

created duke the same year, and one of the most zealous partisans of the Union, was the first to take advantage of this privilege, and immediately entered into partnership with Rob Roy, who was to purchase the cattle and drive them to England for sale; the duke and he advancing an equal sum, (10,000 merks each, a large sum in those days, when the price of the best ox or cow was seldom twenty-shillings,) all transactions beyond this amount to be on credit. The purchases having been completed, Macgregor drove them to England; but so many people had entered into a similar speculation, that the market was completely overstocked, and the cattle sold for much less than prime cost. Macgregor returned home, and went to the duke to settle the account of their partnership, and to pay the money advanced, with the deduction of the loss. The duke, it is said, would consent to no deduction, but insisted on principal and interest. 'In that case, my Lord,' said Macgregor, 'if these be your principles, I shall not make it my principle to pay the interest, nor my interest to pay the principal; so, if your Grace does not stand your share of the loss, you shall have no money from me.' On this they separated. No settlement of accounts followed, the one insisting on retaining the money, unless the other would consent to bear his share of the loss. Nothing decisive was done till the rebellion of 1715. Rob Roy 'was out,' his nephew Glengyle commanding a numerous body of Magregors, but under the control of his uncle's superior judgment and experience. On this occasion the Duke of Montrose's share of the cattle speculation was expended. The next year his Grace took legal means to recover his money, and got possession of the lands of Craigrostone on account of his debt. This render-