

## EUROPE.

### FORMATION OF SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

Few of the ancient families of Scotland can trace their genealogy to so distinguished a foreign source as that of Vans, or more properly Vaux, or Vaux. On the continent of Europe the De Vaux family have been Dukes of Andria, Princes of Joinville, Taranto, and Altamura, Sovereign Counts of Orange and Provence, and Kings of Vienne, and Arles, as well as Lords of Vaux in Normandy. Members of the Norman branch of the family accompanied the conqueror to England in 1066, and their descendants became Lords of Vaux, of Pentney and Bevor in Norfolk, of Gilsland in Cumberland, and of Harrowden in Northamptonshire. It is mentioned by Sir David Lindsay, in his *Heraldry*, that Vaux was "one of the sumerlaid of thame that came furth of Ingland with Sanct Margarete," the wife of Malcolm Canmore. According to Sir James Dalrymple, one of the family came to Scotland in the reign of David I.; and in the reign of his grandson and successor Malcolm IV., mention is made of Philip de Vallibus or Vaux, who had possessions in the south, and soon after the family is found proprietors of the lands and barony of Dirleton, in East Lothian. The chief remaining branch of this ancient house has long been that of the Vanses of Barnbarroch in Wigtownshire. The change of the name from Vaux to Vans, though curious, is not singular, as many Scottish surnames have been gradually altered in a similar manner, chiefly from a peculiarity in writing them down.

The noble family of Loudon in Ayrshire originated in James the son of Lambin, who, obtained from Richard de Morville the manor of Loudon, in Cunningham. Here he settled as the vassal of Moreville, and assumed the designation De Loudon, according to the practice of the age. The estate and name merged, by the marriage of a female heir, into the Crawfords of Lanarkshire. The Vetropontes, and Anglo-Norman family, settled in Scotland in these early times; but though they extended themselves over the country, they did not arrive at any eminence, and have bequeathed no surname. The distinguished family of the Frasers first made their appearance in Scotland about the reign of David I., their earliest place of settlement being in East Lothian, where they held lands as vassals of the Earls of Dunbar. From these Frasers were descended families of the same name, who acted a conspicuous part in the troublous period consequent on the death of Alexander III. Symon Fraser, a descendant, became possessor of extensive estates in Peeblesshire, and has been famed as one of the most gallant soldiers during the struggle which the Scotch maintained against Edward I. In time, the Frasers of East Lothian and Peeblesshire sunk through female heirs, or transferred themselves to the North, where they have ever since been found. During the reign of Robert Bruce, they proceeded northward into the Mearns, Aberdeenshire, and Invernessshire, and from this stock branched off Fraser Lord Salton, Fraser Lord Fraser, and Fraser Lord Lovat.

The Cummings or Cumyns, were also settlers in Scotland under David I., having come from the county of Northumberland. From Earl Henry, the son of David, Richard Cumyn received a grant of the estate of Linton Roderick in Roxburghshire, which was thus their first place of settlement. The Cumyns, like the Frasers, spread northward; one became Lord of Badenoch, and another by marriage, Earl of Monteith. The name of Cumyn figures conspicuously throughout the disastrous period of the thirteenth century. Their ambition led them to put forth their claims to the Scottish crown, but they at length fell before the fortune of Bruce, and their surname has never since emerged from obscurity. Connected with those eminent persons, was another great family of Norman origin, the Balfours of Barnbarroch, in Durham, who obtained some lands in Scotland under David I. They became conspicuous under William the Lion, and his son Alexander II. In 1233, John Balfour of Barnbarroch married Devorgoil, the youngest daughter of Alan, the lord of Galloway, by his second wife, Margaret, the daughter of David the Earl of Huntingdon. By this marriage he obtained, on the death of Alan, vast opulence; and on the demise of Alexander III. his family was involved in lasting misery. His son, John Balfour, it will be remembered, obtained the crown through his mother, his grandmother, and his great grandfather; had his claims allowed by Edward, and, after a bloody struggle, died in France in 1316. The various families of the Balfours in Scotland seem to have become extinct after these disasters. The family which now falls naturally under notice is that of Bruce. Robert de Brus was an opulent baron in Yorkshire, at the early epoch of Doomsday Book. His son Robert appeared in the court of Henry I. with Earl David, being nearly of the same age; and soon after the accession of King David in 1124, he obtained from him a grant of the district of Annandale. The charter by which David conferred this large domain is of a curious nature. It establishes the tenure by the sword; that is, gives a right to Bruce to take possession and retain by force of arms. It may thus be supposed that the English baron, in thus making good his settlement, would bring with him knights and yeomen from Yorkshire, as indeed might be shown by tracing to this source some respectable families—the Johnstons, for one, in Dumfriesshire.

The baron, who in this manner required the district of Annandale, died in 1141; his son Adam inheriting his English estates, and becoming the progenitor of the Bruces of Skelton, and his youngest son Robert inheriting the property in Scotland, and laying the foundation of the royal house of Bruce in this kingdom. Robert his grandson, married Isabel the second daughter of David, the Earl of Huntingdon; and it was in consequence of this marriage that their son Robert entered into the competition for the crown, and that their great grandson ascended the throne. In the genealogy of these Bruces, it appears that there were nine persons in direct descent from Robert Bruis of Doomsday Book to Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, inclusive, and that there were eight of them named Robert, and one of them called William.

This superficial sketch may here be closed by some account of the not less distinguished family of Stewart. During the troublous conflicts of Maud and Stephen, in their competition for the crown of England, Walter, the son of Alan, the son of Flaald, fled from the family seat at Oswestry, in Shropshire, and settled in Scotland. David I. made him his steward, and gave him lands to support the dignity of his office. By the charter we learn that these lands were those of "Paisley (Paisley), Polloc, Talahoe, Kerkel, le drop, le Mutre, Egleham, Louchwinnock, and Inverwick." These estates in Renfrewshire (then a portion of Lanarkshire) were confirmed by Malcolm IV. in 1157, when he made the office of steward hereditary, and granted, in addition, various other estates in the same quarter. Besides these possessions, Walter acquired the western half of Kyle in Ayrshire, which hence was called Kyle Stewart. At this period the country was in a semi-barbarous state; but Walter the Stewart introduced new and civilized usages. He settled many of his military followers on his lands, and, founding the Abbey of Paisley, introduced a body of instructed men, who taught the ancient people domestic arts and foreign manners. By the marriage of one of these Stewarts with Margery Bruce, Robert the Stewart was born, and became King of Scots, 1370-1. We thus perceive that the Cumyns, the Balfours, the Bruces, and the Stewarts, all claimants or inheritors of the Scottish crown, were the descendant of Englishmen, who at the distance of a very few generations had had no connexion whatever with Scotland. A fact still more curious may be mentioned. The illustrious family of Wallace was of the same recent English extraction. The first of the name, which appears to have been variously written Walense, or Waleys, was an Anglo-Norman, who settled under the Stewarts in Ayrshire and Renfrew. Richard Walense acquired land in Kyle, where he settled, and named the place Ricard-tun, which till this day is the name of a village and parochial division. Another branch of the family of Walense took root in Renfrewshire under Wallace the Stewart in the early part of the thirteenth century, and from this branch was descended Sir William Wallace of Ellerslie. In this manner the great grandfather of this distinguished Scottish patriot must have been an Englishman by birth.

The Somervilles are amongst the most ancient families of note in Scotland. The first of the name in Great Britain was Gualter de Somerville, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and obtained from him estates in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire. He left several sons, and died at the commencement of the twelfth century. One of these sons, named Gualter, inherited his estates in England, and the second attached himself to Earl David, when he came to Scotland. On arriving in this country, David conferred on him the manor of Carnwath, in Clydesdale, in reward for his attachment, and there have been Somervilles in this part of Scotland ever since.—There was at one time a family of the name of Umphraville, of considerable note in this country, the first of whom attached himself to Earl David. The family enjoyed various lands in Stirlingshire; but, after a residence in the country of about a century, merged for lack of heirs.—There are, in all probability, not many persons in Scotland who are aware of the origin of the name of Maxwell. The first of this family, in this country, was also a follower of David, from whom he received a grant of land on the Tweed. The name of this person was Maccus, and his place of residence acquiring the appropriate name of Maccus-ville, such a term was, in the course of time, shortened, and corrupted into Maxwell.—But of all these Anglo-Saxons who settled in Scotland, scarcely any that we hear of arrived at such eminence as that of Sules, Soules. The first of this line was Ranulph de Sules, who followed David from Northamptonshire into Scotland. The attachment of Ranulph was amply rewarded by a grant from him of Liddesdale, the manor of Nisbet, in Teviotdale, with some other lands, both in this district and in Lothian. In Liddesdale, where he thus settled before the middle of the twelfth century, he built a fortress, called Hermitage Castle, which gave rise to the village of Castle-town, and has been the subject of numberless popular traditions, some of which I shall perhaps, at an after period, detail. In 1271 William de Soules was knighted at Haddington by Alexander III., and under the same monarch he became justiciary of Lothian. He was one of the Magnates Scotie, or principal men of the kingdom, who engaged in 1284 to support the succession of the Princess Margaret to her grandfather Alexander III. In 1290, he was present with Sir John Soules, in the celebrated parliament at Birgham,—now a poor hamlet on the Tweed below Kelso—for betrothing the heiress of Scotland to the prince of England. This Sir John de Soules was one of the ambassadors to France, for marrying Jolette, the daughter of the Count de Droux, to Alexander III. In 1294 he again went to France—(this will partly shew to the Scotch of the present day the species of intercourse that took place in former times between the Scottish and French nations)—to negotiate the marriage of Edward Baliol with a daughter of Charles, the French King's brother. In 1299 he was made Cusque Regni Scotie—Keeper of the Scottish Kingdom—by John Baliol. In 1300 the same Sir John Soules commanded at the siege of Stirling Castle, which

was surrendered to him by the English. In 1303 he was one of the Scottish Commissioners at Paris. At the capitulation of Strathburg, on the 9th February 1304, he was excepted by Edward I. from the ignominious conditions imposed on the vanquished, and it was provided that he should remain in exile for two years. When Robert Bruce entered on his active career, he was joined by Sir John Soules, who for his services was rewarded with a grant of the baronies of Kirkcubright and Torthorwald, and the lands of Bretalach, in Dumfriesshire. Some years afterwards, he closed his gallant career as a soldier of Scotland. Following Edward Bruce to Ireland, he was slain with him in battle near Dundalk, on the 5th of October, 1315. These De Soules had other two brothers; one named Sir Thomas de Soules, of the county of Roxburgh, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and Sir Nicholas de Soules. In 1300 Thomas was taken prisoner by the English in Galloway; and Edward I. ordered for a ransom-day to be paid as his allowance. This curious particular is learned from the Wardrobe accounts. It appears that in 1306, Alicia, the widow of Thomas de Soules, did homage to Edward I. for lands in Scotland. It is a remarkable circumstance, in the family history of the Soules, that among others, one of them laid claim to the crown of Scotland, an event which overwhelmed and ruined the family altogether. The claimant was Nicholas de Soules, (supposed by some to have been the same Nicholas,) and the historian Prynce thus deduces the claim:—Alexander II. left a bastard daughter, Margery, who married Allan Doorward, an active, ambitious baron, who died in 1275, leaving three daughters; one of these daughters, Ermengard—(this beautiful female name was once common among the higher classes in Scotland)—married a Soules; and of this Soules was Nicholas, the competitor. The seal of this ambitious man has been engraved by Aslie, among the Scottish seals; but his armorial bearings are quite different from the arms of the Liddesdale family of Soules, as set forth by Nisbet; from which circumstance there is reason to infer that there was some difference in the lineage. I leave better antiquaries and genealogists than myself, however, to clear up the obscurity. The next family I have to mention is that of Avenel.

The first of the distinguished family included at the end of the preceding article was Robert Avenel, who, under David I., settled in Upper Eskdale. He flourished during the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William, whose charters he witnessed. By thus noticing the signatures as witnesses to the old charters, much is learned of the old Scottish families. Robert Avenel officiated as Justiciary of Lothian for a short period after the accession of William in 1165. It appears that this Anglo-Saxon baron retired from the turmoils of life into the monastery of Melrose, where he died in 1185, leaving a son to inherit his honours. The Avenels, for several generations, continued among the most powerful families on the Borders; a circumstance which has doubtless suggested to Sir Walter Scott the idea of commemorating them in the tales of "The Monastery" and "The Abbot." It may also be noticed that a particular intimacy subsisted between the Avenels and the monks of St. Mary's, and it is seen that they were individually buried in the aisles of the abbey. Yet amidst this friendship, which the Author of Waverley has so well interwoven with his romance, it is observed, from the family history, that they occasionally had quarrels with the monks relative to their property. In 1135, Gervase Avenel had a serious dispute with them regarding the game on the lands endowed to the use of the monastery, by one of his predecessors. The king at length interfered to quell the disturbance, and "found that the monks were entitled to the soil, but not to the game, which belonged to the Avenels, as lords of the manor." The distinguished family of Avenel, merged, like many others, in a female heir, who married Henry, the son of Henry de Graham of Abercorn and Dalkeith, and thereby carried the estates of the Avenels into a family in the Lothians.

We now come to the family of Oliphant or Oliphant. The first of this name was David de Oliphant, who, it is said, accompanied David I. in the retreat from Winchester in 1124. David certainly gave the companion of his journey the manors of Smalholm and Crailing, in Roxburghshire. He also enjoyed, for some time, the Justiciaryship of Lothian. The Oliphants spread into Kincardineshire, Perthshire, and Lanarkshire, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The main line was elevated to the Peerage by James II.; it afterwards merged in a female heir, who, marrying Hugh de Abernethy, founded the noble house of the Viscounts Abernethy.

The Giffords were of as noble and ancient a stock, having been relatives of the Norman Conqueror. Two of the race came to Scotland under David I.; and one of these, Hugh Gifford, settling in East Lothian, conveyed his name to a village and parochial division. From this great stem there branched out several families of the name, who also rose to eminence.—The Sazys were a family who derived their descent from the same Norman original. The first of the race who came into Scotland was Seiker de Sazy, who obtained lands from David I. in East Lothian, and laid the foundation of the noble family of Sazon, or Seton, Earls of Winton, which distinguished itself through six centuries of Scottish history, and was attainted in 1715.—The first of the noble house of Keith was a person called Hervei, who attached himself to David, and acquired the estate of Keith, in East Lothian, from whence the surname of the family was assumed. One of his descendants, in the third generation, took the surname of Marischall, from the family possessing the dignity of Knight Marischall of Scotland; and hence the name Marshall originated.—Before the middle of the twelfth century, a person of Anglo-Norman lineage, named Male settled under David I. on some lands in Mid-Lothian, conferring on his seat the title of Male-ville, from which appellation the Melvilles took their surname. The main line of the Males, in the reign of

Robert II. (1371-90,) ended in a female heir, Agnes, who married Sir John Ross of Halkhead. The descendant of this marriage acquired the peerage of Lord Ross, in 1700. The estate was purchased during last century by David Rennie, whose daughter carried it, by marriage, to Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802.—It is generally understood that the Males were of the same lineage as the Maules. The first of the name in Scotland was Robert Maule, who attached himself to David I. and acquired lands in Mid-Lothian. One of his sons became the progenitor of the Maules of Pannure.—The Berkeleys settled in Scotland in the twelfth century, and were a branch of the great Berkeley family in Gloucestershire. The family has greatly branched out under the surname of Barclay.—The Monteats were another English family, which settled in Scotland under David. Their name, which they took from a place in Flintshire, has been softened into Mowat.—At the same period, the De Lundins settled in Fife and Forfarshire and originated families with the appellation of Lurdie.—The family called Harris, or Herries, settled in the country also during the reign of David. The first of the race, who was of Anglo-Norman lineage, was named Heriz; the family acquired a settlement in Dumfriesshire and Galloway. The noble family of Cunningham, in Ayrshire, traces its (correct) origin from Warnebold, a person who came from the north of England, and settled as a vassal under Hugh Morville, in Cunningham. From him he obtained the manor of Cunningham, which comprehended most of the parish of Kilmaurs, and from this manor the family surname was assumed. The progenitors of the Lockharts were Stephen Lockhard and Simon Lockhard, who settled in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire during the twelfth century. Simon, who was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, gave the name of Symington to a parish in Clydesdale; and Stephen, in the same manner, conferred the name of Stevenson on a parish in the district of Cunningham.

The origin of the distinguished family of Hay has been strangely obscured by the fabulous legends of the genealogists. Without impugning the story of the battle of Luncarty, and the feat performed with the oxen yoke, it is an ascertained fact, worthy of belief, that the first person of the name of Hay in Scotland, of whom record preserves any notice, was William de Hay, the decendant of an Anglo-Norman; who settled in Lothian at the middle of the twelfth century, and founded the family of the Hays of Lockhart, (Borthwick,) Lords of Yester, and Earls and Marquises of Tweeddale, as also the Hays of Spot, Smithfield, Hayston, &c. The second William de Hay received a grant of the lands of Errol, in the County of Gowrie, from King William, (1165-1214); the Hays thus branching off into two main lines. The Ramsays were likewise settlers of the twelfth century, bringing with them the name from England, where it was a local appellation. The first of the race in North Britain was Simon de Ramsay, who received lands in Mid-Lothian under David I., and founded the noble family of the Ramsays of Dalhousie, from whence all the other Ramsays throughout Scotland are undoubtedly sprung. The Falconers, another old Scottish family, are of the same English extraction. Walter, the first of the family, received lands in the Mearns from David I.; and his son Ralph, being appointed Falconer by William the Lion, and called by him Falconarius noster, his descendants acquired the surname of Falconer, which they still retain. The Rollos may next be brought under notice.

The noble Scottish family of Rollo derives its origin from Richard de Rollo, an Anglo-Norman, who settled in Scotland during the reign of David I., and from this munificent prince received some lands in Perthshire, where this ancient race was planted, and still remains. In 1651, the family of Rollo was advanced to the peerage. The Scottish name Rollock is supposed to be from the original. The family of Kinnaird derives its origin from the same eventful period. Rodolph, the progenitor of the race, received the lands of Kinnaird, in the County of Gowrie, from William the Lion; and the family name was taken from the property. The Ruthvens are sprung from a person called Thor, of Saxon or Danish lineage, who came from the north of England, and settled in Scotland under David I. Thor having attached himself to Earl Henry, is believed to have received a grant of the lands of Ruthven from him, and hence the name of Ruthven came to be the surname of the race. The main branch of this family obtained the earldom of Gowrie, 1581. The respectable Scotch family of Dundas deduces its origin from the De Lundins or Lundie, of Fife and Forfarshire, already mentioned. The first who received the appellation was Thomas, the son of Malcolm de Lundie, who, receiving from William the Lion the office of door-ward (hostarius), or keeper of the King's door, the name became hereditary; the appellation was continued in the family.

The Abernethys are sprung from a person of English lineage, called Orm, the son of Hugh, who flourished in Scotland under Malcolm IV., and who, receiving the lands of Abernethy, at foot of Strathern, his descendants assumed the name of Abernethy. There were a number of Orms, who came into Scotland, and have left traces of their residence in places of the name parts of the Country. The Grays are also of Anglo-Norman extraction. A younger son of Gray of Chillingham, a Norman family, who settled in Northumberland, obtained a settlement in Scotland under William the Lion.

From this personage the various families of the surname of Gray are descended. The Kers, or Cars, were Anglo-Normans, and a branch settled in Scotland during the thirteenth century. They possessed lands on the Borders, and originated the two respectable houses of the Kers of Cessford and Fernieherst. From the former sprung the noble family of Roxburgh, word Ker, or Car, signifies a strength or fortlet, and is significant of the adventurous military character of the first of the name. The Colvilles trace their origin in Scotland to Philip de Colville, who came hither in the twelfth century, and acquired possessions in various parts of the country, particularly in Ayrshire, where the noble house of the Colvilles, Lords of Ochiltree, was founded. The distinguished house of Gordon is likewise of Anglo-Norman origin. The first of the race, having settled in Berwickshire, soon after the commencement of the twelfth century took the surname of Gordon,

from the title of his estate, which is still called Gordon. At the end of the thirteenth century Sir Adam de Gordon acquired lands in Galloway, which he gave to William, his second son, who was the progenitor of the Viscount Kenmure. Sir Adam afterwards acquired lands in Strathgobgie, on the forfeiture of their previous possession; and on that account removed with the main line of the family to the north, where it has since remained. The numerous families of the name of Gordon in Scotland are all derived from this common stock.

The noble family of Graham was also of English origin. The first of the race in this country was William de Graham, who settled under David I., and obtained from that monarch the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith, in the Lothians, where he sat down with his followers. When William de Graham died, he left two sons, Peter and John, the first of whom inherited his father's lands in the Lothians, and was succeeded by a race which took a lead in the district till the time of Robert Bruce.—This branch of the house then merged in a female heir, who married William de Douglas, the predecessor of the Douglas of Lothian, who became Earls of Morton. The descendants of John, the second son, received lands in Forfarshire, and laid the foundation of the distinguished family of the Grahams of Montrose. The chief families in Scotland with the name of Graham are descended from this honourable source; among other persons conspicuous in history to which it gave rise, was Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.

Few of the Anglo-Norman settlers of David the first's reign arrived at such eminence as the Sinclairs, or Saintclairs. The principal families in Scotland of this name are descended from the Anglo-Norman family of Saint-Clair, who came to Britain with the Conqueror. Two distinct branches settled in this northern part of the Island, the Sinclairs of Roslin and the Sinclairs of Hermandon. The progenitor of the first was William de Saint Clair, who obtained the manor of Roslin, in Mid-Lothian, where he settled during the reign of David I. This family was in after times raised to the Earldom of Orkney. From the same stock sprung Sinclair Earl of Caithness, Sinclair Lord Sinclair, and many others. The Sinclairs of Hermandon derived their origin from a later settler, under the Morvilles, Constables of Scotland, and gave rise to a number of respectable families.

The families of Ros, in the north of England, and in the south of Scotland, are of the same root, having taken their name from the lordship of Ros, in Yorkshire. The first settlers of the name in Scotland appear as vassals of the Morvilles, in Ayrshire, and having obtained the lands of Stewarton, became the progenitors of the Rosses of Hawkhill, of Ross Lord Ross, of Ross of Tarbert, in Cunningham, of Ross of Sanquhar, and other families of the name in the south of Scotland; besides the Rosses of Kilravoch, the Rosses of Geddes, Rose of Howe, and others in the north.

### Latest News from England.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 17.—Yesterday this important and interesting feature among the many attending the exercise of the Royal prerogative was performed by His Majesty in person, with all the State ceremony and grandeur usually observed on similar occasions.

At half past twelve o'clock, a detachment of the Grenadier Guards, with their band, in full uniform, marched into the Court yard of St. James's Palace. They were shortly afterwards succeeded by a numerous detachment of the Life Guards, headed by their fine band, who proceeded to take up their station at the entrance to the Park, by the Stable yard, and Yorkgate. Strong detachments of the Metropolitan Police, consisting of the C. S. M. and A divisions, were previously arranged under the direction of Mr. Roe, the Chief Magistrate, assisted by the Superintendents of the New Police, so that perfect order might be observed in the line of the Royal procession from the Palace to the Houses of Parliament. The policemen, throughout the whole line, formed an undivided chain on either side, assisted by the Life Guards, who, in small piquets, appeared more for ornament than use, the good disposition of the populace, combined with the efficient precautions of the civil authorities, rendering any appeal to military aid unnecessary in the preservation of the public peace.

We never, on any similar occasion, noticed so thin an assemblage of spectators as marked the whole progress of the Royal procession on its way to Parliament.—Whether this arose from the frequency of state pageants, of late, or from the early hour at which it left the Palace, we do not pretend to say, but, most assuredly, many even of the recent levees have been more numerous attended. In front of the Palace, at the bottom of St. James street, an individual might pass at the time of the procession without the slightest personal inconvenience; nor was there a single carriage, at this, generally speaking, focus of attraction, to be seen bearing its lovely burden of female beauty. It may in some degree be accounted for by the present absence from the town of the principal nobility and persons of rank; but with the exception of some twenty or thirty carriages in Parliament street, there was a wide difference of appearance from the usual display on like occasions.

[We pass over the detail of the imposing ceremony until the arrival of the procession at the]

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

We seldom remember the prorogation of a Session of Parliament at which a larger attendance of the fair sex presented itself than at the present. As early as twelve o'clock there was a considerable display of rank and beauty, but when the Lord Chancellor entered the house, about half after one o'clock, the benches were pretty nearly filled even down to the bar. The Bishop of Rochester read prayers; after which

Lord Teynham presented a petition from the National Political Union of Norwich, against the collection of tithes in Ireland, by means of Military force. The noble Lord also presented a petition from