infantry, and 400 men at arms. Edward would not permit them to enter Scotland by the uſual way, as he himſelf did not yet chooſe openly to take part in their quarrel. For this reaſon they were obliged to take ſhipping, and landed at a place called *Ravenſhare, Ravenspur,* or *Ravensburgh,* at the mouth of the Humber @@(h). Randolph, having intelligence of the Engliſh preparations, had marched an army to the frontiers of Eaſt Lothian; but, being afterwards informed of the naval armament, he marched northwards; but died at Muſſelburgh, ſix miles eaſt of Edinburgh, on the 20th of July 1332. With him died the glory of Scotland. The earl of Marr, a man whoſe only merit conſiſted in his being related to the royal family, was choſen to ſucceed him in the regency.—Edward, in the mean time, fell upon a moſt curious expedient to ſhow the juſtice of his cauſe. In March 1332, he had publiſhed a pro­hibition for any perſon to infringe the treaty of North­ampton. The diſinherited lords had been ſuffered to embark, expreſsly for the purpoſe of invading Scotland, after this prohibition was publiſhed. Aft*er they were gone,* Henry de Percy was empowered to puniſh thoſe who ſhould preſume to array themſelves in contempt of his prohibition; and becauſe he underſtood that the Scots were arming in order to repel thoſe invaders whom Edward had indirectly ſent againſt them, he empowered Henry de Percy to arm againſt them.

On the 31st of July, Edward Baliol and his aſſociates landed in the neighbourhood of Kinghorn, on the Forth; routed the earl of Fife, who oppoſed them; and marched next day to Dunfermline. Having then or­dered his fleet to wait for him at the mouth of the Tay, he proceeded northwards, and encamped on the Miller’s acre at Forteviot, with the river Earn in front. Nothing, however, could be more dangerous than his ſituation at preſent, and his deſtruction would have been inevitable. The earl of Marr was encamped with a nu­merous army on the oppoſite bank of the river Earn, in the neighbourhood of Duplin; and another, nearly as numerous, had advanced from the ſouth, through the Lothians and Sfirlingſhire, and fixed its quarters at Auchterarder, eight miles to the west of Forteviot. Historians differ as to the number of the two armies. Fordun ſays, that the regent had with him 30,000 men, and the earl of March as many; and that Baliol had between 500 and 600 men at arms, that is, horſemen completely armed. Hemingford reckons each of the Scots armies at 40,000, and Baliol’s at 500 armed men. Knyghton ſays, that Baliol, when he landed in Fife, had 300 armed men, and 3000 more of different forts; but that he had in all only 2500 men in his camp at Earn. In this deſperate ſituation, the Engliſh general formed a deſign of attacking the Scots in their camp. They were directed to a ford by Andrew Murray of Tullibardine. The Scots kept no watch, but abandon­ed themſelves to intemperance and riotous mirth; while their enemies, led by Alexander Moubray, croſſed the river at midnight. They aſcended a riſing ground, came unperceived on the right flank of the Scottiſh ar­my, and made a dreadful ſlaughter. At the first at­tack, young Randolph halted with 300 men at arms to oppoſe the enemy; and being ſeconded by Murdoch earl of Menteith, Alexander Fraſer, and Robert Bruce natural ſon to the late king, he gave a check te the Engliſh, and maintained the combat on equal terms. But now the regent himſelf, along with the whole mul­titude, ruſhed forward to battle without the leaſt order: ſo that while the hindmoſt preſſed on, the foremoſt were thrown down, trodden upon, and ſuffocated. The ſlaugh­ter laſted many hours, and the remains of this vaſt ar­my were utterly diſperſed. Many men of eminence were killed; among whom were Donald earl of Marr, author of the whole cataſtrophe; Thomas earl of Moray, Murdoch earl of Menteith, Robert earl of Carrick,

[G cont.] and in behalf of men who had loudly proteſted againſt the treaty of Northampton, it indicated a total and peril­ous change in the ſyſtem of the Engliſh.

“Randolph, of late years, had beheld extraordinary viciſſitudes in England. The D’Eſpenſers alternately perſecuted and triumphant, and at length abaſed in the duſt: The fugitive Mortimer elevated to ſupreme authority, victorious over the princes of the bloody-royal, and then dragged to a gibbet. Hence it was natural for Ran­dolph to wiſh, and even to look, for ſome new revolution, which might prove more favourable to the Scottiſh intereſts. Meanwhile, with great reaſon and good policy, he delayed the reſtitution of the inheritances claimed under the treaty of Northampton, in behalf of the avowed oppoſers of that treaty.

Beſides, it was neceſſary for Randolph to be aſſured that the Engliſh, while they urged the performance of one article of that treaty, did, on their part, ſincerely purpoſe to perform its more important articles, by continuing to acknowledge the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Bruce, and the independency of the Scottiſh nation.

“Of this, however, there was much reaſon to doubt. For the Engliſh king had taken Baliol under his protec­tion, and had granted him a paſſport to come into England, with permiſſion to reſide there during a whole year, (10th October 1330). Theſe things had no friendly or pacific appearance.

“Be this as it will, the event too fatally juſtified the apprehenſions of Randolph; for, while Edward III. was demanding reſtitution of the eſtates reſerved by the treaty of Northampton, his ſubſects were arming in violation of that treaty.

“It is remarkable, that, on the 24th March 1331-2, Edward appears to have known of the hoſtile aſſociation of the diſinherited barons. His words are, ‘Quia ex relatu accepimus plurimorum, quod diverſi homines de regno noſtro, et alii (meaning Baliol and his attendants), pacem inter nos, et Robertum de Brus, nuper Regem Scoto­rum, initam et confirmatam infringere machinantes, diversas congregationes hominum ad arma indies faciunt, et, *per marchas regni nostri, dictam terram* Scotiae, *ad eam modo guerrino impugnandum, ingredi intendunt; Foedera,* T. iv. p. 511. And yet, on the 22d April following, he demanded reſtitution of the inheritance of lord Wake, one of the barons in arms;” *Foedera,* T. iv. p. 518.

@@@(h) This place does not now exiſt; having been overwhelmed by the ſea many centuries ago.