

much of the east coast, and of the country between the Friths of Clyde and Forth, is fertile.

10. *Natural Productions, &c.*—The principal crops which are cultivated are those of oats, wheat, barley, and potatoes; and the chief minerals are iron, lead, coal, granite, and other kinds of stone, of a valuable or precious nature.

11. *Population.*—In 1821, the population of Scotland was nearly two millions one hundred thousand.

12. *Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.*—In the more fertile districts, agriculture is in a very advanced state. One of the principal manufactures is that of cotton goods, which extends for a considerable space round Glasgow. Linen is also manufactured in some parts; and there are extensive iron-works.

13. *Universities, Learning, &c.*—In Scotland there are five universities; namely, those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Old Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's. Each parish has a school, established by law, for teaching the primary branches of education. Hence, the number of learned men is great; and the lower classes are perhaps better informed than those of any other country.*

14. *Religion.*—The established religion is Calvinism, under the Presbyterian form of church government. There is also a considerable number of Dissenters.†

15. *Character.*—The Scotch are in general an industrious,

* 5. Instruction is obtained, in the parish schools, on very moderate terms; as the masters have free houses and gardens, and small salaries, exclusive of the fees of their pupils. These schools are therefore of the highest value to the country, as they bring education within the reach of all the inhabitants, and thus tend to render them an intelligent, orderly people. Besides the parish schools, there are many seminaries belonging to private individuals, where such appear to be required, or where encouragement is given for establishing them. The universities produce so many men of liberal education, beyond the number required at home, that learned Scotchmen are found in almost every part of the world, filling the situations of clergymen, physicians, teachers, editors, and several others. Of the numerous men of learning and distinction produced in Scotland, it may suffice to mention Buchanan, Napier, the Gregorys, MacLaurin, Dr. Simson, Reid, Smith, Beattie, Dugald Stewart, Smollet, Hume, Robertson, Burns, and Munro.

† 6. In the Presbyterian form of church government, the affairs of the church are managed by the clergy at large, among whom there is no difference in rank, and by persons called elders, appointed by the laity from among themselves. There are different courts of lower or higher powers, such as the session or committee of a congregation; a presbytery, composed of ministers and elders from several congregations; a synod, consisting of several presbyteries; and, in Scotland, a supreme court, called the General Assembly, composed of deputies from all the presbyteries in the kingdom. The number of synods in Scotland is 15, which are composed of 78 presbyteries; and the number of parishes is 942. Of the Dissenters in Scotland, those called Seceders are the most numerous body, their ministers amounting to above 300. Another body, called the Synod of Relief, consists of nearly 80 ministers; and the Reformed Synod, vulgarly called Cameronians or Covenanters, is composed of about 20 ministers. These three bodies subscribe the same doctrines as the members of the Established Church, and have the same forms of church government; but dissent principally because the established clergy are appointed by patrons, and not chosen by the people. There are also 6 bishops, and 60 chapels belonging to the Episcopal church in Scotland; but the number of people in their communion is small. Besides these bodies, there are Roman Catholics, Independents, and other sects; but their numbers are not considerable.