

THE  
SCOTS MAGAZINE.

CONTAINING

GENERAL VIEW  
OF THE  
Religion, Politicks, Entertainment, &c.  
IN

*GREAT BRITAIN:*

And a succinct ACCOUNT of

PUBLICK AFFAIRS

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

For the YEAR M.DCC.XLVI.

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VOLUME VIII.

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*Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid very non audeat.*

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## DOMESTICK HISTORY.

### *Accounts of the King's forces and the rebels, after the Battle of Culloden.*

After the overthrow of the rebels on Culloden [or Drummoissie] moor, on 16th of April, the King's army incamped at Inverness.— Mr Grant, with 6000 of his followers, joined them on the 21st; and they were ordered to be quartered in the Macintoshes country. G.— The Grants having taken the Lord Balmarino, delivered him up to the Duke. He is the person who, after the battle of Dunblain in 1715, deserted to the rebels at Perth. He was then Capt. Elphinston of Shannon's foot. G.

It is reported, that the rebels, on their retreat Northward, had threatened the Grant's with military execution, unless they would rise, and join the pretender's son; and that thereupon some of the Gentlemen of that clan, their chief being from home, thought it expedient, for the preservation of their country, to enter into a kind of neutrality, and gave hostages rebels. Some of these were found at Inverness when the King's army arrived there. As this step was illegal, the Gentlemen who had been found with the rebels as hostages, or had been present at treating with them, were ordered up to Edinburgh; and four of them arrived there on the 29th of May.

Advices from Inverness, of the 23d of April, bear, that Lord Sutherland was then, with 8 or 900 of his people, in the head of the Frasers country, and near the Chisholms of Strathglass; and that Lord Loudon who was with 1300 men in the isle of Sky, was ordered to land in Clanronald's country, and to march up to Fort Augustus. G.—Several deserters found among the rebels were hanged at Inverness. C.

Some transports, with Skelton's, Handasyd's, Mordaunt's, and Houghton's regiments of foot on board, which were embarked at London about the end of March,

arrived in Leith road on the 20th of April; and, after staying some days, sailed for the Murray frith to join the army.

On the 22d, 310 French officers and soldiers were shipped at Inverness. G.— They landed at Newcastle on the 2d of May, and set out thence for Carlisle on the 5th.— Most of the pretender's son's servants were come in to Inverness by the 23d of April; and as they were all French, and had not been with him before he came to France, the Duke gave them passports to go home. G.

The Lord President arrived at Inverness from the isle of Sky on the 25th of April. G.—About this time, the Earl of Loudon, the Laird of Macleod, and Sir Alexander Macdonald, (who had raised his clan before the battle), with 1700 men, and Gen. Campbell with 800 men from Argyleshire, were marched towards Lochaber, in order to clear that country of the rebels,—who were then dispersed all over it, and were beginning to rob and plunder, G.;—upwards of 600 Grants were sent into the Frasers country; the Monroes, Mackays, and Sutherland's, were taking care of Rossshire, Cromarty, Caithness, and Sutherland; Lord Fortrose was raising the Mackenzies, to secure the passages towards the isles; orders were given along the coast, to prevent any of the rebels making their escape by sea; Cobham's dragoons marched from Inverness on the 23d of April, and Lord Ancrum with Mark Kerr's on the 30th, to guard the Eastern coast; the militia in several places were raised to guard passes; those of Stirling were posted at the Frew; detachments of the Edinburgh regiment were sent out along the South-side of the Forth, to the West of Edinburgh, and on the 29th seized at Queensferry, and sent in to town, one Robert Murray writer in Edinburgh, a life-guard man in the late rebel army; a proclamation was issued by the Duke, for seizing all rebels and their arms [p. 230.] in short, all methods were used for apprehending the rebels; and with such success, that in most

parts of the kingdom the prisons were very soon crowded with them.

An account came to Edinburgh on the 30th from Dumbarton, that the Marquis of Tullibardine, and one Mitchell an Italian, who said he had been thirty years in the service of the pretender, had surrendered themselves to Mr Buchanan of Drumakill, a Justice of the Peace, and were by him committed to the castle of Dumbarton. *G.*—The Marquis was put on board the *Eltham* at Leith on the 13th of May. It was well for him that he had a strong guard to defend him against the people of Glasgow, who were greatly exasperated against him. He did not pass through Edinburgh, but was carried directly to Leith, where likewise a strong guard protected him from the resentment of the populace. *G.*—Count Mirobel, a French officer, and Engineer-General to the pretender's army; Sir James Kinloch, his brother, and his brother-in-law: Henry Ker of Gradyne, and others, were likewise taken, in different places, about the beginning of May; and Mr William Murray of Taymount, brother to the Earl of Dunmore, surrendered himself to a Justice of the Peace in the shire of Mearns. —About the end of April, Lord Pitsligo, with many of the foot that followed him, were lurking about the coast of Buchan, in hopes of finding an opportunity to make their escape to France. *G.*

According to advices from Inverness, of the 30th of April, the pretender's son, Lord Perth, Lord John Drummond, and young Lochiel, who was wounded again in the last battle, were moving about in the Camerons country, and had not above twenty or thirty men with them; Lord Rae's people were sent back to their own country, and Lord Sutherland's were to return home that day; the greatest diligence was using to get a sufficient number of boats upon Loch Ness; as soon as that was done, the Duke proposed to march, with fifteen battalions, and Kingston's horse, to Fort Augustus, in two marches; and Lord Loudon, with the Argyllshire militia and the independent companies, were to march through the hills on the right and left, in pursuit of the rebels;

Lt-Col. Leighton, of Blakeney's foot, was ordered to take the command of Stirling castle, and Maj. Gen. Blakeney to go to Inverness, to take that of the troops which should be left there.

On the 29th of April, two French ships, of 34 and 32 guns, came to Arisaig and on the 1st of May in the evening pretender's son came thither from MacDonald of Barrisdale's house in Moidart with such as remained with him; whereupon the ships began immediately to load arms and ammunition. Upon their arrival, 70 or 80 of the Macleans went from Mull to Arisaig. Beef, and that very poor, was the only support the pretender's son and company had after coming to that country, excepting 30 bolls of meal from Kinlochmoidart's house which had lain there since August last and was all the meal they had at Arisaig. The Greyhound man of war had come from Ireland to the isle of Mull a few days before; and her Captain, Noel, having got account, on the 1st of May, that there were two large ships in Loch Nouay sailed next morning, in company with the *Baltimore*. In the evening they were joined by the *Terror*, and at day-break on the 3d they stood in for the loch. A little alter four o'clock the Greyhound crossed pretty close to the *Commodore*, gave him a broadside, and then stood to the other. The two sloops followed the Greyhound's example, and the engagement continued till nine o'clock. By this time, the masts and rigging of our ships were so much shattered, that the sloop could not keep under sail; which was the only way they could annoy the enemy, as they were inferior in strength. Therefore, after lying at anchor some time, and repairing their damage as well as they could, they left the French, and went to Aloss bay, to refit. *G.*—A letter from Fort William bears, that while one of the French ships was unloading, the other cast anchor at the entry of the loch, with a spring in her cable, and defended the passage against the three British ships; and and that then she went and unloaded, the other taking her place. *Gl. J.*—In the engagement, one of the French ships

had 48 men killed, and the other 8, among whom was one Major Hales of the piquets, besides several wounded. Our ships had only 4 men killed, and 10 wounded. *Gl.J.*—During the action, the country people, and Barisdale's men, Macdonalds, carried off 240 casks of brandy, and about 800*l.* in cash. *Gl. J.* The Macleans who came from Mull, went off on the night after the engagement, and carried off with them one of the French longboats, loaded with brandy, and some cash. When the action was over, the Captains would land no more stores, finding that those that they had set on shore were plundered *G.*—Some letters bear, that besides stores, ammunition, they landed 40,000*l.*; that the Captains having, upon the account of the bad situation of the pretender's son's affairs after the battle of Culloden, refused to deliver up the money, the rebels, by threats and violence, had forced it from them; and that Murray the Secretary had taken possession of it, and ordered it to be sent to Locharkaig. *G.*

The three British ships having in the best manner they could repaired the damage done their masts and rigging, and having been joined on the 4th by the Raven sloop, they all sailed from Aloss on 6th in the morning, and were in Loch Nouay about noon; but not finding the French ships there, they proceeded to Cannay, Barra, and Stornway. At Cannay they got intelligence that the French ships had passed by that island on the 4th in the afternoon, steering towards Barra; but got no further notice of them. They were found on the 5th off Dunvegan found, steering to the N.W. *G.*—On the 13th, the British ships were joined, near Cape Wraith, by the Scarborough and Glasgow men of war, of 20 guns each, and the Trial and Happy Janet sloops. Having intelligence of a French sloop of eight guns being upon that coast, the Terror, Capt. Duff, was ordered to search the lochs on the main from Loch Brim to Ardnamurchan: which he did accordingly; but got no other accounts of her, than that such a vessel was seen off the mouth of Loch Brim on the 9th. On the 17th the Terror joined the Furnace off Glenaly.

Next day they went into Loch; Nouay, and having sent a party on shore to search for arms and ammunition, they found and brought off 20 barrels of powder and about 80 muskets. Capt. Fergusson of the Furnace seized 800 stand of arms at Macdonald of Barisdale's house in the isle of Rasay. *G.*

A letter from Old Rock (a fictitious name) in Ardnamurchan of May 10. bears, that the pretender's son, the Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond, Lord Elcho, Sheriden, O Sullivan, Mr Buchanan, and many others whose names were not known, made their escape on Sunday the 4th on board the above two French men of war from Arisaig; that Secretary Murray remained to take care of the money and stores landed; that the clans talked of assembling at Strontian, and to keep themselves in a moving body, to harrass and fatigue the King's troops, in hopes to obtain, terms; that their chiefs assured the clans, that the two ships that arrived, parted at sea with fifteen more, full of men, money, arms, &c; and that the pretender's son promised to return soon with powerful succours; but that this gained no credit even amongst the rebels themselves. *G. & Gl.J.*—On the other hand, according to advices from Inverness of the 22d, the escape of the pretender's son was not absolutely certain. He was, some time before, in the North of the island of Lewis; but failing of a vessel there to carry him off, he went to Barra, at the South end of it; and it was afterwards reported, that he had missed the two French ships, and was returned to Moidart. *G.*—And Maj,-Gen. Campbell writes, from Appin, of May 21. that advice was received from Mingary castle, of the 19th, that the pretender's son went off in an open boat eight days before the French ships arrived, and landed in the isle of Lewis, with Col. O Sullivan, Angus Macdonald, brother to Kinlochmoidart, and only two servants, and that they proposed to take a vessel from Lewis for France; that the Duke of Perth embarked on board one of the French ships, in so bad a state of health that his life was despaired of; and that there had been frequent meetings of the chiefs of the

rebels, and a considerable number of their followers, near the braes of Lochaber, who were supposed to have assembled in order to the making a distribution of the 40,000*l.*, landed out of the French sliips. *G.*

About the beginning of May, James Stirling of Kier, Hugh his son, who was one of the pretender's son's lifeguards, and James Stirling of Craigharnet, were apprehended on board a Dutch ship employed to carry tobacco from the Clyde to Holland. *G.*— They were committed to Dumbarton castle; whence, the two last made their escape on the 19th. *Gl.J.*

Some of the rebels, with design to make their escape, got on board the ship of James Wemyss, of the North Ferry of Dundee, as he was riding off the lights of the Tay, and having put to sea, landed at Bergen in Norway. But orders having been given by the King of Denmark, to inspect all British vessels that should come into his ports, and to confine all passengers that had not proper passports, the rebels were apprehended on the 13th of May, and committed prisoners to the castle of Bergen, by order of the Governor, to the number of thirteen; among whom it is said are, David Graham of Duntroon, called Lord Dundee, Lord Ogilvy, Fletcher of Benschie, Hunter of Burnside, David Fotheringham the rebel Governor of Dundee, David Graham merchant in Dundee, his son Alexander, Henry Patullo, --- Sandilands younger of Bourdeaux merchant, Thomas Blair merchant in Dundee, and Alexander Blair: writer in Edinburgh.

According to advices from Inverness of May 8. Lord Loudon was to march that day for Fort Augustus, with 18 independent companies; the Earls of Cromarty and Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino, were to set out next day for London; Brig. Mordaunt was to be detached with a body of troops to Perth, to replace the Hessians; and the Duke had ordered the transports for Shields, to revictual, in order to imbarck the Hessian troops for Flanders with all expedition. A very considerable quantity of provisions had been amassed at Inverness. *G.*— About this

time a considerable number of the rebels had been brought in to Inverness by the Grants, and three ships were lying off that town with prisoners. *M.*—The three Peers above mentioned, were sent off on board the Exeter man of war, arrived at London on the 29th, and were committed prisoners to the tower for high treason. *G.*—Lord Macleod was left at Inverness. *C.*

On the 19th, Brig. Mordaunt, with Royal, Pulteney's, and Sempill's batalions, and six pieces of cannon, arrived at Perth from Inverness, by the hill-road and met with no disturbance in their march. They burnt some rebels houses and nonjurants meeting-houses in the way.— Several people of the parish of Kingusie in Badenoch, who had been seduced and compelled by the rebels to join them, went to Blair in Athol, conducted by Mr William Blair their Minister, Macpherson of Benchar, and Donald Macpherson of Cullinbre, and delivered up their arms to Brig. Mordaunt, submitting themselves to the King's mercy. They were all permitted to return home peacably. *C.*— The Hessians had now moved from Perth, and were incamped at Burnt island. The Prince of Hesse, the Earl of Crawford, &c. came to Edinburgh on 21st. His Serene Highness having dined with his Majesty's High Commissioner the 22d, attended his Grace after dinner to the Assembly-house, and sat on the throne at the Commissioner's right hand, his chair placed a little backward. The Prince set out for London on the 24th, arrived there on the 1st of June, and waited on the King next day.

Major Grant, having been tried at Inverness by a court-martial, for abandoning Fort George, of which he was Deputy-Governor, to the rebels [p. 92.], was adjudged to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of ever holding any military office or employment under his Majesty. *G.*— William Master of Ross, Lt-Col. James Innes, Major Wentworth, and several other officers, taken prisoners by the rebels at Fort George and Fort Augustus, having received the pretender's son's orders to go to Glasgow,

and remain prisoners there on their parole, had left Inverness on the 13th of April, and arrived at Glasgow some days after. *St Js.* But about the beginning of May they were ordered back to Inverness, to attend Major Grant's trial. *Gl.J.*

By letters from Inverness, of May Maj.-Geo. Bland was sent with three battalions to Fort Augustus; Fleming's battalion was to march next day to Aberdeen, and Major Mackenzie thro' the hills to Strathbogie, with Lord Loudon's battalion, his Lordship being himself employed at the head of the independent companies, and Lt-Col. Campbell gone to serve under his father the Major-General, who was at the head of the Argyleshire men. *G.*

Maj. Gen. Campbell writes from Appin, May 21. that, on the 13th, Alexander Macdonald of Glenco surrendered his arms, and those of all his people who were at Glenco, to his Excellency, submitting to the King's mercy; that Appin's people who were at home, had followed his example; and that both he and Glenco had given notice thereof to such of their men as were absent, ordering them to return to their own country. *G.*

On the 23d, the Duke set out from Inverness and next day arrived at Fort Augustus, with eleven battalions of foot, and Kingston's horse. *G.*—By letters from the last named place, dated the 27th, his Royal Highness proposed to send Houghton's battalion next Thursday half way to Fort William, to take post and secure the road; to go thither himself the same day, and return the next; and on Saturday that battalion was to go into Fort William, to relieve the remains of Guise's. *G.*—Lord Loudon was with the Duke on the 26th, and informed him, that having marched with the Highlanders under his command, and some regular troops commanded by Lt-Col. Howard and Major Lockhart, against the Camerons and Macdonalds, who were assembled to the number of 300 for the security of Lochiel and Barisdale, they

immediately dispersed on the appearance *a* Loudon's advanced parties, Lochiel ordering every one to shift for himself. Upon their dispersion, the Camerons sent a person to desire they might be admitted to bring in their arms, and submit themselves to the King's mercy. *G.*—By the 27th Lord Loudon was gone into Badenoch for two or three days, to disarm the rebels there; and it was thought they would immediately submit; as the Macphersons had in great measure done to Brig. Mordaunt, in his passage thro' their country to Perth. *G.*—As the rebels were by this time in a manner dispersed, the Duke proposed not to stay in that country above a week longer, unless something extraordinary should happen, but to march South by the King's road to Crief. *G.*

The large fir-wood of Abernethy, belonging to the Laird of Grant, has been set on fire in several different places at once; by which that Gentleman will be a loser in several thousand pounds. It is suspected to have been done by some of the rebels.

Mess. Lauder and Rattray of Edinburgh surgeons, whom the rebels had taken with them when they went into England, were set at liberty after being made prisoners at Inverness, and returned home. But a short while after their arrival, they were ordered to London, and set out on the 28th of May, with one of the King's messengers.

Lt Col. Campbell arrived at Fort William on the 24th, and next day joined his father the Major General at Appin. They were to embark at Dunstafnage on the 27th, in order to take possession of Strontian, where it was reported, that some few of the rebels continued still in arms. *G.*

The transports from Inverness, which had carried North the four regiments mentioned *p.* 237. arrived in Leith-road on the 26th, as did those from Newcastle next day. These last having brought provisions and forage for the whole, preparations were making to sail with the Hessians with all expedition. *G.*