

Ale-houses.—There are 11 public-houses in this parish, exclusive of the Moncrieffe Hotel.

Besides the provision made for the education of poor children already adverted to, there were several sums of money mortified by the Rev. James Beatson, and which are entitled "Beatson's mortified sums," and which are to be appropriated to the benefit of Dunbarny parish. After the legacy-duty was deducted, these amounted to L.378. The sum of L.30 was mortified by the mother of the Rev. James Beatson, the interest of which was to be a stated annual fund, providing a salary for a Sabbath-school teacher in the parish of Dunbarny.

December 1842.

PARISH OF INCHTURE.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNDEE, SYNOD OF ANGUS AND MEARNES.

THE REV. J. A. HONEY, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name Inchture, it has been suggested, is probably derived from the Gaelic words *innis*, an island, and *ear*, the east,—the eminence on which the church and village stand being the eastern of those elevations in the Carse of Gowrie, which were anciently islands.

Situation.—It is situated to the north of the estuary of the Tay, in the county of Perth, between Perth and Dundee, thirteen miles from the former, and 9 from the latter.

Extent.—In extent it measures about 4 miles from north to south, and about 3 miles from east to west; and contains an area of about 12 square miles.

Boundaries.—On the east, it is bounded by the parish of Longforgan; on the south, by the Frith of Tay; on the west, by the parishes of Errol and Kinnaird; and on the north, by those of Abernethy and Longforgan. In figure it is nearly an oblong.

Topographical Appearances.—Looking at the parish when the tide has ebbed, we have, first of all, several hundred acres of sand-banks indented by "water-runs," &c. the seaward course of the "Pow," numerous temporary embankments, and a pretty broad

fringe of reeds towards the land. Then, at the height of about twenty feet, forming a section of the Carse of Gowrie, stretches onward a plain of rich alluvial soil for from two to three miles northerly, and the whole breadth of the parish, at the extremity of which rises, first of all, the eminence on which Inchtute stands, and then, after one or two undulatory elevations, the hills of Rossie, Baledgarno, and Ballindean, a portion of what in the district is termed "the braes of the Carse," and of the verge of the Sidlaws, whose acclivities are not very great, and the heights of which may be about 500 feet.

The parish is in one of the most fertile districts of the kingdom, in the midst of an exceedingly rich and beautiful, as well as extensive, amphitheatre, and forms one of the most imposing portions of it. In the low ground, while the surrounding landscape is very rich in fields, and trees, and plantations, and parks, and edifices, and churches, and villages, not the least attractive, if not the most, are those of Inchtute; whereas from any one of the hills, which lie on its northern boundary, is to be described a prospect which, in few places, can be equalled, and in scarce any surpassed,—the Carse of Gowrie, not inappropriately designated "Scotland's Garden," in all its richness, and the noble estuary of the Tay, dotted here and there with glistening sails, forming the foreground, while the back-ground comprises the hills east and west, north and south, in the direction of Dundee Law, the Fifeshire Lomonds, the Hill of Kinnoull, and the far-famed one of Dunsinnan, till their peaks are lost in the "blue distance," and their bases in the ocean.

Climate.—The climate is, on the whole, mild and balmy, particularly in the vicinity of the "braes," as exhibited in the early foliage and richer fruits.

Hydrography.—The Frith of Tay, the southern boundary of the parish, is here about three miles broad. At low water, however, it is confined to a much narrower channel on the southern or Fifeshire side. Owing to the extensive banks over which the tide flows, and the rapidity of the current, there is always a quantity of sand suspended in the water, and its volume being so immensely greater than the contents of the river which are mingled with it, it is strongly impregnated with salt. The rapidity of the flow at neap-tides may be from two to four miles an hour, and, at stream-tides, from four to six during the same period. At the harbour at Polgavio, the water rises from six to eight feet during

neap-tides, and from eleven to thirteen during spring-tides. Occasionally it has risen as high as seventeen feet, and these extraordinary risings usually correspond with the remarkable flowings in the Thames, which lay many of the lower parts of London under water, and in the Frith of Forth, as noticed at Granton Pier, &c.

The parish is partly bounded, and partly intersected, by streams of no great magnitude, called "pows," probably from the Gaelic *poll*, a pond, a bog, marsh or mire, some of which names, portions of them in their passage from the highlands, through the alluvial soil to the frith, at a former period, no doubt well deserved. They take their rise among the hills to the north, and being joined by various tributaries, flow, the one for a considerable way on the western extremity of the parish into the frith at Polgavie, forming and preserving the harbour of that name; and the other, after uniting the burns of Baledgarno, which partially intersects the parish, and that of Rossie, which partially bounds it for some length on the eastern extremity, where it diverges into the parish of Longforgan, and reaches the frith some miles to the eastward.

There are numerous excellent wells in the parish. The upper part is particularly well supplied with water; and it is probable, were the wells in the lower part deepened, a fair supply, and of good quality, might be obtained there likewise, the experiment having succeeded well in other parts of the Carse.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The parish affords few geological features of importance and interest, as may be apparent from the preceding description of it, nearly three-fourths being almost level, a small portion only being undulatory, and the remaining fourth hilly.

The level portion is almost wholly composed of rich alluvial clay of great depth, and seemingly resting on a bed of old red sandstone. A small portion, at the base of one of the hills, is of a darkish hue, indicating peat. Some of the undulatory portions consist of rich loam on old red sandstone, elevated above that supposed to form the substratum of the Carse, by the upheaving of the trap;* others again are gravelly. The hills are chiefly the result of eruptions from beneath, partially only of denudation from above. All of them are composed principally of trap. That

* The contact of the upheaved trap and of the uplifted sandstone is very manifest in the valleys which divide the hills in the parish.

of Rossie is covered with gravelly sandy soil. That of Baledgarno is similarly overlaid, though toward the top it is sprinkled with huge blocks of trap; while that of Ballindean presents both limestone and sandstone towards its base, in addition to the other characteristics.

The trap, when exposed to view in the quarries opened for supplying metal to the roads in the neighbourhood, and for building, exhibits a columnar appearance, indicative of the greatness of the agency employed in forcing it, and of the greatness and the power of Him "who toucheth the hills and they smoke."

The red sandstone, again, is mottled with circular and oval spots of a whitish colour. They do not in general present any thing peculiarly striking, beyond their greater hardness than the darker coloured material in which they are imbedded. In a few of these, however, are to be traced some very interesting formations. In one of them in Rossie flower-garden, the section, which is circular, of about six inches diameter, presents a number of very distinct figures, resembling specimens of gypsum, or moss or the veins or arteries in the animal frame. In another in the same place, and of a like size, around the centre rise several beautiful concentric bands of different shades, not unlike the human eye.*

The limestone, I am given to understand, is of good quality.

In digging the foundation for Rossie Priory, several veins of copper were discovered.

On the hill of Ballindean have been found a considerable number of valuable pebbles, as well as a variety of other minerals.

Zoology.—Among the rarer species of birds may be noted the water-rail and water-ouzel. A multitude of cross-bills made their appearance in the winter and spring of 1839. Their visit, however, was only temporary.

Very fine Ayrshire and short-horned cattle are bred in the parish, as well as Leicester sheep; and particular and highly successful attention has been paid to the breeding and rearing of these different kinds of stock on the home-farm of Lord Kinnaird. His Lordship has also lately enlivened the beautiful den of Baledgarno with a number of healthy and thriving fallow-deer.

On the banks in the frith, on the southern boundary, salmon

* Similar appearances are to be found in quarries in the neighbourhood, and to be seen in the stones of which the walls of the church are composed.

used to be taken. They have not, however, been fished for of late, owing to various causes.

Botany.—The uncultivated spots in the parish being so few in number, it cannot be expected that the botanist in search of varieties will be very much gratified. The following, however, may be noted, furnished me by Mr Kidd of Rossie Priory garden :

In the ponds or edges thereof are to be found *Lemna gibba*, or duckweed, and *Epilobium hirsutum*, or codlins and cream. In the ditches, *Lythrum salicaria*, or common lythrum. On the roadsides, *Malva moschata*, or marsh-mallow ; *Rosa rubiginosa*, or sweet-briar ; *Festuca loliacea*, or spiked fescue grass. In the corn fields, *Bartsia odontites*, or red bartsia, and which, though common here, is rare in many parts of Scotland. Also *Melilotus officinalis*, or common melilot, and *Galeopsis Ladanum*, or red hemp-nettle. The pastures present us with *Anthemis arvensis*, or corn chamomile, and the old pastures with the rare *Botrychium lunaria*, or moonwort. The dens again abound with *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* and *alternifolium*, or golden saxifrage ; *Primula elatior*, or oxlip primrose, and *P. vulgaris*, or common primrose, of which there is every variety, and of all shades and colours ; *Geranium lucidum*, or shining cranesbill. In the parks is to be found *Acinos vulgaris*, or basil-leaved acinos. And in the hills, *Potentilla argentea*, or cinquefoil silvery ; *Symphytum officinale*, or common comfrey, &c. &c.

There are many thriving woods and plantations in the upper part of the parish. The parks of Rossie are ornamented with many fine patches of wood, and numerous very splendid trees. The hills of Baledgarno and Rossie are likewise beautifully wooded. On Rossie hill, among many others deserving notice, may be remarked several very large and splendid silver firs, and its summit is capped by a clump of the *Pinus sylvestris*, the native Scots fir, apparently that described by the late talented botanist, Mr George Don of Forfar, in the second volume of the Caledonian Horticultural Society's Memoirs.

There are also many fine trees within the enclosures of Ballindean. One larch is said to be the same with the famous larches of Athole.

The predominating kinds are, oak, ash, elm, beech, birch, larch, spruce and Scots fir, lime, alder, &c. &c.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Maps, &c.—There are several maps and surveys of the parish,

as well as of the several properties in the possession of the different proprietors.*

Eminent Characters.—Not a few individuals of eminence have been born in the parish, or connected with it by residence, among whom the following may be instanced :

In the noble family of Kinnaird, which takes its rise so far back as 1176, Randolp Rufus having obtained a grant of the lands of Kinnaird from King William the Lion; and George Kinnaird having been knighted by Charles II. in 1661, and afterwards created Lord Kinnaird of Inchtute in 1682,—while many of its scions might be particularised, it would be impossible to pass over the late Lord Kinnaird, eighth Lord, whose talents were of the very first order.

Among the ministers who laboured in the parish in former times, may be noticed the Rev. George Blaikie, the first Protestant minister subsequent to the Revolution, translated from the parish of Redgorton by the presbyteries of Dundee and Forfar to the united parishes of Inchtute and Rossie, on a popular call. As also Randal of Stirling, and his son, the late Dr Davidson of Edinburgh. The former appears from the records, to have preached in Inchtute for a considerable time previous to his settlement,—his predecessor, Mr Thomas Rankine, translated

* "Gregory (XI.) episcopus, &c., to our beloved sons the prior and chapter of St Andrews in Scotland, &c.—Seeing your petition, lately presented unto us, contained that our venerable brother William (de Landel) Bishop of St Andrews, fearing that from the violence of the sea beating against the rock on which the church of St Andrews is situated (a great part of which rock the continual action of the waves had demolished, so that the foundation and superstructure of the said church were threatened with total ruin), and, seeing that the rents and revenues appropriated to the upholding of the fabric were insufficient, on account of the wars and pestilences in those parts, to protect the rock and sustain the church; and the said bishop being desirous, as a provision against such danger, to grant the parish church of Inchtute, with its chapel of Kinnaird, situated in the diocese of St Andrews, being one of the mensal churches belonging to him and his predecessors, and which he then peaceably possessed with all its rights and pertinents, he accordingly, with the advice and consent of certain jurists, gave and bestowed the same in perpetuity on the said church of St Andrews. But as your petition to us contains that you doubt whether a grant of this kind may hold good in time coming, and that you may hereafter possibly be molested in regard to it; therefore we, moved by your prayers, and anxious as far as possible to provide against this danger, will, and by our apostolical authority permit, that you retain the aforesaid parish of Inchtute, with its chapel and other pertinents, for a period of twenty years, reckoning from the date of these presents; and that you apply the same to the upholding of the said church of St Andrews, provided always that you take care that the said parish church of Inchtute be not thereby defrauded of its dues, and that the cure of its souls be not neglected; but that it be served by a good and sufficient vicar, who shall receive an adequate portion of its revenues for his maintenance. Therefore let no one infringe this our decree, &c.—Given at Avignon, 1d. April, the second year of our pontificate."—(A.D. 1372.)—Read at meeting of St Andrews Literary and Philosophical Society, 6th December 1841.

from Clunie, having died 14th December 1737, and his ordination having only taken place 21st March 1739. He was called to Stirling in 1770, and was, (as is perhaps not generally known,) the author of the 49th paraphrase, in which Christian love, "of all the graces best," is portrayed in all its charms. His son was regularly called, and settled in this parish 21st February 1771. Afterwards he was translated to the Tolbooth church in Edinburgh, where he was reckoned an eminent minister of the Gospel of Christ.

The late Commodore Douglas is also deserving of being noticed here. Leaving the parish school, he entered into the service of a lady in Edinburgh, who obtained admission for him as a midshipman into his Majesty's service. He rose by degrees through several of the subsequent steps, and ultimately terminated his career as a Commodore in the Portuguese service. He bequeathed L. 1000 to the industrious poor of this, his native parish.

Land-owners.—The land-owners are, the Right Honourable the Lord Kinnaird, Captain R. K. Trotter, and James Vaughan Allen, Esq.

Parochial Registers.—There are nine volumes of parochial registers, sessional records, heritors' minutes, &c. pretty regularly kept. The earliest entry is 1623. For a considerable period in the beginning of that century, there were no records of session kept, and different kinds of business were mingled together throughout several of the volumes. Some of the records of the parish of Rossie are preserved in one of the volumes.

For a long period, baptisms seem to have been attested by witnesses; and it was a common practice at one time to certify on behalf of those travelling into England, as reapers, &c. that they were not "rebels."

Antiquities.—The cross, which occupied a prominent place in the village of Rossie, still remains, though there is scarce a vestige of the habitations that once surrounded it.

On a somewhat romantic elevation at the foot of the den, and the southern terminus of the hill, are the interesting ruins of the ancient church of Rossie, overgrown with ivy and ash, while around it lie the remains of generations which have passed away.

To the eastward of these ruins, and on the boundary of the parish, is a large stone, which is spoken of in the neighbourhood as the "Falcon stane," and to which the subjoined paragraph, from

Boethius's History of Scotland, 1500, is supposed by some to refer. The battle of Luncarty having been turned against the Danes by Hay and his two sons, Boethius says, " Sone eft ane counsal was set at Scone, in the quhilk Hay and his sonnys war maid nobil and voted for thair singular virtew provin in the field, with sindry landis to sustene thair estait. It is said that he askit fra the king certane lands (quhilk he knew richt plentuous afore) liand betwix Tay and Arrol, end gat as mekil thairof as ane falcon flew of ane mann's hand or sho lichtit. The falcon flew to ane toun four miles frae Dundee, called Rosse, and lichtit on ane stane, quhilk is yet callit the falcon stane, and sa he gat all the landes betwixt Tay and Arrol, six miles of length, and four of breid, which landis are yet inhabit by his posteritie."

Another large stone, similar to the former, lies on the hill to the north of the priory, said to be of Druidical origin. Another is to be found near the church at Rossie. Another is spoken of as having been near Castlehill, and another near the castle of Moncur.

Castlehill, and Baledgarno, the village lying at its base, are deserving of peculiar notice under this head. The author just quoted from, tells us that the castle which, doubtless, once stood on the eminence alluded to, and which gave rise to the name the village beside it still bears, was founded by Edgar, fourth son of Malcolm and St Margaret, who was anointed King of Scotland by Lodovick, Bishop of St Andrews, in 1001,—of whom he says, " he had na uncouth waris nor trubyl in his dayis, and governit his realme in gude peace, and was haldin in mair veneration than terour amang his peppl;" also, that it was repaired by Alexander, his brother, who succeeded him, who is represented as building the Abbey of Scone of Canons regular, and dedicating it to the honour of the Trinity and St Michael;—also the Abbey of Canons regular in honour of St Colme, and completing the Abbey of Dunfermline, besides endowing the Abbey of St Colme, and the convent thairof, as well as the church of St Andrews.

The castle, he expressly says, was " foundit by Edgar in Gowry, wha gat certane landis fra the Erle of Gowry, and annexit his name to the castle." And some of its foundations and pavements have been met with, in preparing for the erection of the buildings now standing on its site.

The only other antiquity of interest is the Castle of Moncur,

which is said to have been destroyed by fire about the beginning of last century, and is now in ruins.*

Modern Buildings.—Rossie Priory, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Kinnaird, is situated on the upward slope of Rossie hill, at an elevation of 132 feet above the level of the sea, and commands one of the richest prospects that can well be conceived. It was founded in 1807, and erected of very superior stone from the quarries on the estate, by the late Lord Kinnaird, though it has been materially enlarged and improved by its present noble proprietor. The design was by Atkinson, and it is one of the most magnificent edifices of its kind.

Ballindean House is situated near the base of the hill of Ballindean, and was built chiefly by the late Mr Trotter. It is characterized by the taste for which he was distinguished.

The parish church is in the Gothic style, and was built according to a plan by Mackenzie of Dundee in 1835, the material being old red sandstone from a quarry in the village. It stands to the south of the high road between Perth and Dundee, in the village of Inchture, in the midst of the church-yard, which has been elevated from six to eight feet above the surrounding level, apparently from a hollow in the vicinity.

Under the aisle of the church, which is wholly the property of Lord Kinnaird, is the family vault, where rest the ashes of the ancestors of that noble family, for many bygone generations.

In 1838, a thrashing-mill, the machinery of which is propelled by steam, was erected on Powgavie, the largest farm in the parish, by Lord Kinnaird, the proprietor, and is deserving of notice, as being the first and only one under the same moving power in the district. It has completely answered the end of its erection.

III.—POPULATION.

At the time of the publication of the last Account the parish is said to have contained about 1000 souls and 184 families.

In 1821, the population was	965	Males, 474	Females, 511
1831,	878	450	428
1841,	765	374	387
		4 aboard ship.	

The apparent decrease is to be attributed partly to the enlargement of the farms, parks, and pleasure grounds—the carrying of

* A late author, quoting from the Annals of Ulster, the most valuable of the Irish chronicles, states that it was near to this castle, during a civil war among the Picts, that Hungus defeated Nectan 728, two years before he slew Elpin at Pitlessie in the neighbouring parish of Liff, and became triumphant over every competitor for the throne.

the high road through the principal village, where twelve houses were sacrificed, &c. The decrease, however, is not so great as it appears—the time of taking up the last census being that when many families were absent at the sea shore, and numbers of the younger branches were employed as herds on the higher grounds in the adjacent part of the country and in Strathmore. My own visiting list shows, during the last five years, 825 as the lowest, and 850 as the highest amount in the winter and spring.

The following statement, therefore, refers to my own enumeration :

Resident in villages,	410
the country,	415
Average number of births in 7 years,	16
marriages in do.,	84
under 15 years,	310
betwixt 15 and 30,	221
30 50,	164
50 70,	99
upwards of 70,	31
Number of unmarried men and widowers above 50,	7
women and widows above 45,	37
families,	182
Average number of families,	4
Number of inhabited houses,	195
uninhabited houses or building,	13
Deaf and dumb,	1
Blind,	2
Lunatic,	1

With few exceptions, the habits of the people are good, and they are entitled to be characterized as cleanly, sober, and industrious, attendant on ordinances, while, in not a few, the good seed of the Word seems to have taken root, and is producing the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The number of acres cultivated, or occasionally in tillage, is upwards of 3000, Scotch measure. Several hundred acres might be reclaimed from the river, and are now in process of being added. Under thriving woods and plantations are about 400 acres. Considerable sums of money are annually realized from the sale of the prunings, thinnings, &c.; and the management is excellent.

The grass parks let from L.1 to L.6 per acre.

Live-Stock.—The Carse of Gowrie, in which the greater part of the parish lies, being chiefly a “corn” country, not so much attention has been paid to breeding as otherwise would have been. Several of the farmers, however, have been directing their atten-

tion more of late to this most important matter, as regards Ayrshire and Teeswater, or short-horned cattle, as well as horses.

Husbandry.—The system of cultivation pursued is not surpassed in Scotland, probably not in the world. The parish, consisting chiefly of rich alluvial soil, the greater part, about two-thirds, is farmed according to a rotation of “sevens,” *i. e.* wheat, pease and beans, wheat, barley, grass, oats, and fallow. The other third nearly may be described as farmed after a rotation of “sixes,” *i. e.* wheat, pease or turnips, barley, grass, oats, and fallow, or potatoes. Of late, a few more acres of potatoes and turnips have been cultivated in the clay portion than formerly.

A great portion of the farms is now very thoroughly drained; and the reclaiming of the land at present overflowed by the tide is going on apace.

The ordinary duration of leases is nineteen years.

Farm-Buildings and Enclosures.—The houses and farm-buildings are, for the most part, good, having had their share of improvement with most other things. The enclosures are as yet almost confined to the upper part of the parish, though hedge-rows have of late been planted to a very considerable extent on the property of Lord Kinnaird in the lower part. Where they do exist, they are in general good, being either hedge-rows or strong paling.

Quarries.—There are several quarries in the parish of trap or whinstone and red sandstone. A limestone quarry was opened on the Ballindean property at one time, but it has not been made available for several years.

Mines.—Several veins of copper ore are to be found in the parish. They have, however, never been wrought.

*Average gross amount of raw Produce.**—The produce of the parish may be nearly as follows:

238 acres of wheat @ 9 bolls, or 1069·132 imp. qrs.	@ L.2, 11s. 6d.	1.2753	0	3
... @ 7 bolls, or 831·541	...	2141	4	8
... barley @ 6½ bolls, or 1126·432	L.1, 8s. 5d.	1600	9	5
... oats, @ 8½ bolls, or 1473·025	L.1, 2s. 3½d.	1641	15	7
... pease @ 7 bolls, or 831·547	L.1, 8s. 5d.	1180	15	11
... grass, or 300·1616 imperial acres, L.9.514,		2855	14	0
... fallow.				
138 acres of wheat @ 9 bolls, or 619·9169 imp. qrs	@ L.2, 11s. 6d.	1596	5	9
... barley @ 7 bolls, or 482·154	L.1, 8s. 5d.	685	1	2
... oats @ 9 bolls, or 904·3495	L.1, 2s. 3½d.	1007	19	5
... pease @ 7 bolls, or 703·382	L.1, 8s. 5d.	999	7	9

* The principle of the above estimate is, that the parish contains about 3700 Scotch acres, two-thirds of which are usually in cultivation,—1666 farmed according to a rotation of “sevens,” and 833 according to a rotation of “sixes;” of the remaining third, about two-thirds are usually in grass, and the remainder in wood. The average of prices for the last nine years is adopted.

138 acres of grass, or 174 imperial acres, @ L.9.514,	L. 1655 10 8
... fallow.	
*Quantity usually in grass may give	1500 0 0
Sales of wood may give annually	600 0 0
Orchard and garden ground,	150 0 0
Reeds and other produce,	50 0 0

Manufactures.—There is a manufacture of linen, which is understood to afford a fair remuneration to those engaged in it. It is principally carried on in the houses of those employed.

Breweries.—Inchture has long been famous for its beer, which is the produce of a pretty extensive brewery in the village, from whence supplies are weekly sent to Perth, Dundee, Cupar-Angus, and the surrounding district for many miles.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town.—Dundee is the market-town, at a distance of about nine miles.

Villages.—In the parish are the villages of Inchture, Baledgarno, Ballindean, and several hamlets.

Means of Communication.—There is a post-office in the village of Inchture, which is a great advantage, the only other in the district being that at Errol, and its branch on the turnpike. Three coaches to the north and south, inclusive of the mail, pass through the parish every lawful day.

Navigation.—The Frith of Tay, forming the southern boundary of the parish, there is a harbour opening out into it at Powgavie, which is frequented by a considerable number of vessels laden with coals, lime, seed, grain, manure, &c. for importation, and with grain, potatoes, wood, fruits, &c. for exportation. The number of vessels is not at present so great as formerly, owing to a variety of causes.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is almost new. It is situated in the centre of the parish, or nearly so, the most distant families being little more than three miles from it, while the greater number are within half that distance. Exclusive of the aisle, which is the property of Lord Kinnaird, one-half of which is occupied as a family-seat, and the other for the domestics and others, it affords accommodation for 550, and is apportioned, after the usual allotment of heritors' seats, &c. among the farmers and their servants,—the table-seats and the greater part of the galleries being appropriated for the villagers. No part is

* Most of the land usually in grass is not inferior to that usually in crop; and a considerable portion of the fallow land being now either planted with potatoes or with turnip, the annual gross produce will be considerably larger than the above.

let. The public services of religion are generally well-attended, The average number of communicants for the last five years is 320.

In connection with the Sabbath school, there is a library, comprising between 300 and 400 volumes. It is much resorted to.

The average amount of collections for the last five years for religious and charitable objects, has been L. 25, 5s. 5d.; and for the poor, L. 48, 13s. 1d. L. 1000 in the 3 per cent. consols, as before noticed, was bequeathed by the late Commodore Douglas for behoof of the industrious poor. It was reduced by expenses to L. 795, 1s. 2d. L. 10 has also been mortified for the education of poor children.

The manse was built upwards of fifty years ago, and has lately been enlarged very considerably, and repaired.

The glebe is upwards of 10 acres, including the site of the manse, offices, and garden, &c.

The stipend, inclusive of the annual value of the glebe, manse, &c. is stated by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at L. 250 a-year.

Education.—In addition to the parochial school, there are three schools under the management of females. There is a dame's school at Baledgarno. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is the maximum, L. 34, 4s. 4½d. The school-fees may amount to about L. 25 per annum, and he has the legal amount of accommodation. He is also heritors' and session-clerk. The other schools are almost entirely supported by Lord Kinnaird.

Poor.—Eleven is nearly the average number of persons receiving parochial aid, or rather on the poor roll during the last five years; the lowest sum being 4s. per month. It is to be taken into account, however, that these 11 and about 20 others receive 2½ bolls of coal, as well as other occasional assistance in money from extraordinary collections, &c. and that many are kept off the poor's fund altogether by the benevolence of those on whose property they reside.

Inns and Alehouses.—There is an excellent inn in the village of Inchture, much resorted to by travellers; and one alehouse at Polgavie, for the accommodation of those frequenting the harbour.

Fuel.—Coal is generally used in the parish, though a very considerable quantity of wood is also burnt, and is obtained from the woods in the neighbourhood at a reasonable price.

December 1842.