favourable notion of this young prince. It had been a pro­mise of the English monarch made to David the First, in 1149, that if he succeeded to the crown of England, he

to maintain the right of Matilda; and the Scottish monarch, in obedience to his oath, invading England, compelled the barons of the northern portion of that kingdom to swear fealty to this princess. His efforts however were more honourable than successful; and after a war which lasted three years, David was ultimately defeated in the great battle of the Standard, fought on Cutton Moor, in the neighbourhood of Northallerton. Peace was now con­cluded, and the terms to which Stephen consented, indicate that, although defeated, the Scottish king was but little humbled.

The earldom of Northumberland, with the exception of the two castles of Newcastle and Bamborough, was ceded to Prince Henry, David’s eldest son. As an equivalent for these fortresses, lands were granted to him in the south of England; the barons of Northumberland were to hold their estates of Henry the Prince of Scotland, reserving their fealty to Stephen ; and in return, David and all his people became bound to maintain an inviolable peace with Eng­land.

The remaining years of the reign of this wise monarch were pacific and prosperous. The war had convinced him that the English were far superior to his people in arms and discipline; it had been undertaken in fulfilment of his oath to Henry, not from any love of conquest, and having satis­fied his conscience, he devoted his life to the arts of good government. “ During the course of his sage administra­tion,” says Lord Hailes, “ public buildings were erected, towns established, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce pro­moted. The barbarities of his people in their invasions of England, had affected him with the deepest anguish, and believing that religion was the only agent which could hu­manize and improve the savage multitudes whom he had led, but could not restrain, he endowed the church with new privileges, enriched it with extensive grants of land, founded various bishoprics, built many monasteries, and exhibited in his own person so fine an example of royal greatness, chastened and purified by Christian humility and devotion, that it could not fail to have the best effects up­on his people.”

Towards the close of his reign, it was his misfortune to lose his eldest son, Prince Henry, just as he had reached manhood, and exhibited many of the excellent qualities of his father. The blow sunk deep into his heart; but David’s first care had been for his people, and he roused himself to provide for the pacific succession of his grandson, Malcolm, a child in his twelfth year. By his orders, this boy, the son of Prince Henry, was carried in a progress through his dominions, to receive the homage of the barons and the people, and was solemnly proclaimed heir to the crown. Having performed this wise but mournful duty, the aged king within a year followed his son to the grave. It is a remarkable and beautiful circumstance, that he was found dead in an attitude of devotion. “ His death had been so tranquII.,” says Aldred, who knew him well, “ that you would not have believed he was dead. He was found with his hands clasped devoutly upon his breast in the very posture in which he seems to have been raising them to heaven.”

The reign of Malcolm the Fourth, which lasted only twelve years, offers little for our observation. It began with those evils which so invariably attend a minority; war with­out, and insecurity within the kingdom. Somerled the thane of Argyle, strengthened by the naval powers of the Isles, invaded Scotland, and for some years continued to harass the country by repeated attacks, which at length terminat­ed in an amicable agreement. The transactions of Malcolm with Henry the Second of England impress us with an un­

would cede to Scotland for ever the territory between the Tyne and the Tweed. Instead of insisting on this, Malcolm, overreached by the superior sagacity of Henry, or betrayed by the treachery of his councillors, abandoned to England his whole possessions in the northern counties, and received in return the honor of Huntingdon ; a measure which created universal discontent in the nation. These feelings of dis­gust were imprudently increased by an expedition of the young prince into France, where he joined the army of Henry, claimed from him the distinction of knighthood, and outraged the feelings of national jealousy, by forgetting his station as an independent prince, and fighting under the banner of the English monarch. A deputation from the Scots was sent into France to remonstrate against this con­duct, nor did they hesitate in bold language to reproach their king for the desertion of his duty. Galloway rose into rebellion ; the inhabitants of Moray about the same time threw off their allegiance ; and Somerled the thane of Argyle invaded the country with a formidable fleet. Al­though the obstinacy of the king had brought these disas­ters upon himself, his energy and decision met and overcame them. He hurried from France, conciliated his nobles, in­vaded and subdued Galloway, repulsed Somerled, and after suppressing the rebellion in Moray, adopted the extraor­dinary measure of dispossessing its ancient inhabitants, com­pelling them to settle in more distant parts of his dominions, and planting new colonies in their room. These energetic measures were his last, for he died immediately after, at an early age, and was succeeded by his brother William the Second, son of Henry, prince of Scotland, and grandson of David the First.

The administration of this prince presents us with the longest reign in the range of Scottish history, extending from 1165 to 1214, nearly half a century. In this protract­ed division, the most important event was, the disgraceful surrender of the national independence to Henry the Se­cond in 1174, and its recovery by William in 1189. Both transactions require our serious notice. It was the weak­ness of William to be guided by impulse. Smitten with an ad­miration for the warlike qualities of Henry the Second, and uninstructed by the misfortunes of his predecessor Malcolm, he first courted this prince, and being disappointed in his object of procuring from his justice the restitution of Nor­thumberland, he imprudently defied him. War ensued; and the king of the Scots having advanced with his army to Aln­wick, was surprised, made prisoner, and shut up in the cas­tle of Falaise in Normandy. His impatience under capti­vity, and the longing of the barons and clergy for their king, led to a pusillanimous treaty, which will ever remain a blot upon the national honour. With consent of his barons and clergy, given at Valogne on the 8th of December 1174, Wil­liam agreed to become the liegeman of Henry for Scotland, and all his other territories; to deliver up to the English monarch the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling ; to give his brother David and some of his chief barons as hostages, and to receive in return his liberty. In this treaty, it is remarkable, that while little care was shown as to the independence of the people, a pru­dent, and, as it has been well denominated, a memorable clause was introduced, which left entire the independence of the Scottish church; and this clause, the bishops and clergy took the first opportunity of asserting before the Papal legate in a council held at Northampton (1176).

On his return to his dominions, William appears to have devoted himself with much energy and success to the cares of government. His dominions were weakened and dis­tracted by repeated insurrections in Ross and in Galloway. In these wild and remote districts, the native chiefs claimed almost a royal sway; and the people, ferocious in their ha­bits, and jealous of all intercourse with England, were ready, upon the slightest provocation or encouragement, to