Scotland Magazine
NLS open shelf

I, v. 1 Jan 1739
p. 9 Georgia colony and Spanish - 'Georgia cannot expect much help from Carolina.' 94.1.1
p. 47 Charleston SC - smallpox outbreak 94.2.1

I, v. 2 Feb 1739
p. 75, passim Border dispute with Spanish, over Carolina, etc. 94.3.1

I, v. 3 Mar 1739
p. 139 Preferments Civil - Mr Gordon, late Secretary to the Society for the encouragement of learning - One of His Majesty's council in Carolina 94.4.1
p. 140 Preferments Civil - Col. John Pitt - Governor of South Carolina 94.4.2

I, v. 4 Apr 1739
p. 154 Carolina suggested as possible haven for colonists forced out of Georgia by Spanish 94.5.1

1752
Carolina - the governor makes a treaty with the Indians, p. 255 94.10.1
A dreadful hurricane in that province, p. 599 (South Carolina). 94.11.1
Account of storm from Capt. Baker arrived at Bristol from North Carolina, pp. 601-602 94.11.2

XVIII, 1756
Carolina, by whom first settled, p. 21. Possessed by the English in King Charles II's time, p. 22. An account of its government in the year of its productions, p. 23, and of its present state, pp. 23, 24. Indigo brought thence (SC) to Britain, p. 236. 94.11.2

North Carolina is greatly inferior to the southern division. Its trade is not considerable: the inhabitants cure a little tobacco, most of which they send to Virginia, where it is shipped to Europe. The New Englanders are furnished by this province with tar, pitch, turpentine, salt pork, skins, a small quantity of tobacco, and sometimes Indian corn. Part of these commodities they consume, and export the rest to Great Britain. 94.12.1

The inhabitants of North Carolina are few, and poorer than those of Virginia. They have no ecclesiastics among them; their marriages are solemnized before a justice of the peace, and their funerals performed in the presence of other civil officers. 94.12.2

South Carolina is in very different circumstances and perhaps may be justly considered as one of the most flourishing of all our colonies in America...' (see pp. 21-27) Not received

XXXV, June 1773
Newbern, North Carolina, March 10 - 'The Governor hath rejected every bill this assembly.' Not received
Scots Magazine, 1774

1774
America, North Carolina, disorderly state of, p. 216. Assembly dissolved, p. 325.

XXXVI. April 1774
'The province of North Carolina would seem to be in a state of anarchy.' p. 216
New bern, North Carolina, april. News of speech made to House of Assembly (dispute between Gov Josiah Martin and legislature; he dissolves it)

1775

1776
Carolina, North: Gov. Martin's proclamation forbidding the meeting of the convention, burnt by the hangman, p. 26. Convention's resolution against the parliment's power to tax, ib. Form of the paper currency with remarks, p. 138. Royalists defeated by the provincials in, p. 318 includes description of battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, pp. 319-321.

1777

1781

1783, v. 45
Operations in the Carolinas, pp. 242, 345. Operations of British forces under Cornwallis in North Carolina and S.C., pp. 242-249. Continuation of above; Rawdon's operations in the Carolinas after Cornwallis' departure for Wilmington

1785, v. 46
Americas, North: Three counties declare themselves independent of the state of North Carolina, p. 405. Counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene declare independence from North Carolina
The Society for propagating Christian knowledge have now in the highlands of Scotland 131 charity-schools, of which upwards of 5000 scholars are educated. They have three missionaries in New-England, and one in Georgia, and have very satisfying accounts of the success of this last. They have engaged to send two Missionaries to the banks of the river Susquhana, on the borders of the Philadelphia, and one to North-Carolina, for the benefit of a colony from Argyleshire, who are settled 100 miles up a navigable river, and border on the Indian natives.

Letters betwixt [English Methodist preacher] Mr Whitefield and Mr Nisbet, a Gentleman of the family of Dean, who came from Carolina only last summer, in which country he has lived these thirty years.' Excerpt of letter from Nisbet to Whitefield, p. 466:

'...your tour thro' North Carolina, when we expressed our surprise, that one who alludes himself so much upon general usefulness, rode above 200 miles in a settlement inhabited by above 30,000 white people, without preaching above once, and without baptizing or marrying any; tho' in the whole settlement there are not above three or four divines; the consequence which is, that not above half of the people are christened or married by any other than midwives and civil magistrates.'

The highlanders in the tower were drawn our on the parade Aug 12 and draughted off to the following places, viz. the Leeward islands, Jamaica, New-England, Georgia, Gibraltar and Portmahon, in order to be sent off by the first ships that sail to those places.

The highlanders who were confined in the tower, are caried to Gravesend, in order to be shipped, 30 for Gibraltar, 20 for Minorca, 20 for the Leeward islands, 28 for Jamaica, and 38 for Georgia.

Edinburgh, May 21. We are advised from the western islands of Scotland, that a number of settlers have lately imbar ked for America from these islands; in particular, betwixt forty and
Scots Magazine. Nov 1769, v. XXXI, p. 602:

"Brunswick, North Carolina, Sept 25. A hundred families of highlanders are arrived here as settlers, and two vessels are daily expected with more."
Scots Magazine, 1768

fifty families have gone from the island of Jura alone, for Cape Fear in Carolina, to settle thereabouts, and in Georgia. Some of them are persons of good circumstances.

pp. 609-610

Newbern, North Carolina August 28. "Last Saturday a large mob arose in Orange county; and upwards of 3000 of their best rifle-men, all well equipt for battle, sent a messenger to the Governor, to know why they were so oppressed, having greater taxes laid on them than they were able to bear. The Governor, with about 300 of the militia, accordingly went and met them, and gave them some satisfaction; but the particulars of which I have not heard as yet."

From the same place. "We have had time here indeed; for we are all at civil wars among ourselves. The night before last arrived here a man from Cape Fear, with an express from the Governor, he wanting relief, as he is now taken prisoner, on Orange country, by the regulators, as they term themselves. Their army consists of 5000 men; and the gentlemen in Cape Fear are going our to relieve the Governor with about 500 highlanders. Hillsborough county is also alarmed. There is some talk of raising an army in Newbern, to go the Governor's relief; but, in fact, we do not know what we are to come to, nor what will be the upshot of this."

XXXI - 1769

p. 501

On the 21st of August, the Mally, Capt. Sprout, sailed from the island of Islay, for North Carolina, full of passengers, to settle in that province; and it is said, that this is the third or fourth emigration from the shire of Argyle since the conclusion of the late war.

XXXII - 1770

p. 457

'Edinburgh, Aug. 25. We are well informed, that since the month of April last, six vessels have sailed from the western islands, all full of passengers for North Carolina, in order to settle in that colony. At a moderate computation, it is thought that of men, women, and children, no fewer than 1200 have embarked in the above ships.'

XXXIII - 1771

p. 325

'Edinburgh, Feb 23. We are informed from the Western isles, that upwards of 500 souls from Islay, and the adjacent isles, prepare to migrate next summer to America, under the conduct of a gentleman of wealth and merit whose predecessors resided in Islay for many centuries past; and that there is a large colony of the most wealthy and substantial people in Sky, making ready
to follow the example of the Argathelians in going to the fertile and cheap lands on the other side of the Atlantic ocean. It is to be dreaded, that these migrations will prove hurtful to the mother-country; and therefore to use every proper method to prevent them.'

p. 500

'Edinburgh, Sept 20. We hear from the isle of Skye, that no less than 370 persons have lately embarked from that island, in order to settle in North Carolina. Several of them are people of property, who intend making purchases of land in America. The late great rise of the rents in the western islands of Scotland is said to be the reason of this emigration.'

XXXIV - 1772

p. 395

In the beginning of June about forty eight families of poor people from Sutherland arrived at Edinburgh, in their way to Greenock, in order to embark for North America. Since that time we have heard of two other companies, one of 100, another of 90, being on their journey with the same intention. The cause of this emigration they assign to be, want of the means of livelihood at home, through the opulent graziers ingrossing the farms, and turning them into pasture. Several contributions have been made for these poor people in towns through which they passed.

p. 515

On Sunday, Aug. 19 the Adventure, Capt. Smith, sailed from Loch Erribol, with upwards of 200 passengers on board for North Carolina, emigrants from the shire of Sutherland.

pp. 515-516

A gentleman of very considerable property in the Western isles, in a letter dated Aug. 16 says, 'The people who have emigrated from this poor corner of Scotland, since the year 1768, have carried with them at least ten thousand pounds in specie. Notwithstanding this is a great loss to us, yet the depopulation by these emigrations is a much greater. Unless some speedy remedy is fallen upon, by the government and landowners, the consequence must prove very fatal, as this part of the country is rather in the infancy of being civilized than improved. Besides, the continual emigration from Ireland and Scotland, will soon render our colonies independent of the mother-country.'

p. 482 from an advertisement to 'farmers and others' to settle in Nova Scotia:

'The passage-money to be paid before the ship leaves Scotland; and twelve weeks provision will be laid in for the voyage, which, in a general way, may be made in four weeks, the distance from Scotland to Nova Scotia being little more than one half of that to North Carolina.'
According to a letter from Fort William, of Aug. 20, three gentlemen of the name of Macdonell, with their families, and 400 highlanders, from the countries of Glengary, Glenmoriston, Urquhart, and Strathglass, imbedded lately for America, having obtained a grant of lands in Albany.

Our emigrations to America still continue. --On the 22d of June between 7 and 800 people from the Lewis islands sailed thither from Stornoway.

Maryburgh, Sept 4. Upon the 1st of this month, sailed from this port for America, 425 men, women, and children, all from Croydat, Fort-William, included, viz. Maryburgh. They are the finest set of fellows in the Highlands. It is allowed they carried at least 6000 l. Sterling in ready cash with them; so that, by this emigration, the country is deprived of its men, but likewise of its wealth. The extravagant rents exacted by the landlords, is the sole cause given for this spirit of emigration, which seems only in its infancy, as several of my acquaintances are determined to embrace the first opportunity of going to America.'

Orkney, Oct. 6. Last week sailed from Stromness harbour, for New-York and other places in North America, three vessels, with 775 emigrants on board, which had imbedded from the shires of Moray, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. There are several people also gone from Orkney on board of these ships. The excessive high price of provisions, especially oat-meal, which has been uncommonly dear for two years past, is not the least of many causes to be assigned for this depopulation; the more so when it is taken into consideration, that the linen manufactory, in all its departments, has greatly decreased; insomuch that many thousands who formerly were supported by this branch alone, cannot even by the greatest application, earn a scanty subsistence.'

Edinburgh, Apr 30. On Monday last, arrived at Leith, the Bachelor of that place, Capt. Ramage, from Zetland. She sailed from Thurso, in Caithness, on the 14th September, with 280 emigrants for North Carolina; but meeting with high and contrary winds, was put back to Stromness...' (After another attempt to sail for North Carolina, the ship is stranded in Shetland; the passengers are without food or money; the ship is damaged... no indication these would-be emigrants ever made it to North Carolina.)

Highland emigrants for New York
Yorkshiremen, Orcadians for Georgia

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Captures by the French. Many listed.

(same page) Captures by the Algerians. (The first British?American vessels mentioned interfered with by powers other than France). The Minerva, and President, of Philadelphia: the Dispatch of Virginia; the George of Rhode Island; the Thomas, of Boston; the Hope, of New York.

p. 618: Captures by the French. Many listed.

p. 619: Oct 1. (Deaths) At South Carolina. Paisley man Thomas Clayton. Joined St John's. Formerly Captain of 84th foot. He obtained a land grant and became a settler since the American war for his services in the army.

p. 625: (Appendix) New York, August 8th. Visit of Citizen Genet to America. He was given a federal salute and Americans expressed their gratitude to him for the aid given by France to bring 'the full enjoyment of Civil Liberty' to America.

p. 627: Letter of Genet to President Washington. He criticized Washington's attitude to the current regime in France 'which did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America'. Genet was complaining that despite the assistance given earlier to the Americans by the French, and despite the benefits of French trade in the meantime the Americans 'were sacrificing our interests to those of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exist between us'. He also complained of a campaign of misrepresentation in the American press against him. The reply which Genet was not sent until by Washington but by Jefferson to a haughty diplomatic brush-off - froid anglais.

p. 628: Account of the 'pestilential fever' which lately raged at Philadelphia. Believed to have arrived in the French ship Sans Culottes which arrived in Philadelphia 22nd July.

p. 655: Report of a rebellion in the West Indies: the importation in American bottoms of provisions, cattle, grain, and wooll from the US shall be allowed at St Domingo.

p. 656: Jamaica. Attack expected of blacks and mulattoes at Jean Rabel: the white inhabitants were thinking of fleeing to America; their goods were packed up in ships waiting. The troops of the line were inclined to mutiny and had sent 55 mutinees of Dillon's regiment already to Charleston.

p. 657: Reprials made by British ships 29th September. The sloop Mary, with sugar, cotton and molasses under American colours was taken. November 1st: the white flag was hoisted at Philadelphia as a signal that the fever was now gone. 20,000 had died the city.

Jan 1794, p. 17: Order of the Council for seizing American vessels laden with the produce of the French West Indies.


p. 47: London. 'intelligence from Philadelphia of the 1st December states that the malignant fever had disappeared'.

p. 48: Revised arrangements 'for lawful adjudications' of 'all vessels with their cargoes that are laden with goods the produce of the French West India islands.'

p. 49: The decrees excluding foreigners from the (French) Convention, was put into execution December 20th, so that Thomas Paine and Amherst's Clotot are no longer members of that assembly. On the 31st they were arrested, and their papers sealed up.' Report from Captain Moore, Phoenix, of Calcutta. On the Nootta Sound he met a Russian vessel sent by the Empress to 'treat with and to use every endeavour to civilise the natives'.

p. 50: 'Admiral MacBride is to command a squadron on the coast of America.'

p. 58: Anti-Jacobin sentiment at the British parliament. 'The democratic turbulence of the French minister in America had been inveighed against...the prudence and enlightened policy of the President of the United States exhibited a conduct which it would have been the wisdom...of our ministers to have imitated.' (The beginnings of that special relationship.)


Feb 1794 p. 79-81: Article. Customs of the West Hebrides, by the Rev John Lane Buchan,


p. 103: Letter from Polnner, the temporary commandant of the Isle of Puffin: seizure of a brig of 150 tons which sailed from Baltimore in America for Amsterdam.' Letter from Commander of Cherbourg about seizure of '400 barrels of Virginia tobacco' which formed part of the cargo of the ships taken.

p. 104: (25) The resident at New York sent an account of how devoted the citizens are to every act of the Convention, and that the three-coloured flag was carried through the streets united with that of America.(26) 'A deputation of Americans requested the liberation of Thomas Payne, that apostle of liberty in whose papers the committee found no dangerous propositions, but that burning zeal for liberty: that eloquence of nature and philosophy and those principles of morality which had procured him the hatred of despots, and the love of fellow-citizens: they demanded that he should be restored to their fraternal embrace and pledged themselves for his conduct.'

p. 112: Trial of Margaret (the radical). Mentions the consequences of the American war as creating a bankrupt economy and placing an unjust burden of taxes on the people. March, p. 140: Parliament. Motion for peace. Duke of Grafton's speech advising peace: 'for he well remembered to have seen a small minority, which was slandered in addresses from every corner for advising peace with America, grow up into a large majority in the kingdom.'

p. 143: House of Commons Feb 6th. Wilberforce speaks of the slave trade move to prohibit slaves being carried in British ships to foreign possessions. 63 for the motion and 40 against.

p. 145: Supply. the House voted £19,500 for American civil officers; £211,295.6.8d for American sufferers, pursuant to the act 28th of George III.

p. 158: Parliament: treaties with foreign powers. 'the assertion of ministers, that it (the French war) was a war in defence of society, stood contradicted by that neutrality which was observed by America and many other states in Europe'.

p. 164: Foreign and British Intelligence. In France: 'Thomas Payne has not yet been liberated from his confinement. His speech in favour of the King hath operated against the interfering of his friends.'

p. 172: British Intelligence. 'Thomas Payne, in his prison, seems not determined to remain idle. A production of his has just made its appearance in English and bears the following title: 'The Age of Reason: being an investigation of true and fabulous theology.'

April, p. 202: Note of publication of Benjamin Rush's Medical Enquiries and Observations. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1793.

p. 225: Foreign Intelligence. America. Congress, Feb 7th. Note about the imposition of a heavy duty on British shipping and manufactures. 'This decision, which seems to be very popular, marks the sentiments of America with respect to Britain'.

p. 230: Dr Priestly goes to America.

p. 235: Captures. By the British. The Caroline of Boston, from Havre-de-Grace to Hamburgh taken by the Thetis and Brilliant frigates, and brought into the Downs. By the French. The Albion, Thomson, from Bristol on route for Charlestown; the Aurora, Dickey, going from New Providence en route for St Augustine, taken by the Sans Pareil and carried to Charleston.


p. 306: Captures by the British. The Gipsy, Tobin, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, took an American vessel, with provisions.

June, p. 346: Parliament. Marquis of Lansdowne rose to make a motion relative to our situation in America. Raises grievances of the Americans regarding the retention of frontier forts.


p. 367: Foreign and British Intelligence. 'The embargo on British vessels in the American ports is taken off,' Jay has arrived to settle American business. No bills drawn in America are to be honoured. 'The city council of Charlestown hath resolved to abolish all titles.'

p. 100-101 - missing

p. 225 - need 226

p. 371: Captures by the French. The Kensington (Kerr) from Philadelphia to Amsterdam. The Minerva (Alexander) from Greenwich to Jamaica. The Susannah (M'Isaac) from Jamaica and Havannah to London. The Mary (Collins) from Whitehaven to New York. The Minerva and Mary, taken and carried into Charlestown.

p. 371: Description of the character, customs and persons of the American aborigines.

July. p. 384-388. 'Description of the character, customs and persons of the American aborigines.'

p. 438: British Intelligence: 'Dr Priestley, after a short and pleasant voyage, is arrived in safety at Philadelphia.' June 20th.

p. 441: Marriages. James Campbell. esq. of Peterhill. to Miss Martin of East Florida. August. p. 455: Description of Glasgow: saddlries of Glasgow furnish America and the West Indies. In 1772 out of 90,000 hogsheds of tobacco 49,000 went to Glasgow.


p. 481: France. National Convention. (Barre) 'Ie concluded by observing that there never was so excellent an opportunity to destroy men daily as the present moment, from the large stores of provisions that had been captured from the enemy. the arrival of their American fleet, the opulent state of the public treasury, and the proposal of an abundant harvest.'

p. 486: Parliament. The war. Sheridan's speech mentions 'the state of the negotiation between this country and America.' English ministers unpopular in America for 'their wicked and absurd policy'.

p. 487: Parliament. The war. Answer to Sheridan on 'the American negotiation'.

p. 503: Foreign and British Intelligence. May 22nd. House of Representatives met to extend embargo on British shipping.

p. 504: London. Foreign and British Intelligence. The commissioners from America. Mr. Jay and Mr. Turnbull, have had an audience with the King.


p. 560-561. Reports from various war zones in the Caribbean area.

p. 585: British Intelligence. Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in Scotland have erected 210 schools in the Highlands dealing with an estimated 17,000 scholars.

p. 587: Reports from various zones in the Caribbean area.


p. 615: Review. John Payne's 'Epitome of History'. Regarding the support which France gave America during the American Revolution.


p. 640: Foreign and British Intelligence. America. Note about House of Representatives' attempt of 21st April to prohibit British imports after 1st November. This bill was rejected in the Senate by a small majority. Arrival of the Argonaut (Capt. Aylmer) and L'Oiseau (Capt. Murray) laden with provisions which were captured by Rear Admiral Murray's squadron. Note about a fire on 30th July at the rope-works of Mr Edward Howe of Boston.


p. 711: Foreign and British Intelligence. Note about a protest to Congress in Pennsylvania against the excise law. President Washington's reaction: 'he deplored that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own government'. Opposition to tax collection and warning to insurgents.

p. 715: Downing Street, November 19th. This day a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between his Majesty and the United States of America was signed by the Rt.
Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principle Secretary for Foreign Affairs being duly authorised for that purpose on his Majesty's part, and the Honourable John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary from the USA having a like authority on the part of the said states.

p. 728: Proposed route to the Pacific discovered to George's Island and the Nootka Sound from Michilimackinac.

p. 728: British Intelligence. 'Considerable alarm hath been felt from the reports spread of the commencement of hostilities between the Americans and the British in Upper Canada.' General Washington and the majority of the members of the American Congress are decidedly against entering into any act of hostility with this country.' A treaty restoring border posts and trading privileges with British West India islands has been signed.

Dec. p. 756: State Papers, Memorial presented by Mr Jay, minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the British Court together with Lord Grenville's answer. Printed at Norfolk, Virginia, 29th October. complaint that American vessels have been irregularly captured and as improperly condemned by certain of HMs officers and judges.


p. 790-791: America. September 30th. news of General Wayne and the Indian war at the Miami. 'We offer no opinion on the justice or necessity of this war; but as the friends of humanity, we read, with painful sensations, the following extracts from the General's despatches' - reports of dead bodies lying in woods, destruction of houses and crops. The British Indian agent Colonel McKean's stores and houses were destroyed.

p. 795: British Intelligence. The meeting of the American Congress was fixed for the 3rd of November. Report on the Senate's composition and arrangements.

p. 797: British Intelligence. 'Sir John Sinclair appeared at St James's as Colonel of his regiment of fencibles, in the old Highland dress: the trews. and not the filheg. being, it is confidently asserted, the ancient dress of the Caledonians: And it is probable, that the same garb was wore by the ancient Britons who, when they gave up painting their bodies, would naturally adopt a party coloured dress.'

p. 801: Deaths. 'At Philadelphia, Dr John Carson, physician, and one of the professors in the University.'

p. 802: 'At his seat near Princetown in New Jersey, the Rev. Dr John Witherspoon, President of the College of New Jersey, and formerly minister of the gospel at Paisley, in the 72nd year of his age.'

Appendix.


1795 Volume 57


p. 66: 'The total number of ships arrived (from Petersburgh) ... in America ... 43.'

Feb. p. 82-85: Article, 'Political character, genius, manners, etc. of the people of New Hampshire.'


p. 127: British Intelligence. 'The radicals Skirving, Palmer, Muir and Margaretot who were tried for treason and sent to Botany Bay, arrived rio de Janeiro 3rd July last (1794). A plot to rebel and jump ship was squashed when a deserter who understood Gaelic overheard the conversations in that language and revealed it to the Captain.'

p. 131: British Intelligence. An American ship just arrived from Port L'Orient reported damages to the French fleet.

March. p. 163-164: Article. 'Of the Antiquities and former state of the parish of North...
Knapdale, in Argyllshire,' p. 191: France. National Convention. 'the war that France waged for the liberty of the United States cost 1500 millions.'

April. p. 255: British Parliament. State of the Nation. Discussion about the loss of the American colonies. 'The ministers of that day had lost us America; those of the present were putting Ireland, and ultimately Great Britain, to hazard.'

p. 261: Foreign Intelligence. 'The Spaniards seem to prepare for the opening of that campaign with a vigour greater than they have as yet manifested...his Majesty is enabled to raise 36 millions of reals upon the regular and secular clergy of Spain, and 30 more upon America.'

May. p. 332: America. Report - the 'treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded between the United States and the Indians of the Six Nations.' There are financial incentives 'to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual.'

July p. 466. Gazette Intelligence. From Vice-Admiral Cornwallis. 11th June. 1795. At the south end of Bellingstone, a French convoy, supposedly from Bordeaux, seized 2 American ships.

British Intelligence. p. 471: 'As a proof of the good disposition of the government of America towards this country, the person who fitted out the first privateer to cruise against Great Britain has been fined the sum of 400 dollars.'

August. p. 538: American treaty of 'amity, commerce and navigation has been published securing peace'.

p. 604: West India sugar merchants fear that American ships would bring East Indian sugar to Britain if it was allowed to be grown there. The traders on the lakes (Canada) are pleased with the treaty arrangements between Britain and America.

p. 605: Captain Vancouver has now returned in the Discovery after 3 years and reports that the NW passage along the Nootka Sound to the East Indies is 'a thing totally impossible'.


p. 667: Foreign Intelligence. America. Some petitions in Boston have received a reply from the President affirming his right with the consent of the Senate, to make foreign treaties. This is regarding the recent British treaty. An account of his reply to these petitions. 28th July. Meanwhile merchants and traders of Philadelphia write endorsing their support for the treaty.


p. 677: British Intelligence. Russian shipping to August 10th. 1795. 40 American ships. 2 Americans went away empty.

p. 679: British Intelligence. His Majesty's speech in Parliament, regarding 'the treaty of commerce with the United States of America' documents have now been exchanged.


p. 717: New Publications. 'An Oration delivered on the Anniversary of American Independence. July 4th. 1794. in St Michael's Church, to the inhabitants of Charleston, South Carolina, by David Ramsay, N.D. President of the Senate of South Carolina. The speech of Mr Smith of South Carolina in the House of Representatives, on the reduction of public debts.'

p. 745: British Intelligence. 'The malignant fever which for some time hath prevailed at New York, although very mortal, hath not been so destructive or formidable as that which lately raged at Philadelphia.'

Dec. p. 808: British Intelligence. 'Dispatches are received from L. Doncaster, at Quebec, giving an account of an insurrection having broke out in several of the American States, which threatened the most alarming consequences. The pretext was, the lately ratified treaty of amity and commerce between America and this country.'

Effigies of George Washington were burnt by 'persons strongly incited by revolutionary principles.'


Appendix. Foreign Intelligence. p. 884. 'How weak with the example of America before others, to calculate the duration of resistance on the part of France by that of its paper credit!' The paper currency of the Americas was gradually depreciated to almost nothing.
Their paper dollars vanished away without ruining, or very materially injuring individuals.' 

p. 386: 'the United States have considered themselves insulted by some late conduct of one of our naval commanders, by being sent to the Governor of Rhode Island, from Capt. Home of the Africa.'

\[1796\] \textit{Volume 58}


p. 53: New Publications. 'Official letters to the Honourable American Congress.'

p. 66: British Intelligence. 'Lately the Hercules of New York, a large vessel of 500 tons burden, was wrecked on the Cornwall coast, when the countrymen instantly flocked to seize their prey.'

Feb. p. 131: America. Foreign Intelligence. Dispute in frontier forts on the Miamis river in America has been traced to French subversives 'and their poisoned hirelings in different states, under the direction of the French minister Fauchet.' 'French party was strong in Virginia.'

p. 131: 'The Amsterdam Packet. Henderson, arrived in the Clyde from New York, brings American newspapers to the end of December.'

p. 141: 'the very laudable exertions making by the Highland society to improve agriculture in the Highland districts of Scotland, cannot fail of being attended with the happiest effects.' Premiums offered for improving horses and black cattle; construction of farm houses and offices; casting peats and preserving mosses and potatoes and the cultivation of madder.


British Intelligence. Sat 12th. 'David Donnie was liberated from the Castle in consequence of His Majesty's remission against him. We understand he and his family have taken their departure for America.'

April. p. 275: British Parliament. War debt discussed. In the current war 77 millions had been added to the national debt. in 3 years whilst in 6 years of the American war, it was 56 million. (Mr Grey).


p. 344: British Parliament. Mr Francis moves a bill for the better regulation and improvement of the slaves in His Majesty's West India Islands, and in the colonies of America.'

p. 350-351: America. Philadelphia April 14th. Meeting of the House of Representatives regarding the British-American treaty. Considerable opposition, headed by Mr MacKay, considering that the conditions have been breached by the British in the impressment of American seamen and the seizure of American vessels laden with provisions, contrary to the clearest rights of neutral nations.' 'it is said that everything is in confusion in New York; what will be the consequence of the violent opposition in Congress respecting the British Treaty time alone can discover.'


p. 413: ditto, in Parliamentary debate.

p. 425: London. Gazette Intelligence. June 7th. 'It is with great satisfaction we announce, that the treaty, between Great Britain and America, was ratified in the House of Representatives, by a majority of 3 voices.'

\[1796\] \textit{Volume 58}

p. 426: British Intelligence. Edinburgh. 'Two Catabaw Indians arrived in town on the 7th inst. attired in their native dress, the singularity of which attracted so much notice, that they were taken to the City Guard, having no settled place of residence, to keep them from the crowd which attended them on the street.' They resided 70 miles from Charlestown, South Carolina. One spoke English. They were brought to London by a person named Millan or Millar, then Dundee, where he deserted them. They expressed a desire to return home and the authorities in Edinburgh made arrangements for them.

p. 432: Deaths. Beaufort, South Carolina, the Rev Matthew Taite, who did not consider himself fit to enter heaven if he owned a single slave. At New York, George Monat, formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.


p. 480: New Publications. 'A View of the United States of America' 1787-1794, by Tench
Coxe, of Philadelphia, Commissioner of the Revenue, deals with liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigations, ship-building, manufactures and general improvement. London (Johnstone).

Aug. p. 573: 'A Treatise on the Topography of the Western Territory of North America' by George Inlay. Capt in the American Army during the war, and commissioner for laying out lands in the back settlements. Debrett. London. It gives an account of Colonel Daniel Boon, the first settler in Kentucky who in May 1769, left his home and family on the Yadkin River, North Carolina 'to wander through the wilderness of America ... in company with John Finlay, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, James Manay and William Cool.' 44.150.1


p. 573: Duel between Two American gentlemen, in which the latter received a shot, which terminated in his death'. At Hyde Park. It was between a Mr Pryde and a Mr Carpenter and was about American politics.


p. ?? Foreign and British Intelligence. Sep 1. 'Thomas Macdonald, esq: formerly of Edinburgh. W.S. Counsellor at law, has been appointed one of two commissions to go to America, on the part of His Majesty; pursuant of the late treaty with the United States'. Not received.

p. 650: British Intelligence. Note of MD degrees at Edinburgh. 4 men from Virginia graduated: James Jones, David Walker, John Adam, Francis Peyton. 44.153.1


p. 719: Foreign Intelligence. 'The French squadron under Admiral Richely means to go to Newfoundland, to capture several ships, and to do great damage to the inhabitants in the Bay of Bulls'.

Nov. p. 759: State Papers. October 11th. Madrid. Decree of the Court of Spain against Great Britain. Complaint against the bad faith of the English in concluding a treaty with the United States 'without regard to my rights.' English ships have been carrying on a contraband trade in Chile and Peru pretending to fish for whales under cover of the agreement of the Convention of Nootka.


p. 864: Deaths. John Millar, junior, esquire, advocate, formerly of Edinburgh. 'In the back country of Pennsylvania.'


p. 914: State Papers. 'A second instance of ill-faith. ... is the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with the USA.'

p. 915: Note regarding Spanish possessions in America.

1797 (Volume 59)

Jan. p. 17-19. Article. 'Curious Particulars of the Customs and Manners of the Northern Indians on the Borders of Hudson's Bay'. 44.152.1-2

p. 65. Foreign Intelligence. Letter from New York Dec. 9th 1796. Fire which consumed merchants' houses by the wharf, 'the numbers of buildings consumed may be from 60-70'. Damage very expensive. On 14th December 'The houses of Mr Lewis Ogden, in Pearl St. has been twice set on fire - the evidence of malicious intention is indubitable and he has sent his black man, suspected, to prison. Last night an attempt was made to set fire to Mr Lindsay's house in Greenwich St'. Letter from Savannah, Georgia. Nov 29th. 'A small bake-house belong to a Mr Gromet, in Market Square, was discovered to be on fire' This spread.'We can now say that two thirds of the city appear in ruins.' 44.163.1

Feb. p. 126. State Papers. Address of Gen Washington to both Houses of Congress, 7th Dec 1796. 44.164.1

p. 137. British Intelligence. London. News of the escape of the Scottish radical, Thomas Muir of Huntershill who was deported to Botany Bay. 'A letter was rec'd from Mr
Margaret, dated Port Jackson, Botany Bay, March 1st 1796. 'Mr Muir has found means to escape in an American vessel, named the Otter, which put in there under pretence of wanting wood and water. It is supposed that the Captain, Mr Dawes, intended to take away all the 5 who were sentenced to transportation for sedition in Scotland. Hamilton Rowan has been often heard to say, that he would send a ship from America for them.' 94.105.1

Deaths. p. 143. 'At New York, Mr Robert Bruce, merchant, and about a month after his brother, Mr Peter Bruce. These gentlemen were natives of Inverness.' 'At Prince Town, in North America. Dr Walter Minto, Professor of Mathematics in that city.' 94.166.1

Mar. p. 214. Marriages. 'At Edinburgh, Christopher Fuller, esq: of Fuller's Hall, South Carolina, to Miss Col. MacDonald, 2nd daughter of the late William Innes, Esq. of Sandside.' 94.167.1


p. 234-236. Article. 'Extra-ordinary Account of a Female Indian'. Independant lady survives wilderness Indian-style without an F-A-N.

May. p. 301-304. Dr Franklin's essay. 'Humorous Account of American White-washing'.


Jun. p. 415. British Parliament. Fox's speech: 'When he recollected the state of America about the year 1775, driven into actual rebellion by the misconduct of administration.' He parallels America with the current seditionist state of Ireland, now under military rule due to Jacobin republican unrest by the United Irishmen.

p. 423-4. Continental Intelligence. France. The Americans have placed an embargo on French goods and vessels, in addition to signing the recent treaty of amity with the British. France's most declared enemy'. Pastorel argues against taking reciprocal action re Americans. 'If we exasperate the United States shall we not throw them back upon England?', That special relationship again is foying the French.

p. 428. British Intelligence. 'The gallant Polish General Kosciusko, arrived in the R. Thames, on board a Swedish vessel, attended by many Polish officers, who are going with him to America. He is incurably wounded in the head, has 3 bullet wounds in his back, and part of his thigh carried away by a cannon shot.'

Jul. p. 488. British Parliament. Discussion about electoral reform and the extension of the franchise; reference to America. British still lamenting their loss of America and consider they blew it. On reform, for the motion. Mr Erskine speaks, 'well know when to yield'. Astringents had been found ineffectual and emoliants were now become necessary. When a similar question had come up about the American war the Earl of Chatham's advice was, 'Do it before you sleep - ruin will be the unavoidable consequence of procrastination. Ministers spurned the admonition and we lost America.'

p. 494. Continental Intelligence. America. President's address, 16th May, occasioned by the conduct of the French Directory towards the US' The French have indicated that unless their 'grievances' against America be addressed by US they will not receive the American minister at Paris.

Aug. p. 523-4. Article. 'Description of the City of Washington'. Extract from Wansey's Excursion to N America.


p. 613-19. State Papers. Address of the President of United States of America on opening the session.


p. 634. Edinburgh. Strange tale of 'hamestucken' involving a person described by the Scots Magazine as a 'crelo'.

Sep. p. 700-702. Foreign Intelligence. America. The British minister disclaims any part in Blount's conspiracy to 'violate the natural territory of the US' Alleged that Brits were going to attack Spanish posts in Louisiana with help from the Lakes.

p. 702. Note about the recent American decision to establish a small naval force.

p. 703. Unrest in the Highlands in opposition to the Militia Act. 400-500 Highlanders attempted to rescue 2 men. Cameron and Menzies, ringleaders in the opposition who had been apprehended by a contingent of English dragoons, the Windsor Forresters, near Dunkeld.

Oct. p. 774. Foreign Intelligence. 'Letters from America contain complaints against the French for depredations at sea.' They are said to be very successful in capturing American ships.

Nov. p. 813. Article. Extract from 'Topography and Natural History of Scotland'. County of Perth. 'The inhabitants of the Highlands of Perthshire speak the Erse language, most of them now indeed speak English also; their dress is the ancient garb of the country, the bonnet, short-coat, phileg and tartan hose... The inhabitants are inquisitive, intelligent and hospitable, but rather superstitious and tenacious of old customs'.


Dec. Foreign Intelligence. p. 924. America. Congress met on 24th Nov. John Adams refers to the situation in Europe which is 'portentous' - no important event there can be indifferent to us.'

Appendix:

1798 (Volume 60)

Jan. New Publications. 'A Descriptive Sketch of the present State of Vermont, one of the United States of America' by J A Graham.

Feb. p. 136. British Parliament. Henry Dundas quotes a pamphlet by Mr Harper, one of the US Representatives regarding the war with France. 'What are we to sacrifice by avoiding a war with France?... a nation that weighs its purse against its rights never fails to lose both'.

p. 148. Marriages. 'At Springbank, Dr David Dempster, lately from America, to Mrs Sarah McCulloch, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Laing of Glassstown.'

Mar. p. 188. Review of New Books. 'A Memoir concerning the fascinating Faculty which has been ascribed to the Rattle-snake' by Benjamin Burtin of the University of Philadelphia.

p. 201. Foreign Intelligence. France. French newspapers carry injunctions to assemble in America and invade Canada, taking it from the British.

p. 205. British Intelligence. London. Note of a mutiny in which the husband of an American woman, Fanny Martin, was killed.


May. p. 354. Foreign Intelligence. America. Negotiations between France and America have been broken off due to a secret plot.


Jul. p. 409. America. Short report of an act passed in the Senate to direct Americans in vessels to take action against French depredations. Also another act to cease trade with France.

Aug. p. 570. Foreign Intelligence. Short note on the state of American-French relations. 'Hostilities have in some measure already commenced between the infant republics...'


Nov. p. 733-740. Article. Extract 'Topography and Natural History of Scotland'. Account of Hebrides and Small Isles; pop., land, economy etc. (Some occasional) social comment.

p. 741-743. Article. 'Origins of the Highland dress'.


Appendix:

1799 (Volume 61)

Jan.

Blount and the Senate's response to the President's address regarding relations with France.  
Mar. p. 200. Foreign Intelligence. America. Short note about American budget; loan of 5 million dollars 'filled within the course of a few days'. The army cost 4,202,005 dollars alone.


p. 274. Foreign Intelligence. America. Short note. Kentucky and Virginia are divided over 'the late negotiations with France' and other places too. The President orders fresh negotiations.

May. 
Jan. 
Jun. 
Jul. 


Appendix.

1800 (Volume 62)


Feb. p. 78-80. Article. 'Account of the Famous Joseph Brackett, the American Indian'. He was an educated Mohawk who translated the gospel of St Matthew into Mohawk but took the British side in 1776.


Apr. p. 282-3. An unnamed American ship under Lt. Stewart rescues the crew of the Queen Charlotte which was blown up off the harbour of Leghorn.

p. 284. British Intelligence. Edinburgh. The American ship, Lydia, Captain Tredwell, arrived at Greenock on Monday, from New York, with 1642 whole and 2 half barrels of flour, and a quantity of rice, after a passage of 33 days.


p. 358. Foreign Intelligence. America. French diplomats reach Philadelphia. 'several attempts have lately been made to set the city of Charlestown on fire' 500 dollars offered for information leading to a conviction.


94. 327.1-2

p. 483. New Publications. 'Selection from a Correspondence between George Washington and Dr. James Anderson.

p. 496. Edinburgh. 'A gentleman who has travelled lately through the northern counties, informs that crops in the Highlands look better than those in the more lowland parts.'

From Moray to Nairn the appearance is much more favourable'.

94. 328.1

p. 500. Deaths. At Perth. Elspet Wilson, aged 115, born 1685. 'In the reign of King James VII' When in the prime of life she did not exceed 2 feet nine inches in height'.

94. 329.1

Aug.

Sep.

Oct.

Nov. p. 771-2. Foreign Intelligence. America. Free trade is now between France and America, as well as England and America. 'A letter from a gentleman in Charlestown, dated Sep 13th, says, 'The negroes have risen against the whites in this country and have killed several'. Letter from New York 26th Sep. 'The negro insurrection to the southward assumes a serious aspect. The alarm is awful in Virginia and South Carolina.' Bumper harvest.

p. 779. Marriages. At Glasgow. 'Mr James Neilson, merchant, to Miss Agnes Jamieson, daughter of the deceased Dr Samuel Jamieson of Virginia.'

94. 331.1

p. 779. Deaths. 'Of the yellow fever, Mr Robert Campbell, bookseller and stationer, of Philadelphia. Mr Campbell was a native of Edinburgh.'

94. 331.1

Dec. p. 844. Foreign Intelligence. America. 'The insurrection of the Negroes in Virginia and North Carolina had been entirely suppressed'.

94. 332.1

p. 844. Edinburgh. 'The ship Fancy, is arrived at Greenock with Indian meal and corn for the Friendly Societies. By her we learn that the yellow fever was almost entirely abated at Maryland'. (NB there is a grain shortage and grain is being imported from US).

94. 333.1

Appendix. Deaths. 'At Glasgow. in the 80th year of his life, Col. James Lawrie, late Superintendent of his Majesty's affairs at the Mosquito store, in America'.

94. 259.34

1801 (Volume 63)


94. 353.1-2

Feb.


94. 354.1

p. 219. 'The Minerva. Murray of Wiscassett. ... to New York was wrecked on her passage during a violent hurricane.'

94. 354.1

Apr. p. 237-8. 'Account of the Scots Highlanders' (from Belham's History of Great Britain)

94. 354.1

May.

Jun.

Jul.

Aug. p. 531. 'Extraction of Opium from Garden Lettuce'. Dr Cox of Philadelphia's work.

94. 355.1

from American transactions. vol. 4.


94. 355.1

Sep.

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

1802 (Volume 64)

Jan.

Feb. p. 170. Imperial Parliament. 'The repealing of the duties on American imports next claimed the attention of the House'.

94. 236.1

p. 181. Marriages. 'At Elllisbank, near Glasgow. Mr Robert Bowden of South Carolina, to Miss Charles Fullarton, daughter of Mr. Alexander Fullarton, late land-surveyor of the Customs at Perth'.

94. 237.1


94. 238.1
p. 270. British Intelligence. Short note about direct Crown patronage appointments to the parish of North Uist (Rev. James MacQueen) and at the parish of Gairloch (Rev. John MacQueen): ie Crown are in control here.

p. 274. Marriages. At Greenock, Walter W. Buchanan, MD, of the city of New York, to Miss Annabella Brownlie, of Glasgow.


May.

Jun. P. 513. Imperial Parliament: the bill for allowing neutral ships to import American produce was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow. p. 520. America. President's address to the two houses of Congress 27th April re the treaty of amity between the US and Gl. Different interpretations as to article 6 have arisen which has caused problems.

p. 523. Edinburgh. Aberdeen King's birthday celebrations (often a cause for oppositional unrest) has resulted in the Ross and Cromarty Fencibles firing on an unarmed crowd killing several and wounding others. 'an unfortunate circumstance ... in consequence of a quarrel between the populace and the Ross and Cromarty Fencibles.'


p. 64. British Intelligence. Edinburgh. 'Letters received from the West Highlands give the most favourable account of the fishery. Especially around the Farn Islands.' p. 85. Same page. Letter from a Glasgow merchant to his friend in Edinburgh re the rapid population growth of that city: 'how much of this is population from the Highlands?'

Upwards of 15,000 people have come to settle here since the beginning of October: (ie October 1801) the building never was so brisk; yet not an empty house in town, and many families coopered up in a single room. Our new demands (for goods) are chiefly from Spain, Italy, and etc. The American trade no person chooses to touch now, having scarce any other market left us before the peace. it has been quite overstocked. About 3 millions of English goods were in the city of New York alone when accounts of peace arrived there, and they have been selling 50% below prime cost which has occasioned a great number of bankruptcies.'

Aug. p. 673-681. Short account of the SPCK's work in the Highlands and Islands to date with a plea to the public for more funds to carry on the Society's work. Society now employs 300 teachers at a cost of £3500 pa. Six bursaries pa are available to native Gaels to train for the ministry in the Highlands and Islands. 15,719 scholars are now taught in SPCK schools. The translation of the bible into Gaelic has now outsold its first edition and there are plans for another edition of 20,000 copies of the New Testament.

p. 698. Foreign Intelligence. America. Reports of fresh uprisings of blacks in North Carolina. 'It is said to be of a most serious nature.' p. 703. British Intelligence. (Researcher's note: The Scots Magazine has hitherto failed to mention a single incidence of Highland emigration but there now follows an interesting account of what is probably uncomfortable landlord reaction. Landlords naturally faced depletion of their revenues from rents by depopulation, as well as a reduction in their status locally and nationally as 'trusty wardens' of the great British Empire. The ability to provide Highland regiments from amongst their tenantry naturally stood them in good stead in the Imperial patronage network.) At their last AGM in January (1802) the Highland Society had decided to direct a memo to 'certain members of the administration (ie government) stating, in the most forceable terms, the sense the Society entertained of the propriety and necessity of Government setting on foot some public works of utility in the Highlands, particularly in the facilitating communications by roads and bridges, and also giving additional encouragement to the fisheries, in the view of at once affording a source of industry and employment to the lower classes of the people of Scotland, and as greatly tending to the permanent improvement and benefit of the Empire at large.' A favourable reply has since been received from Lord Pelham, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, (Scotland came under the Home Department). The Highland Society has meanwhile been doing its homework on whatever its (unstated) alarm regarding 'unemployment' is about. 'A good deal of information has now been obtained ... tending to confirm the facts stated in the report' ... (ie the report presented at the January AGM). The Directors of the HHS now think to put forward a 2nd report to use to hold such communication with His Majesty's ministers. There is an obvious sense of crisis. The Society has also decided on a new recruitment drive - to get the Highland magnates to drum up more soldiers from the Highlands 'for that gallant corps, the 42nd regiment, or Royal Highlanders, who now, after their well-known exploits in Egypt, have happily returned to
their native country' are come back in somewhat 'thinned ranks'. p. 704. Same note. An unnamed 'Highlander' who 'at not above the age of 20 years, could speak no other than the Gaelic language' has invented a way of producing herring netting on a loom much faster than can be produced by hand.

p. 708. Deaths. 'At Charlestown, South Carolina. James Graham esq., formerly of his Majesty's 64th regiment'.

Sep. p. 774. The United States has agreed to give £600,000 for debts to persons in Great Britain.

p. 778. Daniel Ross, surveyor at Aberdeen, has succeeded in getting justice for his son who was killed at the stramash at the King's birthday. Charge made against 3 sergeants in the Ross and Cronarty Fencibles.

p. 780. American graduate of Edinburgh University, Thomas Stock.

Oct. p. 859. Deaths. Mr Angus Kennedy of St Lucie; Hugh Kennedy of Philadelphia; Mr Archibald Kennedy at Norfolk, Virginia - all 3 were sons of Mr Daniel Kennedy of Glasgow.


Nov.

Dec.
for North Carolina:

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
\text{I} & \\
\text{From Returns & Estimates 1784} \\
\text{North Carolina} & 200,000 \\
\text{U.S.} & 2,214,531 \\
\text{II} & \\
\text{From Actual Enumeration in 1790: whites} \\
\text{North Carolina} & 293,179 \\
\text{U.S.} & 2,917,840 \\
\text{III} & \\
\text{Slaves} \\
\text{North Carolina} & 100,572 \\
\text{U.S.} & 557,936 \\
\text{IV} & \\
\text{Total inhabitants} \\
\text{North Carolina} & 393,751 \\
\text{U.S.} & 3,475,776 \\
\end{array} \]

**Slaves in:**
- Massachusetts - none
- New Hampshire - 158
- Virginia - 292,627

Estimated population, not included in census
- Carolina, suppose white, 235,000; black 95,000

1798, April
America: '...there is hardly a Christian country where less genuine piety is to be met with', pp. 236-237.
'Toleration in America is carried to an extent greater than even in France. It is but lately that a Presbyterian church elected for their minister a negro from Guinea, a man of exemplary character, and of no contemptible abilities, who acquits himself with credit in his new vocation...' Note of U.S. population @ 5 million, mention of 'Carolina'.(p. 237)

1800 v. 62
America: death of Washington, p. 65, 208; 'insurrection of negroes in Carolina [South]', p. 771.

1812, v. 74
'Statistical View of the United States of America' (pp. 575-576)
for North Carolina:
- 1790 - 393,751
- 1800 - 478,105
- 1810 - 563,626
Fort William, Sept 4. Yesterday sailed the Jupiter, from Dunstaffnage bay, with about 200 emigrants on board, for North Carolina, from Appin in Argyleshire. Though formerly among the first to take up arms against the reigning family, they now declare their readiness to support government, in case they find it necessary, on their arrival in America. They allege, in justification of their emigrating in these troubled times, that it is better to confront an enemy in the wildest desert in that country, than live like beggars in their native land; that the oppressions of their landlords are such, that none but the timid will bear with them, while an asylum can be found in those wild, but happy regions of America, for those that have a spirit to seek for it. Many of them are among the best in circumstances in this neighbourhood: one of them went away with his seven sons. This day will sail the ship from Glasgow, with emigrants from the port of Fort William, bound for New York. They assign much the same reason with the former for their conduct. In short, the emigrations of the sheep-graisers from the south, and the uncharitable exactions of the proprietors of lands, will soon banish the old inhabitants and depopulate this poor, but once happy country, which, as Ulysses says of Ithaca, is, 

"A barren clime, but breeds a generous race."
war for its loyalty and its misfortune, and since named Fayetteville."