lovat as if by accident she was received by Lord Lovat with an extravagant affection of welcome & with many assurances of the happiness which his Lady would receive from her visit. She then went to the County tower in which Lady Lovat was secluded without decent clothes & almost without sufficient nourishment. He laid a dress before her becoming her rank & commanded her to put it on to appear & to receive her friends as if she was mistress of the house in which she was in fact a naked & half starved prisoner. And such was the strict watch he maintained & the horror his character inspired that the visitor durst not ask nor the Lady Lovat communicate any thing respecting her real situation. It was however otherwise ascertained & a separation took place between them.

And afterwards, while he meditated ~~upon~~ an attack upon the House
of Commons he alluded to this former part of his conduct

In 1737 he received a visit from Colonel Mory Stewart an emissary of
the Chevalier & gave great cause of suspicion both by these circum-
stances & by the quantity of swords & pistols & other arms which he was ob-
served to import from abroad.

by his ~~to~~ some inducements from early particulars & from

you
 by, to whom you can give my character ~~which I have left you~~. The
 same duplicity marked his conduct in politics whether in government
 or general ~~and~~ nature. No man could be more deep and artful than
 his professions of devotion to the Culloden family. It would weary the
 reader to quote instances of his vows for John Forbes his best & constant
 friend "who had stood up for him in his most desperate circum-
 stances" - "that he would venture his blood for whole he had con-
 = rage and breath" - yet he gave and the whole weight of his very con-
 = ducible interest against Culloden & in favour of Sir James Grant in
 a disputed election for Invernesshire and thereby disappointed his
 best and most constant friend of the representation of the country
 which he had enjoyed for many years.

In public politics we have seen the variability of Lord Lovat dur-
 = ring his earlier life. ~~Especially~~ The services which he had rendered
 George I during the year 1715. The advantages of his independent
 Company his rank as Lord Lieutenant of Invernesshire besides the
 gratitude of a person who bore granted to settle his allegiance to
 the House of Brunswick. But it was quickly found that with
 ambitious ambition which was even too great for his sense of self
 = interest he was still engaged in obscure & secret negotiations
 with the Stuart family. Yet at times inconsistent with his character
 = we to have found irreconcilable in a cause so desperate had he
 not fallen into a sort of disgrace with the government about
 1739 his independent company ~~was~~ pension was both withdrawn,
 contrary to the earnest advice of President Forbes who foresaw
 the effects of the pecuniary loss & public disgrace upon a spirit
 so unweakened to himself ~~the~~ dangers. The ~~dangerous~~ crisis ~~deceiv-~~
 = doubly ~~approached~~ ^{approached} and the tempting offer of a ~~subsidium~~ ^{subsidium} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~over~~ ^{over};
 could Lord Lovat ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~possess~~ ^{possess} worldly wisdom although few men had
 = more ² But with the Machiavellianism inherent in his character
 he resolved that his own immediate interest in the enterprise
 should be as little ~~concerned~~ ^{concerned} as possible and determined that his own ser-
 = vices ^{which} ~~he~~ ^{was} ~~bound~~ ^{bound} by the laws of God ~~to~~ ^{to} prefer to his own shop to ^{his}
 = bearing to deprive the Highland Clans from joining in this
 rash expedition. With many of the most powerful he found means
 to prevail particularly with the Lord of Macleod & Sir Alexan-
 = der Mac Donald of Sleat whose numerous tribes would have
 made a ~~formidable~~ ^{formidable} addition to the Chevaliers army. With Lovat
 he used his utmost influence and the letters between them are
 among the most entertaining in this volume. Lovat is at first
 reticent in his demand for arms to protect his vessels & country

has stalk
 = my horn
 = on case
 of mind his
 = sense - goal.

^{Note}
See the whole correspondence between them but particularly B. H. 36.

state of defence. By and bye he is compelled to admit that many of his followers were eager to enter into the rebellion & that his eldest son had been seduced to put himself at their head and actually against his inclinations mustered four hundred Frasers & marched off with them to join the Chevalier. It appears from the evidence of Fraser of Dubhalloch and others upon Lord Lovat's trial that all this while the threats & arguments of the father were saying the son (afterwards the highly esteemed General Fraser) to a step of which he disapproved but still more of the display and versatility with which his father qualified it.

In the meanwhile the President exhibited argued threatened and displays in his correspondence all the advantage of fair meaning & probity over Lord Lovat, but reserving favour & grace at length Lovat appears to have been of so urgent a minister for a party of his people attempt to surprise the House of Commons. When made acquainted with this outrage by the President Lovat is all surprise & horror that any man had the honour to know the President should have been so villainous & unnatural he had sent to remonstrate with his men the heinous barbarity of the action and he concludes by solemnly vowing "that if any villain or rascal of his country should presume to hurt or disturb any of Lord President's servants he would go personally through a sword in a letter to see them seized & halcyd." p. 233. 234. Meanwhile between this wily and unprincipled chief and others of a more violent & open character the President was placed in a condition which shall be described in his own words. "The prospect of defeating the Chefs from us (was) at first very flattering & (p. 250) taken in from line 3 to line 14. courage) but in this circumstance of difficulty & danger by indefatigable exertion & liberally contributing both money & credit to the cause the President was enabled to assemble a considerable force at Inverness, to obstruct the chief's counsel & intercept the supplies of the Chevalier & to pave the way for the downfall of the cause. Lovat in the meanwhile after expending every substance fled from Inverness where he had sworn death himself on a kind of parole & did not return to his house until by the northward march of the Chevalier's army and other events the friends of government were for a time forced to abandon Inverness.

It was not till after the battle of Culloden that Lovat was held the unfortunate Prince in whose cause he had sacrificed himself

to a highly valued & ingenious friend of Mrs. Fours

to show so bold a countenance as might

In a letter to the Duke of Cumberland he endeavoured to excite his compassion by telling him how often he had carried him in his arms when a child

to During his previous confinement, ~~upon~~ during the course of his trial & even till the last hour of his life

lady who then a girl was

unexpected

A girl then residing in Lord Lovat's family used to describe the sad
 appearance of the Prince Charles and his flying attendants at
 Castle Dornie. The well and desolate ^{at one} vale on which she gazed
 with an indolent companion was so suddenly filled with horse
 men riding furiously towards the castle ^{that} she was filled with the
 belief that they were faeries who according to highland tradi-
 tion are visible to men only from one ventral of the eyelid to
 another she strove to refrain ~~as long as~~ from the vibration which
 she believed would occasion the strange & insignificant ^{apparitions} ~~light~~
 to become invisible. To Lord Lovat it brought a more dismal
 certainty more dreadful than the presence of faeries or demons
 the tower on which he had depended had fallen to crush him &
 he only met the Chevalier to exchange mutual condolences. The
 Lord lost neither heart nor judgment. He tried to fly through
 now so old ~~and~~ inform that he was transported on the shore
 - shore of his followers he able advised the Chiefs to keep together
 their men ^{to} ~~rather~~ promote a mountain war or obtain ho-
 - nourable terms of peace. But this design miscarried and after
 - sculking from side to side he at length was discovered within the
 trunk of a hollow tree and carried on board the Furnace ship
 of war.

Lord Lovat maintained to the last his character of versatility
 and hardihood. He offered to make such discoveries as would be
 of an hundred times more advantage to government than the
 sacrifice of an old grey head but concluded he was
 in utrumque paratus

Seneca varare dolos sub cortice incumbere morti
 when he was condemned his bold and firm demeanour the causti-
 city of his ^{own} ~~own~~ humour which he retained to the last and the
 respect commanded by energy of character even when abused
 secured him a degree of interest not much inferior to that
 which Balmerino gained by his undaunted stoutness and Kilmer-
 -nock by his affecting penitence. ~~But~~ At his execution two
 expressions marked that he was Lovat still - one was the calm
 observation when a scaffold fell & killed several persons "Oye
 Aye (exclaimed he just then about to die) The main mischief
 the better spent." The ^{other} ~~other~~ which belonged to his apuried as the
 former to his natural character was the Dulce et decorum
 of Horace which he chose for his last words. *Such* sentiments
 and

1 in which alone ~~was~~ unsupported he had only the force of reason
and imposing weight of character to oppose the determined
enemies of government & to decide its wavering friends

1 not as the Editor supposes by the Duke of Albemarle but by a
persuasive creative still

2 By a sort of posthumous magnanimity the privilege of distilling Whisky
upon his bounty of Founwork conford to compensate his father's losses &
reward his services at the revolution & hence termed by Burns "Loyal
Fergus' chartered boat" was wrenched from the family by government
in 1785 for a most inadequate recompense *
* Foot Note Introduction p. 84 v. ~~84~~

3
1 even in these days of stife bitterness

in the mouth of such a character & at such a moment seem propo-
 rous almost to incredibility. But Levat is not the only criminal whose
 conduct was guided by self interest during life and who ^{suspect} ~~aspired~~ at his
 death the manners and language of a patriot. The homicide Fouquier
 Thinville and the renegade Ney did not hesitate in those moments
 which should have devoted to penitence & ^{prayer} ~~prayer~~ to wipe a claim to
 the re-awakening of their cause by France & by posterity.

And now the reader will naturally expect to hear of the rewards
 & honours which were showered on President Forbes for his whole con-
 duct during a ~~long~~ period so dangerous. Of these we learn nothing
 but we suspect the memory of these services was cancelled by the
 zeal with which after victory was gained he pursued the cause of
 clemency. We have heard that when this venerable judge asked
 because his station demanded the laws of the country he was
 answered "What laws? - I'll make a brigade give laws by God" -
 that his repeated intercessions in favour of those who found progre-
 sive of education or a false sense of honour had joined the Chie-
 valiers were taken on bad party & his desire to preserve to the
 highlanders a dress fitted to their occupations ^{p. 289 (p. 297)} was almost en-
 tirely striven into disaffection. In fine that brooded ~~in~~ broken in
 spirit by witnessing the calamities of his country doubled &
 troubled by the veneful atrocities of the victors and imperi-
 ally in estate by the want of that very money which he
 had in the hour of utmost need frantically advanced to buy &
 buy troops for the service of government. But he left behind
 him a name endeared to all whom political enemies as to ~~polite~~
~~real~~ friends & doubly ^{to be} honoured by posterity for that impartiality
 which uniformly distinguished between the cause of the crown
 = by & political party.

If we look upon the sword as exercised with a most un-
 sparing hand after the annexation of 1745 during the course of
 which the highlanders had conducted themselves with much
 humanity & moderation it is but to repeat that expression of
 the Editor who admitting the existence of these acts of atrocity
 has strangely declared "No blame can attach to the Duke
 of Cumberland for these outrages" Introd. p. XXXVI.

We on the contrary maintain that
 lot

it is out in respect or tenderness to the memory of that
poor but

with some appearance of candour

we have little more to say upon the labours of the Editor excepting
that they are carefully & respectably performed. We observe that in
a note p. 289 he has ascribed to Mr Rawlinsen an Englishman the
invention of the ~~Phalanx~~ Fila-bee or belt in which he has is quite
correct. But we think he has not adverted that there was only a
slight & obvious improvement on the ancient belted plaid. This was
found in a very primitive manner by wrapping one end of a
web of tartan round the loins so as to form a petticoat and dis-
posing of the rest around ^{one} shoulder to be drawn over both in
case of storm. This dress though well fitted for the hunter & woodman
was inconvenient to labourers. Mr Rawlinsen observed that in
the belted plaid the most necessary part of a man's dress was indi-
vidually united to that which is most occasional as if a ~~man's~~
lowlanders great coat was sewed to his breeches. He recommend-
ed to the highlanders whom he employed to wear a short petti-
coat secured with a buckle & separated from the plaid which
could be then laid aside at pleasure. This innovation is the
Fila-bee or belt & it is an improvement which by no means affects the
aiding to the remarks on the antiquity of the highland dress.

But while it subsisted, the voluntary attachment to the Chief was ~~strong~~ like the arms of his feudal castle more extensive than when it subsisted as kinship subjected in its entire vigour ~~the~~ minds us of the expropriation of the soil

Time

Has melted into beauty many a tower
Which when it frowned with all its battlements
Was only wretched

Some such distinction between highlanders & lowlanders in this respect would long have subsisted had it been dictated by those who we think were most interested in maintaining it. The dilution of civilization would have risen slowly on the ~~steps~~ system of Highland society and as the darker & harsher shades were already dispelled the romantic contrast and variety reflected upon ancient patriarchal usages by the general diffusion of knowledge would have ~~remained~~ like the ~~exquisite~~ ~~brilliant~~ colours

See ~~the~~ ~~invention~~

But crushed by the whole Highland Society may

colours of the morning clouds have survived for some time on blended with the general mass of ~~the~~ ordinary manners. But the glass of the Highlands has been drained out of their dependence of population but of the whole mass of the earthlands dispossessed by an unrelenting Avenger which will be our doing ~~friends~~ ~~as~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~as~~ ~~short-sighted~~ ~~as~~ ~~it~~ ~~was~~ ~~conquest~~ ~~at~~ ~~last~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ ~~perhaps~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~far~~ ~~distant~~ ~~in~~ ~~time~~

to the general of the victorious army ~~to~~ ~~you~~ are inseparable the con-
= quiescence of the order which he ~~finds~~ and if a veil is drawn over the
conduct of the Duke of Cumberland it is no further to the far differ-
= ent sentiments of mighty numbers of his illustrious family who
have had to prize ~~with~~ ~~high~~ ~~esteem~~ ~~the~~ ~~memory~~ ~~of~~ ~~those~~ ~~heroes~~ ~~who~~ ~~were~~ ~~his~~ ~~enemies~~
who have often believed ~~with~~ ~~respect~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~memory~~ ~~of~~ ~~those~~ ~~heroes~~ ~~who~~ ~~were~~ ~~his~~ ~~enemies~~
that all because ~~their~~ ~~mistaken~~ ~~loyalty~~ ~~demanded~~ ~~the~~ ~~sacrifice~~
and in procuring ~~their~~ ~~entire~~ ~~protection~~ ~~did~~ ~~nothing~~ ~~to~~ ~~harm~~ ~~but~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~honour~~.

When the Prince ~~of~~ Wales mother of his present Majesty married
and the conduct of Lady Buryward Mrs Donald of Scotland who has
found & general of the Prince when on the expedition of force he threw
himself on her protection - "And would ^{not} you husband, assured
Prince Frederick ^{we} have done the same in the like circum-
stances - I hope I am sure you would" Besides the great num-

ber of testimony the faithful estates of the Church ~~to~~ ~~form~~ our
venerable sovereign showed on many occasions how little his
heart was capable of nourishing obstinate ~~even~~ ~~against~~ ~~those~~
who had acted upon principle against the authority of his ~~grace~~
= G. The support which he afforded to the exiled branch of the
Stuarts will form a bright beam in his history and recollection
he now is from his government & people we may as of a de-
= cease ~~and~~ ~~nevertheless~~ ~~relate~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~these~~ ~~bravery~~ ~~acts~~ ~~which~~
marked the generous hardihood of his disposition. He was
bold of a gentleman of family & fortune in - since that you
from within the oath of allegiance to him, he had never been
known to become or pretend him to be named as King or his
presence - Carry my compliments to him "said the King & say
that I respect his standings of principle - or as he may not
receive my compliments as King of England present them
as those of the Elector of Hanover - but he never saw the gen-
= eral from whom the anecdote is derived without enquiring after
the health of the venerable recusant and celebrating his wish
to be remembered to him. The same tenderness to the memory of
those who have opposed themselves for the sacred cause has been exhibi-
= ted by the present Administrators of Royal authority and to him
as to his father ~~and~~ ~~his~~ ~~descendants~~ ~~have~~ ~~been~~ ~~prompt~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~praise~~ ~~of~~ ~~him~~

He now - and it is more than time - draw to a conclusion

A such a character suits with the Ras Michael & Earl of Bruce
and rather belongs to the Galla or the Agous than to the Scottish
highlanders.

A lesson the insurrection of 1745 was far more to be lamented than it is
valued in many respects than the ruin of that single Chief so
long & generally lamented by all parties under the title of the
Gordale Chief.

A such Legend more common to other leaders of predatory
bands of highlanders with

A yet preserving an aptitude to military ~~the~~ habits and an author-
itative energy of character drawn from the recollections of
former days of festival by the tales of the gray.

We have shown the power of clanship in its most unamiable form
as clanship in a man whose neither faults nor graces could find
a refuge in his family, a terror to his subjects, selfish enough to
lose his own safety by inflicting his own crime to which he
compelled him and a traitor alternately to the exigencies of his
the embroilment, it might have been our lot to have ~~permeated~~ ^{permeated}
in a very different light as exercised by Allan Cameron of Lo
achul who to the high spirit courage and loyalty of a highland
Chief added the manners of an accomplished gentleman & the
mores of a good Christian. Beloved by his neighbours he was
the terror of the oppressor and the refuge of the oppressed he was
spared in his clan every because which could disturb the pub-
lic while his bounty and encouragement made peaceful in-
dustry as profitable to them as ~~the~~ ^{the} hostile & predatory habits
of their ancestors. And when he with his best of fatal sleep
it was with no view of self-interest - no desire of individual
fame or honore - but in the pure spirit of one who devoted him-
self to a cause which he well knew to be desperate because
he deemed himself called upon ~~to do so~~ by his honore &
allegiance to obey the call of the Prince who showed himself
upon so rash a hazard.

Clanship therefore like other modes of government stopped
in complete accordance to the character by which the authority
by was exercised but it may be observed in general that tho'
hostile in principle its ends were reciprocal and thus
the Chief who neglected to protect and maintain his people was
in danger of being consumed & deserted by them. Clanship here
ever with its good & evil it is now no more. Its harsher ^{in 1748}
times early disappeared after promulgation of the law which
franchised at the will of the Chief's authority both patriarchal &
judicial. The exigencies of Government, Rob Roy & the banishment
of Barrachan ~~wholly~~ ^{wholly} checked their habits of violence. A
milder race arose, the highlanders with whom our youth
was conversant cultivating ^{exclusively} ~~with~~ ^{the} means
of subsistence which their country afforded & converting the
wood sword into the plough share & the spear into the
hurdlesman's crook, which have and show among them ~~as~~

The grey-headed veterans who looked back with regret to the days
 when each man's arms clattered round him when he ^{walked} the hill,
 among these men the spirit of clanship subsisted no longer indeed
 as a law of violence but still as a law of love. They maintained
 in many instances ~~the descendants of their chieftain~~ their own
 expense and they embodied themselves in regiments that the
 head of the family might obtain military preferment. What
 there and how these marks of affection have been rewarded is
 a matter of deep & painful enquiry. Meanwhile the High
 lands may become the fairy ground of Romance & Poetry or
 subject of experiment for the professors of speculation political
 & Economical. — John Bull may ~~convert~~ lay plans
 for ~~the~~ converting his sister Margaret's wash garret into
 a fish-pond or a vineyard or a coach-house & stables —
 And sister Margaret may bush herself in her plaid and
~~blow her pibroch~~ & vote her medals, ^{to} but the sons who
 have left her will re-echo from a distant shore the sound
 with which they took leave of their own — Na til, Na til,
Na til, mi tubich! — "We return — we return — we return
 no more —"

End —

— In the hour of need too she may sound her pibroch
 but the summons will remain unanswered. — *Thy*

49

~~131~~. SCOTT, SIR W. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of the concluding portion of a review written by Scott for the Quarterly Review, January, 1816, of a collected edition of the "Culloden Papers, 1625-1748", edited by Duncan Forbes, published in 1815. Written on one side of ~~25~~²⁴ quarto sheets; and on the verso of a number of sheets are numerous additions by Scott which he had inserted in the text on the opposite page. 27, 29-51

AN INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT. The leaves of the manuscript are numbered ~~27-51~~²⁷⁻⁵¹, and commence with the flight of the terrified wife of Stuart of Ardvoirlich who, on returning to place food before the "Children of the Mist" saw the head of her brother displayed upon the table, and follows on with the revenge of her husband. Mentions Glencoe, the raising of the standard of the Chevalier, the movements of the Clans between 1715-1745, Rob Roy, Lord Lovat, etc.

49. SCOTT, SIR W. Portion of an AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT for the Quarterly Review, January, 1816, of a collected edition of the "Culloden Papers, 1625-1748", edited by Duncan Forbes, published in 1815. Written on one side of 4 quarto sheets; and on the verso of a number of sheets are numerous additions by Scott which he had inserted in the text on the opposite page.

AN INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT. The leaves of the manuscript are numbered 27, lacking 28, 29-51, and begin with the flight of the terrified wife of Stuart of Ardvairlich who, on returning to place food before the "Children of the Mist" saw the head of her brother displayed upon the table, and follows on with the revenge of her husband. Mentions Glencoe, the raising of the standard of the Chevalier, the movements of the Clans 1715-1745, Rob Rob, Lord Lovat, etc.

SCOTT (Sir Walter)

"CULLODEN PAPERS." THE AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of the concluding portion of a review written by Scott for the Quarterly Review, January, 1816, of a collected edition, edited by Duncan Forbes, of the Culloden Papers, 1625-1748, published in 1815.

The pages of the manuscript are numbered 27-51, and commence with the flight of the terrified wife of Stuart of Ardvoirlich who, on returning to place food before the "Children of the Mist" saw the head of her brother displayed upon the table, and follows on with the revenge of her husband, mentioning Glencoe, the raising of the standard of the Chevalier, the movements of the Clans between 1715-1745, Rob Roy, Lord Lovat. &c. &c.

" At this period of Highland history Duncan Forbes afterwards President of the Court of Session whose original papers & correspondence are now given to the public, made a considerable figure in public affairs. He was the younger son of the respectable family of Culloden which had a considerable estate in the neighbourhood of Inverness & was thus connected by blood & friendship with almost all the respectable families in that district, and with many of the Highland Chiefs. Mr. Forbes was educated to the law, in which he was early distinguished, not more by eloquence than by sound sense and depth of knowledge. At the time of the Insurrection in 1715, his elder brother, John Forbes of Culloden, as well as himself, engaged with heart and hand in the service of the government to which they were enabled to render important services partly by means of a chief, whose history forms a strange illustration of the effect of power & ambition upon a mind naturally shrewd, crafty, and resolute, but wild, tameless, and

unprincipled: this was the celebrated Fraser of Lovat of whose previous history we must give the outlines

In public politics we have seen the versatility of Lord Lovat during earlier life: The services which he rendered George I during the year 1715. The advantages of his independent company; his rank as Lord-lieutenant of Inverness-shire besides the gratuity of a pension were boons granted to fetter allegiance to the house of Brunswick. But it was quickly found that with ambitious turbulence which was even too great for his sense of self-interest he was still engaged in obscure & secret negotiations with the Stuart family. In 1737 he received a visit from Colonel Roy Stuart, an emissary of the Chevalier, & gave great cause of suspicion both by that circumstance & by the quantity of swords, targets & other arms, which he was observed to import from abroad. Yet it seems inconsistent with his character to have joined irretrievably in a cause so desperate, had he not fallen into a sort of open disgrace with the government. About 1739, his independent company & pension were both withdrawn, contrary to the earnest advice of President Forbes, who foresaw the effects of the pecuniary loss & public disgrace upon a spirit so interested, so haughty, so dangerous. The crisis accordingly approached, and the tempting offer of a Dukedom, the lieutenancy of all counties north of the Spey, overcame Lord Lovat's worldly wisdom although few men had more. He paused, indeed upon finding that Charles had landed with such slender force & his letters to President Forbes prior to the battle of Prestonpans indicate an intention of supporting the established government. The victory obtained by the Chevalier determined his sentiments & in presence of many of his vassals being urged by an emissary of the Chevalier to "throw off the mask," he threw down his hat and drank success to the young adventurer by the title which he claimed & confusion to the White Horse and all his adherents." But with the Machiavelianism inherent in his nature, he resolved that his own immediate interest in the insurrection should be as little evident as possible, and determined that his own son, whose safety he was bound by the laws of God & man to prefer to his own should be his stalking-horse, & in case of need, his scape-goat.

During this time, his friend and neighbour President Forbes was labouring to dissuade the Highland chiefs from joining in this rash expedition. With many of the most powerful he found means to prevail particularly with the Laird of Macleod, Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat, whose numerous tribes would have made a formidable addition to the Chevalier's army. With Lovat he used his utmost influence and the letters between them are among the most interesting in this volume. Lovat is at first

vehement in his demand for arms to protect his vassals & country state of defence. By-and-bye he is compelled to admit that many of his followers were eager to enter into the rebellion, lastly, that his eldest son had been seduced to put himself at their head and actually against his inclinations mustered four hundred Frasers & marched off with them to join the Chevalier. It appears from the evidence of Fraser of Dunbhalloch and others upon Lord Lovat's trial, that all this while the threats & arguments of the father were urging the son (afterwards the highly esteemed General Fraser) to a step of which he disapproved & was still more disgusted by the duplicity and versatility with which his father qualified it. . . . &c. &c.

Duncan Forbes, President of the Court of Session, distinguished himself in 1715 by loyal exertions against the rebels. His brother joined Lord Lovat, who Forbes later endeavoured to detach from the cause of the Young Pretender, against whom he raised a force but was obliged to fly to Skye.