

language, the speech of the common people, their dress is more or less of Celtic fashion, and of home manufacture, such as the short coat, blue bonnet, plaid rig and fur stockings, all of the coarsest materials. The married women usually walk the streets and go to church without a bonnet; the maidens without either cap or bonnet; while the other parts of their dress are of the most simple and homely description.

Inverness has some manufactures of linen, plaidings, and woollen stuffs, and a small hemp manufactory, on the site of Cromwell fort. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. There are breweries, distilleries, and tan-works. The shipping is considerable. There belonged to the port, on the 1st of January, 1864, 146 sailing vessels under 50, and 93 above 50 tons, besides one steamer of 20 tons. The gross amount of customs' revenue was 8,008*l.* in 1859; 6,572 in 1861; and 5,744*l.* in 1863. The town has regular traders, both steamers and sailing smacks, to Aberdeen, Leith, and London, on the E. coast; she has a similar communication, by means of the Caledonian Canal, with Glasgow, and Liverpool, on the W. coast; and also with Ireland. The canal passes within less than a mile of the bor.; and Clachnaharry, where it joins the Moray Frith, is not more than a mile distant. There are three harbours, one of them for small craft, near the town, the others at the mouth of the river; while the canal wharfs at Clachnaharry are also used for the loading and unloading of goods. Grain used to be imported to Inverness; but oats are now largely exported. Coal, almost the only kind of fuel used, is imported both from England and the Frith of Forth. Inverness has several fairs; but the wool fair, in the month of July, attended by all the principal Highland sheep farmers, as well as by wool staplers and agents from England and the S. o. Scotland, is the most eminent. Fully 100,000 stones of wool are annually sold at this market; while above the same number of sheep are also disposed of. The prices paid at this fair generally regulate those of all the other markets in the country.

Inverness is very ancient. In the 6th century it was the capital of the Pictish kingdom, when St. Columba of Iona went thither, *ad ostium Nessæ*, with the view of converting the Pictish king to Christianity. An ancient castle stood on a rising ground E. of the town; but it was destroyed in the 11th century by Malcolm III., who built another on a commanding eminence near the

river, which continued to be a royal fortress, till blown up, in 1746, by the troops of the Pretender. Inverness was erected into a royal bor. by David I.; and various royal charters, confirming or extending its privileges, were subsequently conferred on it. The town was often an object of plunder to the lords of the isles and other Highland chiefs. A monastery, belonging to the Black Friars, existed in this place; but all traces of it have long since disappeared. The citadel referred to above, as constructed by Cromwell, was built in 1652-57, N. of the town, near the mouth of the river. Part of its ruins are still standing. Cul-loden Moor, the scene of the battle that decided the fate of the Pretender, Charles Stuart, is within 3 m. of the town. Since 1745, great improvements have been effected here. Previously to 1755, the post from Edinburgh to Inverness was conveyed by a man on foot. In 1740, the magistrates advertised for a saddler to settle in the bor.; and in 1778 a cart, purchased by subscription, was first seen in the bor. No plan of regularly cleaning the streets was adopted till about the beginning of the present century. Inverness is now, however, superior perhaps to any town of its size in Scotland as to all the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life. Corp. revenue, 2,269*l.* in 1863-4. This bor. unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairne in sending a mem. to the H. of C. Registered voters, 567 in 1864.

INVERURY, a royal and parl. bor. and par. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, 14 m. NW. Aberdeen on the Great North of Scotland railway. Pop. 2,520 in 1861, and 1,679 in 1841. The inhab. are chiefly agriculturists. The Aberdeenshire canal, begun in 1796, and completed in 1807, commences in the tide-way of the harbour of Aberdeen, and terminates at Port Elphinstone near Inverury. The entire length is 18½ m.; the surface width is 23 ft.; the depth 3½ ft.; it has 17 locks; and its highest level is 168 ft. above low water-mark. Keith Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore, who also holds the title of Lord Inverury, is in the immediate vicinity of the bor. Arthur Johnston, editor of the '*Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*,' and who holds the next place to Buchanan among the Latin poets of Scotland, was born in the neighbourhood of Inverury in 1587. This bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Peterhead, in sending a mem. to the H. of C. Registered voters 138 in 1865.

IONA. (See *HEBRIDES*.)

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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