LETTER

TO

DELEGATES,

30th June 1792.

NISI DIGNUS VINDICE.

LETTER

FROM

AN HERITOR

TO

HIS FELLOWS,

THE

LANDED INTEREST

OF

SCOTLAND,

TO MEET IN

DELEGATION AT EDINBURGH,

ON MONDAY, JULY 2. 1792.

Si bonum quicquid accipite, rejicite quod cativum.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

M,DCC,XCII.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Editor throws out to his Country the following thoughts, on a ſubject of no ſmall importance, viz. The ſettling the Right of Franchiſe or voting in County Elections upon a more enlarged and permanent footing than at preſent, yet conſiſtent with the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution of this part of the united kingdom. Not afraid to handle a ſubject involving in part the great queſtion of Parliamentary Reform, in ſo far as ſeems ſafe, but proteſting that he has not been the mover. It was ſtarted by gentlemen whoſe names he does not know, with, he is perſuaded, pure intentions, and convinced, that had the juſtly-condemned Aſſociation been firſt formed, their patriotiſm would have checked their zeal for the preſent; and pointing out the danger of doing harm where good was intended, would have ſuggeſted, that it is better to ſubmit to known inconvenience, than loſe a good improvement by untimely attempt.

JUNE 30*th* 1792.

TO

SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY

OF BALMAIN, Bart,

PRESES OF THE LATE MEETING OF GENTLEMEN OF PROPERTY IN SCOTLAND, AT EDINBURGH, APRIL 1792.

SIR,

TO none with ſo much propriety as to you can the following Letter be inſcribed, the Gentlemen with whom you met at Edinburgh on the 24th of April laſt, having placed you in the chair of a meeting, reſpectable, as I am informed, for independent property, and principles the moſt conſtitutional, yet diſtinguiſhed by no party-attachment, but aſſembled by that active zeal for the real good of their country, which, called forth on urgent occaſions, moving with ſteady pace, equally firm and circumſpect, proves a beneficent ſtream, enriching as it flows, not a torrent overwhelming in its courſe, removing obſtruction by violence, and bringing deſtruction on the land it ought to benefit.

That

That the approaching meeting of Delegates of the Heritors of the Counties of Scotland may prove the beneficent ſtream, is my earneſt prayer, for the good of our country, in which I have ſome intereſt; my love for which, and my attachment to its excellent conſtitution, induce me to addreſs this letter to you, to the Delegates, to my Country, and to the Public at large, and which is a hazardous ſtep for the firſt time to appear in print.

This Letter comes anonymous, not that I am aſhamed of the name I bear, but becauſe a good or bad plan ſhould be received or rejected on its own merits, not on the ſuppoſed merit or demerit of

The AUTHOR.

LETTER

TO

The COURT of DELEGATES to meet at EDINBURGH, July 2. 1792.

GENTLEMEN,

DELEGATED by the heritors of Scotland to conſider of the preſent ſtate of their repreſentation in Parliament, and of the beſt means of remedying the acknowledged defects in it, ſo far as relates to the Right of Voting at the Election of the Repreſentatives for Shires in Scotland, commonly ſtyled County Members, admit an addreſs from an Heritor of no inconſiderable property;—of what extent, is immaterial to the preſent queſtion;—of what claſs or name, is equally unimportant. The magnitude of the object of diſcuſſion, no leſs than the confirming, ſtrengthening, and rendering more durable the Conſtitution of this country, which we have ſo recently in county-meetings reſolved anew to maintain againſt all inſidious and ſeditious attempts tending to undermine or deſtroy, ſealed with our names, and carried in our addreſſes to the foot of the Throne; thus moſt ſolemnly ratifying, ſwearing to maintain for ourſelves, and hand down to poſterity unimpaired, that excellent conſtitution eſtabliſhed by our anceſtors at the glorious Revolution in 1688, bought by and ſealed with their blood, at at the expence of a race of Kings who had worn the Crown of this

this kingdom 318 years, a period long enough to have eſtabliſhed hereditary right, if ſuch could exiſt in a free kingdom without the conſent and approbation of the people: but they had rendered their own expulſion neceſſary, for *ſalus populi ſuprema lex eſt*. This I hold to be the firſt Revolution principle, and the only one on which it can be juſtified. A nation is bound by fealty to its Sovereign; a people muſt ſuffer long, muſt bear much, before they think of changing, which can be warranted by neceſſity alone, and the ſupreme law of public ſafety. This warrant James VII. * gave our forefathers, and this they executed againſt him and his deſcendants, by excluding him from returning, and his ſon (who had been acknowledged as ſuch in England) from the ſucceſſion, and by chuſing others to occupy the throne declared vacant. Whether James abdicated, whether he renounced for himſelf and his ſons, whether he was driven, expelled, or vacated the Crown, is immaterial. The doctrine laid down then, and maintained ever ſince by the nation, is, "That "a King on whom the Crown has devolved by inheritance, holding it by the law of the land, can, by violating that law, for-"feit the Crown for himſelf and deſcendants: then and then "only it reverts to the people, to diſpoſe of as they judge "moſt for the public good, taking the next in ſucceſſion quali-"fied to wear it, with power to annex to it what conditions and "limitations they ſee expedient for the public ſafety." This they did, and this we maintain they did of right every time we take the oaths of fidelity, allegiance, and abjuration. The record of Parliament, the ſtatute-book, preſerves in it acts of ſecurity and ſucceſſion. In thoſe very acts which placed that Crown, ſo happily for this nation, on the heads of the Brunſwick line, which had, ſo unhappily for them, fallen from the heads of the Houſe of Steuart, there it is written, there it may be ſeen,

* I ſpeak as a Scotſman.

how

how the transfer was made, and by what unpredictable ſteps Providence brought about the wonderful change: While we admire let us alſo bleſs the inviſible hand which thus ſtrengthened and confirmed the rights and privileges of theſe nations, and ſecured to us our happy conſtitution, the bleſſing of theſe, the admiration and envy of ſurrounding nations, the ultimate inheritance, I moſt devoutly hope, of all the world; for it is no bad wiſh ſurely to others, to pray that they may be as bleſſed as we, with a conſtitution conferring ſecurity and happineſs exceeding example, and ſurpaſſing all human wiſdom to contrive.

This love of and zeal in ſupport of our happy conſtitution, does not blind me ſo far as to make me think it above all improvement, or to preclude all amendment or reform. There is no abſolute perfection upon earth. It is preſumption to ſay that we may not approach nearer to it. But there is no hazard in warning ourſelves to beware of innovations, to move cautiouſly in reform, and even to amend with diſcretion, after the moſt mature deliberation. In ſome caſes, there is a danger in experiment: but there is as much weakneſs, on the other hand, in rejecting all amendment, and every reform. Of theſe we have had multiplied inſtances, and felt many good effects: they have operated improvement, they have led towards perfection; but as for innovation, deſtruction lies in the way; let us beware, let us avoid it.

After thus premiſing, what I have to offer on the ſubject of Freehold Qualifications may appear bold, and tending to hazardous innovation. In that I ſhould poſſibly agree, were the idea new, were it now firſt broached, and had it not been actually propoſed by the Freeholders of ſome counties at their Michaelmas head-courts.

Let it however be remembered, that the qualification of Free-

holders

holders is but, *A legal declaration of the right of franchiſe*, and not an alteration of the conſtitution, inconſiſtent with which, it is contended, no alteration ought, or can be made agreeable to public ſafety; yet without endangering either, and poſſibly with advantage to both, ſome change may probably be effected. This appears, from their reſolutions, and from your appointment, Gentlemen, to be the opinion of the Landholders of moſt of the counties in Scotland.

Such ſhires as have not ſent Delegates ſeem to have conſidered the importance of this ſubject too lightly, or (what I am averſe to ſuppoſe) reſt contented with the generally acknowledged ill ſtate of this thing, indolently ſubmitting to grievances felt by all, and which may with perfect ſafety be removed, was the public mind ſufficiently well informed to fix upon a prudent and practicable plan of reform, neither inconſiſtent with, nor adverſe to our juſtly-eſteemed conſtitution.

It is not my buſineſs to gueſs at, or animadvert on the views of particular claſſes of men, or of individuals; they may have their views: it is enough for me that the public is concerned, and that that public is my country. If the plan produced does not correſpond with their good, reject; if it promiſes benefit, why not adopt it?

* A moſt illuſtrious authority lately, in a ſolemn proteſtation in the higheſt aſſembly in the nation, laid down this truly conſtitutional principle, "*That all reform not ſanctioned by the people* "*is wrong*." It follows, we may fairly infer, "That reforms "may with ſafety be made, when ſo ſanctioned." And the late royal proclamation, conſidered as a miniſterial appeal to the people, with the conſequent addreſſes, confirm and ſanction the inference.

* His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

We

We come now to the point. You Gentlemen Delegates are deputed by the heritors of Scotland * to meet at Edinburgh, to form a court to conſider the laws of election for ſhires; And no more! What would be the uſe of that? You may conſider thoſe laws more at leiſure, and ſtudy *Wight on Elections* more coolly, at your own homes in the country; (for I preſume you all have homes in thoſe counties whence you come), than in the metropolis in the month of July, when our legiſlature has wiſely thought it better to ſend our lawyers and judges into the country for refeſhment, than to detain them later in the inner-houſe; when our Chief Magiſtrate finds it time to ſend his counſellors into the country; and when none chuſe to do buſineſs in towns who can get out of them.

Why then ſhould you be ſent to ſtudy our election-code in town in the heats, which too often excites ferment in autumn, but that the collective judgement of the wiſeſt men † of this kingdom may be obtained on a ſubject ſo extenſively important; and that you may, from ſuch collection of judgement and full information, form ſome plan to be laid before your conſtituents in your report, which you can propoſe to them as practicable, ſafe, and uſeful, upon which they may form the heads of a bill for a new law, and inſtruct their members to bring into Parliament, if generally approved of.

I ſhall preſume to hint, that the form of reſolutions, to be adopted, altered, or rejected by the county-meetings, may be pre-

* It is not now debated, whether Peers may be received as Delegates or not, or how far they are concerned in the county-repreſentation. But if any are ſent, it ſhews the ſenſe of thoſe counties who delegated them.

† It is preſumed, the wiſeſt would be delegated from each ſhire,

ferable

ferable to heads drawn up, who may then renew their commiſſion of delegates, with powers to prepare the heads of a bill digeſted on thoſe principles moſt generally approven; for to wait till an unanimous approbation can be obtained, would be as abſurd as to expect a plan to be formed without concert, or carried into effect without agreement. It would defeat every good purpoſe, and ſerve the end of thoſe only who find, or deluſively think they ſee, their intereſt in confuſion.

You may perceive, Gentlemen, I do not write as a lawyer; a character to which I have no pretenſions; I do not aſſume it: that of a plain honeſt countryman is all I aſpire to; a fair ambition ſurely to every man in a free ſtate: neither pretending to be a man of letters, or profound politician; they are often ſwerved by prejudices of education and practice: much leſs a modern philoſopher; they overturn every thing old, to ſet up new ſyſtems equally abſurd and inapplicable, (to our ſituation at leaſt), upon new-fangled and unintelligible doctrines, ſpeciouſly miſleading the unwary and well-intentioned with deſcriptions of unattainable perfection. It is enough for me to have a little conſidered this ſubject on which I venture to addreſs you; and that my fellows, the landed intereſt of Scotland, are deeply intereſted in it; happy if any propoſition from ſo weak a pen can tend to utility, and amply rewarded ſhould it produce ſome ſalutary effect.

If no reform is needed, then the only uſe of the Delegation is to expreſs it as their opinion. But that ſome reform is become neceſſary, from the degenerate ſtate of things, and that the conſtitution of Scotland has in this reſpect ſo * far *ſlid from its baſis*,

* Speech of Chancellor Thurlow upon a Scotch election cauſe, 1789.

as

as to need a parliamentary repair, your nomination ſhews it to be the general ſenſe, and that ſome propoſition towards its repair is expected from you: Therefore I may prophetically foretel, that ſhould you ſeparate without forming ſome plan, diſappointment will follow; but ſhould that plan be made on a contracted ſcale, diſapprobation will enſue. Theſe are not times to narrow privileges. Any ſuch attempt muſt produce diſcontent; whence would flow murmur, commotion, and eventually ſubverſion.

Had no ſuch queſtion been ſtarted, perhaps I might have been led, from ſome late events, to think it ſhould not now be agitated; but the complaint is not new in Scotland, it is of long ſtanding; the inconvenience is not ſmall, the grievance has been loudly complained of. Theſe, and the circumſtances of the times, with the reaſonableneſs of the thing itſelf, in a country advancing faſt in liberality, improvements, and cultivation, by induſtry to wealth, indicate that no narrowing ſyſtem will be well received; but that we muſt, inſtead of retrograding, look forward, and provide for farther improvement, by approaching nearer to the ſyſtem of our more advanced neighbours the Engliſh, with whom we are now indiſſolubly connected.

The only way, then, to get rid of the inconveniences felt and complained of — to repair and ſtrengthen the Conſtitution, and to ſet it up again erect, firm, and permanent upon its baſis, ſeems to be, *By lowering the qualification, and attaching the right of franchiſe to the actual poſſeſſion of the property, ſuch proprietor being the vaſſal of the Crown.*

Thus the Conſtitution will be preſerved and ſtrengthened, while the grievance will be removed, as no *parchment* Freeholder could then claim to vote at Elections for our ſhires: Neither could the ſubject-ſuperior, by ſplitting his valuation, extend an

 undue

undue influence over the poſſeſſors of the property of the county, or place on the roll a phalanx of confidential voters, frequently unconnected with the county, and always accuſed, often falſely indeed, of being devoted to the will, and obedient to the mandates of their creator: — A practice ſufficiently known in Scotland to have excited much diſcord, though poſſibly little experienced to the ſouth of the Tweed.

To ſee how ſuch a meaſure may be adopted without injury to, nay, with the ſafety and improvement of the Conſtitution, let us conſider what the Conſtitution is in this particular. I take it to be, "*That the vaſſal of the Crown, infeft in lands to a cer-*
Free- n. "*tain extent, ſhall have right to vote.*" Now poſſeſſion is preſumed to follow infeftment; the eye of the law hath no other contemplation; and as vaſſalage is a feudal tenure, it ſees no other but the immediate vaſſal of the Crown. This is termed *freehold*, but admits of ſub-vaſſalage; ſo that the holding of the Crown, with the infeftment, conſtitute the right of voting — not the *actual poſſeſſion of the eſtate. Hinc origo mali*, becauſe I can buy an eſtate holding of the Crown; I can feu it out at full value blanch, and I, not the poſſeſſor, am the voter. — This is good in law, though the purpoſe is direct.

Again, I can purchaſe a ſuperiority of a blanch holding, and I, not the proprietor of the eſtate, am the voter.

This is termed a freehold, and rightly; becauſe holding of the Crown is holding of no body, for the Crown has no reſtraining authority over the holder.

It does not appear, then, that adding an eſtate in real poſſeſſion to this holding can weaken that independence eſſential to conſtitute a freehold. I think it is ſtrengthening it.

Why

Why then lower the qualifications?—Becauſe the times and the progreſs of things require it.—An eſtate of L. 100 of valued rent is now often of more value than one of L. 400 was one hundred years ago; and the proprietor generally a man of greater reſpectability, and no leſs ancient deſcent.—But be it remembered, that poſſeſſion, not deſcent, is the requiſite—elſe where are your parchment Barons?—In this particular our anceſtors, attached as they were to family brieves, never ſpoke of deſcent, but of poſſeſſion.—Have we narrowed that doctrine?

If, then, this can be adopted with ſafety, let us ſee the expediency. But firſt look how the law ſtands. Go back to James I. parliament 3. act 52. *Item*, it is ordained, &c.

"That all Prelates, Erles, Baronnes, and *Freehalders of the* 1425. act 52
"*King*, be halden to compeir in perſon, and not be a procura-
"tour; but gif (unleſs) the procuratour alleage there and prove
"a lauchful cauſe of their abſence."

Here appears to have been a practice of voting by proxy, as the perſonal attendance on the King's parliament was often inconvenient; which practice by that ſtatute is reſtrained, and perſonal preſence inſiſted on.

This being found ſo burdenſome as not to be exigible by law, or compellable by force, it was ordained by ſtatute James I. parl. 3. act 101.

"That ſmall baronnes and free tenentes need not cum to par- Perſon
"liaments, but are to ſend two repreſentatives from each ſhe- 1427.
"riffdome, called Commiſſaries or Commiſſioners of Shires." act 10

So here we have that repreſentation eſtabliſhed which obtains

to

to this day, as an indulgence to the King's leſſer vaſſals, the great ones (or greater Barons) being bound in perſonal preſence on the King's ſummons.

. 13. A diſtinction is drawn by exempting freeholders under L. 20 Scots.

rl. 3. That all freeholders under 100 merks of extent *ſend their procurators to parliament.*

l. 11. " Act of James I. ratified.—Precepts from the King for chu-
" ſing commiſſioners of ſhires.—Men of gude rent, indwellers
of qua- " of the ſhire; *and* that *all* freeholders of the King, under the
" degree of Prelates and Lords of Parliament, to be preſent at
" the chooſing of the ſaid commiſſioners; and *nane* to have *voit*
on, a nd ng. " in their election bot *ſik* as hes fourtie-ſhilling land in *free te-*
" *nendry halden of the King*, and hes their actual dwelling and
" reſidence within the ſame ſhire. Theſe commiſſioners to be
" elected annually at the Michaelmas head-court."

l. 15. " Baronnes ſuld ſend to parliament commiſſioners with ſuffi-
" cient commiſſions."

Thus far the way is clear, the line of repreſentation is diſtinct from James the I. to VI. " That the real freeholders, vaſſals of " the Crown, poſſeſſing their own lands, ſhall vote upon the e-" ſtates they hold." And if any deviation was afterwards made, they, in ſo far, departed from the original principle of the Conſtitution, viz. *The repreſentation of the Eſtates, as well as of the perſons of the Barons*; a principle never to be loſt ſight of, and to which, if it has by law or practice been deviated from, a new law ſhould recall the practice, ſhort of which, nothing effectually ſalutary can be done. Palliatives would be tampering with the

the Conſtitution, and by weakening, endanger it. Why then ſhould we not repair it? why leave to others, at ſo imminent a riſk, to do that which, by applying the remedy ourſelves, we may do, and leave it to our ſucceſſors in a more improved ſtate than we received it?

The right of voting extended to " all heritors, liferenters, and 1661. act 3. " wadſetters, holding of the King or Prince, of ten chalders, or " L. 1000 Scots of valued rent."

It is to be obſerved, that by this law the right of franchiſe was communicated to many who did not before enjoy it, particularly to ſuch as formerly held of biſhops or abbots. But in twenty years after a farther extenſion was made, at which it has continued to this day; for thereby it is ſtatuted and ordained, " That 1681. act 2. " *none* ſhall have vote in the election of commiſſioners of ſhires, " but thoſe who at that time ſhall be publicly infeft in *property* " or *ſuperiority*, and in poſſeſſion of a forty-ſhilling land of old " extent, holden of the King or Prince, diſtinct from the feu-" duties in feu lands; or where the ſaid old extent appears not, " ſhall be infeft in lands liable in public burden for his Majeſty's " ſupplies, for *four hundred pounds of valued rent*, whether kirk-" lands now holden of the king, or other lands holding feu, " ward, or blanch of his Majeſty, as King or Prince of Scotland."

Proper wadſetters, heirs apparent in poſſeſſion, liferenters, huſbands in right of their wives, and fiars, have right to vote.

Not taking the teſt a ſufficient objection.

Here the principle of poſſeſſion is departed from; the ſuperior is allowed to vote, and may be a wadſetter, liferenter, or fiar

of a forty-ſhilling land, or L. 400 Scots of valued rent, holden blanch. Can there be a more aerial property, *no reſidence, no domicil, no property!* A mere poſſeſſion of *nothing*, acquired without *purchaſe*, except the fees of the ſeal of the charter, completed by form of infeftment, conſtitutes a franchiſe, and legally creates a *parchment baron*. What abſurdity! That perſons having no actual property, not contributing to the expences of the State, ſhall have power to bind thoſe who do. The reign in which this was done, in which the abominable teſt was enacted in Scotland, (afterwards happily repealed), and ſubſequent to it, ſufficiently demonſtrates the arbitrary deſign to diſqualify *all non-conforming Freeholders*, to the plan of cramming Epiſcopacy down the throats of the Scotch. But that ſtubborn people, as hiſtory informs us, attached to their rights, reſiſted, and would not be dragooned into forms they deteſted.

At the glorious Revolution in 1688, they eſtabliſhed their rights, civil and religious; but, ſatisfied with the repeal of the Teſt, and not perceiving the extent of the evil of the act 1681, left it in force.

At the Union in 1707, they confirmed thoſe rights, but neglected ſo favourable an opportunity to replace the Conſtitution, which had thus *ſlid from its baſis*, on its ancient ſolid foundation of property, from whence it has been farther ſliding ever ſince; and conſidering the ineffectual attempts made, and ſo frequently repeated, to reſtrain the evil conſequences which have produced the grievances now complained of, of which we have had but too much experience.

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o. II. 7.
. II. 16.

It ſeems evident, that no other method is left to reſtore the Conſtitution, but to place it again upon the original baſis of *property held of the Crown*; and in ſo doing, not to narrow, but extend

tend the privilege, by lowering the qualification *below Four hundred pounds Scots of valued-rent*; how far is matter of deliberation and diſcretion.

I think I have now ſhown, that in ſo doing, the Conſtitution will neither be departed from nor impaired, but reſtored, ſtrengthened, and replaced where it ſtood at firſt in ancient times, and where alone it ought to ſtand in all future ages.

That the old acts were conſtitutional has been ſhown. That the act 1681 was violently ariſtocratical, and ought not to be reverted to, is evident: For, however ariſtocratical, and ſeverely felt ſo, the government of Scotland formerly was; yet in theſe laſt 100 years, that ariſtocracy, under which a free and commercial nation cannot thrive, has been ſo wiſely limited, ſo well tempered and intermixed with democratical ingredients, that they are nearly as well blended now in Scotland as they have long been in England, and ſufficiently for the public good; for we have a mixed government ſuited to our intereſt and habits, and happily interwoven, ſo as to form a whole, more perfect than in other countries. Thence, under the bleſſings of Divine Providence, flows that happineſs we feel, and exult in enjoying. Let us then hold it ſacred, let us not depart from it, let us not put to our hands to pull our own good houſe down! but join in its ſupport.

Were this plan of *conjoining the actual property with the ſuperiority* in the perſon of the freeholder to be adopted, who could ſuffer?

1ſt, The ſubject ſuperior ſiar.—Let him hold what he has, let him tranſmit it to his heirs, but let him not transfer it to another except to his vaſſal the poſſeſſor.

2d,

2*d*, The ſubject ſuperior liferenter.—Life is ſhort, let him hold it for life.

3*d*, The ſubject huſband in right of his wife ſuperior.—So ſlippery a right ſeems ſcarce worth holding; let him keep it who can.

4*th*, The ſubject ſuperior proper wadſetter.—This ſlender holding is hardly perceptible; where it exiſts let it remain, but ſuffer it not to be transferred or renewed.

5*th*, And perhaps the greateſt injury is the privation of the poſſeſſed power in proprietors of conſiderable eſtates, and the great families of the kingdom of Scotland.

Here I confeſs difficulty occurs, but not unſurmountable, where the greater good of the country is at ſtake.

The great men of the kingdom, like the officers of a regiment, are commiſſioned for its good order and ſupport. They are always to ſacrifice their private intereſts, nay their lives, to the good of the State. They are to ſet example, as they are to watch over it. The Nobility of Scotland have ever been diſtinguiſhed for this patriotic loyalty. And no doubt can be entertained, but they of our day will prove themſelves worthy of their ancient honours, by cheerfully complying with the good of their country. What reward have they? The reward of all honeſt men, the praiſe of their country, and the conſciouſneſs of having done it ſervice. That honeſt influence, which follows property, family, and perſonal worth, in public eſteem. What other can they deſire? Perhaps you may think it juſt to add, the eligibility to Parliament of the eldeſt ſons of Peers, a privilege of which they ſeem to have been deprived in Scotland, by the not ill-founded jealouſy of the Commons.

6*th*, And

6*th*, And leaſt, The diminution of the individual importance of the leſſer Barons. This will be found to be in ſo ſmall a degree, as not to be ſenſibly felt by gentlemen of property, who, relieved by this new operation from that oppreſſion they have for many years laboured under, will, by the admiſſion of their ſmaller neighbours and friends to the roll of freeholders, clear it of thoſe they reluctantly admit and wiſh to exclude; get rid of the grievance; and gaining on one hand more than they loſe on the other, will find their account in it, as ſplitting of valuation will thereby be aboliſhed in Scotland.

Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis, candidus imperti, ſi non, his utere

With,

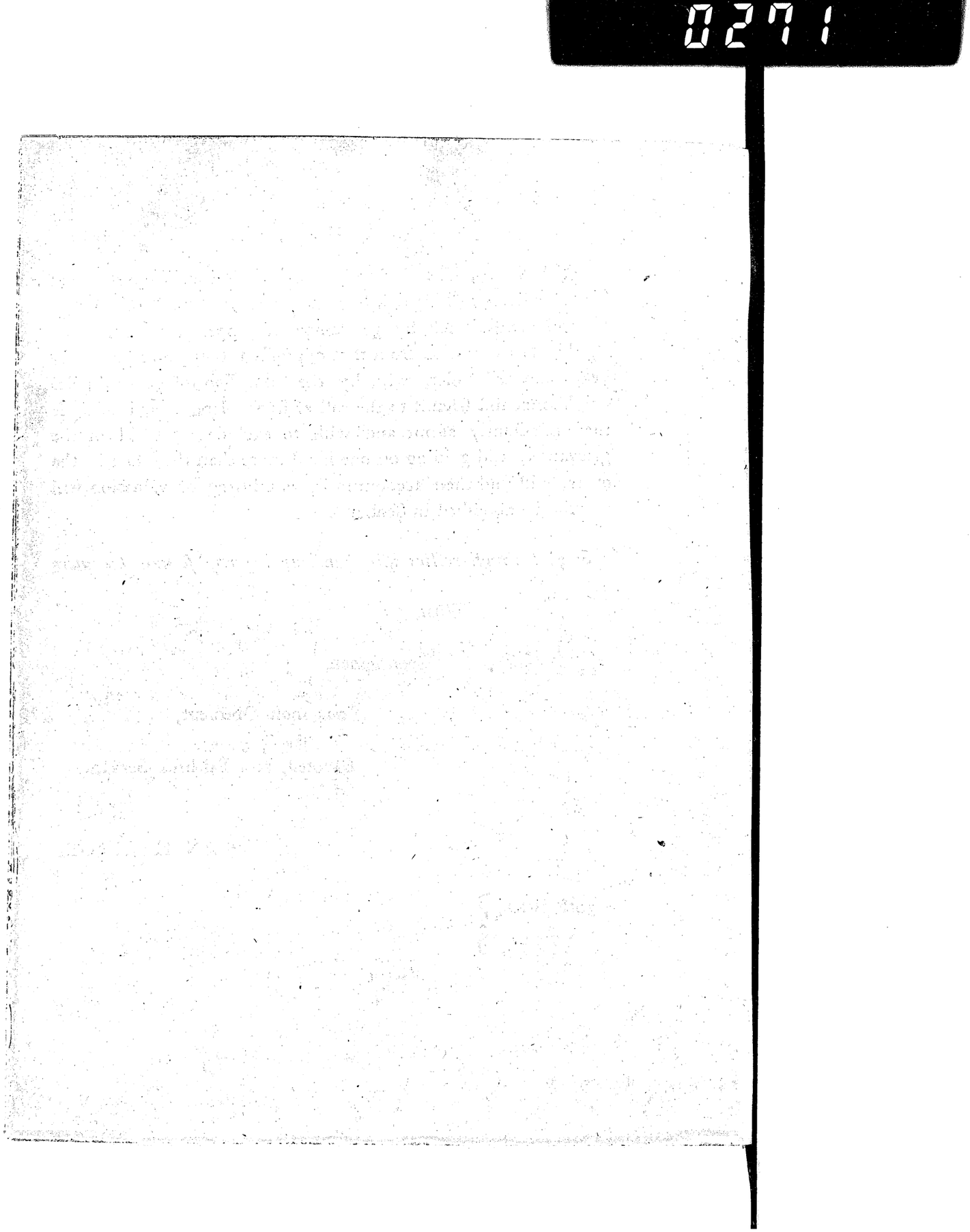
Gentlemen,

Your moſt Obedient,

Devoted, and Faithful Servant,

AN HERITOR.

30*th* JUNE,
1792.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