ENUMERATION

OF

THE INHABITANTS

OF

THE CITY OF GLASGOW

AND

COUNTY OF LANARK.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT CENSUS

OF

M.DCCC.XXXI.

WITH

POPULATION AND STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATIVE TO

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

CLASSIFIED AND ARRANGED

BY JAMES CLELAND, LL.D.,

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MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, LONDON,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
&c. &c. &c.

SECOND EDITION.

"An active and industrious Population is the stay and support of every well governed community."—*Colquhoun.*

"An increase of Population, when it follows its natural order, is not only a positive good in itself, but absolutely necessary in the further increase of the annual produce of the land and labour of the country."—*Malthus.*

"The Population of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom, which should maintain them; neither is the Population to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more."—*Bacon.*

GLASGOW:—JOHN SMITH & SON;
ADAM BLACK, EDINBURGH;
AND LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMAN, LONDON.
M.DCCC.XXXII.

Edward Khull, Printer, 65, Virginia Street, Glasgow.

TO HIS GRACE,

ALEXANDER, DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON,

LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK,

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord Duke,

Having prepared a Classified Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, accompanied by Statistical Details, illustrative of its Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Interests, I have been naturally led to inscribe it to your Grace, the Chief of the Scottish Nobility, the King's Representative in the County, and a patriotic Nobleman, who takes a deep interest in every thing relating to the good of the country, and particularly to the improvement of the County of Lanark.

I avail myself of the present opportunity, to offer sincere acknowledgments for the many kind, unsolicited, and unmerited attentions, with which your Grace has been pleased to honour me.

That your Grace may long live to direct the energies of the County, and support its true interests, and that your distinguished family, ennobled by their many virtues, may enjoy long life and true happiness, is the earnest desire of,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obliged,

And very faithful Servant,

JAMES CLELAND.

130, Upper Nile Street,
Glasgow, 17*th May*, 1832.

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PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

The term Statistics is used to convey an idea of that department of Science which has been defined, "The knowledge of the present state of the country, with a view to its future improvement." This science can only be acquired by the particular and accurate investigation of every part of the country which is its object, so as to ascertain its resources, both moral and physical. Statistics become therefore, the basis of political economy, as they furnish the facts on which that science is raised: and hence their study becomes an object of primary importance to the philosopher and the statesman.

It is now more than twenty years since I turned my attention to the Statistics of Glasgow. During that period, I have published the Annals of Glasgow, for the benefit of the Royal Infirmary, the Rise and Progress of the Public Institutions of that City, and other works of similar import. These and the article "Glasgow," in Brewster's Encyclopedia, were meant to make the Trade, Commerce, and Institutions of Glasgow better known than heretofore. During my progress, I perceived that society would derive material benefit by the annual publication of Mortality Bills, if drawn up on such principles as would enable the Actuary to form tables for exhibiting the probable duration of human life in large towns. Having suggested the matter to the Honourable Henry Monteith of Carstairs, then M.P. and Lord Provost, and to the other Magistrates, they not only approved of the scheme, but agreed to pay the annual expense attending the formation and publication of the Bills.

The improvements which have since been made on the registers, and the details more immediately connected with Mortality Bills, the Registration of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, will, I trust, be apparent, in the following work.

The enumeration of the Inhabitants of Glasgow, previous to 1819, having reference only to numbers and sexes, it became desirable to have a particular enumeration, classified into Householders, their Occupations, Ages, Country, Religion, Servants, Lodgers, &c. Having submitted my views to the Town Council, the Governors of the Town's Hospital, and the Board of Police, these bodies not only countenanced the scheme, but authorized me, at their joint expense, to direct and complete an enumeration of the Inhabitants so classified.

Being thus invested with ample authority, I drew up Schedules, prepared Books, and appointed thirty persons, viz., twelve Parochial Beadles, and eighteen Mercantile Clerks, to take up the lists, being two to each Parish or District. These persons commenced their survey on 14th October, 1819, and the last District was finished on 26th February, 1820. When the District Books were returned to me, I ascertained the profession, trade, &c., of each Member in the Family, and having classified them, I formed an Abstract for each Parish, which was printed in folio, with other Statistical details, and circulated among the members of the public bodies. An Abstract of that enumeration, which, it is believed, was the first classified enumeration of the Inhabitants of any large town in the kingdom, forms part of this work; and it was gratifying to find that in 1821, Government directed the Census to be classified into ages. Since the Glasgow Enumerations of 1819 and 1821 were drawn up, a number of useful details have suggested themselves; and having been appointed, in 1831, to ascertain and distribute into their different classes, the number of the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, and of the County of Lanark, I thought it a duty I owed to the Lord Provost—to the Sheriff of the County—and to Government in return for the confidence they have ever reposed in me, to submit my views to, and request the opinion of, eminent Actuaries and Political Economists, as to the mode of classification, &c., so that my Statistical labours, by being properly directed, might be useful to the public.

The Lists for the present enumeration, like those of 1819 and 1821, have been taken up from door to door. In 1831, 12 Parochial Beadles, 19 Mercantile Clerks, and one Superintendent of Police, were employed. Before the Books were prepared, an advertisement was put in all the

Glasgow newspapers, requesting the inhabitants to favour me with their suggestions as to classification; and before the List-takers commenced their operations, bills were posted on the houses, informing the inhabitants of the nature of the inquiries, and that they had no reference to taxes, militia, &c.; and, moreover, that non-compliance, or giving a false return, subjected them to a fine. When the books were returned to me, the public, through the medium of the newspapers, were requested to call at my office, and to correct any omission or error which might have crept into their replies. The List-takers having made oath before the Lord Provost, that the name of every householder in the district assigned to them, his or her age, profession, religion, country, &c., had been faithfully entered in a book, and a similar description of his or her family taken down, I proceeded to classification, and to the formation of Tables and Abstracts for each Parish. Children under 14 years of age are considered of the same religion as their father—failing him, their mother—failing her, their guardian. The Enumeration Tables for the City and Suburbs for this year, will be found to contain numerous details beyond what is pointed out in the Government Schedules, while the Enumeration for the Landward Parishes in the County of Lanark, in addition to the Schedules, contains a list of Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, Church Accommodation, and Schools. The Lists in the Landward Parishes were taken up by the respective Schoolmasters, submitted to the Minister of the Parish, and verified before the Sheriff, or one of his substitutes.

In continuing to give to the public a series of Mortality Bills, Enumeration Tables, and occasional Statistical Statements, I have been actuated neither by a desire for pecuniary recompense nor literary fame; my ambition has been bounded by an ardent desire, that this City should be held conspicuous for the production of authentic Statistical facts, from which the Politician, the Economist, and the Historian, may draw results useful to mankind.

In acknowledging very gratefully the approbation which my own countrymen and foreigners have been pleased to bestow on my labours, it would be disingenuous not to acknowledge, that my professional avocations have given me facilities by which I have had access to the Public Records, and that to the very cordial co-operation of public men of almost every grade, the public are indebted for many documents and facts, narrated in the following work. To Mr. Hill, of Balanerk, LL.B. Chamberlain to the College, and to other Statists, my acknowledgments are particularly due.

In Statistical works, where there is a great display of figures and facts, on which political superstructures are to be raised, it is necessary that Economists should know something of the Compiler's accuracy and means of information; with that view, the following recommendations are appended.

REVIEWS AND LETTERS RECOMMENDATORY OF GLASGOW STATISTICS.

FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

"*Of the Rise and Progress of the Public Institutions of Glasgow, May*, 1820.

"This book is the production of one of the citizens of Glasgow, and contains a great body of useful and curious information. Nothing, indeed, can be more interesting than an enlightened and comprehensive account of such an assemblage of human beings as are now to be found in the second-rate towns of our empire; and when one thinks of the mighty influence of cities, whether as organs of political sentiment, or the engines of political disturbance, when one regards the economy of their trade, and sees in living operation what that is which originates its many and increasing fluctuations—one cannot but look on the authentic memorials of such facts as are presented to our notice in this volume, with the same sense of their utility as we do on the rudiments of an important science, or on the first solid materials of any deeply interesting speculation.

"Such works as those of Mr. Cleland are of great value, and are well fitted to pioneer the way of the economist to a sound and experimental conclusion on questions of great interest. We should like to see similar productions from Manchester, and other great towns."

FROM THE GOVERNMENT ENUMERATION VOLUME FOR 1821.

"It would be unjust not to mention, in this place, that Mr. Cleland has transmitted printed documents, containing very numerous and very useful Statistical details concerning the City and Suburbs of Glasgow, and that the example has produced imitation in some other of the principal towns of Scotland, though not to the same extent of minute investigation by which Mr. Cleland's labours are distinguished."

REVIEW OF MR. CLELAND'S STATISTICAL WORKS, BY MONS. SAY, THE ADAM SMITH OF FRANCE.

Abridged from a long Article in No. LXIII., Vol. 21, 2*d Series of the Revue Encyclopedique, Paris.*

"The Germans, so famous for their Statistics, are now surpassed by the Scotch, for the extent and scrupulous exactness of their details. We have before us a Statistical account of the City of Glasgow, the facts of which have been drawn together, and arranged by Mr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works; it is a *chef d'œuvre.*

"Of all the notices that can be collected about a country, the most important are those which have relation to its population, because it is from these that the greatest number of conclusions can be drawn relative to the condition of men, and it is this that interests us above all. For example—Is the number of persons increasing? We may be certain that the general productions of the country have increased also. Is the mean duration of life prolonged? It is evident that the art of living has been improved; that the population are better fed; that they conduct themselves with greater propriety; that they inhabit more wholesome lodgings; that they are better taken care of in infancy, in old age, and when they are sick; in a word, that they are happier.

"We think Mr. Cleland's last Enumeration the best made. Not being able to analyze the numerous Tables, we will confine ourselves to those which can be compared with some of the results of the Statistical Tables lately published by Mons., the Prefect of the Seine. From Mr. Cleland's statements, results may be drawn, very interesting to the political Economist, inasmuch as reliance can be placed on their accuracy, and as they are frequently renewed. In France we reason from old data."

FROM THE VERY REVEREND PRINCIPAL
AND LEARNED PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,
FOR THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS WORK.

"*College*, 20*th May*, 1831.

"Dear Sir,

"Understanding you have engaged to prepare the Census of the City and County for Government, and will, in the course of doing so, have an opportunity of obtaining much other valuable information. We request you will be so good as arrange and digest whatever matter may, at the same time, come under your observation, and appear generally interesting to the Statist, in addition to that required for Government; and that you will print the same, for the benefit of the community, on which you will thus confer an important advantage.

"To James Cleland, Esq., LL.D., &c. &c. "Yours, &c.

"Duncan Macfarlan, *Principal.*"

Professors.	*Professors.*	*Professors.*
Stevenson MacGill,	James Jeffray,	Robert Davidson,
James Mylne,	James Couper,	Charles Badham,
William Meikleham,	Sir Daniel K. Sandford,	William Couper,
William MacTurk,	Robert Buchanan,	William Fleming,
John Burns,	John Towers,	William Ramsay,
Thomas Thomson,	William Jackson Hooker,	James Thomson.

FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN SINCLAIR OF ULBSTER, BART., AUTHOR OF THE "STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND," PUBLISHED IN 1791, AND OTHER WORKS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

"133, *George Street, Edinburgh*, 26*th May*, 1831.

"My Dear Sir,

"Having from a long acquaintance with you had frequent opportunities of perusing your valuable Statistical Works, it was with much satisfaction I learned that you had agreed to discharge the arduous task of drawing up a classified enumeration of the inhabitants of the City of Glasgow and County of Lanark for the ensuing Government Census.

"In your hands that must prove a most valuable document. Permit me to add that your annexing to that enumeration any other Statistical statements relative to the district, would be highly desirable.

"I am, &c.

"To James Cleland, Esq., LL.D., &c. &c. "John Sinclair."

FOR THE PRESENT EDITION.

FROM THE REVEREND DR. CHALMERS, PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

"*Edinburgh, February* 16*th*, 1832.

"My Dear Sir,

"I rejoice to learn that your valuable work has come to a second edition, evincing as it does a growing taste and demand for the results of Statistical enquiry.

"Your labours and researches in this department I hold in very high estimation. They furnish Political Economy with its best materials, and stand to this science in the same relation that facts do to Philosophy. So rich a collection of facts as you have brought together, gathered from so rich a field as Glasgow and its environs is nowhere to be met with, that I am aware of, in the whole range of authorship.

"I am, &c.

"To James Cleland, Esq., LL.D., &c. &c. "Thomas Chalmers."

FROM JOSHUA MILNE, ESQUIRE, ACTUARY, AUTHOR OF A TREATISE ON ANNUITIES: THE LAW OF MORTALITY, AND OTHER WORKS OF SIMILAR IMPORT.

"*Sun Life Office, London, March* 31, 1832.

"My Dear Sir,

"I am glad to find that a second edition of your valuable Statistical Work on Glasgow and Lanarkshire is so soon called for.

"From the materials you have collected with so much labour and care in the city and suburbs of Glasgow, the law of Mortality in a large manufacturing Town may now be determined; though it could not heretofore, for want of the necessary data: from these, curious and interesting results may be deduced; but, valuable as they now are, they will become much more so when they can be compared with others derived from observations made in a similar manner, and on a large scale under different circumstances. Except in the single instance of Stockholm, seventy years ago, an extreme case ill adapted to the purpose, I am not aware that any such documents have been published, though great advances have been made in preparing them at Philadelphia in North America; and your laudable example is well calculated to produce them, by exciting others to undertake the task.

"I am, &c.

"To James Cleland, Esq., LL.D., &c. &c. "Joshua Milne."

FROM THE HONOURABLE THE LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, HIS MAJESTY'S SOLICITOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

Edinburgh, 6*th March*, 1832.

My Dear Sir,

I am glad to learn that you are engaged with a new edition of your Statistical work, for I hold it to be a most valuable work, by far the best that Scotland has yet produced in that difficult and important department of local knowledge. But I will never be satisfied till you extend your skill in this science beyond Glasgow and the county of Lanark. I cannot doubt that with due preparation you would be adequately supported by Counties, Towns, Public Bodies, and individuals in an attempt to collect and methodize the Statistics of all Scotland; and I am most anxious for you to engage in this, chiefly, because I do not believe that there is any other so capable of it. It would be a great and laborious work, but only the worthier on this account of your powers.

The Lord Advocate, who is now attending his duty in Parliament, authorizes me to state that he entirely concurs in all that I have said.[1]

I am, &c.,

To James Cleland, Esq., LL.D., &c. &c.

Henry Cockburn.

While I feel grateful and highly honoured by the very flattering opinion of the great Law Officers of the Crown in Scotland, I am well aware that they greatly overrate my ability; but even were I qualified, my other avocations would completely preclude my engaging in such a laborious task.

[1] The Right Honourable Francis Jeffrey.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF PARISHES—MORTALITY BILLS—DISEASES AMONG THE POOR—VACCINATION.

ORIGIN OF PARISHES.

The origin of Parishes is not clearly ascertained. The city of Alexandria, which was built 333 B. C., is said to have been the first that was divided into Parishes. Du Pin observes, that country Parishes had not their origin before the 4th century, but those of cities are more ancient. Camden says, that England was divided into Parishes by Archbishop Honorius about the year 530, while Sir Harry Seldon maintains, that Parishes were first erected by the Council of Lateran in 1179. In latter times the boundaries of every Parish have been settled with precision, unalterable, except by authority of the Supreme Court. This exactness has been produced by the laws for the maintenance and relief of the poor, whose claims on a Parish are regulated by their legal settlement in it.

A Parish seems anciently to have signified the diocese of a bishop, though now it signifies the bounds which are connected with a particular church, and for the support of which alone the tithes within these bounds can be allocated. It has been found necessary, in many cases, to divide some Parishes, or to unite others, and powers to that effect were given by different statutes to Commissioners for the plantation of Kirks. The power of all former commissions was transferred by Act of Parliament,[1] to the Court of Session as Commissioners, and under that Act the Judges of that Court are empowered, with the consent of three-fourths of the Heritors, to erect new Churches, and to disjoin Parishes. But they may annex or unite two Parishes into one where they see occasion, without the consent of the Heritors.[2]

When Parishes were formed, and Churches built, the Minister who officiated was known by the various designations of Rector, Presbyter, Clericus, or Parson, and by him the tithes and other revenues were drawn in his own right. The ministerial functions were frequently exercised by a Vicar, who had a fixed salary, or a certain portion of the tithes, and sometimes both. But Sir James Dalrymple, in his valuable work on Antiquities, p. 230, observes, that he has seen no mention made of the words Parson or Vicar in any charter before the time of David I.

Besides Parish Churches, there were Chapels of various kinds. Some of these were erected in large Parishes, merely on account of the distance of a number of the parishioners from the Parish Church, and hence were termed Chapels of Ease.[3] The Chapel was filled by an inferior Curate, maintained by the Rector of the Parish; but on occasion of some of the great festivals, the whole parishioners were obliged to attend the Parish Church, which was termed *ecclesia matrix*, and where alone the rites of baptism and sepulture could be exercised.[4] Our Princes sometimes erected Chapels at their country houses, called Royal Free Chapels, and endowed them with revenues, and the ministers had the same power within these bounds as the Parochial Clergy. Of this description were the Chapel of Holyrood-house, the Chapel of the Virgin of Loretto, near Musselburgh, and St. Katherine's Chapel near Edinburgh. There was also a number of private Chapels erected by nobles and great landed proprietors near their family seats.

[1] Anne, 1707, cap. 9. [2] Ersk. b. i. tit. 5. § 21. [3] Forbes on Tithes, p. 37. [4] Ibid. p. 38.

DIVISION OF PARISHES IN GLASGOW.

The District now comprehending the ten Parishes of the Royalty of Glasgow and the Barony, formed but one Parish till 1602. In 1595 a Minister was appointed for the Landward or Barony part of the Parish; but it appears that the District connected with the Barony Church was not then formed into a separate Parish. On 21st of July, 1599, the Presbytery applied to the Magistrates and Council to divide the Town into two Parishes. After due consideration the following answer was returned:—"They thocht gud, that the township should be divided in twa Parishes, provyding that the town be not burdenit with seatin or biggin of Kirks, nor furnishin nae mae Ministers nor they hae already." This act of the Town Council was approven of by the Incorporated Trades. On 23d of June, 1602, the Presbytery again applied to the Magistrates and Council for a division of the Parish, and at this time the township was divided into two Parishes.[1]

On 5th of April, 1609, the Presbytery made a representation to the Magistrates, wherein "they lamented that the burden of the Ministers of Glasgow was insupportable, and recommended that an third Minister be gotten and provyded for their relief, in the word and discipline." It does not appear that the City was divided into three Parishes till 1622, when Mr. Robert Wilkie, was appointed Minister of the Blackfriars' Church.

In 1633, Archbishop Lindsay expressed his regret that there were but three Ministers in the Town. It was not, however, till 1648, when Mr. Patrick Gillespie was appointed to be Minister of the Outer High Church, that the City was divided into four parishes.

For some time after the Wynd Church was built, it was occupied as a privileged Presbyterian Meeting House, during the time that Episcopacy was exercised in Scotland; but at the Revolution in 1688, it was erected into a Parish Church, and the City was then divided into five Parishes.

In 1720, when the Ramshorn Church (St. David's) was built, the City was divided into six Parishes.

In 1765, two years after the first Minister was appointed to St. Andrew's Church, the City was divided into seven Parishes.

In 1782, when St. Enoch's Church was built, the City was divided into eight Parishes.

At this period the Parishes were so ill defined, that it was difficult to ascertain the boundaries, it being no uncommon thing for one close, and even one common stair to be situated in two Parishes, and one Parish to have two or more Churches within its bounds. In dividing the City first into nine Parishes in 1819, when St. John's Church was built, and then into ten, in 1820, when St. James' Church was added to the number, I bounded each Parish by streets—every Church is now in its own Parish, except the Outer High, which is necessarily in the Inner High Parish. The Inner and Outer High Churches being both under the roof of the Cathedral.

[1] Edinburgh seems to have been similarly situated as Glasgow in regard to Parishes. After the Reformation there was only one Protestant Church in the City of Edinburgh, the duties of which were discharged by Mr. Knox and Mr. Craig. In 1584 the Magistrates and Town Council passed an Act, dividing Edinburgh into four Parishes, and appropriating a Church to each.—*Maitland's Hist. of Edin.* p. 42.

In 1597 an Act of the Town Council was passed, extending the Parishes to eight.—*Maitland*, p. 274. It would appear, however, that these Acts of Council had not been carried into effect, or perhaps had been suspended by the troubles which ensued in 1600, by the expulsion of the Ministers from Edinburgh for undutifulness to James VI., respecting Gowrie's conspiracy. The measure was revived by Charles I. soon after his accession to the throne, who sent a letter to the Lord Chancellor, and the other members of his Privy Council in Scotland, setting forth that his father, James VI., had drawn up certain articles for dividing the town into Parishes, and commanding the Lord Chancellor to enjoin the Magistrates and Council to carry these articles into execution. This letter not having been duly attended to, the King, in 1625, sent a second letter, addressed to the Magistrates and Town Council themselves, requesting their attention to the former letter. In consequence, the Magistrates and Town Council formed the town into four Parishes, and appointed two Ministers to each, as was required by the articles of James VI. These proceedings having been communicated to the King, his Majesty required that they should be ratified by the Privy Council in Scotland, which was done 1st November, 1625.—*Maitland*, p. 274.

In 1641 the population of the City having much increased, an Act of Council was passed, dividing the City into six Parishes, with a corresponding number of Churches; but this was not carried into effect until 1662, when by another Act of Council the division into six Parishes was made, and the number of Ministers increased to twelve, with enlarged stipends.

In 1698-99 another Parish and Church were erected by the Town Council, which obtained the name of the New North Parish.—*Maitland*, p. 141.

MORTALITY BILLS.

Introductory Remarks.

The following Introductory Remarks are taken from works of acknowledged merit.

Bills of Mortality are understood to contain a list of Births, Marriages, and Burials, taken from Parochial Registers at stated periods. When the Registers are accurately kept, and the various enumerations methodically arranged in connexion with the classified population of a place, data are produced, from which the Political Economist may draw beneficial results. The keeping of Parish Registers commenced in England, in the year 1538, in consequence of an injunction issued in that year by Thomas Cromwell, who, after the abolition of the Pope's authority in this kingdom, in the reign of Henry VIII., had been appointed the King's Vicegerent in ecclesiastical affairs.

About the beginning of the seventeenth century, such Registers appear to have been established in most parts of Europe, but it was not until the year 1662, that they began to attract public notice, and to be considered as the sources of valuable and interesting information. In that year, John Graunt a citizen of London, published his Natural and Political Observations on Bills of Mortality. The London Bills or Accounts of Baptisms and Burials, appear to have been occasioned by the plague, and to have been begun in the year 1592—a time of great mortality. They were afterwards discontinued, but were resumed in 1603, after the great plague of that year. They have ever since been continued weekly, and an Annual Bill also has been regularly published. In 1629, the number of deaths by the different diseases and casualties were first inserted in them; also the distinction of the sexes, and these have been continued ever since. But it is in the totals only of the Baptisms and Burials, that the sexes are distinguished in these Bills; they do not show how many of each sex died of each disease, neither have they since 1728, when the distinction of the ages of the dead was first introduced, showing how many of each sex died in each interval of age, but only the total number of both sexes.

Although Mr. (afterwards Major) Graunt's Book had but few attractions for the generality even of reading men, who cannot endure the fatigue of thinking closely for any length of time; yet, by showing the use of Parochial Registers and Bills of Mortality, he contributed to form a taste for those inquiries among thinking men, and consequently, to improve both the Registers and the Bills derived from them; so that from his time the subject has been continually cultivated more and more. Parish Registers in most parts of Europe are now kept with more care than formerly; and a succession of works of considerable merit has been published on the subject, containing an important part of the natural and political history of our species, and affording valuable matter for the science of political economy. As the ages at which the deaths took place were not inserted in the London Bills till 1728, Major Graunt could not avail himself of that important information, but made a fruitless attempt to determine the law of Mortality without it.

The Breslaw Bills appear to have been the first wherein the ages at which the deaths took place, were inserted, and the most important information which Bills of Mortality can afford, was first drawn up from them by Dr. Halley, who, in 1692, constructed a Table of Mortality for Breslaw, from those Bills, for the five preceding years.

In 1771, the first edition of Dr. Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments made its appearance; containing Observations on the Expectation of Lives, the increase of Mankind, the number of Inhabitants in London, and the influence of large towns on health and population. This work added greatly to the information already before the public, connected with Bills of Mortality.

In 1774-5, Dr. Haygarth of Chester, wrote two valuable papers, wherein he gave Bills of Mortality for that city in a form calculated to exhibit at one view, the most useful and interesting information respecting population. About the same time Dr. Percival produced a paper respecting the population of Manchester.

During a period of nine years, commencing with 1779, and ending with 1787, Dr. Heysham of Carlisle, kept accurate Registers of the Births, and of the Deaths at all ages, in the two Parishes of that City and Environs; also the diseases and casualties which the Deaths at each age were occasioned by, and the sexes were in all cases distinguished. These excellent Registers were kept with great care and skill, on the plan of Dr. Haygarth above mentioned, and included all Dissenters within the two Parishes. Dr. Heysham published them, from year to year, as they were made, and accompanied them with valuable observations on the diseases of each year. The value of these Bills was

greatly enhanced by two enumerations of the people within the two Parishes, the one made in January, 1780, the other in December, 1787, in both of which the ages were distinguished, but not the sexes of each age, though the totals of each sex were. These documents, printed in convenient forms, may be found in Milne's Treatise on Annuities, a work justly held in great estimation.

Of all the statements derived from Mortality Bills and Enumerations of the people, only those for Sweden and Finland, and Dr. Heysham's for Carlisle, have been given in the proper form, and with sufficient correctness to afford the information which is the most important of all—that which is necessary for determining the law of Mortality.

For the want of understanding the principles upon which the proper construction of such tables depends, most of the writers on this subject, many of them men of great merit and industry, have taken much pains to little purpose, and after excessive labour have arrived at false conclusions. Hardly any of them appear to have been aware of the necessity of obtaining the number of the living as well as of the annual deaths in each interval of age, or that that would greatly enhance the value of Bills of Mortality by extending their nseful applications.

GLASGOW BILLS OF MORTALITY.

In 1613, the Presbytery of Glasgow appointed Bills of Mortality to be kept within their bounds, but it was not till 1694, that records were kept, so as to enable Bills to be prepared with any degree of accuracy, and even then the name and age of the deceased was all that appeared.

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.

Concerning the Registry of Baptisms.

In the year 1609, a Register for Baptisms was commenced in this City, under the direction of the Session. For about 120 years the Register was understood to comprehend a list of all the children baptized within the City. In 1733, an unfortunate separation from the Established Church took place, known by the name of the Secession, headed by some very respectable Clergymen, who drew away from the Church a considerable number of its members. This party considered themselves to be the Church of Scotland, and they not only declined registering the names of their children in the Parish Register, but opened separate Registers, as well as separate Churches. The Seceders and Dissenters, who had afterwards opened private Registers, maintained them, till 1783, when Lord John Cavendish, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained an Act for taxing Births, Marriages, and Burials. It is but justice to his Lordship to say, that this Tax, which was estimated to produce only *L.*15,000, was meant more as a matter of Police or Statistical Inquiry, than a measure of Finance. Be this as it may, the Tax became so unpopular, that it was repealed in 1794. The Collector for the Metropolis having reported, that within the Bills of Mortality, 3,148 persons had been interred in that year, whose names had not been registered. Among the private Registers still in use in this City, that of the Roman Catholics is conspicuous; the name of the parents, guardians, and children, are not only inserted, but the Parish and County from which the parents came, and that to which they now belong. Where private Registers are thus kept, it is obvious that no reliance for the amount can be placed on the Parochial Registers alone. Being deeply impressed with the importance, to all classes of the community, of a faithful Registration of Baptisms, I have repeatedly urged influential members of both houses of Parliament, to bring in a Bill for compelling Parents to Register the names of their children; and it was with the utmost satisfaction I observed, that Lord Napier brought in a Bill, last Session, for improving the public registers of Scotland. His Lordship was induced to do so, from observing the defects of the Register in his own Parish. When the Bill was read a first time, that Patriotic and truly beneficent Nobleman proposed that the second reading should be delayed till the next Session—that the Clergy and others having interest, might be prepared to state their opinions, so that the Registers might be made as complete as possible. When that Session arrived, Parliament was so completely engrossed with the all-important question of Parliamentary Reform, that Bills for subsidiary improvements were not attended to. When Lord Napier again brings forward his Bill, it is ardently to be wished that it may pass into a law.

The Registration of Baptisms and Marriages in this City and Suburbs, is placed under the separate management of three Session Clerks, men of business, well qualified for their office. The fee for the Registration of Baptism is one shilling, and when an extract at any future period is required, there is an additional fee of sixpence. These gentlemen are desirous that the Act, while it is imperative on parents to Register the names of their children, should contain a clause, compelling them and their successors in office, to Register the children of the poor gratis.

Although the Clergymen of the Established Church, and some of the Dissenters, especially the Wesleyan Methodists, do not baptize children until a certificate of registration is produced; it is notorious, that for Statistical purposes, no reliance can be placed on the Baptismal Register. To remedy this defect, and to come at the exact number of Births, I wrote a letter on 26th December, 1819, to all the officiating Clergymen and Laymen who baptized children, requesting that they would keep a note of the number they might baptize in the City and Suburbs, from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, both days inclusive. I also wrote to Baptists, and others, who do not baptize their children, requesting to know the number born to members of their Societies, and at maturity, I received the required information, when it appeared, that in the City and Suburbs, there were 2,370 children baptized, or born to Baptists, &c. whose names were not entered in the Public Register.

In like manner, on 26th December, 1829, I addressed a letter to the seventy-five Rev. Clergymen and Lay Pastors of all denominations in the City and Suburbs, who baptize children, requesting to be favoured with the number they might baptize from 1st January to 31st December, 1830, both days inclusive. The letter was accompanied by a book in which the sexes, and the particular Parishes in which the parents resided, were to be distinguished. I also requested the various Societies of Baptists, the Society of Friends, Jews, and others, who do not dispense the ordinance of baptism to infants, to favour me with the above particulars, relative to children born to members of their Societies, and at maturity, I had the satisfaction of receiving returns from the *whole*, when it appeared, that in the City and Suburbs, there were 6,397 children baptized or born to Baptists, &c.; and that, of that number, there were only 3,225 inserted in the Parochial Register, leaving unregistered, 3,172.

As it is essentially necessary for various purposes, that the number of Births, Marriages, and Burials, should be ascertained at particular periods, in connexion with the population, I fixed on two periods, viz. 1821 and 1831, being years in which the enumeration can be accurately obtained from the Government Census.

Concerning the Registry of Marriages.

In Scotland, there is no Marriage Act as in England, restricting the solemnization of Marriages to Clergymen of the Established Church, nor is it required that the ceremony should be performed within the walls of a Church, or limited to Canonical hours; and special licenses, are of course unknown. Although the solemnization of Marriage is not restricted to Clergymen of the Established Church, it can only be lawfully administered by persons duly called to the pastoral office, and these cannot lawfully perform the duty, till an extract of the regular proclamation of banns be produced. "When Marriage is celebrated without the proclamation of banns, the celebrator is to be banished from Scotland, and the parties fined and imprisoned." [1] Although these forms are requisite to form a *regular* marriage, it is well known, that by the law of Scotland, simple consent—under particular circumstances—without the interference of the Church, or the observance of the usual forms, constitute a binding Marriage. "Sometimes the couple interchange the matrimonial contract in presence of a Magistrate, but he is merely a reputable witness of a civil contract, and is not punishable, unless he act as a Clergyman, by prayer, pronouncing benediction, or the like." [2] "Marriage may also be inferred from co-habitation, and from the parties living together at bed and board, and being habit and repute husband and wife." [3] "This Statute gives the terce to a woman who has been reputed the wife of a man till his death." [4] The terce is a wife's life-rent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft." [5]

Persons irregularly married, are deprived of the privileges of the Church, till they appear before the Session, acknowledge their fault, and are reponed. From this latter circumstance, and the solicitude of the female and her friends, to have the marriage registered, the Marriage Register of Glasgow and its Suburbs, may be held as correct for all statistical purposes.

[1] Act 1661, Cap. 34. [2] Hume, ii. 325—7. [3] 1503, Cap. 77.

[4] Ersk. B. i. tit. 6, § 6; see also Bell's Law Dict. vol. ii. 3d edit. pp. 212—217.

[5] Bell's Law Dict. vol. ii. 3d edit. p. 506.

Concerning the Registry of Burials.

Although the Session of Glasgow, in 1613, directed that a Register for Burials should be kept, it does not appear to have been regularly carried on till 1694.

For a long time the details were very meagre, and not well authenticated. In 1783, when a tax was laid on Burials, the late Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, an eminent Statist, one of our most public spirited citizens, Lord Provost in 1792 and 1793, remodelled the Register, whereby the name, age, designation, and disease, by which the person died, was shown. This was a great improvement on the original form.

The Church-yards in the City and Suburbs are placed under the management of Wardens. These officers, who attend every funeral, enter in a Memorandum-book at the grave, the name, age, and designation, of the person buried, along with the amount of fee received, and the name of the undertaker. Having taken these particulars, the Warden enters the whole into a book, classified conformably to a printed schedule drawn up by me. At the end of the year, the Wardens furnish me with an abstract from their books, and it is from a combination of these abstracts that I draw up the annual Mortality Bill. Formerly the disease, the supposed cause of death, formed part of the Mortality Bill; but as no reliance could be placed on its accuracy, I thought it right to discontinue it.

From my official situation I am enabled to state, that the books of the Church-yard Wardens are kept with such perfect accuracy, that every reliance may be placed on the number of Burials in the City and Suburbs.

MORTALITY BILL FOR THE YEAR 1821.

A GENERAL list of all the Registrations of Baptisms, Burials and Proclamations of Marriages within the ten Parishes of the Royalty, and the Suburb Parishes of Barony and Gorbals.

Return of Baptisms in the City and Suburbs, including Children born to Baptists, &c.

DETAILED THUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number baptized, &c.	2,587	2,444	5,031
Number registered,	1,368	1,293	2,661
Number unregistered,	1,219	1,151	2,370

Number of Baptisms, &c. brought down.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	2,587	2,444	5,031
Add still-born, .	135	112	247
Total Baptisms, Births, and Still-born, .	2,722	2,556	5,278

Proclamations of Marriages engrossed in the Public Registers.

In the City, . . .	762
Barony, . . .	473
Gorbals, . . .	230
Total, . . .	1,465

Burials engrossed in the Registers of the City and Suburbs Burying Grounds.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January, .	188	166	354
February, .	187	170	357
March, .	165	164	329
Carry forward,	540	500	1,040
Brought forward,	540	500	1,040
April, .	127	148	275
May, .	147	131	278
June, .	141	131	272
July, .	168	157	325
August, .	159	164	323
September, .	127	112	239
October, .	128	127	255
November, .	168	163	331
December, .	163	185	348
Total,	1,868	1,818	3,686

Of whom have died.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Still-born, .	135	112	247
Under 1 year,	352	345	697
1 and under 2,	256	251	507
2 5,	150	143	293
5 10,	114	95	209
10 20,	104	112	216
20 30,	122	142	264
30 40,	126	121	247
40 50,	114	130	244
50 60,	116	122	238
60 70,	120	98	218
70 80,	108	99	207
80 90,	44	43	87
90 95,	4	2	6
95 100,	3	3	6
Total,	1,868	1,818	3,686

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS.

In the City of Glasgow.

In the High Church-yard and Burying Ground, ...	753	
In Do. from the Royal Infirmary,	79	
In Do. Inmates, or Paupers, buried at the expense of the Town's Hospital, ...	70	
		902
In Blackfriars', Ramshorn, and North-west Burying Grounds, .		725
In the Crypt of the Cathedral, .		9
In Episcopal Chapel Burying Ground, ...		20
Total Burials within the City,		1,656

In Barony Parish.

In Calton Burying Ground, .	456	
In Bridgeton do. . .	295	
In Tollcross do. . .	146	
In Shettleston do. . .	65	
In Anderston Old do. .	184	
In Cheapside Street do. .	191	
In Woodside Road do. .	33	
	408	
Total Burials in Barony Parish,	1,370	
Carry forward, . .		1,656
Brought forward, .	1,370	1,656
In Gorbals Burying Ground,	660	
		2,030
Total Burials in the City and Suburbs,		3,686
Total Burials in the year 1820,		2,927
Increase of Burials in 1821, .		759

Population of the City and Suburbs, taken from the Government Census of 1821.

Males.	Females.	Total.
68,119	78,924	147,043

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5	10,905	10,345	21,250
5 to 10,	8,901	8,613	17,514
10 15,	8,543	8,184	16,727
15 20,	6,762	9,121	15,883
20 30,	10,509	15,403	25,912
30 40,	8,082	10,134	18,216
40 50,	6,925	7,719	14,644
50 60,	4,147	4,945	9,092
60 70,	2,198	2,898	5,096
70 80,	912	1,196	2,108
80 90,	219	325	544
90 100,	15	36	51
100 & upwards,	1	5	6
Total,	68,119	78,924	147,043

BILL FOR 1830.

Return of Baptisms in the City and Suburbs, including Children born to Baptists, &c.

DETAILED THUS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the City, . .	1,481	1,370	2,851
Barony Parish,	1,126	1,110	2,236
Gorbals Parish,	674	636	1,310
Total, . .	3,281	3,116	6,397
Number Baptized, &c.	3,281	3,116	6,397
Number Registered,	1,678	1,547	3,225
Number Unregistered,	1,603	1,569	3,172
Number of Baptisms, &c. brought down, .	3,281	3,116	6,397
Add Still-born, .	246	225	471
Total Baptisms, Births, and Still-born, .	3,527	3,341	6,868

The Children were Baptized, &c. as follows.

By Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, ...	3,123
By Do. of the Secession Church, .	664
By Do. of the Relief Church, . .	671
By Do. of the Roman Catholic Church,	915
By Do. of the Scotch Episcopal Church, Independents, Methodists, and other denominations, including births among Baptists, Society of Friends, Jews, &c.	1,024
Total, .	6,397

Proclamation of Marriages engrossed in the Public Registers.

In the City, ...	857
Barony, . . .	691
Gorbals, . . .	371
Total, .	1,919

Burials engrossed in the Registers of the City and Suburbs Burying Grounds.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January, .	273	268	541
February, .	226	223	449
March, .	218	207	425
April, .	208	184	392
May, .	185	175	360
June, .	200	178	378
July, .	194	182	376
August, .	232	206	438
September, .	240	229	469
October, .	236	184	420
November, .	234	189	423
December, .	255	259	514
Total,	2,701	2,484	5,185

Of whom have died.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Still-born,	246	225	471
Under 1 year,	463	414	877 [1]
1 and under 2,	316	307	623
2 5,	263	237	500
5 10,	134	119	253
10 20,	144	132	276
20 30,	189	145	334
30 40,	169	144	313
40 50,	184	164	348
50 60,	177	175	352
60 70,	168	171	339
70 75,	109	102	211
Carry forward,	2,562	2,335	4,897

1 According to a recent report of Messrs. Edwards, it appears that in France, owing chiefly, it is supposed to the practice of exposing children to Baptism in Church, there die within the first year after their birth, of those born in Winter, 81 out of every 100; in Spring, 52; in Autumn, 42; and in Summer, 17 only out of every 100.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward,		2,562	2,335	4,897
75	80,	55	58	113
80	85,	48	48	96
85	90,	24	26	50
90	95,	9	10	19
95	100,	3	6	9
104[1]	—	—	1	1
Total,		2,701	2,484	5,185

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS.

In the City of Glasgow.

In the High Church-yard and Burying Ground, . . .	1,189	
In Do. from the Royal Infirmary,	150	
In Do. Inmates or Paupers buried at the expense of the Town's Hospital, ...	389	
		1,728
In Crypt of the Cathedral, . . .		3
In the Blackfriars', St. David's, and North-West Burying Grounds,	204	
In the Crypt of St. David's Church,	12	
		216
In the Episcopal Chapel Burying Ground,		4
Total Burials within the Royalty,		1,951

In the Barony Parish.

In Calton Burying Ground, . .	809	
In Bridgeton do. . .	229	
In Tollcross do. . .	192	
In Shettleston do. . .	54	
	1,284	
Carry forward,		1,951

[1] Shaw Paton, born in the Parish of Muckart, Perthshire, had been a Pauper for 16 years. Her daughter died on 14th December, 1829, aged 78.

Brought forward,	1,284	1,951
In Anderston Old do. .	125	
In Cheapside-street do. .	123	
In Woodside do. South and North, . . .	268	
In Crypt of the Rev. Dr. Mitchell's Church, Wellington-street,	31	
Total Burials in the Barony Parish,		1,831
In Gorbals Burying Ground, . .		1,403
Total Burials in City and Suburbs,		5,185
Do. do. do. in 1829,		5,452
Decrease of Burials this year, .		267

List of Marriages, and Burials, Registered in the City and Suburbs during ten years, showing the decrease or increase in each year.

MARRIAGES.

		Increase.	Decrease.
1821	1,465	189	—
1822	1,470	5	—
1823	1,650	180	—
1824	1,732	82	—
1825	1,982	250	—
1826	1,576	—	406
1827	1,635	59	—
1828	1,866	231	—
1829	1,829	—	37
1830	1,919	90	—

BURIALS.

		Increase.	Decrease.
1821	3,686	759	—
1822	3,690	4	—
1823	4,627	937	—
1824	4,670	43	—
1825	4,898	228	—
1826	4,538	—	360
1827	5,136	598	—
1828	5,942	806	—
1829	5,452	—	490
1830	5,185	—	267

The following Report has been drawn up by James Corkindale, M.D. LL.B. *Surgeon to the Gaol and Bridewell of this City, a Gentleman whose superior talents and experience render him well qualified for the task.*

It has long been considered as an important element in Statistical investigation, that after recording the deaths which take place annually in a given population, we should be able to ascertain, as accurately as possible, by what particular diseases these deaths were occasioned, stating the number of deaths happening by each disease. Such a record informs us not only of the total number which, in a given time, remove from the boundaries of human life; but also the relative numbers that pass through the various avenues, forming, as it were, the outlets by which this removal takes place. In furtherance of this object, it was once the practice, in this City, for the Church-Yard Warden, at every interment, to require from the relatives the disease, and to record this in his books; but this list, from various causes, was found so inaccurate, that no dependence could be placed on it, as affording even an approximation to the truth. It was afterwards proposed that every Practitioner of Medicine should be requested to furnish, at the end of the year, a list of the diseases which proved fatal in his practice, specifying, as far as could be ascertained, the number of patients dying of each disease. An application having this object, made at the beginning of last year, to all the Medical Gentlemen within the population district of Glasgow, was not attended with the success which it seemed to merit. The Returns made were so incomplete, as to render them of no avail.

Tables, intended as specimens of the kind required to fulfil this intention, have been inserted into the Annual Report of the Royal Infirmary for the last two years.

In Glasgow, there are functionaries denominated *District Surgeons*, appointed by the Managers of the Town's Hospital, to take the medical charge of the sick poor at their own houses. In the Glasgow Medical Journal, these district Surgeons have published quarterly the results of their official practice, and have stated the number of their Patients who have died of each disease. This record extends over the space of three years from the end of January, 1828, to 1st February last. The list of deaths among the City Poor, both in the Infirmary and in their own houses, carefully collected from the Reports and the Volumes of the Journal, amounted to 973, viz.

Royal Infirmary, for year 1829,	225
Do. for year 1830,	192
District Surgeons' Patients,	
for year, ending Candlemas, 1829,	199
for year, ending Candlemas, 1830,	198
for year, ending Candlemas, 1831,	159
	973

The different diseases by which these 973 deaths have been produced, are thus stated—

Abscess, common	3	Brought forward,	652
——— Lumbar	6	Gangrene	7
Accidents, viz. Fractures, Wounds, Burns, &c.	54	Heart, Organic diseases of	28
Asthma,	21	Hooping Cough,	22
Apoplexy,	2	Inflammation of Brain,	8
Cancer of all kinds,	18	——— of Chest,	85
Carbuncle,	2	——— of Liver,	14
Caries,	5	——— of Belly,	23
Consumption, Pulmonary	75	——— of other parts,	6
Consumption from diseased Mesenteric Glands,	10	Jaundice,	1
Croup,	5	Joints, diseased	5
Diabetes,	2	Looseness,	6
Debility,	10	Measles,	22
Dropsy, General	37	Ovarium diseased	2
——— of Chest,	37	Palsy,	10
——— of Belly,	24	Poisoning,	1
Dysentery,	33	Rheumatism,	10
Dyspepsia,	2	Rupture,	5
Erysipelas,	2	Small-Pox,	24
Fever, Typhus	293	Sore Throat,	7
——— Intermittent	1	Spitting of Blood,	1
——— Scarlet	3	Stone in Bladder,	2
——— Puerperal	3	Stricture, Urinary,	6
——— Infantile remittent	1	Syphilis,	2
Fistula,	1	Tetanus,	2
Flooding	2	Water in the head,	22
Carry forward,	652		973

Such Tables are useful and safe in affording general conclusions, in proportion to their accuracy, and the extensiveness of the range which they embrace. They are defective chiefly on three accounts: 1st, Many persons die without a medical attendant, and the fatal disease therefore cannot be known; 2d, Many deaths happen when the causes cannot be ascertained by the most skilful; and 3dly, For various reasons it will be impossible, under any system, to obtain all the ascertained cases from every Practitioner. But the operation of all these causes will not altogether destroy the value of the record; for the relative proportion of deaths from different diseases may be held as already found from these *data* though incomplete, seeing it may be fairly presumed that in the cases neglected, the same numerical relation may prevail, as in the cases recorded. If, for instance, the causes of *half* the deaths in the Register of Burials were accurately ascertained, the number in the whole dying of any one disease, Dropsy, for instance, might be fairly held to be *double* the number contained in the ascertained list. The general rule is obvious, when the relation of the ascertained cases is not exactly the half of the deaths in the entire Burial Register. This mode of calculation, however, will give

true results, provided only, that the number of cases recorded is so great as to afford a fair average; and that the cases themselves have no specialities, but are in the same circumstances as those of the general population.

On these principles, the relative proportion of fatal diseases among the poor in the above table cannot be held as affording safe ground for general conclusions. The number of deaths form but a small portion of the Register made up from the Burials. Some diseases, too, must be more frequent, and also more deadly in the classes selected, than in the general population. Deaths, for example, from Typhus and other diseases, occasioned by filth and imperfect nourishment, must in this list be more numerous than in the proportion, that would obtain, had we taken in the entire mass of the community. The deaths from accidents, in the Infirmary, will, it is obvious, reach much beyond the proportion that would be found in the whole Register of Mortality.

These are valid objections that may be urged against the use of the above list, as the groundwork of general conclusions. The acknowledged imperfection attached to it may, however, be employed as an inducement for every one to contribute his share in forming a record, more complete in itself, and more suited in circumstances to those of the whole community.

SMALL-POX.[1]

It is evident that the Small-Pox is originally produced by a contagion, and that this contagion is a ferment with respect to the fluids of the human body which assimilates a great part of them to its own nature, or at least there is every reason to believe, that a small quantity of contagious matter introduced, is somehow multiplied and increased in the circulating fluids of the animal body. When the putrid disposition is very great, the disease sometimes proves fatal before the eighth day, but in most cases death happens on the eleventh, and sometimes not till the fourteenth or seventeenth day. In 1797, it was stated, in the Encyclopedia Britannica, under the article Small-Pox, "that Dr. Cullen was of opinion, the art of medicine hath never yet afforded a method of preventing the eruption of the Small-Pox. After the contagion is received, all that can be done is to render the disease more mild, which is generally effected by Inoculation."[2]

The following Report has been drawn up by Dr. Corkindale.

VACCINATION.

The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, began in May, 1801, to Vaccinate gratis, to all comers, in their Hall, St. Enoch's Square, every Monday. They have continued this practice ever since, and have, in that period, to the 16th May, 1831, Vaccinated 30,982 persons.

[1] From September 1671 to April 1672, there was a great mortalitie of young ones in Glasgow by the small-pox, so that in that tyme there was cutt off to the number of 800 and upwards, hardly a familie in all the city but was infected, and rare it was to find a family wherein some was not taken away by death.—*Law's Memorialls*, p. 44. At that period the population amounted only to about 13,000.

[2] The ravages which the small-pox formerly made have been greatly mitigated, inoculation being of late very general and very successful. In order to reconcile the minds of the common people to this useful practice, the heritors of Jedburgh about ten years ago (1781) allowed a small sum to defray the expense of inoculating the children of the poor, at a period when the disease was peculiarly fatal. This generous design was attended with the happiest success. Among a thousand patients inoculated by Dr. Lindsay in the course of about 20 years practice, only *two* have been lost, and there is the strongest reason to believe that these two had been previously infected in the natural way. The other physicians and surgeons of the place have also been, it is believed, equally fortunate in this important branch of their practice.—*Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. i. p.* 3.

The origin of the art of inoculating the small-pox was unknown until the beginning of the 18th century. All the accounts of inoculating the small-pox, prior to that period, are merely traditional. In the year 1717, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, wife of the English Ambassador at Constantinople, had her son inoculated there at the age of six years, he had but few pustules, and soon recovered. In April, 1721, inoculation was successfully tried on seven condemned criminals in London, by permission of his Majesty. In 1722, Lady Mary Wortley Montague had a daughter of six years old inoculated in this country; soon after which, the children of the Royal Family, that had not had the small-pox, were inoculated with success; then followed some of the nobility, and the practice soon prevailed. And here the commencement of inoculation under the direction of art may be dated. After inoculation had been introduced in and about London, Mr. Maitland introduced the practice into Scotland in the year 1726.—*Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. ix., p.* 244.

Though Vaccination[1] is not now more neglected than formerly, the number attending the Hall, weekly, has of late years much diminished; partly owing to two other similar Institutions, and also owing to this cause, that cheap and gratuitous Vaccination is now performed to a great extent by the Junior Members of the Profession in this City, and the villages in the neighbourhood.

A number of medical gentlemen, forming what is called the *Cow-Pock Inoculation Institution*, began to Vaccinate in a like manner with the Faculty, on 28th August, 1813, and have, in that period, to the 13th May, 1831, Vaccinated 6,969 persons.[2]

A number of gentlemen, calling themselves the *Faculty of Medicine*, began a similar practice of gratuitous Vaccination on 18th January, 1828, and up to the 13th May, 1831, have Vaccinated 1,446 persons.

Summary.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons	30,982
Cow-Pock Institution	6,969
Faculty of Medicine	1,446
Total,	39,397

The numbers usually Vaccinated at the three stations put together, do not now amount to the number Vaccinated at the Faculty's Hall alone, in the early years of the practice. There is no record of any deaths from the Vaccine pustule.

The following is taken from a work of Dr. Robert Watt, late an eminent physician in this city, who, with a view of ascertaining the number of children who died of Small-Pox and Measles during 30 years, commencing in 1783, formed a Table, from which it appears that during the seven years which preceded the introduction of Vaccination in this city, no less than 2,104 children died of Small-Pox, and that during the seven years subsequent to that event, there were only 795 who died of that loathsome disease. And that during the period of seven years which preceded the introduction of Vaccination, there were only 217 children who died of Measles; but in the seven years subsequent to that period, no less than 1,198 children died of that disease.

[1] Vaccination became known in the following manner. On the 14th May, 1796, Edward Jenner, a physician in Berkeley, near Gloucester, first applied to the arm of a healthy boy of eight years, by means of two superficial incisions, the morbid fluid secreted by a sore on the hand of a dairy maid, who had contracted cow-pock from the udders of her master's cows. The seventh day after the operation, he had uneasiness in the arm-pit; on the ninth became chill, had headach, lost appetite, was otherwise indisposed, and spent a restless night; but the following day was free from complaint. The local sore resembled a bluish pustule in a red circle, which formed into scabs without producing other inconvenience. The object of this operation, which was chiefly experimental, was to ascertain the degree of immunity from small-pox contagion thus obtained; and on the 1st of July thereafter, variolous matter was inserted by inoculation, but without being attended with the usual disease, and when this was repeated some months after, the same effect was observed. Farther inquiry was prevented in consequence of the disease disappearing till the spring of 1798, when it once more made its appearance among the dairies of Gloucestershire. On the 16th March, a child of five and a half years was inoculated with matter taken from the teat of an infected cow. On the 6th day after the operation he was unwell and vomited, but on the 8th appeared to be in his usual health. The progress of the local vesicle was similar to that of the former case, except in the absence of the livid or bluish tint observed. On 28th March the disease was transferred from the arm of this patient to that of William Pead, a boy of eight, with the usual appearances.

The interest excited by the singular facts disclosed by Dr. Jenner's experiments and writings, quickly gave rise to the wish of bringing the truth of the doctrines thus advanced, to the test of experiment, and men were eager to ascertain what practical advantage was likely to result from the introduction of cow-pock artificially excited, and the substitution of a mild disease, derived from a brute animal for a human malady, which, even in the most favourable circumstances, was liable to be attended with much danger. The merit of this practical application was reserved for Dr. Woodville, who, in January 1799, introduced into the Small-Pox Hospital, of which he had the charge, vaccine matter, derived from the milk cows in Gray's Inn Lane. On 21st January, 1799, Dr. Woodville applied by a single puncture to the arms of seven persons, matter in a *pursolent state*, obtained from the teats of a cow labouring under the disease, and on the 24th he infected three persons with vaccine matter, taken from the sores of Sarah Rice, a young woman, who had contracted the disease in the course of milking. From these two sources, this physician affected 600 persons of various ages with the vaccine disease, of whom the circumstances of 200 are recorded in the *Reports* of his practice. From the year 1800, vaccination may be said to have become general all over the country, and Dr. Jenner was subsequently remunerated by Parliament for an invaluable discovery which has proven a blessing to the human race.—*Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. vi., p.* 705.

[2] In Liverpool in the year 1823, 2,451 children of the poor were vaccinated gratis.—*Smither's Political Economy.*

CHAPTER II.

CATHEDRAL—SEE OF GLASGOW—BISHOPS—ARCHBISHOPS—PAROCHIAL CLERGYMEN—CHURCH JUDICATURES—PATRONAGE—POOR—EDUCATION—LITERATURE—RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

CATHEDRAL.

THE Cathedral of Glasgow[1] is perhaps the most splendid specimen of ancient ecclesiastical architecture, in an entire state, that is to be found in Scotland. Its general character is early English Gothic, or pointed, designed and executed with great judgment. This venerable pile is placed on the west

1 Most of the ancient ecclesiastical edifices, when considered complete, were built in the form of a cross, with a Tower, Lantern, or Spire, erected at the intersection. The interior space was usually thus divided. The space westward of the Cross is called the *Nave*. The divisions outwards of the piers are called *Aisles*. The space eastward of the Cross is generally the *Choir*. The part running north and south is called the *Cross* or *Transept*. The choir is generally enclosed by a *Screen* on the western parts of which is usually placed the organ. The choir, in cathedrals, does not generally extend to the eastern end of the building, but there is a space behind the altar usually called the *Lady Chapel*. The choir is only between the piers, and does not include the side aisles, which serve as passages to the Lady Chapel, altar, &c. The transept has sometimes *Side Aisles*, which are often separated by screens for Chapels. Chapels are attached to all parts, and are frequently additions. The aisles of the Nave are mostly open to it, and in Cathedrals both are generally without pews. In Churches not collegiate, the eastern space about the altar is called the *Chancel*. To the sides are often attached small buildings over the doors, called *Porches*, which have sometimes Vestries, Schools, &c. over them. The *Font* is generally placed at the western part of the Nave, but in small churches its situation is very various. In a few churches a building like a Chapel has been erected over the font, or the font set in it. In large Churches the great doors are generally either at the west end or at the end of the transepts, or both, but in small Churches often at the sides. To most Cathedrals are attached a *Chapter-house* and *Cloisters*, which are usually on the same side. The *Chapter-house* is often multangular. The *Cloisters* are generally a quadrangle, with an open place in the centre, the side to which is a series of arches, originally often glazed, now mostly open. The other wall is generally one side of the Church, or other buildings with which the cloisters communicate by various doors. The cloisters are usually arched over, and formed the principal communication between the different parts of the Monastery, for most of the large cross Churches have been Monasteries. The spaces in the interior between the arches, are *Piers*. Any building above the roof may be called a *Steeple*. If it be square-topped, it is called a *Tower*. A Tower may be round, square, or multangular. The Tower is often crowned with a spire, and sometimes with a short tower of light work, which is called a *Lantern*. An opening into the Tower to the interior, above the roof, is also called a Lantern. Towers of great height, in proportion to their diameter, are called *Turrets;* these often contain staircases, and are sometimes crowned with small spires. Large Towers have often turrets at their corners, and often one larger than the others, containing a staircase; sometimes they have only that one. The projections at the corners, and between the windows, are called *Buttresses*, and the mouldings and slopes which divide them into stages, are called *set-offs*. A *Pinnacle* is a small spire generally with four sides, and ornamented; it is usually placed on the tops of buttresses, both external and internal. The small bunches of foliage, ornamenting canopies and pinnacles, are called *Crockets*. The larger bunches on the top, are called *Finials*, and this term is sometimes applied to the whole pinnacle. The seats for the Dean, Canons, and other Dignitaries, in the Choirs of Collegiate Churches, are called *Stalls*. The Bishop's seat is called his *Throne*.

The following are the styles of what is usually denominated Gothic architecture: 1*st*, The *Norman Style*, which prevailed to the end of the reign of Henry II. in 1189, distinguished by its arches being generally semicircular, though sometimes pointed with bold and rude ornaments. This style seems to have commenced before the Conquest, but we have no remains *really known* to be more than a very few years older. 2*d*, The *Early English Style*, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward I. in 1307, distinguished by pointed arches and long narrow windows without mullions, and a peculiar ornament, which, from its resemblance to the teeth of a shark, has been called the toothed ornament. 3*d*, *Decorated English* reaches to the end of the reign of Edward III. in 1377, and perhaps from ten to fifteen years longer. This style is distinguished by its large windows, which have pointed arches, divided by mullions, and the tracery in flowing lines, forming circles, arches, and other figures, not running perpendicularly, its ornaments assume a very delicate carving. 4*th*, *Perpendicular English*. This is the last style, and appears to have been in use, though much debased, even as far as to 1630 or 1640, but only in additions. Probably the latest whole building is not later than Henry VIII. The name clearly designates this style, for the mullions of the windows, and the ornamented pannellings, run in perpendicular lines, and form a complete distinction from the last style; and many buildings of this kind are so crowded with ornaments as to destroy the beauty of the design. The carvings are generally very delicately executed.—*Rickman's Gothic Architecture*, 3d edit. *pp.* 39, 40, 41—44.

bank of the Molendinar, in the north quarter of this City. Its length, from east to west, is 319 feet, its breadth 63 feet, the height of the Nave 90 feet, and Choir 85 feet. The Tower, which is without even the affectation of ornament, does not well chime with the architectural beauties of the Steeple. The Edifice, according to M'Ure, " contains 147 pillars, and is lighted by 157 windows, of various dimensions, many of them of curious workmanship." An eminent architectural author gives the following description of the Crypt. " The Crypt, under the Choir, and Chapter-house, is not equalled by any in the kingdom; it is, from the fall of the ground, well lighted, and is an uncommonly rich specimen of Early English; the piers and groines are of the most intricate character, the most beautiful design, and excellent execution. The groines have rich bosses, and the doors are much enriched with foliage and other ornaments; the piers have fine flowered capitals, much like some at York. The Magistrates and Mr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works, deserve much praise for their care of this building. This Church, like several others in Scotland, is not known or studied so much as it deserves."[1] The Trinity Arches in the Crypt have no parallel in the Northern part of the Island.

In former times the citizens of Glasgow were proud of their Cathedral, which they defended from outrage and decay. At the Reformation, in 1560, the Protestant Lords, Argyll, Ruthven, and Stewart, issued an order to the Magistrates " to take down the images in the Hie Kirk and burn them in the Kirk yard, and to pull down the altars, and all monuments of Idolatry." While similar orders to other towns were followed by a demolition of the buildings, the citizens of Glasgow contented themselves with simply removing the images and some of the altars. In 1574, when the population of Glasgow did not amount to *one-fortieth* part of what it is now, and when the inhabitants were poor, and, with few exceptions, living in hovels, they were actuated by a noble spirit and taste for architectural grandeur, which does not seem to have descended to their posterity. The following excerpt exhibits a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by the union of taste with public spirit:—" The Provost, Baillies, and Council, with the Deacons of the Crafts, and divers other honest men of the town, convened in the Council House, and having respect and consideration to the great decay and ruin of the Hie Kirk, through taking away the lead, slates, and other materials thereof, in the troublesome time bygone, so that such a great monument will utterly fall down in decay unless it be remedied. Although we are not indebted to uphold and repair it by law, yet, of our own will, uncompelled, and for the zeal we have for the Kirk, we all, in one voice, consent to tax ourselves, two hundred pounds money to be paid by the township and freemen thereof, for helping to repair the said Kirk, and holding it water-fast, and appoints the following persons to see this put in execution, viz.—the Deacons of every Craft; Matthew Watson, flesher; Patrick Howie, litster; Robert Mure, merchant; Master Adam Wallace; John Lindsay, &c."[2]

In 1176, Bishop Jocelyn rebuilt a part of the Cathedral, which had fallen into decay. In 1233, Bishop Bondington, influenced by Pope Gregory IX., commenced rebuilding that part of the Cathedral which had been left in a ruinous state by Jocelyn.

In 1387, the great wooden Spire of the Cathedral, which was covered with lead, was destroyed by lightning. In 1408, Bishop Lauder, aided by Pope Gregory XII., commenced building the present great Steeple. The Bishop's Arms are displayed on the first battlement. In 1438, Bishop Cameron, of the Lochiel family, the most princely of all the Prelates who had ever occupied the See, completed the great Tower of the Episcopal Palace. In 1455, Bishop Muirhead built Manses for the thirty-two Prebends and Vicars of the Choir. In 1605, the Session enacted, that the Altars in the Hie Kirk, which had not been completely destroyed, should be repaired, and that the people might be induced to give contributions, two persons were appointed to stand every Lord's day at the Kirk doors, to collect money for that pious purpose.[3]

Of late years, the Lords of the Treasury, at the recommendation of the Barons of Exchequer, laid out a considerable sum of money, in repairing the roofs and external walls of the Cathedral, and the Corporation of the City large sums in fitting up and beautifying the Cathedral and Outer High Churches, but to the regret of every man of taste, the magnificent Nave has been allowed to get into a state of great dilapidation. The Arches and Tabernacle work, and the Images at the rood loft at the east end, are in decay; and the mullions and flowing tracery of the Windows in the north and south Façades are in a similar situation. The west end is bounded by a bare ruble wall, erected 170

[1] Rickman's Gothic Architecture, 3d edit., p. 336. [2] Records of the Town Council. [3] Records of the Kirk Session.

years ago, and quite incompatible with the grandeur and architectural effect of the other parts. The pavement of the floor is irregular and the groins of some of the lofty arches, immediately under the roof, have remained for centuries in an unfinished state. Such is the condition of the Nave of the Glasgow Cathedral. Instead of its being a great ornament to the Town, it is calculated to impress strangers with the lowest estimate of the taste and public spirit of the citizens of Glasgow. The renovation of this part of the building should interest every citizen who has a taste for architecture, and a desire that the place of his residence should contain a building unrivalled in the northern part of the island. To fit up the Nave to harmonize with the Chancel and the other parts of the building, a sum, from Two to Three Thousand Pounds, will be necessary. As neither the Crown nor the Corporation of the City can be expected to be at the expense of renovating this important part of the Cathedral, it is earnestly suggested that it should be done by the subscriptions of the citizens and publicbodies.

When the Nave will be the grand entrance to the two Churches, it will also be the receptacle of Monuments to departed worth. Even in its present dilapidated state, there are Monuments in it which would be considered elegant in Westminster Abbey, and worthy of a place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The following, among others, are conspicuous:—To Provosts Stewart, Cochran, and Bowman; Town Clerks Orr, and Wilson; Professors Williamson, Hamilton, and Young; Lieut.-Col. Cadogan; Captain Jennings; Captain Addison; Lieut. Stirling; Doctor Lang; Mr. Allison, Mr. Riddell, and Dr. Chrystal.

THE SEE OF GLASGOW.

Historians do not agree as to the time when the See of Glasgow was founded. That it is next to St. Andrews, in point of antiquity, is beyond all doubt. With regard to its founder, Kennet, in his "Parochial Antiquities," says, it was founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, in 560.[1] Dr. Kelyn, speaking of the See of St. Asaph, in Wales, observes, that "the See was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, in 583," and that "St. Kentigern was then Bishop of Glasgow." From these authorities it may be inferred, that St. Mungo founded the See of Glasgow, and was the first Bishop, and that when a Cathedral Church of sufficient grandeur was finished, it would be dedicated to St. Mungo. Baldrade, St. Mungo's disciple, who founded a religious house at Inchinan, succeeded him in the Bishoprick. There is no record of the See for more than 500 years after this period. This great blank cannot be accounted for with any degree of certainty. Among other conjectures it is said that the Church had been destroyed by the ravages of the Danes, who murdered or drove off the religious who had settled in Glasgow.

In 1115, St. David, Prince of Cumberland, brother to Alexander I., refounded the See. St. David having ascended the Scottish Throne, in 1124, as David I., was present when Bishop Achaius consecrated the Cathedral in 1133. In 1165, his Holiness, Pope Alexander III., issued a Bull, directing the faithful to visit the Cathedral.

In 1286, soon after the death of Alexander III., Robert Wiseheart, Bishop of Glasgow, was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency. When the contest between Bruce and Baliol, for the Crown of Scotland, took place, Edward I. of England was appointed Umpire. On entering on his functions, Edward directed the competitors to meet him at Norham, and thither the Bishop also repaired. On opening the business, the Royal Umpire said, "That although he might justly claim the superiority of the Kingdom of Scotland to himself by right, yet, as a friend and arbiter elected by themselves, he would labour to compose the present controversy in the best manner he could." The King having finished, the Bishop rose, and "gave him hearty thanks in the name of the rest, for his great condescension in accepting the office of Arbiter; but when it had pleased his Grace to speak

[1] This Citty and Castle of Glasgow hath been long the seat of the Bishops and Archbishops of Glasgow. St. Mungo, (to whom the Cathedral was dedicate) is esteemed the first Bishop of Glasgow. He was of great birth, great piety, and great learning. There is much written of him must depend upon the credit of the authors. He lived in the 6th centrie, and the series of the succession of the Bishops after him, seemeth not exact for some ages after. However there is a Bull of errection and confirmation of the Bishoprick soon after the Pope's authority was owned in this Kingdom.—*Description of the Sheriffdom of Lanark, by William Hamilton of Wishaw, compiled about the beginning of the last century, and recently printed by the Maitland Club*, pp. 4, 5.

of a right of superiority over the Kingdom, it was sufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the State, was a free and independent Kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatever; that their Ancestors had valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp upon them; and although the present occasion had bred some distraction in men's minds, all true-hearted Scotchmen will stand for the liberty of their country till their death; for they esteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and in that quarrel will neither separate nor divide."[1] When war had broken out, in consequence of Edward's encroachments on the honour and independence of Scotland, the Bishop, and other persons of distinction, were made prisoners in England, and were not released till after the Battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. Prior to this event, so glorious to Scotland, Edward urged Pope Honorius IV. to depose the Reverend Prisoner. The good old Bishop who, during his captivity, completely lost his sight, was allowed only sixpence per day for his own table, threepence for his upper servant, one penny for his boy, and three-halfpence for his Chaplain, who celebrated mass to him during his confinement. This excellent and truly patriotic Prelate having the happiness to live till Robert Bruce was fully seated on the Throne—died in 1316.

In 1300, Edward I., assisted by Earl Percy, stormed and took the Episcopal Palace, which was retaken by Sir William Wallace, assisted by his friend, James Cleland. Sir William slew Percy in the engagement near the Cathedral. In 1301, Edward I. offered oblations at the Shrine of St. Mungo, in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, a Scot, being taken a prisoner, by Sir John Seagrave.[2] In 1355, Bishop Lindsay was killed in an action at sea with the English, and buried in the Cathedral with great pomp, near the altar of the blessed Virgin. In 1381, Bishop Wardlaw received a Cardinal's hat in the Cathedral, from the hands of the Pope's Legate, as a reward for faithful services in negotiating a renewal of the ancient league between the Crowns of Scotland and France. The transaction gave great satisfaction to the King of France, to Robert II., and Pope Urban VI.

In 1488 the See was raised to the Archiepiscopal dignity, through the great influence which Bishop Blackadder had with the Holy Father. On this occasion, to promulgate the Bull, the Pope's Nuncio entered the Nave of the Cathedral, by the great west door, in grand procession, surrounded by the dignified Clergy of the Diocese, and by the thirty-nine members of the Chapter. The choristers and organist in gorgeous apparel, assisted in their respective departments, while Te Deum was sung, and High Mass celebrated. On this occasion, the numerous relics were exhibited, among others "the image of our Saviour in gold—the images of the Twelve Apostles in silver—a silver Cross, adorned with precious stones, and a small piece of the wood of the Cross of our Saviour—a silver

[1] The Rev. Dr. MacGill's Speech, at laying the Foundation Stone of Knox's Monument, on 22d September, 1825, breathes so much of the spirit of Bishop Wisheart's Speech, that the following excerpt from it cannot fail to be acceptable:—"There are points on which enlightened men have differed, and which ought to be approached at all times with delicacy and caution. But with all these allowances, it is never to be forgotten, that the blessings of civil liberty are of the first class in human life; and that the great men who contributed to obtain and secure them, are to be regarded amongst the first of our national benefactors. It is not for the freemen of a free country to speak with indifference of the blessings of a well regulated freedom, and to shrink from the expression of our love of it, would be to act unjustly to ourselves and our country, and, in my estimation, most injuriously to the Constitutional Monarchy, under which we have the happiness to live, which is one of the great safeguards of liberty, protecting us most effectually from the dominion of foreign foes—while it guards us from the disorders of the ambitious, the excesses of the violent, and the oppressions of the powerful. Maintaining the principles which were afterwards proclaimed and established at the great Revolution, Knox was the enemy of despotism, both in the Church and the State. He enforced strongly the duties of obedience to lawful authority, and that mutual respect which men of every rank owe to one another. But he also maintained, when the occasion demanded, in the presence of Princes and Nobles, of Ministers and People, that rulers must rule in the fear of God—that the highest authority must rule according to the laws—and that the laws must respect equally the interests of men of every condition. Nay, he maintained, that there were occasions, extraordinary occasions, and which he defined—when oppressors must be resisted, and sensibly taught, that power was intended for good, and not for destruction. Imbued with these principles, there arose, in successive generations, and in that Church which he assisted to form, those men of lofty bearing, of firm contexture, and of stern integrity, who withstood the storms of persecution, and finally contributed to repair the walls, and build up those towers of strength and beauty, under the shade of which our country now rests in security and honour."

The Public are deeply indebted to this pious, learned, and public-spirited divine. Conscientious in the discharge of his important duties, first as a Clergyman of the City, and then as Professor of Theology in its University, he took an active part in the formation of some of our most valuable Institutions, and contributed to the support of others. To him, and to him alone, are the Public indebted for the first Monument in Scotland, to the memory of its great Reformer.

[2] Chambers' Caledonia, Vol. i. p, 667.

Casket, containing some of the Hairs of the Blessed Virgin—in a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a part of the hair garment made use of by St. Kentigern, our Patron—in a crystal case, a bone of some unknown Saint, and of St. Magdalene—in a small phial of crystal, part of the Milk of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the Manger of our Lord"

Archbishop Beaton retired to France in 1560, escorted by a detachment of the forces of that nation, then stationed at Glasgow, taking with him all the relics, writings, documents, and plate, which pertained to the See, with every moveable which belonged to the Archbishoprick. The Archbishop died at Paris, on 24th August, 1603, and left every thing he took from Glasgow to the Scots College at Paris, and to the Monastery of the Carthusians, to be returned to Glasgow so soon as its inhabitants returned to the Mother Church.

The revenues which had been granted from time to time, in support of the splendour of the See of Glasgow, were very great. The Archbishops were Lords of the Lordships of the Royalty and Baronies of Glasgow; besides, there were eighteen Baronies of Land, which belonged to them, within the Sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Stewartry of Annandale, including 240 Parishes. There was also a large Estate in Cumberland, within their jurisdiction, which was named of old the Spiritual Dukedom. When the See was made Archiepiscopal in 1484, jurisdiction was given over the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.[1]

In 1502, Archbishop Blackadder, the Earl of Bothwell, and the Bishop of Murray, concluded a treaty of marriage between James IV. of Scotland, and the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. This Union laid the foundation of the title of the Scottish Kings to the Throne of England. As the Bride was only ten years and six months old, and in the fourth degree of blood to James, the Archbishop procured a dispensation from Pope Alexander VI., the 215th Pontiff in succession from St. Peter the Apostle. In 1517, Archbishop Beaton obtained a decree against John Mure of Caldwell, for damages incurred, and loss sustained, on account of his ancestors having stormed *with artalzary*, and plundered the Archiepiscopal Palace, and carried off goods and chattels belonging to the See.[2]

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS OF GLASGOW, FROM THE RENOVATION OF THE SEE, TILL THE REFORMATION OF RELIGION.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

	Elected. Died.		Elected. Died.
1 John Achaius,	1129—1147	14 Stephen de Dundemore,	1317—1319
2 Herbert, Chancellor,	1147—1164	15 John Wiseheart,	1319—1325
3 Ingebram Newbigging,	1164—1174	16 John Lindsay,	1325—1335
4 Joceline of Melrose,	1174—1199	17 William Rae,	1335—1368
5 Hugo de Roxburgh,	1199—1199	18 Walter Wardlaw,	1368—1387
6 William Malvoison,	1200—1202	19 Matthew Glendonning,	1387—1408
7 Florentus, Lord Chancellor,	1202—1207	20 William Lauder,	1408—1425
8 Walter, Chaplain to William the Lion,	1208—1232	21 John Cameron,	1426—1446
9 William de Bondington,	1233—1258	22 James Bruce,	1447—1448
10 John de Cheyam,	1260—1268	23 William Turnbull,	1448—1454
11 Nicholas de Moffat,	1268—1270	24 Andrew Muirhead,	1455—1474
12 William Wiseheart,	1270—1272	25 John Laing,	1474—1483
13 Robert Wiseheart,	1272—1316	26 George Carmichael,	1483—1483

Bishops Malvoison, and William Wiseheart, were translated to St. Andrews.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

1 Robert Blackadder,	1488—1508	3 Gavin Dunbar,	1522—1547
2 James Beaton,	1508—1522	4 James Beaton,	1551—1560

Archbishop Beaton retired at the Reformation in 1560.

[1] Records of the Lords of Council, Vol. xxx. folio 219.

[2] Cart., Vol. ii. pp. 12, 13.

PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOPS FROM THE REFORMATION TILL THE REVOLUTION.

		Elected.		
1	James Boyd, .	1572	turned out	1581
2	Rob. Montgomerie,	1581	retired	1585
3	Wm. Erskine, .	1585	disqual.	1588
4	Jas. Beaton, restored	1588	died	1603
5	John Spottiswood,	1603	translated	1615
6	James Law, .	1615	died	1632
7	Patrick Lindsay,	1633	died	1661
8	Andrew Fairfoul,	1661	died	1663
9	Alexander Burnet,	1664	turned out	1669
10	Robert Leighton,[1]	1670	resigned	1674
11	Alexr. Burnet, restored	1674	translated	1679
12	Arthur Ross, .	1679	translated	1684
13	Alex. Cairncross,	1684	deprived	1687
14	John Paterson,	1687	retired	1688

PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE SERVED CURES IN THE CITY CHURCHES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

	CATHEDRAL.	Inducted in
1	Alexander Lauder, . .	1560
2	Archibald Douglass, . .	1564
3	David Weymss, . . .	1572
4	John Cooper, . . .	1588
5	Robert Scott, . . .	1604
6	William Struthers, . .	1611
7	John Maxwell, . . .	1629
8	Edward Wright, . . .	1641
9	Robert Ramsay, . . .	1646
10	John Carstairs, . . .	1650
11	James Durham, . . .	1651
12	Ralph Rogers, . . .	1658
	Mr. Rogers was turned out at the Restoration in 1660. He returned at the Revolution in .	1688
13	James Brown, . . .	1690
14	John Gray, . . .	1692
15	George Campbell, . .	1715
16	Dr. John Hamilton, . .	1749
17	Dr. William Taylor, . .	1780
18	Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, .	1823

ST. MARY'S.

1	John Bell, ...	1592
2	John Bell, Jun., . . .	1630
3	Robert Baillie, . . .	1642
4	Hugh Blair, . . .	1644
5	George Young, . . .	1644
6	George Young, Jun., . .	1658
7	Neil Gillies, . . .	1690
8	Alexander Woodrow, . .	1701
9	James Clark, . . .	1702
10	Alexander Main, . .	1708
11	William Wishart, . .	1724
12	John Anderson, . . .	1730
13	Dr. John Corse, . . .	1743
14	Dr. John M'Call, . .	1782
15	Dr. Stevenson MacGill, .	1797
16	Dr. Thomas Chalmers, .	1815
17	Dr. Daniel Dewar,[2] . .	1819

[1] July, 1670, Mr. Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dumblane, is set over Glasgow diocese. He comes to Glasgow, keeps a Synod at Peebles, and another at Glasgow the said month, under the name of commendator, or he to whom the affairs of that Synod or diocese was intrusted, *A commenda* a truste. The Archbishop having displeased the Duke of Laderdale, by appearing to be of Duke Hamilton's faction, as it seems to Laderdale, against him, he advysed the king to accept of his demission of his charge; for a long tyme in a seeming deny'd way did this Bishop still offer this, though he did not mean it, as it seemed by his after dealings; therefore, in June, 1674, goes he up to London to demitt, but what he did in jest was taken in earnest by the king and Laderdale, his Secretary, and he got a bill of ease and is set off. His brother, Sir Elias Leighton, and the Queen's elymosiner, (and as some think not without his own desire,) interpose for him, and mediat with the king and Laderdale, that at least he might remain yet in his office for a yeirs tyme, but in vain, for it was otherwise resolved by Laderdale. Mr. Alexander Burnet, who before was Archbishop of Glasgow, and outed by the said Laderdale, upon some displeasure he conceived at him by the same Laderdale, is reponed again, (such is the instability of tymes) comes to Glasgow, takes possession of his place, and keeps synod the 2d Tuesday of October, 1674.—*Law's Memorials*, p. 71.

[2] In December, 1831, Dr. Dewar was appointed Principal of Mareschal College, Aberdeen, but will not be inducted till 1832.

BLACKFRIARS.

1	Robert Wilkie,	1622	6	Robert Craighead,	1698
2	Dr. Elliot,	1633	7	David Brown,	1701
3	John Bell, Jun.,	1636	8	Dr. John Hamilton,	1713
4	Robert Ramsay,	1640	9	Dr. John Gillies,	1742
5	James Durham,	1647	10	Dr. John Lockhart,	1796

OUTER HIGH.

1	Patrick Gillespie,	1648	6	James Stirling,	1737
2	Andrew Gray,	1653	7	Thomas Randal,	1773
3	Robert M'Ward,	1656	8	Dr. Robert Balfour,	1779
4	Alexander Hastie,	1691	9	James Marshall,	1819
5	John Scott,	1713	10	John Forbes,	1828

WYND, now ST. GEORGE'S.

1	John Christie,	1687	5	George Bannatyne,	1766
2	John Gray,	1700	6	Dr. William Porteous,	1770
3	James Dick,	1730	7	Dr. William Muir,	1812
4	Dr. William Craig,	1738	8	Dr. John Smyth,	1823

RAMSHORN, now ST. DAVID'S.

1	John Anderson,	1720	5	Dr. Alexander Rankin,	1785
2	John M'Laurin,	1723	6	Dr. David Welsh,[1]	1827
3	Dr. Robert Findlay,	1756	7	John G. Lorimer,[3]	1831
4	Archibald Bonar,	1783			

ST. ANDREW'S.

1	Dr. William Craig,	1763	4	Dr. Gavin Gibb,	1809
2	Dr. William Lockhart,	1784	5	John Geddes,[3]	1831
3	Dr. William Ritchie,[2]	1802			

ST. ENOCH'S.

1	Dr. William Taylor,	1782	2	Dr. Patrick M'Farlan,	1825

ST. JOHN'S.

1	Dr. Thomas Chalmers,[4]	1819	3	Dr. Thomas Brown,	1825
2	Dr. Patrick M'Farlan,	1823			

ST. JAMES'.

1 Dr. John Muir, ... 1820

IN THE SUBURBS.

BARONY.

1	Alexander Rowat,	1595	8	James Stirling,	1699
2	John Blackburn,	1615	9	Dr. John Hamilton,	1737
3	Zacharias Boyd,	1623	10	Laurence Hill,	1750
4	Donald Cargill,	1654	11	Dr. John Burns,[5]	1774
5	David Liddell,	1662	12	William Black appointed Assistant and Successor,	1829
6	Alexander George,	1675			
7	Robert Langlands,	1691			

Dr. Welsh having been appointed Professor of Church History, in the University of Edinburgh, gave up his charge in St. David's in 1831.

[2] Dr. Ritchie having introduced an organ into his church, during divine service on Sunday, 23d August, 1807, several of his brethren and others took offence. The matter was ultimately carried before the Reverend Presbytery, when they gave it as their opinion, "that organs in churches are contrary to law, and to the constitution of the Church."

[3] Mr. Geddes and Mr. Lorimer were elected in 1831, but are not to be inducted until 1832.

[4] Dr. Chalmers having been appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, gave up his charge in St. John's in 1823.

[5] This City has always been conspicuous for the respectability of its Clergymen, and at no period more so than the

GORBALS.

1 William Anderson,	1771	2 Dr. James M'Lean,	1793

CHAPELS CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT.

	When opened.	Names of first Incumbents.	Names of Incumbents in 1831.
Shuttleston,	1756	Neil Roy	John Thomson.
College,	1763	Professor Arthur	J. Park & Wm. Mair.
Canon Street,	1775	James Forlong	Archibald Nisbet.
Ingram Street, Gaelic,	1778	Hugh M'Dearmit	John M'Laurin.
Calton,	1794	James Begg	Matthew Graham.
Duke Street, Gaelic,	1798	J. M'Kenzie	Robert Clarke.
Anderston,	1800	John Love	Charles John Brown.
Gorbals, Gaelic,	1814	J. M'Kenzie	Kenneth M'Kenzie.
St. John's,	1823	Joseph Sommerville	Joseph Sommerville.
St George's in the Fields,	1824	Peter Napier	Peter Napier.
Hope Street, Gaelic,	1824	Alexander Beith	Adam Gunn.
Seaman's Chapel,	1825	No stated minister	No stated Minister.
Mary Hill,	1826	Robert M'N. Wilson	R. M'N. Wilson.
St. James's,	1831	Alexander Gibson	Alexander Gibson.

CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE SECEDED OR DISSENTED FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—EPISCOPALIAN—AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.

NON-JURORS.

	Inducted in		Inducted in
1. Bishop Duncan,	1715	4. Andrew Wood,	1778
2. George Graham,	1740	5. Andrew M'Donald,	1787
3. Thomas Lyon,	1750	6. Alexander Jamieson,[1]	1788

SCOTCH EPISCOPALIANS.

CHAPEL FRONTING THE GREEN.

1. James Reddoch,	1750	5. James Franks,	1788
2. John Falconer,	1751	6. James Forster,	1791
3. —— Sanderson,	1783	7. Francis Grant,	1794
4. William Andrews,	1785	8. William Routledge.	1795

Messrs. Sanderson, Andrews, Franks, Forster, Grant, and Routledge, were admitted curates, or assistants to Mr. Falconer, who died in 1808. At Mr. Falconer's death, Mr. Routledge became the first Minister.

present. The Rev. Dr. Burns, the venerable and justly respected Minister of the Barony, has exercised the ministerial functions in that Parish for a period of 61 years, viz.—4 years as Assistant to Mr. Laurence Hill, and 57 as the Minister of the largest Parish in Scotland. Dr. Burns has served a cure for a longer period than has fallen to the lot of any Presbyterian or Episcopalian Clergyman in this City, since the Reformation in 1560, and there has been no Roman Catholic Bishop, or Archbishop, since the Renovation of the See in 1129, who held his office for such a length of time. This is a proof of good health, and a sound constitution. But what was of more importance to his Parishioners—to distinguished talents he united Evangelical principles, which he uniformly inculcated on his people with the gentleness of a true Christian, and the earnestness of a faithful Minister. His popularity, which increased through a prolonged life, was that popularity which arises from a faithful discharge of duty.

This venerated Divine continued to discharge the duties of his office till 1829, when the Crown appointed the Reverend William Black to be his Assistant and Successor, an appointment which gave entire satisfaction to the Minister and the Parishioners. When Dr. Burns had entered into his fiftieth year of ministerial functions, his Heritors celebrated a Jubilee in honour of the occasion; and, at a subsequent period, they presented him with valuable Plate, on which an expression of the gratitude of the Parishioners was inscribed. This excellent man, now in his 87th year, is in the enjoyment of bodily health, and serenity of mind.

[1] At Mr. Jamieson's death there ceased to be a Chapel for non-jurors in this City.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

RENFIELD STREET.

1. George Almond, . . 1825

GEORGE'S STREET.

1. D. Maccoll (Gaelic), . . 1827

ASSOCIATE BURGHERS.

GREYFRIARS.

1. James Fisher, . . . 1741
2. George Henderson, . . 1771
3. Alexander Pirrie, . . . 1782
4. Dr. John Dick, . . . 1810

CAMPBELL STREET.

1. Dr. William Kidston, . . 1792
2. William Brash, Colleagues. . 1815

ASSOCIATE ANTI-BURGHERS.

DUKE STREET.

1. John Jamieson, . . . 1753
2. James Ramsay, . . . 1772
3. Robert Muter, } Colleagues. 1800
4. Walter Duncan, } Colleagues. 1830

WELLINGTON STREET, FORMERLY ANDERSTON.

1. Dr. John Mitchell, . . 1793

ORIGINAL ASSOCIATE BURGHERS.

CAMPBELL STREET.

1. William Watson, . . 1802
2. Alexander Turnbull, . . 1813

RENFIELD STREET.

1. Michael Willis, . . . 1822

ORIGINAL SECEDERS.

ANDERSTON WALK, now HANOVER STREET.

1. Matthew Murray, . . 1828

RELIEF.

CANON STREET.

1. William Cruden, . . 1767

ANDERSTON.

1. Joseph Neil, . . . 1771
2. James Stewart, . . . 1775
3. Gavin Struthers, . . 1817

DOVE-HILL.

1. Thomas Bell, . . . 1775
2. John Brodie, . . . 1803
3. John Barr, . . . 1812

CAMPBELL STREET.

1. James Dunn, . . . 1792
2. Robert Brodie, . . 1807

JOHN STREET.

1. John Watson, . . . 1800
2. William Anderson, . . 1822

HUTCHESONTOWN.

1. William Thomson, . . 1801

TOLLCROSS.

1. William M'Ilwham, . . 1807
2. William Ney, . . . 1826

BRIDGETON.

1. John Reston, . . . 1808
2. John M'Farlane, . . . 1810
3. John Edwards, . . . 1830

CALTON.

1. James Turnbull, . . . 1820
2. Alexander Harvie, . . . 1828

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Chapels in John Street, Clyde Street, and Bridge Street are supplied by Itinerant Ministers. The Methodists had their first permanent place of worship in a hall in Stockwell Street in 1779.

INDEPENDENTS IN CONNEXION WITH THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.

TABERNACLE, NOW WEST NILE STREET.

1. Greville Ewing, . . . 1799

ALBION STREET, NOW GEORGE STREET.

1. Dr. Ralph Wardlaw, . . 1803

BROWN STREET.

1. Edward Campbell (Gaelic), . 1830

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

1. Alexander M'Donald, . . 1792
2. John Farquharson, . . 1795
3. Andrew Scott, . . . 1805

Mr. Scott was raised to the dignity of Bishop, on 21st September, 1828, he is assisted by three Priests viz. The Rev. John Murdoch, William Stewart, and Charles Grant.

UNITARIANS.

UNION PLACE.

1. James Yates, . . . 1812
2. Benjamin Mardon, . . 1816
3. George Harris, . . . 1825

CHURCH JUDICATORIES.

The Judicatories of the Church of Scotland are Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies. The constitution of these are as follows:—1*st. Kirk Session.* This is composed of the minister of the parish and lay elders. 2*d. Presbyteries*, which include a certain number of parishes, varying in number according to local situation and other circumstances, there being 30 parishes in some Presbyteries, and no more than 4 in others. The Presbytery is composed of a minister and lay elder from each parish within its bounds, and of the Professors of Divinity in any University within its bounds, provided they be clergymen. There is a Moderator of the Presbytery chosen twice a-year, a clerk of the Presbytery and an officer to execute its orders. 3*d. Provincial synods.* These are composed of three or more Presbyteries. The number of provincial Synods are at present 15. Every minister within the bounds of the Synod is a member of Court, and the same elder who last represented the Kirk Session in the Presbytery is the representative of the Kirk Session in the provincial Synod. A communication is established amongst the different provincial Synods by sending one minister and one elder, who are entitled to sit, to deliberate, and to vote with the original members of the Synod. The Synod has a Moderator, clerk, and officers of its own choosing. 4*th. General Assembly.* This is the supreme ecclesiastical court, in which both the ministers and elders of the Church sit by representation. The representation is regulated by the 5th act of Assembly, 1694, which provides—" That all Presbyteries consisting of 12 parishes, or under that number, shall send in two ministers and one ruling elder. That all Presbyteries consisting of 18 parishes, or under that number, but above 12, shall send in three ministers and one ruling elder. That all Presbyteries consisting of 24 parishes, or under that number, but above 18, shall send four ministers and two ruling elders. And that Presbyteries, consisting of above 24 parishes, shall send five ministers and two ruling elders. That Collegiate Kirks, where there are two or more ministers, are, so far as concerns the design of this act, understood to be as many distinct parishes, and no persons are to be admitted as members of Assemblies but such as are either ministers or ruling

The Old Dissenters, Baptists, and the Sectaries, are elsewhere narrated.

elders." And by a subsequent act,[1] it is provided, That when the Presbytery exceeds 30 ministerial charges, it shall send six ministers and three ruling elders. The 66 Royal Burghs of Scotland are represented in the General Assembly by ruling elders, Edinburgh sending two and every other burgh one. Each of the five Universities in Scotland is represented by one of its members. According to this proportion of representation the General Assembly consists of the following members:—

200 Ministers representing Presbyteries,
89 Elders representing Presbyteries,
67 Elders representing Royal Burghs,
5 Ministers or Elders representing Universities,

361 Members of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, meets by the joint authority of the Church and the Crown, the meeting being appointed both by the Moderator and by his Majesty's Commissioner.

The Act, 1592, establishing Presbyterian Government, declares "It lawful to the Kirk and Ministers every year at the least, and oftener, *pro re nata*, as occasion and necessity shall require, to hold and keep General Assemblies;" and the Act, 1690, by which Presbyterian Government was restored at the Revolution, allows the general meeting and representation of the ministers and elders, according to the custom and practice of Presbyterian Government throughout the whole kingdom. In pursuance of these Acts, the General Assembly meets annually in the month of May, and continues to sit for ten days. The Assembly has a Moderator chosen by itself, who presides in its deliberations, a Procurator or Advocate, Principal and Deputy-Clerks, Agent, Printer, and other Officers. The annual meeting of the General Assembly is honoured with a representative of the Sovereign in the person of a Lord High Commissioner. When the Assembly is dissolved, it is done first by the Moderator, who appoints the time for holding the next General Assembly, and then by the Lord High Commissioner, who, in his Majesty's name, dissolves the present, and appoints another Assembly to be held on the same day named by the Moderator, thus uniting the civil and ecclesiastical powers of the state, which indeed seem to be indispensably necessary to the constitution, of a regular Assembly.[2]

KIRK SESSIONS.

At their Institution, Kirk Sessions consisted of the minister, reader, and elders, who were changed every year; whether in all cases they made use of inquest, is not certain, but in many they did.[3] These inquests were for two purposes, giving information of scandals, and trying particular delinquents, sometimes even the doctrine of the minister was tried by his own Session. There seems to have been a distinction between Kirk and Parochial Sessions—the latter was appointed in 1649;[4] but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of government, Charles II. put them down by royal proclamation, and it was not till 28th April, 1661, that the legal restriction was removed. At that period, Archbishop Fairfoul wrote to the Magistrates and ministers, that his Majesty had permitted the Sessions to resume their functions to the extent of managing the poor's fund, and taking order anent scandal.

[1] Act of Assembly, 1712, c. 6. [2] Ersk., B. i. tit. 5 and 6. [3] 1592—C. 116.

[4] On 13th April, 1649, the Great Session enacted, "that distinct Sessions should meet weekly, and have ane Clerk Magistrate, and Town Officer, so that uniformity of discipline may be attended to, and that things doubtful, or likely to lead to contest, may be referred to the Great Session."

The following Excerps from the Records of the Session are curious:—On 26th September, 1587, "the Session sent to the Town Council, a few days before the Election, to request that, on choosing the Baillies, men might be chosen, that were fit for the office, *as near as possible*." On 24th October, 1588, "the whole Elders and Deacons sworn with uplifted hands to reveal nothing that shall be voted in the Session nor the voters." On 4th October, 1599, "the Session enacted, that whosoever shall be chosen Provost or Baillies after this, shall be enrolled as Elders of the Kirk for the year to come." On 20th July, 1643, "the Session enacted, that none get into the Session loft in the Hie Kirk till the Sessioners be placed, and also to raise out of the fore seats all that wear blue bonnets." On 1st October, 1691, "the Session allows all young Students, whom Mr. Woodrow recommends, to sit in the North Quarter Session, so that they may witness discipline, upon their promise of secrecy."

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

The Presbytery consists of the ministers of the city, and the twelve surrounding Parishes, viz. Barony of Glasgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Cadder, Campsie, Govan, Kirkintilloch, Kilsyth, Cathcart, and Eaglesham.

For some time after the Reformation, there was no Presbytery nor Exercise within the three Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, but that of Glasgow. Lanark was erected in 1585, Dumbarton comprehended not only its present bounds, but a considerable part of the Presbytery of Paisley in 1586. In 1588, there were only three Presbyteries in this district, viz. Glasgow, Lanark, and Dumbarton. Lanark included Biggar, Culter, Lamington, and all to the north, till it met Glasgow. Dumbarton included its present bounds, and all the Presbytery of Paisley, except what is in Glasgow. The Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley, were erected by the Assembly in 1590. On 16th March, 1506, the Presbytery of Glasgow consisted only of six Kirks, viz. Glasgow, Govan, Ruglen, Leinzae, Campsie, and Monyburgh. The following curious reasons were given for desiring an increase of members to the Presbytery. " In the same Presbytery, and of the said six Churches, there is the minister of Campsie, an auld man having only fourscore and six punds of yearly stipend, and the minister of Leinzae, having only 48 punds stipend, with a vicarage worth 20 merks in the year; and the saids ministers of Campsie and Leinzae, thro' poverty, keeps not the days of the Presbytery; and it being certain that the Presbyters of Hamilton and Paisley consists ilk ane of them of 15 Kirks, almost all well provided in stipend; therefore the Presbytery of Glasgow, to the intent that they may be equal in Kirks to the said Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley, ordains their Commissioners, to crave at the next General Assembly the Kirks of Monkland, Kilbride, and Eaglesham, furth of the Presbytery of Hamilton, and the Kirks of Mearns, Eastwood, and Cathcart, furth of the Presbytery of Paisley, as next adjacent to the Town of Glasgow; that by the addition of the said Kirks to the Presbytery of Glasgow, there may be equal numbers of Kirks, to meet twelve Kirks to ilk ane of the Presbyteries, viz. at Hamilton, Glasgow, and Paisley, on 7th January, 1598. The Presbytery recorded an Act of Assembly, dated 1596, annexing Carmunnock, Eaglesham, and Cathcart to Glasgow, and restoring Kilbride to Hamilton." The other Parishes now composing the Presbytery, were annexed about the same time, but I have not been able to ascertain the exact period.

" Presbyteries were composed of ministers of the Gospel, whether they had charges or not; most of the Regents of the College, and the Master of the Grammar School, were members of Presbytery; and if any minister was occasionally in Town, he sat as a member of Court. Commissioners from other Presbyteries, from the Synod and General Assembly, were often joined to the ordinary members; none of the elders were as yet admitted, but soon after they became members." The jurisdiction of Presbyteries, at this time, cannot be well understood, unless they are considered as holding almost exclusively the execution of the criminal law, and as being Courts of Police, we find them prosecuting murderers, disturbers of the peace, and criminals of every sort; we find them building and repairing Churches and Bridges out of their fines and penalties; their censures have the air of criminal law; in each Church they had a pillar, the place for penitents who appeared at times barefooted, barelegged, bareheaded, with linen clothes, or in *sackcloth;* they paid fines, they gave bonds of security under high penalties; in a word, they seem to have been almost the only Criminal Judges in the Country, their excommunication, besides exclusion from Society, was followed by the most ruinous consequences to the temporal interest of the culprit. Their form of process was accordingly simple; if there was no accuser, the prosecution was conducted at the instance of the Presbytery, or one of their number, who was appointed Procurator for the Kirk.[1]

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

The Synod is comprised of seven Presbyteries, viz. Glasgow, Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanark, and Dumbarton; it convenes in Spring and Autumn, and sits in Glasgow twice for once at Ayr or Irvine.

In 1591 the Synod of Glasgow comprehended the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; it was composed of ministers and readers; no elders had hitherto attended, though it seems to have been wished for. They chose their own moderator, and he named his own assessors, who counselled him in private; they named the moderators of Presbyteries, and went through the business of their respective jurisdictions. The Synod afterwards named the members of the ensuing General

[1] Records of the Session and Presbytery, and the Diaries of Dr. Findlay and Dr. Porteous.

Assembly, and seem not always to have been over nice in their choice. Sir James Crawford had been excommunicated; he had struck his minister in the execution of his office, his son had cut him with a quhingear on the cheek blade, and he had not put down a Sunday market on his estate. Yet he was sent to the General Assembly.[1]

PATRONAGE.

Patronage of the Church, with a Brief account of the former and present mode of presenting Clergymen to the Churches of Glasgow.

Before the Reformation, the Pope was the acknowledged head of the Church; the papal jurisdiction having been legally dissolved in Scotland in 1560, the supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, was not vested in any individual, till in the year 1669, Charles II. was declared to have supreme authority over all persons in ecclesiastical matters; but this Act was repealed in 1692, soon after the Revolution, as inconsistent with the Presbyterian form of Church Government. During the reign of Popery, the Clergy were divided into two classes, viz. regular and secular, the latter had a pastoral charge over a certain district of ground, while the regulars had no cure of souls, but were tied down to reside in their monasteries, priories, &c. Upon the vacancy of any benefice, whether regular or secular, the Pope or the Bishops under him, appointed commendators, that is, factors or stewards, to look after the temporalities during the vacancy; and at last, in the plenitude of his power, his holiness came to name commendators for life, without an obligation to account to any person for the proceeds. At the Reformation, the Crown and the ambitious part of the nobles, and others then in power, seized on a number of the ecclesiastical benefices; and James VI. gave away a number of Abbacies and Priories, in perpetuity to certain favourite Laymen. At the abolition of the Pope's authority, the regular Clergy were totally suppressed, and in place of the various degrees which distinguished the seculars, the Reformers had at first only Parochial Ministers and Superintendents who had the oversight of the Church in a particular district. It was not long, however, till the Church Government became episcopal, when the King, in place of the Pope came to nominate the Bishops.

For a considerable period before the Reformation, it was laid down as a fixed principle, that he who founded or endowed a Church, was entitled to the right of patronage thereof, whereby among other things, he might present a Churchman to the cure. The Presentee, after he was received into the Church, had right to the benefice, and if the Church was Parochial, he was called a Parson. Whenever the title of the Patron became defective from any cause whatever, the Pope, as head of the Church, claimed the right of presentation; and since the Reformation, the Crown as coming in place of the Pope, is considered as universal Patron, where no right of patronage appears in a subject. When two Churches are united, which had different patrons, each patron presents *per vices*, or by turns.

Men of fortune frequently founded, and endowed Colleges and Collegiate Churches, and other persons inferior in wealth, founded Chaplainaries, which were donations granted for the singing of masses for the souls of their deceased friends. As the functionaries in these establishments were all appointed by the founders, the latter became literally and unequivocally the patrons. Although these foundations were all suppressed at the Reformation, the founders continued to be patrons, and from certain endowments of a nature somewhat different, they were allowed to present Bursars to be educated in any of the Universities; and these privileges, with some few exceptions, have regularly descended to their successors. When the charge of any particular cure became too heavy for the Incumbent, it frequently happened that some pious person mortified a certain sum, out of which the second Minister was to be paid; this, however, did not give the donor the right of patronage, unless he received his title from the patron of the original cure.

Matters remained nearly in this situation till after the Revolution. In 1690, an Act[2] was passed, declaring that the power of presentation in the hands of individual patrons was inconsistent with the Presbyterian form of Church Government, and thereby vested it in the Heritors and elders of the parish, upon their making payment to the patrons, as an equivalent, the sum of 600 merks, Scots; but matters did not long remain in this situation, for by another Act[3] the right of presentation

[1] Dr. Findlay's Diary. [2] William and Mary, Cap. 23. [3] 1712, Anne, Cap. 12.

was restored to the original patrons, with the exception of those presentations which had been sold under the Act of 1690.

That Kirks may not remain too long vacant, the patron must present to the Presbytery some fit person for supplying the cure, within six months from the time that the Kirk has become vacant, otherwise the right of presentation goes to the Presbytery. Before the Reformation the Presentee was inducted by being placed in the pulpit, and having the Bible and the keys of the Kirk delivered to him. And since that period a judicial act of admission, by the Presbytery proceeding either upon a presentation or upon a call from the heritors and elders, as the case of the particular charge may be, completes the Minister's right to the benefice. The Law of Patronage, as fixed in 1712, continues to be acted upon at this present day, either by the Crown and individual Patron, Heritors, and Elders of parishes, or by the Magistrates and Town Councils of Royal Burghs.

MODE OF PRESENTING MINISTERS IN GLASGOW.

In 1592, the Session, which contained all the Ministers and all the Elders within the City, presented Mr. John Bell to the Tron Church. Having entered the nomination in their books, it was sent to be recorded in the books of the Town Council and Presbytery, and this form they called a model, which was to remain in force till altered by the General Assembly, or consent of parties. It appears that the presentations were all made according to this model, by which the Magistrates and Council were simply concurrers till 1717, notwithstanding that the Magistrates and Council, on the 1st July, 1636, received a Charter from Charles I. conveying to them the patronage of the Blackfriars' and St. Mary's Churches.

In 1717, Provost Aird, and a majority of the Town Council, thought that, as all the Churches, with the exception of the Cathedral, were built, endowed, and maintained by the Corporation of the City, its managers should have more to say in the election of the Ministers than simply to give their concurrence. This doctrine, which was very unfavourably received by the Session, gave rise to disagreeable altercations, which increased till 1721. The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr being convened at Ayr at that period, Provost Aird, along with two members of Session, waited upon that reverend body, and entreated them to send two or three of their number to Glasgow to meet the Magistrates, Presbytery, and Session, and endeavour to make up the differences subsisting between them. The Synod complied with the request, and sent Mr. M'Dearmit, their Moderator, Mr. Linning of Lesmahagow, and Mr. Fawside of Newmills, who in conjunction with the Presbytery, and with consent of all parties, framed a new system, which was called the model of 1721. By this model the particular vacant Session was to nominate a Minister, but they could not present a call, unless they had the approbation of the Magistrates and Council, the ministers of the City, and General Session. For more than 30 years after this period, every question between the Council and Session went on harmoniously.

The Ramshorn Church having become vacant by the death of Mr. M'Laurin, the Session met, and having made choice of Mr. Erskine, Minister of Culross, they prayed that the Magistrates and Council, ministers, and General Session, would approve of their choice. On this being communicated to the Magistrates and Council,[1] they enacted "That themselves, when conjoined with the members of the vacant Session, should fill up the vacancy by a plurality of votes." This act of Council, as was to be expected, met with great opposition, both within and without doors. Two members protested against the measure, and others disapproved of it. The Parochial Session felt that their privileges were to be wrested from them, and the General Session took the alarm. The ferment had now become so great that the heads of families in the vacant Church, and the 14 Corporations, petitioned the Council for a repeal of the obnoxious act, which they said was directly opposed to the model of 1721, which had been uniformly followed since that period. In the meantime, Mr. Erskine having heard that the nomination of the Session was not likely to be carried into immediate effect, declined all *further* correspondence. On 22d August, 1755, the Council met to consider the matter, when, after a great deal of warm discussion, the vote was put, "Settle according to the act of Council 1755, or according to the model of 1721." The names having been called, and votes marked, it appeared that they were equal, upon which Provost Murdoch gave the casting vote in favour of the act 1755. As this decision gave great offence to the religious part of the community, the Council, as a healing measure, consented, notwithstanding their recent resolution, to refer the matter to two disinterested persons. The Council named Mr. Thomas Miller, (afterwards Lord

[1] Town Council Records, 8th April, 1755.

President of the Court of Session;) and the General Session Sir David Dalrymple; the Lord President of the Court of Session to be umpire. Pending the submission it became necessary to appoint a Minister for the vacant Church. The Session recommended Mr. Wardrop of Bathgate, and the Council Dr. Robert Findlay, one of the Ministers of Paisley. On the name of that gentleman being mentioned, who was well known to the whole meeting to combine high literary attainments, with all those qualities which render a gospel Minister acceptable to his people, the Session immediately agreed to the nomination, with this reservation, that their acquiescence should not injure their claims under the submission. The Presentee was admitted to his charge on 25th March, 1756.

Matters having been thus adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, the submission was allowed to run out, and there was no farther discussion about Patronage, till a Minister was required for the Wynd Church, on the resignation of Dr. Craig, when appointed Minister of St. Andrew's Church. On that occasion, the Magistrates desired a meeting with the Ministers and Elders, when Provost Cochrane informed them that he thought the Town Council should present the Minister, and then get as many of the Elders and heads of families, to sign the call, as they could. This proposal, as might have been expected, was keenly resisted by the Ministers and Elders. The matter having been allowed to lie over for consideration, the Town Council, on 27th January, 1763, appointed a Committee of their number to draw up a scheme, for presenting Ministers to vacant charges, which would combine the interests of both parties. After a good deal of deliberation, the following report was presented to the Council:—

1st. "That when a vacancy happens in any of the Churches where the Minister's stipend is paid out of the Town's funds, the Chief Magistrate shall be obliged to convene the Town Council within four months of such vacancy, for nominating a proper person to be a Candidate, for supplying the vacant Parish. 2d. That the eldest Minister of the City shall, in the same space, convene the Session of the vacant Parish, who are to nominate another person as a Candidate to the vacant charge. 3d. That after the nomination of the Candidates by the Town Council and vacant Session, and previous to the General Meeting for Election after mentioned, the Parishioners in the vacant Parish shall be sounded, and their inclinations anent the Candidates reported to the said General Meeting. 4th. That the Chief Magistrate of the City, for the time being, within ten days after expiry of the four months aforesaid, shall convene the whole Members of the Town Council, twelve Members from the vacant Session, and three Members from each of the other Sessions, to be chosen by themselves ten days preceding this General Meeting, who shall, in a collective body, determine which of the two Candidates shall be Minister of the vacant Parish. 5th. That the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener on the part of the Town Council, and a Committee to be named by the above Electors, in name of the Elders, shall apply to the Presbytery, at their first meeting, to appoint the moderation of a call to the person elected as above, to be Minister of the said vacant Parish, and shall thereafter prosecute the said settlement, according to the rules of the Church. And farther, the Council ordain the foresaid Report to be printed, and copies thereof given to such of the inhabitants as are pleased to call for them; and extracts thereof, and of these presents, to be transmitted to each of the six Ministers, to be laid before their respective Sessions for publication, and continue advising the Committee's Report till the 10th day of February next."

Although ample time was given for the consideration of the Report, the parties could not come to an amicable adjustment of their differences. A majority of the Magistrates and Council therefore resolved to apply to the Lords' Commissioners for the plantation of Kirks, to grant them relief from the models and the Church Courts, in the election of Ministers, praying, that in consideration of their building, endowing, and maintaining the Churches, they may be declared sole Patrons. This measure was strongly reprobated out of doors, and Provost Ingram, Baillie Jamieson, and several Members of the Council, protested against it; but the influence of Mr. Cochrane, the late Provost, was so great, that he carried a majority of the Council in favour of it. The process, therefore, went on, and, after considerable litigation, the said Commissioners for the plantation of Kirks, decerned that the Magistrates and Council, as representing the community, who endowed the Churches, were the exclusive Patrons. And their Successors in office have ever since acted on the decreet. The process and subsequent procedure occupied so much time, that Mr. Bannatyne, the Presentee, was not settled in the Wynd Church till 1766.

POOR.

The proper management of the Poor is everywhere important, while, in a great manufacturing community like this, subject to numberless vicissitudes, unknown to small towns and rural districts, it is peculiarly so.

Being aware that every thing connected with the management of the Poor in Glasgow, must be interesting to the country, I have thought it right to give the following details, which exhibit the number of the Poor at particular periods—the various modes of supplying them, and the sums expended for their maintenance or relief.

The Poor in the City Parishes, with the exceptions after mentioned, are maintained from two sources, viz.—the Kirk Session and the Town's Hospital. The funds of the Session arise from Offerings at the Church doors, Fees for Proclamations of Marriages, &c. The Offerings or Collections are placed under the management of the respective Kirk Sessions, and the Fees, &c., under a Board, consisting of the Ministers and Elders of the City Parishes, known by the name of the General Session, who apportion to the individual Sessions such a share of the common fund as their necessities seem to require. The Hospital funds which are derived from an assessment on the inhabitants, according to their *means and substance*, are placed under the management of a Board of Directors. When the Kirk Session funds, aided by those of the General Session, are inadequate for the maintenance of the Parochial Poor, they are transferred to the Hospital, and either admitted into the House, or their allowance increased.

Committees of both Houses of Parliament having been employed in revising the English Poor Laws, applied to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for information regarding the management of the Poor in Scotland. The venerable Assembly, desirous of giving every facility in their power, in the prosecution of a measure so interesting to the country, issued printed Queries to the whole Clergy of Scotland, requiring them to favour the Assembly with the necessary information. The Clergymen of this City having taken the matter into consideration, requested one of their number, the very Rev. Dr. Gavin Gibb, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and myself, to draw up Answers to the Queries for the eight Parishes, into which this City was then divided. In compliance therewith, we prepared the required Answers, and on 4th September, 1817, caused them to be printed along with the Queries, and forwarded to the very Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal in the University of Edinburgh, Secretary to the Committee of the General Assembly, for revising the mode of managing the Poor in Scotland. The Queries and Answers were as follows:—

Query 1st. What is the average annual amount of the collections at the Church doors for the last ten years?—The annual average for the last ten years is *L.*1,652 : 6 : 10d., particulars as follows: In 1807, the collections amounted to *L.*1,532 : 14 : 3½d.; in 1808, to *L.*1,605 : 15 : 5¾d.; in 1809, to *L.*1,543 : 12 : 1½d.; in 1810, to *L.*1,574 : 7 : 3½d.; in 1811, to *L.*1,624 : 10 : 2d.; in 1812, to *L.*1,503 : 1 : 2d.; in 1813, to *L.*1,675 : 0 : 5½d.; in 1814, to *L.*1,715 : 14 : 2½d.; in 1815, to *L.*1,905 : 6 : 3¾d.; in 1816, to *L.*1,843 : 6 : 9¾d.[1]

Query 2d. Are there any voluntary contributions (independent of the collections) made annually, or occasionally, by *resident* Heritors, or others, and to what amount for the last ten years?[2]—None whatever.

Query 3d. Do *non-resident* Heritors give such voluntary contributions, and to what amount for the last ten years?—They give no voluntary contributions.

Query 4th. What is the average annual amount, during the last ten years, of Poor's Funds (*exclusive* of the collections and voluntary contributions) which have been under the management of

[1] There is a great similarity between the collections at the Church doors in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The collection at the doors of the eleven Parish Churches in Edinburgh, from 1st July, 1816, till 30th June, 1817, amounted to *L.*1,886 : 1 : 9¾d. Of this sum, *L.*905 : 14 : 7¼d. were collected at St. George's and St. Andrew's Churches.

[2] "Every human being has something in his power. If he has not money to expend in alms, he has at least a heart to condole with, and to soothe an afflicted friend, and he has a tear to shed in the habitation of sorrow. If he cannot afford substantial relief out of his own store, he can interest a more wealthy neighbour in behalf of a suitable object, and he can thus become the useful almoner of another's bounty. If he may not attract notice by the splendour of his gifts at the altar of beneficence, he may nevertheless do good in the private walks of life, and benefit society by the less obtrusive, but not less acceptable offices of tenderness and compassion."—*Burns on the Poor of Scotland, 2d edit. p.* 190. This able and indefatigable author, the Rev. Dr. Burns of Paisley, has rendered eminent services to the public by his works.

the Kirk Session, and of what *items* are they made up?—Exclusive of collections at the Church doors, the Fees for Proclamations of Marriages, and Donations at Funerals, when the Church Bells are tolled, are placed under the management of the General Session, for behoof of the Poor. The annual average from these sources, for the last ten years, is *L*.330 : 1 : 2d., particulars as follows:—

	Proclamations.	Donations.		Proclamations.	Donations.
1807,	£139 13 0	£128 17 0	Bro't forward,	£704 11 0	£952 3 11
1808,	111 6 0	299 5 9	1812,	155 8 0	145 12 6
1809,	162 15 0	251 6 0	1813,	142 16 0	149 2 6
1810,	160 13 0	140 10 0	1814,	158 12 0	195 0 0
1811,	130 4 0	132 5 2	1815,	164 0 6	225 9 0
			1816,	162 9 6	145 7 0
Carried forward,	£704 11 0	£952 3 11			
			Total in 10 years,	£1,487 17 0	£1,812 14 11

Query 5th. What has been the average annual expense of managing the Poor's Funds, under the charge of the Kirk Session, during the last ten years?—Fifty Pounds being the Treasurer's salary, and Fifteen Pounds to each of the eight Church Beadles, for taking up annual lists of the population, and other parochial duties, in whole *L*.170.

Query 6th. Is there a legal and regular assessment for support of the Poor?—There is; the amount for the year ending 9th August, 1817, is *L*.10,535 : 2 : 0d.—By what rule, or what rate, is it proportioned and levied, and, in particular is it levied in proportion to *personal*, as well as *heritable*, property?—Levied on the inhabitants, by valuation on heritable and on personal property, according to their *wealth*, *circumstances*, and *ability*.—By what authority is the amount fixed, and the levying enforced?—Under authority of the General Act of the Scottish Parliament, 1579, James VI. cap. 74.[1]—When did it commence?—In 1735, being the second year after the Town's Hospital was opened, the Assessment that year amounted to *L*.250. From 1774, the Assessment has been levied by assessors, and for more than one hundred years before that time by the Magistrates.—What has been the progressive annual rise, especially for the last ten years?—The progressive rise is as follows:—

[1] Prior to the Reformation, the impotent and decayed poor were supported from the tables of the monks, or by the bounty of the faithful, and numerous acts of Parliament were made, from time to time, for managing the vagrant poor. In 1424, during the reign of James I., all sornares, or masterful beggars, were to be punished by the Sheriff, and none were allowed to beg between 14 and 70 years of age. In 1449, during the reign of James II., it was enacted, "that masterful beggars were to have their ears nailed to the market cross—be banished the county, and if they return that they be hanged." In 1503, during the reign of James IV., it was enacted, "that authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, shall allow none to beg, except cruicked folk, sick folk, impotent folk, and weak folk, under the pain of payment of one merk for each beggar that is found therein." By act, James V., in 1535, it was enacted, "that all beggars should be confined to their respective parishes, and that such as seemed beggars not belonging to them shall be fined." These and other enactments were more for the regulation of sturdy beggars than to provide a due maintenance for the legitimate poor.

At length, in the year 1579, an act of the Scotch Parliament, James VI. cap. 74, was passed, wherein it is enacted, "that while idle and profligate persons calling themselves objects of charity, should be severely punished, legal provision should be made for the maintenance of such as appear to be suitable objects of benevolence, by a tax on the *means and substance* of the inhabitants." This very important and equitable act, based on the sacred principle that "we support the poor with our means, according as the Lord hath prospered us," was early enforced in this City. On 30th August, 1583, a collector for the poor was appointed; and on 5th May, 1586, the Magistrates enacted, "that the poor be marked with the Town's mark, that they have been within the Town, remaining and lodging, for *five* years bypast." On 3d July, 1595, sixteen years after the act of Parliament was passed for assessing the inhabitants for the maintenance of the poor on *means and substance*, the great session, who at that time exercised supreme authority in this City, appointed a Committee "to consider the roll of the people who were able in the town to be *stented* for helping the poor. The money collected on Sundays at the kirk doors to be given to poor householders." This is the first instance of assessment for the poor of this City that I find on record: and such was the desire of the Magistrates and Session to enforce the *stent roll*, that on 9th October, 1649, they enacted, "that those who would not pay their monthly assessment for the poor were to be debarred the communion."

Assessment for the maintenance of the Poor is, by no means, general in Scotland. It appears, from Reports of the Burgh Clerks, drawn up in virtue of an order from the Court of Session, on 9th June, 1826, that out of the 66 Royal Burghs, and Paisley and Leith, 52 have no assessment for the maintenance of the Poor, 11 assess on means and substance, 4 on rental, and 1 on property and burgh funds. Those which assess on means and substance, are Arbroath, Ayr, Culross, Dunbar, Dundee, Glasgow, Jedburgh, Lanark, Lauder, Selkirk, and Paisley. On rental, the one-half paid by the proprietor, and the other half by the occupier, Annan, Leith, and Perth. In Haddington, the assessment is on rental and funds, four-fifths paid by the proprietors, and one-fifth from the burgh funds. In Edinburgh, the whole assessment is paid by the occupiers, with the exception of members of the College of Justice, all such being exempt from the payment of Poors Rates, &c.

In 1807,	. .	£4,815	0	0	In 1812, . .	£ 7,480	0	0
1808,	. .	5,220	0	0	1813, . .	10,273	14	6
1809,	. .	6,000	0	0	1814, . .	10,709	13	0
1810,	. .	5,770	0	0	1815, . .	9,940	10	3
1811,	. .	5,740	0	8	1816, . .	9,063	9	11

Query 7th. What is the annual expense of collecting and applying the assessment, if it is collected and applied by others than the Kirk Session?—The only expense attending the collection is *L.*100, being the Salary of the Collector, who also assists in laying on the assessment. The application is conducted, free of expense, by the Preceptor, and eight of the ordinary Managers of the Hospital.

Query 8th. Is dependence on the assessment lessening the reluctance of the people, to apply for aid from the parochial charity?—Very sensibly lessening such reluctance.

Query 9th. What is the number on the Poor's Roll of the ordinary poor who can earn nothing for their own maintenance, but are supported wholly from the Poor's Funds?—The inmates of the Town's Hospital, in 1816, amounted to 504. The out-door Pensioners, during the same period, deriving the greater part of their support from the Hospital, in nursing wages, meal, or money, amounted to 1,113 individual members of families. The females in the Hospital are, to the males, as 334 to 170.

Query 10th. What is the *highest* and *lowest* rate of regular relief allowed to the *ordinary* Poor described as above?—The average annual expense of the whole inmates, children and adults, in the Hospital, is *L.*9 : 3 : 3¼d., the sums given to out-door-Pensioners fluctuating with every change of circumstance, an average cannot be given with accuracy; the sums given to individual paupers, or their families, or an equal value in meal, are from *L.*2 : 10s. to *L.*7 : 10s. per annum.[1]

Query 11th. What is the number of *industrious* Poor who, during the last ten years, have received regularly *partial* relief from the Kirk Session, though, in general, able to earn a proportion of maintenance for themselves or families?

The number for each year is as follows:—

In 1808,	.	1,075	In 1813,	. 1,284
1809,	.	1,132	1814,	. 1,291
1810,	.	1,097	1815,	. 1,262
1811,	.	1,170	1816,	. 1,283
1812,	.	1,190	1817,	. 1,372

Query 12th. What is the *highest* and *lowest* rate of regular relief allowed to the industrious poor described as above?—From 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. The average, per month, is 3s. 1¼d. and one-eighth of a farthing.

Query 13th. Is relief given *occasionally* to individuals, or families of the *industrious* Poor, from the common Poor's funds, in order to prevent them coming permanently on the Poor's Roll; and if so, to what average amount in each case, or of the whole annually during the last ten years?—Occasionally relief is very often given; it varies from 2s. 6d. to 10s. For this purpose the Kirk Sessions receive part of the assessment, varying, of late years, from five to thirteen hundred pounds per annum.

Query 14th. What is the sum total of allowances distributed by the Kirk Session in each year, for the last ten years, to the *ordinary* and *industrious* poor who have been regularly on the Poor's Roll?—The sum distributed by individual Kirk Sessions, to the poor on their respective rolls, varies according to existing circumstances. The aggregate sum allocated to the poor of the eight Sessions, has not varied for the last ten years: it amounts to *L.*2,437 : 10s. when the sums allowed by the Session, have been found insufficient for a pauper's sustenance, it is usual to recommend them for the Hospital allowance.

Since the foregoing Report was made to the General Assembly's Committee, some alterations have taken place in the management of the Town's Hospital. Among others of a beneficial nature, a Surgeon has been appointed exclusively for the inmates in the Hospital, and the number of district Surgeons has been increased to twelve: these gentlemen visit the poor in their own houses. The

[1] The Hospital was opened on 15th November, 1733, and on 15th November, 1734, it contained one hundred and forty inmates, who were maintained at the daily expense of one penny, and seven-twelfths of a penny, sterling each.

salaries of some of the officers, which were evidently too low, have been augmented. The alterations in the management of the Kirk Session funds are unimportant.

The system of supplying the Poor, through the medium of the General Session, assumed a new character a few years ago. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, who was admitted to the pastoral charge of the Tron Church, on 21st July, 1815, soon turned his thoughts to what has been called Parochial Establishments. That celebrated divine, aware of the difficulty of moving a machine so unwieldy, and complicated as that of the General Session, whose multiplied apparatus seemed to him to stand in the way of an active agency and particular distribution, developed his desire for a disjunction from the general fund, so that he might be enabled to support the poor of his parish from its own resources, without the aid of assessment. The Corporation of the City having built and endowed St. John's Church, Dr. Chalmers was presented to it on 3d June, 1819, and on 18th of August following, it was unanimously resolved, that the Minister of St. John's Church should have a "separate, independent, and exclusive management and distribution of the funds which may be raised by voluntary or charitable collections at the doors of said Church, for the relief of the Poor resident in said Parish;"[1] and the said Church having been opened for public worship, on Sunday, 26th September, 1819, by that lamented divine, the late Dr. Andrew Thomson, of St. George's Church, Edinburgh, the Parochial System commenced, of which the following may be taken as an outline.

The whole collections or voluntary gifts at the doors of St. John's Church, are placed at the disposal of the Minister, assisted by his numerous Elders and Deacons, who that they may become better acquainted with every individual case, have divided the Parish into small lots or districts, thereby rendering imposition more easily detected, and the distribution of the fund to the legitimate poor, more surely and easily accomplished. St. John's Parish, not only renounces all claim to a share of the General Session funds, arising from sources foreign to the collections, and of the annual General Assessment, but pays for their poor in Hospital:—for foundlings and lunatics belonging to the Parish, while the Parishioners remain liable, and are actually assessed for the maintenance of the general poor, in the same manner as the inhabitants in the other Parishes. Before Dr. Chalmers left St. John's Church, he erected a Chapel in the Parish, and built and endowed two Parochial Schools, with houses for the Teachers. In these Schools, instruction is given at a cheap rate to children belonging to the Parish.

It has been urged by those who are inimical to innovation, that although the Parochial scheme may succeed in the hands of an eloquent and popular divine, in the full possession of the confidence of a numerous congregation, in easy, if not in opulent circumstances, yet, it could hardly be expected to do so with his successor. The fact, however, has been, that although it is nearly five years since Dr. Chalmers left St. John's Church, the system worked equally well under the superintendence of his immediate successor, and continues to do so under that of the Rev. Dr. Brown, the present incumbent. Moreover, St. David's Session, maintain their paupers in the same manner as St. John's.

There being no Hospital in the Barony and Gorbals, the poor of these Parishes are maintained from the collections at the Church doors, and from an assessment on the rental of the Parish, the one-half paid by the possessors, and the other by the proprietors.[2] The funds are all placed under the management of the respective Sessions and Committees of Heritors.

The following notes are taken from the valuable works of two of the citizens of Glasgow.

[1] If the funds raised by voluntary contribution be always sufficient for the subsistence of the poor, the same certainty of maintenance is afforded as if they were levied by a tax. Mankind are more influenced by what strikes their senses than by deductions of reason; more impressed by what actually takes place around them, than by probabilities which they have never seen realized. While every poor person is supplied with food, those who are in danger of becoming poor without thinking of the source from which the supply is derived, will look forward with perfect confidence to their own maintenance and that of their children. In vain would you tell them that the charity is voluntary, and may be withdrawn; no argument will convince them that the aid which has uniformly been afforded to others will be withdrawn from them. There is but one effectual way of impressing upon their minds the possibility of their being abandoned to the extremity of want, and that is, by the example of others gradually perishing without relief. But, whatever, in the pride of system, authors may write, no man can seriously wish that such spectacles should, from time to time, be exhibited to the public.—*Craig's Elements of Political Science, vol. II. pp.* 293, 294.

"It has invariably been found that the number of the poor increases with the established means for their support, and that the measures of charity ought, as much as possible, to remain invisible till the moment of distribution. If the fear of want be removed, if a prospect of maintenance be held out, independent of exertion, and if a liberal refuge be provided for all who are in poverty, indifference, sloth, and pauperism, with all their concomitant evils and vices must inevitably ensue."—*Ewing's Report on the Poor in Glasgow*, p. 14.

[2] On 24th February, 1663, during the reign of Charles II., an act of Parliament was passed, wherein, *inter alia*, it was enacted, that one-half of the *stent*, or assessed tax for the poor, shall be paid by the heritors, according to their *valuation*, and the other half by the tenants and possessors according to their *means and substance*. Although this is the

Number of Paupers in the City and Suburbs on 31st December, 1830, and expense of maintaining them during that year.

	No. of Paupers.	Expense of maintenance.
St. Mungo's Parish,	179	*L.*396 12 9
St. Mary's,	149	348 7 7
Blackfriars',	176	362 11 0
Outer High,	148	336 5 1½
St. George's,	126	354 0 2
St. Andrew's,	88	205 17 4
St. Enoch's,	137	254 5 2
St. James',	108	228 19 2½
In-door and out-door Paupers in Hospital,	1,057	5,773 1 7
Carried forward,	2,168	*L.*8,259 19 11

	No. of Paupers.	Expense of maintenance.
Brought forward,	2,168	*L.*8,259 19 11
St. John's Parish,	70	241 19 1
St. David's,	71	161 16 8
Total in City,	2,309	*L.*8,663 15 8
In Barony Parish,	2,237	7,485 4 4
Gorbals,	460	1,132 18 0½
Total in City and Suburbs,	5,006 [1]	*L.*17,281 18 0½

Detail of St. John's Parish.

Paid to 70 Paupers,	*L.*122 17 6
Hospital Poor,	15 0 0
Foundlings,	54 10 6
Lunatics,	41 8 10
Coffins and Funeral Charges,	8 2 3
	*L.*241 19 1

Detail of Barony Parish.

Paid to 2237 Paupers,	*L.*6,063 17 8
Clothing 266 Children,	133 13 10
School Wages for 304 Children,	153 2 3
32 Lunatics,	666 7 7
332 Coffins,	139 19 9
Charges and Salaries,	208 15 11
Sundries,	119 7 4
	*L.*7,485 4 4

The population in the City and Suburbs being 202,426, and the number of Paupers 5,006, there is one Pauper for every 40 $\frac{43}{100}$ persons.

The population of the 10 Parishes in the City being 89,847, and the number of Paupers 2,309, there is one Pauper for every 38$\frac{91}{100}$ persons.

The Population in the Barony Parish being 77,385, and the number of Paupers 2,237, there is one Pauper for every 34$\frac{59}{100}$ persons.

The Population in the Gorbals Parish being 35,194, and the number of Paupers 460, there is one Pauper for every 76$\frac{50}{100}$ persons.

The number of Paupers in the City and Suburbs being 5,006, and the amount of their maintenance *L.*17,281 : 18 : 0½d., gives to each Pauper *L.*3 : 9 : 0$\frac{6}{12}$d.

The number of Paupers in 8 Parishes of the City being 2,168, and the amount of their maintenance *L.*8,259 : 19 : 11d., gives to each Pauper *L.*3 : 16 : 2$\frac{4}{12}$d.

The number of Paupers in St. John's Parish being 70, and the amount of their maintenance *L.*241 : 19 : 1d., gives to each Pauper *L.*3 : 8 : 10$\frac{1}{12}$d.

The number of Paupers in St. David's Parish being 71, and the amount of their maintenance *L.*238 : 0 : 1d., gives to each Pauper *L.*3 : 7 : 0½d.[2]

The number of Paupers in the Barony Parish being 2,237, and the amount of their maintenance *L.*7,485 : 4 : 4d., gives to each Pauper *L.*3 : 6 : 11d.

The number of Paupers in Gorbals Parish being 460, and the amount of their maintenance *L.*1,132 : 18 : 0½d., gives to each Pauper *L.*2 : 9 : 3d.

legal rule of assessment, where the act of 1579 is not enforced, the whole rate may be laid on possessors *so long as the payers agree, but none can be compelled; unless the tax is laid on in strict conformity to said act.* In 1825, "the heritors of the parish of Cargill levied the one-half of the poor's rate upon tenants and possessors, and those who paid a rent above L.20 were assessed on rental, but on tenants and cottars, under that rent a sum was levied according to their *means and substance.* The legality of this rule became the subject of discussion before the Court of Session, where, after hearing parties at great length, the Court, on 29th February, 1826, decerned "that the rate payable by the tenants, possessors, and householders, should be laid on according to one rule, whether tenants, householders, or possessors, and that the *lawful rule* for such assessment is according to their *means and substance* of every description, within the parish, ordain the said assessment to be made and proportioned according to the said rule in all time to come, and decern, and declare accordingly."

[1] It appears from the supplementary report of the Committee of the General Assembly, on the poor in Scotland, presented to Parliament in June, 1820, that the population, according to the census, in 1811, was 1,805,688 persons. In 1820 there were 44,119 Paupers.

Collections at the Church doors, other ordinary funds, Voluntary Contributions, and Assessments, *L.*114,195 17 9½

Average number of Paupers to the whole population of 1,805,688, 1 to 40$\frac{8}{10}$, expense of each *per ann.* *L.*2 11 8¼

Average number of Paupers in the Parishes where there is no assessment, 1 to 45$\frac{4}{10}$. Do. where there is, 1 to 32$\frac{7}{10}$

Colonel Page on the Poor Laws, p. 71, quoting Dupin and Degerando, says, that in the country part of France the indigent amount to $\frac{1}{14}$ part, whereas in Paris it is $\frac{1}{7}$ part.

[2] In the first Edition of this work, the money given to paupers in St. David's Parish was only included.

A General List of the Number of Paupers in the Town's Hospital, Children upon Nursing Wages, Families on Meal, with the quantities distributed weekly, and at what price; the rate of Assessment on each *L.*100, which the Assessed is supposed to be worth; and the total valuation, with the amount of Assessment for each year from 1790 to 1831. The Meal is sold by Scotch Troyes, or Dutch weight of 17 oz. and 7 drs. in the lb.; 8 lbs. 1 peck, 4 pecks 1 firlot, 4 firlots 1 boll, 2 bolls 1 load, and 8 loads 1 chalder.

Period to which the Table refers.	No. in the Hospital.	No. upon Nursing Wages.	Families on Meal.	Total on the Funds of the Hospital.	Cost of each in the House.			Quantity of Meal given weekly.			Price of Meal per Boll.[1]			Rate per L.100.		Supposed valuation of persons assessed.	Amount of Assessment.		
					£	s.	d.	Bls.	pks.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
1790	319	105	171	595	5	0	0	7	11	6	0	14	0	1	4	2,103,700	1,420	0	0
1791	314	115	207	636	5	0	0	9	3	4	0	16	0	1	4	2,192,600	1,480	0	0
1792	355	111	205	671	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	1	5	2,359,700	1,673	0	0
1793	373	107	223	703	4	10	0	9	11	4	0	16	0	1	3½	2,341,000	1,610	0	0
1794	375	132	260	767	5	0	0	12	0	6	0	16	0	1	7	2,518,000	1,993	0	0
1795	352	290	573	1215	5	10	7¾	27	12	6	0	17	4	2	8	2,540,200	3,387	0	0
1796	352	290	706	1348	5	13	5¼	33	14	2	0	16	0	3	0½	2,538,740	3,861	0	0
1797	365	217	451	1033	6	10	0	29	2	6	0	16	0	3	0	2,652,000	3,958	0	0
1798	397	234	425	1056	7	0	0	27	1	2	0	18	0	3	0	2,803,333	4,195	0	0
1799	385	266	387	1038	6	10	0	24	5	2	0	18	0	2	8	2,940,000	3,920	0	0
1800	412	270	367	1049	6	14	4¼	23	2	0	1	5	0	3	0	3,022,666	4,534	0	0
1801	410	412	488	1310	8	6	2¾	30	3	2	1	17	4	4	3	3,390,575	7,180	0	0
1802	407	487	725	1619	9	2	2	42	4	6	1	8	0	4	6	3,535,555	7,955	0	0
1803	322	334	423	1079	7	7	6	23	11	2	0	17	0	2	1	3,782,400	3,940	0	0
1804	353	330	367	1050	7	9	10	21	8	0	1	0	0	2	2	4,015,400	4,350	0	0
1805	384	390	433	1207	7	11	9	25	13	4	1	2	0	2	5	4,357,250	5,265	0	0
1806	365	306	410	1081	8	1	0	24	4	2	1	4	0	2	0½	4,765,733	4,865	0	0
1807	353	334	387	1074	6	17	5	22	8	6	1	4	0	2	0	4,815,000	4,815	0	0
1808	377	402	404	1183	8	1	4	23	2	6	1	4	0	2	0	5,200,000	5,220	0	0
1809	389	410	454	1253	8	3	8	26	7	4	1	4	0	2	1½	5,647,066	6,000	0	0
1810	410	412	406	1228	8	4	11	27	2	0	1	4	0	1	11	6,121,600	5,770	0	0
1811	420	453	479	1352	8	2	6	28	14	0	1	4	0	1	11	5,989,600	5,740	0	8
1812	443	565	596	1604	8	0	0	35	13	2	1	5	0	2	7	5,875,800	7,480	0	0
1813	484	795	738	2017	9	15	0	44	6	0	1	12	0	3	6	5,830,700	10,273	14	6
1814	479	630	689	1798	9	16	0	45	12	0	1	4	9½	3	6	6,119,800	10,709	13	0
1815	436	540	668	1644	9	3	0	42	2	0	1	0	6	3	1	6,447,900	9,940	10	3
1816	504	517	596	1617	9	3	3¼	35	14	0	1	16	7¾	2	7	7,016,900	9,063	9	11
1817	497	547	579	1623	9	1	5	34	14	0	1	12	0	3	0	7,023,400	10,535	2	0
1818	499	551	537	1587	10	12	0	33	0	0	1	10	0	3	6	6,779,900	11,864	16	6
1819	441	560	528	1529	10	17	2	29	0	0	1	5	8	3	1	6,683,100	10,303	2	3
1820	368	1072	[2]	1440	9	13	6				1	2	2	4	3	6,181,700	13,136	2	3
1821	347	540	468	1355	8	3	6	28	10	0	0	16	10	4	6	5,582,600	12,560	17	0
1822	340	490	526	1356	5	17	0	32	15	0	0	16	10	3	6	5,264,700	9,213	4	6
1823	345	408	574	1327	5	6	4½	28	1	4	0	13	9½	3	4	5,056,100	8,561	16	8
1824	354	446	521	1321	5	13	10½	27	13	0	0	17	9¾	3	4	4,902,200	8,305	6	8
1825	380	370	476	1226	6	0	3½	28	6	1	0	18	9	3	7	4,817,300	8,747	3	9
1826	414	359	432	1205	5	7	4	21	10	16	0	19	1	4	3	4,407,100	9,500	1	9
1827	409	302	373	1084	5	10	5	17	14	4	1	2	7	3	4	4,197,000	7,130	0	0
1828	388	280	336	1004	4	16	2	14	5	4	0	16	0¾	3	0	4,178,700	6,403	1	0
1829	398	302	334	1034	4	15	10	14	14	6	0	18	10½	4	0	3,936,400	8,007	16	0
1830	392	315	350	1057	4	11	1	16	2	2	0	17	0	3	9	4,123,700	7,866	18	9

The above Table is valuable, inasmuch as it exhibits the number of Paupers in the Hospital, during a period of 41 years; the price of Meal; the cost of each Pauper; and amount of Assessment. It must, however, be observed, that the valuation stated in the Table is no criterion by which the wealth of the inhabitants can be ascertained. This is evident from the amount of Rental and Taxes elsewhere exhibited. In 1817, when the valuation amounted to *L.*7,023,400, the Rental was only *L.*259,356; whereas in 1830, when the valuation was only *L.*4,123,700, the Rental amounted to *L.*319,372.

[1] The Managers of the Hospital contract for their supply of meal at a time of the year when it is cheap; while those who must purchase it in small quantities, frequently pay a much higher price. In 1801, when the Hospital paid *L.*1 : 17 : 4d. per boll, equal to 2s. 4d. per peck, meal was retailed in the City as high as 3s. 2d. per peck. On 24th December, 1800, the quartern loaf was fixed by the Magistrates at *one shilling and eightpence;* during the latter part of 1831, the same description of loaf was sold at *eightpence.*

[2] The experiment of supplying the poor with money instead of meal, in 1820, not answering the intended purpose, the supply of meal was resumed in the following year.

Price of Provisions in 1734, when the Town's Hospital was first opened: Oatmeal, per peck, 8d.; Fresh Beef, per lb., 2d.; Fresh Butter, per lb., 4d.; Potatoes, per peck, 6d. (at this period they were very rare); Eggs, per dozen, 1¾d.; Sweet Milk, per pint of 112 cubic inches, 1¾d.; Butter Milk, per do., ½d.; Aquavitae, per pint, 1s. 3d.; Coals, per cart, (weight unknown) 1s. 3d.; Candles, per lb., 4d.—*Records of Town's Hospital.*

EDUCATION.

The attention which has been paid to education in Scotland for centuries past, has been acknowledged all over Europe. In 1494, an Act of the Scotch Parliament was passed, by which fines of L.20 were to be levied on all Barons and Freeholders who did not put their sons "to the schules fra they be sax or nine zears of age." From the Reformation in 1560 till 1620, numerous attempts were made by the Scotch Parliaments to encourage learning, and many privileges were granted to those who were considered scholars. In the statute of 1579, cap. 74, for the punishment of strong and idle beggars, it was enacted concerning such persons as came under the penalty of the Act between the ages of 14 and 70 years, "That their eares may be nayled to the Trone, or to anither tree, and their ears cutted off, and banished the countrie; and gif thereafter they be found again, that they be hanged." A student was awarded by a special commission to beg, and privileged to ask alms, the words are, "all vagabond schollars of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Abirdine: not licensed by the Rector and Dean of Facultie of the Universities to ask alms." The value of this begging privilege in those times was very great, since a license prevented a student from the punishment of death, which was to be inflicted on those found guilty of repeated begging.[1]

Before the Reformation Grammar Schools were established in most of the principal towns, in which the Latin language was taught, and there were even places of education called *Lecture Schools*, in which children learn to read their vernacular language. But it was not till after the establishment of the Reformation, that the means of education were extended to the country at large.[2] Parochial Schools were then very generally established in several districts, but the teachers enjoyed only a very inadequate and precarious support, for no law was passed rendering it imperative on the landholders or parishioners to provide them with accommodation or salaries. The influence of the Clergy, however, as well as the authority of the Church Courts was exerted in supplying the defect. As every minister was bound regularly to examine his people, it became his interest to have a schoolmaster for the instruction of youth. At the annual visitation of parishes by presbyteries, and provincial synods, the state of the Schools formed a regular subject of inquiry, the qualifications of the teachers were tried, and where there was no school means were used for having one set on foot.[3]

Although it was long, therefore, before the system of Parochial Schools obtained suitable encouragement in the country, it is certain that from the first dawning of the Reformation the idea of a *Parish School* for all the departments of ordinary education, and particularly for religious instruction, was familiar to the reformed clergy. It was associated in their minds with the establishment of the protestant Church itself. It was considered a constituent part of that establishment, and *absolutely essential* to its prosperity and glory. Hence we find that from year to year the subject of schools held a prominent place in the transactions of the General Assembly. Amidst all the tumult and violence of civil contention, and at a time when the very existence of the Presbyterian Church was at stake, the subject of Education and of Schools was never overlooked.[4] And hence it followed that long before the legal introduction of the system, Parochial Schools were generally prevalent in the low country of Scotland, supported by the wages of the scholars, and patronised by the influence of the Church. Thus were the means of Education pretty generally diffused, and its usual effects, in cherishing habits of virtue, and the principles of liberty and independence, were widely experienced.[5]

By an Act of the Privy Council, of the 10th of December, 1616, in the reign of James VI., when Episcopacy had the ascendency in Scotland, it was recommended to the Bishops, "to deale and travel with the Heritors and inhabitants of the several Parishes in their respective dioceses, towards the fixing upon ane certain, solid, and sure course, for settling and maintaining a school in each Parish." This was ratified by a statute of Charles I., (Act 1633, chap. 5,) which empowered the Bishop, with the consent of the Heritors of a Parish, or of a majority of the inhabitants, if the Heritors refused to attend the meeting, to assess every plough of land, (that is, every farm in proportion to the number of ploughs upon it,) with a certain sum, for the endowment of a school.

[1] It does not appear that the Acts of Parliament had much effect on the Presbytery of Glasgow, as that Reverend Body, on 18th July, 1604, complained to the Magistrates against a plurality of Schools. "They thought that, that taught by John Buchanan and the Grammar School quite sufficient."—*Records of the Session.*

[2] M'Crie's Life of Andrew Melville, vol. i. p. 134.

[3] Ibid. vol. ii. pp. 294, 295.

[4] See transactions of the famous Assembly held at Glasgow in 1638, and the Assembly of 1642.

[5] Burns on the Poor of Scotland, p. 131.

During the civil war, however, a more decisive Act was passed, on 2d February, 1646, by a Presbyterian Parliament, for founding schools in every Parish. The preamble stated how injuriously the want of Schools in many instances had operated, and how much it would benefit "*both the Kirk and the Kingdom*," to have one provided in every congregation. It was therefore enacted, that the Heritors, with the advice of the Presbytery, should establish a school, and appoint a Schoolmaster in every Parish, not already provided; and that if the Heritors did not assemble, or when assembled did not come to an agreement on the subject, the Presbytery should nominate twelve honest men within the bounds of the Presbytery, who should have power to provide a school, and fix a stipend for the Schoolmaster, not under 100 merks, or above 200.[1] After the restoration, however, all Acts passed during the usurpation were rescinded, and among the rest this valuable law.[2] Hence, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., education in Scotland was in a most deplorable state; and though the Church had constantly kept in view the education of the people in Parochial Schools, yet it was not until after the Revolution that they were able to procure an efficient law for that purpose. The establishment of a regular system, therefore, resulted from the revival of the Presbyterian form of Church Government: and the rapid improvement of the country was consequent to its revival.[3]

The first law passed upon the subject, was in 1693, cap. 22, entituled "An Act for settling the quiet and peace of the Church," which, *inter alia*, declared, "That all Schoolmasters and Teachers of youth in Schools, were, and shall be liable to the trial, judgment, and censure of the Presbyteries of the bounds for their sufficiency, qualifications, and deportment in the said office." This legislative provision secured a leading point in the system of Scottish education, namely, the qualifications of the persons intrusted with the management of the Schools.[4]

But the whole system was arranged and completed by another Act of the Parliament of Scotland in 1696,[5] by which it was provided, that there should be a Parochial School and Schoolmaster, in every parish of the kingdom, with a fixed salary, payable one-half by the landholders, in proportion to the valued rent of their landed estates, and the other half by their tenants, and giving the Schoolmaster the power of recovering his salary by legal diligence. The Schoolmaster was also authorized to exact fees from the Scholars, and when these, moderate as they always have been, were added to the salary, while no unreasonable burden was laid on the parishioners, the provision made for the Schoolmaster, was at that time by no means inadequate, or disproportioned to the expense of living.

It was likewise provided, that in case the heritors of any parish, or the majority of them, should fail to discharge this duty, then the persons called Commissioners of Supply for the County, (consisting of the principal landholders,) or any five of them, should impose the assessment, instead of the heritors, on the representation of the Presbytery in which the parish was situated. Hence, if a parish is without a School, it is owing to the culpable negligence of the Presbytery, or of the Commissioners of Supply.

The system established by these Acts, (the noble legacy of the Scottish Parliament to their country,) attained its object so completely, that for more than a century the great body of the people in the more southern parts of Scotland, have very generally obtained the blessings of education. The art of reading and writing, and a knowledge of the elements of arithmetic, in those districts, have been placed within the reach of almost every individual, while persons of all ranks being taught to read the Bible from their earliest years, and being instructed in the Catechisms, (which were regularly taught in every School,) have received the rudiments of a religious education, such as they could not have had the same means of obtaining in almost any other country.

Besides these advantages, during the greater part of the last century there were few parishes in which the schoolmasters were not qualified to give instruction in the Latin language, to such as were desirous to receive a Grammar School education, and a very considerable number of individuals throughout the kingdom, from 1696 down to the present time, have been prepared for the Universities in the Schools of the Parishes where they were born.

From all these circumstances, the Parochial Schools of Scotland must be considered by every dispassionate man as having secured advantages of incalculable value to the great mass of the inhabitants, advantages which have added as much to the intellectual improvement and the morality of those who have remained at home, as they have contributed to give respectability and distinction to those who have resorted to other countries. In fact what else could be expected, since by early education

[1] Act, 3d Parl. Car. I. Sess. 5, c. 17.

[2] Act, 1st Parl. Car. II. c. 6, and c. 15.

[3] Burns on the Poor of Scotland, p. 131.

[4] Life of Dr. Erskine, by Sir Henry Moncrieff, App. 421.

[5] 1 Parl. W. Sess. 6, cap. 26.

the mental faculties of the young were enlarged and strengthened, and they were trained to fill with propriety any station of life to which they might afterwards be elevated.[1]

At the time when the laws respecting Schoolmasters were originally enacted, the provision made for their support bore a proportion suitable to the income enjoyed by others of the same rank in the community, but from the change of the circumstances of the country these emoluments proved very inadequate, and Schoolmasters had to improve their incomes by engaging in other employments. At length after some opposition on the part of the landed interest, who were not sufficiently aware how important it was to them to have their peasantry properly educated, an act was passed by which the salaries of the Parochial Schoolmasters were fixed at a sum not less than *L*.16 : 13 : 4d., nor more than *L*.22 : 4 : 5d., with addition of a house and a small garden. Where there are more Schools than one in a Parish, the salary for both was not to exceed L.33 : 6 : 7½d., and only one house and garden were allowed, and the heritors empowered to raise the fees, which were per quarter for English 1s. 6d., common rules of Arithmetic, 2s., higher parts of Arithmetic 2s. 6d., Latin 2s. 6d., for English from the poor 1s. These fees may now be considered as nearly doubled.

By act[2] the salaries of Parochial Schoolmasters, whose schools are not entirely confined in Royal Burghs, are to be fixed from and after the 11th September, 1803, at a sum from 300 to 400 merks Scots, by the minister and the heritors whose lands in the parish amount to *L*.100 Scots. In 25 years after the above period, or such after period as the salary shall be fixed, these heritors and minister are to modify a new salary according to the average price of oatmeal, to be ascertained by the exchequer, of the value of from one and a half to two chalders, and so on, from 25 years to 25 years. In case of neglect or wrong, application is competent to the Quarter Sessions. In extensive or intersected districts, the heritors and minister may appoint two Schoolmasters with an increased allowance for division, and when there is not a proper school-house, a house for the Schoolmaster, and a garden for him containing at least one-fourth of a Scotch acre.[3] The heritors of the parish must provide these, or in certain cases an equivalent for the garden. In case of neglect or wrong, application is competent to the Quarter Sessions.

Till 1816 the number of schools and scholars in this city had not been ascertained. At that period I published the names of the Teachers in the Royalty, what they taught, and the number of scholars, in "the Annals of Glasgow,"[4] when it appeared, that exclusive of the University and 13 Institutions where youth were educated, there were 144 Schools, that including the public Institutions, there were 16,799 scholars, of whom 6,516 were taught gratis in Charity or Free Schools.[5]

Sabbath schools were established here by Mr. John Muir, in 1786, a few months after the commencement of the London Institution. In 1820, I took an account of the Sabbath Schools within the Royalty, and published a statement in the "Rise and Progress of the Public Institutions of Glasgow,"[6] by which it appeared, there were 106 schools, 158 teachers, 4,668 scholars, viz. 2,235 boys, and 2,433 girls, besides 3 adult schools, where there were 3 teachers and 25 males, and 54 female scholars. These schools were all exclusive of what were in the suburbs.

The Sabbath school teachers in Glasgow, are young men of good principles, most of them well versed in Biblical knowledge, none of them below the middle class of society, while many of them move in a higher station. Their services are not only gratuitous, but many of them contribute towards the expense of the school-room, coals, candle, &c. It would be superfluous to say that the

[1] *Sir John Sinclair's Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland, pp.* 78, 79, 80.

[2] 43 Geo. III. cap. 54. [3] A Scotch acre is 6084·444 yards. [4] Vol. ii. pp. 415 to 420.

[5] That able, indefatigable, and successful advocate for educating the several classes of the community (the Lord Chancellor, Brougham,) has ascertained, that in several parts of Switzerland, there are *now* more ample means of education provided, than even in Scotland. The average of Day Schools of all sorts, (parish endowed and ordinary,) is about sufficient to teach 1 in 10 of the population, at any given time, that is, there are children *actually taught* equal to one-tenth. In the Protestant Cantons, particularly the Pays de Vaud, where the proportion is one-seventh, the people of all classes are educated in a very superior manner. In England the establishment of Charity Schools has had an effect of the same kind, though not so universally, because the establishment is not so universal, yet in the Northern Counties of England, the proportion of the educated is at least equal to that of Scotland, and in one County (Westmoreland) it is much greater, being one-seventh. That, however, is comparing England with all Scotland, and not with the Northern Districts where education is principally cultivated. It is a fact, therefore, which cannot be disputed, that Scotland is not *now* so much superior to other countries, in regard to extent of education, as is generally supposed. It probably was the case about a century ago; and it ought to put the Scots upon their mettle to improve their system, as has been done in other places, and to regain their ancient superiority.—*Sir John Sinclair's Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland, p.* 79.

[6] Pp. 227, 228.

motives of these teachers are of the purest description. Without detailing the multiplied acts of kindness to their charge, it may be mentioned, that in particular parts of the Saltmarket where every thing that is dissolute and wretched is to be found, where the most worthless characters of both sexes assemble, even on the Lord's day for improper purposes, schools have been established for the diffusion of religious knowledge, some of them in the very houses of the depraved individuals alluded to—in these houses the praises of God are heard, where formerly his name was unrelentingly blasphemed.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The origin of Infant Schools in Glasgow, and the circumstances which rendered such establishments necessary, may be stated as follows:—

From 1823 to 1827 or 1828, exertions were made in order to form Sabbath Schools, upon the Local plan, throughout the city and suburbs, similar in principle to that of the Saltmarket, and Bridgegate Sabbath School Society, which plan assigns to *one* Teacher a given district, consisting of one or more closes or lanes, *all* the families of which are *personally* waited upon by the Teacher, and from whom he exclusively draws his Scholars, and in order to prevent a wandering habit, on the part of the children, are generally met in a room or kitchen within the district, every Sabbath evening for religious instructions. The investigation consequent upon *such* a system, *proved*, not only how generally inattentive parents were to the moral and religious training of their offspring, but the extremely inadequate means which had hitherto been put forth towards checking such an overwhelming evil.

The old system of establishing Sabbath Schools, by inviting all who choose to come, from whatever quarter, brought out as might be expected, *not* the most neglected, but those whose parents had in general, *some* respect for Christianity, *(In youth impressed no doubt, In Scotia's better days,)* thus leaving the *mass* in perfectly as neglected a state as if no moral machinery for their improvement had been set up.

The local system with *its* powers of condensed operation, did certainly bring out many, who otherwise might never have heard of a Saviour's name, but to blaspheme; and although every neglected child, by such means, could have been *kept* under its influence, we ask, what is a two hours' Sabbath evening instruction, when put into comparison with the contaminating influence of a whole week? and as these children cannot be admitted into such Sabbath Schools unless they can read, and perhaps have attained the age of 8, 10, or 12 years, long before which period, not only have they acquired many rude and bad habits, but are found generally ignorant and insubordinate in the extreme, such children, of course, during the first eight or ten years of their existence, learn nothing but what the *random influence* of parents and companions (not always of the best character,) is naturally calculated to impart; and farther, when brought under a Sabbath evening's influence much of the Teacher's time is often spent in reducing their unruly propensities into something *like quiescence.* Here, therefore, was a mighty desideratum at every stage of the life of these neglected youth; nor need we wonder that our Jails, and our Bridewells, and our Penitentiaries are filled to an overflow, when such meagre influence for their improvement has hitherto been put forth. Under such impressions as these, a visit or two paid to the Infant School in Spittalfields, and comparing the mighty difference in the aspect of the children in attendance there, with those who did not; observing also the distinct perception, even the youngest seemed to have of right and wrong, truth and falsehood, together with the *instant* obedience and joyousness which all manifested both within the School and in the play-ground, a strong desire was excited that such an influence *(the power of moral sympathy,)* might be extended to Glasgow, not only to fill up the *gap* of that period of life already alluded to, but also in the hope that should such children afterwards become pupils in a Sabbath School, they would prove not only less rude and less ignorant, but in every way better trained to those habits which would enable them to receive with greater attention the *all-important* truths therein taught, *which truths also* by means of Scripture History, and plain simple doctrine, it is the great and paramount object of every Infant Teacher (on the principles as adopted in Glasgow)[1] daily and hourly to impart; and whilst the productions of nature are exhibited and

[1] See Glasgow Infant School Society's Reports for 1829 and 1830, also a small Monthly Publication, entitled "the Glasgow Infant School Magazine." The rules and Principles contained in these Publications, it is hoped are in strict accordance with Christian principle, and any Infant School formed, except upon those of the New Testament, must, and we have reason to believe, do fail of accomplishing the end, even in a moral point of view. No doubt the external habit and manners are very greatly improved by the sympathetic drill to which the little ones are subjected. This shows itself very

analyzed to their tender minds, it is endeavoured through this medium, and from a sense of their value, affectionately to lead them to nature's God.

Great and mighty objections were felt and expressed by many of the most philanthropic of our citizens, in regard to the introduction of such a system, some of these *apparently* extremely plausible, such as a fear of withdrawing the affections of children from their parents—overloading the minds of infants at such a tender age—injuring their health by too much confinement, &c., &c; but the establishment of even one school as a model, proved, to every individual who took the trouble of visiting it, or of investigating the matter, that the opposite is most certainly the fact. Parents declare how much more dutiful they find their little ones, and nothing can be more joyous, or delightful, than to witness the countenances of all the little inmates, and contrast them with the dirty faces and rude manners of those without. It is true it may be as difficult for a transient visitor to perceive how all this knowledge and such habits are infused, as it would be in regard to the children of a well brought up family, whose every look and action are daily watched by parental care; the results, however, in both cases, are not the less apparent.

Much as we conceive the Infant system deserves to be followed out and extended, being adapted to a class of persons, and a period of life, hitherto *totally* neglected, and for which *no other* effort, *calculated to tell upon the character*, has been, or is now, putting forth. (" *Though we neglect to sow the wheat, Not Satan thus the tares.*") Still we fear, that without entering farther into particulars, (forced upon us by experience,) many who have not the means, or have not furnished themselves with the materials for judging, *may imagine*, that *now*, since schools and systems have been put in operation, most certainly our moral atmosphere will, ere long, assume a brighter and more unclouded aspect, and that our youths will exhibit such a renovation, as will leave the Judges of our land no longer the melancholy task of lamenting over long lists of juvenile delinquents, without knowing, or being able even to recommend a cure. We may attempt to polish the surface work of human depravity; but break out it will; and if a cure is intended, the disease must be probed to the bottom. *We must begin early ; we must* "begin at the beginning." Were the means of cultivation alluded to, commensurate with the extent of the surface, and were *they* in conjunction with those hereafter to be mentioned put fairly to work, after a dozen years' trial, we might *rationally* look for a great improvement; but the truth is, the ground in which such rancorous weeds grow so luxuriantly, is scarcely yet broke in upon. In large portions of our City, the giant Monster, (vice,) still enwraps himself nearly undisturbed.

From a lack of young men as teachers, Glasgow and Suburbs, even *now* as regards *the need* for Sabbath Schools, is little more than half supplied, and our Infant system not even a tenth. Thousands of adults, not to speak of children, never enter a church door; they care not for such things, and are waited upon by no Christian ministration. And yet from these partial exertions, some *comfortably* sit still and almost look for a Millenium.

We shall say nothing as to what is expected of the Established Clergy, in visiting such outcasts, &c., in their respective parishes, we shall only state how seldom this can be done by 12 men amidst a population above 200,000.

Of late years, indeed, we have had a City Mission (15 to 21 in number,) supported by the public generally, and founded on excellent and liberal principles, but their influence is *much* weakened being scattered over vastly *too wide* a field. Five times the number would scarcely suffice to make a regular and formidable attack on such strongholds.

Without particularizing any sect or party, but taken as a whole, Churchmen and Dissenters, we believe scarcely a City in the Empire, can present such an able and faithful body of Evangelical Clergymen as are to be found in Glasgow. How interesting and *impressive* then would it be, nay, what blessings might we not anticipate, were *all* to unite; and instead of an engrossment, with the hearers or members of their own Congregations, did each, on *true* missionary principles, attach to himself a *small* district, and visit Ministerially, assuredly our "*highways and hedges*" would, ere long, be thinned, and "*His House filled with Guests.*"

INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.

A Society was instituted in 1827, whose object is to establish and support a model Infant School

distinctly, even upon the *worst*, within a fortnight of their entrance into such establishments. Nor will we refuse the fact of their acquiring a great variety and increase of intellectual knowledge; but all that can impress the heart, and consequently the *real* character in future life, is left untouched. It is a building without a foundation. The love of God and a Saviour's sympathy towards little children, will be found to melt into tenderness *some* who by their *sullen* hardihood even at *sir* seem proof against every other impression.

in this City, conducted upon the following principles—to use every endeavour to recommend the system for general adoption:—to afford facilities to those who may be disposed to institute Infant Schools, by furnishing the apparatus at cost price:—by giving every information in regard to the best mode of erecting and conducting Schools, and by affording such pecuniary assistance as may be in their power.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

James Ewing, LL.D. of Dunoon Castle.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John Campbell Colquhoun, of Killermont.
James Cleland, LL.D. John Wilson.
Andrew Mitchell. Dugald Bannatyne.

SECRETARIES.

David Welsh, D.D. David Stow.

TREASURER.

John Bain.

The Office-bearers are assisted by a Committee of forty Ladies, and twenty-six Gentlemen.

Upon the principle of a division of labour, the Schools which may be subsequently formed in Glasgow, are to have the countenance and assistance of the Society, but are to manage their affairs by a distinct and independent Committee.

The following is a list of the Infant Schools in Glasgow in 1831:—

1st. The Society's Model School, Drygate Street. Mr. and Mrs. Caughie are the teachers. From its establishment, in 1827, the scholars have varied from 120 to 150, according to the season of the year.

2d. Marlborough Street School, St. John's Parish. Rev. Joseph Sommerville, Preses; John Wilson, Treasurer; John Bain, Secretary; Mr. and Mrs Leitch, Teachers. This School was opened in August, 1829; since that period the scholars have varied from 80 to 110.

3d. Chalmers Street School, St. John's Parish. Rev. Dr. Brown, Preses; James Playfair, Treasurer; James Playfair, David Stow, and John Sommerville, Trustees; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Teachers. This School was opened in September, 1830, since that period the scholars have varied from 110 to 140.

4th. St. David's Parish School. Rev. Dr. Welsh, Preses; Allan Cuthbertson, and James Wright, Principal Managers. The School buildings in John Street are in a state of great forwardness, and the School is expected to be opened early in 1832.

5th. Saltmarket School. The buildings for this School are also in such a state of forwardness, as to admit of the School being opened early in 1832. This School is now to be the model; Mr. and Mrs. Caughie, from Drygate School, teachers—it is under the management of the Parent Society, and will accommodate 300 scholars. The locality of this School is admirable. Infants who are now allowed to run wild in crowded streets, or filthy closes, will have the benefit of a spacious school room, and enclosed play ground, under the protection of affectionate teachers.

All these Schools are supplied with the necessary apparatus: houses for the teachers, and enclosed play grounds for the infants. The charge to each infant in these Schools, is two-pence per week, or three-pence for two, if from the same family, paid on Mondays.

Sauchiehall Road School. This School, which is for infants of the higher classes, does well, except during the summer months, when the families go into the country. Mr. and Mrs. Cranston are the teachers. The fee is 10s. 6d. per quarter, and 10s. 6d. at entry.

The Infant Schools in this City have been erected, and are supported, by private subscription.

The public are indebted for this valuable article, to Mr. David Stow, Treasurer to the Local Sabbath Schools alluded to, and one of the Secretaries of the Glasgow Infant School Society.

LITERATURE.

From the Commercial Enterprise, which engages the time and attention of its Inhabitants, this City cannot boast of a Literary Character. There are many Individuals, however, of cultivated minds and extensive attainments, some of whom have formed themselves into Societies for the promotion of Literature and Science. About the middle of last century a Literary Society was established here; it consisted chiefly of the Professors and Clergymen of the City and neighbourhood, and enumerated, among its distinguished members, Doctors Adam Smith, Trail, and Reid, and Mr.

John Miller, the celebrated Professor of Law. A Literary and Commercial Society was formed about the beginning of the present century, and is composed of a number of Gentlemen who meet for the discussion of Literary and Commercial topics. During the twenty-four years in which records have been kept, upwards of Two Hundred Essays have been read in the Society.

The Maitland Club, which has been lately established in this City, is similar to that of the Bannatyne Club of Edinburgh, or the Roxburgh Club of London, viz. the reprinting for *private use* valuable and scarce old Books, or the printing, for the first time, in the same manner, Curious and Rare Manuscripts illustrative of the History, of the Literature, or the Antiquities of Scotland. The Club takes its name from Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, an Officer of State during the minority of James VI., and a person, who, like Bannatyne, did much service to Scotch Literature, by compiling nearly all the Poetry of the nation then in existence.

In 1802, a Philosophical Society was instituted here, having for its object the general diffusion of knowledge by the frequent discussion of Philosophical subjects, as well as the exhibition of Models for the Improvement of Machinery. There are also the Dilettanti, and other useful Societies, for the diffusion of knowledge.

The first Circulating Library in the West of Scotland was established in Glasgow in 1753, by Mr. John Smith, senr., who lent out Books at the rate of one-halfpenny per volume. There are now many circulating, as well as Public and Private, Libraries in Glasgow. Of the public Libraries, the more valuable are Stirling's, which was instituted in 1791; the Glasgow in 1804; and the Robertsonian in 1814.

Glasgow Directory:—The first Glasgow Directory, published by Nathaniel Jones, in 1789, contained only 1,539 names, while the Post Office Directory for 1830, contained 9,618 names. The difference in the number of names is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	Mc
In 1789,	74	163	143	149	19	53	96	78	25	21	67	114	93
1830,	361	830	803	424	108	374	586	498	192	223	355	735	1233
	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	Y	Z	
In 1789,	22	9	65	0	73	135	44	7	1	79	8	1	
1830,	149	64	320	5	487	822	313	35	10	601	84	6	

John Tait published a Directory on 15th May, 1783, and from his advertisement it appears, that it was the first Directory ever published in Glasgow. Mr. Tait gives a list of the Magistrates and Council, Ministers, Professors, Physicians, Surgeons, Procurators, and 12 Midwives. With the exception of Dr. Monteath, Physician, and three members of the Faculty of Procurators, viz. Messrs. John Lang, the Dean, Alexander Robertson, and Robert Grahame, all the others are now dead.

Of late years a number of Book Societies have been established in this City. They are conducted on a plan similar to that of Circulating Libraries, with this difference, that the books belong to the readers themselves, who are chiefly of the working classes. The periodical Book Publishing trade which, till about the year 1796, was scarcely known in Scotland, is carried on in Glasgow to an extent surpassing that in any other town in this part of the Kingdom. By a Report drawn up for Parliament, it appeared that there were in Scotland 414 book hawkers, technically termed canvassers and deliverers, who, on an average of seven years, collected *L*.44,160 per annum in sixpences and shillings; and five-sixteenths of the whole belonged to Glasgow. The concern of Edward Khull and Co., alone, exclusive of compositors, printers, &c. employed 81 canvassers and deliverers, who visited every town of consideration in Scotland. Two-thirds of the books sold by these publishers are on religious subjects. The book-number scheme is evidently of great use in diffusing knowledge and in improving the morals of the lower orders of the people, as a man in this rank who could not accomplish it in one sum, can easily pay a pound in twenty or forty instalments; moreover, the quantity delivered at one time being but small, it is in general carefully perused before the next number comes to hand. Thus books are procured as they can be conveniently purchased, and purchased as they can be conveniently read. It has been calculated that since the commencement of book-publishing in numbers 400,200 large Family Bibles, and several millions of other books, have been sold in the kingdom, which, in all probability, but for this scheme, would not have been vended.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper printed in the west of Scotland, was the *Glasgow Courant*, which appeared

in 1715.[1] It was published three times a-week, consisted of twelve pages in small quarto, and was sold for three-halfpence, or "one penny to regular customers." This paper appeared during the heat of the Rebellion, and the second number contained a letter from Provost Aird, Colonel of the Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers, detailing his views regarding the Duke of Argyle's successes at Sheriff-Muir. The name of the paper was changed after a few publications, to the West Country Intelligence. It only existed a few years. From 1715, till the present time, there have been eighteen attempts made to establish newspapers in Glasgow, and out of these, nine survive. The names of the papers, and the dates of their commencement, are as follows:—The Glasgow Courant in 1715—the Journal in 1729—the Chronicle in 1775—the Mercury in 1779—the Advertiser in 1783, in 1804, its name was changed to the Herald—the Courier in 1791—the Clyde Commercial Advertiser in 1805—the Caledonia in 1807—in the same year it merged in the Western Star—the Sentinel in 1809—a second Chronicle in 1811—the Scotsman in 1812—the Packet in 1813—a second Sentinel in 1821—the Free Press in 1823—the Scots Times in 1825—the Evening Post in 1827—the Trades' Advocate in 1831—and the Scottish Guardian is to be published early in 1832. The nine surviving papers, are the Journal on Fridays, the Herald on Mondays and Fridays, the Courier on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the Chronicle on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Free Press on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the Scots Times on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the Evening Post on Saturdays. The Trades' Advocate on Saturdays. The Scottish Guardian on Tuesdays and Fridays. The Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, and North British Advertiser, a paper published in Edinburgh and Glasgow, on Saturdays, with advertisements alone, is disseminated gratis. This paper has a most extensive circulation all over Scotland; the spirited proprietors are well entitled to an ample share of public favour.[2]

[1] Prospectus of the first Glasgow Newspaper, "The Courant:"—This paper is to be printed three times every week, for the use of the country round; any gentleman or minister, or any other who wants them, may have them at the University's Printing-House, or at the Post Office. Its hoped that this paper will give satisfaction to the readers, and that they will encourage it by sending subscriptions for one year.

Prospectus of the last Glasgow Newspaper, "The Scottish Guardian:"—A statesman formerly wished to be the author of the popular songs, that he might control the popular sentiments; had he lived at the present day, he would have asked the control of the Newspaper Press. The power of a Newspaper has been compared to that of a battery, in which the stroke of any one ball produces no great effect, but the continual repetition is decisive. What is wanting in individual weight, is amply supplied by the number, the extent of circulation, and the rapidity with which the strokes follow each other. Newspapers have the privilege of telling their story morning and evening—at home and abroad—in society and in solitude. They are read when we can read nothing else, form the sole reading of many, and a considerable part of the reading of all. "Drop by drop wears out the rock;" and this continual dropping of their opinions into our minds, makes them insensibly the masters of our sentiments, and bestows on them the power of silently turning the opinions of society which way they will."

[2] The first Newspaper that appeared in the present single sheet form in England, was called the *Public Intelligencer*, and was published by Sir Roger L'Estrange on 31st August 1661. But then there were long prior to this period publications that suited the same purpose, though printed in a different shape. As far back as the reign of Elizabeth in 1588, was published the *English Mercurie* in the shape of a pamphlet, the first number of which is still preserved in the British Museum. These sort of pamphlets became fashionable in the latter part of Charles' reign; but were more rare in the reign of James II. The English Rebellion of 1641 gave rise to a great number of tracts filled with violent appeals to the public, many of these tracts bore the title of *Diurnal Occurrences of Parliament*. The first Gazette in England was published at Oxford on November 7, 1665, the Court being there. On the removal of the Court to London, the title was changed to the *London Gazette*. The word *Gazette* is derived from *Gazetta*, a Venetian coin, which was the usual price of the first Newspaper printed there, and which was afterwards given to the paper itself.[1] The *Orange Intelligence* was the third Newspaper, and the first after the Revolution in 1688. In 1690 there appeared to have been nine London papers published weekly, although the last mentioned one seems to have been the only daily one. In Queen Anne's reign, in 1709, their number was increased to eighteen, but still there was but one daily paper the London Courant. In the reign of Geo. I. the number was augmented to three daily, six weekly, and ten three times a-week. In the reign of Geo. II. the number of copies of Newspapers published in the whole of England was as follows:—In 1753, 7,411,757—In 1760, 9,404,790.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED.

	In 1782	In 1790	In 1821
England,	50	60	135
Scotland,	8	27	31
Ireland,	3	27	50
Daily in London,	9	14	16
Twice a-week, do.	9	7	8

when to these are added the Newspapers, Magazines, and other Periodicals published during the last ten years, what an

[1] Encyclopedia Brittanica (Gazette).

Specimens of early Advertisements in the Glasgow and Liverpool Newspapers:—Glasgow Courant, 11th November, 1715.—Any who wants good black or speckled Soap, may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaperie of Glasgow, at reasonable rates.

Liverpool General Advertiser, 22d August, 1767.—For sale by the candle, the hull of the Snow Molly. N.B. *Three young men slaves*, to be sold at the same time. This sale took place on the exchange.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

A few years ago the religious community of this place, the better to confer on religious subjects, fitted up a commodious suite of rooms in South Frederick Street, which they termed The Religious and Charitable Institution House.

This establishment is provided with suitable servants, and a Secretary who takes charge of the following societies which meet there.

1. The Glasgow Auxiliary Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland.
2. The Glasgow Auxiliary Scotch Missionary Society.
3. The Glasgow Bible Society.
4. The Glasgow Auxiliary Bible Society.
5. The Nile Street and George Street Chapels Sabbath School Society.
6. The Glasgow Missionary Society.
7. The Glasgow Auxiliary Moravian Society.
8. The Glasgow Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.
9. The Glasgow Auxiliary Hibernian Society.
10. The Glasgow Seaman's Friend Society.
11. The Glasgow Continental Society.
12. The Glasgow Auxiliary Baptist Society.
13. The Glasgow Auxiliary London Missionary Society.
14. The Glasgow Auxiliary Irish Evangelical Society.
15. The Glasgow Religious Tract Society.
16. The Glasgow Naval and Military Bible Society.
17. The Glasgow Young Men's Auxiliary Society for the support of Gaelic Schools.
18. The Glasgow Auxiliary to the Irish Society for Native Schools.
19. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society.
20. The Glasgow (established church) Society for Promoting the Religious Interests of Settlers in British America.
21. The Glasgow Auxiliary to the British Society for Promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation.
22. The Glasgow Auxiliary Gaelic School Society.
23. The Glasgow City Mission.

Do. for Bibles, Tracts, and Testaments, and for Education of Adults and Poor Children.

24. The Glasgow Infant School Society.
25. Committee for Promoting the Better Observance of the Sabbath.
26. The Glasgow Society for Benevolent Visitation of the Destitute Sick, and others in extreme poverty.
27. The Glasgow Religious and Charitable Institution House Reading Room.

The Reading Room is supplied with Periodicals—with the Reports of the Societies, and Religious communications, Foreign and Domestic. It would swell out this article beyond due limits to give a particular account of these Societies. It may suffice to mention the Glasgow and Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Glasgow City Mission.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The British and Foreign Bible Society was instituted in London on 7th March, 1804, under the auspices of persons of the first rank and consideration in the kingdom. The fundamental laws and regulations of the Society are to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment. The Society was scarcely organized when the late Mr. David Dale of this City, so distinguished for moral principle and active benevolence, took a lively interest in it, and his example was soon followed by many of his fellow-citizens of all religious denominations. The Glasgow Bible Society was formed soon after this, and Mr. Dale, who acted as Treasurer and Agent made his first remittance on 6th July, 1804. In the beginning of 1805, the Reverend Presbytery of Glasgow

immense influence must the periodical press have upon the minds of the public, particularly the lower classes, and unfortunately many of these Newspapers, by calumny and falsehood, stir up against the government, religion, and private individuals, as they find most conducive to the sale of their paper.—*Diary of Mr. Hopkirk of Dalbeth, an eminent Statist.*

Mr. Hopkirk is in possession of copies of 226 different Newspapers of this and other countries, and 54 Scotch Almanacks.

recommended annual collections to be made in aid of the Society, in all the Churches and Chapels within their bounds.

An Auxiliary Bible Society was formed in this City on 30th January, 1812, the Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, President. During the first ten years of the Institution, this Society remitted *L.*20,136 : 17*s.* : 1*d.* to the Parent Society.

CITY MISSION.

The want of Church accommodation, and the total inability of the clergymen of the City to attend to the religious wants of a numerous class of the community, many of whom have no desire for religious instruction, led to the formation of the City Mission.

The Society was instituted upon the 1st of January, 1826, for the purpose of promoting the spiritual welfare of the poor of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, by employing persons of approved piety, and otherwise properly qualified to visit the poor in their own houses, for the purpose of religious discourse, and to use other means for diffusing and increasing amongst them a knowledge of evangelical truth. In December, 1831, there were 22 licentiates, or students of divinity, employed at salaries of *L.*40 each, 20 of these were on full time, viz. four hours per day, and the other 2 on two-thirds time.

During the year 1830, the agents spent 16,747 hours in the service of the Mission. In that time they visited 40,268 families, held 1,880 meetings among the people, which have been attended by 67,850 hearers. 4,012 Visits have been paid to the sick, and 1,916 to the infirm. The following is taken from the Fifth Annual Report of the Society:—"It may be natural enough now to inquire, Has any good resulted from all this labour? Natural as the question may be, the liberality of the Christian ought not to be measured by its reply. Duty is ours, but the result belongs to God only. Although not one solitary instance could be produced, either of moral or spiritual reformation, still it would be the duty of the friends of the Mission to persevere. The work is God's. His people are mere instruments. They are never warranted to suspend their exertions in the great work of promoting His glory in the salvation of men. Although he may be pleased, for the purpose of trying their faith and patience, to withhold the influence of His Holy Spirit, without which no means can be rendered effective, they are not relieved from complying with the positive injunction, 'Go, preach the gospel to every creature.'"

During 1830 the licenciates connected with the Mission regularly supplied the Seaman's Chapel on Sabbath afternoons, and the other agents have regularly expounded the Scriptures in the Police Office during the interval of public worship on the Lord's-day. By this arrangement many hundreds of individuals have had the word of truth proclaimed to them, who otherwise would not have heard the joyful sound. Messrs. Charles Tennent, and Co. contribute to the funds of the City Mission one half of the expense of supporting an agent at their extensive chemical works, at St. Rollox, so that a great number of industrious labourers have now the gospel preached to them who had it not before. This example is worthy of all imitation.

The Mission have been able to maintain two schools through the year, the one for adult females, and the other for chimney-sweeps; the latter is taught by one of the agents, who is attended by upwards of thirty scholars. This hitherto neglected class has the Catechism and Scriptures explained to them. There are at present five circulating libraries connected with the Mission, and by the liberality of the Tract Society the agents have circulated to the extent of 99,138 pages. The Tracts are of great use as the means of introducing religious conversation.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE CITY MISSION.

PRESIDENT.

William M'Gavin, Banker.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Robert Dalglish, Lord Provost.
John C. Colquhoun of Killermont.
Andrew Mitchell.
John Wright, Jun.
Patrick Falconer.
John Robertson.
John Alston.
Peter Mirrlees.

TREASURER.

Alexander Mitchell, Jun.

SECRETARY.

William Moffat.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—SOCIETY OF ARTS.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.—MINISTERS' STIPENDS.—SCHOOLMASTERS' SALARIES.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The University of Glasgow is a corporate body, consisting of a Chancellor, Rector, Dean, Principal, Professors, and Students. It was originally founded, like most other establishments of the same nature, by authority of the See of Rome. Pope Nicholas the Vth. by a Bull, dated the 7th January, 1450,—erected and established it.[1]

The University, in 1451, had received no endowments, and was possessed of no property except the University Purse, into which were put some small perquisites on conferring degrees, and the patronages of two or three small chaplainaries. It continued, however, to discharge its important functions with great zeal and activity, and attracted a greater number of members than could well have been expected in that rude period of Society. Within three or four years after its establishment, so many young men were matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, that it was thought expedient to provide a house in which they might reside, and to secure a regular set of teachers for their instruction. For this purpose the Bishop and Chapter appear to have allowed them the use of a building near the Cathedral, and adjoining to the Chapter House of the Dominicans, in which the lectures in the Faculties of Theology and Canon Law were read; and the Chancellor and Rector appointed three Masters of Arts, and Members of that Faculty, as Regents and Teachers in the same.

The house provided for the accommodation of the Students in the Arts, was known by the name of Pædagogium, or the College of Arts. It was originally lent, as appears by the Bishop: but, in the year 1459, James, Lord Hamilton, an ancestor of the Noble House of Hamilton, bequeathed to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal Regent of the College of Arts, and his successors, Regents, for the use of the said College, a tenement of houses and a portion of the lands of Dowhill, now part of the College Garden. This property was bequeathed on condition that the "Regents and Students

[1] It is well known that the Scotch founded some of the most celebrated Universities on the Continent, and that much of the revival of learning may be attributed to the natives of that country. N. Balbus, in his life of Charlemagne, asserts that about the year 790, two Scotchmen, Albin and Clement, founded the two Universities of Pavia and Paris. There are four Universities in Scotland—St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. The origin of St. Andrews is uncertain. Fordun states that it existed in 1410; others think that it was not founded till 1444. Glasgow University was founded in 1450. Aberdeen: there are two Colleges in this University, viz., King's College, and Marischal's College, King's College was instituted in 1494, by the Pope's Bull. Marischal College was founded by George Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1593, by charter. Edinburgh University was founded in 1582, by James VI.—*Sir John Sinclair's Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland, pp.* 108, 9, 10.

The original name of these seats of learning was "Studies." The "Study of Paris—the Study of Oxford," &c. but about the end of the 12th, or the beginning of the 13th centuries, the modern name seems generally to have prevailed, *either because* all kinds of learning were taught in them, and students of all kinds were welcome to them, or because they were formed with *legal communities*, which in the Latin of those times were called "universitates and studium generale," a term used in charters to Glasgow College by several Popes. Edinburgh is truly not a University, neither is Marischal College of Aberdeen. The two are about the same, or else there are two Universities in Aberdeen.—*Wood's Hist. of Oxford, and Henry, B.* 3. *C.* 4. *S.* 3. Dr. Samuel Johnson made the observation "*two* Universities in England and two in Aberdeen. A University, says the learned Doctor, is one founded by the Pope, or confirmed by him as well as by the King of the country. Those not founded or confirmed by the Pope, will naturally have as little respect paid to their degrees on the Continent in Catholic countries, as we would pay to the honours conferred by any civic corporation in other parts of this country. But the Pope's authority was universal throughout civilized Europe, and his studies are rightly so esteemed to this day." This Colossus of literature must have been out of his reckoning, when he said that little respect would be paid to Edinburgh degrees on the Continent.

every day after dinner and after supper, shall stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James, Euphemia, his spouse, the Countess of Douglas, of his ancestors and successors, and of all for whom he has received any benefit, for which he has not made a proper return." Among the other benefactors of the College, distinguished by the largeness of their donations, are Ann, Duchess of Hamilton; Rabina, Countess of Forfar; William, Earl of Dundonald; the Duke of Chandos; the Duke of Montrose; Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow; Boulter, Bishop of Armagh; Mr. Snell; Dr. Williams; Dr. Walton; Mr. Zachary Boyd; and Dr. William Hunter.[1]

The Reformation produced great disorder in the University, its members being clergymen of the Catholic persuasion, and its chief support being derived from the Church.[2] In 1577, James VI. prescribed very particular rules with regard to the College, and the form of its government, and made a considerable addition to its funds. The charter by which the King made these regulations, and gave that property, still continues to be the Magna Charta of the College, and is known by the name of Nova Erectio.

The whole business of the University is transacted in three distinct meetings; viz. the meeting of Faculty, the meeting of Senate, and the meeting of the Comitia.

The *Meeting of Faculty*, or College meeting, consists of the Principal, the Professors of Divinity, Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, and of Practical Astronomy. The Principal presides in this meeting, and has a *casting* but no *deliberative* vote.[3]

The Members of Faculty have the administration of the whole revenue and property of the College, with the exception of a few particular bequests, in which the Rector and other officers of

[1] By means of donations and bequests from different individuals, a moderate provision was made for the continuance of regular instruction in the College. Chaplainaries for the benefit of the Regents were founded at different times. Thomas Arthurlie bequeathed a tenement to the College; and in 1557, Archbishop Beaton gave it the Vicarage of Colmonell, which, with the Glebe acres, is valued in the old rental book at 44*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It was so far a favourable circumstance in the low state of the funds of the College, that John Davidson, the Principal, embraced the reformed doctrines, and continued his academical labours. By this means the most valuable, though not the most dignified part of the College was preserved from extinction. But it also suffered materially from the fraudulent alienation, or the unjust seizure of its slender revenues. To remedy this evil, the friends of the College obtained from Queen Mary, in 1563, a grant under the Privy Seal, founding Bursaries for five poor scholars, and bestowing certain houses and lands for their support during the time of their education. In the grant it is stated, *inter alia*, " Fforasmickle as within the Citie of Glasgow ane College and Universitie was devisit to be bade, quharein the zouth micht be brocht up in lettres and knawlledge, the comunwelth servit, and vertue incressit, off the quhilk College ane parte of the sculis and chalmers being biggit, the rest thairof alsweill dwellings as provision for the puir, Bursouris and Maisteris to teche, ceissit sua that the samin apperit rather to be the decay of ane Universitie, nor any wyse to be recknit ane establissit fundation. And we, for the zele we beir to lres, and for the gude will we have that vertew be incressit within our realme, have foundit and erectit, and be thir our lres foundes and erectis five puir children Bursouris within the said College, to be callit in all tymes cuming, Bursouris of oure foundation, and for furnessing and provesion to be maid to the sadis five Bursouris," gives and grants certain lands, mailes, &c. belonging to " the freirs predicatouris within the said Citie."

[2] In 1572, the Town Council of Glasgow perceiving " that the College had fallen into decay for want of funds, and the study of the Arts was nearly extinguished in it through poverty," bestowed on it rents which were deemed adequate for the support of fifteen persons. It might be supposed that these gifts would have been sufficient to place the College on a respectable footing; but all that could be made good from the whole of the funds did not amount to more than three hundred pounds Scots annually.—*M'Crie's Life of Melville*, pp. 434—435—439.

In addition to the above grant which John Stewart of Minto, Provost, and the Magistrates and Council gave to the College in 1572, they enacted that the regents, students, and servants, should be exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction, and from all customs and charges, imposed or to be imposed within the City. Although the College has always maintained its exemption from the jurisdiction of the Burgh Magistrates, a question arose as to the liability of the College to pay cess and teind, the matter having been argued at great length in the Court of Session, the parties submitted the matter to the decision of arbiters, who, on 7th November, 1746, found, 1st, That the whole College buildings occupied by the College Professors should be free of cess and teind tax. 2d, That any new building built within the pale of the College, and for the public use thereof, or use of the Professors, should also be exempted. 3d, That all other subjects within should be liable for it. 4th, That the Magistrates be acquitted of all claims for repetition of cess formerly charged on the subjects now exempted. 5th, The Decret Arbitral to be the rule for laying cess upon the College in all time coming.—*Town Council Records.*

[3] Visitations of the Scotch Universities were frequently made by Parliament. In 1578, by an unprinted act, visitors were appointed, by authority of Parliament, for new modelling the three Scotch Universities. Another visitation of the Universities was ordained by Parliament, about the year 1664. The visitors then appointed to examine the state of the University of Glasgow, unanimously reported that it would be indispensably necessary to provide an additional annual income to the amount of *L.*3,941 Scots, otherways the establishment would quickly decay, and go to ruin. They added, that many Professorships were deficient, which that University ought to have, but could not supply for the want of

the University are specially named. They have likewise the right of exercising the patronage of eight Professorships vested in the College. They present a Minister to the Parish of Govan, and have the gift of various Bursaries. In the exercise, however, of one of their privileges, viz. the election of Professors, the Rector and Dean of Faculty have a vote.

The *Meeting of Senate* consists of the Rector, the Dean, the Members of Faculty, and the other Professors. The Rector presides in this meeting, except when affairs are managed for which the Dean is competent.

Meetings of the Senate are held for the election and admission of the Chancellor and Dean of Faculty, for the admission of the Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Rector, for electing a representative to the General Assembly, for conferring Degrees, and for the management of the Libraries and other matters belonging to the University.

The constituent Members of the *Comitia* are, the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, the Professors, and the Matriculated Students of the University. The Rector, or Vice-Rector, presides in this meeting.

Meetings of the Comitia are held for the election and admission of the Rector, for hearing public disputations in any of the Faculties previously to the conferring of Degrees, for hearing the inaugural discourses of the Principal and Professors previously to their admission to their respective offices, and for promulgating the laws of the University, and other acts of the University and College courts.

For the better government of the University, there was also a meeting held every Saturday in the Common Hall. This meeting, called the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, consisted of the Principal, the four Regents, the Professor of Humanity, and the Gowned Students. A Latin Oration was delivered by the Senior Students in turn. By this meeting the whole of the Students were brought in a more particular manner under the observation of their respective Professors. Of late years this meeting has taken place only on particular occasions. The Professors composing the Jurisdictio Ordinaria meet occasionally, however, for the exercise of discipline over the Junior Students.

THE CHANCELLOR.

The officer of highest dignity in the University is the Chancellor, who is elected by the Mem-

revenue. Another visitation of the Schools and Universities of Scotland took place, in consequence of an act in 1690, which, though intended for the purpose of removing such Professors, &c. as continued attached to the Hierarchy, and to the house of Stuart, was, it is probable, ultimately the means of procuring that most important law passed in the year 1696, by which parish schools were established all over the kingdom.—*Sir John Sinclair's Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland, pp.* 129, 130.

A Royal Commission appointed for visiting the University of Glasgow, was constituted by a Letter Patent under the seal kept at Scotland, of date the 31st August, 1726, it consisted of James, Earl of Findlater, Archibald, Earl of Ilay, George Ross, Master of Ross, Mr. James Erskine of Grange, Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Milton, Senators of the College of Justice, Mr. Charles Areskine, his Majesty's Solicitor, Patrick Grant of Elches, Advocate, John Campbell, late Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. William Wishart, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, Mr. William Millar, one of the Ministers of the Gospel in Edinburgh, and Mr. James Alston, Minister of the Gospel at Dirlton. These Commissioners having met at Glasgow, and having reference to the Royal Commission of 1718, enacted or confirmed certain regulations *inter alia*, that the Professors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Oriental Languages, Mathematics, and History, shall yearly teach the business of their respective Professions, whenever *five* or more scholars shall apply to them, and that they give not under *four* lessons every week. That the precedency of the Masters, in point of ceremony shall, in all time coming, be, That the Professors of Divinity take place, first, after the Principal, and then all the other Masters and Professors of whatever kind, take place, of other, according to the seniority and time of their admission into their respective offices.—*Report of the Royal Commission, p.* 8.

The last Royal Commission for visiting the Universities and Colleges in Scotland, was constituted by a Letter Patent under the seal for Scotland, authorized by the King's Sign Manual, of date 3d July, 1826. The Commissioners were

The Duke of Gordon.	Lord Binning (now Earl of Haddington.)	Solicitor General (Hope.)
The Duke of Montrose.	Lord President, (Hope.)	Dean of Faculty (Cranston.)
The Marquis of Huntly.	Lord Advocate, (Rae.)	Rev. Dr. Thomas Taylor.
The Earl of Aberdeen.	Lord Justice Clerk (Boyle.)	Rev. Dr. George Cook.
The Earl of Roseberry.	Lord Chief Baron (Shepherd.)	Mr. Home Drummond.
The Earl of Mansfield.	Sir Walter Scott.	Mr. Francis Jeffrey (now Lord Advocate.)
Lord Melville.	Lord Chief Commissioner (Adam.)	

The Report of the Commission was made to the Home Secretary early in the year 1831, but up to the end of that year it was not promulgated. As some of the Commissioners did not act, others were added.

bers of Senate. The Chancellor is the head of the University, and by himself or his deputy, has the sole privilege of conferring academical degrees upon persons found qualified by the Senatus Academicus. His office is held during life. During the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland it was held by the Archbishops of Glasgow.

Chancellors from the year 1642.

1642, James Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton.
1660, Wm. Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn.
1661, Andrew Fairfoul, Archbishop of Glasgow.
1664, Alexander Burnet, do.
1670, Robert Leighton, do.
1674, Alexander Burnet, do.
1679, Arthur Ross, do.
1684, Alexander Cairncross, Archbishop of Glasgow.
1687, John Paterson, do.
1691, John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.
1715, James Graham, Duke of Montrose.
1743, William Graham, do.
1781, James Graham, do.

RECTOR.

The Rector is annually elected by the Dean, the Principal, the Professors, and the matriculated Students. The electors are divided according to their respective birth places into "four nations," viz. the Glottiana, Transforthana, Loudoniana, and Rothseiana. The majority of the members of each nation constituting one vote; in case of an equality the former Rector has the casting vote, and failing him, the Rector immediately preceding.[1]

The Rector, immediately after his admission, is in use to name as his assessors the Dean of Faculty, the Principal, and the Professors, and also appoints a Vice-Rector, who, in the Rector's absence, exercises all the branches of his office, excepting that of Visitor, and such patronage as is specially vested in the Rector. The election is always on the 15th November, except when it falls on the Lord's day, and then the election is held on the following day, and the same person is generally re-elected for a second year.

It is the duty of the Rector to preserve the rights and privileges of the University, to convoke those meetings in which he presides, and with his assessors to exercise that academical jurisdiction amongst the Students themselves, or between the Students and Citizens, which is bestowed upon most of the Universities of Europe.

Rectors from the year 1760.

1760, James Hay, Earl of Errol.
1762, Thos. Miller, of Barskimming.
1764, Baron William Mure of Caldwell.
1766, Dunbar Douglass, Earl of Selkirk.
1768, Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran.
1770, Lord Chief Baron Ord.
1772, Lord Frederick Campbell.
1773, Charles Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
1775, Lord Chief Baron Montgomery.
1777, Andrew Stuart, of Torrens.
1779, Campbell B. Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald.
1781, Right Hon. Henry Dundas.
1783, Right Hon. Edmund Burke.
1785, Robert Graham, of Gartmore.
1787, Adam Smith, LL.D.
1789, Walter Campbell, of Shawfield.
1791, Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure.[2]
1793, William Mure, of Caldwell.
1795, Wm. M'Dowall, of Garthland.
1797, Geo. Oswald, of Auchincruive.
1799, Right Hon. Sir Ilay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of Session.
1801, William Craig, a Lord of Session.
1803, Lord Chief Baron Dundas.
1805, Henry Glassford, of Dugaldstone.
1807, Arch. Colquhoun, of Killermont.
1809, Arch. Campbell, of Blythswood.
1811, Lord Archibald Hamilton.
1813, Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch.
1815, David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk.
1817, George Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
1819, K. Finlay, of Toward Castle, M.P.
1820, Francis Jeffrey, Advocate.[3]
1822, Sir James Mackintosh, M.P.
1824, Henry Brougham, Counsellor, M.P.[4]
1826, Thomas Campbell, LL.D.
1829, Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne.
1831, Henry Cockburn, Advocate.[5]

[1] There is no provision in the constitution beyond the Rector immediately preceding.

[2] It appears from the Bishop's Chartulary in 1371, that John Kennedy, of Dunure, gave certain lands near the Kirk of Maybole to found a Chaplainary in the Cathedral of Glasgow.

[3] Right Hon. Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1830.

[4] Lord High Chancellor of England in 1830.

[5] His Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1830.

DEAN OF FACULTIES.

The Dean of Faculties is elected by the Senate. His office is held for two years, and by virtue of it he is to give directions with regard to the course of study, and to judge, together with the Rector, Principal, and Professors, of the qualifications of those who desire to be created Masters of Arts, Doctors of Divinity, &c.

Deans from the year 1800.

1800, James Couper, D.D.
1802, Archd. Campbell, Esq. of Succoth.
1804, Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1806, Duncan Macfarlan, D.D.
1808, Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1810, Duncan Macfarlan, D.D.
1812, Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1814, Stevenson MacGill, D.D.
1815, Archd. Campbell, Esq. M.P.
1817, Sir John Connell.
1819, Archd. Campbell, Esq. M.P.
1821, Sir John Connell.
1823, Archd. Campbell, Esq. M.P.
1825, Sir John Connell.
1827, Archd. Campbell, Esq. M.P.
1829, Sir John Connell.

PRINCIPAL.

The foundation of this office, almost coeval with that of the University, was confirmed by James VI. in 1577. It is in the appointment of the King. The Principal has the ordinary superintendence of the deportment of all members of the University, and is *primarius* Professor of Divinity.

Principals from the year 1574.

1574, Andrew Melville.
1580, Thomas Smeaton.
1582, Patrick Sharpe.
1615, Robert Boyd.
1622, John Cameron, D.D.
1626, John Strang, D.D.
1650, Robert Ramsay.
1652, Patrick Gillespie.
1661, Robert Baillie, D.D.
1663, Edward Wright.
1684, James Fall.
1690, Wm. Dunlop.
1701, John Stirling.
1728, Niel Campbell.
1761, Wm. Leishman, D.D.
1786, Archd. Davidson, D.D.
1803, Wm. Taylor, D.D.
1823, Duncan Macfarlan, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

The Professors of the University of Glasgow may be distributed according to the departments of knowledge to which they are respectively assigned, into four distinct Faculties, those of Arts, Theology, Law, and Medicine.

Under the Faculty of Arts are comprehended the Professors of Latin or Humanity, Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy. They preside over what are called the *Gowned Classes*, and a regular attendance upon their instructions during five separate years constitute what is termed the *curriculum*, or complete academical course enjoined by the ancient usage of the University. To the same Faculty may also be referred the Professors of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural History, whose lectures, however, do not enter into the *curriculum*, and whose pupils do not necessarily wear the academic robe.

The Faculty of Theology includes besides the Principal, who in right of his office is first Professor of Divinity, three other Professorships,—those of Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages.

The Faculty of Law consists of a single Professorship, that of Civil Law.

The Faculty of Medicine comprises the Professorships of Anatomy, Medicine, Materia Medica, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, and Botany.

The Professors of Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy, whose chairs were the earliest endowed in the University, are denominated Regents, and enjoy in right of their regency certain trifling privileges beyond their brother Professors.

Those are usually called Regius Professors (in contradistinction to the rest) whose chairs have

been recently founded and endowed by the Crown—and are members of the Senate only—not of the Faculty of College.

The Students are also to a certain extent Members of the University, and as such they are entitled, after being duly matriculated, to the privilege of admission to the University Library and Hunterian Museum, as well as of voting for the Lord Rector. They may be distinguished into Students of Arts, Theology, Law, and Medicine, according to their standing and the nature of their principal studies, and they are likewise for academical purposes divided into *Togati* and *Non-Togati*.

As instruction in the liberal arts is deemed a preliminary step to professional education, the Students in the Faculty of Arts, and especially those of the five Gown Classes or *Togati* (so called from the scarlet cloak which they only wear) are generally of less advanced years, and are subjected to a stricter discipline and more vigilant superintendence than the rest. Their attendance at the hours of Lecture and Examination is compulsory, their attention is kept alive by frequent examinations, and by Themes and Exercises prescribed by their Professors, and their industry and ambition are stimulated by prizes bestowed at the end of the Session, generally by the votes of their class-fellows, on the most meritorious. The system of Class Prizes has also been extended to several of the other classes, such as the Mathematics, Law, Divinity, and Hebrew, where examinations and other exercises have been introduced from experience of their good effects in the Gowned Classes.

Every Gowned Student must of necessity belong to some one or other of the five Classes of which the curriculum consists. He is not allowed to rank, with a view to graduation, in more than one of these classes during the same Session, but he may, notwithstanding, where the hours of lecturing admit of it, attend any other lectures that he pleases, besides those of his proper Professor for the year.

A distinction is made in the Gowned Classes between *Public* and *Private* Students. The former, composing in each Class a large proportion of the whole, are required to wear the academical dress—to be regular in their attendance—to be examined and to read exercises on the subjects treated of in the Lectures at a separate hour;—and they only are allowed to reckon their sessions of study as a qualification for proceeding to their degrees. Private Students are merely hearers of the lectures, their attendance is voluntary, and their studies and progress are left in a great measure to their own taste and discretion. The *Gowned* are all *Public* Students in the classes under which they respectively rank, in others they may be merely *Private*.

All the other Students of the University may be classed under the general name of *Non-Togati*, or Un-gowned, a large, mixed, and somewhat fluctuating body, whose numbers it is not easy to ascertain. Under this description are comprehended all those who have finished their course of instruction in Arts, are prosecuting their studies in the other Faculties with a more immediate view to their intended professions, and it comprises also many persons of maturer age who are resident in the City, or its Vicinity, and who, though engaged in other avocations, are still disposed to cultivate the literary pursuits of their earlier years, or to extend their acquaintance with some favourite branches of learning or science, by attending the lectures given at the University. The number of Students attending this University, of late years, average about fourteen hundred.

To all of the Gowned, as well as to several of the other classes, are attached *Class Libraries*, containing considerable collections of books appropriated to the use of their respective Students, and chiefly relating to the subjects which are discussed or noticed in the Lectures. The Library of which the Medical Students have the exclusive use, and that belonging to the Divinity Hall, are particularly rich and valuable, each containing several thousand volumes.

By an arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Infirmary, the Medical Students are permitted, on payment of certain fees, to have free access to that Institution, to observe the treatment of diseases, and to be present at operations and dissections.

I. FACULTY OF ARTS.

HUMANITY.

The original foundation of this Professorship is not extant, but from facts it must have taken place previous to the year 1637. The election is vested in the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College.

Professors from the Year 1706.

1706, Andrew Rosse.
1735, George Rosse.
1754, George Muirhead.
1773, William Richardson, M.A.
1815, Josiah Walker, M.A.
1831, William Ramsay, M.A.

GREEK.

This Professorship was founded by the College in 1581. The Professor is chosen by the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College.

Professors from the Year 1704.

1704, Alexander Dunlop, LL.D.
1746, James Moor, LL.D.
1774, John Young, M.A.
1821, Sir Daniel K. Sandford, M.A.

LOGIC.

This Professorship is one of those founded by the Charter of *Nova Erectio* in 1577. The election is vested in the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College.

Professors from the Year 1727.

1727, John Loudon.
1751, Adam Smith, LL.D.
1752, James Clow
1787, George Jardine, M.A.[1]
1827, Robert Buchanan, M.A.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

This Professorship was also founded by the Charter of *Nova Erectio* in 1577. The electors are the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College.

Professors from the Year 1727.

1727, Gershom Carmichael.
1730, Francis Hutcheson, LL.D.
1746, Thomas Craigie.
1752, Adam Smith, LL.D.
1764, Thomas Reid, D.D.
1795, Archibald Arthur, M.A.
1797, James Mylne, M.A.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This Professorship was founded by the Charter of *Nova Erectio* in 1577, and the Professor was confined to the department of Natural Philosophy in 1727. The electors are the Rector, Dean, Principal, and Professors of the College.

Professors from the Year 1727.

1727, Robert Dick.
1751, Robert Dick, M.D.
1757, John Anderson, M.A.
1796, James Brown, LL.D.
1803, William Meikleham, LL.D.

MATHEMATICS.[2]

This Professorship, long suppressed for want of funds, was revived by an Act of Faculty in 1691. The Professor is appointed by the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College.

[1] For a considerable time after Mr. Jardine became a Professor, the fee, which is now three guineas, was one guinea and a half. About 1790 it was not unusual for Students to pay one third at entrance, and to give bond for another third at Candlemas, and the balance at Whitsunday, when the Class broke up.

[2] The individual who left all his contemporaries far behind him in Mathematical pursuits, and who reflected the highest honour on his country, was John Napier, of Merchiston, the inventor of the Logarithmic Calculation; an invention which has contributed, perhaps, more than any other, to extend the boundaries of knowledge, and to multiply discoveries in all branches of Natural Philosophy, and which, at the same time that it establishes the author's claim to genius, proves that he had devoted himself, with the most persevering ardour, to the study of Mathematical Science. Previously, indeed, to his making his great discovery, Napier was well known to his countrymen for his profound acquaintance with Mathematics, his application of them to the improvement of the Arts, and the curious and bold experiments which his active and inventive mind was continually prompting him to make.—*Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, vol. xviii. p.* 53.

Professors from the Year 1691.

1691, George Sinclair.
1699, Robert Sinclair, M.D.
1711, Robert Simpson, M.D.
1761, James Williamson, D.D.
1796, James Millar, M.A.
1831, James Thomson, LL.D.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

This Professorship is the gift of the Crown, and was founded by Geo. II. 1760.

Professors.

1760, Alexander Wilson, LL.D.
1784, Patrick Wilson, LL.D.
1799, William Meikleham, LL.D.
1803, James Couper, D.D.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This Professorship was founded by the Crown in 1807.

Professors.

1807, Lockhart Muirhead, LL.D.
1829, William Couper, M.D.

II.—FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

DIVINITY.

This Professorship was founded in 1630, and the foundation ratified in Parliament. The electors are the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College.

Professors of Divinity.

1640, David Dickson.
1642, Robert Baillie, D.D.[1]
1653, John Young.
1669, Gilbert Burnet, D.D.
1674, David Liddell.
1682, Alexander Ross, D.D.
1684, James Weymss, D.D.
1692, James Woodrow.
1705, Alexander Woodrow.
1708, John Simpson.
1740, Michael Potter.
1744, William Leishman, D.D.
1761, Robert Trail, D.D.
1775, James Baillie, D.D.
1778, William Wyght, D.D.
1783, Robert Findlay, D.D.
1814, Stevenson MacGill, D.D.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The Professorship of Church History was founded by King George I. in the year 1720. The Professor is appointed by the King.

Professors from the year 1720.

1721, William Anderson.
1752, William Rouet.
1762, William Wyght, D.D.
1778, Hugh M'Leod, D.D.
1807, William MacTurk, D.D.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

This Professorship was founded by Queen Anne, 1709. The electors are the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College.

[1] Dr. Baillie was also the minister of St. Mary's (Tron) Church. Until 1621, the Principal of the College not only taught Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages, but also officiated as minister of Govan. Since that period there has been a separate minister for the Church and Parish of Govan.

Professors of Oriental Languages.

1709, Charles Morthland.
1745, Alexander Dunlop, M.A.
1751, William Rouet.
1753, George Muirhead.
1755, John Anderson, M.A.
1757, James Buchanan, M.A.
1761, Robert Trail, D.D.
1761, Patrick Cummin, LL.D.
1814, Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1831, William Fleeming, D.D.

III.—FACULTY OF LAW.

CIVIL LAW.

This Professorship is in the gift of the Crown. After being long suppressed for want of revenue it was revived and endowed by Queen Anne, in 1713.

Professors of Civil Law.

1714, William Forbes, Advocate.
1746, William Cross, Advocate.
1750, Hercules Lindsay, LL.D.
1761, John Millar, Advocate.
1801, Robert Davidson, Advocate.

IV.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ANATOMY.

The foundation of this Professorship, in 1718, was the joint act of the Crown and College. The Professor is appointed by the King.

Professors.

1718, Thomas Brisbane, M.D.
1742, Robert Hamilton, M.D.
1756, Joseph Black, M.D.
1757, Thomas Hamilton, M.D.
1781, William Hamilton.
1790, James Jeffray, M.D.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

This Professorship, long suppressed for want of Revenue, was revived and endowed in 1713. It is in the gift of the King.

Professors.

1714, John Johnstoun, M.D.
1751, William Cullen, M.D.
1756, Robert Hamilton, M.D.
1757, Joseph Black, M.D.
1766, Alexander Stevenson, M.D.
1789, Thomas Charles Hope, M.D.
1796, Robert Freer, M.D.
1827, Charles Badham, M.D.

SURGERY.

This Professorship was founded by the Crown in 1815.

Professor.

1815, John Burns, M.D.

MIDWIFERY.

This Professorship was founded by the Crown in 1815.

Professors.

1815, James Towers, M.D.
1820, John Towers, C.M.

CHEMISTRY.

A Lectureship in Chemistry was founded by the College in 1747.

Lecturers in Chemistry.

1747, William Cullen, M.D.
1766, John Robison, LL.D.
1769, William Irvine, M.D.
1787, Thomas C. Hope, M.D.
1791, Robert Cleghorn, M.D.

A Professorship in Chemistry was founded by the Crown in 1818.

Professor of Chemistry.

1818, Thomas Thomson, M.D.

BOTANY.

This Professorship was founded by the Crown in 1818. Prior to which time the Professor of Anatomy was also Lecturer in Botany, but the duties of the Anatomical Chair becoming more and more arduous, the Lectures in Botany were delivered by others.

Professors of Botany.

1818, Robert Graham, M.D.
1821, William Jackson Hooker, LL.D.

MATERIA MEDICA.

A Lectureship in Materia Medica was founded by the College in 1766.

Lecturers in Materia Medica.

1766, William Irvine, M.D.
1787, Thomas C. Hope, M.D.
1788, Robert Cleghorn, M.D.
1791, Richard Millar, M.D.

A Professorship in Materia Medica was founded by the Crown in 1831.

Professor of Materia Medica.

1831, Richard Millar, M.D.[1]

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1828.

Lecturer.

1828, William M'Kenzie.

CHAPLAINS

On the morning and evening of every Sunday, during the Winter Session, Divine Service is regularly celebrated in the College Chapel—where two Chaplains of the Established Church of Scotland officiate alternately, and where all those Gowned Students, who are not dissenters, and whose parents or guardians do not desire their presence at some other place of worship, are required to attend.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library was founded in the 15th century. It contains an extensive and valuable Collection of Books, among which are many beautiful editions of the Classics. The building consists of a handsome room, in which the principal Works are arranged, and for the reception of more modern publications an adjoining room has been fitted up. The Library is under the management of six Curators, appointed annually from the Members of Senate. The Librarian is elected by the Rector, Dean, Principal, and Professors.

The Library is always increasing by donations, by copies of every new work published in this country, as well as by books purchased by the fees received at Matriculation, assisted by fees received from Graduates, and by an annual payment from all Students.

All Members of the University are, at present, entitled to the use of the Library, subject to Regulations enacted by the Senate.

[1] The Regius Professors, viz. Natural History, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica, are appointed by the Crown.

HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

The founder of this Museum was the celebrated William Hunter, M.D. who was born in the Parish of East Kilbride, in 1710. By his will, 1781, he bequeathed to the Principal and Professors of the College, his splendid Collection of Books, Coins, Paintings, Anatomical Preparations, &c., and appropriated *L.*8,000 for the erection of a building for their reception. The Collection is valued at *L.*65,000, viz., Medals *L.*30,000, Books *L.*15,000, Pictures *L.*10,000, Miscellaneous *L.*10,000. The Keeper is appointed by the Principal and Professors of the College.

The Museum is open to the public, from 12 till 3 P.M., during six days of the week, in summer, and from 12 till 2, during five days of the week, in winter, on payment of one shilling.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

A small Botanic Garden adjoining the College was prepared for the use of the Lecturer in Botany, in 1753; but the great increase of manufactories and other buildings in its vicinity rendered it unfit for such a purpose. The following account of the public Botanic Garden has been drawn up by its distinguished Curator.

That Glasgow, with a population amounting to 150,000, should so long have been without a public Botanic Garden, must be matter of surprise to all who are in the least acquainted with the splendour of its public institutions, and the commercial enterprise and intelligence of its numerous and wealthy inhabitants.

Possessing an University long eminent for its Medical School, where a course of Lectures on Botany was annually delivered, it is easy to suppose the supply of specimens for this purpose, must have been poor indeed. These were generally such as could be obtained from the fields, or the nurseries about town; with occasional donations from the very few private gardens where a collection of plants was cultivated. The most remarkable of these, in the neighbourhood of the City, was that of Mr. Thomas Hopkirk, younger of Dalbeth, whose liberality in distributing a portion of his rarities, will long be remembered by many with gratitude, and who is advantageously known to the public as the author of the Flora Glottiana, published in 1813, and the Flora Anomoia in 1817.

This gentleman, aided by the late Mr. Robert Austin, Nurseryman, Glasgow, Dr. Graham, the then Professor of Botany in the University here, Dr. Brown, Physician in Glasgow, and several others, made a vigorous effort to remedy the defect; accordingly in the early part of 1817, when a sum of from three to four thousand pounds had been subscribed; and after carefully inspecting many situations, a piece of ground on the west end of the Town was selected, consisting of 8 English acres, holden of Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, at a feu-duty of *L.*10 per acre.

Experience has proved that this choice was most judicious; situated about a mile from Town, having a variety of soils, an agreeably undulated surface, and surrounded by a most respectable and improving neighbourhood, it would be difficult indeed to see where similar advantages could have been possessed.

In the month of May, 1817, the interim Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Hopkirk, James Jeffrey, M. D. Robert Austin, William Cumin, M.D. Thomas Brown, M.D. Robert Graham, M.D. James Hardie, and Thomas MacGill, having appointed Mr. Stewart Murray, Superintendent, proceeded to make the necessary arrangements, which embrace proper compartments for the growth of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, from every part of the world, which are sufficiently hardy to bear the severity of our climate, allotting a space for medicinal plants, as also accommodation for a good collection of grasses, and other plants useful in agriculture, with several borders set apart for the cultivation of fancy flowers, and a handsome range of plain substantial houses, 300 feet long, of various temperatures, to receive tropical and other plants which might require such protection.

The University came forward with a praiseworthy liberality, and paid towards the funds the sum of *L.*2,000, for which they are secured in the privilege of their Botanical Professor exclusively lecturing in the garden. The University also appoint three members of Committee, of which the Professor of Botany must be one; likewise each Professor for the time being has access to the garden for himself and family, the same as a single 10-guinea shareholder. It is also gratifying to observe, that almost all the Professors voluntarily came forward individually, and took one or more shares.

A degree of unanimity, spirit, and liberality, thus prevailing, the funds went on prosperously, and the operations in the garden, such as surrounding it with a high stone wall, forming walks, planting collections, erecting houses, &c., were so far advanced by the end of 1817, that early in the

spring of 1818 the garden was opened to visitors, and even at this early period of its existence, contained a very respectable collection of plants. This was owing in a great degree to the liberality of Mr. Hopkirk, who had presented to it his entire collection, exotic and indigenous, amounting to about 3,000 species, and Mr. Austin, who made a donation of one specimen of every tree and shrub in his nursery, together with the kind supplies from a sister institution, the richly stored Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, as also that of Liverpool, and the College Botanic Garden, Dublin, with many other both public and private collections, which, although too numerous to be mentioned, yet the alacrity with which they all came forward to hail and cherish the rise and progress of an infant institution affords matter of most pleasing reflection.

From the rapidity with which the list of Proprietors went on filling up, and it having been resolved to support the Garden rather by a fund than by annual payments, the Directors expected that after completing the plans there would be such a surplus, as that its interest would be at least the basis of a revenue to support the Institution. In this expectation they were unfortunately disappointed; for the severe commercial distress of 1819 and 1820 pressed so heavily on all classes, that instead of a surplus fund, a considerable amount of debt had actually accumulated, so as to threaten its very existence. After this trying period had passed over, the Directors made a most vigorous effort to raise a sum sufficient at least to cancel the debt; and in this they were ably assisted by Dr. Hooker, who was, about this time, appointed to the Botanical Chair in the University. That gentleman roused the attention of the Proprietors, by a spirited letter, addressed to them. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, also, at this period, took a few shares, as a body, and agreed to pay annually *L*.35 sterling, for which each of its members has access for himself and family, as if he were the Proprietor of a Share, and Licentiates of Faculty acquire this privilege by paying two guineas to the funds. Prior to this period the Garden had obtained, from his late Majesty George IV., a charter under the style and title of the Royal Botanic Institution of Glasgow. It is pleasing to reflect that notwithstanding the many difficulties which assailed the Garden in its early years, the Directors, while they observed the most rigid economy, adhered to one uniform persevering determination not to allow it to suffer either in appearance or character, as any such course would have certainly proved ruinous to its future progress. Accordingly, all this time, its friends, both at home and abroad, continued to pour in supplies of plants and seeds from every part of the world; thus verifying the opinion advanced by its founders, that Glasgow (by reason of its widely extended commercial intercourse) was admirably adapted for the site of a Botanic Garden. Hence, in 1825, a catalogue of its Botanical riches was printed, chiefly for the purpose of circulating among its numerous correspondents; and Dr. Hooker observes, in the introduction to that catalogue, " It must be a source of high gratification to those individuals who have been instrumental in the formation and support of this Institution, to see in how short a time it has been made to contain a collection of plants which is surpassed by few in the kingdom."

A grant of *L*.2,000 was also obtained from Government, which not only enabled the Directors to get rid of the floating debt, but also to put the whole buildings, &c. in a complete state of repair, besides leaving a sum which was advantageously vested in the purchase of ground annual.

Up to the present period the collections have gone on progressively increasing, and in species and varieties afford numerically upwards of 12,000, among which are to be seen most of those plants possessing interest in the arts, medicine, or domestic economy. Such are Coffee, Cotton, Tea, Sugar-Cane, Chocolate, Cocoa-Nut, Dates, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Clove, Bread-Fruit, Plantains, &c. &c., so that it is not too much to assert that, as a whole, it is not surpassed by any in the kingdom. As a place of recreation, its importance will be readily admitted, when it is known that four and even five hundred visitors in a day is by no means an unfrequent occurrence in spring and early summer, before families leave town for sea-bathing quarters; and at the weekly Promenades, when a band of music attends, twice that number has often been in the Garden at one time.

A Course of Lectures on Botany is annually delivered in the Hall of the Institution at the Garden, during the months of May, June, and July, at eight o'clock every morning, except Saturday, by Dr. Hooker, of whom our University may be justly proud, since, as a Botanist, he stands unrivalled, and, as a gentleman, is an important acquisition to society. A Course of Popular Lectures to Ladies and Gentlemen, is also occasionally delivered during the latter part of April and all May, at three o'clock, P.M., by the Professor. Having an abundant supply of specimens from the Garden for these Lectures, it is not to be wondered that a taste for Botanical pursuits is greatly on the increase; accordingly we now find, that this branch forms part of the education of all those whose

circumstances can afford it, or whose cultivation of mind is such as to enable them to perceive either its beauty or advantage.

In many of the gentlemen's gardens about town, green-houses, conservatories, or stoves, have been erected, flower-gardens formed, and very fair collections of plants are to be met with in such places. This Institution has also proved highly beneficial as an excellent school for young men, in which to receive their professional education (for Scotland has long been celebrated for its Gardeners), and at this time there are many of these distinguishing themselves in various parts of the world, and who now show their gratitude by contributing in the most liberal manner to its stores of Botanical rarities.

The present Revenue of the Garden arises from sources which are chiefly contingent, such as—

1st. The sale of Shares at the original price, Ten Guineas, which is heritable, transferable, and gives the proprietor a vote at General Meetings; as, also, admits himself and two members of his family at a time, with the exception of sons above 21 years of age. Two Shares, or Twenty Guineas, admits all the members of a family residing under the Proprietor's roof.

2d. Ground Annual, formerly alluded to, (not contingent).

3d. Sum paid by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (not contingent).

4th. Amount arising from the sale of duplicate Plants and Flowers.

5th. Do. from Transfers of Shares at Two Guineas each.

6th. Occasional Subscriptions or Donations from Proprietors.

7th. Amount arising from a charge of 1*s.* each, for the Admission of Strangers residing more than five miles from Glasgow, and not being introduced by a Proprietor.

8th. Sale of Annual Tickets to those families or individuals who are not Proprietors; say, a Guinea Ticket admits a family for the whole year, with the exception of sons above 21 years of age, 10*s.* 6*d.* admits an individual for the same period; but none of these are transferable, neither can the holder introduce strangers; but Annual Subscribers may, at the end of one, two, or three consecutive yearly subscriptions, take up their share, by paying the balance of the selling price, now Ten Guineas.

In a population such as Glasgow now contains, there is every reason to hope that this last source of income will greatly increase. The public are not aware how very moderate these terms of admission are, as compared with other Institutions of a similar kind; for instance, the Botanic Garden at Bury St. Edmunds, which is not to be compared with ours, charges just double these rates.

It is very desirable that those who are in circumstances to admit of it, should come forward liberally to support this truly rational place of science and recreation, not only in its present splendour, but also to enable it to go on, increasing in beauty and usefulness, as the influx of new plants into the country is certainly greater at the present than any former period.

The range of stoves and green-houses is now complete, all but one conservatory, and we have no doubt an application to the Proprietors from the Directors will obtain a subscription sufficient to accomplish this so desirable object.

The Proprietors have much cause to congratulate themselves on the very economical manner in which the revenue is raised, as also in its application.

The Botanic Garden at Liverpool, which has hitherto embraced only five acres, and a range of glass about the size of ours, has an income of above *L.*1000 sterling annually arising from *L.*1 : 11 : 6d. which each of its proprietors are obliged to pay yearly or forfeit the value of his share, originally 12 guineas.

From the wonderful progress which the Town is making westward, and the consequent rise in the value of property, the site of the Garden, even as building-ground, is now worth triple what it cost, taking this view of the matter, and all the buildings (which are comparatively new) at half their original cost, and the stock of plants at 40 per cent. off the catalogue prices, gives such a general stock account that without bringing the value of shares even down to par, a very considerable number of shares may still be disposed of, and this the Directors are wisely endeavouring to promote, instead of advancing the price, which might be fairly done. Accordingly it has been resolved, that such Proprietors as contribute a guinea yearly to the support of the Garden, shall have it placed to their credit, and when these amount to 10, they will receive documents for an additional share; or at their option they may have a Family Annual Ticket, or a half-guinea ticket for an individual, according to the rate of their contributions, and these they may dispose of in any manner they please.

Government having declared that all Surgeons, intended for the Army or Navy, must have attended

at least one course of Lectures on Botany, and as this can only be done to advantage where there is a good Garden, it is confidently hoped that a little aid will yet be obtained for so valuable a purpose, especially considering what the city of Glasgow has already itself done, and when it is kept in view that the Edinburgh Garden receives nearly *L.*1000 a-year from that source.

The following is a list of the Directors, as published at last General Meeting in December, 1831, viz.

PRESIDENT,

The Honourable Lord Meadowbank, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

The Very Reverend Duncan Macfarlan, Principal of Glasgow College.

DIRECTORS.

From the Proprietors.

William Smith.
David Henry Wilsone.
John Smith, youngest.
Archibald Bogle, of Gilmorehill.
William Hamilton.
William Leckie Ewing.

From the College.

Professor M'Gill.
Professor Hooker.
Professor Ramsay.

SECRETARY.

Laurence Hill.

TREASURER.

James Christie.

CURATOR.

Stewart Murray.

MATRICULATION.

By the Statutes of the University, every public Student is required to enroll, in a Register kept for the purpose, his own name, with the christian name and profession of his father, the place of his birth, his usual previous abode, and the class, or classes, in which he intends to rank. This form is termed Matriculation, and always takes place on the fourteenth day of November, except when that day falls on a Sunday.

STINT-MASTERS.

The Stint-Masters are those Students who, by the University Statutes, have the power of fixing the fee, to be paid on taking the Degree of Master of Arts. They are elected every year, by the Students, who have that year finished their Course in the Language and Philosophy Classes, and who are, therefore, qualified to be Candidates for the degree of Master in Arts. Their election takes place between the first Friday and the last Friday of January. The Electors are divided into four nations, as for the election of the Rector, and each nation elects its own *Stint-Master*.

BLACK-STONE EXAMINATION.

Besides a constant attendance on College Lectures, the Gowned Students, from the Greek Class upwards, are publicly examined every year in those subjects which have engaged their Studies during the preceding Session, in order to ascertain their fitness for the department on which they are about to enter, and Prizes are adjudged to those who excel in classical knowledge. This, from an Antique Chair, partly composed of black marble, and occupied by the Student while under trial, is called the Black-stone Examination, and it may be considered as preparatory to those examinations and exercises which the University requires of all Candidates for degrees.

DEGREES IN LAWS AND IN DIVINITY.[1]

The Honorary Degrees of Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws, are conferred upon eminent men, as marks of respect, or upon Students of a certain standing.

The Degree of Doctor in Divinity having no peculiar privileges in the Church attached to it under the Presbyterian form of Government, is, without examination, conferred on Clergymen, respectable for their abilities and literature, and who have gone through a regular University course.

[1] Academical Degrees or Honours, were first granted about the end of the 12th century.—*History of Literature in France.*

DEGREES,

Conferred by the University in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831.

DOCTORS IN DIVINITY.

1825, Rev. John Dunmore Lang, Sydney, N.S.W.
... Edward Winstauley.
... John Graham, Killearn.
1826, Rev. Caesar Malan, Geneva.
... John Robertson, Cambuslang.
... Thomas Easton, Kirriemuir.
1827, Rev. James Thomson, Paisley.
... George James Lawrie, India.
1828, Rev. Robert Burns, Paisley.
... Alex. Gray, Kincardine.
... J. C. Pedlie, Ireland.
1829, Rev. William Fleming, Kilpatrick.
1830, Rev. Thomas Brown, Glasgow.
... John Campbell, Dunoon.
... John Smyth, Glasgow.
... Patrick M'Farlan, Glasgow.
... John Paterson, England.
... Henry F. Burdon, England.
... Joseph Fletcher, England.
1831, Rev. John Morison, Brompton.
... William Kidston, Glasgow.
... John Muir, Glasgow.
... Matthew Gardiner, Bothwell.
... David Welsh, Glasgow.

DOCTORS IN LAW.

1825, Rev. Francis Augustus Cox, Hackney.
1826, James Cleland, Glasgow.
James Ewing, Glasgow.
Rev. Samuel H. Sloane, Ireland,
1827, Thomas Campbell, Lord Rector.
Rev. James Boyd, Edinburgh.
Alexander Blair, London.
Rev. Hugh Ralph, Liverpool.
1828, Henry Stewart Byron.
1829, Robert Hone, Winchester.
1829, Daniel Bampfield, Hickie.
George Payne, Lancashire.
Abraham C. Simson.
Rev. Macintosh Mackay, Lagan.
William Cowan, Glasgow.
John Dymock, Glasgow.
James Thomson, Belfast.
1830, George Samuel Evans, Hampstead.
1831, Ruben J. Bryce, Belfast.

BACHELORS IN LAW.

1825, John Glassford Hopkirk, W. S.
1826, James Corkindale, M.D., Glasgow.
James Hopkirk, Advocate, Edinburgh.
Archibald Graham, Glasgow.
1828, Edward Dyer Sanderson.
William Davidson, Glasgow.
1830, John Richardson, London.
William Gordon Mack, Glasgow.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

Besides Silver Medals, and Book Prizes, given by the University, there are Gold and Silver Medals given from Donations by the late Mr. Graham of Gartmore, Mr. Coulter, Mr. Watt of Birmingham, Mr. Jeffrey, Advocate, and Mr. Ewing of Dunoon Castle. The Gartmore and Ewing Gold Medals, being biennial, are given alternately.

EXHIBITIONS.

In the year 1688, John Snell, Esq., with a view to support Episcopacy in Scotland, devised to Trustees a considerable Estate near Leamington, in Warwickshire, for educating Scotch Students at Balliol College, Oxford. By the rise in the value of Land, and the Improvements which have, from time to time, been made on that Estate, the Fund now affords about £130 per annum to each of ten Exhibitioners. Another foundation, by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, of £20 per annum to each of four Scottish Students of the same College, during their residence at Oxford, is generally given to the Glasgow Exhibitioners, so that four of them have a stipend of £150 per annum.

These Exhibitions are tenable for ten years, but vacated by marriage, or on receiving preferment of a certain amount. The right of nomination belongs to the Principal and Professors of Faculty.

Candidates to be eligible to Snell's Exhibitions. 1st, Must be natives of Scotland, (which the Master of Balliol generally requires to be proved by the production of an Extract from the Parish

Register of Births.) 2d, They must have attended as Public Students, at least two Sessions at the University of Glasgow, or one Session there, and two at some other Scottish University. 3d, They must not be graduates of any University.

Warner's Exhibitions are in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of Rochester, who usually nominate on the recommendation of the Master of Balliol College. Though nominally £20 a-year each, they are in reality, from the mode of payment, worth only £15, being paid by quarterly instalments, which only become due in the event of the Exhibitioner having resided at College for a majority of the days in the quarter, and as one of the quarters falls principally in the long vacation, during which, under graduates are not allowed to reside in Oxford, the instalment for that quarter never becomes payable.

BURSARIES.

ADAMSON'S BURSARY.

Founded by David Adamson, Minister of Fintrie, in 1674, is appropriated to a Student in Philosophy. It is tenable for four years, and the appointment is vested in the Convener's House of Stirling. Value *L.*12 per annum.

ARDKINGLASS BURSARY.

Founded by Sir James and Lady Campbell. Tenable for eight years, five in Languages and Philosophy, and three in Divinity. Appointment by the family of Ardkinglass. Value *L.*9 : 10s. per annum.

ARMAGH BURSARY.

Founded in 1733 by Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, who endowed it with the annual rent of certain Lands in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. It is appropriated to a native of England or Ireland, who has studied Philosophy three complete Sessions in this University, and has the Degree of A.M. It is tenable for three years, during which period the Bursar may study Theology, Law, or Anatomy. The Salary is diminished by irregular attendance, and the Bursary is vacated *ipso facto* by absence for one month. The Patrons are the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and the Professors of the College. By a late grant of the College, the income of the Bursar has been augmented, and two additional Bursaries have been founded. Value *L.*15 per annum each.

BAXTER'S BURSARY.

The Patrons are the Principal, the Professor of Divinity, the Regents, the Magistrates, the Dean of Guild, the Convener, and the ministers of the City. The Bursary is appropriated to Students in Humanity, with preference to the sons of Burgesses. It is tenable for five years. Value *L.*8 per annum.

BOYD'S BURSARIES

In 1653, Mr. Zachary Boyd founded three Bursaries for Students in Divinity. They are tenable for four years. Value *L.*5 per annum each. The Patrons of two, are the members of the City Council—and the appointment of the third, is vested in the Merchants' House of Glasgow.

BRISBANE BURSARY.

Thomas Brisbane, M.D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in this University, founded a Bursary for Students in Medicine. It is tenable for four years, and the Salary is *L.*50 per annum. The family of Brisbane and the College present alternately. The applicants must be under twenty-two years of age, and must have the degree of A.M. Preference is given to the Kin of the Founder.

BROWN'S BURSARY.

Founded by Colonel Brown, for Students in Languages. Tenable for four years. Value *L.*5 per annum. The Patrons are the Principal and Professors of the College.

CRAIG'S BURSARY.

Founded by John Craig, Merchant in Glasgow, in 1713, for Students in Philosophy. Tenable for four years. Value *L.*8 : 6 : 8d. per annum. Appointment by the Merchants' House.

CRAWFORD'S BURSARY.

Founded by Thomas Crawford, Esq. of Jordanhill, in 1576. Appropriated to a Student in Languages. Tenable for four years. Value a Chalder of Meal per annum. The Patrons are the Principal and Professors of Faculty.

DUNDONALD BURSARIES.

In 1672, William, Earl of Dundonald, founded seven Bursaries, four in Philosophy, and three in Divinity. The former are tenable for four years, and commence with the Greek Class—the latter for two years, but the same individuals may be re-appointed for two years more. The Bursars in Philosophy receive *L.*40 per annum each, and those in Divinity *L.*41 : 2 : 6d. The appointment is now vested in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

EXCHEQUER BURSARIES.

These Bursaries, six in number, were founded by King William, in 1693. They are tenable for six years, three in Philosophy, and three in Divinity. The Bursars in Philosophy receive *L.*10 per annum each, and those in Divinity *L.*13 : 6 : 8d. The Patrons are the Barons of Exchequer, who select one out of a list of six Students, transmitted to them by the Faculty.

FORFAR BURSARY.

Founded by the Countess of Forfar in 1737, for a Student in Languages and Philosophy. Tenable for five years. Value *L.*10 per annum. Patrons, the Principal and Professors of the College.

FOUNDATION BURSARIES.

These Bursaries, four in number, were founded by James VI. in 1577, for Students in Languages and Philosophy. The value of each is *L.*10 per annum, and may be held during the Gown Course. The right of presentation is exercised by the Principal and Professors of the College.

GILHAGIE'S BURSARY.

Founded by Mrs. Ann Gilhagie, for a Student in Divinity. Tenable for four years. Value *L.*6 : 6s. per Annum. Appointment by the Magistrates, Town Council, and Ministers of Glasgow.

HAMILTON BURSARIES.

These Bursaries, now eight in number, were founded by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in 1694. They are tenable for six years, three in Philosophy, and three in Divinity. The Bursars in Philosophy receive *L.*20, and those in Divinity *L.*25 per annum each. The right of presentation is vested in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

HASTIE'S BURSARIES.

In 1772, the Rev. Mr. Hastie founded a Bursary for a Student in this University. By an addition since made to the foundation, the number of Bursaries is increased to three—two in Divinity, and one in Philosophy. The former are tenable for four years, the latter for six. Value *L.*15 per annum each. Patrons, the Principal and the Professors of the College.

HYNDFORD BURSARY.

Founded by Mr. Michael Wilson for a Student in Philosophy. Tenable for four years. Value *L.*5 per annum. The right of presentation belongs to the representatives of Sir James Carmichael.

LEIGHTON'S BURSARIES.

Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, founded in 1685, two Bursaries of *L.*9 per annum

each. They are tenable for six years, four in Languages and Philosophy, and two in Divinity. The right of presentation belongs to the Town Council.

MACINTYRE'S BURSARIES.

Robert Macintyre, M.D. late of the 53d Regiment, founded two Bursaries of nearly *L.*40 each. They are tenable for seven years, four in Greek and Philosophy, and three in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, at the option of the Bursars. The candidates must be of the name of Macintyre, Gaels, and able to speak the Gaelic Language. The preference is to be given to the best Latin Scholars. The examiners are the Ministers of the Parishes of Glenorchy and Kilchrenan, and the Master of the Grammar School of Inverary.

OLD LIBRARY BURSARY.

Founded by Mr. Hutchison of Lambhill, in 1641. Tenable for four years. Value *L.*11 : 2 : 2¾d. per annum. This Bursary is not restricted to any particular description of Students. The Patrons are the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

ROSS'S BURSARY.

This Bursary, founded by Captain Ross, is appropriated to a Student in Languages and Philosophy. It is tenable for four years, and the appointment is vested in the Earl of Glasgow. Value *L.*4 : 3 : 4d. per annum.

SAUNDERS' BURSARY.

This Bursary, founded by Mr. Saunders of Auld-house, is appropriated to a Student in Divinity. It is tenable for five years, and the right of Election is vested in the Merchants' House of Glasgow. Value *L.*8 : 6 : 8d. per annum.

STEWART'S BURSARIES.

These Bursaries, two in number, are in the gift of the Senate. They commence with the Humanity or Greek Class, and may be held during the Gown Course. Value *L.*12 per annum each. The names of Stewart and Simpson are preferred.

STRUTHERS' BURSARIES.

In 1624, the Rev. William Struthers, founded two Bursaries for Students in Divinity. They are tenable for four years, and the right of nomination belongs to the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow. Value *L.*6 : 13 : 4d. per annum each.

WALTON'S BURSARY.

This Bursary was founded by Dr. William Walton, Huntingdon, for a Student in Medicine. The Earl of Sandwich appoints to the Bursary one of two Students presented to him by the Faculty. Preference is given *caeteris paribus* to natives of England. The Bursary may be held for four years. Value *L.*20 per annum.

WILLIAMS' BURSARIES.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, London, in the year 1711, bequeathed to certain individuals in London, in trust, a sum of money in the 3 per cents, to found Bursaries for educating natives of England at the University of Glasgow. The founder, with a particular view to support the cause of Protestant Dissent in England, directs, that every Bursar on this foundation, shall promise, in writing, to become a preacher among the Dissenting Ministers of that Country. The Bursaries are tenable for four years. Value *L.*40 per annum each. The right of presentation is vested in the Founder's Trustee.

WILSON'S BURSARIES.

Two Bursaries, value L.6 : 13 : 4d. per annum each, were founded by Mr. Michael Wilson, in 1640. They are tenable for four years, and appropriated to Students in Divinity. The Bursars, who must be the sons of Burgesses, and of A.M. standing, are appointed by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY.

This University, founded by the late Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, on 7th May, 1795, and endowed by him with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, Museum, and Library, was incorporated by a seal of cause from the Magistrates and Council of this City, on 9th June, 1796. The University is subject to the inspection of the Lord Provost and other official persons as ordinary visitors, and is placed under the immediate superintendence of 81 Trustees, who are elected by ballot, and remain in office for life, unless disqualified by non-attendance. The Trustees consist of 9 Classes of Citizens, viz.:—1st, Tradesmen.—2d, Agriculturists.—3d, Artists.—4th, Manufacturers.—5th, Physicians and Surgeons.—6th, Lawyers.—7th, Divines.—8th, Philosophers;—and 9th, Kinsmen, or Namesakes. The Trustees elect annually by ballot nine of their number to be Managers, to whom the principal affairs of the Institution are intrusted during the year. The Managers elect by ballot from their number, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Although the views of the venerable and celebrated founder embraced a complete circle of liberal education, adapted to the improved state of Society, it was found convenient at first to limit the plan to Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Geography.

The business of the University commenced on 21st September, 1796, by Dr. Garnet's reading Popular and Scientific Lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, to persons of both sexes, in the Trades' Hall, illustrated by Experiments. Soon after this period the Managers rented, and then purchased, extensive premises in John-street. Dr. Garnet having been appointed Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry in the Royal Institution of London, which had been formed on the model of this primary one, resigned his Professorship, and on the 18th October, 1799, Dr. George Birkbeck was appointed as his successor. In addition to what had been formerly taught, Dr. Birkbeck introduced a familiar system of instruction which he demonstrated by experiments to 500 Operatives, free of expense. This mode of tuition, by which Philosophical subjects are explained in ordinary language, divested of technicalities beyond the comprehension of the students, is continued with great success, at a small expense, and has been productive of the happiest effects on a valuable class of Society.

Dr. Birkbeck resigned his Professorship on 5th August, 1804, and returned to London. Dr. Andrew Ure was appointed his successor, on the 21st of the following month, and during a period of twenty-five years, discharged the duties of his office with great ability, when he also went to London to reside.

The affairs of the University becoming more and more prosperous, the Trustees purchased from the City, the Grammar School Buildings in George's Street; and having made considerable additions and alterations, the premises now contain numerous Halls for the Professors, and for the Museum which of late has become very rich in its several departments. The University Buildings were opened in November 1828, since which time the Classes have been well attended, and *soirees* have been introduced with the happiest effect. Although the Rev. Mr. Lothian was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Geography, as early as 31st October, 1798, and though other Professors were appointed subsequent to that period, it has not been thought necessary to allude to them, the succession having been frequently interrupted.

Presidents and Professors of the University:

President in 1832, JAMES SMITH, of Jordanhill, F.R.S.

PRESIDENTS SINCE THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1796, Dr. Peter Wright.
1797, Alexander Oswald.
1798, William M'Neil.
1801, Dr. James Monteath.
1802, John Geddes.
1805, Alexander Oswald.
1806, John Semple.
1807, Dr. William Anderson.
1809, Robert Austin.
1810, Joshua Heywood.
1811, James Cleland.
1812, John Hamilton.
1814, John More.
1817, James Ewing.
1820, John Geddes.
1821, Walter Ferguson.
1825, James A. Anderson.
1831, James Smith, of Jordanhill.

PROFESSORS, &c.
In 1832.

1st, Literature, Philosophy, and Popular Science.

Classes.	Professors.	Classes.	Professors.
Natural Philosophy, . .	Dr. Heron.	Oriental Languages, . .	James Noble.
Logic, Ethics, Rhetoric, .	Wm. Hunter.	Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colours, .	W. B. Gilfillan.
Mathematics, . . .	Peter Wilson.	Popular Lectures on the Veterinary Art, . .	Vacant.
Natural History, . .	Dr. Scouller.		
Modern Languages, . .	W. Jourdan.		

2d, Medicine.

Classes.	Professors.	Classes.	Professors.
Surgery, ...	Dr. Laurie.	Theory of Medicine, .	Dr. Hannay.
Chemistry, . . .	Thomas Graham.	Anatomy and Physiology,	Dr. Hunter.
Medical Jurisprudence, .	George Watt.	Midwifery, . . .	James Brown.

GLASGOW MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Incorporated by Seal of Cause.

Object.—This Society was formed in 1823 by the Mechanics of Glasgow, with the view of disseminating Literary and Scientific knowledge among their fellow operatives, particularly those branches most immediately connected with their daily occupations.

Origin.—Dr. George Birkbeck, Physician in London, whilst Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's University, first contemplated the project of extending philosophical education among the operative classes of the community. In the year 1800 he invited the Mechanics of Glasgow to attend a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy. This course was, as the subsequent ones were intended also to be, gratuitous;[1] however, at the beginning, or during the currency of the second, a measure originating entirely with the Mechanics themselves, was carried into effect, by which one shilling each was levied as a remuneration to the Operator for his extra trouble. "This," writes Dr. Birkbeck, in a letter addressed to the President of the Mechanics' Institution, "appeared to have suggested to the Managers the idea of turning the class to profitable account, for without my knowledge, I believe at the summer meeting, whilst I was in England, it was determined that five shillings should be charged for the admission of each Mechanic who might subsequently apply for a ticket; and this I apprehended was the first occasion in which a very flourishing appendage to the Institution was recognised officially by its conductors. When I returned to Glasgow, and was made acquainted with this encroachment upon the plan of the founder of this class, upon my own plan, I remonstrated, but in vain; and the Mechanics, probably from knowing that this took place in opposition to my wishes, kept aloof; I then endeavoured to obtain the permission of a very active Manager, since dead, (Mr. Wm. Anderson,) to return to the price first offered, but only succeeded in reducing the demand one-half. The list then filled as before, and of the sum thus collected, twenty pounds as in the first instance, were retained by the Operator, for he was the receiver, and the remainder was handed by him to the Treasurer for the time being." At the conclusion of this Session, Dr. Birkbeck left Glasgow; the class was continued by his successor, Dr. Ure, a fee of three shillings being charged until 1808, at which period a small library was attached to the class, and placed under the charge of a committee of the Students. The Course was also extended to twenty-four weekly Lectures, and the fee was advanced to ten shillings for the whole, or five shillings for the half course. The class continued to go on prosperously, and to be the principal source of emolument to the Professor, until the year 1819, when it began to decline. In the Session 1821–2, however, an attempt was made by some of the members of the class to effect a revival. An arrangement was entered into with the Managers and Dr. Ure, by which the Course was to consist of fifty Lectures, the fee to remain as before, two shillings of which

[1] Dr. Birkbeck having requested me to recommend Students, I introduced about one hundred and fifty.—*Ed.*

were to be received by the Committee of the Mechanics' class to be applied to the purchase of books for the Library, which had hitherto depended entirely upon gratuitous support, and Models and Apparatus for illustrating the Mechanical department of the Lectures. The consequence of these arrangements was an attendance of about six hundred during the first part of the Session. The Mechanics' class thus having the prospect of accumulating property from the share of the fees now appropriated to that purpose, and from the donations of models by the Mechanics themselves, the Members became desirous to effect an arrangement with the Managers of the Institution, by which the property thus accumulated might be secured to the Mechanics of Glasgow, in the event of the class being discontinued. The Managers having refused to negotiate on the subject, it was determined to establish a separate Institution, and accordingly, on the 5th July, 1823, a Committee was appointed to carry that resolution into effect. A lease was obtained of the upper part or gallery of the Chapel formerly occupied by Dr. Dick's congregation, which was fitted up as a Lecture Room, a Library amounting to 1,300 volumes was formed, and the Mechanics' Institution was opened to the public on the 5th November, 1823.

Management.—The management of the Institution is vested in a Committee of nineteen, sixteen of whom are annually elected by ballot from the Members of the Institution; eight of their number being eligible to a reinstatement in office. The Committee nominate twelve Councillors, four of whom retire annually, and are not eligible again for one year, and of these, three are appointed by themselves to form part of the Committee of Management.

Lectures, Chemistry, and Mechanics.—The principal course of lectures is on Chemical and Mechanical Philosophy, and has generally extended to upwards of fifty lectures. This class having been the first in the Institution, and mainly connected with its objects, is that in which the management is vested by the constitution, the students for the time being are the members of the Institution.

Natural History.—Mr. James Macfadzen having offered a course of lectures on Natural History for the benefit of the Institution funds, which he delivered in the spring of 1824, a second course was delivered next session, but Mr. Macfadzen having received an important appointment in one of the Colonies, the Institution was deprived of his valuable services.

Popular Anatomy and Physiology.—Soon after the formation of the Institution offers were made by several respectable medical gentlemen to deliver lectures on these subjects. From among these Mr. James Brown was appointed Lecturer to the Institution. He annually delivered a course of about forty lectures, till the winter of 1827, when he was obliged by severe indisposition to resign, and Mr. James M'Conechy was appointed to conduct the Class.

Mathematics.—Mr. David Mackie was appointed teacher of Mathematics. In the autumn of 1824, he delivered a course of public lectures on this important branch of knowledge, combined with examination of the pupils, with acknowledged success. A similar course was conducted in 1825 with like success. The attendance on these lectures not yielding the Institution a return sufficient to cover the expense incurred, they have not been repeated since.

Library.—As already stated, a Library was formed at the commencement of the Society. Since then it has gone on increasing, and now contains upwards of 2,600 volumes. A considerable proportion has been gifted to the Institution by individuals favourable to the dissemination of popular knowledge. The books purchased by the Institution have been principally scientific. The collection of works on Moral and Physical Science, and on the Arts, is probably the most extensive and valuable in Glasgow to which the public can obtain access. During the first sessions it was only opened once a-week; it was subsequently opened twice a-week; the present Committee, however, have arranged to keep it open every evening. The students of all the Classes of the Institution are entitled to the privilege of the Library.

Funds.—The only regular source of income, is a proportion of the gross amount of the tickets sold, generally one half; and although this may have been adequate to the expense of rent, officers' wages, lighting, advertising, &c., which are all borne by the Institution, it is not matter of surprise, that considerable debt should have been incurred in procuring the models and apparatus indispensable to render the lectures intelligible and interesting to those unprepared by previous instruction. To liquidate this debt, several appeals have been made to the public for subscriptions, which have been liberally and readily met.

Apprentices.—Free admission is annually given to the Lectures on Chemistry and Mechanics, and to the Library, to a number of poor apprentices of good character, desirous of obtaining instruction. The number admitted is regulated by the amount of tickets sold, one being admitted for every

twenty. In this manner, 207 have had the advantage of gratuitous instruction since the commencement of the Institution, many of whom have afterwards become steady members of the Society.

Progress and present state.—It was not to be expected that the excitement manifested in the public mind, and which prompted a numerous attendance on the lectures, would continue. For the first three years, the number of tickets sold averaged from 6 to 700; since then, from 3 to 400. The diminished income consequent upon this falling off; a heavy load of debt; and the high rent they were under engagements to pay for the inconvenient and uncomfortable premises, operated to damp the energies of the successive Committees, and entirely put it out of their power to make those additions to the Library, and apparatus which were necessary to maintain in the public mind an interest in their proceedings. In Autumn, 1830, a public meeting of the members of the Institution, and of those who were friendly to the cause of popular education, was called by public advertisement, for the purpose of considering what was best to be done to relieve the Institution of its present difficulties. A series of resolutions, expressive of the advantage that had already been produced by the Institution, and of regret that society should be deprived of its usefulness, were adopted. It was further agreed, that the public should be applied to for subscriptions, to relieve the Institution of its difficulties. The subscription was opened at the meeting, and a considerable amount subscribed. The appeal to the public has not been in vain, and the Institution is now relieved of those trammels which impeded its progress in usefulness. The lease of their premises in Inklefactory Lane having expired at Whitsunday, 1831, a further relief was afforded. Mr. John Leadbetter offered to build an appropriate hall, with apartments, for the Library, apparatus, &c. in North Hanover Street, which offer was accepted by the Institution. They have now entered their new premises, and begun their winter classes, under very auspicious circumstances,—the hall is commodious, comfortable, and convenient, and the other apartments are well suited to their respective purposes. As all this additional convenience and comfort has been obtained at a saving of £30 upon the rent formerly paid, it is thought that not only will the Committee be able to add largely to the property of the Institution, but also to extend the gratuitous instruction to poor, but deserving youths.

Statue to James Watt.—As an appropriate ornament to the new building, a colossal statue of James Watt, the improver of the Steam Engine, is to be placed on a pedestal, constructed for that purpose. The money for this object has been subscribed by mechanics, in sums not exceeding one shilling, and is presented to the Society by them. It is now being executed by Mr. Greenshields. This account of the Institution has been drawn up by Mr. Cunliff, the President.

MANAGEMENT, 1831–2.

GEORGE BIRKBECK, M.D., LONDON, HONORARY PATRON.
THOMAS TELFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER, LONDON, HONORARY COUNCILLOR.

COUNCILLORS.

The Hon. Robert Dalglish, Lord Provost.
Charles Tennant.
James Cleland.
George Mackintosh.
Andrew Mitchell.
William Rodger.
John Muir.
Archibald M'Lellan, Convener of the Trades' House, and his Successors in Office.
Hugh Cogan.
Robert Stewart.
Hugh Tennant.
John Leadbetter.

COMMITTEE.

Richard Stedman Cunliff, President.
Robert Burns, Treasurer.
Andrew Robertson, Secretary.

Robert Mowat.
William Patterson.
Robert Macallister.
Anthony Rigg.
William Robertson.
Archibald Leishman.
Francis M'Farlane.
William Macfadyen.
John Bruce.
John Peters.
Thomas Muir.
James Findlay.
Wm. Cockburn.

Named by the Councillors.

Robert Stewart.
Hugh Tennant.
John Leadbetter.

PROFESSORS IN MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Natural and Mechanical Philosophy,[1]	D. Mackie.	Astronomy, . . .	Robert Wallace.
Chemistry, Popular Anatomy, and Physiology,	James M'Conechy.	Mathematics, . . .	David Mackie.

SOCIETY OF ARTS IN EDINBURGH.

As has been already mentioned, the Royal Institution, in London, was established in 1799, on the plan of Anderson's University; so, in 1822, a similar Institution was formed in Edinburgh, under the name of "The Society of Arts."

The King, Patron.
Six Noblemen, Presidents.
Dr. Brewster, Director.
John Robinson, and Thomas Guthrie Wright, Secretaries.

The plan embraced a correspondence with the principal manufacturing towns in Scotland. The following Gentlemen were nominated Office-Bearers and Members of Council for this City:—

Henry Monteith, of Carstairs, M.P., President.
Charles Macintosh, of Crossbasket, Vice-President.
James Cleland, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

JamesEwing.	Robert Dalglish.
Professor Meikleham.	Andrew Templeton.
Professor Hooker.	Dugald Bannatyne.
James Smith, Jordanhill.	Alexander Garden.
James Denniston, Golfhill.	William Dunn.

[1] The value of Mechanical Institutions may be gathered from a recent report, of which the following is an excerpt:—"The Committee have to congratulate the Members of the Institution, and all those interested in its welfare, on its present state of prosperity. By it, not only are our fellow mechanics put in possession of a consolidated establishment, whence they can always derive amusement and instruction of the most profitable kind, and at the cheapest rate, but the whole mechanics of Europe are furnished with an example, the adoption of which will enable them to partake of the same intellectual feasts. The scene which is now exhibiting, is truly interesting, and must cause amusement to the most sceptical, at the rapidity with which learning is penetrating into every recess of society. The Committee have been applied to from many quarters, both of note and obscurity, for information regarding the organization of kindred Institutions, a duty which they have ever felt pleasure in performing."

"The thirst for scientific instruction has not been confined to our own country, but even on the Continent, attempts have been made to realize the same object, particularly in Paris and Lyons, with encouraging success. The unhappy period has now passed away, when learning was a hereditary acquisition, and the title to its inheritance, the graduation of a College education. Wide still is, and wide must ever continue to be, the difference between the higher and lower classes of society, as exhibited in the external peculiarities of rank; but, as moral and intelligent beings, all classes are fast amalgamating, and man has thereby made a vast stride towards comparative perfection. We have not yet been far removed from the period when the artisan was considered, and too justly so, in the light and character of a machine, his hands performing the operation of his calling from mere habit—totally ignorant of the laws governing the design and execution. It is now far otherwise with the majority of mechanics in this country. The mind participates with the physical powers in the work which they perform; and the lassitude of systematic drudgery is superseded by the deep and intense interest of discovering the multifarious laws of nature, which are constantly developing themselves in the operations of mechanical labour. That insuperable obstruction, the high price of learning, which, for ages, barred the approach of the lower orders of society to the fountains of knowledge, has now been removed. The establishment of Mechanics' Institutes has undoubtedly done much in hastening on this state of society, so different from the past. Education, bestowed without *price*, is too frequently received without *profit*. There is in man a propensity to undervalue every thing which costs him neither pains nor labour in its acquirement. That system, therefore, which places the lower orders on their own dependency, for the acquirement of education, with just so much of encouragement held out by the influential classes, as may tempt them to the task, is assuredly the happiest invention, if viewed in its issue, which characterises the present times. It has been said of the Scottish youth, that it was a stain on him who could not spell his Catechism. The time is arriving, when it will be considered a stain equally obnoxious in that individual who cannot scientifically describe the laws and principles which govern the operations and manufactures with which he is professionally conversant. When such a period shall have arrived, may we not hope that science shall have made unbounded progress, that social order shall have been better consolidated, and that the jarring and clashing of interests and feelings among the different classes of society shall, in a great measure, have disappeared."

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This Seminary is of remote antiquity, but like similar Institutions of long standing, little is known of its early history. There was a Grammar School in Glasgow at the early part of the fourteenth century. It depended immediately on the Cathedral Church, and the Chancellor of the Diocese had not only the appointment of the Masters, but also the superintendence of whatever related to education in the City. The Grammar School continued to be a distinct establishment after the erection of the University, and considerable care appears to have been taken to supply it with good teachers. Thomas Jack, who resigned the charge of this Institution when Andrew Melville came to Glasgow, was well qualified for the situation. This eminent teacher was the author of a work explanatory of the proper names which occur in the writings of the ancient poets, composed in Latin verse, with the view of being committed to memory by the boys. This work was published by him at the recommendation of George Buchanan and Andrew Melville. On leaving the School of Glasgow, Mr. Jack became minister of the neighbouring parish of Eastwood, but continued to maintain a close correspondence with the masters of the College, and particularly with Melville. He was succeeded in the School by Patrick Sharp, a connexion of his own.[1]

In 1494, Mr. Martin Wan, Chancellor of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, brought a complaint before Bishop Blackadder, against M.D.D. Dwne, a Priest of the Diocese, for teaching scholars in Grammar, and children in inferior branches, by himself apart, openly and publicly, in the said City, without the allowance and in opposition to the will of the Chancellor. Wan pleaded that, by statute, and immemorial usage, he had the power of appointing and deposing the master of the Grammar School, and of licensing or prohibiting all teachers of youth in Glasgow. The Bishop having heard the parties, considered the productions and examined witnesses, decided, with the advice of his Chapter, and the Rector, and Clerks of the University, in favour of the Chancellor, and prohibited Dwne from all teaching and instruction of youth, or scholars, without license specially sought and obtained, from the said Mr. Martin, or the Chancellor, for the time being. In the sixteenth century the situation of the Master of the Grammar School was highly respectable, he was to be found among the *non-regentes*, nominated to elect the Rector, and to examine the graduates. The records of the University mention, that Matthew Reid was Master of the Grammar School in 1523; Alexander Crawford in 1551; and Archibald Crawford, Preceptor in 1555.

On 16th December, 1591, the Kirk Session gave instructions, "That a commodious place should be looked out in the quire of the Hie Kirk for the Grammar Schule Bairns on Sunday." At that time the Master was a member of the Presbytery, *ex officio*. "The Magistrates and Ministers were members of the Session, and it was the practice in Glasgow and St. Andrews, soon after the Reformation, to choose a certain number of Elders from the University annually; and it may startle our Southern neighbours to learn that even Archbishops were chosen to be ruling Elders, and did not think themselves degraded by occupying an inferior form in the lowest court of the Presbyterian Church.[2]

On 28th October, 1595, the Presbytery directed the Regents in the College "to try the Irish scholars in the Grammar School twitching the heads of religion." At that period the School met at 5 o'clock in the morning. On 26th March, 1601, the Session decided that the School House in the Greyfriars' Wynd was in a ruinous state, and directed it to be rebuilt; and, in the meantime, the Grammar School to be kept in the Hie Kirk. Mr. John Blackburn, who was Master of the Grammar School, and Lord Rector of the University, in 1592–3, resigned his Mastership in 1615, on being appointed Minister of the Barony Church.

The Records of the Town Council have been searched in vain for the plan or system by which the School was conducted prior to the Union with England. Since that period it has undergone various changes in the management and system of Education. Sometimes the School was under the control of a Rector, and at other times the office was laid aside. Sometimes the office during the Course consisted of five, and at others only four years. At present there is no Rector, each of the four Masters has the entire charge of his own scholars during the four years.

The School is under the immediate management of a Committee of the Town Council aided by

[1] Cartul. Glasg., tom. ii. p. 393.

[2] Woodrow's Life of David Weems, p. 28, MSS. vol. iii.

the advice and assistance of the Reverend Clergymen of the City, and by the learned Professors of the University.

Having drawn up a minute history of the Grammar School in 1825, such persons as require details, are referred to that work.

Conveners of the Committee of Council from 1787 to 1831 :—

1787, Gilbert Hamilton,	1809, George Rutherford,	1821, Robert Findlay,
1799, William Wardlaw,	1812, John Guthrie,	1823, John T. Alston,
1803, John Lawrie,	1813, Samuel Hunter,	1824, Andrew Rankine,
1804, John Hamilton,	1814, Charles S. Parker,	1825, William Smith,
1805, Laurence Craigie,	1817, James Ewing,	1826, James A. Anderson,
1806, Gilbert Hamilton,	1819, John T. Alston,	1828, Donald Cuthbertson.

MASTERS SINCE 1782, WITH DATES OF INDUCTION.

Alexander Bradfute,	1787, John Wilson,	1815, Dr. Crystal, Rector.
John Dow,	1794, James Gibson,	1815, William Lorrain,
William Bald,	1805, William Chrystal,	1820, William Pyper,
1782, Daniel MacArthur,	1808, John Dymock,	1823, William Cowan,
1783, David Allison,	1809, Robert Dowie,	1830, John C. Rowlatt.

The Office of Rector was discontinued in 1830, at Dr. Chrystal's lamented death.

MASTERS IN 1831.

Dr. Dymock—Mr. Dowie—Dr. Lorrain—Mr. Rowlatt.

LAW OF CHURCH ACCOMMODATION, RELIGIOUS BODIES, &c.

LAW OF CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

The Law of Church Accommodation was investigated by the Presbytery of Glasgow, on 2d August, 1809, when that reverend body expressed their adherence to the decision of the Court of Session, of date 22d June, 1787, whereby "accommodation was to be found in the Parish Church of Dingwall for two-thirds of the examinable persons in the Parish," or, in other words, two-thirds of that part of the population above 12 years of age. It appears that two-thirds of examinable persons in a parish is rather less than one-half of the population. In the first classified enumeration of the inhabitants of this City, which I drew up in 1819, under the authority of the Public Bodies, the population was 147,197; of this number 45,105 were under 12 years of age, leaving 102,092 examinable persons, two-thirds of which is 68,061, which shows that the legal Church accommodation is one sitting to $2\frac{16}{100}$ persons.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN CONNEXION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT, WHEN ERECTED IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

Churches.	Date.	Name of first Incumbents.	Chapels.	Date.	Name of first Incumbents.
Cathedral,	1560,	Sir Alex. Lauder.	Shettleston,	1756,	Neil Roy.
St. Mary's,	1592,	John Bell.	College,	1763,	Professor Arthur.
Barony,	1595,	Alexander Rowat.	Canon-street,	1775,	James Forlong.
Blackfriars',[1]	1622,	Robert Wilkie.	Ingram-st., Gaelic,	1778,	Hugh M'Dearmit.
Outer High,	1648,	Patrick Gillespie.	Calton,	1794,	James Begg.
Wynd,[2]	1687,	John Christie.	Duke-st., Gaelic,	1798,	John M'Kenzie.

[1] October 29, 1670, there was a suddane thunder clap by seven of the morning, that fell out at Glasgow, and lighted on the Blackfrier Kirk, the like whereof was not heard of in these parts, it rent the steeple of the said church fra top to bottom, and tirred the sclattes of it, and brake down the gavills in the two ends of it and fyred it, but was quenched afterwards by men.—*Law's Memorials*, p. 33.

[2] The Wynd Church was taken down, and St. George's Church erected in lieu of it in 1807. Dr. Porteous was the first incumbent.

Churches.	Date.	Name of first Incumbents.	Chapels.	Date.	Name of first Incumbents.
Ramshorn,[1] .	1720,	. John Anderson.	Anderston, . .	1800,	. John Love.
St. Andrew's,	1763,	. William Craig.	Gorbals, Gaelic,	1814,	. J. M'Kenzie.
Gorbals, .	1771,	. William Anderson.	St. John's, . .	1823,	. Joseph Somerville.
St. Enoch's,[2]	1782,	. William Taylor.	St. George's, .	1824,	. Peter Napier.
St. John's, .	1819,	. Thomas Chalmers.	Hope-st., Gaelic,	1824,	. Alexander Beith.
St. James', .	1820,	. John Muir.	Seamen's Chapel,	1825,	. No stated Minister.
			Maryhill, . .	1826,	. Robert M. Wilson.
			St. James', . .	1831,	. Alexander Gibson.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

Taken at four periods, viz.—1740, 1780, 1821, and 1831:

Period I., A.D. 1740.

In 1740, the population within the Royalty was 17,034. At that period there were only six Churches and three Meeting Houses, viz.:—The Cathedral, St. Mary's, Blackfriars, Outer High, the Wynd, and Ramshorn; the Nonjurors, Old Dissenters, and the Society of Friends. These nine places of worship contain 7,800 sittings, which was in the proportion of one sitting to about $2\frac{18}{100}$ persons, or 77 less than the amount required by law, even supposing the sittings in the places of worship of the Dissenters to be taken into account.

As places of worship have been erected in this City and Suburbs for Episcopalians and for various denominations of Dissenters and Roman Catholics, since 1740, the following is a short account of these religious bodies, and when they settled in Glasgow.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Soon after the Reformation, in 1560, the Presbyterian form of religion was established in Scotland by law, but certainly not on a firm foundation, for, from 1572 to 1592, Episcopacy obtained in the Church. From 1592 to 1610, it was strictly Presbyterian. From 1610 to 1638, it was again Episcopalian. In 1638, immediately after the famous Assembly, held in the nave of the Cathedral of Glasgow, it resumed the Presbyterian form.[3] In 1662 it became a third time Episcopalian, and remained so till the Revolution in 1688, when the Presbyterian form was permanently fixed. Though deprived of their temporal honours and privileges at the Revolution, the Bishops and Clergy of the Episcopal communion continued to exercise their spiritual powers for the benefit of that part of the

[1] The Ramshorn Church was rebuilt in 1826, when its name was changed to St. David's. Dr. Rankine was the first incumbent. This church and tower, which is a great ornament to the city, cost the corporation only 3,099*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, the gross expenditure being 7,031*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, while the burying places in the crypt under the church, were sold for 3,932*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

[2] St. Enoch's Church, originally small and of mean appearance, was rebuilt in 1827. This place of worship, which is also a great ornament to the city, cost 6,700*l.*; but the rental of the new church being 467*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* more than the old, produces an annual saving to the corporation funds of 132*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, besides having a large and elegant building, instead of a small one in a very insufficient state. In erecting this Church, I introduced into the large window behind the pulpit a representation in stained glass of Christ blessing little children, from West's celebrated picture. As this was considered an innovation by no means suited to a Presbyterian Church, the matter was submitted to the Rev. Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, not by the Magistrates, nor by the highly respected Minister of the parish, nor by the sitters in the Church, but by a clergyman of a country Parish, imbued with zeal befitting the most rigid Covenanter of the seventeenth century. Before the matter came to discussion I found it convenient to remove the window, which had been executed by an eminent artist.

[3] This Assembly was attended by all the rank and influence of Scotland. The celebrated Marquis of Hamilton, Lord High Commissioner. Mr. (afterwards Principal) Baillie, who was a member of the Assembly, says that his Grace was a man of sharp, steady, sober, and clear wit, of a brave and masterly expression. After long discussion the Court was outvoted, the Commissioner retired, and the Assembly, during 26 diets after his departure, decreed as follows:—1st, The abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of Perth. 2d, The abolition of the Service Books and the High Commission. 3d, The proceedings of the Assemblies during Episcopacy were declared null and void. 4th, The archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Galloway, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Argyle, Dumblane, and others, were excommunicated and deposed. 5th, The covenant was ordered to be signed by all ranks under pain of excommunication. 6th, Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament. 7th, A Commission was appointed to procure the Royal assent to the whole proceedings of this memorable Assembly. Thus, in the language of Hume, "the whole fabric which James and Charles, during a course of years, had been raising with so much care and policy, fell at once to the ground."

Church which had been committed to their charge, and having sworn allegiance to King James VII. conceived that it would never be dissolved but by his death; they therefore refused to take the oaths of allegiance and assurance to King William, and afterwards the oath of abjuration, from which circumstance they were known, for about a century, by the appellation of Nonjurors. Some relaxation of the severities with which the Nonjurors were treated under King William, was however granted them by Queen Anne, and an act of Parliament was passed in 1712, "To prevent the disturbing of those of the Episcopal communion in Scotland in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England." In consequence of this indulgence, public Chapels, which till then had been prohibited, were built, and in several places well frequented.

The same principles which had influenced the Nonjurors to withhold their allegiance from King William and Queen Anne, would not allow them to transfer it to a new family, clogged as it was, by so many oaths, especially that of the Abjuration. At the Rebellion in 1715, certain restraints were laid on their Public Worship, which, however, were not of long duration, nor very severe. Another attempt having been made to reinstate the Stuarts upon the Throne of their Ancestors at the Rebellion in 1745, prohibitory Acts were passed in 1746 and 1748. Upon the Clergy, those severe laws were not long rigorously executed, but in as far as they affected the political privileges of the Laity, they were kept in full force for forty-four years.

On the death of the late Prince Charles Edward, in 1788, the situation which his brother, the Cardinal York, still held in the Church of Rome, preventing him from sitting on the Throne of his Ancestors, the Bishops and Clergy of this Church thought themselves at full liberty to offer their dutiful Allegiance to the Sovereign on the Throne. This tender of Loyalty was very graciously received, and on application to Parliament, in 1792, the Penal Laws that had been enacted against them, were wholly repealed, and the Scottish Episcopalians effectually tolerated.

For upwards of a Century, the Scotch Episcopal Clergy did not subscribe any regular system of Christian principles. They were only required at their ordination to profess their belief in the Scriptures, as containing every thing necessary to salvation through faith in Christ. This practice continued till 1792, when by the Act of Parliament already alluded to, they were required to subscribe the 39 Articles of the Church of England, which they unanimously and heartily agreed to, and subscribed them in a general convocation called for the purpose, and holden at Laurence-Kirk in the County of Kincardine, on the 24th of October, 1804. At that period, the Right Rev. Bishop Abernethy Drummond, was appointed to the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife. On 15th May, 1806, the Bishop held his first Diet of confirmation, at Glasgow, when 90 persons were confirmed.

On 19th and 20th days of June, 1811, a code of Canons for the Episcopal Church of Scotland was drawn up, and enacted at Aberdeen, by an Ecclesiastical Synod, consisting of six Bishops, four Deans, and four Delegates, viz.—Bishops, the Right Rev. John Skinner, Primus, Andrew Macfarlane, Alexander Jolly, Daniel Sandford, Patrick Torry, and George Gleig;—Deans, The very Rev. William Sangster, James Walker, James Sommerville, and John Robertson;—Delegates, The Rev. John Crookshanks, Archibald Alison, Heneage Horsley, and John Skinner.

When the Penal Statutes came to be enforced at the close of the Rebellion of 1745, several Episcopal Chapels were erected in Scotland, whose Ministers had been ordained by English or Irish Bishops; but from having no connexion with the Nonjurors, and the English and Irish Bishops having no jurisdiction in Scotland, they were considered by the Nonjurors in the light of Independent Episcopalians, without the spiritual authority of Bishops, and consequently without the sacred privilege of Confirmation.

In 1750, the Nonjurors in this City and neighbourhood, met for Divine Service in a private house in Bell Street, Bishop Alexander Duncan was the first officiating Clergyman. About the year 1754, the Congregation increased so much, that it was removed to a Hall in Stockwell Street, and in 1800, to a Chapel in the Grammar School Buildings. At the death of their primitive and much-respected Pastor, the Rev. Alexander Jamieson, the Congregation of Nonjurors joined the Scotch Episcopalians.

In 1750, a Chapel for Scotch Episcopalians was built in this City fronting the Green: the Rev. James Reddoch was the first Minister. In 1775, an organ was placed in the Chapel, which was the first in this City since the Reformation, when the great organ was removed from the Cathedral. The organ for the Chapel was procured through the instrumentality of a Magistrate of this City, well known to Smollet and to Strap in Roderick Random.

OLD DISSENTERS.

The Old Dissenters, under the inspection of the Reformed Presbytery, assumed this appellation, because they were of longer standing as a distinct body than any other denomination of Presbyterians who have separated from the Established Church They have been called Whigs, as zealous friends of civil and religious liberty—Cameronians, from the Rev. Richard Cameron, who fell at Airmoss, in Kyle, on 20th July, 1680, while nobly defending the civil and religious liberties of his country. The 26th Regiment of foot, or Cameronians, was raised from this body—Mountain-men, on account of their adherence to the cause of those who faithfully preached the Gospel in the mountains and moors of Scotland, during the persecution—MacMillans, from the name of the first Minister who espoused their cause after the Revolution, and whose immediate descendants of the second and third generation, till lately, ministered among them—Anti-Government people, this epithet the Old Dissenters justly reject with indignation, as they have often done from the pulpit and the press.

The Old Dissenters are strenuous advocates for the binding obligation of the national covenant of Scotland, and of the solemn league and covenant of Scotland, England, and Ireland, fully convinced that the Holy Scriptures warrant public vowing or covenanting to the Lord. The last ordained Minister, who openly espoused their cause previous to the Revolution, was the Rev. James Renwick, who was executed at the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, on 7th February, 1688, for his adherence to the covenanting cause. The Rev. Mr. Innes was the first Old Dissenting Clergyman who had a regular place of worship in Glasgow. He was ordained in 1733. The present incumbent, Rev. David Armstrong, was inducted in 1815.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

George Fox, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, having publicly opposed a preacher, on a point of doctrine, was imprisoned in Nottingham, in 1649. On that occasion, he had desired the Justices, before whom he was brought, to tremble at the word of the Lord; and in derision thereof, Justice Bennet called him Quaker, which has occasionally been used as an appellation of reproach. Some of the tenets of the Society are peculiar to themselves; among others, "they dare not encourage any ministry, but that which they believe to spring from the influence of the Holy Spirit, so neither dare they attempt to restrain that ministry to persons of any condition in life, or to the male sex alone. However few of other denominations may be disposed to think well of their religious opinions, or of many of their peculiar customs, it cannot be denied that the Friends, as members of society, are a very respectable body; and though they have a church (if that term may be used in regard to their society) not only without sacraments, but even without a priesthood, and a government without a head, they are perhaps the best organized and most unanimous religious society in the world. Their benevolence, moral rectitude, and commercial punctuality, have excited and long secured to them very general esteem; and it has been well observed that, in the multitudes that compose the vast legion of vagrants and street beggars, not a single Quaker can be found.[1]

The Friends, though often few in number, have had a meeting-house in Glasgow, from 1716, to the present day. About 1720, one of the Society, of the name of Purdon, made a present of a piece of ground at Partick, which is still used as a burying-place. In former times, the Friends had a meeting-house at Gartshore, near Kirkintilloch, and at Shawtonhill, near Strathaven, where there are still burying places. Somewhere about 1750, they met in a house adjoining Canon Street, near the west end of Stirling Street, where they had a burying-ground. When the Society sold this ground, they introduced a clause into the disposition, that the bones of the Friends should never be disturbed. In 1816, the Society erected a spacious meeting-house in Portland Street.

SECESSION CHURCH.

The Secession Church took its rise in the year 1733. At that period, the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, minister of Stirling—the Rev. William Wilson of Perth—the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff of Abernethy—and the Rev. James Fisher of Kinclavin—found it necessary to separate from the Church, on account of her defections. In their protest against an overture in the General Assembly, which was to give the power of electing ministers for vacant parishes, when the Patron should not

[1] Adams' Religious World Displayed.—Vol. III. pp. 344, 345.

exercise his right, to the majority of Heritors and Elders, on the simple condition of the Heritors being *Protestants*, their non-residence, or their attachment to Episcopacy and the exiled family, being considered as no disqualification, they stated that "they were laid under the necessity of making a *Secession*, not from the principles of the Church of Scotland, as stated in her tests of Orthodoxy, but from the prevailing parties in that Church, till they should see and amend their errors." The General Assembly having first suspended, and then loosed these Clergymen from their charges, they formed themselves into a Presbytery, to which they gave the name of Associate. The new Presbytery, soon after its formation, published a testimony to the doctrine, worship, government, and discipline of the Church of Scotland.

In 1747, an unfortunate division took place in this body respecting the following clause in the Burgess oath. "I protest, before God, that I profess, and allow with my heart, the true religion presently professed within this realm, and authorized by the laws thereof; I shall abide thereat, and defend the same to my life's end, renouncing the Romish religion called Papistry." Messrs. Erskine, Fisher, and others, maintained, that there was no inconsistency in Seceders swearing this oath; because the religion established in Scotland was still the true religion, and these, on account of their sentiments, were called Burghers. Messrs. Moncrieff, Mair, Gibb, and others, no less warmly insisted that this clause could not be sworn by Seceders, without renunciation of their testimony, and hence they were denominated Anti-Burghers.

In 1741, the Rev. James Fisher was admitted minister of the Shuttle Street Associate Burgher Church, which was the first in this City.

In 1753, the Rev. John Jamieson was admitted minister of the Havannah Street Associate Anti-Burgher Church, also the first in this City.

The Magistrates and Council of this City, after full deliberation, deeming it proper to remove the religious scruples connected with the Burgess oath, abolished it on the 25th March, 1819, and substituted the following Certificate in its place. "These Certify that A B, having paid his freedom fine, has been admitted a Burgess and Guild Brother of this Burgh, and is entitled to all the civil rights and privileges by law belonging to, as by his acceptance hereof, he becomes bound to perform all the civil duties and obligations by law incumbent on a freeman Citizen of Glasgow." The General Associate Synod, having met at Edinburgh on 12th May, 1819, unanimously voted their thanks to the Magistrates and Council for their conduct in this matter, which they described as a kind, liberal, and enlightened policy, reflecting the highest honour on the Council. They also voted their thanks to James Ewing, Esq. of Dunoon Castle, for his able and cheerful assistance in this matter. Since the abolition of the Burgess oath, a Union has taken place between the Burghers and Antiburghers, who are now known by the designation of the United Secession Church.

RELIEF CHURCH.

The Relief Church took its rise in 1752. At that period, Mr. Thomas Gillespie, Minister of Carnock, was deposed by the General Assembly, for refusing to admit Mr. Richardson to the Church of Inverkeithing, as he was obnoxious to the Parish. Mr. Gillespie being considered a conscientious and persecuted man, his parishioners built a Chapel for him, and he was soon joined by Mr. Thomas Boston, and four others, who formed themselves into a Presbytery of Relief from Patronage.

The Wynd Church in this City having become vacant by the translation of Dr. Craig to St. Andrew's Church, the Magistrates and Council exercised the power of patronage, by presenting the Rev. George Bannatyne without the co-operation of the members of Session, as had hitherto been the practice. Mr. Bannatyne was inducted on the 18th October, 1764, in presence of the Magistrates, the celebrated Dr. Blair of Edinburgh, and Mr. Dalrymple of Ayr. This innovation, on the part of the Town Council, gave so much offence to the religious public, and particularly to the General Session, that the whole members of the Wynd Church Session resigned their offices. The resignation taking place only three weeks before the celebration of the Lord's Supper, placed the Magistrates and the new minister in an awkward situation. It appears from his Diary, that such was the perplexity occasioned by this innovation, that Provost Bowman felt it necessary to invite the Ministers of the City to *drink a friendly glass* with Mr. Bannatyne and himself, in the Saracen's Head, Gallowgate, then the principal Inn of the City, to devise a plan for procuring elders to officiate at the ensuing Sacrament. The following Ministers were present on that occasion. Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Corse, Dr. Craig, Dr. Findlay, and Mr. Stirling. Dr. Gillies declined to be present.

The resignation of the members of Session, and the consequent disunion of the Congregation,

led to the erection of a Relief Meeting-house, now the Albion-street Chapel of Ease. On the 3d June, 1767, the Rev. William Cruden was elected their Minister, and remained with them till 1774, when he went to be Pastor of a Congregation in Crown Court, Bow-street, London. Soon after Mr. Cruden's departure the Society applied to the Presbytery, and were received into the Establishment.

OLD SCOTS INDEPENDENTS.

Messrs. David Dale, Archibald Paterson, and Matthew Alexander, were members of the Wynd Church Congregation, who contributed to the erection of the Relief Meeting-house in Albion Street. Soon after the Meeting-house was opened these gentlemen and several others began to regard the Presbyterian form as unscriptural, conceiving that Christian brotherhood and brotherly love so much insisted on, and so fully exemplified in the Scriptures, were inconsistent with the system they had hitherto followed, withdrew from the Presbytery of Relief.

At first the New Society met in a dwelling-house in the High Street. About the year 1770, Mr. Paterson built the present Meeting-house, in Greyfriars' Wynd, at his own expense. Soon after it was opened the Society elected Mr. Robert Ferrier, who had formerly been minister of Largo, in Fife, and Mr. Dale, to be their pastors. On Mr. Ferrier leaving Glasgow, Mr. William Cleland [1] became Mr. Dale's coadjutor. Mr. Dale discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity, till his lamented death in 1807. At Mr. Paterson's death the Society got the Meeting-house on payment of twenty pounds per annum.

GLASSITES.

Glassites, so denominated from Mr. John Glass, their founder, who was minister of Tealing, near Dundee. Mr. Glass having promulgated doctrines inimical to the Church, was deposed by the General Assembly, on 12th March, 1730. This was the first schism in the Church of Scotland after its establishment at the Revolution. The Glassites hold no kind of communion with any Church or Society, nor even with any individuals but such as profess perfect agreement with them on the absolute and unlimited sovereignty of God, and in the all-sufficiency of the work of Christ to justify the most guilty of mankind. But while they thus contend for justification through the righteousness of Christ imparted to sinners without works, they no less strenuously contend for the strictest obedience of every one of their members to the peculiar precepts of Christianity as practised in the Church planted by the apostles. It was not till 1761 that a Meeting-house for Glassites was opened in Glasgow. Mr. James Don and Mr. Daniel Malloch were the first Elders.

SCOTCH BAPTISTS.

The doctrine of Believer Baptism was first publicly taught in Scotland in 1762. At that period Sir William Sinclair of Dunbeath, Bart., in the county of Caithness, baptized a few of his tenants who had espoused his religious tenets. In 1763, Mr. Robert Carmichael, formerly an Anti-Burgher Clergyman in Cupar Angus, and Mr. Archibald M'Lean, who had joined the Glassites at Glasgow, agreed to form a Baptist Meeting here, but, having both gone to Edinburgh to reside, it was not till 1769 that Mr. Niel Stewart and Mr. George Begg formed a small Society which met in a dwelling-house in the High Street of this City. Mr. M'Lean, soon after this came from Edinburgh, and baptized Mary Munro, Niel Stewart's wife, in the Clyde at the Haugh of the Public Green. She was the first person who received immersion baptism in Glasgow.

In 1776, Messrs. Stewart and Begg, and a few of their followers, having denied the personal distinction of the Godhead, a separation took place, and the new connexion met in one of the Old Grammar School Halls in Greyfriars' Wynd. In 1778, Mr. Robert Monerieff, an Elder of the Old Scots Independents, and nine other persons, left that connexion, and were all publicly baptized by Mr. M'Lean, who came from Edinburgh for that purpose. Mr. Monerieff and Mr. James Duncan were then chosen Elders.

[1] Mr. Cleland being an operative weaver, with a family, could not spare the necessary time for study without some pecuniary aid, and as the Old Scots Independents do not sanction a paid Ministry, Mr. Dale, every three months, sent Mr. Cleland a twenty pound Bank-note, under a blank cover, through the post office. On next Sunday Mr. Cleland returned into the Collection plate five, ten, or fifteen pounds, keeping only such a sum as he required for the three months —such conduct is equally honourable to all concerned.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Wesleyan Methodists take their name from the Rev. John Wesley, one of the most extraordinary characters that ever existed, whether he is considered as a voluminous writer, an indefatigable preacher, or the founder of the most numerous sect in the Christian world. Mr. Wesley was born in Lincolnshire in 1703, entered Christ's Church College, Oxford, in 1720, ordained Deacon in 1725, Fellow of Lincoln College and Greek Lecturer in 1726, Priest in 1728, and in 1729 he preached his first Sermon in Bristol. In 1735 he was joined by the celebrated George Whitefield of Pembroke College, but their union did not long continue, the Theological opinions of Mr. Whitefield being Calvinistic, and Mr. Wesley's Arminian, maintaining the possibility of attaining sinless perfection in the present state. Mr. Wesley died in London, on 2d March, 1791, full of years and renown. Mr. Whitefield died at Newbury Port, near Boston, in America, in 1770, in the 56th year of his age.

"Men more laborious than Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitefield were, will hardly be found since the days of the Apostles. They repeatedly travelled over a space more than the circumference of the globe; wherever they moved, they were as a flame of fire, and left a train of evangelical light behind them. They were in preaching unwearied, two, three, and sometimes four times a-day, and this often in places many miles distant from each other, and notice having been previously given of their coming, thousands awaited and welcomed them—heard them with reverence, and received them as the angels of God. Thus, immense congregations were formed through all parts of the kingdom, especially in the great manufacturing towns, among the tin mines, and the collieries." [1]

The first Methodist Conference was held in London, on 25th June, 1744. Mr. Wesley preached in Glasgow, in April, 1751, at five o'clock in the mornings, but it was not till 1779, that there was a Methodist Meeting-house in Glasgow. At that period, the Society rented a Hall at the head of a close in the Stockwell Street.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Although popular opinion ran very strong against the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in this City, till after the mitigation of the penal statutes in 1780, Bishop Hay [2] occasionally came from Edinburgh, and celebrated mass in a clandestine manner in Blackstock's Land, Saltmarket, to the few Catholics who at that time resided here. From being nearly related to the Bishop, I had an opportunity of knowing, that, in the discharge of his sacred duties, the utmost privacy was necessary.

An Act of Parliament being recently passed for repealing certain penal Statutes in England enacted against the Roman Catholics, in the 11th and 12th years of William III., a Bill was brought into Parliament for repealing these Statutes in Scotland, which excited great alarm in that part of the kingdom. In Edinburgh a mob assembled on 3d February, 1779, and burned Bishop Hay's house and valuable Library, and the house of Principal Robertson would have shared the same fate had it not been protected by the military, he having expressed himself favourable to the repeal of the Penal Statutes. In Glasgow the measure was also viewed with so much alarm, that eighty-five societies were formed to oppose it; and Mr. John Paterson, a spirit-merchant, was appointed to keep up a correspondence with Lord George Gordon, at that time the head of the Protestant Association in London. During the discussion in Parliament, a mob collected on Sunday the 5th February 1780, in the time of divine service, and would have destroyed the dwelling-house of a Catholic, where mass was being celebrated, had not Provost French, and the other Magistrates arrived in time to prevent it. On the Thursday following, being a day appointed for a National Fast, a mob collected in King Street, and destroyed the shop of Mr. Bagnall, a Potter: having completed their work of devastation, they went to Tureen Street, and destroyed his manufactory, for no other reason but that he was a Catholic.

On 2d June, 1780, when the Repeal Bill was under discussion, Lord George Gordon, at the head of a very numerous mob, attempted to overawe both Houses of Parliament; on this occasion,

[1] Dr. Haweis' History of the Church of Christ, Vol. iii. p. 235.

[2] Bishop Hay belonged to the Annathill family, Newmonkland, and was educated a Protestant. Having finished his Academic studies at Edinburgh, he studied medicine, and having gone to London in prosecution of his profession, he was converted to the Catholic faith, through the instrumentality of a priest of the name of Black. The Bishop was a most excellent man, and his memory is still held in great veneration by Roman Catholics. Several years before his death he sold his paternal property and divided the proceeds among his relatives.

Colonel Gordon, a near relation of his Lordship's, accosted him in the House of Commons in the following emphatic words, "Lord George, if you intend to bring any of your rascally adherents into this house, when the first man enters, I will plunge my sword, not into his body, but into yours." The House having thrown out the Anti-Catholic motion, the mob, on the following Sunday, set fire to several chapels and houses belonging to Catholics in London. Great excesses were subsequently committed, till at length, on 19th of same month, Lord George was committed to the Tower, and order restored.

The increase of Roman Catholics in Glasgow may be dated from 1791. At that period, the spirit for emigration from the North Highlands, was such as to drain the Country of many of its best labourers. The services of these hardy Northlanders being required at home, Messrs. George M'Intosh, David Dale, Robert Dalglish, and other extensive manufacturers, invited them to this City, and to such as were Roman Catholics, security was promised in the exercise of their religion. The Tennis Court in Mitchell Street was rented as a temporary Chapel, and the Rev. Alexander M'Donald, now Bishop of Upper Canada, was appointed Priest in 1792. Mr. M'Donald was succeeded by the Rev. John Farquharson in 1795. Soon after that time the number of Catholics had increased so much, that in 1797, they built a Chapel in the Gallowgate, near the Barracks, to contain 600 persons. In 1805, Mr. Farquharson was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Scott. From this period, the number of Catholics increased so rapidly, that in 1815, the foundation stone of a new Chapel was laid in Clyde Street. This spacious edifice, in which there is a magnificent organ, was opened with great solemnity on the Sunday before Christmas, 1816, after which the Chapel in the Gallowgate was appropriated to another purpose. The number of Catholics continuing to increase, the Lancasterian School House in Gorbals, was converted into a Catholic Chapel in 1828.

On 21st September, 1828, the Rev. Andrew Scott was raised to the dignity of Bishop of Eretria in the Archipelago, and Coadjutor *Vicar Apostolic* to Bishop M'Donald for the western district of Scotland. Mr. Scott was consecrated Bishop with great solemnity, by the Right Rev. Bishop Paterson of Edinburgh, assisted by Bishop M'Donald of Lismore, and Bishop Penswick of Liverpool.

Prior to 1821, there was only one Priest resident in Glasgow, at that period there were two; in 1826, four; and in 1829, the number of Clergymen was increased to five, viz., The Right Rev. Bishop Scott, the Rev. John Murdoch, the Rev. John M'Donald, the Rev. William Stewart, and the Rev. Charles Grant.

In 1831, there are three Titular Bishops or *Vicars Apostolic*, one Coadjutor Bishop, and fifty-seven Priests in Scotland. In Edinburgh, there are one Bishop and four Priests. In Glasgow, one Bishop, and four Priests. In Aberdeen, Inverness, Dundee, Dumfries, Paisley, Ayr, Greenock, and Dumbarton, one Priest each. The Priest resident in Dundee officiates once a-month in Perth. There are three Priests conducting the College at Blairs, on *Dee Side*, where there are about thirty Students. There are three Scotch Priests on the Continent who have charge of Scotch Colleges, viz., one at Rome, and two at Valladolid.

INDEPENDENTS IN CONNEXION WITH THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.

The Rev. Greville Ewing, Minister of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel in Edinburgh, having espoused Independent principles, left the Church, and came to be Pastor of an Independent Congregation in Glasgow. The Congregation met in the building formerly used as a Circus in Jamaica Street, but which had been fitted up, by Mr. Haldane, and designated the Tabernacle. This place of worship was opened by the Rev. Rowland Hill of London, on Sunday, 28th February, 1799, on which occasion an alarm was given, that the Galleries were insufficient, when the rush to get out at the doors and windows was so great, that a number of people were severely injured. Mr. Ewing continued to discharge the duties of his office in the Tabernacle, till 1810, when the congregation withdrew to a place of worship which they built in West Nile Street.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The Universalists have had a Meeting-house here for more than half a century, though till of late years, their numbers were but few. The Rev. Neil Douglas who had been formerly a Clergyman of the Relief Church, acted as their Pastor for a number of years, when they met in a Hall in John Street. The Universalists admit the reality and equity of future punishment, but they contend that it will be corrective in its nature and limited in its duration. The celebrated Lavater, who was an Universalist, tells us that he prayed for the damned, and even for the Devils: "My prayers,"

says he, "were comprehensive. I embraced in my heart all that is called man; present, past, and future times, and nations; children in their mothers' wombs; the dead, the damned, yea, Satan himself: I presented them all to God, with the earnest wishes, that he would have mercy on them all." [1]

UNITARIANS.

The Unitarians have been termed Socinians, but Mr. Belsham, an Unitarian author, asserts that they do not answer to that name, because that their doctrine is of older standing than Socinus, who died in 1604. With regard to the grand point on which they differ from other Christians, they maintain that the Father, and he alone, is truly and properly God,—that Jesus Christ had no existence whatever before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary, and that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person, but that the phrase is merely a figurative mode of expression to denote the power or energy of God.

Mr. James Wardrop, a Merchant in Glasgow, having imbibed Unitarian principles, preached occasionally in Kirkwood's Hall, in the Back Wynd, about forty years ago; but it was not till 1812, that the Chapel in Union Street was erected, and a regular Unitarian Clergyman settled in this City. Mr. James Yates was the first Minister.

BEREANS.

The doctrine taught by the Bereans, was first promulgated in Scotland, in 1773. At that period, Mr. Barclay who had been presentee of the Church and Parish of Fettercairn, dissented from the Church and took the name of Berean, seeing the believers of the gospel at Berea, were highly commended for their daily searching the Scriptures, which he forcibly recommended to his followers.

In 1780, a Berean Meeting-house was opened in this City. Mr. Robert Jamieson was the first Elder.

JEWS.

A Jews' Synagogue was opened in this City, in September, 1823, Mr. Moses Lisneihm is their Priest, Hebrew Teacher, and Killer. [2] The Feast of Tabernacles, which used to be celebrated by the Glasgow Jews in Edinburgh, is now observed in this City. A Burial Ground is about to be opened in Hutchesontown for the interment of the Seed of Abraham. Edward Davies, son of Mr. Edward Davies, Optician, was the first that was circumcised in Glasgow; the rite was performed by Mr. Michael, on 18th July, 1824. As the Jews resident in Glasgow are too small in number to be classified by themselves, they are included in the list of Sectaries. They are 47 in number, viz., Males, 28; Females, 19; above 20 years of age, 28; below do., 19:—born in the following countries, viz., In Prussian Poland, 11; in various parts of Germany, 12; in Holland, 3; in London, 5; in Sheerness, 10; in Glasgow, 6.

The Jews have been a distinct and peculiar race for upwards of 3000 years, notwithstanding that Pagans, Mahommedans, and Christians, have frequently united to extirpate them. Mr. Levy, a learned Jew,[3] says, "I am free to assert that there is scarcely an instance of a Jew ever having embraced Christianity on the pure principles of religion, but merely from interested motives." The same author observes, "That as soon as they can, they return to Judaism." [4]

Period II. A.D. 1780.

In 1780 the population of the City and Suburbs was 42,832. Total sittings in the various places of worship in the City and Suburbs 22,881, viz. in the Established Church 14,780, Dissenters 8,101, which was in the proportion of one sitting to about $1\frac{87}{100}$ persons, or 3,076 more than the amount required.

[1] Ersk. Sketches of Church History, Vol. i. p. 57.

[2] It appears from the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in Session 1828, as to the expediency of removing Smithfield Market, "That the Jews in London have slaughterers of cattle for their own sect. Two of whom, named Abraham Sylva and Moses Asser were examined before the Committee. They stated that their office was part of the priesthood; that they were also Inspectors and Markers, or Sealers, of the meat, and that no Jew could purchase meat till they had sealed it. They use the slaughter-houses of any Christian butcher indiscriminately, and slay the animal with a peculiar knife, and inspect the carcase afterwards to see that there has been no blemish. They judge much from the appearance of the liver, and it was said, that of the cattle they slay for the Jews, about thirty in a week are rejected as *unfit* for them, and left for the Christians."

"In Hungary, about the year 1650, it is said 300 Jewish Rabbies assembled to dispute and decide whether the Messiah was come, and whether Jesus of Nazareth was he; and it is said many of them were disposed to believe, and would have so decided but for the presence of various Popish Doctors, who endeavoured to promote the Popish power, and the worship of the Virgin Mary."—*Brown's Scripture Prophecies, p.* 359.

[3] Ersk. Sketches, Vol. ii. p. 117.

[4] Idem, p. 115.

Period III. A.D. 1821.

In 1821 the population of the City and Suburbs was 147,043. Total sittings in the various places of worship in the City and Suburbs 57,145, viz.—in the Established Church, 24,748; Dissenters, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, 32,397; which was in the proportion of one sitting to about $2\frac{57}{100}$ persons, or 10,845 sittings less than the amount required.

Period IV. A.D. 1831.

In 1831 the Population of the City and Suburbs is 202,426. Total sittings in the various places of worship in the City and Suburbs 73,425, viz.—in the Established Church, 30,928; Dissenters, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, 42,497; which is in the proportion of one sitting to about $2\frac{75}{100}$ persons, or 20,291 sittings less than the amount required.

It appears that, in 1740, before the great body of Dissenters took rise, the Church Accommodation was very near the legal standard, whilst in 1780, with the aid of the Dissenters, it was more than required; but, from that period to the present time, the accommodation has become more and more deficient.

In 1831, there are 82 places of worship in the City and Suburbs, viz.:—Established Churches 12, Chapels connected with the Establishment 14, including the Seaman's Chapel at the Broomielaw; Old Dissenters 1, United Secession 8, Original Seceders 1, Original Burgher Seceders 2, Relief 8, Independent Relief 1, Society of Friends 1, Scotch Episcopalians 2, Gaelic Episcopalian 1, Roman Catholics 2, Chapel for Military 1, Old Independents 1, New Independents 2, Gaelic Independents 1, Glassites 1, Baptists 7, Bereans 1, Methodists 5, Unitarian 1, Universalists 1, Jews 1, Swedenborgians, or the New Jerusalem Congregation 1, Ranters 1, Splits from the Minor Sectaries 5. These last are exclusive of a small knot of Freethinkers, Infidels or Deists, who meet occasionally.

The Established Churches in Glasgow are all uncollegiate: the ministers prepare, and preach two Sermons each Sunday; and, in their turn, preach on Thursdays and on Sunday evenings, in St. Mary's Church. They examine the youth of their Congregations, and give ministerial visitations; they visit the sick, and assist in relieving the poor; they superintend the parochial and other schools, and attend Presbyterial and Synodical diets, and to all this the Clergymen of the Established Church are too often subjected to secular duties which occupy hours that otherwise might be devoted to recreation.

With the exception of two Clergymen aftermentioned, whose livings arise from Teinds in the possession of the Crown, all the others receive their stipends from the Corporation of the City, and there is no instance of a Seceder, Dissenter, Episcopalian, or Roman Catholic, being taxed to support the Established Clergy in Glasgow, as is done in England and Ireland by Church rates, and in Edinburgh by a tax on rental, whereby the inhabitants, whatever be their religious creed, must contribute Six Pounds per cent. on their rental towards the maintenance of the Established Clergy. When the revenue of the Corporation of Glasgow, small when compared with that of other large towns, is taken into account, it reflects no small degree of honour on the Magistrates that they build and endow their Churches without any rate or tax on the community.

The Clerical Tax in Edinburgh has been long recognised, as appears from Connell's Law of Parishes. "That, to prevent all doubts respecting the legality of levying and applying to this and similar purposes, the annuity of Six Pounds per centum on the Rents of Houses, Shops, Booths, Cellars, and Premises, which the said Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, have been in use to levy within the City, along with the other Funds or Revenues which are applicable, either in whole or in part, to the payment of Ministers' Stipends, be it enacted," &c. The other Funds or Revenues referred to in the Act, for the payment of Ministers' Stipends, arise from Dues on Wine and other Goods imported into the Port of Leith. The great proportion of the Seat Rents of the City Churches, form part of the Corporation funds.

Although there are 82 places of worship in the City and Suburbs, there are only 58 Clergymen who receive stipend, varying from *L.*150 to about *L.*500 per annum: few are so low as the minimum, and only two reach to the maximum, viz. the ministers of St. Mungo's and Barony. The livings of these clergymen arise from Teinds and the Feu Duties of their Glebes. The average Stipend of Clergymen of all denominations in the City and Suburbs is within a small fraction of *L.*268. If the maintenance of the whole Clergy was chargeable to each individual in the community, it would only amount to *one shilling and five-pence three farthings* in the year, a sum, small indeed, when compared with the important benefit received.

Stipends of the Ministers in Lanarkshire, &c., in 1831, *prepared for publication by Mr. John Wilson of Thornlie, an eminent Renfrewshire Statist, Author of several valuable Statistical Works, and liberally contributed by him to this Work.*

Under Ward Parishes, with the exception of Cathcart & Govan, small parts of which are only in Lanarkshire.	Population.	Ministers' Names.	Chalders of Meal.	Chalders of Bear or Barley.	Money-Stipend and Allowances for Communion Elements.			Allowances from Exchequer.			PATRONS.
					L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
1, St. Mungo's,[1]	10,295	Dr. Macfarlan,	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	0	.	.	.	The Crown.
1, St. Mary's, (City of Glasgow.)	7,529	Dr. Dewar,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	The Town Council.
1, Blackfriars',	7,569	Dr. Lockhart,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, Outer High,	9,137	John Forbes,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, St. George's,	15,242	Dr. Smyth,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, St. David's	6,268	John G. Lorimer,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, St. Andrew's	5,923	John Geddes,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, St. Enoch's,	7,921	Dr. P. M'Farlan,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, St. John's,	11,746	Dr. Brown,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, St. James's,	8,217	Dr. Muir,	. .	. .	425	0	0	.	.	.	
1, Barony,[2]	77,385	Dr. Burns, Wm. Black, assist. and suc.	11	11	30	0	0	.	.	.	The Crown.
1, Cadder,	3,048	Thos. Lockerby,	$3\frac{539}{1000}$	$0\frac{324}{1000}$	221	13	4	.	.	.	Heritors & Kirk Session
1, Carmunnock,	692	John Henderson,	0	0	147	19	3	10	7	5	Crawford of Milton's heirs.
1, Gorbals,[3]	35,194	Dr. M'Lean,	0	0	220	0	0	.	.	.	Heritors & Kirk Session
1, Rutherglen, [4]	5,503	Vacant, oats $3\frac{492}{1000}$	$4\frac{754}{1000}$	$4\frac{254}{1000}$	40	0	0	.	.	.	Very popular, disputed since Mr. Dick's death, 29th Nov., 1826.
MIDDLE WARD.											
2, Avondale,[5]	5,761	Wm. Proudfoot,	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	0	.	.	.	Duke of Hamilton.
2, Blantyre,	3,000	Dr. Hodgson,	$3\frac{52}{100}$	$0\frac{674}{1000}$	116	18	8	.	.	.	Lord Blantyre.
2, Bothwell,	5,545	Dr. Gardner,	9	9	10	0	0	.	.	.	Duke of Hamilton.
2, Cambuslang,	2,697	Dr. Robertson,	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	0	.	.	.	Duke of Hamilton.
2, Cambusnethan,	3,824	Archd. Livingston,	9	9	8	6	8	.	.	.	Lockhart of Castlehill.
2, Dalzel,	1,180	James Clason,	0	0	75	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$	82	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Hamilton of Dalziel.
2, Dalserf,	2,680	James Craig, Dr. Russel, assist. and suc.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	0	.	.	.	Duke of Hamilton.
2, Glassford,	1,730	Patrick M'Beath,	8	8	8	6	8	.	.	.	Lady M. Montgomery.
2, Hamilton,	9,513	Dr. Meek, and Wm. Buchan,	16	16	10	0	0	.	.	.	Duke of Hamilton.
2, Kilbride, East,	3,787	James French,	9	9	10	0	0	.	.	.	The Crown.
2, New or East Monkland,	9,867	Dr. Begg,	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	0	.	.	.	Heritors & Kirk Session
2, Old or West Monkland,	9,580	William Thomson,	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	8	.	.	.	Heritors & Kirk Session
2, Shotts,	3,220	John Black,	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	0	.	.	.	Duke of Hamilton.
2, Stonehouse,	2,359	Hugh Dewar,	$8\frac{46}{1000}$	$1\frac{954}{1000}$	58	6	8	.	.	.	Lockhart of Castlehill
Carried forward,	276,412	Carried forward,	$145\frac{891}{1000}$	$133\frac{706}{1000}$	4870	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$	93	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

[1] In 1793, an Act was obtained for feuing the Glebe of St. Mungo's Parish; and on 27th March, 1805, Dr. Taylor, the then incumbent, informed the Presbytery, that he had feued the whole. On 11th May, 1814, Dr. Taylor intimated to the Presbytery, that he had raised a process of augmentation—that at present he received a stipend of *L.*300 from the City Corporation, who drew the teinds, which, by the then tack, amounted to only *L.*199 : 19 : $11\frac{3}{4}$d.—The Corporation furnished the communion elements.

[2] In 1802, an Act was obtained for feuing the Glebe of the Barony Parish, a portion of which is yet to dispose of. The feus of the Glebes of St. Mungo's and Barony, yield to each of the respective ministers somewhere about *L.*150 per annum. On 3d August, 1814, Mr. Burns informed the Presbytery, that he had raised a process of augmentation—that at present he received a stipend of 2000 merks Scots (*L.*111 : 2 : $2\frac{2}{3}$d.) from the Corporation of the City, who drew the teinds. The Corporation furnished the communion elements. The City Ministers have no Glebes, and the Corporation furnishes the City Churches with communion elements.

[3] Till 20th February, 1771, the Gorbals formed part of the parish of Govan. At that period, a disjunction took place, when the College of Glasgow, who are Patrons of the Parish, and Proprietors of the teinds, elected Mr. William Anderson to be Minister of Gorbals, and stipulated that the Heritors should provide an annual money stipend, not less than *L.*67 sterling, and *L.*23 in lieu of Manse and Glebe. When this transaction was completed, the College sold the right of patronage to the Heritors and Kirk Session of Gorbals, for the sum of 1000 merks Scots, reserving the whole teinds of the parish of Govan. It is much to be regretted that the present incumbent, who has ably and faithfully discharged the duties of the ministerial office in this very populous parish for a period of 39 years, during which time, by his able management of the poor, he relieved their wants at a less expense to the Heritors, than has been done in any of the neighbouring parishes, should have a stipend less than one half of what his brethren on the other side of the river have, whose incomes are no more than sufficient to support their rank in society.

[4] The Parishes numbered 1—are in the Presbytery of Glasgow, 2 in Hamilton, 3 in Lanark, 4 in Biggar.

[5] Rev. George Baillie holds the office of Reader of the Parish of Avondale, but has no share of the Teinds.

Continuation of the Stipends of the Ministers, in Lanarkshire, &c. in 1831.

Upper Ward Parishes.	Population.	Ministers' Names. [4]	Chalders of Meal.	Chalders of Bear or Barley.	Money-Stipend and Allowances for Communion Elements.			Allowances from Exchequer.			PATRONS.
					L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Brought forward,	276,412		145 $\frac{891}{1000}$	133 $\frac{706}{1000}$	4870	6	9½	93	5	2½	
4, Biggar,	1,915	John Christison,	8½	8½	8	6	8	.	.	.	Hon. Admiral Fleming
3, Carluke,	3,288	John Wyllie,	8	8	8	6	8	.	.	.	Lockhart of Carnwath.
3, Carmichael,	956	William Lamb,	2 $\frac{208}{1000}$	1 $\frac{64}{1000}$	194	14	6	.	.	.	Sir W. C. Anstruther.
3, Carnwath,	3,505	James Walker,	8	8	10	0	0	.	.	.	Lockhart of Carnwath.
3, Carstairs,[1]	981	George Monro,	7½	7½	8	6	8	.	.	.	Monteith of Carstairs.
4, Covington,	521	Thomas Watson,	7	7	8	6	8	.	.	.	Lockhart of Carnwath and Sir W. C. Anstruther.
3, Crawford,	1,850	Thomas Anderson,	7½	7½	8	6	8	.	.	.	The Crown.
3, Crawfordjohn,	991	William Goldie,	7½	7½	8	6	8	.	.	.	Mr. Colbrook's Heirs.
4, Culter,	497	James Proudfoot,	4	4	58	6	8	.	.	.	Dickson of Kilbucho, and Sir C. L. R. Lockhart of Carnwath.
4, Dolphington,	275	John Aiton,	0	0	47	4	5 $\frac{4}{12}$	111	2	2 $\frac{8}{12}$	Lord Douglas.
3, Douglas,	2,542	Alex. Stewart,	8	8	10	0	0 $\frac{0}{12}$	.	.	.	Lord Douglas.
4, Dunsyre,	335	William Meek,	0	0	114	7	11¾	43	8	8¼	The Crown.
4, Lamington,	382	Charles Hope,	7½	7½	8	6	8	.	.	.	Lord Douglas and Bailie of Lamington.
3, Lanark,	7,672	William, Menzies,	9½	9½	20	0	0	.	.	.	The Crown.
3, Leshmahago,	6,409	Dr. Hamilton, & James Wilson,	16	16	20	0	0	.	.	.	Duke of Hamilton.
4, Liberton,	773	Alexander Craik,	7 $\frac{369}{1000}$	0 $\frac{717}{1000}$	116	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	Lockhart of Carnwath
3, Pittenain,	461	George Dickson,	3 $\frac{258}{1000}$	1 $\frac{441}{1000}$	50	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	19	7	Sir W. C. Anstruther.
4, Symington,	489	John Smith,	0	0	99	16	11	58	9	9	Lockhart of Carnwath.
4, Walston,	429	John Wilson,	0	0	60	2	7¾	79	10	11	Lockhart of Carnwath.
3, Wiston and Roberton,	940	Charles Wood,	1	0	192	11	6 $\frac{5}{12}$	.	.	.	The Crown and Lord Douglas.
Total in the County with the exception of Cathcart and Govan,	311,623	Total,	258 $\frac{726}{1000}$	235 $\frac{928}{1000}$	5923	12	3	408	16	4 $\frac{5}{12}$	

PROGRESSIVE STIPENDS OF THE MINISTERS OF GLASGOW.[2]

Till 1788, the Stipends were paid in Scots money, viz., merks or pounds.

In 1588, first charge,[3]	L.27	15	6⅔	In 1674,	L. 90	0	0	In 1801,	L.250		
Second charge, .	16	13	4	1723,	111	2	2⅔	1808,	300		
1638, . .	58	16	11⅓	1762,	138	17	9⅓	1814,	400		
1642, . .	66	13	4	1788,	165	0	0	1830,	425		
1643, . .	78	16	8	1796,	200	0	0				

[1] The ancient Castle of Carstairs was originally a Roman station or fortification, and was given by King David, or St. David, as he was called, in 1126, to the Bishop of Glasgow for his country Palace. The following curious information is from the Rotuli Scotia, in the Tower, published by the Record Commission.

When Edward I. was at Berwick, in 1292, deciding on the claims of Bruce and Baliol, he was in possession of all the fortresses in Scotland. At that period the King granted a license to Robert Wiseheart, Bishop of Glasgow, to finish the Castle of Carstairs, which had been begun without leave. The following is a copy of the license. "The King and Sovereign, Lord of the Kingdom of Scotland, to all his bailiffs and faithful men to whom these shall come, greeting. Whereas, a venerable father, Robert, Bishop, at his manor of Carstairs, in the County of Lanark, a certain Castle of *stone and mortar*, after the death of Alexander of blessed memory, late King of Scotland, without any license began to build. We, to the same bishop a special grace, being willing to have granted in this part to him, for ourselves, and for our heirs, that he the said Castle so begun, may finish and fortify with kernels, and the same so finished and turreted, or kernallated, may hold to him and to his successors for ever. Nor wish we that the said bishop or his successors, by occasion of the said Castle being begun without our license or will as aforesaid, is by us or our heirs, or our bailiffs or servants whatsomever be quarrelled or in any way aggrieved. Witness the King at Berwick on Tweed the 15th of July."

It is remarkable that in 1292 the Castle and Manor of Carstairs was possessed by one of our most public spirited and benevolent bishops, and that after a lapse of more than 500 years, the magnificent mansion and extensive manor of Carstairs is possessed by a citizen of Glasgow, alike distinguished for public spirit and active benevolence, whether engaged in mercantile enterprise, in the Senate, or in honourable retirement.

[2] Records of the Town Council. [3] In 1588 Meal was four shillings per boll, sterling money.

[4] As the Church of Christ includes an order of men who devote their time and study to the discharge of the duties of the pastoral office, and who have been expressly educated for that purpose, they are entituled to a competent mainten-

In the County of Lanark, with a population of 316,790 souls, there are only 51 Parochial Clergymen. The Stipends paid to these Clergymen in 1831, (exclusive of Manse and Glebe,) were $494\frac{654}{1000}$ chalders of victual, and *L*.5822 : 8 : $7\frac{5}{12}$*d*., of money stipend, after deducting the average sum of *L*.10, for communion elements to each Church.[1] If the boll of victual be taken at the low price of eighteen shillings, the maintenance of the Parochial Clergymen would be only *nine pence three farthings* to each individual in the county. The average stipends of the 51 Clergymen in the county of Lanark, is *L*.253 : 13 : 2*d*. For the maintenance of the Schoolmasters, see page 83.[2]

Stipends when due :—" The legal terms at which Stipends become due to Ministers are *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*. If the Incumbent be admitted to his Church before *Whitsunday*, till which term the corns are not presumed to be fully sown, he has right to that whole year's Stipend, and if he is received after *Whitsunday*, and before *Michaelmas*, he is entitled to the half of that year; because, though the corns were sown before his entry he was admitted before the term at which they are presumed to be reaped. By the same reason if he dies or is transported before *Whitsunday*, he has right to no part of that year; if before *Michaelmas* to the half, and if not till after *Michaelmas* to the whole. The reason why the legal term in Stipends is *Michaelmas* and not *Martinmas*, as in life-rents, arises from the different nature of the two rights. All kirk-benefices are presumed to consist of Teinds which were originally drawn by the churchman at the separation of the corn from the ground, which was seldom so late as *Michaelmas ;* but rents are not deliverable by the tenant to the master till *Martinmas* at soonest, before which term the corns are not presumed to be fully brought into the barn-yard."

Annat or Ann :—" After the Minister's death his Executors have right to the Annat, which, in the sense of the canon law, was a right reserved to the Pope of the first year's fruits of every benefice. Upon a threatened invasion from England, anno 1547, the Annat was given by the Scotch Parliament notwithstanding this right in the Pope, to the executors of such churchmen as should fall in battle in defence of their country, c. 4. But the word Annat or Ann, as it is now understood, is the right which the law gives to the executors of all ministers of an half year's benefice over and above what was due to the Minister himself for his incumbency, 1672, c. 13; so that if the incumbent survive *Whitsunday* his executors have the half of that year for the defunct's incumbency, and the other half as Annat. If he survives *Michaelmas* they have that whole year for his incumbency, and the half of the next in name of Ann. This right was first introduced into our law upon a letter of James VI., desiring the Bishops to make an Act for that purpose, 19th July, 1626." [3]

ance from those for whose good they labour; and the provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, though inferior, to that of other Ecclesiastical Establishments, is, on the whole, respectable. The allowance to the Clergy, out of the tithes of the parish, was at first but scanty, but their stipends have been gradually augmented. Indeed, if while other orders of men are getting forward the stipends of the ministers of the Established Church had remained stationary, the accumulation of national wealth, by relatively sinking those who minister at the altar into abject poverty, would have rendered them contemptible, and the Church would have been supplied solely from the lowest orders of the people. It is a branch of political wisdom, therefore, to save the Established Clergy from this degradation, which would undermine their usefulness, and might render them but little anxious to preserve the welfare and stability of the State.—*Hill's Theological Institutes, p.* 282.

By the law of Scotland, every minister of a country parish must be provided with a dwelling-house and offices, erected and upheld by the proprietors of land in the parish. There must also be a garden attached to it enclosed at their expense. The Clergymen are also entitled to a Glebe in the neighbourhood of the house, (or manse as it is usually called,) consisting of not less than four acres (24,338 square yards)=5 imperial acres, and 138 square yards. In many instances, the Clergymen have likewise grass for one horse and two cows.—*Sir John Sinclair's Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland, p.* 30.

[1] The Money-Stipend and Communion Elements being blended together, *L*.10 is taken as the average sum for Communion Elements.

[2] The celebrated Dr. South has, with much ability, enforced the great utility to be derived from attention to Schoolmasters. There is no profession, he observes, which has, or can have, a greater influence on the public. An able and well principled schoolmaster is one of the most meritorious subjects in any prince's dominions; and schoolmasters are the great depositaries and trustees of the peace of the nation, having its growing hopes and fears in their hands. Nay, schoolmasters have a more powerful influence upon the spirits of men than preachers themselves; for as much as they have to deal with younger and tender minds, and consequently have the advantage of making the first and deepest impression upon them.—*South's Discourses on the Education of Youth, vol. v. p.* 24.

In 1818, on the motion of Mr. Brougham, (now the Lord Chancellor,) the state of Education among the Poor in Scotland became the subject of Parliamentary inquiry. The result of the investigation was, that there were 942 parochial schools, and that of the population of 1811 amounting to 1,805,688 souls, there were 54,161 children educated at these schools, the total revenue of which amounted to *L*.20,611—so that the expense was only at the rate of about *L*.22 per school, or 7s. 6d. for every individual taught.

[3] Erskine's Institutes, Vol. i. pp. 55, 56.

Salaries of the Parochial Schoolmasters [1] *in the Landward Parishes of Lanarkshire in* 1831.

Part of the Under Ward Parishes.	Population.	Names of Schoolmasters.	Salaries in Oatmeal.			Converted into Cash.		
No.			Chal.	Bolls.	Pks.	£	s.	d.
1, Cadder,[2]	3048	John Bogle,	1	8	0	25	13	4
2, Carmunnock,	692	Alexander Lochore,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
3, Rutherglen,	5503	P. Brown,	0	0	0	30	0	0
MIDDLE WARD.								
4, Avondale,[3]	5761	William Simpson,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
5, Blantyre,	3000	John M'Naught,	1	8	0	25	13	4
6, Bothwell,	5545	William Allan,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
7, Cambuslang,[4]	2697	John Hall,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
8, Cambusnethan,	3824	John Calvin,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
9, Dalziel,	1180	Thomas Brackenridge,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
10, Dalserf,	2680	John Gibson,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
11, Glassford,[5]	1730	John Crawford,	1	8	0	25	13	4
12, Hamilton,	9513	George Shaw,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
13, Kilbride,[6]	3787	T. Bryce,	3	0	0	51	6	6¾
14, New, or East Monkland,	9867	Hugh Watt,	1	12	0	29	18	9¾
15, Old, or West Monkland,[7]	9580	John Cleland,	0	0	0	31	2	1¼
16, Shotts,	3220	Samuel Meuros,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
17, Stonehouse,	2359	Thomas Scott,	0	0	0	28	6	10½
UPPER WARD.								
18, Biggar,	1915	Richard Scott,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
19, Carluke,	3288	James Kay,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
20, Carmichael,	956	Robert Lithgow,	0	0	0	32	0	0
21, Carnwath,	3505	Andrew Nicol,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
22, Carstairs,	981	John Murray,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
23, Covington,	521	James Young,	0	0	0	28	0	0
24, Crawford,	1850	William Lang,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
25, Crawfordjohn,	991	William Robb,	0	0	0	32	10	0
26, Culter,[8]	497	Charles Ramage,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
27, Dolphinton,[9]	275	David Paterson,	0	0	0	26	0	0
28, Douglas,	2542	John Paterson,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
29, Dunsyre,[10]	335	Joseph Laurie,	1	8	0	25	13	4
30, Lamington,	382	John Gibson,	1	8	0	25	13	4
31, Lanark,[11]	7672	John Harkness,	0	0	0	40	0	0
32, Lesmahago,[12]	6409	John Patterson,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
33, Liberton,	773	William Black,	0	0	0	30	0	0
34, Pittenain,[13]	461	J. Tweedie,	1	14	0	32	1	7
35, Symington,	489	John Bell,	2	0	0	34	4	4½
36, Walston,[14]	429	William Sym,	0	0	0	30	0	0
37, Wiston, }	940	Edward Muir,	1	8	0	25	13	4
38, Roberton, }		John Black,	0	0	0	30	0	0
Total Population, .	109,197	Total,	51	10	0	1,221	4	8¼

[1] The Landward Parochial Schoolmasters in Lanarkshire, with some trifling exceptions, had their salaries augmented in 1828 or 1829, from the minimum of L.16 : 13 : 4d., or the maximum of L.22 : 4 : 5d. They have all houses, from two to four rooms, and the statutary garden of one-fourth of a Scotch acre, with the following exceptions :—

[2] Cadder—There are two extra teachers in this parish—the one has a chalder of meal, and the other 8 bolls, and the interest of 1000 merks Scots, but neither have house or garden.

[3] Avondale—The garden contains only 7½ falls, but compensation is given.

[4] Cambuslang—The garden is deficient in size, but compensation is given.

[5] Glassford—There are two extra teachers in this parish—the one has L.5 : 11 : 1½d., and the other L.2 : 19 : 11¾d., with houses and gardens.

[6] Kilbride—The schoolmaster has neither house nor garden. The salary is divided among three teachers.

[7] Old Monkland—There are three branch schools in this parish ; each teacher has a salary of L.6 : 15 : 11d., but no house or garden.

[8] Culter—The garden contains only 6 falls ; the compensation is included in the salary.

[9] Dolphinton—The house was originally built by the schoolmaster, on ground bequeathed for that purpose. It has lately been repaired at the joint expense of the Heritors and schoolmaster. The garden is deficient in size, but there is no compensation.

[10] Dunsyre—The garden is deficient in size ; compensation L.1 : 1 : 6d.

[11] Lanark—House and garden for the Rector ; the Burgh pays an English teacher L.20, but no house or garden. The Heritors allow L.5 each to two teachers, with houses and gardens.

[12] Lesmahago—A chalder of meal is divided among seven private teachers, who have each a house and garden.

[13] Pittenain—House and garden. Garden only 5 falls ; compensation 28 pecks of meal.

[14] Walston—House, but no garden : compensation 2 bolls of meal.

If the Salaries of the Parochial Schoolmasters in the 38 Landward Parishes were payable by the population collectively, each individual would require to pay only *twopence half-penny and* $\frac{73}{100}$ *of a farthing.*

The data for this Table were communicated to me by the respective schoolmasters.

CHAPTER IV.

TEINDS—STRIKING THE FIARS—VALUATION OF LANARKSHIRE—FIARS OF LANARKSHIRE—DECREETS OF MODIFICATION OF MINISTERS' STIPENDS—RENTAL AND FIARS OF THE ARCHBISHOPRICK OF GLASGOW—FIARS OF THE COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND—PROPOSED NEW CHURCH IN THE BARONY PARISH—PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS IN 1831—PATIENTS IN THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1795—DISEASES OF WHICH THE PATIENTS DIED—CLIMATE, RAIN, HEAT, &c.

TEINDS OR TITHES.

Teinds or Tithes are, in their original signification, the tenth part of the annual produce of the land and industry of the Laity, which the Clergy began in the earlier ages of the Church to claim and receive, as a fixed provision for the maintenance of their religious instruction. At the Reformation, the King, whether by resignation or confiscation, became the proprietor of all Church lands, especially of those formerly belonging to religious houses, of whatever description, unconnected with Parochial charges: And, therefore, on the death or deposition of the Abbots and Priors, he first appointed lay-commendators for life, and then erected the Monasteries and Priories into temporal Lordships, the grantees to which were styled Lords of Erection, or Titulars of the Tithes, thus transferring the possessions of the Church permanently into the hands of Laymen, holding of the Crown; while, at the same time, the Crown coming in place of the Pope, became Patron of every regular parochial charge, to the patronage of which no subject could show a good title, and thus acquired a great accession to its influence. The property of the lands erected, and their exemption from tithe (where it existed), constituted the temporality, and the tithes themselves, the spirituality of the benefice, and the Lords of Erection, continued the exercise of their rights, which their predecessors had exercised, in presenting such Ministers, and assigning such stipends as they chose, although a very limited independent provision was confirmed to the reforming Clergy.[1] Thus it appears, that after the Reformation, the whole teinds of the country belonged either to the Crown, to the Lords of Erection, called Titulers, to the original founding Patrons, or to the Feuars from the Church. The whole rights of the Church to teind being thus transferred to, and vested in, those parties.

An Heritor is entitled to have his Teinds valued, and purchase them from the Titular, at nine years' purchase, and from the Patron, when not titular, also at six years purchase—a privilege, this last, which belongs to Heritors alone. But there are still certain Teinds which, though they may be valued, *can never be bought* by the Heritor or Feuar of the lands tithable. 1st. Teinds either allocated to, or belonging to Ministers.[2] 2d. Teinds granted to Colleges, Schools, or Hospitals. 3d. Teinds formerly belonging to Bishops, and thereafter to the Crown, on the abolition of Episcopacy, so long as the Teinds remain with the Crown.[3] This last is the situation in which the Glasgow Burgh and Barony Teinds are placed.

The Lords of Session were appointed Lords Commissioners of Teinds in 1707.—c. 9. The Commissioners of Teinds cannot decree a stipend, where there are no Teinds, as in Burghs, or exhausted Teinds, or in Parishes where a second Church is required, a stipend being in these cases derived either from Royal or Parliamentary grant, or from voluntary burgh or private contribution.[4]

[1] Act 1572—6—52. [2] Act 1690, c. 30. [3] Ersk. B. ii. Tit. 8 and 17.

[4] Bell's Law Dictionary, 3d Edition, Vol. ii. p. 455.

It appears from the following transcript, that in former times Stipends were paid partly in malt and partly in meal; and that the Town as well as the Barony Ministers partook of the Teinds:—In "the Testament, testamentar and inventar of the guidis, geir, debtes, and sowmess of money quhilkis pertenit to Vmquhill James, Archibischope of Glasgow, the

By Act 50, Geo. III., c. 84, in 1810, *L.*150 sterling is made the minimum annual value of any stipend, any deficiency of Teinds being made up by Government. It is further enacted, that no stipend, which has been modified before the passing of that Act, shall be augmented, until fifteen years after the date of the last final decree of modification; and that all stipends augmented after the passing of that Act, shall not be again augmented for twenty years; nor at any future period is a stipend ever to be augmented until twenty years after the date of the last decree of modification.

By an Act 5, Geo. IV. § 90, in 1824, *L.*50,000 was appropriated for building additional places of worship in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland—a sum, however, far from being adequate to supply the spiritual wants of that interesting part of the kingdom.

STRIKING THE COUNTY FIARS.

The following account of striking the Fiars is extracted from the Third Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners on the Courts of Justice in Scotland.

Among those duties performed by the Sheriff which are of a Ministerial nature, one of the most important is that of "Striking the County Fiars" as it is called, which are the rates or average prices annually fixed of the different kinds of grain, being the growth of the county, for the preceding crop, and which rates serve as a rule for ascertaining the values in money, not only as compositions payable to the Crown, and Stipends to the Clergy, but also in contracts where the parties themselves have not previously determined their precise amount, or in sales, Feus or Leases where it is agreed that the Fiars shall be the rate of payment.

The origin of this practice does not clearly appear. The author of the Caledonia dates the commencement of the Sheriff Fiars after the year 1617. The history given by other writers is that the original object of the institution having been to ascertain the value of the rents and feu duties payable to the Crown, the Fiars of these were first settled by the Lords of Exchequer, upon information given by the Sheriff, but that afterwards the business was committed to the Sheriffs themselves. Sir John Connell in his work upon Tithes,[1] traces Commissary Fiars back to the period of the Reformation, when Consistorial or Commissary Courts were established in place of those of the Bishops and those of their officials. The chief use of these must have been to fix the demands of the clergy out of the tithes when not drawn *ipsa corpora.*

But whatever may have been the original objects of this institution, it became of great utility in many different ways, and having been frequently referred to in litigated questions before the Civil Courts, the attention of the Court of Session was in a particular manner called to it in the year 1723, in consequence of some irregularities which it was alleged had taken place, in the mode of adjusting the prices, on which account an act of Sederunt was thought necessary to be made,[2] laying down certain rules for the conduct of the Sheriffs and their deputies in that business, bearing in substance that they should yearly between the 4th and 20th February "summon a competent number of persons living within the Sheriffdom who have knowledge and experience of the prices and trade of victual within these bounds, and from them to choose fifteen men, whereof not fewer than eight shall be Heritors, to pass upon the inquest, and return their verdict concerning the Fiars for the preceding crop of every kind of victual of the product of that Sheriffdom," directing them also to summon witnesses and adduce evidence of the price at which the several sorts of grain have been sold, particularly since the 1st November, preceding, and then to record the verdict of the jury and give out extracts, &c.

tyme of his deceis, quho deceist in the moneth of October, the yeir of God jm vje threttie-twa yeiris," there appears the following among the debts, "awand out:" viz. In the first, "to Mr. Johnne Bell (St. Marys), Mr. Johnne Maxwell (St. Mungos), and Mr. Zachrie Boyd (Barony), Ministeris, for thair Stipend, the crop 1632 yeiris, aucht chalderis of *Malt*, price of the boll, vj. li. vis. viiid. Item, To thame as ane part of thair Stipendis the said yeir, aucht chalderis of meill, pryce of the boll, vli. vjs. viijd.—*Hamilton of Wishaw's Lanark, p.* 151, *printed by the Maitland Club.*

[1] Vol. ii. Sect. 153.

[2] 21st December, 1723. The Act of Sederunt implies, that the Fiars shall be struck about the 13th of March. By that act the Sheriff is directed, on or before the first (O. S.) that is the "13th day of March, to pronounce and give forth sentence according to the verdict of the Jury, determining and fixing the Fiar prices," but the act in this respect is not strictly observed.

PRESENT MODE OF STRIKING FIARS.

It seems to be universally agreed, whatever may have been former practice, that for a number of years the Fiars have been struck in the Counties of Scotland in an accurate and impartial manner. The practice and method of proceeding are as follows:—About the beginning or middle of March, each year, a Jury is empannelled by the Sheriff of the County, consisting of fifteen persons, who, upon oath, give a verdict according to the evidence laid before them from all parts of the County relating to sales, the growth of the Shire made from the separation of the crop, up to the day of striking the Fiars. Eight of the fifteen Jurors are *landowners*, and the remaining seven are respectable grain dealers, merchants, or farmers. The act of Sederunt is read, and the attention of the Jury is directed to certain clauses in the Statute.[1] A proof is led regarding the average *prices of the best victual*, and in the examination of the witnesses the Jury reject all evidence respecting damaged grain; and if, instead of adhering to the best quality any proof is taken concerning *prices of inferior parcels of grain or meal*, these prices form the basis of a distinct separate average or *second Fiar*. In the examination, and in making up the verdict, the Jury take into consideration the quantity contained in parcels brought to sale, as well as the price. Individuals who are interested in the result are always present, take notes of the evidence, verify the calculations according to the prices, and make suggestions in open Court, as allowed by the act of sederunt, 1723. In the Counties of Berwick and Roxburgh, where the Stipends of 62 Clergymen amount, besides teinds payable in money, to 5,400 bolls of oatmeal, and 6,600 bolls of grain, several of their number, as is natural and very proper, attend to the evidence given, put questions and require explanations. In Roxburghshire a few years ago, they had a man of business employed in Court to look after their interests, and probably the same practice is introduced in other Counties. The time and place of holding these Fiar-Courts are advertised in the Provincial Newspapers. The Sheriff and his substitutes are at great pains in selecting proper witnesses, but they *do not receive recommendations* or suggestions of additional witnesses from the agents of parties having interest. The act of Sederunt being the Sheriff's warrant, he will not admit of any thing like direction or control.

The Fiar prices of oatmeal are now struck in pounds avoirdupois, viz. in the Counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Cromarty, by parcels weighing $157\frac{1}{2}$ of such pounds; in the Shire of Caithness, by $148\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. av.; in Dumfries-shire, by 140 lbs. av.; in the Counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Moray, by parcels of 112 lbs. av.; in the Counties of Fife, Wigton, Peebles, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, by quantities of 280 lbs. av. = one load or sack; and in the other Counties and Stewarties, by quantities of 140 lbs. av. = the Scotch boll of meal. It would be an improvement to ascertain the prices *uniformly*, either according to the sack of 280 lbs. av., or by the chalder of meal = 2,240 lbs. av.

With regard to the measures for Fiar prices of grain, the Fiars are uniformly struck with the exceptions of the Counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Cromarty, by the Imperial Standards, as recently established. In nine Counties prices are ascertained by the *imperial bushel;* in fourteen Shires by the *imperial quarter* of eight bushels; in Berwickshire by the *demi-quarter* of four bushels; in Ayrshire by the imperial quarter for barley, bear, and oats, and by the *demi-quarter* for wheat, pease, and beans; and in Lanarkshire the Fiars of barley, bear, and oats, are struck by a measure containing six imperial bushels, and the Fiars of wheat, pease, and beans, by the *demi-quarter*.

To ensure and preserve uniformity, it appears to be necessary that the practice of the majority of Counties be adopted, namely, to ascertain the Fiars of grain in all cases by the *imperial quarter*.

[1] 48 Geo. III., 138.

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK IN SCOTS MONEY.

The following is a Copy of the Valuation of the several Parishes in the Shire of Lanark, by which the Land Tax is uplifted. The sums in both columns are taken from the County Books, in their respective years. In 1738, the County consisted of the Nether and Upper Wards.

NETHER WARD.							UPPER WARD.							
Parish.	Valuation. 1738.			Valuation. 1831.			Parish.	Valuation. 1738.			Valuation. 1831.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Avondale, . .	7,650	0	0	7,665	1	6	Biggar, . .	3,323	7	4	3,323	7	4	
Barony, . .	13,002	9	2	13,002	9	2	Carluke, . .	6,002	14	10	6,002	14	10	
Blantyre, . .	1,684	16	4	1,684	11	8	Carstairs, . .	2,150	0	0	2,150	0	0	
Bothwell, . .	7,400	6	8	7,400	6	8	Carnwath, . .	4,978	18	8	4,978	19	4	
Cadder, . .	6,272	6	8	6,272	16	8	Culter, . .	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0	
Cambuslang, .	3,235	17	4	3,235	17	4	Crawford, . .	5,814	6	8	5,814	6	8	
Cathcart, . .	925	0	0	925	0	0	Crawfordjohn, .	2,360	6	8	2,360	6	8	
Carmunnock, .	1,650	10	0	1,650	10	0	Covington, . .	1,333	0	0	1,333	0	0	
Cambusnethan, .	5,450	3	4	5,400	10	0	Carmichael, . .	1,333	6	8	2,053	6	8	}
Dalserf, . .	3,320	11	0	3,320	11	0	Douglas, . .	5,100	9	10	4,380	9	9	}
Dalzel, . .	1,232	19	10	1,232	19	10	Dunsyre, . .	1,450	0	0	1,450	0	0	
Govan, . .	4,695	1	2	4,702	18	7	Dolphinton, .	850	0	0	850	0	0	
Glassford, . .	2,653	3	6	2,653	3	6	Lanark, . .	4,218	12	0	4,219	12	6	
Hamilton, . .	9,377	0	0	9,377	0	0	Liberton, . .	2,501	8	8	2,501	8	8	
Kilbride, . .	7,679	15	3	7,679	13	0	Lamington, . .	2,600	0	0	2,600	0	0	
Old Monkland, .	6,480	19	8	6,480	19	8	Lesmahago, . .	9,905	9	4	9,905	10	0	
New Monkland,	6,822	8	4	6,822	8	4	Pettinain, . .	1,570	0	8	1,570	0	8	
Rutherglen, .	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	Roberton, . .	1,033	0	0	1,033	0	0	
Shotts, . .	6,558	0	0	6,558	6	8	Symington, . .	838	0	0	838	0	0	
Stonehouse, . .	2,721	1	4	2,721	1	4	Thackerton, . .	913	0	8	913	0	8	
							Walston, . .	1,233	0	0	1,233	0	0	
Nether Ward, .	100,012	9	7	99,986	4	11	Wiston, . .	1,033	6	8	1,033	6	8	
Upper Ward, .	62,142	8	8	62,143	10	5								
							Upper Ward, .	62,142	8	8	62,143	10	5	
Total in County,	162,154	18	3	162,129	15	4								

FIARS PRICE OF VICTUAL FOR LANARKSHIRE, FROM THE YEAR 1800 TO 1830, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.

	L.	s.	d.
Crop 1800.			
Boll best Oatmeal,[1]	1	19	0
second sort,	1	18	0
Boll of best Oats,[2]	1	14	0
second sort,	1	8	0
Boll best Pease,	2	2	0
second sort,	1	18	0
Boll best Malt,[3]	2	5	0
second sort,	2	2	6
Boll best Wheat,	3	4	0
second sort,	2	18	0
Boll best Bear,	2	0	0
second sort,	1	16	0
Boll best Flour,	2	10	0
Crop 1801.			
Boll best Oatmeal,	0	18	6
second sort,	0	18	0
Boll best Oats,	0	17	0
second sort,	0	14	0
Boll best Pease,	1	2	0
second sort,	0	19	0
Boll best Malt,	1	9	6
second sort,	1	7	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	16	0
second sort,	1	14	0
Boll best Bear,	1	4	0
second sort,	1	1	0
Boll best Flour,	1	14	0
second sort,	1	7	0
Crop 1802.			
Boll best Oatmeal,	0	18	6
second sort,	0	17	0
Boll best Oats,	0	15	0
second sort,	0	12	0
Boll best Pease,	1	0	0
second sort,	0	15	0
Boll best Malt,	1	10	0
second sort,	1	7	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	7	0
second sort,	1	5	0
Boll best Bear,	0	18	0
second sort,	0	14	0
Boll best Flour,	1	8	6
second sort,	1	2	6
Crop 1803.			
Boll best Oatmeal,	0	19	0
second sort,	0	18	0
Boll best Oats,	0	17	0
second sort,	0	14	0
Boll best Pease,	1	2	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Malt,	1	16	0
second sort,	1	14	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	6	0
second sort,	1	4	0
Boll best Bear,	0	17	0
second sort,	0	15	0
Boll best Flour,	1	4	6
second sort,	1	0	0
Crop 1804.			
Boll best Oatmeal,	0	19	0
second sort,	0	18	6
Boll best Oats,	0	18	0
second sort,	0	16	0
Boll best Pease,	1	2	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Malt,	2	0	0
second sort,	1	16	0
Boll best Wheat,	2	0	6
second sort,	1	17	0
Boll best Bear,	1	5	0
second sort,	1	3	0
Boll best Flour,	1	18	6
second sort,	1	10	6
Crop 1805.			
Boll best Oatmeal,	1	1	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Oats,	0	18	0
second sort,	0	15	0

[1] Oatmeal according to weight. [2] Oat seed excepted. [3] Malt duty included.

	L.	s.	d.
Boll best Pease,	1	1	0
second sort,	0	18	0
Boll best Malt,	2	0	0
second sort,	1	15	6
Boll best Wheat,	1	17	0
second sort,	1	12	0
Boll best Bear,	1	3	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Flour,	1	13	6
second sort,	1	3	0

Crop 1806.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	2	0
second sort,	1	1	0
Boll best Oats,	1	0	0
second sort,	0	17	6
Boll best Pease,	1	3	0
second sort,	1	1	0
Boll best Malt,	2	2	6
second sort,	1	18	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	18	0
second sort,	1	17	0
Boll best Bear,	1	3	0
second sort,	1	1	0
Boll best Flour,	1	15	6
second sort,	1	9	0

Crop 1807.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	9	6
second sort,	1	7	0
Boll best Oats,	1	6	0
second sort,	1	1	0
Boll best Pease,	———		
second sort,	———		
Boll best Malt,	2	6	6
second sort,	2	2	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	12	6
second sort,	1	10	6
Boll best Bear,	1	10	0
second sort,	1	6	0
Boll best Flour,	1	13	0
second sort,	1	11	0

Crop 1808.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	6	0
second sort,	1	5	0
Boll best Oats,	1	4	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Pease,	1	12	0
second sort,	1	10	0
Boll best Malt,	2	2	0
second sort,	1	17	6
Boll best Wheat,	2	5	0
second sort,	2	2	0
Boll best Bear,	1	5	0
second sort,	1	3	0
Boll best Flour,	2	2	0
second sort,	2	0	0

Crop 1809.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	6	6
second sort,	1	5	6
Boll best Oats,	1	3	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Pease,	1	12	0
second sort,	1	8	0
Boll best Malt,	2	6	0
second sort,	2	3	6
Boll best Wheat,	2	5	0
second sort,	1	18	0

	L.	s.	d.
Boll best Bear,	1	10	6
second sort,	1	8	6
Boll best Flour,	2	5	0
second sort,	2	0	0

Crop 1810.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	2	6
second sort,	1	1	6
Boll best Oats,	1	1	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Pease,	1	6	0
second sort,	1	4	0
Boll best Malt,	2	2	0
second sort,	2	0	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	15	6
second sort,	1	11	6
Boll best Bear,	1	5	0
second sort,	1	3	0
Boll best Flour,	1	13	6
second sort,	1	10	6

Crop 1811.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	4	6
second sort,	1	3	6
Boll best Oats,	1	2	0
second sort,	1	0	0
Boll best Pease,	1	11	0
second sort,	1	9	0
Boll best Malt,	2	10	0
second sort,	2	7	9
Boll best Wheat,	2	6	6
second sort,	2	4	0
Boll best Bear,	1	12	0
second sort,	1	10	0
Boll best Flour,	2	2	0
second sort,	2	0	0

Crop 1812.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	14	4
second sort,	1	11	0
third do.	1	5	0
Boll best Oats,	1	8	9
second sort,	1	4	6
third do.	1	2	0
Boll best Pease,	1	18	0
second sort,	1	13	0
third do.	1	6	0
Boll best Malt,	2	19	0
second sort,	2	14	6
Boll best Wheat,	2	19	3
second sort,	2	14	0
third do.	2	2	4
Boll best Bear,	1	16	5
second do.	1	12	0
Boll best Barley,	1	18	9
second sort,	1	14	2½
third do.	1	11	5
Boll best Flour,	2	11	3
second sort,	2	4	6
third do.	1	15	0

Crop 1813.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	4	0
second sort,	1	3	0
third do.	1	1	0
Boll best Oats,	1	3	0
second sort,	1	0	0
third do.	0	18	0

	L.	s.	d.
Boll best Pease,	1	6	0
second sort,	1	4	6
third do.	1	1	0
Boll best Malt,	2	10	0
second sort,	2	8	0
third do.	2	6	0
Boll best Bear,	1	9	0
second sort,	1	8	0
third do.	1	4	0
Boll best Barley,	1	13	0
second sort,	1	11	0
third do.	1	8	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	17	0
second sort,	1	15	0
third do.	1	10	0
Boll best Flour,	1	12	6
second sort,	1	11	6
third do.	1	10	6

Crop 1814.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	18	6
second sort,	0	16	6
Boll best Oats,	0	18	0
second sort,	0	15	0
Boll best Pease,	1	0	0
second sort,	———		
Boll best Malt,	2	4	0
second sort,	2	2	0
Boll best Bear,	1	0	0
second sort,	0	18	0
Boll best Barley,	1	3	0
second sort,	1	1	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	8	6
second sort,	1	4	0
Boll best Flour,	1	7	6
second sort,	1	4	6

Crop 1815.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	16	0
second sort,	0	14	0
Boll best Oats,	0	15	6
second sort,	0	13	0
Boll best Pease,	0	16	0
second sort,	0	14	0
Boll best Malt,	2	2	6
second sort,	1	19	6
Boll best Bear,	0	16	0
second sort,	0	14	6
Boll best Barley,	0	18	0
second sort,	0	16	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	3	7
second sort,	1	1	0
Boll best Flour,	———		
second sort,	———		

Crop 1816.

Boll of best Oatmeal,	1	10	6
second sort,	1	5	6
third ditto	1	3	6
Boll of best Oats,	1	5	2
second sort,	1	0	0
third do.	0	14	0
Boll of best Pease,	———		
second sort,	———		
Boll of best Malt,	———		
second sort,	———		
Boll of best bear,	1	10	2
second sort,	1	5	0
Boll of best Barley,	1	16	4
second sort,	1	14	0
third do.	1	11	0

	L.	s.	d.
Boll of best Wheat,	2	0	10
second sort,	1	12	9
third do.	1	9	3
Boll of best Flour,	0	0	0
second sort,	0	0	0

Crop 1817.

Boll of best Oatmeal,	1	9	9
second sort,	1	8	6
third do.	1	7	1
Boll best Oats,	1	2	10
second sort,	0	19	5
third do.	0	16	9
Boll best Pease,	0	0	0
second sort,	0	0	0
Boll best Malt,	2	6	0
second sort,	0	0	0
Boll best Bear,	1	10	5
second sort,	1	9	9
third do.	1	5	9
Boll best Barley,	1	14	8
second sort,	1	8	0
third do.	1	7	6
Boll best Wheat,	2	1	3
second sort,	1	19	0
third do.	1	14	11
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0
second sort,	0	0	0

Crop 1818.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	3	7
Boll best Oats,	1	3	0
second sort,	1	0	6
Boll best Pease,	1	10	0
Boll best Malt,	2	5	6
Boll best Bear,	1	10	8
second sort,	1	7	9
Boll best Barley,	1	17	6
second sort,	1	12	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	18	5
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1819.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	18	0
Boll best Oats,	0	16	10¼
second sort,	0	15	8
Boll best Pease,	0	18	7
Boll best Malt,	2	5	0
Boll best Bear,	0	18	5
second sort,	0	16	6
Boll best Barley,	1	3	2½
second sort,	1	0	1¾
Boll best Wheat	1	7	8
second sort,	1	5	10¾
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1820.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	17	7¾
Boll best Oats,	0	16	7
second sort,	0	14	11
Boll of best Pease,	1	1	0
Boll of best Malt,	2	2	0
Boll of best Bear,	0	18	9¼
second sort,	0	16	9
Boll of best Barley,	0	19	10¾
Boll of best Wheat,	1	7	6¼
second sort,	1	4	9
Boll of Best Flour,	0	0	0
second sort,	0	0	0

Crop 1821.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	16	7
Boll best Oats,	0	15	1
second sort,	0	12	9
Boll best Pease,	0	16	8
second sort,	0	15	0
Boll best Malt,	1	17	3
Boll best Bear,	0	15	7
Boll best Barley,	0	18	8½
second sort,	0	16	11½
third do.	0	15	8
Boll best Wheat,	1	7	5
second sort,	1	5	4
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1822.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	13	10
second sort,	0	13	4
Boll best Oats,	0	13	8
second sort,	0	12	0
Boll best Pease,	0	15	0
second sort,	0	12	4
Boll best Malt,	1	12	6
Boll best Bear,	0	16	7
second sort,	0	15	11
Boll best Barley	0	18	2
Boll best Wheat,	0	19	8
second sort,	0	17	0
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1823.

Boll best Oatmeal	1	0	6 1/12
second sort,	0	19	5¾
Boll best oats,	0	17	11¼
second sort,	0	14	3¼
Boll best Pease,	0	0	0
Boll best Malt,	1	15	0
Boll best Bear,	1	4	7¾
second sort,	1	1	6¾
Boll best Barley,	1	3	9½
second sort,	1	1	11⅔
Boll best Wheat,	1	8	1
second sort.	1	4	0
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1824.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	17	2¾
second sort,	0	16	9
Boll best Oats,	0	18	0
second sort,	0	16	4½
Boll best Pease	1	0	0
Boll best Malt,	0	0	0
Boll best Bear,	1	4	3
second sort,	1	3	0
Boll best Barley,	1	10	8
second sort,	1	8	10½
third do.	1	3	2
Boll best wheat,	1	11	8¾
second sort,	1	9	6¼
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1825.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	18	7½
Boll best Oats,	0	17	2
Boll best Pease,	1	1	0
Boll best Malt,	0	0	0
Boll best Bear,	1	5	1
Boll best Barley,	1	10	5
second sort,	1	8	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	11	2
second sort,	1	7	10½
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1826.

Boll best Oatmeal,	1	6	6
Boll best Oats,	1	4	4
second sort,	1	2	0
Boll best Pease,	1	5	9
Boll best Malt,	0	0	0
Boll best Bear,	1	6	6
second sort,	1	4	0
Boll best Barley,	1	9	2
second sort,	1	8	0
Boll best Wheat,	1	9	6
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1827.

Boll best Oatmeal,	0	15	10
second sort,	0	15	0½
best Oats,	0	15	8¼
Boll second sort	0	13	2½
Boll best Pease,	0	17	3
Boll best Malt,	0	0	0
Boll best Bear,	0	10	5¼
Boll best Barley,	1	3	3½
second sort,	1	0	7
Boll best Wheat,	1	6	4¾
second sort,	1	4	11½
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1828.

Boll (Imperial) best Oatmeal,	0	19	0
second sort,	0	18	6
Boll best Oats,	0	18	2
second sort,	0	17	9¼
Boll best Pease,	0	16	10¼
Boll best Malt,	0	0	0
Boll best Bear,	1	4	7
Boll best Barley,	1	7	10
Boll best Wheat,	1	13	8½
Boll best Flour,	0	0	0

Crop 1829.

Oatmeal, best sort, per bag of 280 pounds, Imperial weight,	1	14	0
second sort, per do.	1	12	7
Oats best sort, per Imperial bushel	0	2	8¾
second sort, per do.	0	2	6½
Pease per do.	0	4	6¾
second sort, per do.	0	4	3
Malt, best sort, per do.	0	6	6
Bear, best sort, per do.	0	3	2¼
Barley, best sort, per do.	0	3	9
second sort, per do.	0	3	7
Wheat, best sort, per do.	0	6	10¾
second sort, per do.	0	6	7½

Crop 1830.

Oatmeal, best sort, per boll of 140 lbs.	1	0	4¾
Oats, best sort, per Imperial bushel,	0	3	5
second sort, per do.	0	2	8
Pease, best sort, per do.	0	5	7
second sort, per do.	0	5	0
Malt, best sort, per do.	0	7	7½
Bear, best sort, per do.	0	3	11½
second sort, per do.	0	3	9
Barley, best sort, per do.	0	4	3½
second sort, per do.	0	4	1½
Wheat, best sort, per do.	0	7	1¾
second sort, per do.	0	6	10½
Beans, per do.	0	5	7½

The foregoing Fiar Prices of Victual for 31 years was obtained from, and certified by Mr. A. T. Waterson Sheriff-Depute. For explanation of crop 1828, by Mr. Wilson of Thornly, see page 90.

DATES OF DECREETS OF MODIFICATION OF MINISTERS' STIPENDS IN THE LANDWARD PARISHES OF LANARKSHIRE.

By Act 48, Geo. III. 6 c. 138, no Stipend can be augmented until 20 years after the date of the last Decreet of Modification.

	PARISHES.	Date of Decreet of Modification.	Commencement of Stipends under the present Decreet.	Incumbents when entitled to apply for augmentation of Stipends.
	PART OF UNDER WARD.			
1	St. Mungo's, Glasgow, ...	22d February, 1815	½ Crop, 1814	22d February, 1835
2	Barony of Glasgow, ...	22d February, 1815	½ Crop, 1814	22d February, 1835
3	Cadder, whole Teinds, ...	23d February, 1820	Crop, 1820	. .
4	Carmunnock, whole Teinds, . . .	. .	. .	. .
5	Gorbals, no Teinds, ...	Money Stipend.	. .	. .
6	Rutherglen, ...	3d July, 1805	Crop, 1802	3d July, 1825
	MIDDLE WARD.			
7	Avondale, ...	18th February, 1824	½ Crop, 1823	18th February, 1844
8	Blantyre, whole Teinds, ...	20th June, 1821	Crop, 1821	. .
9	Bothwell, ...	21st November, 1821	Crop, 1821	21st November, 1841
10	Cambuslang, ...	27th January, 1819	½ Crop, 1818	27th January, 1839
11	Cambusnethan, ...	21st January, 1818	Crop, 1817	21st January, 1838
12	Dalziel, whole Teinds, ...	. .	. .	. .
13	Dalserf, ...	2d June, 1824	½ Crop, 1822	2d June, 1844
14	Glassford, ...	19th May, 1824	½ Crop, 1822	19th May, 1844
15	Hamilton, first Minister, ...	22d June, 1814	Crop, 1814	22d June, 1834
16	Hamilton, second Minister, . . .	22d June, 1814		
17	Kilbride, East	24th January, 1821	Crop, 1820	24th January, 1841
18	New or East Monkland, ...	27th January, 1819	½ Crop, 1818	27th January, 1839
19	Old or West Monkland, ...	9th February, 1820	½ Crop, 1819	9th February, 1840
20	Shotts, ...	24th November, 1824	Crop, 1823	24th November, 1844
21	Stonehouse, ...	8th March, 1809	Crop, 1808	8th March, 1829
	UPPER WARD.			
22	Biggar, ...	19th December, 1821	Crop, 1821	19th December, 1841
23	Carluke, ...	23d February, 1820	Crop, 1819	23d February, 1840
24	Carmichael, ...	9th July, 1817	Crop, 1817	9th July, 1837
25	Carnwath, ...	18th December, 1822	Crop, 1822	18th December, 1842
26	Carstairs, ...	30th June, 1819	Crop, 1819	30th June, 1839
27	Covington, ...	26th January, 1825	Crop, 1823	26th January, 1845
28	Crawfurd, ...	3d December, 1823	Crop, 1823	3d December, 1843
29	Crawfurdjohn, ...	25th November, 1818	Crop, 1818	25th November, 1838
30	Culter, whole Teinds, ...	19th June, 1811	Crop, 1811	. .
31	Dolphington, whole Teinds, . . .	. .	. .	. .
32	Douglas, ...	5th March, 1817	Crop, 1817	5th March, 1837
33	Dunsyre, whole Teinds, ...	. .	. .	. .
34	Lamington, ...	9th February, 1825	½ Crop, 1824	9th February, 1845
35	Lanark	21st November, 1821	Crop, 1821	21st November, 1841
36	Lesmahago, first Minister, . . .	8th February, 1815	. .	8th February, 1835
37	Lesmahago, second Minister, . .	8th February, 1815	. .	8th February, 1835
38	Liberton, ...	1st July, 1818	Crop, 1818	1st July 1838
39	Pittenain, whole Teinds, ...	20th February, 1811	½ Crop, 1810	. .
40	Symington, whole Teinds, . . .	. .	. .	. .
41	Walston, whole Teinds, ...	6th February, 1811	½ Crop, 1810	. .
42	Wiston and Roberton, whole Teinds,	25th January, 1815	½ Crop, 1814	. .

3. The Modification of Cadder was eighteen chalders of Victual, and *L.*10 for Communion Elements; but the College of Glasgow, who are Titulars, surrendered the whole Teinds.

15, 16. Hamilton is Collegiate. In addition to the Victual Stipend, the Clergymen are in "use to receive interest of certain mortified money."

17, 18, and 19. The College are Titulars of the Teinds of Kilbride, and the New and Old Monklands.

36, 37. Lesmahago is Collegiate.

38. Liberton. The Stipend modified was fifteen chalders; but there is a deficiency of Teinds in this Parish, and by the final locality, dated 4th February, 1824, the whole Teinds are located.

In striking the Fiars for crop 1828, the Jury denominated *Six* Imperial Bushels of Barley, Bear, and Oats, to be an *Imperial Boll*, although no such word exists in the weight and measure act; and they also called four Imperial Bushels of Wheat and Pease an *Imperial Boll*. The verdict was

Best Wheat, L.1 13 8½ = L 3 7 5 per Imperial Quarter = L.0 8 5¼ per Imperial Bushel.
Best Pease, 0 6 10¼ = 1 13 8½ Do. = 0 4 2 9/12 Do.

AMOUNT OF THE RENTS AND FIARS OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF GLASGOW.

RENTS, &c.

Amount of the Rents of the Archbishopric of Glasgow for Crop and year 1826, showing the total amount of the several kinds of Grain, Meal, Salmon, Poultry, and Customs, Money Rent, &c. annually payable to the Archbishopric, with the prices at which the respective articles are converted or charged for the said Crop, and the total amount of the whole in sterling money.

Payable from the following Parishes.	Capons.	Poultry.	Salmon	Silver Scots.			Meal. B.	F.	P.	Corn. B.	F.	P.	Bear. B.	F.	P.	Sterling. L.	s.	d.
Cadder,	112½	37 1/10	0	57	8	4	117	0	1¼	39	0	2⅔	0	0	0			
Barony,	176⅝	154	42	306	6	3	377	0	1¾	64	0	2¼	0	0	0			
Old Monkland,	98¾	98 6/10	24	72	1	5	129	3	2¼	43	1	2 5/12	0	0	0			
Govan,	134¼	104½	93	76	0	6	387	3	3½	41	1	0	1	2	1 31/40			
Total Capons, at 2s. each,	522⅛		. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	4	3
Poultry, at 1s. 8d.	. .	394 2/10		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	16	8
Salmon, at 6s. 8d.	. .	. .	159				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	0	0
Silver Scots,	. .	. .	. .	511	16	6				.	.	.	.	.	.	42	13	0½
Meal, at 25s. 4d. per Boll,	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	1012	0	0¾				.	.	.	1,281	18	6¼
Corn, at 20s.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	187	3	3¼ 12				187	19	2
Bear, at 30s.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1 31/40	2	8	2½
South Country Feus,	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	8	6
Carstairs Feus,	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	6	8
Drymen Teinds,	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	0	0
Total amount in Sterling money,	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L.1,769	15	0¼

FIARS OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF GLASGOW.[1]

Crop.	Meal. L.	s.	d.	Corn. L.	s.	d.	Crop.	Meal. L.	s.	d.	Corn. L.	s.	d.	Crop.	Meal. L.	s.	d.	Corn. L.	s.	d.	Crop.	Meal. L.	s.	d.	Corn. L.	s.	d.
1781	0	14	0	0	9	4	1791	0	17	0	0	14	0	1800	2	6	0	1	10	8	1809	1	8	0	1	1	0
1782	1	1	4	0	14	2⅔	1792	0	17	8	0	11	9½	1801	1	0	4	0	13	6⅔	1810	1	3	0	0	18	0
1783	0	16	8	0	11	1⅓	1793	0	18	0	0	12	0	1802	0	19	4	0	12	10⅔	1811	1	8	0	1	4	0
1784	0	16	8	0	11	1⅓	1794	0	17	4	0	11	6 2/5	1803	1	0	2	0	13	5⅓	1812	1	16	0	1	7	4
1785	0	14	0	0	9	4	1795	1	1	4	0	14	2 2/5	1804	1	2	0	0	14	8	1813	1	4	0	0	18	8
1786	0	15	4	0	10	2⅔	1796	0	17	4	0	11	6 2/5	1805	1	2	0	0	14	8	1814	1	0	8	0	17	4
1787	0	16	0	0	10	8	1797	0	16	6	0	11	0	1806	1	4	0	0	16	0	1815	0	17	4	0	14	0
1788	0	14	0	0	9	4	1798	0	18	5	0	12	2⅓	1807	1	10	0	1	0	0	1816	1	13	4	1	4	0
1789	0	14	8	0	9	9⅓	1799	1	16	0	1	4	0	1808	1	9	4	0	19	6⅔	1817	1	9	4	1	1	4
1790	0	16	8	0	11	1⅓																					

Crop.	Meal. L.	s.	d.	Barley. L.	s.	d.	Corn. L.	s.	d.	Crop.	Meal. L.	s.	d.	Barley. L.	s.	d.	Corn. L.	s.	d.
1818	1	4	6	1	18	8	1	1	8	1825	0	19	6	1	13	4	0	18	0
1819	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	16	8	1826	1	5	4	1	10	0	1	0	0
1820	0	18	0	1	1	6	0	13	6	1827	0	16	4	1	4	0	0	15	4
1821	0	17	4	0	18	4	0	13	0	1828	1	1	4	1	11	6	0	18	0
1822	0	15	1	1	0	0	0	13	4	1829	0	17	1	1	3	4	0	16	0
1823	1	2	0	1	6	8	0	17	6	1830	1	1	4	1	7	4	1	0	0
1824	0	19	6	1	9	6	0	18	0										

Best Barley per Boll of Six Bushels,	L.1 7 10	=	L.1 17 1½	=	L.0 4 7⅔	per Imperial Bushel.
Best Bear,	Do. 1 4 7	=	1 12 9½	=	0 4 1⅙	Do.
Best Oats,	Do. 0 18 2	=	1 4 2⅔	=	0 3 0½	Do.
Second do.,	Do. 0 17 9¼	=	1 3 8⅙	=	0 2 11½	Do.

[1] The Fiars of the Archbishop are struck in the College Hall, by the College Chamberlain, after observing the same formalities as is done at Lanark for the whole County. The Fiars of the Archbishopric being from four productive Parishes in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, accounts for their being higher than those of the whole County. *The above Rents and Fiars are taken from the College Books.*

Fiars, or Average Prices of best Oatmeal in each County for Seven Years' Crop, 1824—1830, *from Mr. Wilson of Thornlie's M.S. Statistics of Scotland.*

FIAR PRICES PER BOLL (140 lbs.) OF BEST OATMEAL.

	Crop 1824.	Crop 1825.	Crop 1826.	Crop 1827.	Crop 1828.	Crop 1829.	Crop 1830.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Aberdeen,	0 15 0	0 16 0	1 4 6	0 14 4	0 16 3	0 13 6	0 16 8
Argyle,	0 19 8	0 19 4	1 5 9	0 17 7	1 1 4	0 17 6	1 0 8
Ayr,	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 4 5½	0 14 7¼	0 19 5	0 16 1	0 19 11
Banff,	0 14 6	0 16 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 17 4	0 14 0	0 17 6
Berwick,	0 16 9½	0 18 0	1 7 11	0 17 1½	0 18 9	0 16 5½	0 19 2¾
Bute,	0 18 6 2/9	0 18 6 2/9	1 4 0	0 15 4	1 0 0	0 16 8	1 0 4
Caithness,	0 17 5	0 16 0	1 1 7¾	0 15 0 7/10	0 15 0 7/10	0 17 5	0 17 10 5/9
Clackmannan,	0 18 6	0 19 0	1 6 9	0 15 10	0 18 9	0 17 1¼	1 0 0
Dumbarton,	0 18 11	0 19 7	1 4 8	0 16 7	1 0 4	0 17 11	1 0 6
Dumfries,	0 16 8	0 16 10	1 7 1	0 13 11½	0 18 1	0 16 5½	1 0 5
Edinburgh,	0 18 0	0 18 6	1 6 8	0 17 1	0 18 9½	0 16 11¾	0 19 4½
Elgin,	0 17 9¾	0 19 6¾	1 5 6¾	0 18 7¾	0 17 9 5/12	0 17 0	0 19 3¼
Fife,	0 18 6	0 18 10	1 6 0	0 16 10½	0 18 4¼	0 16 11	0 19 2½
Forfar,	0 18 6	0 18 4	1 7 5	0 16 9	0 18 1	0 16 3	0 17 10
Inverness,	0 17 9⅓	1 0 5⅓	1 4 10 2/3	0 18 8	0 17 4	0 16 5⅓	0 18 9
Kincardine,	0 17 2	0 17 11	1 7 0	0 16 4⅓	0 18 5¾	0 15 5	0 17 7
Kinross,	0 17 1	0 17 6	1 6 6	0 15 6	0 17 8	0 16 6	0 18 6
Kirkcudbright,	0 16 0	0 16 4	1 5 10	0 13 10⅓	0 17 3¼	0 16 0½	0 19 9½
Lanark,	0 17 2¾	0 18 7½	1 6 6	0 15 10	0 19 0	0 17 0	1 0 4¾
Linlithgow,	0 17 7	0 19 2	1 6 10⅓	0 15 5	0 19 2	0 16 2⅔	0 19 5⅙
Nairn,	0 17 4	0 18 8	1 4 0	0 17 9 4/9	0 16 10 7/9	0 16 5½	0 17 0⅓
Peebles,	0 16 10⅞	0 18 0¾	1 7 9½	0 15 10¼	0 18 3¾	0 16 8½	1 0 5½
Perth,	0 18 9	0 19 0	1 6 9	0 16 6	0 18 0	0 16 9	0 18 3
Renfrew,	0 18 6	0 19 0	1 4 7	0 15 10	0 19 11½	0 17 0	1 0 7⅓
Ross and Cromarty,	0 18 2⅔	1 0 0 8/9	1 3 9⅓	1 0 10¼	0 17 4 2/3	0 16 7½	0 17 6¼
Roxburgh,	0 16 6	0 17 6½	1 6 9	0 16 8	0 17 1	0 16 8	0 19 2
Selkirk,	0 16 7½	0 17 6	1 6 11	0 16 11	0 17 8	0 16 7½	0 18 6
Stirling,	0 17 6	0 18 6	1 6 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 16 6	1 0 0
Sutherland,	0 18 9⅚	0 18 9⅚	1 4 5⅔	1 0 0	0 18 6	0 17 6	0 19 0
Wigton,	0 16 4	0 16 6	1 2 10	0 13 2	0 17 10	0 15 4	0 18 8
	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.	Oats.
Haddington,[1]	1 0 1	1 2 4¼	1 8 11 7/10	0 18 9.69	1 0 5.68	0 18 1.14	1 1 7.15
Mean of best Oatmeal & Barley for each year.	0 17 6.018	0 18 2.463	1 5 6.728	0 16 3 6/10	0 18 2¾	0 16 5 6/10	0 19 1

[1] There are no Fiars for Oatmeal in Haddingtonshire.

FIAR PRICES PER IMPERIAL QUARTER OF BEST BARLEY.

	Crop 1824.	Crop 1825.	Crop 1826.	Crop 1827.	Crop 1828.	Crop 1829.	Crop 1830.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Aberdeen,	1 13 6 3/10	1 11 0½	1 13 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	1 6 1	1 8 6¾
Argyle,	1 15 4	1 12 7	1 14 5	1 8 5½	1 9 4	1 6 0	1 9 4
Ayr,	1 17 2⅔	1 18 3	1 18 0½	1 9 6½	1 18 2½	1 10 4	1 14 6½
Banff,	1 10 6¾	1 12 5⅔	1 14 4¾	1 6 8 11/12	1 13 6	1 5 0	1 9 8
Berwick,	1 15 11¾	1 18 9 5/12	1 16 11 1/6	1 9 0¼	1 15 11⅓	1 7 7 1/3	1 9 3 1/6
Bute,	1 12 7 7/12	1 9 6⅔	1 14 5½	1 4 9	1 18 6	1 12 8	1 12 0
Caithness,	1 10 4½	1 7 10 1/12	1 6 7	1 2 9 5/12	1 5 11⅓	1 5 3¾	1 6 7
Clackmannan,	2 0 9⅔	2 0 1 1/9	1 16 10 11/12	1 11 8⅔	1 18 8	1 10 9	1 14 4⅓
Dumbarton,	1 13 7⅓	1 14 7½	1 13 9 9/10	1 12 1	1 18 0	1 10 8¾	1 13 2¾
Dumfries,	1 16 9½	1 16 5⅔	1 17 2	1 7 6	1 16 2	1 7 10	1 13 8
Edinburgh,	2 1 2¼	1 19 0 1/12	1 17 11¾	1 10 0	1 18 0	1 10 4	1 13 4
Elgin,	1 13 11½	1 16 6¼	1 15 3¼	1 9 4	1 13 3	1 8 8¾	1 10 6
Fife,	1 16 9 7/12	1 16 9 7/12	1 16 6⅚	1 8 6	1 16 3½	1 9 5	1 9 4½
Forfar,	1 19 9⅔	1 16 6⅓	1 17 11	1 10 4	1 18 11	1 8 9	1 10 8
Inverness,	1 16 7⅔	1 15 3 9/10	1 16 7⅔	1 14 8	1 15 3 9/10	1 10 1	1 10 9
Kincardine,	1 18 2½	1 16 0½	1 17 0	1 9 6	1 17 9½	1 7 4	1 8 9
Kinross,	1 17 0¾	1 17 0¾	1 18 5¼	1 7 5½	1 16 4¾	1 7 6	1 8 6½
Kirkcudbright,	1 18 6 1/10	1 16 5¾	1 18 10¼	1 7 2	1 16 4	1 8 0	1 13 2
Lanark,	2 2 1⅓	2 1 9	2 0 0½	1 11 11 7/10	1 17 1⅓	1 10 0	1 14 4
Linlithgow,	2 1 2	2 0 10 1/10	1 18 2	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 12 4
Nairn,	1 13 10 7/10	1 15 2⅓	1 16 6	1 12 7	1 13 10¾	1 9 4¼	1 10 7½
Peebles,	1 19 6⅔	1 19 5 7/12	1 19 6	1 11 5 1/6	1 16 6	1 10 0	1 14 2
Perth,	1 19 1½	2 1 2¼	1 18 5	1 8 9	1 16 5	1 8 6	1 10 5
Renfrew,	1 18 0 1/10	2 0 10⅔	2 0 9 1/12	1 10 11½	1 16 9½	1 15 2	1 13 4½
Ross and Cromarty,	1 18 2¼	1 17 2¼	1 16 11	1 13 3	1 16 6¼	1 9 2⅔	1 12 8½
Roxburgh,	1 13 7⅙	1 14 6⅔	1 16 0	1 7 10	1 13 4	1 8 4	1 10 8
Selkirk,	1 14 3½	1 15 8 3/10	1 17 0⅓	1 8 0	1 13 4	1 7 0	1 10 0
Stirling,	2 0 4 1/12	2 2 11 3/10	1 15 8 7/11	1 11 10 7/12	1 17 4	1 11 1¼	1 14 0
Sutherland,	1 17 2¼	1 18 6¾	1 15 9⅔	2 0 6 7/10	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 13 0
Wigton,	1 19 4 1/9	1 18 6 1/10	1 18 8	1 7 4	1 14 8	1 9 4	1 11 4
Haddington,	2 2 4	2 4 3	2 1 0⅓	1 12 7¾	2 1 4 7/12	1 17 1 1/6	1 18 0¾
Mean of best Oatmeal & Barley	1 17 0.48	1 17 0.18	1 16 8.88	1 9 9.59	1 15 10	1 9 3.7	1 11 11.68

Fiars or Average Prices of Ten Chalders of best Oatmeal, and of Ten Chalders of best Barley in each County, for seven years, Crops 1824—1830, *from M.S. Statistics of Scotland, by Mr. Wilson of Thornly.*

Counties.	Mean price per standard boll (140 lbs.) 1 of best Oatmeal in each County, for said seven years.			Mean price per Imperial Bushel of Barley.			Amount of ten chalders (22,400 lbs.) of best Oatmeal for said seven years.			Amount of ten chalders (932¼ imperial bushels) of best Barley for said seven years.			Sum of ten chalders Oatmeal and ten chalders Barley for said seven years.			Equalization Table, or price of a boll of Barley in the different Counties of Scotland, at the rate of 5s. per imperial bushel or L.2 per imperial quarter.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Aberdeen,	0	16	7.286	0	3	9.015	132	17	1¾	175	0	0¼	307	17	2	1	12	2.576
Argyle,[2]	1	0	3.143	0	3	10.17	162	1	10¾	179	7	5¼	341	9	4	1	11	6.083
Ayr,	0	18	7.715	0	4	4.74	149	2	10¼	204	18	3½	354	1	1¾	1	18	9.333
Banff,	0	16	10.857	0	3	9½	135	4	9	176	15	5	312	0	2	1	11	4.918
Berwick,	0	19	2.179	0	4	2.05	153	9	0½	194	9	1½	347	18	2	1	9	1.658
Bute,	0	19	0.634	0	4	0.125	152	8	5½	196	19	3¼	349	7	8¾	1	19	2.691
Caithness,[2]	0	17	2.536	0	3	3.734	137	13	9½	154	7	5	292	1	2½	1	11	7.247
Clackmannan,	0	19	5.036	0	4	6.293	155	7	1¾	210	18	8	366	5	9¾	1	10	10.332
Dumbarton,	0	19	9.418	0	4	2.59	158	5	9	196	10	10¼	354	16	7¼	1	11	10.342
Dumfries,	0	18	6.071	0	4	2.48	148	0	11½	196	2	4½	344	3	4	1	9	1.658
Edinburgh,	0	19	4.036	0	4	8.037	154	13	9¾	207	19	11¾	362	13	9	1	9	1.658
Elgin,	0	19	4.457	0	4	0.785	154	19	4½	189	9	9¼	344	9	1½	1	10	7.542
Fife,	0	19	2.893	0	4	2.09	153	18	6¾	194	12	1	348	10	7¾	1	9	4.182
Forfar,	0	19	0.286	0	4	4.015	152	3	9½	202	4	1¼	354	7	10¾	1	9	9.963
Inverness,	0	19	2.238	0	4	3.304	153	9	10	199	6	2½	352	16	0½	1	10	6.377
Kincardine,	0	18	6.63	0	4	2.277	148	9	9½	195	6	11¾	343	16	9¼	1	9	1.658
Kinross,	0	18	5.572	0	4	1.81	147	14	3½	193	10	6¼	341	4	9¾	1	9	1.658
Kirkcudbright,	0	17	10.512	0	4	3.11	142	19	5½	198	11	3	341	10	8½	2	13	3.833
Lanark,	0	19	2.714	0	4	7.14	153	16	2¼	214	4	2	368	0	4½	1	9	1.658
Linlithgow,	0	19	1.428	0	4	6.75	152	19	0½	212	14	3½	365	13	4	1	9	1.658
Nairn,	0	18	3.679	0	4	1.72	146	9	0	193	3	7	339	12	7	1	10	8.229
Peebles,	0	19	1.706	0	4	5.7	153	4	3¾	208	12	10¼	361	17	2	1	9	1.658
Perth,	0	19	1.716	0	4	4.03	153	2	10¼	202	3	0¼	355	5	10½	1	9	1.658
Renfrew,	0	19	4.261	0	4	6.845	154	16	10	213	1	6¾	367	18	4¾	1	11	6.342
Ross and Cromarty,	0	19	2.508	0	4	4.3	153	13	5½	203	3	7½	356	17	0¾	1	10	0.937
Roxburgh,	0	18	7½	0	4	0.075	149	0	0	186	15	6½	335	15	6½	1	17	10.142
Selkirk,	0	18	8.145	0	4	0.302	149	8	7	187	13	1¾	337	1	8¾	1	9	1.658
Stirling,	0	18	9.428	0	4	6.284	150	5	8½	210	17	10¼	361	3	6¾	1	10	8.935
Sutherland,	0	19	7.047	0	4	5.607	156	13	11½	208	5	4¾	364	19	4	1	10	0.937
Wigton,	0	17	2.856	0	4	3.26	137	18	1⅛	199	3	0⅛	337	1	1¼	2	18	2
Haddington,	No Fiars.			0	4	11.312	Oats. 171	16	2¼	230	8	5	402	4	7¼	1	9	1.658
Mean prices during seven years,	0	18	9.22	0	4	2.965	150	2	11½	197	19	2⅔	348	2	2⅙			

[1] The standard Boll of Meal is 140 lbs. [2] The Fiars in the Shires of Argyle and Caithness are struck for Bear, not for Barley.

Stipends of the Ministers in Lanarkshire, in 1798, *from Mr. John Naismith's Agricultural Survey of Clydesdale and Area of the County, from Mr. Wilson, of Thornly's MS. Statistics of Scotland.*

PARISHES.	STIPEND.			Area in Square Miles.	Imperial Acres.	PARISHES.	STIPEND.			Area in Square Miles.	Imperial Acres.
	L.	s.	d.				L.	s.	d.		
Glasgow, 8 Parishes, at L.165,	1,320	0	0	3	1,920	Brought forward,	3,942	4	0	371¼	237,600
						Biggar,	116	15	1	11½	7,360
Barony of Glasgow[1]	165	0	0	21½	13,760	Carluke,[3]	100	0	0	22¾	14,560
Cadder,	117	8	0	22¼	14,240	Carmichael,[4]	100	0	0	18½	11,840
Carmunnock,[2]	100	0	0	8½	5,440	Carnwath,	100	4	0	49½	31,680
Gorbals,	100	0	0	1½	960	Carstairs,[5]	100	0	0	18½	11,840
Rutherglen,	136	6	6	3½	2,240	Covington,	80	0	0	8½	5,440
Avondale,	147	16	0	63¼	40,480	Crawford,	93	6	8	118¼	75,680
Do. for Reader,	25	0	0			Crawfordjohn,	115	0	0	41½	26,560
Blantyre,	120	2	8	6½	4,160	Culter,	80	11	4	16½	10,560
Bothwell,	157	6	0	21¼	13,600	Dolphington,	56	0	0	5¾	3,680
Cambuslang,	140	0	0	8½	5,440	Douglas,	93	6	8	54½	34,880
Cambusnethan,	150	0	0	26¾	17,120	Dunsyre,	100	0	0	17¼	11,040
Dalziel,	75	0	0	5	3,200	Lamington,	68	5	1	21¾	13,920
Dalserf,	114	0	0	11¼	7,200	Lanark,	169	16	8	16½	10,560
Glassford,	92	16	10	11	7,040	Lesmahago, 1st Min.	137	13	4	67½	43,200
Hamilton, 1st Min.	184	1	4	22¼	14,240	Lesmahago, 2d Min.	83	13	9		
Hamilton, 2d Min.	122	2	8			Liberton,	120	0	0	14¼	9,280
Kilbride,	173	12	0	35½	22,720	Pittenain,	131	8	0	6¼	4,000
New Monkland,	126	16	0	32¼	20,640	Symington,	61	11	1	5¾	3,680
Old Monkland,	125	4	6	17¼	11,040	Walston,	81	8	6	7¼	4,640
Shotts,	140	0	0	39¾	25,440	Wiston and Roberton, united,	139	3	8	20	12,800
Stonehouse,	109	11	6	10½	6,720						
Carry forward,	3,942	4	0	371¼	237,600	Total Stipends,	6,070	7	10	913½	584,800

[1] Mr. Naismith is in mistake as to the Stipend of the Barony Parish, it was only L.111 : 2 : 2⅔ till 1814.

[2 3 4 5] As the Stipends of Carmunnock, Carluke, Carmichael, and Carstairs, are not quoted they are estimated at L.100.

ADDITIONAL CHURCH PROPOSED FOR THE BARONY PARISH.

The great want of Church Accommodation in the Barony Parish, where there is a population of no less than 77,385 souls, has long been matter of deep regret to the moral and religious part of the Community. It is lamentable to think, that while the free teind, from which the Minister's stipend, and that of St. Mungo's, is paid, is *considerably above Two Thousand Pounds*, the Sittings in the Parish Church, and the Chapels connected with it, are somewhat less than 7,000.

As many of the residents in the Barony Parish are unacquainted with its Ecclesiastical concerns, the following information may not be unacceptable. From a very remote period, the Parish of Glasgow extended not only over the Lands of the Royalty, but also over those now known by the name of the Barony of Glasgow. Soon after the reformation of religion, it was found that the population had become too great for one cure; it was therefore, in the year 1595, divided into two, the district of the Royalty, forming the Parish of Glasgow, and the landward part, the new Parish then called the Barony.

Prior to the disjunction, the Teind of the whole district was available for the cure of the Cathedral Church; but from the time of the disjunction, it became chargeable for the maintenance of the Clergymen of both Parishes; and although the Parishes have actually been separated, and distinct for more than two hundred years, the Minister of St. Mungo's, or Cathedral Church, is technically called the first Minister of Glasgow, and the Minister of the Barony Parish the second Minister. The Teind appropriated for the support of the first and second charges, which at present amounts to forty-seven chalders of victual, (meal and barley,) is collected from the lands of the Burgh and Barony, or, in other words, from the lands within the Royalty and Barony Parish. The patronage of the Cathedral Church has been vested in the Crown since the Reformation, and that of the Barony since its erection. In process of time, when the population of Glasgow required additional Church accommodation, the Magistrates, as representing the Heritors, built Churches within the Royalty, and endowed them with a money stipend, from the funds of the Corporation, and the Clergymen who supply the cures of these Churches have no right or interest in the Burgh or Barony Teinds, the name by which the Teind for the support of the Clergymen of St. Mungo's and the Barony is now known,

In building or endowing an additional Church, it is only the free Teind that is applicable to such a purpose. Free Teind is that part of it which has not hitherto been required for parochial purposes, but which lies in the hands of land proprietors, to be called for when necessary. As has been already said, the joint stipend of the first and second charges of Glasgow has been fixed by the Court of Teinds, at forty-seven chalders of victual. This is not paid in kind, but is converted into money at the Fiar price. When the price is thus fixed, the value of the forty-seven chalders is levied from proprietors of land in the Royalty and Barony Parishes, according to the extent of their teind-valuation or rental. In 1823, the free Teind was declared to be *L*2,379 : 3 : 10½d. On 5th July, in the same year, when the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow obtained a tack of the Teinds from the Crown, for themselves and the other Heritors of the Burgh and Barony, they were called on, in consequence of a regulation of the Treasury, to give a bonus or grassum of three years free Teind of the Parish. At that time, the Lord Provost, the Chamberlain of the City, and I, were appointed to attend to the interest of the Magistrates and Council, at the Court of Exchequer; and after a good deal of discussion, arising out of the opposition of certain Heritors of the Barony Parish, the Teinds of some particular lands were reduced, when we paid the sum of *L*.6,458 : 3 : 8d., as three years' free Teind of the Parishes in question, for a nineteen years' tack, commencing as at Martinmas; 1817. The Teinds in question being Bishops' Teinds, became, at the Reformation, the property of the Crown, and instead of taking three years of the free Teind as a grassum for the tack, the Crown might have demanded all, or any part thereof, leaving a sufficiency for a reasonable augmentation of the livings of the present incumbents.

In any proposal for an additional Church, three things must be done, before any part of the free Teind of the Parishes in question can be appropriated, 1st, The consent of the Crown must be obtained. 2d, The Court of Teinds must be satisfied that a sufficient quantity of Teind remains for a reasonable augmentation to the present incumbents and their successors, and 3d, By the Act of Queen Anne, 1707, transferring the powers of the Commission of Parliament, for planting Kirks and modifying Stipends to Ministers out of the Teinds, with ample powers for dividing large Parishes, to the Court of Session, there is this limitation, that no Parish should be disjoined, or new Church erected, or old

one removed to a new place, without the consent of three-fourths of the Heritors, computing the votes, not by the numbers, but by the value of their rents within the Parish. The judges of Session when sitting in the Court of Teinds for augmentation of Stipends, are considered as a Commission of Parliament.

While the want of Church accommodation is felt over the whole Barony Parish, the nine Police Wards of Blythswood's extension have in particular a strong claim on the Heritors and on the Crown for an additional Parish Church. In this district there is a population of 11,747, without any place of worship connected with the Established Church, except the Gaelic Chapel in Hope Street. The rental of the whole Barony Parish, chargeable with Poor's rates, in 1831, was *L.*156,955, of which the sum of *L.*54,037 was in the Extended Wards; hence, when the Poor's rates of the whole Parish amounted to *L.*7,485 : 4 : 4d., the nine Police Wards, in which there are only 87 paupers, paid *L.*2,577 : 0 : 8½d. of that sum—had these wards paid for their own poor only, at the same rate as the Parish does, viz., *L.*3 : 6 : 11d. for each, their proportion of Poor's rates would have been *only* *L.*291 : 1 : 9d. When these facts are taken into account, and when it is considered on what a highly favoured footing the landed interest stands, with respect to Tithes, in Scotland, compared to any other country in Europe, it is hoped that the Heritors of the Barony Parish will second the efforts of the inhabitants of the nine annexed wards to have a Parish Church in that important district, endowed from the Teinds to the extent of one-half of the stipend, the other half to be raised from the Church seats. The Church to be built by subscription, while the collection at the Church-doors, which would, in all probability, amount to about *L.*200, would go to reduce the assessment for the maintenance of the poor.

When his Majesty's Government consider that suitable accommodation for public worship is of vital importance to the community in every point of view, and informed that in 1831 this district of the Parish paid the sum of *L.*4,321 : 17 : 5*d.* of House Duty, while all the other parts of the Parish paid only 1,066 : 12 : 2½d., it is earnestly hoped they will concede the patronage of the proposed Church to Trustees—with this concession, Church accommodation will be provided for the district, without it Trustees cannot be expected to take on them the necessary responsibility.

In the allocation of 7th July, 1827, there were 257 Heritors who paid Teind in the Parishes in question, and since that period, the Feuars of the Blythswood Estate, 474 in number, have been declared Heritors of the Parish by the Court of Session, and as such liable to, and actually do pay their proportion of the stipends aforesaid. It is true that the Teind they pay is small, when compared with that paid by the original Heritors, but their number, and the justness of their case, will have due weight, not only with the Crown and the Court of Teinds, but with a great proportion of the original Heritors.

Should any be inclined to dispute the foregoing premises respecting the nature of the Burgh and Barony Teinds, the following high authorities are given in corroboration. In the case of the Minister of Prestonkirk against the Heritors of that Parish in 1808, the Lord President Hope, then Lord Justice Clerk, in giving his opinion, said, "when we look back to the history of past ages, we find that the Tithes of Scotland were at no time the property of the Heritors. From the very earliest period which we can trace our history, the Tithes were the property of the State, reserved by the State, and by the State appropriated, or at least applied as a fund for the purpose of maintaining the Clergy. Let us consider the situation of an Heritor in the light of a purchaser of land. Did any such pay one farthing as the price of the Tithes? Certainly not. They always are, and always have been deducted from the rental in calculating the price of the estate. What is taken from the Tithes for the maintenance of the Clergy, is not therefore taken out of the pocket of the Heritor, for merely as a proprietor of land he can have no right to the Tithes either by purchase or inheritance. On the point of law I never was clearer on any question in my life. In point of authority I look to Lord Stair as the highest with which I am acquainted. On the subject of Tithes he says, "They were at all times the property of the Church or State." He adds that "into whatever hands they pass, Teinds carry always along with them, as a burthen affecting them, competent Stipends for the Ministers who are, or who shall be elected." In other words, that into whatever hands Teinds may come, they are inherently and necessarily burthened with the maintenance of the Clergy. The Lord Justice Clerk then said, "Where has there been since the world began such a body of Clergy? In point of virtue, learning, piety, and a faithful discharge of their Parochial duties, the Clergy of Scotland, I am proud to say, have never been equalled by the Clergy of any nation upon earth; much reason would the landholders of this Country have to be contented and satisfied, though the burden of maintaining such

a body of Clergy had been ten times greater than it is. Still more reason have the Heritors of Scotland to be satisfied with their lot, when they compare their situation with that of the landed proprietors of any other Country."

Lord Craig "would not go over the ground occupied by his learned brother, but would say, of all men in any Christian country in Europe, the proprietors of land in Scotland have least reason to complain of the state of the Teinds. By the law of Scotland they possess advantages with regard to Teinds which no other country in Christendom enjoys."

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

When the elder Scaliger visited Scotland about the middle of the sixteenth century, it did not contain, according to his statement, more than one regular practitioner in medicine. About this period there seems to have been a number of unqualified practitioners in Glasgow, for on 14th September, 1598, "The Session thinks gude that the University and Presbytery take cognition who are within the Town that pretend to have skill in medicine, and hath not the same, that those who have skill may be retained and others rejected. They send some to the Town Council to see what course to take with such."

It appears that prior to the formation of the Faculty the Magistrates gave a salary to an individual of rather doubtful character, whose name does not afterwards appear in the Faculty Records. On 3d June, 1589, "Thomas Myln, Chirurgeon, tenant of Provost Haugh, was brought before the Magistrates, being accused by ——— Flyming and James Stewart, Baillies, of calling them traitors and deceivers, and speaking scandalously of the Town, calling it the hungrie toun of Glasgow, the said Thomas having confessed that he called some of the Baillies treasonable deceivers, he came in their will for his odious and great offence. Whereupon Sir Matthew Stewart, of Minto, Provost, and the Baillies, for giving example to others to abstain from the like, statute and ordained, That the said Thomas Myln shall appear at the Cross, and there confess his fault openly in presence of the people, his pension to be taken from him for the space of one year, and applied to making the causeway, and in case he be found transgressing again, his freedom and pension to be taken from him, and his person to remain in the unfreeman's Ward until he pay the sum of £40 to the Town." The Magistrates then absolve Thomas Keveland of the sum of five merks six shillings, alleged to be owing to Thomas Myln, Chirurgeon, for curing William Douglas.

For a considerable time after the close of the sixteenth century, the medical men of Scotland derived their professional knowledge almost entirely from foreign schools. Dr. Peter Lowe of Glasgow, who, after practising in various parts of the continent, and being honoured with the appointment of Ordinary Surgeon to Henry IV. of France, returned to Glasgow before the year 1598, was the Author of a System of Surgery which exhibits a popular view of the art of healing in his time, interspersed with descriptions of cases which had occurred in his own practice; the work is entitled "The whole course of Chyrvrgie compiled by Peter Lowe, Scotchman, Arellian Doctor in the Facultie of Chirurgie in Paris, A°. 1597." It appears from the dedication of the second edition of his work to Gilbert Primrose, Serjeant Chirurgie to the King's Majesty, &c. that Dr. Lowe was the person who obtained a charter incorporating the Practitioners of Medicine. The dedication is dated from my house in Glasgow, 20th December, 1612, in which he says, "It pleased his Sacred Majestie (James VI.) to heare my complaint about some fourteene years agoe vpone certaine abusers of our art—I got a privilege under his Highnese prive seale to try and examine all men upon the Art of Chirurgie to discharge and allow in the west parts of Scotland which were worthy or unworthy to professe the same."

The following is an excerpt from the Charter above alluded to. "James, by the grace of God, King of Scots, To all Provosts, Bailles, Sheriffs, Stuarts or Bailles of Regalities, and other Ministers of Justice within the bounds following, and their Deputies and sundry others, our leiges and subjects, whom it effeirs, to whose knowledge, these our letters shall come *greeting. Witt ye us*, with advice of our council, understanding the great abuses which has been committed in time bygone, and yet daily continues, by ignorant, unskilled, and unlearned persons, who under colour of Chirurgeons, abuses the people to their pleasure, passing away but trial or punishment, and thereby destroys infinite numbers of our subjects, wherewith no order hath been taken in time bygone, especially

within the Burgh and Barony of *Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbritain, and our Sheriffdoms of Clydsdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Air, and Cunningham.*

For avoiding of such inconvenences, and for order to be taken in time coming, *to have made, constituted, and ordained*, and by the tenor of these our letters, *Makes, constitutes, and ordains*, Dr. Peter Lowe our Chirurgeon, and chief Chirurgeon to our dearest son, the Prince; with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine,[1] and their successors, indwellers in Glasgow. *Given and Granted* to them and their successors, full power to call, summon, and conveen, before them within the said Burgh of Glasgow, or in any other of our said Burghs or public places of the foresaid bounds, all persons professing or using the said art of Chirurgery, and to examine them upon their literature, knowledge, and practice. If they be found worthy, to admit allow and approve them, give them testimonials according to their art and knowledge, that they shall be found worthy to exercise thereafter, receive their oath, authorize them as accords—and to discharge them to use any farther than they have knowledge passing their capacity, lest our subjects be abused. Given under our Privy Seal, at Holyrood House, the penult day of November, the year of God, one thousand five hundred fourscore and nineteen years, and of our reign the thirty-third year. The sign manual of the king, Ludovick Duke of Lennox, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Treasurer, Sir James Elphinstone, afterwards Lord Balmerino, Lord Secretary. The charter contains power to inspect the drugs sold in Glasgow, and the usual certifications against contumacy.

The Charter of the Incorporation of Surgeons, Apothecaries and Barbers, in Glasgow, is framed on the model of the College of Chirurgeons in Paris, who received their first Charter in the year 1311, from Philip the Fair, and subsequent one from Francis the First, under whose reign the science of surgery was introduced into the University, when it began to constitute a distinct faculty, and to enjoy the same privileges as that of medicine. It appears, that in the year 1461, King Edward IV. of England granted the first Charter for the regulation of any part of the Medical profession in England, to the Barbers and Surgeons in London, erecting them into a City Company.

The Barbers, or Surgeons of the short robe, as they were called, it is well known at one time formed a necessary part of the medical profession. They are equally mentioned in the more ancient documents of the corporations of Paris, of London, of Edinburgh, and of Glasgow, and no doubt in every other of the same nature, at one time thus necessarily comprehended them. Their department was chiefly that of Phlebotomy and dressing sores, or preparing any part of the body *for*, or attending to it *after*, surgical operations, and the favourite prescriptions of shaving the whole head.

At a meeting of the Faculty, on 17th January, 1602, "it was statute and ordained that barbers being a pendecle of chirurgerie shall pay at ther admission fortie punds Scots, and ilk yeir twenty shilling to the puir, and limited not to midle wt. any thing furder belonging to chirurgerie, under the paine of five pund, *toties quoties*, and shall pay to the clerk of the calling for his buiking thretie shilling Scotts, and to the officer tuel shilling sic."

At a meeting of the Faculty, in the Blackfriars' Kirk, on 3d June, 1602.—"Present, Dr. Peter Lowe,[2] Mr. Robert Hamilton, Adam Fleming, Mr. Robert Allasone, William Spang, Thomas Thomson, and John Lowe," *inter alia*, it was enacted, that none of the brethren should visit other's patients without their leave, and that of their patients." Mr. Robert Hamilton was elected visitor; and the brethren elected Mr. Robert Herbertson, notar, to be their clerk; they then *creat* George Burrell, officer.

Mr. Thomson having declined to attend meetings, or to give his assistance, the brethren, on 22d June, 1602, enacted, "that for his *contemptuous* disobedience, he should *tyne* whatever he had with them, and *to tak in his bassouns.*"[3] *On 23d June*, 1605, Mr. Robt. Hamilton, visitor, and the other

[1] Valuable Portraits of Dr. Lowe, Mr. Robert Hamilton, and Mr. William Spang, are hung up in the Faculty Hall. Dr. Lowe and Mr. Robert Hamilton were arbiters in the great question between the Merchants and Crafts anent the letter of Guildry.

[2] It appears from the records of the Town Council, 26th May, 1610, that the Town was at the expense of Bowelling the late Chief Magistrate, and that the operator, Dr. Lowe, had a Salary from the Town "Baillie James Braidwod debursit and gaif furth the sowme of forty pund to Dr. Peter Lowe, partly for his fey (salary) and partly for the expensis maid by him in Bowelling of the Laird of Houstoun, lait Provost, the Baillie also debursit the sowme of 37 lb. 10 sh. as for tyme and uther expenses furnished and made be thare oun Steward, the tyme of the said Provostis Bowelling." Sir John Houston, of Houston, was elected Provost on 4th October, 1608. Mr. James Inglis, who succeeded Sir John as Chief Magistrate was the first resident citizen who filled that office.

[3] It would appear from the expression, to *tak in his bassouns*, that the Surgeons exhibited emblems of craft similar to what Barbers still do in country towns.

members, considering that George Burrell (officer) is an old Burgess' son, admit him a freeman, on his paying in ten pounds money (sixteen shillings and eight pence sterling) to the common box of the craft, with liberty to him to profess the *airt of Barberie w^t. simple woundis in the flesh, with certification he meddle no^t na farder.*

It appears that the Town Council, in 1610, thought more of the Edinburgh Physicians than their own, as on the 25th September, in that year, they employed a servant of Andro Mylne's, to rin to Edinburgh for Dr. Jollie, to Mr. Robert Scot, for which they paid iiij*l.*

At a meeting of the Faculty, 1612—The qlk day Mr. Allasone, Visitor, on 28th January, acompanied w^t. the holl brethren of craft sette doune thir statuts following, which shall be obayed in all time coming:—

1. *Imprimis.*—Conforme to ther Letters of Gift and privilage, grantit to them be his Magestie, lik first day of the mounth they wisit ye puire (gratis) gife they heire intelligence qr the puir sick *creature* is, and be requirit to that effect. 2. As also that the deacon, or on of the qrter masters, teach upon medicine, chirurgerie, or apothecarie, the nature of herbs, droges, and such lyk, as shall be thought expedient by the brethrene of the sd. vtocation. 3. Becaus ther ar sundrie who sells drogs w^t in this brugh, and hes not sufficient drogs, tha ilk qrter of yeir onre the Visitor w^t. his masters visit the sufficiensie thereof, conforme to the article contcined in our charter. 4. Fourthly for helping of the poores necesite and increse of ther air and tread, to be ane help to the common box and common chairges y^t ilk brother of craft give 2 penies of ilk xx^lb. that they shall win of frei geir, for any cuir that comes to them, ilk month cure to pay the saming according to condschendance. And 5. That w^t. all diligence that ther be ane common box maid, w^t. two locks and keis, to keep the fre money that comes to the common afaires, w^t. the buik and charter, and uther ther evidences, and y^t the keis of the sd. box remaine in keiping of two of the qrter masters in tyme coming

As the charter did not include any political right, the Chirurgeons joined with the Corporation of Barbers, subsequently known by the name of the "Incorporation of Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Barbers."[1] This charter was confirmed in the 3d Session of the 2d Parliament of Charles II. and the parties continued to enjoy the political franchise till 23d January, 1720, when the Physicians and Surgeons gave into the Town Council a renunciation of their Letter of Deaconry, which being accepted on 22d September, 1722, the connexion was then dissolved, and the Letter of Deaconry confirmed to the Barbers.

In 1599, when the Faculty of Surgeons in Glasgow obtained their Charter, there existed at Edinburgh a City Corporation of Surgeons and Barber-Surgeons, originally established by a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates, which had for its object the regulation and protection of these crafts within that City, and whose rules for this purpose had been confirmed by the Sovereign in 1506. In its original creation, therefore, although the Royal College of Edinburgh is more ancient, yet the examining, licensing, and interdicting jurisdiction over a large and extra-burgal district of the country conferred on the Faculty in Glasgow at its commencement, was certainly the first of its kind introduced into Scotland. It is by no means unlikely it was the public advantage resulting from the due exercise of these powers by the Corporation at Glasgow, that subsequently induced the legislature to confer on the Corporation at Edinburgh the precisely similar powers and jurisdiction which that distinguished body presently exercise over the Counties of the Lothians, Fyfe, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick.

It appears from the Session Records, that when the Charter was obtained, there were only two Midwives in the City. The entry is as follows: 1599, February 8th,—"The two Midwifes in the Town are discharged to go to any unmarried women, within, while first they signify the matter to some of the Ministers or Magistrates, in the day-light, and if it be in the night-time that they take the oaths of the said women before they bear the bairn, who is the father of it, as they will be answerable to God and his Kirk."

The number of Medical men is now very considerable; on 26th December, 1829, I procured the names, and wrote letters to 175 Members of the Faculty, or their Licentiates, or Practitioners in the City and Suburbs, requesting information on a medical point connected with Mortality Bills.

[1] Mr. Robert Hamilton, who seems to have been a political character, was Deacon of the Incorporation of Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Barbers, in the years 1604, 1607, 1608, 1620, and 1621.—*Annals of Glasgow, Vol. I. p.* 454.

Dr. Lowe seems to have been a very facetious man, as appears from the inscription on his monument on the south wall of the High Church-yard.[1]

Number of Insane Persons in the Lunatic Asylum, Garngad House Private Asylum, and the Town's Hospital, and the number of Patients in the Royal Infirmary, &c. &c., on 25th March, 1831.

Insane, &c.[2]		Ages. 5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Total.
Insane, ...	Males,	0	0	5	24	29	19	15	6	1	0	99
Do.	Females,	0	0	2	15	24	28	29	13	1	1	113
Total Insane, . .		0	0	7	39	53	47	44	19	2	1	212
Idiots,[3]	Males,	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	8
Do.	Females,	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total Idiots, . . .		0	0	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	11
Silly in Mind, . . .	Males,	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	9
Do. . . .	Females,	0	0	0	3	9	8	6	3	3	0	32
Total Silly in Mind, .		0	0	0	6	12	8	7	5	3	0	41
Total Insane, Idiots, and Silly in Mind,		0	0	9	48	68	56	52	25	5	1	264
Number of Patients in the Royal Infirmary.[4]												
Patients, ...	Males,	7	19	16	30	23	24	12	11	1	0	143
Do.	Females,	5	10	17	44	36	30	16	2	1	0	161
Total Patients, . . .		12	29	33	74	59	54	28	13	2	0	304

[1] "Stay, passenger, and view this stone,
For under it lies such a one
Who cured many while he lived;
So gracious he noe man grieved:
Yea, when his phisicks force oft failed,
His pleasant purpose then prevailed;
For of his God he got the grace
To live in mirth and dye in peace.
Heaven has his soul, his corpse this stane;
Sigh, passenger, and so begene.

Ah me, I graveld am and dust,
And to the grave descend I must.
O painted piece of living clay—
Man—be not proud of thy short stay."

[2] If there is one circumstance of human life, says an eloquent author, more calculated than any other to humble pride and to repress vanity, that circumstance is to be found in the maniac's cell. The reflection that a hair's breadth boundary separates the visitant from the tenant of that solitary abode, appals the loftiest spirit till it droops in sadness. To witness the wreck of intellect, and the throne where reason sat supreme, dark and deserted, the eye which but yesterday sparkled with intelligence, bent to-day in gazing vacancy—oh! it is indeed a melancholy heart-rending sight, almost too much for frail mortality to contemplate.

[3] Idiots and persons silly in mind are not admitted into the Lunatic Asylum, but are kept in the Town's Hospital.

[4] It was eloquently expressed in a late report of the Royal Infirmary, "when to the pains of sickness are added the horrors of poverty, when the sufferer pines away in obscurity unseen or unheard, when no kind relative is near to soothe his sorrows, or supply his wants, then his heart is ready to sink within him. At such a moment the hand of benevolence throws open his hospitable mansion and dissipates despair. In heavenly accents it invites to enter its friendly portals without money and without price."

Number of Persons in the Lock Hospital and Magdalen Asylum.[1]

		Ages.										
		5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Total.
Lock Hospital, . .	Males,	0	0	12	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	27
Magdalen Asylum, . .	Females,	0	0	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Total in Lock and Magdalen,[2] .		0	0	25	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	60
Number of Pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.												
Deaf and Dumb, . .	Males,	8	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Do. . . .	Females,	5	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total Deaf and Dumb, .		13	17	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Number of Blind in the Blind Asylum and in the Town's Hospital.												
Blind, ...	Males,	1	3	7	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	26
Do.	Females,	0	2	1	4	1	2	0	2	1	1	14
Total blind, . . .		1	5	8	13	6	3	0	2	1	1	40
Number of Patients in the Eye Infirmary.												
Patients, ...	Males,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Do.	Females,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total, ...		0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Number of persons in the above Asylums and Hospitals on 25th March, 1831, .												709

The attempt to ascertain the number of Insane, Idiots, and persons silly in mind, living in family with their friends, has failed. The same remark applies to the Blind.

[1] It appears by the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine the state of the Female Penitentiary at Millbank in 1822, that the number of convicts was 723. In the course of the preceding year 16 prisoners had been baptized, and 320 confirmed by the Bishop of London, of these 207 had received the sacrament. Great benefit had been obtained by the daily perusal of the Scriptures by one of the prisoners to the others.

An elegant writer describes a Female Penitentiary as a bright star in our firmament. Chastity, he observes, is in England among the virtuous and most estimable portion of mankind, deemed so essential to the female character, that a violation of its laws is visited with exclusion and reprobation. Britons, in the pure genius of that religion they profess have provided asylums where the deserted, destitute, and forlorn wanderer hears some gentle, compassionate spirit, inviting her to take shelter and weep in secret.

Were I permitted to draw aside the veil which conceals the tenants of this secluded abode from public view, what an awful spectacle would present itself!—what commingled sensations would it awaken! The wrecks of loveliness, the degraded forms of innocence and beauty once beloved, wretched outcasts, branded with infamy, to whom society would point with the finger of scorn in any spot of the habitable globe, except under this sheltering roof, where the saviour-hand of benevolence has provided a home, and stands ready to pour her precious balm into the bosom of the broken-hearted and where a message from on high announces, "That there is joy in heaven over every sinner that repenteth."

[2] The 60 inmates of the Lock Hospital and Magdalen Asylum consisted of 55 Scotch, 2 English, and 3 Irish.

Conspectus of the Royal Infirmary, from its opening in 1795 *to* 1831, *inclusive, stating the Patients admitted each year, and the disposal of them; as also, the Sums of Money received and expended, as drawn up by Dr. Corkindale.*

Year.	The whole Patients admitted.	The fever cases in particular.	The number cured.	The number dismissed as incurable.[1]	The number dying.	The whole dismissions and deaths.	Income. L. s. d.	Expenditure. L. s. d.
Original Subscription and Expense in Building, in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, ...							10,790 16 0	8,494 4 6
1795	276	18	142	66	18	226	3,089 16 10	1,779 18 6
6	352	43	213	105	20	338	2,803 13 6	2,035 9 4
7	541	83	337	169	39	545	1,721 9 9	1,670 16 9
8	594	45	328	214	27	569	1,760 3 10	1,842 16 9
9	636	128	420	179	32	631	1,586 0 6	1,773 5 3
1800	713	104	503	192	38	733	1,724 4 6	1,732 1 3
1	707	63	521	147	34	702	1,663 3 10	1,857 5 5
2	745	104	548	140	41	729	4,353 16 5	1,674 3 2
3	804	85	561	197	48	806	2,640 17 10	1,956 17 9
4	675	97	439	186	53	678	1,881 8 8	1,645 2 10
5	707	99	489	190	40	719	2,548 8 4	1,732 8 4
6	718	75	396	246	58	700	2,571 17 11	1,990 10 7
7	762	80	452	216	58	726	2,107 9 3	2,323 0 4
8	810	85	521	260	59	840	2,195 13 3	2,673 3 11
9	888	76	601	242	43	886	4,228 19 8	2,476 0 1
1810	957	82	617	267	52	936	4,579 13 6½	2,737 8 11½
11	835	45	580	201	45	826	4,354 6 1	2,682 0 10
12	872	17	614	216	47	877	3,719 17 8	3,306 15 5
13	1,030	36	695	244	83	1,022	4,751 9 10	3,639 7 6
14	1,134	91	758	275	102	1,135	3,902 15 5	3,208 15 5
15	1,360	247	779	465	96	1,340	4,271 1 5	3,549 4 7
16	1,523	380	902	485	124	1,511	4,901 15 8	8,552 18 2[2]
17	1,890	714	1,225	525	136	1,886	3,542 18 5	4,885 18 0
18	2,336	1,371	1,610	483	196	2,289	8,619 14 6	5,689 9 3
19	1,827	630	1,258	457	146	1,861	4,320 3 0	6,071 11 2
1820	1,517	289	1,055	407	108	1,570	4,421 17 5	4,086 18 5
21	1,515	234	998	305	151	1,454	4,887 8 4	3,562 12 10
22	1,558	229	1,013	393	190	1,596	4,282 4 6	3,904 15 0
23	1,750	269	1,162	403	194	1,759	3,821 13 6	3,282 0 1
24	2,169	523	1,444	485	162	2,091	5,312 4 10	4,392 6 10
25	2,409	897	1,996	293	149	2,438	4,750 1 10	4,762 13 0
26	2,333	922	1,804	319	194	2,317	5,740 11 11	5,078 4 8
27	2,723	1,078	2,146	274	305	2,725	6,295 13 11	5,228 16 3
28	3,150	1,500	2,532	323	278	3,133	6,228 6 1	7,692 7 3[3]
29	2,320	858	1,837	259	225	2,321	6,497 13 10	7,256 19 0
1830	2,064	729	1,577	241	192	2,010	6,374 12 7	5,175 9 3
31	3,252	1,763	2,586	313	284	3,183	5,762 15 4	6,586 2 10
Totals,	50,452	14,089	36,659	10,382	4,967	50,108	L.159,006 19 8½	L.142,989 19 5½
	50,108 dismissions of all kinds.						142,989 19 5½	Whole Outlay.
	344 Remaining in the House, 1st January, 1832.						L.16,017 0 3, Stock.	

In the first half of the above period the whole admissions were . . 13,107, Fevers 1,347, a little above one-tenth.

In the second half of the above period the whole admissions were . 37,345, Fevers 12,742, nearly one-third.

It was fully expected that a note of the diseases of which the Patients died, would have accompanied the above article; but in examining the Infirmary journals, Dr. Corkindale found that the dismissals were kept in such a manner, as to render an article of that kind unworthy of credence.

[1] Or relieved, or on any other account, the case not having come to a termination.

[2] The back part of the Infirmary was built in 1816.

[3] The Fever Hospital was built in the years 1828, 29.

CLIMATE.

By climate, in popular language, is commonly meant, "The nature of the weather usually prevalent in any particular district or country." Northern climates are more favourable to health and longevity than tropical regions. The alternate change of seasons produces a variety which cheers the mind, and acts upon the animal frame. Healthfulness, in the mass of a people, constitutes an essential part of national prosperity, because without it labour cannot be performed. Salubrious air and fertile soil contributes to produce an industrious peasantry.

Although a considerable quantity of rain falls here, it is less than at Edinburgh or Liverpool. [1]

The following article on the annual fall of rain at Glasgow was drawn up by Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S., &c. the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and published in the 12th vol. of the Annals of Philosophy, pp. 376, 377.

"It is a general opinion that the quantity of rain which falls at Glasgow is greater than the fall at Edinburgh; but this opinion does not seem founded upon any well-authenticated documents. It is probable that it rains more frequently at Glasgow than at Edinburgh; at least this is the general opinion, and is not denied by the Inhabitants of Glasgow themselves. But to judge from the Registers kept at Glasgow and near Edinburgh, the quantity of rain which falls in the neighbourhood of the former City is rather less than what falls in the neighbourhood of the latter. We are in possession, indeed, of no regular table of the weather at Edinburgh; but a Rain Gauge has been long kept by the Duke of Buccleugh at Dalkeith Palace, within six miles of Edinburgh, and the annual depth of rain which falls at this place is regularly published. Now this is uniformly greater than the fall of rain at Glasgow. Indeed, when the situation of Glasgow is considered, one would expect less rain at it than at Edinburgh.[2] It is nearly 20 miles inland from the west coast; and is, therefore, beyond the immediate influence of the Atlantic, which renders some parts of the North-west of England so rainy; while its distance from the east coast, and the high land between it and Edinburgh, screen it from those violent rains when the east wind blows, which are so common in Edinburgh. The distance of the hills from Glasgow is farther than from Edinburgh; and it is in some degree screened by high grounds both on the east and the west.[3]

The City of Glasgow lies in North latitude 55° 51′ 32″,[3] and in longitude 4° 16′ west from Greenwich. The surface of the Clyde at Glasgow, at low water, is probably elevated about 15 feet above the surface of the sea at Greenock; for the tide rises only a few feet at the new Bridge, and it proceeds but a very little beyond Rutherglen Bridge, which is scarcely the eastern boundary of this populous City. The College gate is elevated 60 feet above the Clyde, and the Macfarlane Observatory, situated in the College garden, must be very nearly at the same elevation. A Rain

[1] Since the death of Dock-Master Hutcheson, no uniform observations on the meteorology of Liverpool has been carried on. The following statements show the quantity of rain which fell at Liverpool for the several years annexed:—

	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
In 1784	36	In 1787	37½	In 1790	42¾
1785	26¼	1788	24½	1791	45⅝
1786	26½	1789	48¼	1792	54¼

	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
In 1804, January	3.2	May	3.0	September	1.67
February	0.99	June	1.22	October	5.9
March	2.5	July	1.9	November	3.0
April	1.75	August	2.35	December	2.4

Total fall of rain in inches 29.88

Smither's Meteorology, p. 228.

[2] Edinburgh is in North latitude 55° 56′ 42″, which is very nearly six miles farther north than Glasgow.—*Dr. Thomson.*

[3] The two seas by which Scotland is bounded, in consequence of their difference of temperature, have a remarkable effect on its climate. The German ocean, which stretches along the east coast, being of small extent, and of no considerable depth, is easily affected by the changes of the seasons on the adjacent continent, in so much that it is three degrees colder in winter, and five degrees warmer in summer, than the Atlantic, which, without any material interruption, occupies the western coast of the kingdom. In summer, therefore, in consequence of the high comparative temperature of the German ocean, a copious evaporation takes place throughout its whole extent, which produces those easterly *haars*, as they are called, or thick mists, which are seen at a certain period of the day to arise from the sea, and which are not only dangerous to Navigation, but, advancing upon the land, render the eastern coast often highly disagreeable.—*Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Analysis of Scotland, p.* 95.

Gauge, constructed by Crichton, of Glasgow, was placed upon the top of this Observatory in the year 1801; and a regular register has been kept of the rain ever since by the Professor of Astronomy. This Rain Gauge is elevated about 20 feet above the surface of the Garden, or 80 feet above the Clyde. It is situated on a plain, at some distance from any houses, and not overlooked by any trees. The situation, therefore, with the exception of its height above the River, is as favourable for accurate observations as can be. It deserves to be mentioned that the Rain Gauge at Dalkeith Palace, and the one at Sir Thomas Brisbane's, at Largs, upon the West coast, are all exactly similar, and were all made by Crichton; so that they can be accurately compared with each other. Dalkeith Palace stands, I conceive, at a greater height above the River Esk than the Macfarlane Observatory does above the Clyde. The following table exhibits the fall of Rain at Glasgow for the last 30 years, the first 17 were drawn up by Dr. Couper, Professor of Astronomy, for Dr. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry, and the same Gentleman has kindly drawn up the table for the remaining years.

REGISTER OF RAIN AT THE MACFARLANE OBSERVATORY.

	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816
January,		1.627	0.426	3.881	1.483	2.329	0.908	1.246	1.435	1.743	1.723	1.352	1.242	0.032	1.155	1.342
February,		1.645	1.544	0.545	1.617	1.579	0.959	0.778	2.820	1.283	2.735	1.424	2.746	0.826	2.312	1.514
March,		0.927	0.752	2.310	2.130	0.272	0.288	0.082	0.360	1.687	1.254	1.865	1.342	0.702	2.457	1.126
April,		1.450	1.051	0.791	0.630	0.683	1.085	1.525	0.336	0.659	2.054	0.842	0.216	1.654	0.925	1.243
May,		0.606	1.286	2.406	0.885	2.085	2.430	1.371	2.379	0.510	2.783	1.443	2.133	0.625	2.104	1.715
June,		1.500	1.229	1.150	1.023	0.737	0.995	1.814	2.479	1.145	1.982	1.802	0.794	0.127	1.246	1.584
July,		3.802	0.800	1.587	1.414	2.693	3.205	3.118	2.245	3.724	1.635	1.531	2.342	2.478	1.531	4.312
August,		2.000	2.111	3.676	1.778	2.869	3.415	5.597	5.283	2.874	3.545	2.166	1.307	2.397	2.354	2.146
September,	2.015	1.200	1.900	0.771	2.030	1.497	2.746	0.616	2.325	0.724	1.273	2.342	1.563	0.384	2.275	3.214
October,	2.912	2.851	0.595	2.527	0.015	2.254	3.644	2.171	1.442	1.176	2.854	5.345	2.385	3.145	2.402	2.446
November,	0.993	0.679	1.540	1.937	0.309	3.506	1.553	2.135	0.925	3.374	3.252	2.452	1.362	2.976	1.823	1.014
December,	1.347	1.470	1.234	0.701	2.468	3.358	1.016	1.342	3.153	2.534	2.711	0.246	0.936	4.176	1.780	2.143
Total,		19.757	14.468	22.282	15.782	23.862	22.244	21.795	25.182	21.433	27.801	22.810	18.368	19.522	22.344	23.799

	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
January, . .	2.624	2.594	2.912	1.160	1.657	1.476	0.956	2.114	2.294	0.436	2.252	2.345	0.523	0.352	0.520
February, . .	3.103	2.163	2.264	0.724	0.330	2.961	1.482	0.724	0.829	3.741	1.321	1.682	1.752	1.374	2.000
March, . .	0.627	1.952	1.143	0.948	2.801	2.340	1.175	1.411	1.547	0.842	2.462	0.974	1.357	1.463	2.531
April, . .	0.072	1.420	1.536	0.867	1.456	0.910	0.652	0.480	2.145	0.972	0.975	1.253	0.516	3.815	1.481
May, . .	1.930	1.212	2.596	4.259	1.434	0.416	1.989	0.394	1.324	0.365	1.979	2.873	1.265	1.637	0.370
June, . .	2.312	0.904	1.278	1.054	0.062	0.248	0.695	1.615	0.931	0.261	1.804	2.291	1.686	0.978	0.980
July, . .	1.773	4.963	0.497	0.826	1.488	3.608	4.236	2.134	0.526	1.497	2.540	3.692	1.725	2.315	2.120
August, . .	2.854	0.310	1.230	2.903	1.117	1.763	3.247	0.647	0.281	2.769	0.982	1.734	5.207	1.656	1.940
September, . .	0.629	2.017	1.978	2.610	1.731	1.337	2.556	1.743	2.913	0.942	1.172	1.985	1.425	3.511	1.952
October, . .	0.892	2.236	3.042	1.532	2.523	3.474	1.835	1.284	2.476	1.214	2.247	1.472	3.791	1.834	4.313
November, . .	2.546	3.825	2.394	1.425	3.994	3.932	0.841	6.129	2.497	1.853	1.205	3.571	1.896	5.461	2.822
December, . .	3.058	1 674	2.171	1.959	3.893	0.991	5.212	3.854	4.195	1.461	3.769	4.682	1.348	1.527	1.908
Total, .	22.420	25.270	23.041	20.267	22.486	23.456	24.876	22.529	21.958	16.353	22.808	28.554	22.491	25.923	22.937

Register of rain at Glasgow, Bothwell-Castle, Carbeth, and Greenock, in 1815, collected with the greatest care in gauges made by CRICHTON.

1815.	Glasgow.	Bothwell Castle.	Carbeth.	Greenock.
January,	1·135	0·886	0·750	0·809
February,	2·312	2·276	4·855	3·928
March,	2·457	2·883	5·563	5·285
April,	0·925	0·738	1·430	1.267
May,	2·104	2·765	3·684	3·128
June,	1·246	1·586	1·831	1·820
July,	1·531	2·040	1·711	1·235
August,	2·354	2·600	3·638	2·647
September,	2·275	2·328	5·552	4·077
October,	2·402	3·282	5·308	5·785
November,	1·823	1·908	3·869	2·700
December,	1·780	1·385	3·202	3·882
Inches,	22·344	24·677	41·393	36·763

Bothwell Castle is about 7 miles S.E. of Glasgow: the Gauge at this place belongs to Lord Douglas; the Glasgow Gauge to the University. Carbeth is about 11 miles N.N.W. of Glasgow; the Gauge belongs to Mr. John Guthrie. Carbeth being near the Campsie hills, and at the height of 466½ feet above the level of the Clyde, at Glasgow, gives an idea of the great increase of rain as we advance nearer the west coast and the mountains. Greenock is about 22 miles W. of Glasgow. The Greenock Gauge is the property of the Infirmary.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AT BALANERK, FOUR MILES N.E. OF GLASGOW.

The following very valuable article has been prepared by a Lady,[1] distinguished for amiable dispositions, and for scientific and domestic attainments. The thermometer, from which the Journal was prepared, was made by Crichton.[2] It has a Fahrenheit's scale, and is placed in a north exposure, distinct from buildings. The degree of heat, and state of the weather, were taken every morning at nine o'clock, without a single omission.

January, 1831.

Date. Scale.

1, 35, Frost in the morning, a fine day.
2, 43, Damp in the forenoon, wet in the afternoon.
3, 45¼, A very fine day.
4, 41, A fine day.
5, 38, A very fine day.
6, 27½, A very fine day.
7, 28½, A very fine day.
8, 36, Frost in the morning, a beautiful day.
9, 43½, A damp thick day.
10, 36, Frost in the morning, a very fine day.
11, 36¾, A very fine day.
12, 33½, Frost in the morning, a thick misty day.
13, 32½, A very thick misty day.
14, 34, Frost in the morning, a damp day.
15, 34½, Frost in the morning, a thick damp day.
16, 32, A frosty day.
17, 34½, A frosty clear day.
18, 39, A mild day, but rather damp.
19, 39½, A damp day.
20, 42, A mild day, but rather damp.
21, 39, A wet day, small rain.
22, 38⅓, A damp day.
23, 37¼, A fair day.
24, 27, A fine day.
25, 26¼, A fine day.
26, 28, A fine clear day.
27, 35¼, A fine day, with slight showers.
28, 26, A fine clear day.
29, 27, A fine clear day.
30, 26½, A fine day.
31, 29, A snowy day.

February.

1, 26, Snow, with a good deal of wind.
2, 30½, A little snow in the morning, clear day.
3, 31, Showers of snow in the morning, clear day.

Date. Scale.

4, 33½, Snow and sleet all day.
5, 28½, A most beautiful day.
6, 28, A fine day, heavy fall of snow at night.
7, 34½, Rain all day, very heavy for 2 hours.
8, 42, Rain all day, a good deal of wind at night.
9, 50, A fair day, high wind at night.
10, 52½, A damp raw day.
11, 46, A fine day.
12, 46½, A very fine day.
13, 47½, A damp raw day.
14, 45½, A very fine day.
15, 41¾, A fine day, wet at night.
16, 42, A very fine day.
17, 39¼, Sleet and showers of snow, windy.
18, 38, Showers of rain and hail.
19, 41½, A fair clear day.
20, 36, A frosty morning, and a beautiful day.
21, 36½, A frosty morning, snow through the day.
22, 37, A frosty morning, and a beautiful day.
23, 36½, Small, but constant rain.
24, 37½, A good day.
25, 36, Snow and hail, very heavy for 2 hours.
26, 34½, A fine morning, hail in the afternoon.
27, 34, Snow in the morning, hail in the afternoon.
28, 36½, A fine day, slight snow in the evening.

March.

1, 34½, Frost in the morning, very wet at night.
2, 42, A wet day, accompanied with wind.
3, 44¼, A wet morning, showers during the day.
4, 41, A fair morning, but a very wet night.
5, 46½, A very wet day.
6, 44, A damp day.
7, 41½, A good day, with slight showers.
8, 42, A fair day, wet at night.
9, 42, A very beautiful day.
10, 42½, A fine morning, wet at night.

[1] Mrs. Hill, daughter of Mr. Hopkirk, of Dalbeth, an eminent statist, and excellent man.

[2] This celebrated Philosophical Instrument-Maker came to Glasgow on 11th June, 1766, as a Blacksmith; his first job being to forge the Straps for the Tie Beams of the roof of the Albion Street Chapel of Ease. Mr. Burns, the grandfather of Professor Burns, having introduced young Crichton, as a superior genius, to Mr. Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, that distinguished Philosopher took him into his family, where, during two years, he rendered himself very useful in making models, and repairing instruments. Mr. Crichton having gone to London, in prosecution of business, returned to this City in February, 1774, when he commenced the business of Philosophical Instrument-Maker, and carried on that profession for a long period, in a manner which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed. His astronomical instruments, particularly his Dipping Needle, Hydrostatic Balance, Weather Gauges, Thermometers, &c., are specimens of the great perfection of the art; and his Index Locks, it is believed, have never been equalled. The following has been copied from a Card in the Hunterian Museum, 1818:—"Presented to the Hunterian Museum, by Mr. James Crichton, who has, for nearly half a century, been distinguished as a Maker of Philosophical Instruments in Glasgow. He made and graduated this Thermometer, without the help of glasses, at the age of sixty-nine years."

Date. Scale.
11, 45, Wet in the morning, fair at night.
12, 41, Frosty morning, wet in the evening.
13, 39½, Showers of hail, thunder and lightning.
14, 39¼, A very wet day, high winds and hail.
15, 39, Frosty morning, rain and wind.
16, 44½, Fine morning, very wet in the afternoon.
17, 46, Wet morning, showers through the day.
18, 44, A fine day, with slight showers.
19, 46 A dull showery day.
20, 48¾, A fine day, with slight showers.
21, 46½, A very fine day.
22, 44, A fine day, wind E.
23, 43, A fine morning, wet afternoon, wind E.
24, 37½, A good frosty day, wind E.
25, 39, A fair day, with high wind E.
26, 39¼, Slight showers, and cloudy, wind E.
27, 50, A very fine day, wind S. W.
28, 43½, A frosty morning, most beautiful day.
29, 43, A dull fair day, wind N. E.
30, 43½, A dull day, wind E.
31, 35½, A beautiful day, wind E.

April.

1, 42, A fine day, strong wind E.
2, 42½, A fine day, wind N.E.
3, 42, A fine day, wind N. and N.E.
4, 38½, Slight frost, fine day.
5, 48, Slight showers, wind W.
6, 41½, Small rain in the morning, fair at night.
7, 48, Cloudy in the morning, wet at night.
8, 46, Very wet all day, wind W.
9, 50, A fine day, but showery.
10, 49¼, A very fine day, but showery.
11, 45, A fine day, but rather cloudy.
12, 50¼, A very fine day.
13, 44, A wet morning, but fair in the evening.
14, 46, Showers in the morning, fair at night.
15, 56, A very fine day.
16, 57½, A very fine day.
17, 59, A cloudy day, wind E.
18, 52¼, A fair dull day, wind E.
19, 47, A cloudy day, wind E.
20, 43¼, A fair day, rather damp.
21, 45, Showers in the forenoon, wind E.
22, 48¾, A fine cloudy day, wind E.
23, 48, A fair cloudy day, wind E.
24, 48½, A cloudy day, wind E.
25, 52, A cloudy day, wet night, wind E.
26, 46, A calm day, with small rain.
27, 49½, A fine day, slight showers, wind E.
28, 49, A fine day, slight showers, wind E.
29, 48, Small rain all day.
30, 48½, A heavy dull day, wind N.

May.

Date. Scale.
1, 51, A cloudy day, wind N.
2, 51, A cloudy day, wind N.E.
3, 46, A wet morning, fair in the afternoon.
4, 49½, Showers and hail.
5, 48, A very wet morning, fair in the afternoon.
6, 39, A frosty morning, fine day.
7, 41, A frosty morning, fine day.
8, 44, Slight frost in the morning, a fine day.
9, 51, A beautiful day.
10, 53½, A most beautiful day.
11, 54¾, A fine day.
12, 55, A fine day, rain at night.
13, 46, Rain in the morning, cloudy, wind E.
14, 46¼, A fair day.
15, 49, A fine day.
16, 54, A fine day.
17, 58½, A beautiful day.
18, 59, A very warm day, wind S.E.
19, 57, A warm day, wind E.
20, 57¾, A warm day, wind E.
21, 53, A cloudy day, wind E.
22, 54, Showers, distant thunder in the evening.
23, 55, Rain for 5 hours, thunder and lightning.
24, 54½, Rain in the morning, a beautiful day.
25, 58, A beautiful day, wind S.E.
26, 58½, A fine day, wind E.
27, 54, A fine day, wind E.
28, 54, A fine day, wind E.
29, 57¾, A fine day, wind E.
30, 57, A beautiful day, wind W.N.W.
31, 61, A beautiful day, very warm, wind W.S.W.
The thermometer, during the latter part of this month stood at from 72 to 75 at 4 P.M.

June.

1, 62, A beautiful day, wind E.
2, 65½, A cloudy day high wind.
3, 64, A fine day, wind W.
4, 61½, A beautiful day, wind W.
5, 61, A fine morning, heavy showers at night.
6, 55¼, A very fine day.
7, 57, A very fine day.
8, 61, A very fine day.
9, 59½, A very fine day, wind E.
10, 57, A very fine day.
11, 58, A wet morning, showery day.
12, 62¾, A fine day, wind W.
13, 62, A very fine day.
14, 62¼, A fine day, high wind S.
15, 64½, A fine day, high wind S.
16, 64½, Heavy showers and distant thunder.
17, 59, Heavy showers in the afternoon.
18, 60, Showers all day, high wind W.
19, 59¼, Very wet in the forenoon.

Date. Scale.
20, 60, A fair day, wind W.
21, 61, Showers in the forenoon, fair at night.
22, 62½, A fine day.
23, 60, Showers in the afternoon.
24, 58, A cloudy day.
25, 60¾, A cloudy day, wet in the evening.
26, 62, A very fine day.
27, 58, A wet day, fair in the evening.
28, 60, Fair in the morning, showers at night.
29, 59¼, A most beautiful day.
30, 62, A beautiful day, wind N.

JULY.

1, 64, A beautiful day, wind N.
2, 62, A very fine day, wind N.
3, 62¼, A very fine day, wind N.E.
4, 55, A cloudy day, wet in the evening.
5, 59½, A wet morning, fine day, wind W.
6, 62, A very fine day.
7, 65, A beautiful day, wind W.
8, 68, A very warm day, thunder and lightning.
9, 62½, A cloudy forenoon, fine afternoon.
10, 62, A very fine day.
11, 58, A cloudy morning, very wet afternoon.
12, 62½, A very fine day, wind E.
13, 62¼, A fine day, wind E.S.E.
14, 61, Very heavy rain till 2 P.M.
15, 61½, A wet morning and evening.
16, 62, A wet morning, fine afternoon.
17, 61, A cloudy day.
18, 58¼, Heavy showers, high wind W.
19, 56, Heavy showers, high wind W.
20, 55, Heavy showers morning and evening.
21, 57½, Heavy showers, distant thunder.
22, 55, A showery day.
23, 57, A fair day, but cloudy.
24, 57, A very fine day.
25, 59¾, A fine cloudy day.
26, 60, A fine cloudy day.
27, 61, A dull damp day.
28, 62, A very wet morning, but fine afternoon.
29, 67½, Rain in the forenoon, but fine afternoon.
30, 67, A beautiful day.
31, 67, A beautiful day, very distant thunder.

On 28th July, the thermometer was 67 at 9 P.M.; on 31st, 79 at 2 P.M.; and 67 at 9 P.M.

AUGUST.

1, 66½, A most beautiful day, north wind.
2, 62, A very fine day, showers at night, wind N.
3, 62, A fine day, wind N. E.
4, 64½, A fine day, high wind N.E.
5, 64, A very fine day, cloudy, distant thunder.
6, 68, A fine day, distant thunder.
7, 63, Cloudy, thunder and lightning.

Date. Scale.
8, 65, A very fine day.
9, 62½, Slight showers, a fine day.
10, 60¼, A fine day.
11, 61½, A most beautiful calm day.
12, 63, A most beautiful day, heavy dew.
13, 63¾, A most beautiful day, very warm.
14, 61, A very fine day, distant thunder.
15, 60¾, Thunder, lightning, and rain.
16, 63, Thunder, lightning, and rain.
17, 61, A rainy day.
18, 61¼, A rainy day.
19, 61, A fair day.
20, 68, A fair day.
21, 63, A very fine day.
22, 61¼, A fine day.
23, 57, A fair day.
24, 59, A very fine day.
25, 57, A fair day.
26, 55¼, Rain, and high wind all day.
27, 61, A fine day, wet at night.
28, 55¾, Wet all day.
29, 57, Very wet till the afternoon.
30, 59, Very wet all day, high wind.
31, 58, A fine day, with slight showers.

SEPTEMBER.

1, 52¼, Heavy showers in the forenoon.
2, 53, A very fine day.
3, 54½, A very fine day.
4, 55, Very wet till evening.
5, 55, A raw day, with showers.
6, 58¼, Showers, lightning in the evening.
7, 54, A wet day.
8, 52, A very fine day.
9, 52, A showery day.
10, 50¾, A very fine day.
11, 56, A beautiful day.
12, 54½, A beautiful day.
13, 56½, Wet in the morning, damp in the evening.
14, 57¾, A very fine day.
15, 55, A dull day, slight showers in the morning.
16, 55, A fine day.
17, 56½, A fine day.
18, 59, A fine day, slight showers in the morning.
19, 59, A very fine day.
20, 55, A fine forenoon, heavy showers afternoon.
21, 54½, A fine morning, heavy showers afternoon.
22, 54¼, Heavy showers afternoon with lightning.
23, 52, A very wet day.
24, 52, A very wet and windy day.
25, 51, Very heavy showers, windy.
26, 52½, Fair in the morning, showers in evening.
27, 54, A fine day.
28, 55, A fine day.
29, 56¼, A fine warm day.

Date. Scale.
30, 61, A very fine warm day.

OCTOBER.

1, 58, A very wet day.
2, 59¼, A very wet morning, fair in the afternoon.
3, 59, Fair in the forenoon, wet in the afternoon.
4, 58½, Heavy showers all day.
5, 51, A wet day.
6, 49½, Very wet all day, high wind at night.
7, 60, Heavy showers, with high winds.
8, 55, A fine day.
9, 52¾, Showers in the morning, fair at night.
10, 52, A wet morning, distant thunder.
11, 52, A wet morning, lightning at night.
12, 53¼, A dull day.
13, 54, A wet morning, fair in the forenoon.
14, 52½, Violent wind, and rain in the morning.
15, 51, A very wet morning.
16, 52¼, A wet morning, and fair day.
17, 55, A rainy day.
18, 57, A damp raw day.
19, 56½, A very fine day.
20, 55, A wet day.
21, 51, A fine forenoon, showers in afternoon.
22, 54, Stormy and wet, morning and night.
23, 53¼, A wet morning, stormy in the evening.
24, 46, High wind all day and night.
25, 53, Heavy showers all day.
26, 48½, Heavy showers, wind at night.
27, 49, Fine morning, rain at night.
28, 42, Thunder and lightning at night.
29, 45½, Showers morning and night.
30, 49¾, Very wet and stormy all day.
31, 51, Very wet and stormy all day.

NOVEMBER.

1, 49½, Very wet and stormy, high wind at night.
2, 44, Hail showers morning and evening.
3, 38, Hail, rain, and slight snow showers.
4, 36½, A very fine day, rain all night.
5, 38, A wet morning, fair in the afternoon.
6, 36, Frost in the morning, showers afternoon.
7, 41¼, Rain in the morning, fair in the afternoon.
8, 44, A fine day.
9, 43, Hard frost early in the morning.
10, 48¼, A very wet day.
11, 51½, Showers and high wind.
12, 48½, A fine day.
13, 45, A fine day.
14, 39, Heavy showers, with slight snow.

Date. Scale.
15, 29, Snow, showers in the forenoon.
16, 30½, A fine clear day.
17, 26, A fine clear day.
18, 29, A fine day, heavy fall of snow at night.
19, 24½, A fine day.
20, 26, A fine day.
21, 33½, Rain and very thick mist.
22, 50, A wet day, high wind at night.
23, 51, A mild day, rather damp, no rain.
24, 53½, Very wet till four P. M.
25, 40, A wet calm day.
26, 43, A fair day, showers at night.
27, 39, A fine day.
28, 38¾, A damp day, with occasional rain.
29, 44, A fine day.
30, 40, A wet day without wind.

DECEMBER.

1, 44½, A fine calm day.
2, 35, Smart frost in the morning, fine clear day.
3, 44, A thick day, rain in the evening.
4, 44, A dull fair day.
5, 46¼, A thick damp day.
6, 44, A fine clear day, very wet at night.
7, 45, Heavy rain all day.
8, 38½, A fair day.
9, 47, A wet morning, fair in the afternoon.
10, 46, A fine clear day, wet at night.
11, 48¾, A fair day, showers at night.
12, 46, A damp morning, very wet in the afternoon.
13, 44, A wet morning, fair in the afternoon.
14, 42¼, Frost in the morning.
15, 39, A wet day.
16, 38, A frosty morning, and wet at night.
17, 42, Fair forenoon, wet evening, high wind.
18, 46½, Wet in the afternoon.
19, 46, Fair, with slight showers in the evening.
20, 40, Fair in the forenoon, wet in the afternoon.
21, 39, A fine clear day.
22, 38¼, Wet and stormy all day.
23, 34, Smart frost in the morning, rain and hail.
24, 42, A dull damp day.
25, 48½, Showers in the morning and evening.
26, 42, A dull damp day.
27, 28, A fine morning, and thick afternoon.
28, 23¾, A very thick dull day.
29, 33, A dull morning, clear afternoon.
30, 29, A dull heavy day.
31, 32¼, A fine clear day.

The mean heat of Glasgow has been determined by Professor Thomson to be 47° 75′, while that of Edinburgh, as determined by Professor Playfair, is 47° 7′.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

On 14th January, 1780, at 6 A.M. the thermometer, suspended in the open air at Glasgow, stood at 46° below 0.—*Ency. Brit. Vol. IV. p.* 773.

"On 11th February, 1795, there was a great snow storm, which interrupted the communication between Edinburgh and Glasgow for six days, and between Glasgow and Paisley four days.

"On 12th March, 1782, the Clyde rose at Glasgow 17 ft. 0½ in. above low water-mark, which was the greatest flood ever known in that river.

"In 1785 there was the longest continuation of frost ever remembered. After remaining 176 days the ice on the Clyde broke up on 14th March. On 25th June, in the same year, the mercury in the shade was at 85 degrees, which is very near the medium heat of Jamaica.

"On 8th September, 1785, the Clyde rose 15 ft. 10½ in. without snow, a greater height than was ever known at that season of the year.

"On 9th December, 1787, a flood carried away several bridges on the Clyde. The water was as high above and below Glasgow as in 1782, but in the Bridgegate it was nineteen inches lower.

"On 10th October, 1791, the Clyde rose 15 ft. 1 in.

"On 24th January, 1794, there was such a fall of snow that no mail arrived in Glasgow for five days.

"On 18th November, 1795, Hutcheson's Bridge fell during a great flood. Owing to the stones damming back the water, the flood, where the Bridge was, rose nearly as high as in 1782.

"On 5th September, 1794, the Haugh at Peat-bog was overflown, being the fourth time since 30th July—a like circumstance was never known in the memory of man.

"On 9th June, 1799, the thermometer was at 83° in the shade, and fell, in 5 hours to 51°.

"In 1807 there was no frost, except a little during one night. Since that period Clyde has been frequently frozen so that loaded carts have crossed it at Glasgow."—*Mr. Hopkirk, of Dalbeth's Diary.*

On 28th November, 1815, the Clyde rose 14 ft. 11 in. above low water-mark. From that period till 1831, there have been several subsidiary floods. On the 8th and 9th of February, 1831, the flood rose 15 ft. 7 in. above low water-mark. It appears from a diagram made on the occasion, that the flood remained at its height for nearly eight hours.

To commemorate the height of the flood of 12th March, 1782, I have placed a copper plate at the south entry to the Public Offices, on which the height is marked. That the height of a flood which affects the houses in the Bridgegate may be known, I have ascertained that the level of that street at the public well is 12 ft. 1 in. above low water-mark at Hutcheson's Bridge.

CHAPTER V.

LIEUTENANCY OF LANARKSHIRE—SHERIFF—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—MAGISTRATES OF BURGHS—CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS—POLICE CASES—LICENSE TO RETAIL SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS—TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES—PAWN-BROKERS—GAOL—AND BRIDEWELL.

LIEUTENANCY OF LANARKSHIRE.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON, Lord-Lieutenant.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON, Vice-Lieutenant.

Deputy-Lieutenants.

Right Hon. Lord Douglas
Hon. Charles Douglas, M.P.
Hon. Vice-Admiral Fleming
Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Bart., M.P.
General Sir James Stuart Denham, of Coltness, Bart.,
Sir Charles M'Donald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, Bart.
Sir Henry Stuart, of Allanton, Bart.
Hon. Alexander Irvine, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Aikman, Capt. George Robertson
Alston, R. Douglas, Merchant, Glasgow
Baillie, R. Granberry, of Culterallers
Brown, Robert, of Dumbrexhill
Buchanan, R. C. of Drumpellier
Campbell, Walter, F. of Islay, M.P.
Campbell, Mungo Nuter, of Ballimore
Campbell, Colin, Merchant, Glasgow
Campbell, Robert, of Millburn
Craigie, Laurence, Merchant, Glasgow
Crawford, Capt. J. C., of Overtown
Dalglish, Robert, Merchant, Glasgow
Dennistoun, James of Golfhill
Dickson, John, of Culter
Ewing, James, LL.D. of Dunoon Castle
Farie, James, of Farme
Farie, James, younger of Farme
Findlay, Robert, of Easterhill
Finlay, Kirkman, of Castle Toward
Gray, Robert, of Carntyne
Gray, John H., younger of Carntyne
Hamilton, Archibald J., yr. of Dalziel
Hamilton, James, of Holmhead
Hopkirk, James, of Dalbeth
Hopkirk, Thomas, younger of Dalbeth
Kippen, William, of Busby
Lockhart, Wm., of Germiston
Lockhart, Robert, of Castlehill
Marshall, David, of Neilsland
Meek, John of Fortisset
Monteith, Henry, of Carstairs
Mossman, Hugh, of Auchtyfardle
Muirhead, John G., of Faskine
M'Lae, H. Ewing, of Cathkin
Nisbet, George More, of Cairnhill
Oswald, James, of Shieldhall
Pye, General Charles, of Gartsherrie
Vere, Daniel, of Stonebyres.

Hon. Vice-Admiral Elphinstone Fleming } *Conveners.*
Right Hon. Lord Belhaven and Stenton, }
Hon. Charles Douglas, *Member for the County.*

SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, Esquire, Advocate.

SHERIFF SUBSTITUTES.

WALTER MOIR, JAMES WATSON, JOHN DICK, DANIEL VERE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Under Ward.

JOHN LANG, of Broomhill, Chairman.

Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, Bart.
Sir Archibald Campbell, of Succoth, Bart.

Alston, George, of Muirburn,
Alston, R. Douglas, Merchant, Glasgow
Bannatyne, Dugald, Merchant, Glasgow
Bogle, Archibald, of Gilmourhill
Brown, John, of Auchlochan
Buchanan, John, of Ardoch
Buchanan, James, of Dowanhill
Buchanan, Archibald, of Auchintorlie
Buchanan, James, of Ardenconnel
Burns, Dr. J., F.R.S. Professor of Surgery
Cabbell, William B., Banker
Campbell, Archibald, of Blythswood
Campbell, Alex., Lieut.-Col., of Possil
Campbell, Colin, Merchant, Glasgow
Campbell, James, of Muirpark
Campbell, James, of Petershill
Campbell, Alexander, of Bedlay
Cleland, James, LL.D. Superintendent of Public Works
Corbet, James Porterfield, of Porterfield
Corbet, Ross, Merchant, Glasgow
Dalglish, Robert, Merchant, Glasgow
Davidson, Robert, Professor of Law
Dennistoun, James, of Golfhill
Dick, Richard, Merchant, Glasgow
Dixon, John, late of Daldowie
Dobie, David, of Gartferrie
Douglas, Archibald, Merchant, Glasgow
Douglas, John, of Barloch
Douglas, John, younger, of Castlemains
Duncan, James J., Actuary, Glasgow
Dundas, G. Hamilton, of Duddingston
Dunlop, Colin, of Tollcross
Dunlop, Henry, of Craigton
Dunn, William, of Duntocher
Ewing, J., LL.D. F.R.S. of Dunoon Castle
Falconer, Thomas, of Brownieside
Farie, James, of Farme
Farie, James, younger, of Farme

Ferrie, Robert, of Blairtummock
Findlay, Robert, of Easterhill
Finlay, Kirkman, of Castle Toward
Garden, Alexander, Merchant, Glasgow
Grahame, Robert, of Whitehill
Grahame, James, younger, of Whitehill
Grahame, Thomas, Writer, Glasgow
Gray, Robert, of Carntyne
Gray, John, H., younger, of Carntyne
Hardie, James, of Lancefield
Hill, Laurence, LL.B., Writer, Glasgow
Hopkirk, James, of Dalbeth
Hopkirk, Thomas, younger, of Dalbeth
Houldsworth, Henry, of Cranstonhill
Hozier, William, of Newlands
Hozier, James, younger, of Newlands
Jardine, John, of Hallside
Jeffray, Dr. James, Professor of Anatomy
Kennedy, Gilbert, Merchant, Glasgow
Kippen, William of Busby
Lockhart, William, of Germiston
Logan, Walter, Merchant, Glasgow
Marshall, Thomas, of Sandyford
Maxwell, John, younger, of Polloc
Miller, George, of Frankfield
Miller, Dr. Richard, of Wellhouse
Mills, William, Merchant, Glasgow
Monteith, Henry, of Carstairs
Murdoch, James, Merchant, Glasgow
M'Call, John, of Ibrox
M'Call, James, of Daldowie
M'Gregor, Alexander, of Kernock
M'Gregor, Alex., younger, of Kernock
M'Intosh, Charles, F.R.S. of Crossbasket
M'Intosh, George, yr., of Crossbasket
M'Kenzie, Daniel, Merchant, Glasgow
M'Kenzie, James, of Craigpark
M'Lae, H. Ewing, of Cathkin
Meikleham, James, of Cairnbroe
Oswald, James, of Shieldhall
Playfair, Patrick, of Dalmarnock
Richie, Henry, of Craigton
Rowan, Michael, of Linthouse
Scot, Robert, Banker
Sim, David, of Cultermains
Sim, Adam, younger, of Cultermains
Smith, James, F.R.S. of Jordanhill
Smith, William, Merchant in Glasgow
Sprot, Mark, of Garnkirk
Stirling, Charles, Merchant, Glasgow
Stevenson, Nathaniel, of Braidwood
Struthers, Robert, Merchant in Glasgow
Sword, James, of Annfield,
Tennent, Hugh, of Wellpark
Thomson, Robert, of Camphill
Tod, David, of Springfield
Walker, Major James, of Shawfield
Wallace, Archibald, Merchant, Glasgow
Watson, Robert, Banker, Glasgow
Watson, Gilbert, Banker, Glasgow
Wilson, William, of Cowglen
Wingate, James, of Westshiel
Woddrop, John, of Shantonhill
The Sheriff and Sheriff Substitutes
The Lord Provost of Glasgow
The Dean of Guild of Glasgow
The Convener of the Trades' House of Glasgow
The Provost of Rutherglen
The Provost of Calton.

Middle Ward.

Hon. Charles Douglas, M.P.
General Sir Jas. Stewart of Coltness, Bart.
Sir Henry Stewart of Allanton, Bart.

Alston, James, of Muirburn
Bogle, Hugh, of Calderbank
Brown, Robert, of Dumbrexhill
Buchanan, Robert, C., of Drumpellier
Campbell, Walter, F., of Islay, M.P.
Carfrae, John, of Glenboig
Clark, Dr. William, of W. Moffat
Graham, Patrick, of Limekilns
Grainger, James, of L. Netherfield
Haldane, James, of Millholm
Hamilton, Archibald, J., of Dalziel
Hamilton, Hugh, of Parkhead
Hamilton, William, of Hamilton
Henderson, James, of Peasebanks
Hutton, James, of Calderbank
Lockhart, Robert, of Castlehill
Marshall, David, of Neilsland
M'Intosh, Charles, F.R.S. of Crossbasket
Meek, John, of Fortisset
Millar, James, of Millheugh
Miller, Thomas, of Garnock
Miller, John, of Hallhill
Nisbet, George More, of Cairnhill
Pye, General Charles, of Gartsherrie
Reid, John, of Castlehill
Reid, John, of Kettochside
Roberton, John, of Lauchop
Stewart, Major, of Chantinghall
Stewart, James, of Carfin
Stevenson, Captain John of Hamilton
Tenent, James, of Bredenhill
Waddell, William, of E. Moffat
Waddell, George, of Ballochney
Urquhart, John, of Fairhill

Upper Ward.

Sir Richard P. B. Honeyman, of Smyllum Park, Bart.

Baillie R. Granberry of Culterallers
Carmichael, Maurice, of Eastend
Carmichael, Michael, younger, of Eastend
Chancellor, Alexander, of Shieldhill
Cochran, James, of Kirkfield
Cranston, Hon. George, of Corehouse, one of the Senators of the College of Justice
Denholm, Humphrey, of Birthwood
Dickson, John, of Culter
Dickson, David, younger, of Hartree
Edmonstone, T. S., of Moorhouse
Gillespie, George, of Biggar Park
Gordon, Colonel, of Harperfield
Harvie, James, of Brownlie
Howieson W., of the Grove
Linning, Michael, of Oggscastle, W.S.
Lockhart, W. Elliot, of Cleghorn, M.P.
Lockhart, Norman, of Granaton, W.S.
Mossman, Hugh, of Auchtyfardle
Mossman, John, of Crossford
M'Kirdy, John, of Birkwood
M'Queen, John, of Braxfield
M'Queen, Robert, yr., of Braxfield
M'Queen, James, of Bellfield
Owen, Robert, of New Lanark
Paterson, James, of Carmacoup
Sommerville, William, of Cormiston
Steel, Thomas, of Wygateshaw
Vere, Daniel, of Stonebyres
Provost and Dean of Guild, Lanark.

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

The Corporation consists of a Provost, five Baillies, a Dean of Guild, a Deacon Convener, a Treasurer, a Master of Works, and eleven Merchant and ten Trades' Councillors. The Baillie of the River and Firth of Clyde, and the principal Baillie of Gorbals, are chosen annually from the Merchant and Trades' Councillors alternately.

Magistrates of Burghs in the County, in 1831–32.

Burgh of Glasgow.

Hon. Robert Dalglish, Lord Provost.

John Smith, youngest } *Merchant Baillies.*
Donald Cuthbertson
James Martin

George Burn } *Trades' Baillies.*
William M'Lean

James Ewing, LL.D. F.R.S., Dean of Guild.
Archibald M'Lellan, Deacon Convener.
James Browne, Baillie of the River and Firth of Clyde.
Henry Paul, Depute Baillie of the River and Firth of Clyde.

Burgh of Lanark.

Thomas Hewet, Provost.
Archibald Haddow, John Forrest, Baillies.
John Cree, Dean of Guild. | Thomas Gillies, Convener of Trades.

Burgh of Rutherglen.

Thomas Brown, Provost.
James Pinkerton, James Reid, Baillies.

Burgh of Gorbals.
William Frew, Chief Magistrate.
Andrew Reid, M.D., Robert Steel, John Bennie, George Duncan, } *Baillies.*

Burgh of Hamilton.
William Hamilton, Chief Magistrate.
John Patrick, Baillie.

Burgh of Calton.
Nathaniel Stevenson, Provost.
R. Shaw, R. Bartholomew, W. Smith, Baillies.
David M'Gregor, Dean of Guild.

Burgh of Anderston.
Angus M'Alpine, Provost.
John M'Ewan, John Robertson, James Turnbull, Baillies.

Burgh of Airdrie.[1]
A. Alexander Mack, Provost.
John Anderson, James Johnston, William Fleming, Baillies.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS IN GLASGOW.

Number of Cases brought into Court and Commitments during the year ending 31*st December*, 1830.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Number of Persons committed for trial by the Sheriff,			302
Number of Cases for trial in the Burgh Court,		247	
Do. in the Justice of Peace Court, at the Prosecution of the Boards of Customs and Excise	156		
Do. in the Justice of Peace Court, under the Acts for erecting the City and County Bridewell,	550	706	
Total Criminal Cases,		953	953
Total Criminal Cases, and persons committed,			1,255

CIVIL COURTS.

Number of Causes commenced in the Sheriff Court, on written Pleadings,	1,464		
Do. decided by the Sheriff as Commissary,	119	1,583	
Do. Burgh Court for Causes above *L*.5,	479		
Do. Summary Causes in do., principally above *L*.5,	120		
Do. Maritime or Water Baillie Court above *L*5,	59		
Do. Do. Do. Do. under *L*5,	69	128	
Application for Aliment by persons for Debt,	226		
Total Causes on written Pleadings in the Burgh Court,	953	953	
Justice of Peace Summary Cases, at the instance of Masters against Servants and Apprentices, &c.		260	
Total Civil Causes on written Pleadings in the Sheriff, Burgh, and Justice of Peace Courts,		2,796	

CASES IN THE SMALL DEBT COURTS.

In the Sheriff's Court,	10,181	
In the Conscience Court of the Burgh,	432	
In the Justice of Peace Court,	7,192	
Total Cases in Small Debt Courts,	17,805	17,805
Total Civil Cases,		20,601[3]

[1] In 1821, Airdrie was erected into a Burgh of Barony, by Act of Parliament, instead of the usual mode of Royal Charter. This is the first instance of the kind in Scotland. Bathgate followed the example, by a similar application to Parliament, in 1824.

[2] The jurisdiction conferred on the Sheriff, commonly called the Small Debt Act, took effect 20th May, 1825. In 1826, the number of cases amounted only to 4,378. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff and the Justices, in cases tried in Glasgow, extends to the Under Ward of the County, while that of the Burgh Magistrates extends only to the Royalty and to Blythswood's-town. In the Sheriff's Small Debt Court, sums not exceeding 100 pounds Scots, (*L*.8 : 6 : 8d.) are decided, while in the Justice of Peace and Burgh Courts the sums must not exceed *L*.5.

[3] It appears, from the Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 113, that the Parish of Ballantrae, in the County of

The Commissioners of Police having, for some time bypast, directed a Monthly List of the Sentences passed, in the Police Court, to be made known to the Public, through the medium of the Newspapers, the following Table has been drawn up from these lists:—

NUMBER OF SENTENCES PASSED IN THE POLICE COURT, DURING THE YEAR 1830.

Theft,	166	Brought forward,	1,667	Brought forward,	4,194
Embezzlement,	10	Exposing for Sale unwholesome Butcher Meat,	5	Showing Horses for Sale, on the Streets,	70
Pocket-Picking,	42	Drunk and Disorderly,	2,398	Contravention of Carters Act,	701
Contravention of Banishment,	13	Entertaining Watchmen on Duty,	1	Incumbering the Streets with Articles for Sale,	332
Rogues and Vagabonds,	49	Driving Cattle through the Streets on Sunday,	9	Having Chimnies on fire,	120
Swindling,	7	Cattle going at large,	5	Portable Lamps not burning,	40
Imposition,	4	Barbers Shaving in their Shops on Sunday, [1]	5	Having Dirty Closes,	13
Assault,	478	Riding furiously on the Streets,	11	Throwing Water over Windows,	4
Keeping Public Houses open during Divine Service,	22	Plying as Porters without Badges,	2	Incumbering the Streets with Building Materials,	13
Keeping disorderly Houses,	148	Running Horses improperly in the Market,	2	Lifting Dung at unauthorized hours,	3
Molesting Watchmen on duty,	199	Carrying Goods on Pavement,	10	Overloading Dung Carts,	8
Prostitutes infesting the Streets,	443	Having Dirty Pavements,	79	Exposing Articles for Sale outside of Shops,	7
Coals deficient in weight,	34			Burning Shavings in a Street,	1
Using false weights,	47			Beating Carpets on Streets,	2
Issuing base Money,	3				
Porters overcharging,	2				
Carried forward,	1,667	Carried forward,	4,194		5,508

Of whom were fined,	4,426	
Committed to Bridewell,	955	
Committed to Jail,	11	
To find Caution to keep the Peace,	83	
Coals Confiscated,	33	
		5,508

The above are exclusive of persons summoned before the Police Court, and assoilzed.

CERTIFICATES FOR LICENSE TO RETAIL SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The increase of crime, in its various forms, is greatly facilitated by the number of Public-houses, where the lower orders resort to, and this evil has increased in an alarming degree in this City of late years. In 1819, in drawing up a classified enumeration of the inhabitants of this City, I ascertained that there was one change-house for very nearly twenty families, and since that time the evil has greatly increased.

Number of Certificates for Licenses granted by the Magistrates for the sale of exciseable liquors, within the 10 parishes of the City, during eleven years previous to 1831—

In 1820,	919	In 1823,	1,147	In 1826,	1,446	In 1829,	1,356
1821,	1,024	1824,	1,318	1827,	1,294	1830,	1,393
1822,	1,075	1825,	1,535	1828,	1,162		

Ayr, was not overcharged with Law and Physic in 1791. The writer of the Report says, "There is no person in the parish connected with the law, not even a Constable or Sheriff's officer, nor has there been any in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There is no Justice of Peace in the Parish, nor within many miles of it; and the Sheriff's Court is at the distance of 36 miles. There is no Surgeon or Physician within a dozen of miles, and it is doubtful whether half-a-dozen such parishes would give bread to one."

[1] In the charter of the Corporation of Barbers, there is a clause prohibiting freemen from shaving their customers on Sunday, under a penalty of 6s. 8d., to be applied to the benefit of their poor. The Corporation is very strict in enforcing this regulation on their members; and when King's freemen transgress the law, as was the case in the above instance, a committee of the trade are the accusers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no town in the kingdom where a similar law exists.

The number of persons licensed to retail spirituous liquors in the 10 parishes of the City in 1830, being 1,393, and the number of families 19,467, gives one licensed person, or Public-house, to $13\frac{97}{100}$ families. In this, as in other great towns, there are a number of worthless persons who keep disorderly houses, where lewd and licentious persons of both sexes are admitted and supplied with spirituous liquors, where license has not been obtained. In 1830, 22 persons were fined for selling exciseable liquors without a license, in mitigated penalties of from *L.*12 : 10 to *L.*30 each. Four of these were twice prosecuted and fined in the course of the year. Were all such taken into account, it is probable that there is one Public-house for every 12 or 13 families!!!

On 15th July, 1828, a very salutary Act was obtained for licensing persons to retail spirituous liquors, and the better regulation of Public-houses, through the instrumentality of the late Member for Stirlingshire, a gentleman who has rendered important services to his country. The Act, however, contains a clause authorizing Public-houses to be kept open on Sundays, except during Divine Service. This clause, which has done much to demoralize the lower classes,—to paralyze the exertions, and to injure the feelings of the religious part of the community, should be repealed, and the Magistrates re-invested with discretionary powers for shutting up a particular class of change-houses, and regulating the hours when the various descriptions of Public-houses should be opened and shut on Sundays. Till this is done, and the number of low tippling-houses reduced, vice and immorality will continue to increase.[1] The Act of 1828 provides, that persons who sell spirituous liquors without a license be fined by the Magistrates or Justices in *L.*7 for the first offence, *L.*15 for the second, and in *L.*30 for the third—a moiety to be given to the prosecutor, and the remainder to the Kirk Treasurer of the Parish in which the house is situated, for behoof of the Parish, or to any charitable institution. Were this regulation rigidly enforced, and it is competent for any man, or set of men to do so, this moral pest would be greatly decreased.[2]

[1] The following has been extracted from a Treatise on the Sabbath, recently published, by the Rev. Duncan M'Farlan, Minister of Renfrew, a work, while it displays great ability, and unwearied research, is replete with information which, if followed up, must prove highly beneficial to the community:—

1st. In the City of Glasgow there is one public-house to about every 14 families.

2d. In the Lower Ward of the County of Lanark, exclusive of the Royalty of Glasgow, but including its suburbs, there are 25,413 families, and 1,010 public-houses, which makes about $25\frac{1}{6}$ families for every public-house.

3d. The Lower Ward of the County, including the Royalty, contains 44,880 families, and 2,370 public-houses, making one public-house for somewhat less than 19 families.

4th. Paisley contains 7,002 families within the Burgh, and 256 public-houses, which is one to about every $27\frac{1}{3}$ families.

5th. The Abbey Parish, including the suburbs of Paisley and surrounding villages. The number of families within this district are 5,306, and the number of licensed houses are 193. There are 26 licensed toll-houses in the Upper Ward of the County of Renfrew. Suppose five of these to be in the Abbey Parish, which cannot be far from the truth, there will be 198 public-houses in all, and which is one public-house for somewhat less than every 27 families.

6th. The Burgh and Parish of Renfrew contains 535 families, and has 30 public-houses, which is one for somewhat less than every 18 families.

7th. The Upper Ward of the County of Renfrew, including Paisley and Suburbs. The number of families in this district, exclusive of the Parishes of Govan, Dunlop, and Beith, which are partly in other counties, are 19,671, and the number of public-houses are 768, which is one for about every $25\frac{1}{2}$ families.

8th. The town of Greenock. This is the largest town in the Lower Ward of the County. Taking in the landward part of the West Parish there are 6,353 families, including 1,500 seamen, the supposed average at home together, and 327 public-houses, which is one public-house to about $19\frac{1}{2}$ families.

9th. The town of Port-Glasgow. There are in this town and parish 1,279 families, including 250 stationary seamen, and 81 public-houses, which is one for somewhat less than every 15 families.

10th. The Under Ward of the County of Renfrew, including Greenock and Port-Glasgow. The number of families in the Lower Ward of the County, are 8,383, and for these there are 444 public-houses, which is one for nearly 19 families.

11th. The Burgh of Dumbarton. The number of families contained in this Burgh and Parish is 804, and the number of public-houses is 71, which is one for about every $11\frac{1}{3}$ families!!!

12th. The County of Dumbarton, including the Burgh, contains 6,343 families, and 270 public-houses, which is one public-house for about every $23\frac{1}{2}$ families.

13th. The above districts considered as one. The number of families contained in the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, and the Counties of Renfrew and Dumbarton, are 79,277, and the number of public-houses 3,852, which is one public-house for about every $20\frac{1}{2}$ families.

From the above it appears that the number of public-houses in Glasgow is considerably greater than the average of the enumerated districts.

[2] The following opinion respecting the existing laws for the due observance of the Lord's-day, prior to 1828, is from an eminent counsel:—"I am not aware that any of the Scotch statutes for the general observance of the Lord's-day, such as Act

In January, 1832, the Rev. Presbytery of Glasgow appointed a Committee of their number to draw up a Report respecting the sanctification of the Sabbath. The Rev. Dr. Smyth, of St. George's, Convener of the Committee, drew up a very able and luminous Report, from which the following has been extracted:—

"Your Committee would suggest that a respectful, but strong remonstrance should be presented to his Majesty's Government, beseeching them to interpose for the more effectual deliverance of the country from Sabbath profanation, to which tippling-houses so dismally contribute. It is in these recesses of iniquity that the most frightful disregard of the laws of God and man is exhibited; that the poor are tempted to expend what ought to have been appropriated for their temporal and spiritual welfare, and for that of their families; and that many are rendered tenfold more the children of hell than before. Is it not to drunkenness that almost every vice which reduces human beings beneath the level of the beasts that perish is to be ascribed—driving reason and reflection from the place which they ought to hold—stultifying the powers of mind, whilst the bodily members are the instruments of unrighteousness, and all the affections of the heart are polluted and destroyed?

"Whatever differences of opinion prevail as to Temperance Societies, the object which they have in view commends itself to every sentiment of patriotism, benevolence, and piety. Your Committee, however, despair of any effectual or very widely extended improvement in regard to sobriety among the poor, until the number of Change-houses be greatly diminished, and all of them be shut up by the highest human authority, on the Lord's-day."

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In 1830, a Society was established in this City, under the designation of the "Scotch Temperance Society."

The object of the Society is expressed in their "Preamble,"—Whereas the vice of intemperance has long been gaining ground in this country, and of late years especially, has been making fearful advances amongst the labouring classes of society, leading to the neglect of education, and the profanation of the Sabbath—debasing the social habits, and corrupting the morals of the community—inciting, by its unhappy influence, to the perpetration of crime, and loosening all the ties which bind man to man—and whereas the means which have hitherto been resorted to have proved utterly insufficient to restrain this growing evil, renders it evident, that some more determined systematic and combined efforts are necessary on the part of the friends of morality and religion, in order

1579, c. 70, Act 1661, c. 18, Act 1663, c. 19, Act 1695, c. 14, Make any distinction between the time of Divine Service and the remainder of the day. And I observe the Act 1644, c. 41, while it "discharges all letters of execution of caption for civil debts in *any time of the Lord's-day*," extends this prohibition to "ordinary week-days appointed for solemn fasts or thanksgivings," only "*during* the *time* of *Divine Service*." This statute likewise discharges all warnings, inhibitions, requisitions, or other letters, from being read on Sunday till after the minister has concluded the exercise and said the blessing. But this qualified and limited prohibition as to the execution of judicial writs, does not appear to create any exception from the general prohibition against the profanation of the Lord's-day after, as well as during Divine Service. And although there may be in England a general relaxation permitted after Divine Service is over, I am not aware of any British statute applicable to Scotland, which recognises a distinction in this respect, prior to the late Act relative to Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors."

St. Monday.—The following very sensible paper has been taken from the *London Record*, a periodical which has done much for the cause of religion and morality:—"It is not easy to estimate the exact amount of the injury which a workman does to himself and his family, by following up the holiday of the Sabbath with the waste of the day after. He not only throws away what is equivalent to *two whole working months* a-year, but, independently of this loss, he lavishes more upon his *throat* and *stomach*, than it would cost him by taking his meals under his own roof; the master, too, will always pass him by, where he can employ a man of equal skill who works *six* days out of the seven; and, in all other respects, the keeper of St. Monday prejudices himself most wofully in the estimation of every employer whose good opinion and good will are likely to forward his interests. To say nothing of the evil habits which such a lavish dealer by his own precious moments notoriously contracts, let him sit down and calculate the robbery which he thoughtlessly inflicts on his *own purse*. We will here endeavour to estimate it for him. Suppose his wages to be two shillings and sixpence a-day, and that St. Monday's waste does not exceed another sixpence, why, by the end of the year, he has picked his pocket of no less than *three* shillings two-and-fifty times in the course of a twelvemonth, and fairly thrown no less a sum than SEVEN POUNDS SIXTEEN

to effect a change upon public sentiment and practice, as to the frequent use of intoxicating liquors—we resolved to form ourselves into a Temperance Society.

The Society, which is patronized by several of our influential and benevolent citizens, have published their second Report, from which it appears, that their exertions have been crowned with success beyond their expectation. The following is taken from the Report:—

Since the reduction of the duty on distilled Spirits in 1823, the consumpt has been nearly trebled in Scotland. The number of gallons which paid duty in that year, for home consumpt, being in round numbers 2,300,000, and in 1830, 6,140,000. From 1830 to 1831, a check seems to be put to the growing evil, as appears from the following official comparison of the quantities of spirits which have paid duty for the home consumpt of Scotland for the three quarters to the 5th July, 1830 and 1831:—

	1830. Gallons of Spirits.		1831. Gallons of Spirits.	
	MALT.	GRAIN.	MALT.	GRAIN.
Quarter ended January 5, .	1,418.801.78	174.869.77	1,334.462.83	114.841.58
April 5, .	1.596.724.39	132 343	1,477,954.39	63,126.50
July 5, .	1,461,832.81	115,911	1,162,580	86,841
	4,477,358.98	423,123.77	3,974,997.22	264,809.08
	423,123.77		264,809.08	
Total of Three Quarters, .	4,900,482.75		4,239,806.28	
	4,239,806.28			
Decrease in Three Quarters of 1831,	660,676.47			

In Ireland, where Temperance Societies have obtained a firm footing, and have been eminently influential, there is a diminution of 721,564 gallons during the first half of the present year. In corroboration of the opinion that this decrease has been principally caused by the operations of these Societies, it is stated that in the Lagan District, where the Ulster Temperance Society and its numerous Auxiliaries have been busily pursuing their labours, the greatest decrease has taken place.

The consumpt of that district for 1830 was	314,606 Gallons,
And the consumpt in 1831 was only	229,798
Being a diminution of	84,808 Gallons,

or more than *one-third* of the whole quantity; whilst the decrease over the whole of Ireland amounted to *one-sixth* only of the total consumpt of the island.

PAWN-BROKERS.

The business of a Pawn-Broker was not known here till August, 1806. At that period, an itinerant English Pawn-Broker commenced business in a room in the High Street, but closed at the end of six months. On 8th June, 1813, John Graham, a Town Officer, opened a Pawn-Broker's shop in Bell Street, which was the first regular office in the West of Scotland, for receiving goods in pawn. Other individuals soon entered into the business, which increased so rapidly, that, towards the end of 1820, when the working classes were in great distress, 2,043 heads of families pawned 7,380 articles, on which they raised *L*.739 : 5 : 6d.; of these heads of families, 1,946 were Scotch, and 97 English, Irish, or foreigners; 1,375 had never applied for, nor received, charity of any description; 474 received occasional aid from the Relief Committee, and 194 were Paupers. The following is a list of the articles which the working classes were under the necessity of pledging:—

SHILLINGS out of the window. But if he can earn as much as *four* shillings a-day, which is the case with thousands upon thousands, this wholesale, self-perpetrated robbery will amount to nearly TWELVE POUNDS a-year. Supposing, however, by the end of the twelvemonth, he may not have reduced himself, and his wife, and children to the workhouse, it is quite evident, that he might have *laid up an equal sum* against a *rainy* day, for making provision for his children, or towards becoming a master himself. Had he then persevered as resolutely in lodging his accumulations at a Savings Bank, as in wasting his time and earnings on St. Monday, at the end of five years he would have had, even at the lowest rate of wages as much as FORTY POUNDS at his command; and, at the higher rate, above SIXTY! Would that masters, as well as men, would learn this brief statement of facts by heart; then would St. Monday stand a fair chance of being converted into a blessing instead of a curse."

589 Men's Coats.	132 Wrappers.	60 Hats.	36 Table Cloths.
355 Vests.	222 Frocks.	84 Bed Ticks.	48 Umbrellas.
288 Pairs of Trowsers.	123 Duffles.	108 Pillows.	102 Bibles.
84 Pairs of Stockings.	90 Pelises.	262 Pairs of Blankets.	204 Watches.
1980 Women's Gowns.	210 Silk Handkerchiefs.	300 Pairs of Sheets.	216 Rings.
540 Petticoats.	294 Shirts and Shifts.	162 Bed Covers.	48 Waterloo Medals.

It appears, from the Books of the Stamp Office, that, in 1830, nineteen persons in this City paid *L.*7 : 10s. each for the Pawn-Broker's annual license. Mr. Stewart, one of the principal Brokers, is of opinion, that the monthly Pledges, in each of the 19 offices, will average 1800, thus making the annual number of Pledges amount to 410,400—and that the average capital of each office may safely be taken at *L.*1,300, showing the capital embarked in this trade to be *L.*24,700. Some of the Brokers take Pledges for sums as low as *Sixpence*. The sums advanced by Mr. Stewart, on Pledge, will average about Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

The following Abstract from the Pawnbrokers' Act,[1] may be of use to Magistrates, and those who take money on Pledge.

RATES OF CHARGE.

The Pawnbroker is entitled to the following Rates on Pledges, and to no more.

For a Loan not exceeding	2s. 6d.	Rate per Month	½d.
For a Do. amounting to	5s.	Do. do.	1d.
For a Do. do. to	7s. 6d.	Do. do.	1½d.
For a Do. do. to	10s.	Do. do.	2d.
For a Do. do. to	12s. 6d.	Do. do.	2½d.
For a Do. do. to	15s.	Do. do.	3d.
For a Do. do. to	17s. 6d.	Do. do.	3½d.
For a Do. do. to	20s.	Do. do.	4d.
For a Do. of from 20s. to	40s.	Do. do. ½d. for every 2s. 6d. above 20s.	
For a Do. of 40s., and not exceeding 42s.,		Do. do.	8d.
For a Do. of above 42s., and not exceeding *L.*10		do. 3d. for every 20s., or ½d. for every 3s. 4d.	

For all intermediate sums between those above specified, from 2s. 6d. up to 40s., the borrower is to pay at the rate of 4d. in the pound per month, and no more.

If the pledge be redeemed within 7 days after the end of a month, the Pawnbroker can charge nothing for the odd days; if within 14 days, he can charge one-half of the above rates; but, after 14 days, he can charge the whole rate for a month.

He must have a farthing to give in exchange, when a half-penny is tendered; if he has not, he must lose the farthing.

TICKETS.

He must enter in a book the particulars of all loans, and the description of all Pledges. This must be done immediately, if the sum exceed 5s.; or within four hours, if under that amount.

He must give a Ticket to the borrower, specifying the articles pawned, the amount and date of advance, the residence of the borrower, and his own name and place of abode. If the loan be under 5s., he can make no charge for this Ticket, but he is entitled to receive for it,

½d. if the Loan be	5s.	and under	10s.
1d. if do.	10s.	do.	20s.
2d. if do.	20s.	do.	*L.*5
4d. if do.	*L.*5	or upward.	

When the articles are redeemed, he must mark the profit he has received on the back of the Ticket, and preserve it for one year.

If the Ticket be lost, he must give a duplicate, for which the borrower must pay,

½d. if the Loan does not exceed	5s.
1d. if the Loan exceeds 5s. and does not exceed	10s.

[1] 39th and 40th Geo. III., cap. 99.

Where the Loan exceeds 10s., the same as for the original Ticket.
But the borrower must prove, by oath, the property to be his own, before he can recover it.

SALE OF PLEDGES.

He can, on no account, sell any articles pawned, *till after the expiry of one year;* and if notice be given to him, in writing, or before one witness, on or before the last day of the year, not to sell such articles for three months longer, he is bound to keep them for that additional time.

He cannot sell, except by *Public Auction*, any articles on which more than 10s. has been advanced, and the sale must previously have been advertised in the Newspapers, the Articles exposed to view, and Catalogues thereof published, with the number of each Pledge, and the month when pawned. He must enter all the particulars in a Book, and the borrower is entitled to inspect the entry, on paying one penny.

He must return to the borrower whatever is over the sum lent, with profit and charges, if a demand for the same be made within three years after the Sale.

He cannot buy any of the goods himself, except by Public Auction, nor use underhand means for a purchase.

FRAUDULENT PLEDGING.

Severe punishment is awarded to all persons who pawn goods not belonging to themselves, or who forge or alter Tickets. When goods are unlawfully pawned, they must be restored to the right owner.

GAOL AND COURT HOUSES.

For a number of years previous to 1807, the Gaol at the Cross[1] had become deficient in almost every requisite, situated in the centre of the City, without Court Yards, Chapel, or Infirmary, it contained no more than 32 apartments for the accommodation of prisoners of every description, collected occasionally from the populous Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and invariably at the Justiciary Circuits, having very slender accommodation for the Local Courts of Justice, while that for the Circuit Court of Justiciary was quite inadequate. Impressed with the necessity of affording more suitable accommodation for the Courts of Justice, and more convenient and healthful apartments for prisoners, application for pecuniary assistance was made to the County of Lanark, but made in vain. The Magistrates and Council, therefore, on 13th February, 1807, resolved, to erect a new Gaol and Public Offices, in a healthy situation adjoining the river, at the bottom of the Public Green, from designs by Mr. William Stark, Architect. The Corporation funds being quite inadequate and inappropriate for the erection of a County Gaol suited to an increasing population, a Memorial to his Majesty's Government from the Town Council was presented by Provost Black, on 10th March, 1809, craving pecuniary aid, and although it was the only time, during a century,[2] that the Corporation of Glasgow had applied for public money for *any purpose whatever*, they were refused. They had, therefore, no alternative, but to reduce their plan, and erect a Gaol and Public Offices on a scale suited to their funds, which, although now insufficient, was more than equal to all that was wanted at the time.

The buildings, which cost *L.*34,800, contain, exclusive of the Public Offices, 122 apartments for prisoners. The Gaol is divided into 16 distinct divisions; viz., 8 for debtors, and 8 for delinquents. In each division of the debtors' side, there are 6 rooms, each 9 feet 3 inches, by 8 feet 9 inches, and 8 feet 6 inches high, with a fire place, a glazed window, 4 feet 4 inches, by 2 feet 8 inches. The debtors chummed in every 6 rooms, had originally the undisturbed and free use of a

[1] It appears, that prior to, and even after, the erection of the Gaol, at the Cross, delinquents were confined in the Steeples of the Churches. On 7th September, 1604, a person was steepled for eight days, in the Ward of the Blackfriars' Church, and ordered to get nothing but bread and water, or small drink.

[2] On 12th April, 1749, the Magistrates and Council represented to Parliament, that their funds were greatly injured by the rebels; that the sum of L.10,093 had been extorted from them on account of their loyalty. Provost Ingram's evidence at the bar of the House of Commons was so conclusive, that it was not necessary to call in Baillie George Murdoch, who was in attendance. The Commons agreed to a grant of L.10,000, which the Lords passed on the 31st May; and this is the only instance known to me of this City receiving public money.

day-room, 8 feet 6 inches, by 14 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches high, with a fire place, and a glazed window, 5 feet, by 3 feet 3 inches. They have still the use of a gallery for air and exercise, 40 feet, by 6 feet, with 4 glazed windows, each 5 feet 6 inches, by 3 feet 3 inches, looking into a paved court 69 feet, by 46 feet.

In each division in the delinquents' side, there are 7 cells, each 10 feet 8 inches, by 6 feet 3 inches, and 8 feet high. The prisoners in each of these 7 cells, have the free use of a day-room, 20 feet, by 12 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches high, with a glazed window, 5 feet, by 3 feet 5 inches, a gallery for air and exercise, 34 feet, by 8 feet 2 inches, with 2 glazed windows, each 5 feet, by 3 feet 5 inches. The cells for the delinquents are so arranged, as to admit of only eight distinct classifications, unless the prisoners are kept in their cells. As there is a water-closet in each gallery, every individual prisoner, debtor and delinquent, has access to one of them, and to an unlimited supply of pure filtered water from the Water Company's pipes; and pipes are introduced into each court, from which they are daily washed, and the air in them frequently cooled in hot weather. There are two rooms, with anti-rooms, insolated from the Gaol, for persons under sentence of death, so constructed that irons are never used. It is believed that this is the only prison in the kingdom where persons under sentence of death are not put in irons. Every room is provided with necessary utensils at the expense of the Corporation. There is a well-aired Infirmary room, though seldom or never used, from the healthiness of the prisoners, and the Chapel is seated to contain about 200 persons. The Governor's house is so constructed, that from his sitting parlour he can overlook both court yards.

The Justiciary Hall is so spacious as to contain upwards of 500 persons. The prisoners for trial in this Hall, are conducted from the Gaol, through a subterraneous passage, where they ascend to the Bar, in front of the Bench, without coming in contact with the spectators. Although considerable pains were taken in the formation of this Gaol, to assimilate it to some of the best English ones, time and experience have pointed out several imperfections.

Previous to opening the prison, the High Court of Justiciary, and the Court of Session directed Dr. Robert Cleghorn, and Dr. Thomas Brown, to inspect the cells and every other apartment in the prison, and to report their opinion as to ventilation, and other matters connected with health; these gentlemen having given a favourable and satisfactory report, the premises were declared a legal prison.

Since the opening of the City and County Bridewell, on 25th December, 1824, the 50 cells in that building declared a legal prison, has been a great relief to the Gaol; it must, however, be obvious, to every unprejudiced person, that the accommodation in the delinquents' part of the prison has become very inadequate, when they are told that the governor, for the better classification of the whole delinquents, has been under the necessity, preceding the Circuits, to huddle three prisoners into one cell, intended only for one person. Were the County to recollect that when the new Gaol was opened on 14th February, 1814, there were only thirty-five prisoners of every description to be removed; it would be admitted, that the Corporation of Glasgow, have done even more than could have been expected in erecting such a prison at their sole expense.

The Magistrates, in following up the repeated suggestions of the Lord Justice Clerk, and the other Lords of Justiciary, have strongly urged the County to procure additional accommodation for delinquents, but hitherto without effect. It is a remarkable anomaly not easily to be accounted for, that the gentlemen of the most populous and important County in Scotland, have hitherto declined to do what other Counties, less dependent on prison accommodation, have readily done. In a subsequent Table the number of commitments for the years 1828–29–30 are shown, from which the amount of crime may be estimated.

MONTHLY TABLE OF THE INCARCERATIONS FOR DEBT,[1] FOR THE YEAR 1831.

	5s. and under.	5s. to 10s.	10s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	20s. to 30s.	30s. to 40s.	40s. to L.3.	L.3 to L.5.	L.5 to L.8.	L.8 to L.20.	L.20 to L.30.	L.30 to L.50.	L.50 to L.100.	L.100 to L.200.	Above L.200.	Crown Debtors	Total.
1831,																	
January,	0	4	0	1	4	5	4	8	7	9	3	2	0	1	0	0	48
February,	0	1	2	2	4	2	6	6	10	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	51
March,	0	1	2	2	1	3	6	7	10	8	5	3	6	0	0	0	54
April,	0	1	2	2	4	3	3	10	4	5	3	6	4	3	0	0	50
May,	0	1	2	2	3	3	9	10	10	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	52
June,	0	3	1	0	3	2	2	9	6	6	3	5	6	1	0	0	47
July,	0	2	3	6	8	4	6	8	15	8	5	3	1	0	1	0	70
August,	0	0	1	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	4	3	2	0	2	0	47
Sept.,	0	1	2	6	5	4	8	7	7	7	6	3	2	0	2	0	60
October,	1	4	2	2	1	7	3	8	10	7	3	3	0	1	2	0	54
Nov.,	0	1	2	2	3	0	2	11	6	7	1	0	1	1	1	0	38
Dec.,	0	3	2	2	6	6	4	7	10	11	2	3	2	0	1	0	59
	1	22	21	30	46	43	58	97	101	85	39	39	30	9	9	0	630

Males, 594. Females, 36. Total, 630.

Number of Debtors in 1827, 586. Ditto in 1828, 548; of this number there were 26 Crown Debtors, 4 of them for debts under L.3. In 1829, 706; of this number there were 21 Crown Debtors. In 1830, 566; of this number there were 9 Crown Debtors. In 1831, 630; Incarcerated as follows:—On Justice of Peace Decrees, 110; Sheriff Decrees, 287; Acts of Warding, 61; Letters of Caption, 150; Warrants Medit. Fugae, 22; Total, 630.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DELINQUENCY.

1829,		1830,		1831,	
Criminal Warrants, .	573	Criminal Warrants, .	521	Criminal Warrants, .	679
Deserters from the army,	28	Sentences from Police Court,	47	Deserted from the army,	42
Lawburrows, . .	4	Deserters from the army,	16	Lawburrows, . .	11
Breach of Sequestration,	5	Lawburrows, . .	8	Breach of Sequestration,	9
Breach of Servitude, .	4	Breach of Sequestration,	3	Breach of Servitude, .	5
		Breach of Servitude, .	3	Breach of Game Laws,	1
				Crown Debtors, now classified with delinquents,	11
Total, .	614	Total, .	598	Total	758
On 31st December,	44	On 31st December,	70	In Gaol on 31st December,	33
viz. Males 35, Females 9,		*viz.* Males 53, Females 17,		*viz.* Males 21, Females 12,	
M. Debtors, 39, F. do. 1,	40	M. Debtors 29, F. do. 1,	30	M. Debtors 31, F. do. 5,	36
Total Delinquents & Debtors,	84	Total Delinquents & Debtors,	100	Total Delinquents & Debtors,	69

During the last seven years there have been no deaths among the Debtors, and only four among the Delinquents, viz. one on 16th December, 1825; one on 22d June, 1826; one on 18th February, 1827; and one on 24th August, 1830.

[1] The internal regulations of the Prison have constantly employed the energies of an active Magistracy. Garnish and the tap have been abolished, by which the Governor has now no interest in the sale of liquors. The fees payable to him by Debtors have been reduced, and his salary increased from the Corporation funds. Although the number of City and County Prisoners are nearly the same, the Corporation, at its own expense, provides a Surgeon, Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and Precentor. Public Worship is performed in the Chapel of the prison every Sunday by the Chaplain, who tenders religious instruction to the prisoners through the week; and the Rev. Dr. Muir, minister of St. James's, the parish in which the Gaol is situated, preaches a sermon to the prisoners gratuitously, every Friday, and the Schoolmaster instructs the youthful delinquents every lawful day.

The Rev. Dr. M'Gill, Professor of Theology in this University, has established a library in the Gaol, for the use of its inmates. The unwearied exertions of this most excellent and benevolent man in the cause of the wretched, and the destitute, is not confined to the pulpit and the press, nor his energies to the relief of one class of Society, for his services are to be found wherever they are useful. His Works on Prison Discipline, Education and other subjects, have been productive of much good.

GLASGOW SPRING CIRCUIT, 1828.

The following is a detail of the business of the Court for the trial of Prisoners belonging to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton.

This Court, memorable for the amount of criminal business brought before it, was opened on the 15th April, by the Right Honourable Lord Justice Clerk (Boyle), and Lord Alloway,—Archibald Alison, Esq. Advocate Depute.

During eight days, the Court sat 93 hours, averaging nearly 11¾ hours per day. 70 Jurymen, *viz.* 26 special and 44 common, were summoned, of whom 64 were in attendance. The indictments enumerated 84 cases, *viz.* from Lanarkshire, 72—Renfrewshire, 11—Dumbartonshire, 1—and 1,369 witnesses, *viz.* males, 1,085—females, 284.

Persons accused, 115; of whom—males 89—females, 26.[1]

ACCUSED OF

Murder,	1
Murder, Assault, &c.	5
Rape,	2
Robbery,	6
Forgery,	3
Sheep Stealing,	1
Bigamy,	1
Theft,	1
Theft, with aggravation,	54
Uttering Forged Notes,	19
Aggravated Assault,	6
Reset,	4
Falsehood and Fraud,	2
Mobbing and Rioting,	5
Culpable Homicide,	3
Malicious Mischief,	1
Violating Sepulchres,	1
	115

HOW DISPOSED OF.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transported for life,	5	1	6
Ditto for 14 years,	28	6	34
Ditto for 7 do.	20	10	30
	—	—	—
	53	17	70—70
	—	—	—
Imprisoned in Bridewell,			
18 months,	1	2	3
Ditto 12 do.	2	1	3
Ditto 9 do.	3	0	3
Ditto 6 do.	1	1	2
Ditto Gaol 12 months,	1	0	1
Ditto do. 1 do.	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	9	4	13—13
	—	—	—
Deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and recommitted,			1
Not called the accused, being convicted on other indictments at this Circuit,			5
Not insisted against,			1
Not called, being previously convicted at the Perth Circuit,			1
Fugitated for non-appearance,			19
Assoilized,			5
			115

With exception of the Fugitations, and eight cases narrated, every prisoner indicted was brought to trial; and it is worthy of remark, that, although the number of Indictments were unprecedented, no objection was made to the relevancy of any of them, nor was there a misnomer as to any of the Pannels or Witnesses. Such accuracy and promptitude reflect the highest honour on the talents and industry of the Advocate-Depute, of the Crown Agent, the Sheriffs, Magistrates, and Fiscals, of the Counties and City.

Delicate as it ever must be to notice the manner in which the Court discharges its duties, it is only justice to say, that the services rendered to Society, at this memorable Circuit, will not soon be forgotten by a grateful community. The judgments were such, as to relieve this place of threescore and ten worthless and dangerous characters, who were ready for almost every species of depredation.

[1] The Spring Circuit of 1772, and the Autumn of 1779, 1782, and 1796, were maiden. There was no criminal business in Stirling, Glasgow, Ayr, and Dumfries, at the Autumnal Circuit in 1782. In the Autumn of 1796, there was no business of any description at the Western Circuit, except the trial of a man for rioting at Inverary, which Lord Craig directed to be remitted to the Sheriff, as too trifling for the Circuit Court.

In 1828, a Winter Circuit was held here for the first time—Lords Gillies and Alloway were the Judges.

The Circuits at Glasgow are for the trial of Prisoners belonging to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, whose joint population, in 1821, amounted to 383,879 persons, viz.—Lanarkshire, 244,387; Renfrewshire, 112,175; Dumbartonshire, 27,317.

From 1765 to 1830, both inclusive, 89 persons have been executed here; of this number, five were females, viz.—In 1767, Agnes Dougall, for Murder; in 1784, Jean Lindsay, for Housebreaking; in 1786, Elizabeth Paul, for Housebreaking; in 1793, Agnes White, for Murder; and, in 1828, Isabel M'Menemie, for Assault and Robbery. The average age of these criminals was about 27 years; the youngest, James M'Kenzie, 17 years, executed in 1793; and the oldest, John M'Millan, 62, years, executed in 1798.

During the first twelve years, there were only 6 persons executed; while, in the last twelve, there were 37. During 66 years, previous to 1831, there were 27 in which there were no Executions; 15 in which there was one each year; 10, two; 7, three; 4, four; 1, five; and 2 in which there were six.

Criminals Reprieved:—During seven years, *viz.* from May, 1810, to May, 1817, thirteen men who had received sentence of death, had their punishment commuted to transportation for life, *viz.*:—1 for Murder; 2 for Robbery; and 10 for Housebreaking. From May, 1823, to May, 1830, eight men, who had received sentence of death for Robbery, Housebreaking, or Theft, had their punishment commuted to transportation for life.

Criminals Transported:—During five years and a half, *viz.*, from the Spring Circuit, 1825, to Autumn, 1830, there were tried and transported from Glasgow, no less than 360 prisoners, belonging exclusively to Lanarkshire, *viz.*:—273 males and 87 females, *viz.*, for life, 55; fourteen years, 149; seven years, 156.

James Wilson, who was hung and headed for High Treason,[1] on 30th August, 1820, belonged to the town of Strathaven, and was a hosier to trade, and a poacher by profession, simple and inconsiderate through life, and so thoughtless that he could never be brought to see his crime nor the awful situation in which he was placed. When the Rev. Doctor Dewar had preached what is called the condemned sermon in the chapel of the prison, Wilson said, in my hearing, that he thought the Minister was very personal. On taking leave of his wife the day before his execution, he gave directions for the sale of a favourite dog, and the transplanting of some gooseberry bushes in his garden.

The culprit was drawn in a double-seated hurdle, from the prison to the scaffold, with his back to the horse; when the headsman, disguised in frightful attire, with visage slightly covered, placed himself in the opposite seat of the hurdle, holding up to his face the edge of the ignominious axe every spectator was appalled but Wilson, who seemed to be quite unmoved; when the procession had gone about 100 yards, the hurdle came in contact with the parapet wall of the prison, on which, Wilson very coolly said to the driver, "Hand your horse head t'ye." Having ascended the platform as if nothing particular was to happen, he coolly said to the town's executioner, "Thomas, did ye ever see sic a crowd?" After the Rev. Doctor Dewar and the Rev. Greville Ewing had prayed with him, the drop fell; and having hung about half an hour, his body was let down on a platform. At this period, the disguised headsman made his appearance, and with one stroke severed the head from the body, and having held it up, exclaimed, "Behold the head of a traitor!" On this, some persons in the crowd, which was unprecedentedly great, cried out, "Murder! murder!"

It appears, from the works of Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, and Mr. Howard, that during 40 years, from 1749 to 1788, inclusive, 1,469 persons were executed, who had been tried at Newgate, the greatest number in one year was 97, in 1785, a time of peace—and the smallest 6, in 1759, a time of war—average, 36. From a Parliamentary paper, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 3d February, 1831, it appears, that in the County of Middlesex, and the City of London, from the 1st May, 1827, to the 30th April, 1830, 55 persons were executed, viz., 52 males, and 3 females; 22 were under 20 years of age; 8 from 20 to 26; and 25 above 26 years.

[1] The special Commission for trying persons accused of High Treason in Scotland, was composed of the heads of the four Courts and the remanent Lords of Justiciary. The Commission was opened at Glasgow, on 20th July, 1820, by the Lord President, Hope—the Lord Justice Clerk, Boyle—the Lord Chief Baron, Shepherd—the Lord Chief Commissioner, Adam, and Lord Pitmilly.

CIRCUIT COURTS, EXECUTIONS IN GLASGOW, WITH THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE CRIMINALS SUFFERED, &c.

Year.	Peace or War.	Provosts.	Lords of Justiciary on the Circuit.		CRIMES AND EXECUTIONS.					
			SPRING.	AUTUMN.	Murder.	Forgery.	Robbery.	Housebreaking.	Hamesucken & Treason.	Total executions in 66 years
1765	Peace	John Bowman	Auchenleck and Pitfour	Auchenleck and Coalston	0	0	1	0	0	1
1766	Peace	George Murdoch	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	Auchenleck and Pitfour	0	0	0	0	0	0
1767	Peace	George Murdoch	Alemoor and Coalston	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	1	0	0	0	0	1
1768	Peace	James Buchanan	Auchenleck and Pitfour	Alemoor and Coalston	0	0	0	0	0	0
1769	Peace	James Buchanan	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	Auchenleck and Pitfour	1	0	0	0	0	1
1770	Peace	Colin Dunlop	Coalston and Kennet	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	0	0	0	0	0	0
1771	Peace	Colin Dunlop	Auchenleck and Pitfour	Coalston and Kennet	0	0	0	0	0	0
1772	Peace	Arthur Connel	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	Auchenleck and Pitfour	0	0	0	0	0	0
1773	Peace	Arthur Connel	Coalston and Kennet	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	0	0	2	0	0	2
1774	Peace	James Buchanan	Auchenleck and Pitfour	Coalston and Kennet	0	0	0	0	0	0
1775	Peace	James Buchanan	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	Auchenleck and Pitfour	0	0	0	1	0	1
1776	Peace & War	Robert Donald	Hailes and Gardenston	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	0	0	0	0	0	0
1777	War	Robert Donald	Auchenleck and Kennet	Hailes and Gardenston	0	0	0	0	0	0
1778	War	William French	Justice Clerk and Kaimes	Kennet ——	0	0	0	0	0	0
1779	War	William French	Hailes and Kennet	Kaimes and Gardenston	0	0	0	0	0	0
1780	War	Hugh Wylie [year	Hailes and Braxfield	Justice Clerk and Hailes	0	0	0	0	0	0
1781	War	Hugh Wylie [died this	Justice Clerk ——	Kennet and Braxfield	0	0	0	1	0	1
1782	War	Patrick Colquhoun	Hailes ——	Hailes and Gardenston	0	0	0	0	0	0
1783	War & Peace	Patrick Colquhoun	Justice Clerk ——	Braxfield and Henderland	0	0	0	0	0	0
1784	Peace	John C. Campbell	Justice Clerk and Hailes	Kennet and Braxfield	0	0	3	1	0	4
1785	Peace	John C. Campbell	Hailes ——	Justice Clerk and Hailes	1	1	1	0	0	3
1786	Peace	John Riddell	Eskgrove ——	Justice Clerk and Braxfield	0	0	1	1	0	2
1787	Peace	John Riddell	Hailes ——	Eskgrove ——	0	0	3	0	0	3
1788	Peace	John Campbell, jun.	Eskgrove and Stonefield	Hailes and Swinton	0	0	1	1	0	2
1789	Peace	John Campbell, jun.	Eskgrove and Stonefield	Justice Clerk and Stonefield	0	0	0	0	0	0
1790	Peace	James M'Dowall	Hailes and Swinton	Justice Clerk and Henderland	1	1	0	0	0	2
1791	Peace	James M'Dowall	Eskgrove and Swinton	Hailes and Stonefield	0	0	0	0	0	0
1792	Peace	Gilbert Hamilton	Justice Clerk and Henderland	Eskgrove and Swinton	2	0	1	0	0	3
1793	Peace & War	Gilbert Hamilton	Swinton and Dunsinnan	Justice Clerk and Henderland	1	0	1	0	0	2
1794	War	John Dunlop	Eskgrove and Swinton	Swinton and Dunsinnan	0	0	0	0	0	0
1795	War	John Dunlop	Justice Clerk and Craig	Eskgrove ——	0	0	0	0	0	0
1796	War	James M'Dowall	Swinton and Dunsinnan	Justice Clerk and Craig	0	0	0	0	0	0
1797	War	James M'Dowall	Eskgrove and Methven	Swinton and Dunsinnan	1	0	0	0	0	1
1798	War	Laurence Craigie	Justice Clerk ——	Eskgrove and Methven	1	0	0	0	0	1
1799	War	Laurence Craigie	Dunsinnan ——	Craig and Armadale	0	0	0	0	0	0
1800	War	John Hamilton	Methven ——	Dunsinnan and Cullen	0	0	0	0	0	0
1801	War & Peace	John Hamilton	Craig and Armadale	Justice Clerk and Methven	0	0	0	0	1	1
1802	Peace	Laurence Craigie	Dunsinnan and Cullen	Craig and Armadale	0	0	0	0	0	0
1803	Peace & War	Laurence Craigie	Justice Clerk and Methven	Dunsinnan and Cullen	0	0	0	1	0	1
1804	War	John Hamilton	Craig ——	Cullen ——	0	0	0	0	0	0
1805	War	John Hamilton	Craig and Armadale	Dunsinnan and Cullen	0	2	0	0	0	2
1806	War	James M'Kenzie	Dunsinnan and Armadale	Justice Clerk	0	0	0	0	0	0
1807	War	James M'Kenzie	Meadowbank ——	Craig and Armadale	1	0	0	0	0	1
1808	War	James Black	Justice Clerk and Meadowbank	Cullen and Hermand	1	0	0	0	0	1
1809	War	James Black	Craig and Armadale	Justice Clerk and Meadowbank	0	0	0	2	0	2
1810	War	John Hamilton	Hermand ——	Armadale ——	0	0	0	0	0	0
1811	War	John Hamilton	Justice Clerk and Armadale	Hermand and Boyle	0	0	0	0	0	0
1812	War	Kirkman Finlay	Meadowbank & Woodhouselee	Armadale and Gillies	0	0	0	0	0	0
1813	War	Kirkman Finlay, M.P.	Hermand and Gillies	Justice Clerk and Succoth	0	0	3	0	0	3
1814	War	Henry Monteith	Meadowbank and Pitmilly	Hermand and Gillies	0	0	2	0	0	2
1815	War & Peace	Henry Monteith	Justice Clerk and Succoth	Meadowbank and Pitmilly	0	0	1	0	0	1
1816	Peace	James Black	Hermand and Gillies	Justice Clerk and Reston	0	0	0	0	0	0
1817	Peace	James Black	Hermand and Gillies	Pitmilly and Succoth	0	1	3	0	0	4
1818	Peace	Henry Monteith	Pitmilly and Reston	Gillies and Succoth.	1	0	3	0	0	4
1819	Peace	Henry Monteith, M.P.	Justice Clerk and Hermand	Pitmilly and Meadowbank	1	0	0	5	0	6
1820	Peace	John Thomas Alston	Gillies and Succoth	Justice Clerk and Hermand	0	0	0	5	1	6
1821	Peace	John Thomas Alston	Pitmilly and Meadowbank	Gillies and Succoth	0	1	0	3	0	4
1822	Peace	William Smith	Pitmilly and Succoth	Pitmilly and Meadowbank	0	0	0	2	0	2
1823	Peace	William Smith	Gillies and Succoth	Justice Clerk and Hermand	0	0	1	4	0	5
1824	Peace	Mungo N. Campbell	Gillies and Meadowbank	Hermand and Succoth	1	1	0	1	0	3
1825	Peace	Mungo N. Campbell	Justice Clerk and Pitmilly	Gillies and Meadowbank	0	0	1	0	0	1
1826	Peace	William Hamilton	Meadowbank and M'Keuzie	Justice Clerk and Pitmilly	0	0	3	0	0	3
1827	Peace	William Hamilton	Gillies and Alloway	Meadowbank and M'Kenzie	1	0	0	0	0	1
1828	Peace	Alexander Garden	Justice Clerk and Alloway	Pitmilly and Meadowbank	0	0	2	0	0	2
1829	Peace	Alexander Garden	Gillies and Alloway	Justice Clerk and Moncrieff	1	0	0	0	0	1
1830	Peace	Robert Dalglish	Meadowbank and M'Keuzie	Gillies and Pitmilly	1	0	2	0	0	3
There were 5 executions in Glasgow, in 1831, viz., David Little, for Stouthrift; James Campbell, for housebreaking; James Byres, and Mary Steel, his wife, for murder (poisoning); and William Heath, (of London,) for robbing Messrs. Watsons' Bank.					17	7	35	28	2	89

THE RIGHT HON. AND HON. LORDS OF JUSTICIARY, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ADMISSION AS LORDS OF SESSION, FROM 1752, TO 1829.

Dates.	Titles.	Names.	Dates.	Titles.	Names.
1752, 6 Feb.	Kaimes	Henry Home	1796, 11 March	Meadowbank	Alan Maconochie
1754, 15 Feb.	Auchenleck	Alexander Boswell	1796, 17 Nov.	Cullen	Robert Cullen
1756, 18 Dec.	Coalston	George Brown	1797, 7 Feb.	Armadale	William Honeyman
1759, 14 June	Alemoor	Andrew Pringle	1799, 11 July	Hermand	George Ferguson
1762, 16 June	Stonefield	John Campbell	1802, 4 Feb.	Woodhouselee	Alexander F. Tytler
1764, 14 June	Pitfour	James Ferguson	1804, 6 Dec.	Granton (4)	Charles Hope
1764, 3 July	Gardenston	Francis Garden	1809, 17 May	Succoth	Archibald Campbell
1764, 4 July	Kennet	Robert Bruce	1811, 28 Feb.	Boyle (5)	David Boyle
1766, 6 March	Hailes	David Dalrymple	1811, 30 Nov.	Gillies	Adam Gillies
1766, 14 June	Barskiming (1)	Thomas Miller (1)	1813, 25 Feb.	Pitmilly (6)	David Monypenuy
1776, 13 Dec.	Braxfield (2)	Robert M'Queen	1813, 8 June	Alloway	David Cathcart
1782, 14 Nov.	Eskgrove (3)	David Rae	1813, 20 Nov.	Reston	David Douglas
1782, 21 Dec.	Swinton	John Swinton	1819, 1 July	Meadowbank	Alexander Maconochie
1783, 6 March	Henderland	Alexander Murray	1822, 14 Nov.	Mackenzie	Joseph Henry Mackenzie
1786, 4 March	Dunsinnan	William Nairne	1825, 14 Jan.	Medwyn	John Hay Forbes
1792, 21 Dec.	Craig	William Craig	1829, ———	Moncrieff	Sir James Moncrieff, Bart.
1793, 15 Nov.	Methven	David Smyth			

His Grace, James, Duke of Montrose, K.G., Lord Justice General. The Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, (Boyle) and the Lords Gillies, Meadowbank, Mackenzie, Moncrieff, and Medwyn, are the Lords of Justiciary, in March, 1832.

(1) Mr. Miller, in 1755, was second Town Clerk of Glasgow, Lord Barskiming, in 1766, sometime afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, and ultimately Lord President of the Court of Session. (2) Lord Braxfield was afterwards Lord Justice Clerk. (3) Lord Eskgrove was afterwards Lord Justice Clerk.

(4) On his elevation to the Bench, Lord Granton succeeded Lord Eskgrove as Justice Clerk, and on 12th Nov., 1811, Lord Avonton (Blair) as Lord President of the Court of Session. His Lordship is also one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Councillors.

(5) Lord Boyle succeeded Lord Granton as Lord Justice Clerk, on 12th November, 1811. His Lordship is also one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Councillors.

(6) Lord Pitmilly, labouring under continued indisposition, retired from the Bench, in 1820. In taking leave of him, the Bench and the Bar, expressed in very feeling and appropriate terms, the great loss the Country had sustained by his resignation. The Citizens of Glasgow, always held his Lordship in the highest estimation as an able, upright, and indefatigable Judge, and as a man possessing estimable qualities in private life.

BRIDEWELL.

In 1635, the Magistrates purchased, from the Earl of Glencairn, a building on the south side of the Drygate, formerly the Manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang, which they fitted up as a Correction House for vagrants and women of dissolute characters. As this building was but ill suited for the purposes of industrious confinement, the Magistrates, in 1792, acquired a lease from the College of a part of their property in the High Street, now occupied by College Street, and fitted it up as a place of confinement for dissolute characters; but as this was only a temporary arrangement, they erected a permanent Bridewell in Duke Street, which was opened on 8th May, 1798, and supported by the Corporation funds for upwards of twenty-four years. This building, which still remains, consists of six stories, and contains 105 cells. Although but ill suited for classification, it answered the purpose for a number of years; but from the great increase of population, and consequent crime in the City and County, it was agreed that the new buildings should be so large as to contain the City and County prisoners, combining the improvements which experience have pointed out.

The Authorities having procured an Act of Parliament for assessing the City and County for building and maintaining a Bridewell, they erected a set of buildings, so well suited for the purpose, as to be the admiration of all those who have made prisons and prison discipline their study. This prison, which adjoins the former one, was opened on 25th December, 1824. It combines all the advantages of modern improvement, security, seclusion, complete classification, and healthful accommodation. In its formation, Mr. Brebner, the Governor, is entitled to a full share of commendation.

The following Tables were prepared by the Governor:—

Tables showing the number of Prisoners in Bridewell upon the 25th March, 1831, classified according to Country, Religion, Education, Age, Sex, and the number of times committed.

COUNTRY.

	Scotch.			English.			Irish.			French.			Males	Females.	Total.
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.			
Can Read and Write,	43	44	87	3	3	6	13	2	15	0	0	0	59	49	108
Can Read only,	34	100	134	2	8	10	7	18	25	1	0	1	44	126	170
Can neither Read nor Write,	7	9	16	1	1	2	8	6	14	0	0	0	16	16	32
	84	153	237	6	12	18	28	26	54	1	0	1	119	191	310

RELIGION.

SEX.	Establishment.	Episcopalians.	Roman Catholics	Dissenters.	No Religion.	Total.
Males,	54	11	33	8	13	119
Females,	114	30	22	17	8	191
Total,	168	41	55	25	21	310

AGES.

Males.

Males.	Years.	Males.	Years.	Males.	Years.	Males.	Years.
1	10	2	19	6	28	2	40
2	11	6	20	2	29	1	42
1	12	1	21	1	30	1	43
3	13	2	22	1	31	2	44
8	14	6	23	3	32	1	45
5	15	2	24	1	33	1	47
8	16	7	25	5	34	1	48
5	17	6	26	1	35	1	57
12	18	6	27	5	36	1	72
Total—Males,							119

Females.

Females.	Years.	Females.	Years.	Females.	Years.	Females.	Years.
1	12	12	22	2	31	4	45
5	14	6	23	2	32	1	48
4	15	14	24	2	33	1	50
3	16	10	25	5	35	1	52
8	17	6	26	4	37	1	55
13	18	4	27	2	38	1	56
15	19	3	28	1	39	1	62
19	20	7	29	5	40	1	70
15	21	9	30	3	41	—	—
Females,							191
Males Brought forward,							119
Total Prisoners,							310

Of whom there were—

Number of Times in Bridewell.	1st time.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	26th.	28th.	29th.	31st.	32d.	34th.	37th.	41st.	44th.	48th.	66th.	Total.
Males,	55	19	12	6	6	4	3	4	3		1	1		1																			119
Females,	37	26	23	8	9	14	9	6	6	4	3	6	1	5	4	4	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	191
Totals,	92	45	35	14	15	18	12	10	9	8	4	7	1	6	4	4	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	1		2	1	1	1	2	1	310

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED FROM 2d AUGUST, 1829, TO 2d AUGUST, 1830.

By whom committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lords of Justiciary,	113	24	137
Sheriff of Lanarkshire,	57	26	83
Magistrates of Glasgow,	522	890	1412
Bailie of the River Clyde,	10	1	11
Justices of the Peace,	193	71	264
Carried forward,	895	1012	1907

By whom committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward,	895	1012	1907
Bailies of Gorbals,	14	16	30
Bailies of Rutherglen,	0	1	1
Courts Martial,	23	0	23
Total,	932	1029	1961

Commitments as above, 1961, of whom recommitted during the year, 608, making the net number of individuals committed, 1353.

COMMITTED FOR

1, Wounding and Maiming.
4, Intimidation of Witnesses.
1, Prevarication on Oath.
2, Contempt of Court.
2, Obstructing the Officers of Police.
19, Assault on Parents, Husbands, and Wives.
2, Cruelty to, and Exposing their Children.
1, Concealment of Pregnancy. [1]
128, Returning from Banishment.
494, Theft, Pocket-Picking, and attempting to Steal.
27, Reset of Theft.
45, Fraud and Imposition, Swindling, &c.

726, Carried forward.

COMMITTED FOR

726, Brought forward.
10, Issuing Base Coin.
3, Issuing Forged Notes.
377, Assaults of various descriptions, and Rogues and Vagabonds.
48, Keeping Disorderly Houses.
482, Disorderly Prostitutes. [2]

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.

1, Breach of the Game Laws.
1, Hawking Spirits.
2, Unlawfully conveying Spirits into the Jail.
5, Breach of Engagements.
23, Military Offences.
283, 112 of these are Convicts, the others for trial.

1961

OF WHOM

Males above 17 years of age,	706	Males below 17 years,	227	Total,	933
Females, Do.	963	Females Do.	65	Do.	1028
	1669		292	Total Males & Females,	1961

Remained 2d August, 1829,	316
Prisoners in all,	2277
Liberated during the year,	1952
Remaining 2d August, 1830,	325

Average number of Inmates daily in Bridewell, Males, 121; Females, $172\frac{31}{365}$; Total, $293\frac{31}{365}$.

The greatest number at one time was on 8th July, 1830, Males, 158; Females, 191; Total, 349.

The smallest number at one time was on 6th November, 1829, Males, 87; Females, 151; Total, 238.

[1] "The *seducer* practices the same stratagems to draw a woman's person into his power that the *swindler* does to get possession of your goods or money. Seduction is seldom accomplished without fraud, which brings extreme misery on the female. Witness their barbarous endeavours to conceal their disgrace, to which women, under such circumstances, sometimes have recourse: compare this barbarity with their passionate fondness for their offspring in other cases. Nothing but an agony of mind the most insupportable can induce a woman to forget her nature, and the pity which even a stranger would show to a helpless and imploring infant. It is true, that all are not urged to this extremity; but if any are, it affords an indication of how much all suffer from the same cause. What shall we say to the authors of such mischief?"—*Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, p.* 218.

[2] "The libertine, in the breach of chastity, prepares an easy admission for every sin that seeks it. In low life it is usually the first stage in men's progress to the most desperate villany; and, in high life, to that lamented dissoluteness of

NUMBER OF PRISONERS, EXHIBITING THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF CONFINEMENT FOR 13 YEARS, ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1831.

Years.	30 Days & under.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	12 Months.	18 Months.	24 Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Averaging each day.
1819	630	179	258	102	160	0	17	20	5	0	598	773	1,371	220
1820	701	201	250	86	127	1	27	23	9	0	663	762	1,425	183
1821	546	479	189	74	87	0	19	23	6	0	493	930	1,423	200
1822	270	636	195	76	93	1	17	17	5	0	457	853	1,310	210
1823	240	537	154	56	116	7	19	10	7	2	409	739	1,148	184
1824	247	564	160	53	117	8	18	12	5	0	483	701	1,184	203
1825	316	618	137	41	111	4	15	13	6	0	558	703	1,261	201
1826	482	624	129	32	51	0	7	11	4	1	667	674	1,341	238
1827	404	869	117	54	46	2	12	14	5	2	702	823	1,525	236
1828	285	1,114	82	43	42	0	9	10	5	0	609	981	1,590	257
1829	212	1,145	65	29	53	1	4	11	4	0	659	865	1,524	255
1830	319	1,196	44	44	49	3	4	12	7	0	698	980	1,678	268
1831	423	1,005	41	71	62	1	7	28	2	0	714	926	1,640	272
Totals	5,075	9,167	1,821	761	1,114	28	175	204	70	5	7,710	10,710	18,420	

Included in the above, are 52 soldiers, committed by Courts Martial, during the months of October, November, and December, 1831. This, it is believed, is in consequence of the army substituting solitary confinement for corporeal punishment. The great proportion of the Courts Martial were for Drinking.[1]

The following prisoners were committed to the 50 Cells in Bridewell, declared a legal Prison, but are not included in the foregoing Table.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average daily in the House.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average daily in the House.
					Brought up,	309	90	399	
1826	32	16	48	12	1829	162	35	197	20
1827	121	50	171	22	1830	225	58	283	25
1828	156	24	180	30	1831	196	60	256	19½
Carried up,	309	90	399		Totals	892	243	1035	

Exclusive of the above, there were in Bridewell, 31st December, 1831, 24 persons under sentence of transportation, viz., 9 Males, and 15 Females.

During the last seven years, 19 persons have died in Bridewell, viz., in 1825, one; in 1826, one, (suicide); in 1827, five; in 1828, four; in 1829, three; in 1830, two; in 1831, three.

This distinguished Establishment, so creditable to the City and County, while inferior to no prison for discipline and cleanliness, is conspicuous for the economy with which it is managed. During the year ending 2d August, 1830, the Receipts for work performed by the prisoners, &c., was *L.*1,830 : 2 : 2., and the Disbursements, *L.*2,775 : 19 : 6. This latter sum includes the salaries of the Governor, Chaplain, Surgeon, Male and Female Teachers, Clerk, and Housekeeper, and the wages of Keepers, Porter, and Servants, amounting to *L.*790 : 1 : 10. Expense of repairing the building, and keeping the grounds in order, *L.*157 : 5 : 6. These two sums, *L.*947 : 7 : 4 less, *L.*1 : 10., constitute the whole expense to the public for supporting an Institution where 1,961 persons have been committed for crimes in the course of the year, with a daily average of 293.[1] The

principle which manifests itself in a profligacy of public conduct, and a contempt of the obligations of religion, and of moral probity. Add to this, that habits of libertinism incapacitate and indispose the mind for all intellectual, moral, and religious pleasures, which is a great loss to any man's happiness"—*Idem*, p. 213.

[1] They were met to adopt measures for the diminution of a vice, which, in whatever class of society it was found, had destruction marked upon it in characters so legible, that "he who runs might read." Habits of excess in drunkenness were destructive to bodily health, and not only so, but the mind became brutalized by them, and man was reduced—though endowed with a living soul, and a mind which elevated him towards his God—to a state below the brute creation.—*Speech of Sir John Webb, Director General of the Medical Department of the Ordnance; Chairman of the First Public Meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, held at London on 29th June*, 1831.

bare recital of these facts, form a high panegyric on the talents and industry of Mr. Brebner, whose eminent services are equally valued by the City and County Magistracy, and the Public.

The following abstract statement of the General Penitentiary at Milbank, Middlesex, taken from the report of a Committee, whereof the Right Hon. Lord Bexley was Chairman, (ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on 10th March, 1831,) may be contrasted with the foregoing statement of the Glasgow Bridewell.

On 31st December, 1830, there were in the Penitentiary 566 Prisoners, viz. Males, 405; Females, 161.[1]

EXPENSE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

To the total amount of expenses incurred between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1830, including the necessary repairs on the building, and the sum of *L*.195 : 13 : 11 : for shoreing the boundary wall, and *L*.765 : 10 : calculated for wages to the prisoners employed in the general service of the establishment,	*L*.20,612 7 0		
Deduct $\frac{3}{4}$ths of *L*.765 : 10 : allowed for prisoners' wages, they being paid only $\frac{1}{4}$th thereof, and the whole amount of such wages being included in the above sum of *L*.20,612 : 7 : 0 : . .	574 8 11		
Gross expense, ...		*L*.20,037 18 1	
By $\frac{3}{4}$th of earnings of prisoners employed in manufactures, estimated at the usual rate, ...		2,197 13 10	
Nett expense, . . .		*L*.17,840 4 3	

To which add *L*.143 : 2 : 9 : the amount of articles supplied by his Majesty's stationary office, forming an item in the accounts of that department, and not included in the above sum of *L*.17,840 : 4 : 3 : which sum is confined to the expense of the prison, and does not include the stock of goods and debts of the manufacturing department of the establishment.

The report of 1831 does not include the number of deaths. The following is taken from the Parliamentary paper of 1822. The report of the Medical officers concerning the health of prisoners during the year ending on the 31st December, 1821, is very favourable, as will appear from the following extract.

" By a reference to our monthly reports, it will be seen that there have died in the year 1821, eight males and nine females, making seventeen in all, which, according to the convict population of the establishment, exhibits a degree of health scarcely surpassed in the most salubrious town or village in the empire."

In the course of 1821, 16 prisoners were baptized, 220 were confirmed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, and 207 received the holy sacrament.

From the foregoing Reports it appears, that in 1830 a daily average of 293 prisoners were maintained in the Bridewell of Glasgow, at an expense of *L*.945 : 17 : 4, while, in the Penitentiary at Milbank, the maintenance of 566 prisoners during the same year amounted to *L*.17,983 : 7 : 0. During seven years, ending on 31st December, 1831, 19 prisoners died in the Glasgow Bridewell, while, in 1821, 17 prisoners died in Milbank Penitentiary.

The following pertinent remarks, having reference to an Asylum[2] for boys leaving Prison, are extracted from a recent work, by Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who, from being confined in Newgate for a considerable period, had opportunities of forming his opinion from actual observation. " I venture to say," observes Mr. Wakefield, " that a very large proportion of the persons committed to the London Prisons on charges of robbery, and discharged for want of proof, are notorious thieves. The importance of some effectual interference with the haunts, and the free circulation of known thieves, can scarcely be overrated. If this inquiry had extended to every description of crime, I should have been able to show, that, of the persons turned out of Newgate at each gaol delivery—that is eight times a year—a great number are practiced criminals, whose experience enables them to defeat the law by means of perjured witnesses, compromise with the prosecutor, and corrupting the

[1] The average expense of a Culprit in the Hulks, in the years 1818, 19, 20 and 21, was £34. Do. in Milbank Penitentiary, £56 : 15. The lowest estimate (that of Worcester Gaol) in a list of 11 Penitentiaries and Gaols, £28 : 2 : 4. The average of the whole 11, £38 : 7 : 2.—*Pamphlet by Mr. Potter Macqueen, M.P.*

[2] Arrangements are nearly completed for building an Asylum, or House of Industry, in this City, for the reception of boys and girls on leaving the Gaol or Bridewell.

witnesses for the prosecution. If the laws were efficient all such persons would be apprehended on leaving the prison, and sent to some Penitentiary as notorious thieves. What becomes of them? Leaving the prison, generally pennyless, they go straight to their well-known haunts, where, either by notorious thieves like themselves, who, as such, ought to be in confinement, or by publicans or others, who, as harbourers of thieves, ought to be in prison, they are supplied with a loan of money for their immediate wants, and with information as to favourable opportunities of clearing the debt by means of robbery. These are, for the most part, persons who commit capital robberies, requiring previous arrangement. Others, such as pickpockets, if they leave the prison sufficiently well dressed, walk fearlessly through the streets, laughing at the Police, and in the course of an hour or two acquire the means of passing the night in carousing and low debauchery at public houses or other haunts of thieves. One little boy, I remember, who, though only twelve years old, was a notorious thief, on the point of leaving the prison for want of prosecution, I asked him what he intended to do, "Go to work," was his ready answer. He was committed again some months later, and finally transported for picking the pocket of a Police Magistrate. When he was recommitted I asked him what he had done on leaving the prison? He answered—and I have no doubt truly—that he had walked through the Old Bailey, Ludgate Hill, and Fleet street, followed by two City Officers, who knew him, but, "once through Temple Bar, beyond the jurisdiction of the City Police," said he, "I went to work, and got twelve handkerchiefs between St. Clement's Church and Charing Cross." This urchin was a most expert and industrious pickpocket, was known as such to the keeper of Newgate and the Police of the City, had been previously committed to Newgate more than once, and was seen by the Police Officers setting out on his predatory excursion when discharged from gaol. All these facts might have been readily proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate or a Jury—yet the law did not interfere to prevent farther crimes by that individual, and to save him from the gallows. The case is but a sample of hundreds that occur every year in London."

Being desirous of ascertaining the number of persons who keep houses of bad fame in this City, and the probable number of females who live in them, or who frequent them, I prepared schedules for each Parish, and, through the courtesy of Captain Graham, Superintendent of Police, the three principal criminal officers made a minute survey, and prepared the following Table. As it is the duty of these officers to put houses of bad fame and their inmates under a sort of surveilance, the number of houses may be relied on as correct, but as the unfortunate females who frequent them are nearly migratory, their number must be considered only as an approximation. The officers are, however, of opinion, that, including the nightly visitors from establishments unnecessary for me to mention, and from public-works, the actual number is rather under than over what is narrated in the Table. It is a lamentable fact that many of these houses, the haunts of thieves and pickpockets, and of persons of lewd and dissolute characters, are kept by receivers of stolen goods, where young thieves are harboured, and encouraged in their nefarious traffic. Although the schedules were filled up for Parishes, the numbers are given *in cumulo*, as it might be considered invidious to publish them separately.

Number of Houses where dissolute and suspicious persons of both sexes are entertained.

	Number of Males who keep Public-houses.	Number of Females who frequent the same.	Number of Females who keep Public-houses.	Number of Females who frequent the same.	Number of Males who keep Private houses.	Number of Females who frequent the same.	Number of Females who keep Private houses.	Number of Females who frequent the same.
In the Ten Parishes,	29	622	6	110	63	527	152	905

Male Householders, 92—Female do., 158; Total Householders, . 250

Females who live in or frequent houses of bad fame, . . . 2,164

Total, Males and Females, . . . 2,414

Including the Suburbs, the number of Females who frequent houses of bad fame, may be estimated at, ... 3,000

(Signed,) Gruer M'Gruer, Donald M'Lean, John Christie, *Criminal Officers.*

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE CITY—STEAM ENGINES, AS APPLICABLE TO MANUFACTURES AND TO THE PROPELLING OF VESSELS—RIVER CLYDE—STAGE COACHES, HACKNEY AND PRIVATE CARRIAGES—STEAM BOATS ON THE CLYDE.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The following may be taken as a brief outline of the rise and progress of the Trade and Manufactures of this City.

Glasgow is advantageously situated for commercial pursuits. Placed on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the Island, with which it communicates by the Monkland Canal, and by various Rail-roads, and connected on the one hand with the Atlantic by the Clyde, and on the other with the North Sea, and the German Ocean by the Forth and Clyde Navigation and the River Forth, it possesses facilities peculiarly favourable for trade. Notwithstanding these local advantages, Glasgow was not notable for trade until a considerable time after the union with England. Its importance, in a commercial point of view, may be greatly attributed to the improvements on the Clyde, and to the enterprising spirit of its Merchants and Manufacturers during the last seventy years.

In 1420, a Mr. Elphinstone is mentioned as a curer of salmon and herrings, for the French market, and Principal Baillie mentions that this trade had greatly increased between the years 1630 and 1664.[1] As an encouragement to trade, then in its infancy, an act was passed,[2] wherein it was stipulated, that the whole materials used in particular manufactures, should be exempt from duty; and in the same Parliament it was enacted, for the better encouragement of soap manufacturers, that oil, pot ashes, and other materials for making soap, should be exempt from duty.[3]

On 31st January, 1638, "Robert Fleyming and his partners made offer to the Town Council to set up a manufactory in the City, wherein a number of the poorer sort of people may be employed, provided they met with sufficient countenance. On considering which offer, the Council resolved, in consideration of the great good, utility, and profit which will redound to the City, to give the said company a lease of their great lodging and backyard in the Drygate, excepting the two front vaults, *free of rent*, for the space of seventeen years. On 8th May thereafter the Deacon Convener reported that the freemen weavers were afraid that the erecting of the manufactory would prove hurtful to them. On which Patrick Bell, one of the partners, agreed that the Company should not employ any unfree weavers of the town."

A Co-partnery for carrying on the whale fishery, and making soap, was entered into in this City, on 15th September, 1674. Mr. George Maxwell of Polloc, who was created a Baronet in 1682, Provost, William Anderson, and James Colquhoun, late one of the Bailies of the City, were among the original partners. The company employed five ships. The Providence, built at Belfast, was sailed by John Anderson, one of the partners. The company had extensive premises at Greenock

[1] Prior to the Reformation, the City Arms had two Salmon for supporters. The Motto, "Lord, Let Glasgow Flourish through the preaching of the word." A specimen of the Arms, without the Motto, may be seen on the Steeple at the Cross.

[2] 40 Charles II. Par. 1. Sess. 1.

[3] It appears from the Records of the Town Council, 3d July, 1639, that French salt was imported here. "James Laurie, skipper of the good schip the David, of Queensferry, made offer to the town of his schip's load of Frenche salt of Sanct Marteinis, brought in by him within the river Clyde, for sex punds the water boll, twenty-twa and ane half for twenty, and the said Provost, Bailies, and Counsall having considerit the said offer, they embraced the said bargain, and ordanit to signifie the same to the *Bailzies and Counsall of Dumbartoun to sie if they will tak the half thairof*——"

for boiling blubber and curing fish, known by the name of the Royal Close. An advertisement from the company appeared in the Glasgow Courant, on 11th Nov., 1715, being the first advertisement in the first newspaper ever published in the West of Scotland. It was in the following words;—"Any one who wants good black or speckled soap, may be served by Robert Luke, manager of the soaparie of Glasgow, at reasonable rates." The soaparie was at the head of Candleriggs Street, now the Commercial Buildings.

A Co-partnery for the manufacture of ropes was entered into on 17th March, 1696. Mr. William Crawford of Jordanhill, and Mr. James Corbett of Kenmure, were among the first partners. In 1698, an act of Parliament was passed for the further encouragement of the manufacture of ropes and cordage in Glasgow, laying on a duty on all ropes imported from the Sound or East Seas, and, in return, the Company were to advance a capital of *L*.40,000 Scots, and to bring in foreigners to the work. It is probable that the Company's first premises had gone into decay, as the buildings, of what was afterwards known by the name of the Glasgow Ropework Company, reaching between Stockwell Street and Jamaica Street, were not erected till the Autumn of 1766.

With regard to Sugar Houses, although the Colonies were not laid open to the Scotch until the Union, it appears that there were Sugar Houses in Glasgow long before that period; for, in an action which the Crown brought against the Sugar Bakers in Glasgow and Leith, it was urged, that they had not only enjoyed the exemption from the duties and customs on the import of materials for a great number of years, but also the duties of Excise upon the Spirits and other commodities manufactured by them. At length, in 1715, a process was raised against them for the bygone Excise duties; and, in 1719, the Court of Exchequer found them liable in the sum of *L*.40,000 Sterling. As the Trade could not pay any such sum, a compromise was suggested, and a clause added to an act of Parliament,[1] authorizing the Treasury to treat with them; and, by another act,[2] the Sugar Manufacturers were acquitted of the *L*.40,000, on their relinquishing their right of exemption from duties and customs. The statute is general, and seems to subject all other privileged parties to the general custom and excise of the nation. The only parties in Scotland at that time exempt from the importation duties were the Glasgow and Leith Sugar House Companies, the Glasgow Soap Work, the Ropework Companies, and a Pin Manufactory; the three last made a claim as a compensation for the surrender of their private rights, which does not seem to have been attended to. The Wester, or Stockwell Street Sugar House, lately given up, was built in the year 1669. The buildings of Stockwell Place are now erected on the site of the Sugar House.

The Tanning of Leather seems to have been carried on here from an early period. The Glasgow Tanwork Company, whose extensive premises were at the head of the Gallowgate, commenced soon after the Union. There seem to have been three sets of partners in this great undertaking. In 1780, the names of Provost John Bowman, Mr. Alexander Speirs of Elderslie, Mr. John Campbell of Clathic, Mr. Robert Bogle of Daldowie, Mr. Robert Marshall, and others, appear among its partners.

The Brewing Business, like the Tanning, seems to have been carried on with great spirit. Soon after the Union, Mr. Crawford of Milton erected an extensive brewery at Grahamston, afterwards the property of Mr. Robert Cowan. The brewing trade was carried on extensively here, at an early period by the Anderston Brewery Company, and by Messrs. Blackstock, Baird, Struthers, Buchanan, &c. &c.

Previous to the Union, the Foreign trade of Glasgow was chiefly confined to Holland and France.[3] The Union of the kingdoms, which took place in 1707, having opened the Colonies to

[1] 9th Geo. I. cap. 1. [2] 14th Geo. I. cap. 8.

[3] Although it is universally acknowledged that the Union has been of great benefit to Scotland, and particularly to Glasgow, the opposition it received here was of the most violent description. The Magistrates and Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and the 14 Incorporations, remonstrated against it, and John Bowman, Dean of Guild, Robert Scott, Deacon of the Tailors, and John Stevenson, Deacon of the Cordiners, were sent to Parliament with the remonstrances of their fellow-citizens.

The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, deprecating the Union, appointed a Fast to be kept on Thursday, the 7th November, 1706, to implore divine assistance from the impending calamity; on which occasion the Rev. James Clark, Minister of St. Mary's Church, Glasgow, preached from these words in Ezra viii. 21, "Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of him a right way for us and for our little ones, and for all our substance." After the discourse was finished, the preacher said, "Wherefore up and be valiant for the city of our God." The people instantly rose, and along with their Clergyman hurried to the Cross, where they burned the proposed Articles of Union.

the Scotch, the merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and engaging extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland, soon made their city a mart for tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers general of France receive their supplies of that article.

In 1721, a remonstrance was preferred to the Lords of the Treasury, charging the Glasgow merchants with fraud. After having heard parties, and considered the representation, their Lordships dismissed the complaint in the following words:—"The complaints of the merchants of London, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c., are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interest of trade, or the King's revenue." To such an extent was this branch of commerce carried on in Glasgow, that, for several years previous to 1770, the annual import of tobacco into the Clyde was from 35,000 to 45,000 hhds. In 1771, 49,016 hhds. were imported. As the Glasgow Merchants were enabled to undersell, and did undersell, those of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, jealousies arose, which ended in litigation.[1] As the tobacco trade was suspended in 1783, at the breaking out of the war with America, the merchants of Glasgow engaged their capital in other pursuits.

Some attempts having been made to open a connexion with the West Indies, the Imports from that quarter into the Clyde, in 1775, were as follows:—Sugar, 4,621 hhds., and 691 tierces; Rum, 1,154 puncheons, and 193 hhds.; Cotton, 503 bags. The following excerpt of Imports into the Clyde, from the Custom House Books, shows the great increase of this trade. In the year ending 5th January, 1815, immediately preceding the Battle of Waterloo, there were imported—Sugar, 540,198 cwts. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.; Rum, 1,251,092 gallons; Cotton Wool, 6,530,177 lbs. The import duties of these, and other articles, amounted to *L*.563,058 : 2 : 6; the produce was carried in 448 ships, carrying 79,219 tons, and employing 4,868 men in navigating them. These Imports are exclusive of Grain, Hemp, Tallow, &c., from the Baltic, through the Great Canal. The Exports, during the same period, to America, the West Indies, and Europe, amounted to *L*.4,016,181 : 12 : 2½., 592 ships, 94,350 tonnage, and 6,476 men were employed in this traffic.[1]

In the Spring of 1816, Messrs. James Finlay & Co. despatched the Ship, Earl of Buckinghamshire, 600 tons burthen, to Calcutta, being the first Vessel from Scotland, bound to India, direct. Since that period, a number of other enterprizing merchants of this City have engaged in the India trade; but, as a detailed account of this, and of the other foreign and coasting trade of Glasgow, does not come within the scope of this work, it is, of course, omitted.[2]

[1] London and Bristol monopolised the commerce of the West Indies until the commencement of the last century. Liverpool then began to share its advantages. Bristol and Liverpool became, however, rivals; but about the year 1784 Liverpool began to outstrip her competitor. From about 1720 to 1740 a considerable trade from Liverpool was carried on with the West Indies, and through that channel with Spain. As far as it related to that country it was contraband; for the French and German looms had supplied at an enormous profit the Spanish Colonies. During the continuance of this commerce, both Liverpool and Manchester were essentially benefited thereby. Edwards, in his history of the West Indies, asserts that 1,500,000 yards of goods were thus annually disposed of. It was at length checked by an act of the British legislature, passed in consequence of the representations of the Continental Governments. The advantage to Liverpool alone was estimated at upwards of L.250,000 annually.

According to Hackluyt, the first voyage made by the British to Guinea, was made by two vessels sailing from Portsmouth in August 1553 under the command of Thomas Wilson. The second voyage was made in 1554 by John Lok, who reported that he carried "five blacmoors" to England. In 1618, the African Company was established, but it was not till after 1631 that the traffic in slaves was carried on in English ships. In 1701, one hundred vessels were employed in this traffic from London: but it was not till 1709 that the traffic in slaves commenced in Liverpool, and it appears not to have increased very rapidly; for in 1730 there were only fifteen vessels in the trade. In 1765 eighty-six vessels traded that year with Africa, and carried 25,720 negroes.—*Liverpool Memorandum Book, published in* 1765.

In 1767 an advertisement appeared in the Liverpool paper for the sale of "one negro man and two boys." On 11th February 1778, the first order in council for taking into consideration the state of the African Slave Trade appeared. In 1804, new ships were prohibited from trading in slaves: during this year, 126 vessels, carrying 27,322 tons sailed to Africa. The property in slaves was specifically acknowledged by statute of 5th Geo. II. cap. 7; and again by 13th Geo. III. cap. 14; and in 1807 the British Parliament declared the abolition of the trade.

[2] In 1600 the British East India Company obtained their Charter of Monopoly, which they enjoyed almost unmolested until near the expiration of a renewed term of twenty years, granted to them from 1st March, 1794, when an Act of Parliament was passed, which threw open the trade of the East to private adventurers, China excepted. The Company were allowed to retain the sole and exclusive right of trading to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the whole, sole, and exclusive right of trading in Tea, in, to, and from all islands and places between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, until three years' notice after the 10th April, 1831. Messrs. John and Robert Gladstone & Co. were the first who sent a vessel to India, direct from Liverpool. On 22d May, 1814, they dispatched the King's-Mill, Captain Cassils, burthen 512 tons, for the East Indies; she made a successful voyage, and returned the following year.—*Smither's Commerce of Liverpool, pp.* 159, 160.

Letter Press Printing was introduced into Glasgow by George Anderson in 1638; the same year in which the memorable General Assembly met there, and one of the first works printed by him was an account of that Assembly.[1] Anderson came to Glasgow in consequence of an invitation from the Magistrates. It appears from the records of the Town Council, 4th January, 1740, that the treasurer was directed to pay him *L.*100 in satisfaction of his expenses "in transporting of his gear to this burghe," and in full of his bygone salaries from Whitsunday, 1638, till Martinmas, 1639. It also appears from the records of the Council, 10th June, 1663, that Anderson was succeeded by his son Andrew, as ordinary printer to the town and College, on condition of "his services as well and his prices being as easy as others." Andrew, who had been a printer in Edinburgh, finding matters not to his mind here, returned to Edinburgh, and in 1671 he was made King's Printer for Scotland.

Anderson was succeeded in Glasgow by Robert Saunders, who styled himself Printer to the City, and who was for many years the only printer in the West of Scotland. But his predecessor, now the Royal Typographer, came to Glasgow, and by threats and promises prevailed on Saunders' workmen to desert him in the midst of an impression of the New Testament. This oppressive conduct brought the matter before the Privy Council, which decided, in December, 1671, that Saunders should be allowed to finish his book, and that any printer in Scotland had an equal right with his Majesty's to print the New Testament and Psalm Book, in the letter commonly called English Roman. [2]

Saunders died about 1696, leaving his printing establishment to his son Robert, better known by the designation "of Auldhouse," a property purchased from a younger branch of the family of Maxwell of Polloc.[3] A few of the works first printed by him were tolerably executed, but his latter productions are extremely paltry and inaccurate. Printing was now, and for some years afterwards, in the lowest state in Scotland. The exorbitancy of the royal grant to Anderson had produced the worst effects. No person appears to have been employed for the sole purpose of correcting the press, and the low wages given to pressmen, with the badness of the machines themselves, also tended to retard the improvement.[4]

The University in the mean time was not wanting in efforts to improve the printing in Glasgow. A paper entitled "proposals for erecting a booksellers shop and a printing-press within the University of Glasgow," appears to have been presented to the Faculty in 1713, in which it is mentioned, that they were "obliged to go to Edinburgh in order to get one sheet right printed." During the same year, Thomas Harvie, a student of Divinity, engaged to furnish one or more printing-presses, and in the course of four years to furnish founts and other materials for printing Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, under condition that he should be declared University Printer and Bookseller for forty years, with "all the privileges and immunities which the University hath or shall have hereafter to bestow on their printer and Bookseller." Although these terms were probably not ultimately accepted, they seem at least to have been under frequent consideration: and the sketch of a contract with Harvie is preserved among the University papers. Two years afterwards, "Donald Govane, younger, merchant in Glasgow, and printer," was appointed to the same office for seven years. His name appears at very few books.[5]

James Duncan, who printed M'Ures history of Glasgow, continued to print here till about the year 1750.[6]

Robert Urie & Co. were printers in the Gallowgate in 1740, and, during the following year, executed several works for Robert Faulls. Urie is entitled to the credit of adding to the respectability of the Glasgow Press. Among the finest specimens of his work are his editions of the Greek New Testament, and of the Spectator.

Robert Urie & Co. succeeded Andrew Stalker as printers of the Glasgow Journal. Their notices of marriages are somewhat amusing.[7]

[1] In 1629, Mr. Zacharie Boyd, Minister of the Barony Church, printed his "Last Battle of the Soul in Death," in Edinburgh. From the known partiality which Mr. Boyd had for Glasgow, he would not have printed his book in Edinburgh if he could have got it done here.

[2] Duncan's notices of the Literary History of Glasgow, presented to the Maitland Club in 1832, p. 2.

[3] Crawfurd's Renfrewshire, Robertson's Edit., p. 35.

[4] Watson's History of Printing, pp. 2—20.

[5] Duncan's notices of the Literary History of Glasgow, pp. 4—5.

[6] M'Ure's New Edit. p. 370.

[7] March 24th, 1746.—On Monday last, James Dennistoun, jun., of Colgreine, Esq., was married to Miss Jenny Baird, *a beautiful young lady.* May 4th, 1747.—On Monday last, Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy and Botany in the University of Glasgow, was married to Miss Mally Baird, a beautiful young lady with a handsome fortune. August 3d., 1747.—On Monday last, Mr. James Johnstone, merchant in this place, was married to Miss Peggy Newall *an agreeable young lady with* L.4000.

The art of Printing was carried on to great perfection by the Messrs. Faulls, who introduced into this city a style of printing, which for beauty and correctness has never been surpassed in any country. A brief account of these distinguished persons cannot fail to be interesting.

Robert Faulls was the eldest son of Andrew Faullis, maltman in Glasgow, and of Marion Patterson. He was born in or near Glasgow, on 20th April, 1707, and his brother Andrew on 22d November, 1712. Robert was sent at an early period as an apprentice to a barber; like his countryman, Allan Ramsay, he even seems to have practised the art for some time on his own account. It was while in this situation that the celebrated Dr. Francis Hutchison, at that time Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, discovered in him that talent which was afterwards cultivated with so much success. He inflamed his desire for knowledge, suggested to him the idea of becoming a bookseller and printer; and although Faulls did not receive a complete University education as a preparatory step for this employment, he continued to attend for several years the lectures of his generous patron. Andrew received a more regular education, and for some years taught the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and all the departments of Philosophy then studied at the University. So ardently did the brothers pursue their private studies, that their lamp was seldom extinguished before the midnight hour.

Of the occupation of the Faulls', for several succeeding years little or nothing is known. In 1738 they went to England, visiting in their route the University of Oxford, from thence they repaired to the Continent, and after an absence of some months returned to Glasgow in November of the same year. They again went abroad in 1739, and resided several months in France. In these tours they had opportunities of meeting with persons of considerable literary and scientific attainments; through the Chevalier Ramsay, they had access to the best public libraries, and by these means they acquired an extent of information which their private studies could never have given them. During the same period they applied themselves to the study of the more rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Roman classics, and as these were then much wanted in Britain, they collected a considerable number, and on their return sold them in London at such prices as amply rewarded their industry. Having thus acquired a pretty accurate knowledge of books, Robert began business in Glasgow as a bookseller in 1741, and in the following year the first production of his press appeared. He was assisted in the correction of his press by George Rosse, then Professor of Humanity in the University, "an elegant latin scholler, and a modest and most amiable man," and by James Moor, at that time a tutor about the College, and afterwards Professor of Greek. To these advantages must be added the appointment on 31st March, 1743, of the elder brother as printer to the University. In the same year he produced "Demetrius Phalerius de Elocutione," which Dr. Harwood has marked "a good edition," and which was apparently the first Greek book printed in Glasgow—though George Anderson's printing house had been nearly a century before supplied with Greek and Hebrew types. In 1744 appeared the celebrated edition of Horace, the proof sheets of which it is well known were hung up in the College, and a reward offered to any one who should discover an inaccuracy. It was printed under the care of Professor George Ross, in this University. Till Mr. Duncan's valuable work on the Literary History of Glasgow made its appearance, (from which a part of this article is taken,) Faulls' Horace was considered immaculate; but that distinguished young author states, that according to Dibden, its claims to "immaculateness" rests upon no foundation, there being at least six typographic errors in it. Three editions of the work were printed at subsequent periods, none of which are of any comparative value. By the year 1746, Faulls had printed eighteen different classics, besides Dr. Hutchison's class-book, in English and Latin, and Homer with the Philippics of Demosthenes, were advertised as in the press. The Homer appeared in the following year, both in a 4to. and an 8vo. form. The first of these is a very beautiful book, and more correct than the other, which was printed after Dr. Clark's edition. Since the appearance of Faulls' Homer, some beautiful works have emanated from the Glasgow Press.

The success which had attended the efforts of the Faulls' as Printers, induced the elder brother to extend the sphere of his usefulness, who, after being four times abroad, sent home his brother with a Painter, an Engraver, and a Copperplate Printer, whom he had engaged in his service, returned to Scotland in 1753, and soon after instituted an Academy for Painting, Engraving, Moulding, Modelling, and Drawing. The University allowed him the use of what is now the Faculty Hall as an Exhibition room for his Pictures, and of several other rooms for his Students; and three Glasgow Merchants, with a liberality which reflected the highest credit upon themselves, afterwards became Partners in the undertaking. These were Mr. Campbell of Clathic, Mr. Glasford of Dugaldston, and Mr. Archibald Ingram, afterwards Provost of Glasgow. The Students, according to the pro-

posed plan, after having given proofs of genius at home, were to be sent abroad at the expense of the Academy. The scheme, which was very romantic, did not succeed, but was attended with considerable loss to all concerned. In Faulls' own words, "there seemed to be a pretty general emulation, who should run it most down."

About this period, the first Society for the discussion of Literary and Philosophical subjects was instituted in Glasgow, a notification of which is given in page 41. Of this Society Robert Faulls was an original member. It met every Friday evening at half-past five o'clock, from the first Friday of November to the second Friday of May, and if, during that period, any member was absent for four successive nights, without a valid excuse in writing, his name was struck off the list. Each member, in the order of seniority, read an essay on subjects connected with Science, Literature, or the Arts. After this the President requested the Members to state their sentiments and the Orator was then at liberty to reply. In the discussions which followed, the order of seniority was not observed. When each Member had read an Essay, they in the same order brought forward a question, which they were bound to explain and illustrate, upon which discussions, of the same nature as those already mentioned, followed.

At the Meetings of this Society, Dr. Hutcheson is believed to have explained and illustrated the works of Arrian Antoninus, and the other Greek Philosophers. Adam Smith read those Essays on Taste, Composition, and the History of Philosophy, which he had previously delivered while a Lecturer on Rhetoric in Edinburgh. Several of those read by Dr. Reid were afterwards published. Professor Arthur descanted on the Principles of Criticism and the Pleasures of imagination, and a few of these papers were published after his death in his "Discourses on Theological and Literary subjects." Dr. Black communicated his discoveries in Chemistry—particularly on the subject of latent heat. And Dr. Moor illustrated Grecian Literature and the influence of the fine Arts upon Society.

STEREOTYPING AND TYPE-MAKING.

Although the origin of Stereotyping is uncertain, it is evident that it was not invented by the French. If it be a modern invention, or there be any question as to the country in which it was first used, the Scots are entitled to the preference; for there certainly was an instance of the art having been used in Edinburgh *many* years before the earliest date at which it is said, or is even supposed, to have been used in France. And in evidence of this, reference is made to the original stereotyped page of Sallust, with the plate and matrix, as well as a copy of the book in the Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow. Mr. Andrew Duncan, University Printer, introduced Stereotyping into this City, in 1818, and, since that period, Messrs. Hutchison & Brookman, and Edward Khull carry on the business of Stereotyping to a very great extent.

In 1718, the art of type making was introduced by "James Duncan, letter founder in Glasgow." The types used by him are evidently of his own making—rudely cut and badly proportioned. He deserves credit, however, for the attempt—and his letters are little inferior to those used by the other Scottish Printers of that period. He continued to print for many years, and is well known as the typographer of M'Ure's History. In this book, which is not a creditable specimen of his work, he is styled "Printer to the City."

In 1740, the art was brought to great perfection by Mr. Alexander Wilson, afterwards Professor of Astronomy in this University, and by his friend Mr. John Baine. They first settled at St. Andrews, the place of their nativity, but soon after removed to Camlachie, a suburb of this City, where they carried on business till the partnership was dissolved, on Mr. Baine's going to Dublin, where he remained but a short time. The Professor, having removed to Glasgow, lived to see his Foundery become the most extensive and the most celebrated of any in Europe. At his death, the business was carried on by his son, and is still continued by the family, on a very extensive scale, in the vicinity of the College.

Messrs. Hutchison and Brookman, University Printers, began to make types in 1829. In 1832 they employ upwards of one hundred persons, in Printing, Stereotyping, and Type-making; and David Prentice & Co. have lately begun to make types, but as yet on a small scale.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The manufacture of Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued to be the staple manufacture till they were

succeeded by Muslins. As even a brief account of that important event, and the results which have grown out of it, must be interesting to the country, and particularly to a community like this, where "Cotton is the staple Trade," the following information, chiefly collected from the 3d vol. of the Manchester Memoirs, understood to be from the pen of Mr. John Kennedy, a talented and enterprising Manufacturer, of that place, will not fail to be interesting.[1]

About the year 1730, the late Mr. J. Wyatt, of Birmingham, first conceived the project of spinning cotton yarn by machinery. In 1733, he made a model of about 2 feet square, in a small building near Sutton Colfield, and on this model, without any person to witness the performance, he spun the first thread of cotton that was ever produced without the intervention of human fingers, and, to use the words of the inventor, during the experiment he was "all the time in a pleasing, but trembling surprise." The wool had to be carded in the common way, and was pressed between two cylinders, from whence the bobbin drew it by means of the twist. A patent was obtained in 1738, for some additional apparatus connected with carding, by a Mr. Paul, who had connected himself with Mr. Wyatt.

In 1741, or 1742, the first Mill for spinning cotton was erected in Birmingham, it was turned by two asses walking round an axis, and ten girls were employed in attending the work. This establishment, unsupported by sufficient capital, languished for a short time, and then expired. Although the supplies were exhausted, and the Inventor was much injured by the experiment, his confidence in the scheme was unimpaired. The machinery was, however, sold in 1743. A work upon a larger scale, on a stream of water, was soon after this established at Northampton, under the direction of Mr. Yeoman; this work contained 250 spindles, and employed 50 pair of hands.

With regard to the operation of Weaving, nothing new had occurred in it till 1750, when Mr. John Kay, a Weaver in Bury, invented the Fly Shuttle. Notwithstanding the early improvements in Carding, it was not till 1760, that Mr. James Hargreave, a Weaver, at Stanhill, near Church in Lancashire, an illiterate man, possessed of no great mechanical knowledge, adapted the stock cards used in the Woollen Manufacture to the carding of cotton, and had greatly improved them. By their means, a person was able to do double the work, and with more ease, than by hand carding. This contrivance was soon succeeded by the cylinder carding machine. It is not ascertained who was the inventor of this valuable machine, but it is known that the grandfather of Sir Robert Peel, the late Secretary, was among the first who used it. In 1767, Mr. Hargreave, already mentioned, invented the "Spinning Jenny." This machine, although of limited powers when compared with the beautiful inventions which succeeded it, must be considered as the first and leading step in that progress of discovery which carried improvement into every branch of the manufacture, changing, as it proceeded, the nature and character of the means of production, by substituting mechanical operation for human labour. The progress of invention after this was rapid. Hargreave, in the meantime, had removed to Nottingham, where he erected a small spinning work, and soon after died, in great poverty.

The Jenny having, in a short time, put an end to the spinning of cotton by the common wheel, the whole wefts used in the manufacture continued to be spun upon that machine until the invention of the "Mule Jenny," by which, in its turn, it was superseded. It would appear, that while Hargreave was producing the common Jenny, Mr. Arkwright, (afterwards Sir Richard,) was employed in contriving that wonderful piece of mechanism, the Spinning Frame, which, when put in motion, performs of itself the whole process of spinning, leaving to man only the office of supplying the material, and of joining or piecing the thread. The extraordinary person to whom the country

[1] Mills, in his History of British India, states, that muslins have been manufactured in India that have obtained ten or twelve guineas per yard in England. This will appear the more surprising when it is known that they have not the advantage of our improvements in machinery; they have nothing that can claim the name of machinery; on the ancient distaff alone they spin yarn to a degree of fineness hitherto unequalled by us. The loom consists of a few sticks or reeds only, which are moveable from place to place when required. This simple machine the workman fixes up under some favourite Tamarind or Mango tree, digging a hole of a proper depth for his legs and the lower part of his geer, the balances of which he fixes to some convenient branches; two loops under the geer receive his toes and serve as treadles; his shuttle resembles a large netting needle, but of a length exceeding the breadth of the cloth, which he employs also as a baton to draw through the weft and strike it up. There is no beam to his loom, the warp is laid on the ground the length of the piece to be made. Thus for several thousand years has this valuable branch of commerce been carried on in Eastern countries, whole villages being thus employed generation succeeding generation. It was not until towards the close of the 17th century that India muslins were introduced into England, and formed a part of Female dress.

owes this invention, was born in the year 1732, at Preston, in Lancashire, of parents in poor circumstances, and he was the youngest of thirteen children. He was brought up in the occupation of a Barber; till the time that he made his discovery, he continued to derive his subsistence from the exercise of this employment, and, even when he had made the discovery, it was likely to be lost to the world from his not being able to find any person willing to embark the capital that was necessary to give the undertaking a fair trial; at length he succeeded in getting Mr. Need of Nottingham, and Mr. Strut of Derby, to join him in the concern.

In 1769, Mr. Arkwright obtained his patent for spinning with rollers. He erected his first mill at Nottingham, which he worked by horse power. But this mode of giving motion to the machinery being expensive, he built another mill at Cromford, in Derbyshire, in 1771, to which motion was given by water. Water twist received its name from the circumstance of the machinery from which it is obtained having, for a long time after its invention, been generally put in motion by water.

The only improvement, or even alteration, yet made upon Sir Richard's first contrivance, the Spinning Frame, is the machine invented several years ago, called the Throstle. In place of four or six spindles being coupled together, forming what is called a head, with a separate movement by a pulley and drum, as is the case in the frame, the whole rollers and spindles on both sides of the Throstle are connected together, and turned by bands from a tin cylinder lying horizontally under the machine; but its chief merit lies in the simplification of the apparatus, which renders the movement lighter. Besides this, the Throstle can, with more ease, and at less expense than the frame, be altered to spin the different grists of yarn.

In the year 1775, Mr. Samuel Crompton, of Bolton, completed his invention of the Mule Jenny, so called from being in its structure and operation a compound of the Spinning Frame, and of Hargreave's Jenny. The Mule was originally worked by the spinner's hand, but in the year 1792, Mr. William Kelly, of Glasgow, at that time Manager of the Lanark Mills, obtained a patent for moving it by machinery; although the undisputed inventor of the process, he allowed every one freely to avail himself of its advantages. A great object expected to be obtained by this improvement in the Mule was, that in place of employing men as spinners, which was indispensable when the machine was to be worked by the hand, children would be able to perform every office required. To give the means of accomplishing this, Mr. Kelly's machinery was contrived so as to move every part of the Mule, even to the returning of the carriage into its place, after the draught was finished. But after a short trial of this mode of spinning, it was discovered that a greater amount of produce might be obtained, and at a cheaper rate, by taking back the men as spinners, and employing them to return the carriage as formerly, while the machine performed the other operations. In this way one man might spin two mules, the carriage of the one moving out during the time the spinner was engaged in returning the other. The process of Mule-spinning continued to be conducted upon this plan till very lately, when several proprietors of large cotton works restored that part of Mr. Kelly's machinery, which returns the carriage into its place after the draught is completed.

During the time that the machines for the different processes of cotton-spinning were advancing towards perfection, Mr. James Watt had applied his admirable improvements on the Steam Engine to give motion to mill-work in general. His inventions for this end, besides the ingenuity and beauty of contrivance which they possess, have had an influence upon the circumstances of this country, and of mankind, far more important than that produced by any other mechanical discovery. In 1785, Messrs. Boulton and Watt put up an engine for Messrs. Robinson, at Papplewick, in Nottinghamshire, which was the first machine for spinning cotton by steam.[1] In consequence of this admirable machine, waterfalls became of less value, and instead of carrying the people to the power, it was thought preferable to place the power amongst the people, whenever it was most wanted.

In the year 1797, a new machine for cleaning cotton was constructed by Mr. Neil Snodgrass, now of this City, and first used at Johnstone, near Paisley, by Messrs. Houston & Company.

[1] The first Steam Engine used in Manchester was in 1790. In 1824 there were upwards of 200 in that town.—*Quarterly Review, March*, 1825.

The first Steam Engine used in Glasgow, for Spinning Cotton was in January 1792. It was put at Springfield, opposite to what is now the Steam Boat Quay, at the Broomielaw, by Mr. Robert Muir, for Messrs Scott, Stevenson & Co. This was the first Engine used in Scotland for Spinning Cotton. In April, 1825, there were 310 Engines in Glasgow, *viz.*: 176 employed in Manufactories, 59 in Collieries, 7 in Stone Quarries, and 68 in Steam Boats.—*Cleland's Historical Account of the Steam Engine, p.* 45.

This is called a Scutcheon or Blowing Machine, its merits were not sufficiently known till, in 1808 or 1809, when it was introduced into Manchester. About that period it received some improvements from Mr. Arkwright, and Messrs. Strut, and is now in general use. The labour of cleaning cotton, formerly performed by women, which was considered degrading and hurtful to health, has been reduced by this machine to about one-twentieth of what it used to be.

Steam Looms, or Looms moved by machinery, were introduced as early as the year 1774, by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, at Doncaster. Although these looms made good cloth, there was so much time lost in dressing the warp in the loom, that they, on the whole, possessed no important advantage over the common looms. In 1803, Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Bradbury, Cheshire, invented a beautiful and useful machine for warping and dressing warps. By this machine, the dressing operation is performed much better and cheaper than can be done by the hand. Since its invention, and the subsequent improvements made upon it, by Mr. Radcliffe of Stockport, extensive manufactories have been established in Glasgow and elsewhere.

A Factory for Weaving the finer qualities of Muslins by power was fitted up at Milton Bleachfield, Dumbartonshire, in 1794, which was the first of the kind in this country; and, in 1801, Mr. John Monteith erected a Weaving Factory, for coarser goods, at Pollokshaws, of 200 looms. Mr. Monteith's father was the first who warped a Muslin Web in Scotland.

Steam Looms have increased greatly of late years. In August, 1831, the Lancefield Spinning Company employed 635 Looms, and Messrs. Johnston & Galbraith, James Finlay & Co., and William Dunn, 2,405. These looms, on an average, weave 14 yards per day. Allowing each loom to work 300 days in a year, these four Companies would throw off 10,101,000 yards of cloth, which, at the average price of 4½d. per yard, is *L.*189,393 : 15. per annum.

In reviewing the various machines which have been invented for the cotton manufacture, the result terminates in this important point, that one man can now spin as much cotton-yarn, in a given time, as two hundred could have done sixty years ago.[1]

The Manufacture of Green Bottles in Glasgow was introduced, and the first Bottle-house erected on the site of the present Jamaica Street Bottle-house in 1730.

Glasgow was the first place in Britain where Incle-wares were manufactured. In 1732, Mr. Alexander Harvey, of this City, at the risk of his life, brought away from Haerlem two Incle Looms and a workman, and was thereby enabled to introduce the manufacture of that article into this City. Soon after this, the Dutchman considering himself ill used by his employer, left Glasgow in disgust, and communicated his art to Manchester.

It does not appear that the art of Turret Bell-making was known here till 1735; at that period, some pretty large Bells were cast. I have seen one inscribed "Ferrie fecit Calton." It was not, however, till 1813, when Messrs. Stephen Miller, & Co., of this City, made the Bell for the Steeple of the Gorbals Church, that large Turret Bells were made in Glasgow; since that period, they have cast Bells for the Merchant's Hall Steeple, and the Tower of St. John's Church, which are equal, in quality and tone, to any which ever came from Holland.

In the Steeple at the Cross, there are 28 Bells,[2] denominated Chimes, diminishing from 5 feet 3 inches, to 1 foot 6 inches in circumference. The greater part of them have the following inscription:—"Tuned by Arniston & Cummin, 28 Bells, for Glasgow, 1735." On 13th May, 1736, the first tune, ("Herring at the Broomielaw,") was played on them. The Chimes are so arranged, as to play a tune every two hours, varying each day, viz.:—on Sundays, Easter Hymn; Mondays, Gilderoy; Tuesdays, Nancy's to the Green-wood gane; Wednesdays, Tweedside; Thursdays, The Lass of Patie's Mill; Fridays, the last time I came o'er the Muir; Saturdays, Roslin Castle. Exclusive of these tunes, which emanate from a barrel, there are others performed by a skilful musician, between the hours of two and three o'clock every lawful day.

[1] The low countries became the seat of manufactures; various cotton and linen goods were made in Flanders in Holland, and sent to all parts of Europe. The civil war which broke out in consequence of the difference of opinion on points of religion, and the cruel persecutions which followed about the close of the 16th century, drove thousands of the workmen to England, and laid the foundation of those manufactures in Britain which now supply the Continent, and even India and China. Many of the Tartar princes and nobles wear British manufactures.

[2] It appears, from the Records of the Town Council, that Glasgow was not well provided with tradesmen about the time of the Reformation, as on 7th May, 1587, "Mention is made of a smith, in Blantyre, that must be agreed with about mending the Hie Kirk Knock:" and on 27th April, 1592, it was enacted, "that the liberality of the town be sought by the Magistrates and Ministers on Monday next, for to help to get metal to cast the Bell. The new Bell arrived at Leith on 26th January, when the Parishioners were stented for the price of it."

In 1742, Messrs. Ingram and Co. fitted up a Printfield at Pollokshaws.

The first Delft Manufactory in Scotland, was begun in Delftfield, near the Broomielaw, in 1748. Mr. Laurence Dinwiddie, then late Provost, and his brother, Governor Dinwiddie, were two of the first partners.

The first Shoe Shop in Glasgow was opened in 1749, by Mr. William Colquhoun; it was a little west from the Tron Church; and, in 1773, Mr. George Macintosh, employing at that time upwards of 300 Shoemakers for the home and export trade, had his Shoe Shop in King Street. Mr. Macintosh had also an agent in Edinburgh, where he employed a number of workmen. At the same period, the Glasgow Tan Work Company employed nearly 300 Shoemakers, and, to these two Houses the whole export of Shoes was confined.

The Haberdashery Business was first introduced into Glasgow about 1750, by Mr. Andrew Lockhart, who opened a shop in Saltmarket Street, afterwards occupied by his son, James, as a Hardware shop. Although Mr. Lockhart was the first person who commenced the Haberdashery Business in this City, it was not till the autumn of 1787, that it was carried on to any considerable extent. At that period, Mr. J. Ross of Carlisle, opened a shop in Spreull's new Land, and gave the Haberdashery Business a tone which it had never reached before in this City. Soon afterwards, two of his shopmen, under the firm of Gray and Laurie, commenced business on the opposite side of the street, with an extensive stock of Goods, and the Haberdashery Business has rapidly increased in this city since that time.

Mr. John Blair, and Mr. James Inglis, are supposed to have been the first persons who had front shops, for the sale of Hats, in this City. The shops were both opened in 1756, the former in the Saltmarket, and the latter in the Bridgegate.

The business of a Silversmith is of considerable standing in Glasgow. Mr. James Glen, who was a Magistrate in 1754, succeeded Mr. Robert Luke. When the latter first opened shop, the trade was but little known in the West of Scotland. In 1775, when Mr. Robert Gray commenced business, the following persons had Silversmiths' shops here:—Messrs. Milne & Campbell, William Napier, David Warnock, Napier & Bain, James M'Ewan, and Adam Graham. In 1775, the assortment of Plate was inconsiderable; but, in 1832, there are shops in this City which would be considered valuable in Fleet Street, and elegant in Bond Street.

It is not easy to ascertain when the first Woollen Draper's shop was opened in Glasgow. In 1761, when Mr. Patrick Ewing entered into the trade, it was very limited. Mr. Ewing was acknowledged to be at the head of his profession for nearly half a century. In his retirement he continues to be highly esteemed, and is a fine specimen of a gentleman of the old school. In many things, there is a great similarity between him and his schoolfellow, the late Provost Colquhoun.

The manufacture of Flint Glass, or Crystal, was introduced here by Messrs. Cookson and Co., of Newcastle, in 1777, and is now carried on at Verreville, by Mr. John Geddes and others, to a very considerable extent.

In the same year, Messrs. George Macintosh and Co., established the manufacture of Cudbear, an article of great value in the process of Dyeing; and soon after that period, a number of Chemical Works were erected in the neighbourhood of this City.

The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was instituted here in 1783, under the auspices of Mr. Patrick Colquhoun, at that time an eminent merchant in Glasgow.

The dyeing of Cottons in Turkey red having been introduced by Mon. Pappillon, Messrs. George Mackintosh and David Dale entered spiritedly into the trade in 1785, and, in the same year, Pullicate Handkerchiefs were begun to be made.

The business of a regular Distiller, is but of recent date in Scotland. Mr. Wm. Menzies of Gorbals, was the first person in the west of Scotland who had an entered Still; he opened his Distillery in Kirk Street, in 1786; his license was the fourth in Scotland; the houses of Messrs. Stein, Haig, and another, having alone preceded him. At that period, the duties amounted to about one penny per gallon, and the best Malt Spirit was sold at 3s. per gallon.

In 1800, Messrs. Tennent, Knox, and Co. established a Chemical Work at St. Rollox, now carried on under the firm of Charles Tennent and Co., for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Chloride of Lime, Soda, and Soap. This manufactory, the most extensive of any of the kind in Europe, covers ten acres of ground; and, within its walls, there are buildings which cover 27,340 square yards of ground. In the Premises, there are upwards of 100 Furnaces, Retorts, or fire places.

Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Co. established a Manufactory for Bandanna Handkerchiefs in 1802, now carried on under the firm of Henry Monteith, & Co. With the exception of an attempt on the Continent, which proved unsuccessful, the manufacture of Bandannas has been

chiefly confined to this City. When the Austrian Princes visited Messrs. Monteith's extensive Establishment at Barrowfield, soon after the peace of 1815, they were greatly delighted with the beauty of the discharging process, and elegance of the patterns, and remarked, that all over the Continent, goods of that description went under the name of "Monteith's."

The manufacture of Silk is but in its infancy here. The throwing and other departments of the trade bids fair for prosperity.

In the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, there is a valuable article entitled, "Cotton Trade," written by Mr. Dugald Bannatyne of this City, a gentleman, who, while eminently qualified for such an undertaking, is distinguished by honourable patriotic principles, and a refined taste. To Mr. Bannatyne, the citizens of Glasgow are chiefly indebted for the erection of what, in 1791, was called the New town. Among other establishments belonging to Glasgow, narrated in that article, the following may be noticed: there are 52 Cotton Mills, containing 511,200 spindles, and employing, in the buildings, machinery, and spinning, capital to the amount of at least *L.*1,000,000. Although no positive estimate can be made of the amount of the cotton manufacture in Glasgow, it has been estimated, that during the year 1818, there were 105,000,000 yards of Cotton Cloth manufactured in Glasgow and neighbourhood, the value of which could not be less than *L.*5,200,000, and that nearly one-half of these goods were exported. Within the City there are 14 Calendering houses, and 5 Lapping ones; these Houses have 27 Calenders moved by steam, and 8 by horses, which frequently calender 268,800 yards of cloth daily, besides glazing 38,400 yards, and dressing 552,000 yards; this business is carried to such an extent, that some of the Firms employ upwards of 80 men and boys.[1]

On 26th August, 1819, being a period of Mercantile distress, I ascertained that there were 5,256 Hand Looms unemployed in the City and Suburbs, and that in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers, there were nearly 32,000 Hand Looms.

The following valuable document, connected with the Cotton Trade of Scotland, has been prepared by Messrs. Robert Findlay and Son, gentlemen particularly well qualified for the task.

IMPORT, CONSUMPT, AND STOCK OF COTTON WOOL IN SCOTLAND.

IMPORT IN	United States. Charleston & Savannah.	United States. New Orleans.	United States. Other places.	Brazil.	Demerara and Berbice.	West Indies.	East Indies.	Mediterranean.	Total Foreign.	Ireland.	London.	Liverpool.	Total Coastwise.	Monthly, 1831.	Monthly, 1830.
January, . . . *Bales*	1,042	844	----	----	----	31	1,580	----	3,497	----	678	2,074	2,752	6,249	8,245
February, . . . —	5,361	1,389	969	----	20	----	1,465	----	9,204	----	224	2 684	2,908	12,112	7,437
March, ... —	4,605	1,105	580	----	----	----	----	----	6,290	80	597	2,588	3,265	9,555	9,884
April, ... —	1,178	968	----	----	84	----	2,681	----	4.911	122	386	2,605	3,113	8,024	10,077
May, ... —	3.244	1,807	----	----	206	5	5	----	5,267	60	63	1,640	1,763	7,030	9,217
June, ... —	1,506	2,089	378	----	----	170	1,434	----	5.577	35	120	1,767	1,922	7,499	8.637
July, ... —	3,829	4.269	1,685	----	176	----	----	----	9,959	57	210	2.577	2,844	12,803	14.931
August, . . . —	914	1,409	806	----	106	53	----	----	3,288	110	210	3.001	3,321	6.609	7,017
September, . . —	----	----	601	----	62	32	----	1,050	1,745	311	640	2,969	3,920	5,665	5,728
October, . . . —	----	----	1,297	456	101	----	1,799	----	3,653	232	118	3,228	3.578	7,231	4,885
November, . . —	----	----	----	----	56	----	3.370	----	3,426	----	171	2,237	2.408	5.834	3.052
December, . . —	----	----	537	----	----	205	1,429	----	2,171	----	171	1,001	1,172	3,343	3,969
Total in 1831, . . .	21,679	13,880	6,853	456	811	496	13.763	1,050	58.988	1,007	3.588	28.371	32,966	91,954	----
Total in 1830, . . .	24.181	16,413	2,932	----	1,263	984	4,432	1,877	52,082	68	10,836	30,093	40,997	----	93 079
Increase in 1831, . .	----	----	3.921	456	----	----	9,331	----	13.708	939	----	----	939	Total Decrease of Import, in 1831.	
Decrease, ...	2502	2,533	----	----	452	488	----	827	6,802	----	7,248	1,722	8,970		
Decrease Coastwise,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8.031	= 1,125	
Increase Foreign,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6,906				6,906		

CONSUMPT.

At 31st December, 1830, the Stock was, . .			21,268
Imported since, ...			91,954
			113,222
Exported during 1831:—			
To Liverpool, ...	1,032		
Ireland, ...	95		
Continent, ...	91		
		1,218	
Stock, 31st December, 1831, . . .		26,075	
			27,293
Apparent Consumpt, 1831, ...			85.929
Do. do. 1830, ...			79,801
Increase in 1831, ...			6,128
Apparent Weekly Consumpt in 1831, . .			1.653 Bales.
Do in 1830, ...			1.535 ----
Increase in 1831, ...			118 ----

STOCK.

	31st *Dec.* 1831.		31st *Dec.* 1830.	
Sea Island, .	986		1,153	
Stained ditto, . .	427		649	
Uplands, . . .	8,681		5,915	
New Orleans, . .	6,140		7,221	
		16,234		14.938
Egyptian, ...	3,404		2,361	
Demerara and Berbice, .	68		491	
West India, . . .	458		323	
		526		814
Pernambucco, . .	375		469	
Maranham, . . .	273		303	
		648		772
Surat, ...	4,613		1,733	
Bengal, ...	650		650	
		5,263		2.383
		26,075		21,268

Showing an Increase of Stock in 1831, of 4,807 Bales.

[1] Since 1820, the time the Article refers to, the Trade has increased very considerably.

IMPORT, EXPORT, AND QUANTITIES OF COTTON WOOL TAKEN FOR HOME USE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following document, by Messrs. Priestley, Griffith, & Cox, of Liverpool, is prepared with their usual accuracy.

Import into	From America.	Brazil and Portugal.	East India.	Egypt.	West India, &c.	Total.
Liverpool, . . .	561,100	163,640	32,800	27,400	8,460	793,400
London, . . .	4,960	5,430	29,290	8,520	3,600	51,800
Glasgow, . . .	43,430	460	13,760	1,050	1,300	60,000
Total in 1831, . .	609,490	169,530	75,850	36,970	13,360	905,200
Liverpool, . . .	569,200	189,660	13,650	11,040	8,800	792,350
London, . . .	3,400	2,640	16,660	700	3,000	26,400
Glasgow, . . .	43,500	. .	4,450	1,800	2,250	52,000
Total in 1830, . .	616,100	192,300	34,760	13,540	14,050	870,750
Export in 1831, . .	25,000	15,000	39,500	700	600	80,800
Do. do. 1830, . .	9,700	3,000	22,300	600	200	35,800
Taken for Home use, 1831,	609,660	178,130	37,530	32,060	12,490	869,870
Do. do. do. 1830,	534,400	182,900	47,300	23,900	15,700	804,200

Messrs. James and William Campbell & Co. were the first who retailed soft goods in a warehouse in this City. In 1817 they commenced business in Saltmarket Street, from whence they removed in 1823, to premises which they built in Candlerigg Street. The warehouses of this establishment, the largest of the kind in the King's dominions, out of London, contain *fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-eight square feet of floor*. In these premises the public are supplied with every kind of soft goods, and purchasers of a halfpenny lace or a pennyworth of thread are equally attended to as those who make larger purchases. Sixty-one persons are employed in the warehouses, four of them moving about to see that the others do their duty. The following are the amount of sales during six years:—In 1818, *L*.41,000, odds; in 1824, *L*.156,284 : 2 : 1; in 1827, *L*.183,385 : 6 : 10; in 1829, *L*.227,881 : 16 : 7; in 1830, *L*.250,899 : 9 : 0; and in 1831, *L*.275,597 : 12 : 0. Besides these sales, the Company manufacture to the value of from *L*.60,000 to *L*.70,000 of the goods they sell. Although Messrs. James Morison & Co., White & Greenwell, and Sewall & Cross of London, and Harvies & Co. of Dublin, turn a much larger sum annually, Messrs. Campbell serve more customers than any of these highly respectable houses.

THE IRON TRADE.

Although the Cotton Manufacture has been the staple trade of this City and neighbourhood for a long period, the Iron Manufacture, in its various branches, would appear to be the one which nature points out as likely to furnish the most advantageous employment of the labour and capital of the district, from the inexhaustible stores of the materials for the making of Iron with which it abounds. The local situation of Glasgow, too, is peculiarly favourable for the cheap conveyance of the bulky and heavy articles of this manufacture to every quarter of the world.

The City is about equidistant from the Atlantic and German Seas, and not more than twenty-six miles from either, communicating with the one by the river Clyde, navigable by vessels drawing thirteen feet water, and with the other by the Forth and Clyde Canal, navigable by vessels drawing thirteen feet water. It stands at the western extremity of the district known by the designation of the Basin of the Clyde, and which, stretching east for about twenty-six miles, and of considerable breadth, is one uninterrupted field of coal, interspersed with bands of rich black ironstone.

Into this mineral field the Monkland Canal penetrates twelve miles, having its western extremity at Glasgow, communicating there with the Forth and Clyde Canal, into which it is introduced.

On a parallel line with this water-conveyance, there is the Garnkirk and Airdrie Railway, now in the course of execution, and on a part of which Locomotive Engines have been already introduced. The Garion-Gill Railway, which is to be connected with the Garnkirk and Airdrie Railway, and with the Monkland Canal, will carry the communication with the mineral field eight miles farther.

With these advantages for obtaining the materials, and sending the manufactured article to market, Glasgow must become the seat of a great Iron manufacture. She has already large establishments for the manufacture of Steam-Engines and Machinery, and for making the Machines em-

ployed in the processes of Cotton-Spinning, Flax-Spinning, and Wool-Spinning. In these works every thing belonging to, or connected with, the Millwright or Engineer departments of the manufacture is also fabricated.

Having these important and valuable portions of the manufacture already established, and with the advantages which the district possesses for carrying on the trade, there is every reason to expect its rapid growth, and its extension to every article of the Iron manufacture.

There are now ten works in Scotland, for the smelting or making of Iron. Four of them are in the vicinity of this City, and the others are within 30 or 40 miles of it.

There are some other manufactories carried on in this City, which are not enumerated here, but as a description of them would extend this article beyond the prescribed limits, they are omitted.

The following is an account of a discovery lately made by Mr. Neilson, of the Gas-Works, in the process for smelting Iron (and for which he has taken out a patent,) that promises to produce an important saving of the cost of the article generally, and from the peculiar quality of our coal, likely to be particularly beneficial to the works in this district.

MR. JAMES B. NEILSON'S PATENT HOT BLAST.

The following very valuable paper has been drawn up for this work by the distinguished patentee of the "Hot Blast:"—

I feel much pleasure in being able to comply with your request, in mentioning to you what I conceive to be the nature of the advantages likely to be derived by the Iron trade, and the country generally, from my invention of the Hot Blast; and, at the same time, I shall very willingly state the circumstances agreeably to your request, which, in the first instance, led me to direct my attention to the improvement of the process of Iron making.[1]

About seven years ago, an Iron maker, well known in this neighbourhood, asked me if I thought it possible to purify the air blown into blast furnaces, in a manner similar to that in which carburetted hydrogen gas is purified; and from this gentleman's conversation, I perceived that he imagined the presence of sulphur in the air to be the cause of Blast Furnaces working irregularly, and making bad iron in the summer months. Subsequently to this conversation, which had, in some measure, directed my thoughts to the subject of Blast Furnaces, I received information, that one of the Muirkirk Iron Furnaces, situated at a considerable distance from the Engine, did not work so well as the others, which led me to conjecture, that the friction of the air, in passing along the pipe, prevented an equal volume of the air getting to the distant furnace, as to the one which was situated close by the Engine. I at once came to the conclusion, that, by heating the air at the distant furnace, I should increase its volume in the ratio of the known law, that air and gasses expand as 448 + Temperature. Example, if 1,000 cubic feet, say at 50° of Fahrenheit, was pressed by the Engine in a given time, and heated to 600 of Fahrenheit, it would then be increased in volume to 2,104.4, and so on for every 1,000 feet that would be blown into the furnace. In prosecuting the experiments which this idea suggested, circumstances, however, became apparent to me, which induced the belief on my part that, by heating the air introduced for supporting combustion into air furnaces, materially increased its efficacy in this respect; and with the view of putting my suspicions, on this point, to the test, I instituted the following experiments:—

To the nozle of a pair of common smith's bellows I attached a cast iron vessel, heated from beneath in the manner of a retort for generating gas, and to this vessel the blow pipe, by which the forge or furnace was blown, was also attached. The air from the bellows having thus to pass through the heated vessel above mentioned, was consequently heated to a high temperature before it entered the forge fire, and the result produced in increasing the intensity of the heat in the furnace, was far beyond my expectation, and so evident as to make it apparent to me, the fallacy of the generally received theory, that the coldness of the air of the atmosphere in the winter months, was the cause of the best iron being then produced. In overthrowing the old theory, I had, however, also established new principles and facts in the process of Iron making, and by the advice and assistance of Charles M'Intosh, Esq. of Crossbasket, I applied for and obtained a patent as the reward of my discovery and improvement.

[1] It appears, from a valuable work published in 1827, by Baron Charles Dupin, on the *Force and Production of France*, that in 1825, there were 160,000 tons of Cast Iron made in France; and during the same period, 1,500,000 tons of Coals were extracted from the French mines. The consumpt of Coals in Glasgow being 437,049 tons, shows that in the whole of France, with a population upwards of thirty millions, the consumpt from the French mines is not four times more than in this City

Experiments on the large scale to reduce iron ore in a founder's cupola were forthwith commenced at the Clyde Iron Works belonging to Colin Dunlop, Esq., which experiments were completely successful, and in consequence the invention was immediately adopted at the Calder Iron Works, the property of William Dixon, Esq., where the blast, by being made to pass through two retorts placed on each side of one of the large furnaces, before entering the furnace, effected an instantaneous change both in the quantity and quality of iron produced, and a considerable saving of fuel. The whole of the furnaces at Calder and Clyde Iron Works were in consequence immediately fitted up on the principle of the Hot Blast, and its use at these works continues to be attended with the utmost success. It has also been adopted at Wilsontown and Gartsherrie Works in Scotland, and at several Works in England and France, in which latter country I have also obtained a patent. The air as at first raised to 250° of Fahrenheit produced a saving of $\frac{3}{7}$ths in every ton of pig iron made, and the heating apparatus having since been enlarged so as to increase the temperature of the blast to 600° of Fahrenheit and upwards, a proportionate saving of fuel is effected, and an immense additional saving is also acquired by the use of raw coal instead of coke, which may now be adopted by thus increasing the heat of the blast; the whole waste incurred in burning the coal into coke being thus also avoided in the process of iron making. By the use of this invention, with $\frac{3}{7}$ths of the fuel which he formerly employed in the cold air process, the Iron maker is now enabled to make one-third more iron of a superior quality. Were the Hot Blast generally adopted, the saving to the country in the article of coal would be immense. In Britain about 700,000 tons of iron is made annually, of which 55,500 tons only are produced in Scotland; on these 55,500 tons, my invention would save in the process of manufacture 222,000 tons of coal annually. In England the saving would be in proportion to the strength and quality of the coal, and cannot be computed at less than 1,320,000 tons annually, and taking the price of coals at the low rate of 4s. per ton, a yearly saving of three hundred and eight thousand four hundred pounds sterling would be effected.

Nor are the advantages of this invention solely confined to iron making; by its use the Founder can cast into goods an equal quantity of iron in greatly less time, and with a saving of nearly half the fuel employed in the cold air process, and the Blacksmith can produce in the same time one-third more work with much less fuel than he formerly required. In all the processes of Metallurgical science, it will be of the utmost importance in reducing the ores to a metallic state.[1]

APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES, &c.

A variety of Apparatus have, from time to time, been introduced into this city for heating large space. The Tron and Blackfriars Churches are heated by Mr. Adam Anderson's Patent Stoves.

Messrs. Robert Howden and Son of London, having obtained a patent for Hot Air Dispensers, have been very successful in heating large space. The Cathedral, the Outer High, the Barony, St. Enoch's, and St. John's Churches of this City, and the Justiciary and Burgh Court Halls, are effectually heated by their Dispensers.

The following description has been drawn up by Mr. Nott, the Scientific Patentee for generating heat. The patent granted to J. B. Nott is for improvements in the mode of generating heat as well as in the apparatus for applying heat to useful purposes. These two points are kept quite distinct in the patent, as it is one thing to consume fuel under favourable circumstances, another to make a good and useful application of the heat produced by this combustion.

[1] IRON WORKS IN SCOTLAND.

	Furnaces.	Tons.
Calder,	4	12,000
Clyde,	4	10,000
Carron Co.,	5	9,500
Carried forward,	13	31,500

	Furnaces.	Tons.
Brought forward,	13	31,500
Muirkirk Iron Co.,	3	6,000
Monkland Steel Co.	2	6,000
Devon Iron Co.,	2	4,000
Carried forward,	20	47,500

	Furnaces.	Tons.
Brought forward,	20	47,500
Gartsherrie,	2	3,000
Wilsontown,	2	3,000
Shotts Iron Co.,	2	2,000
Cleland out of blast,	2	
Total Furnaces,	28	Total Tons, 55,500

At one of the above works, the consumpt of coals has been reduced from 1,800 tons to 600 tons per week, by the application of Mr. J. B. Neilson's Patent.

The above information respecting the number of Iron Works in Scotland was received from Mr. William Dixon, proprietor of Calder and Wilsontown Iron Works.

Till lately, working in iron works on Sunday has been considered indispensable. There are now, however, two iron works in Shropshire, where not a single workman is required to attend, from 10 o'clock till 3, on the Lord's day, namely, Horsehay Iron Works, the property of gentlemen belonging to the Society of Friends, and Barnet Leasow Iron Works, the property of Mr. Foster, M.P.

The furnace is so constructed that the fuel is kept from coming in contact with the boiler or whatever else is to be heated, as well as with the surrounding air, and no more air is admitted into it than just as much as is necessary for the complete combustion of the fuel. The following advantages arise from this construction in the furnace.

1st, A sufficient quantity of Coal can be placed in the furnace at once, to last for 8, 12, or even 24 hours, the arrangement being such, that the contained fuel is ignited in successive portions.

2d, The fuel is completely consumed to ashes, there being no other residuum.

3d, Coke, blind coal (Anthracite), or what is more economical, the cinder from a common grate, or even dross (slack), are all as efficient in producing heat, as the best description of coals.

4th, Owing to the peculiar construction of the Firebars, the Furnace can be emptied of the residuum, or even of the contained fuel, without admitting smell, smoke, or dust into the apartment.

5th, Astonishingly little coal is requisite for the purpose of heating ordinary sized apartments, a consumption of one pound of coal per hour being esteemed sufficient by the Patentee, for the heating of a room 20 feet square, to an average temperature of 62°.

6th, In Houses, the Stove or Instrument can, at a very trifling expense, be so placed as to heat the whole interior of the House, ensuring an equable and mild heat in every part of it.

7th, It is equally applicable to heating Greenhouses, Conservatories, &c., and a Conservatory 20 feet square can be heated at an average expenditure of three half-pence a day, for every day that the stoves are lighted; requiring no attendance on the part of the Gardener, and avoiding also the very great expense and trouble of Flues.

It may be added that it is in course of being applied in Manufactories, to every purpose for which heat is required. It has been most successfully applied to Steam-boilers of peculiar construction, being composed of small vertical tubes, so arranged as completely to absorb the heat.

A twelve horse Boiler is now at work at Mr. James Stewart's Distillery, Paisley, which consumes less than six cwt. of coals per 12 hours.

Other applications of the Furnace are in a state of great forwardness, of which one of the most important, is to Marine Boilers for Steam Vessels. Their efficiency for this purpose will be shown in the course of the Spring on board of one of the Castle Company's Steam Vessels, which will be fitted up with them. They will occupy much less room on board, will weigh only one-fourth of the ordinary Boilers, and for the voyage to Rothsay (about 42 miles) no fuel will require to be carried, excepting what is packed into the fire-place, which also when lighted, requires no farther attendance.

These inventions are especially worthy of notice, as they have not been hastily obtruded upon the attention of the public, but are the results of scientific investigation and laborious experiments conducted during a period of nearly twenty years.

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The lighting of the street lamps and shops with Gas, shed a lustre over the City before unknown. A Gas Light Company, for lighting Glasgow, was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1817, with a capital of L.40,000, which at that early period of Gas-lighting was thought sufficient for the purpose. In a short time, however, it was discovered that this amount of capital was inadequate, and in 1822 another Act was obtained to enlarge the capital to L.80,000. In 1825, the Company having extended their main-pipes and branches into every quarter of the town and suburbs, found themselves again obliged to go to Parliament, and by the Act they obtained then, were authorised to enlarge their capital to L.100,000. The Company introduced a provision into this Act, that the stockholders were never to receive, under any form, more than 10 per cent. dividend on the subscribed capital, and that all ascertained clear revenue beyond this amount should be applicable to a reduction of the rates; so that the benefit of every saving or improvement made in future in the manufacture of Gas, should go to the consumers in place of the stockholders.

The advantages from the use of Gas, above any other mode of lighting, and the moderate rate at which the Company supplied the article, so extended the demand for it, that it was found necessary again, in 1826, to apply for a farther enlargement of the capital, and an act was obtained to increase its amount to L.150,000.

In this Act a provision was introduced, declaring that this addition to the capital, in place of being subscribed as in former cases, by the existing stockholders, and the premium going into their pockets, should be brought to public sale, and the premium made to form a description of capital

applicable, like the other, to the extension of the works; but as there would be no dividend payable upon it to shareholders, it might be considered as capital belonging to the consumers of Gas, the profits upon which were to be received by them in the reduction of rates.

The Company have, from the outset, furnished Gas to the consumers at a lower rate than was charged by any other Company in the kingdom, and they have farther continued from time to time to make such reductions on their rates as the state of their revenue warranted.

They have made reductions of the rates at the following periods, some of them absorbing a considerable annual amount of the revenue:—in 1819, 1822, and 1830.

The Works are on a large scale, and including subsidiary establishments for Gasholders, &c. in different parts of the town, occupy an area of 14,831 square yards. The manufacture of Gas is carried on at the station in Kirk Street, Townhead, whence it is distributed during the day to the several Gasholders situated in different districts of the town, and from these reservoirs it is supplied to the numerous consumers.

The Company have had occasion to make successive purchases of ground, for the purpose of extending their Works, as the increasing demand for lighting, rendered it necessary to erect additional Retorts, Purifiers, and Gasholders.

The principal establishment in Kirk Street now forms a square, whereof one side is occupied by Retorts, Condensers, and other apparatus, and round the other three are ranged shades, under which the coals are stored to preserve them from the wet.

These shades are calculated to contain 6,000 tons; and to show at any time how much coal is on hand, they are divided into compartments, each containing a certain known quantity. The shade roofs are on a new and elegant principle, being supported entirely by malleable iron rafters and suspension rods, a construction that unites strength and lightness in the most scientific manner.

The Company have at present 152 Retorts, each capable of making 5,000 cubic feet of Gas in 24 hours—of these 105 are required in winter, and 30 in summer. The Gasholders are of a very large size, and are eight in number; four at the Works, and four in different parts of the town. By this arrangement, the pressure of Gas is equalised in all portions of the City and Suburbs.

Cast-iron pipes to convey the Gas are laid on both sides of the streets under the foot pavements, so as not to interfere with the water pipes, and extend to more than a hundred miles in length. In generating Gas for the supply of Glasgow, upwards of 9,000 tons of coals are annually used.

The coke which remains after extracting Gas from cannel coal, and the tar deposited on the cooling of the Gas, are used for heating the Retorts, and are found to be very economical fuel.

Nor is the tar the only one of the liquid products that is turned to profitable account. The Ammoniacal water is sold to be used in making Cudbear dye, and the Naphtha in dissolving Caoutchouc, for manufacturing waterproof cloth. The solution of lime, after having been employed for purifying the Gas, is allowed to stand until the heavier part is precipitated; this is collected and sold for manure, and the liquor which remains (as none of the Gaswork refuse is allowed to run into the common sewers of the City) is evaporated under the grate bars of the Retort Furnace, thereby increasing the draught and the intensity of the fire.

As at other establishments, the Gas is purified with lime; but in addition to this process, it is made to pass through a solution of sulphate of iron, by which it is very much improved in purity.

After being purified, it passes through a meter of a very large size, made by Mr. Crosley of London, the Patentee, who, by his science and experience, has brought these machines to a high state of accuracy. Here the Gas manufactured is measured, and by a beautiful contrivance, called a telltale, which acts by the combined motions of the meter, and a common clock, the quantity passing through each hour of the day, or night, is registered, and the extent of any irregularity in the workmen, as well as the time at which it happened, is at once detected.

The Company have been peculiarly fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. James B. Neilson, Engineer. To the scientific attainments, business habits, and persevering industry of this distinguished Manager, the Company are chiefly indebted for their uncommon success, and for the most perfect and beautiful establishment of the kind in the kingdom.

The Appendix contains an account of an association formed by the workmen themselves, for carrying on a course of mutual instruction.

About the time that the streets were lighted with Gas, Mr. Thomas Hopkirk, younger of Dalbeth, introduced what may be called an amateur Lithographic Press, from which he produced some beautiful specimens of the art. Since that period a number of presses have been set up, where letters

and plans are executed in a very reputable style, but for pictures or ornamental work, the Glasgow Lithographic Press is far inferior to London or Paris. Of late the art has been extended to Shawl printing with every appearance of success.

Messrs. Muir, veneer cutters, in Hutchesontown, have recently obtained a patent for preparing flooring boards by machinery. The machine divides the Batten usually two and a half inches thick into two boards; it then, with one operation planes the face of the board, puts it to breadth and thickness, and completes the feather and groove. By this machine, much heavy labour is not only saved, but the flooring is better and cheaper wrought. Messrs. Muir have established a branch of this part of their business in London. They also split deal for Band Boxes by machinery, which is reckoned superior to pasteboard.

About 1824, Messrs. John Fulton & Co. fitted up a tilt hammer in their works at the Broomielaw, which was the first in this neighbourhood. In this manufactory, old scrap iron is brought to a welding heat in a furnace, and hammered into axletrees and other large bars. Mr. John Buttry of the Monkland Steel Co. has, by his scientific attainments, brought his manufacture to a high state of perfection.

STEAM ENGINES AS APPLICABLE TO MANUFACTURES AND TO THE PROPELLING OF VESSELS.

In connexion with the rise and progress of the Trade and Manufactures of this City, a brief historical account of the Steam Engine, as applicable to Manufactures and to the propelling of vessels, seems necessary.

The Steam Engine was invented by the Marquis of Worcester, in the reign of Charles II. In 1663, his lordship published a small book, entitled, "A Century of Inventions," or, in other words, an account of 100 discoveries which he thought he had made. His account of the Steam Engine, No. 68 of his Inventions, is as follows:—"This admirable method which I propose of raising water by the force of fire has no bounds, if the vessels be strong enough, for I have taken a cannon and filled it three-fourths full of water, and shut up its muzzle and touch-hole, and exposed it to the fire for 24 hours, it burst with great explosion. Having afterwards discovered a method of fortifying vessels internally, and combined them in such a way that they filled and acted alternately, I have made the water spout in an uninterrupted stream 40 feet high, and one vessel of rarefied water raised 40 feet of cold water. The person who conducted the operation had nothing to do but turn two cocks, so that one vessel of water being consumed, another begins to force, and then to fill itself with cold water, and so on in succession."

Although the Marquis was notable as a theoretical projector, he knew little of practical detail. After the Century of Inventions had lain dormant in the hands of the public for many years, Captain Savary took up the subject, and having made several experiments towards improving the Marquis's machine, he published a book in 1696, entitled, "The Miner's Friend," wherein he described the principles of his improvements, for which he procured a patent.

About the time that Captain Savary obtained his patent, Dr. Papin, a Frenchman, invented a method of dissolving bones and other animal solids in water, by confining them in close vessels which he called digesters. Dr. Papin was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and from the numerous experiments he made, became familiar with the elastic power of steam. When he left England he was employed by Charles, Landgrave of Hesse, to raise water by his machine, and from this and other circumstances, the French affected to consider him as the inventor of the Steam Engine. In 1707, the Doctor published an account of his inventions.

About the time of Papin's publication, Mr. Amonton contrived a very ingenious machine, which he called a "Fire Wheel." "It consisted of a number of buckets placed in the circumference of the wheel, and communicating with each other by very circuitous passages. One part of the circumference was exposed to the heat of a furnace, and another to a stream or cistern of cold water. The communication was so disposed that the steam produced in the buckets on one side of the wheel drove the water into buckets on the other side, so that one side of the wheel was always much heavier than the other, and it must therefore turn round, and may execute some work." At the death of

Mr. Amonton, Mon. Dessandes, a Member of the Parisian Academy of Sciences, presented to the Academy a project of a Steam Wheel, where the impulsive force of the vapour was employed, but it met with little encouragement. In the meantime the English Engineers had so much improved Savary's invention, that it supplanted all others.

Captain Savary being much engaged in draining the mines in Cornwall, became acquainted with Mr. Newcomen, a Blacksmith at Dartmouth, Devonshire, a Member of the Society of Friends. Newcomen being of a mechanical turn, observing that Savary's engine could not lift water from deep mines, set his genius to work, and made great improvements on it. Savary's engine raised water by the force of steam, but Newcomen's contrivance entirely by the pressure of the atmosphere, and steam was employed merely as the most expeditious method of producing a void into which the atmospheric pressure impelled the first mover of the machine. Some of the great advantages of Newcomen's over Savary's engine, are, that there is no need of steam of great and dangerous elasticity, a great saving of fuel, and how deep soever a mine may be, a cylinder may be employed, of such dimensions, that the pressure of the air on its piston may exceed in any degree the weight of the column of water to be raised. This engine was first offered to the public in 1705, but its material imperfections were not all removed till 1717, when Mr. Beighton simplified the whole of the subordinate movements, and brought the machine into a form in which it has continued without any material change till the present day.

The great improvement on the Steam Engine was, however, reserved for Mr. James Watt, who was born at Greenock, on 19th January, 1736. Having received the rudiments of his education in that town, he came to Glasgow in 1752, where he remained for two years, and then went to London, in pursuit of his business as a Philosophical Instrument Maker. In 1757, Mr. Watt returned to Glasgow, and commenced business on his own account. At that period the business of a Philosophical Instrument Maker requiring patronage, the Faculty of the College offered him the use of apartments in the College buildings, adjoining those possessed by Messrs. Foulis, the celebrated Printers, and gave him the title of Philosophical Instrument Maker to the University. This circumstance laid the foundation of after intimacy with the celebrated Professors, Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Dick, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. John Robison, and other distinguished persons connected with the University. In 1763, a remarkable circumstance occurred; Professor Anderson, afterwards the founder of Anderson's University, sent a small working model of Newcomen's Steam Engine for repair, to Mr. Watt's shop, then in the Saltmarket, opposite to St. Andrew's Street. The cylinder was one and a half inch diameter, and the boiler little more than the size of a tea-kettle. In contemplating the principles of this machine, Mr. Watt thought it capable of improvement, and immediately set his mind to work on it. Having procured an apartment in the Delph Work, near the harbour of the Broomielaw, he shut himself up, along with a single assistant, and commenced his experiments on the Steam Engine. During these experiments the beam broke, and the machine, which had a nine inch cylinder, was, for a time, laid aside. Although the first experiments were not crowned with success, Mr. Watt, in the midst of varied avocations, never forgot the great object of his ambition, the improvement of the Steam Engine. His friend, Dr. Black, having introduced him to Dr. Roebuck, who had recently erected the Carron Iron Works, a connexion was formed, in 1769, on which Mr. Watt left Glasgow for Kinneil House, near Carron Works, where he made a small Steam Engine, in an apartment of the offices of that mansion. The cylinder was of block tin, eighteen inches diameter, and it is remarkable that, at the very first experiment, at a coal mine, the Engine exceeded his utmost expectation. At that period Mr. Watt procured a patent "*For saving Steam and Fuel in Fire Engines.*" Soon after this, Dr. Roebuck's affairs becoming embarrassed, the connexion was broken up. In 1775, on the recommendation of Dr. Small, of Birmingham, a beneficial and happy connexion was formed between Mr. Watt and Mr. Boulton, of Soho, a gentleman of high character, wealth, and enterprising spirit. At that time the Company obtained an Act, prolonging Mr. Watt's patent, with improvements. They then began to make Steam Engines, under the firm of Boulton and Watt, and the exclusive privilege was continued to them during a period of twenty-five years.

Although I had the happiness of being acquainted with Mr. Watt for several years before his death, the foregoing information was not communicated by him to me, but by Mr. John Gardner, a Philosophical Instrument Maker, here, who became Mr. Watt's apprentice in 1760, spent twelve years with him, and acted as his sole assistant in all his experiments on the Steam Engine, in Glasgow, and at Kinneil House.

Mr. Watt made three great improvements on the Steam Engine. 1st, The condensation in a separate vessel. This increased the original powers of the Engine, giving to the atmospheric pressure, and to the counter weight their full energy, while, at the same time, the waste of Steam was greatly diminished. 2d, The employment of Steam pressure instead of that of the atmosphere. This accomplished a still farther diminution of the waste, and was fertile in advantages, as it rendered the machine more manageable, particularly by enabling the operator at all times, and without trouble, to suit the power of the Engine to its load of work, however variable and increasing. The third improvement was the double impulse, which may be considered as the finishing touch given to the Engine, by which its action is rendered equally uniform with the water wheel.

Mr. Watt's last visit to his friends in Glasgow was in the Autumn of 1817; he was then full of intellectual vigour, and his conversation cheerful and animated, and since that time, at the age of eighty-three, he applied himself with all the ardour of youth to the invention of a machine for mechanically constructing sculpture and statuary, and in distributing among his friends some of its earliest performances. Mr. Watt was elected a Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1784, of the Royal Society of London in 1785, and of the Batavian Society in 1787. In 1806, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the Senate of the University of Glasgow; and, in 1808, he was elected a Member of the National Institute of France.

APPLICATION OF THE STEAM ENGINE IN PROPELLING VESSELS.

The application of steam in the propelling of Vessels, has engaged the attention of mechanical genius for a considerable length of time. In 1736, Mr. Jonathan Hulls, then residing in the neighbourhood of Exeter, obtained a patent for what he called, "A new invented machine for carrying Vessels or Ships out of, or into any Harbour, Port, or River, against wind and tide, or in a calm." Hulls' engine had a horizontal cylinder, and the wheel which propelled the Vessel, was placed in the stern. The merits of this invention were disputed, and at any rate its success was but trifling, and of short duration.

In 1781, the Marquis de Fouffroy, made some unsuccessful experiments in propelling Vessels by Steam, on the Saone at Lyons, the principles of which are not well known.

In 1785, Mr. James Rumsey of Virginia, and Mr. John Fitch, of Philadelphia, made several experiments in propelling Boats, for which they received the patronage of General Washington, and patents from some of the States; but it does not appear that their experiments succeeded.

In the same year, Mr. Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, Dumfries-shire, who had been formerly in the Navy, made several experiments with paddles, on twin and triple Vessels, worked by men and horses, an account of which he published in February, 1787. In that publication, he says, "I have also reason to believe, that the power of the *Steam Engine* may be applied to work the *wheels*, so as to give them a quicker motion, and consequently to increase that of the Ship. In the course of this summer (1787), I intend to make the experiment." Soon after this, Mr. Miller caused a Vessel to be built with two keels, between which he introduced a propelling paddle-wheel; this Vessel was half-decked, and large enough to carry ten or twelve persons. Mr. William Symington, Merchant in Falkirk, made, and applied a small Steam Engine to this Boat; and in the autumn of 1788, Mr. Miller and Mr. Symington made the first experiment with it on Dalswinton pond, about seven miles from Dumfries. The experiment was made in the presence of Mr. Miller's Lady—the Rev. Archibald Lawson, Kirkmahoe, and his Lady—Captain Grose, Author of the Antiquities of England—Mr. Robert Riddell, of Glenriddle—Mr. Archibald Lawson, then residing at Kirkmahoe, in the neighbourhood of Dalswinton, now in Glasgow, and lately one of its Magistrates, and two Operatives. After several attempts, it was found that the Engine and wheel, which were of the same *kind as Hulls'*, formerly alluded to, were so inefficient, as occasionally to require the assistance of manual labour at a windlass. Notwithstanding this want of success, the intrepidity of Mr. Miller's mind was not to be overcome; for soon after this he caused a larger engine to be made at Carron Works, under the superintendence of Mr. Symington. When the engine was completed, it was put on board a Gabert, and experiments made with it on a reach of the Forth and Clyde Canal, of four miles long, in presence of Mr. Miller, Mr. Joseph Stainton, of Carron Works, and other gentlemen. Although this Vessel was no doubt propelled by the engine, the machinery does not seem to have answered the purpose, as the whole was soon laid aside, and never again brought into action.

Mr. Miller had another Boat of the twin tribe, which lay for some time in the Harbour of Burntisland, Fifeshire. In the end of March, 1789, I had the satisfaction of viewing this Vessel

going between the keels in a small Boat, and looking at her paddles and complicated machinery. Her deck-apparatus had been removed some time before, as then nothing was seen but two capstans. The stern of this Vessel was fancifully ornamented, and I was then informed by the person who had the charge of it, that Mr. Miller had intended her as a present to his Majesty the King of Denmark.

In 1794, the Earl of Stanhope constructed a Steam Vessel with paddles under her quarters. Notwithstanding the acknowledged mechanical powers and perseverance of his Lordship, the experiment did not succeed; the scheme was therefore abandoned.

In 1801-2, Lord Dundas, then Governor of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, employed Mr. Symington to construct a Steam Boat, "The Charlotte Dundas," for that Canal. After considerable and expensive preparation, an Engine, with a Cylinder of twenty-two inches, was placed in a Boat; and in March, 1802, an experiment made in presence of Lord Dundas, Mr. Speirs of Elderslie, his Lordship's son-in-law, and other gentlemen, when the Boat took two loaded Sloops in tow, the Active and Euphemia, of seventy tons burthen each, and carried them through the long reach, from Lock, No. 20, to Port-Dundas, a distance of 19½ miles in 6 hours, against a head wind. This Boat, from what Mr. Symington calls the opposition of some narrow-minded Proprietors of the Navigation, who thought that the undulation of the water, occasioned by the wheel at the Stern, would wash and injure the Banks, was laid up in a Creek of the Canal, near Bainsford Bridge, and exposed to public view, as a wreck, for many years.

The whole race of Steam Propellers having thus left the field one by one, without being able to effect the object of their ambition, the ground was occupied by Mr. Henry Bell, who had been a House Carpenter in this City for a number of years, having become a Member of the Incorporation of Wrights, on 20th October, 1797, but who had retired to the Baths at Helensburgh, some time about the year 1808.

Mr. Bell having turned his attention to propelling vessels by Steam, made several experiments on the Clyde, some of them in my presence; and having at length encountered and overcome the indescribable difficulties attending invention, he employed Messrs. John Wood & Co., Ship-builders, Port-Glasgow, to make a Boat for him, according to a particular plan. This Boat had a 40 feet keel, and a 10 feet 6 inch'd beam, with a paddle-wheel on each side. Mr. Bell having made the Engine, placed it in the Boat, which he named the Comet, and everything in readiness, she began to ply on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, in January, 1812. Although the Engine was only of three horse power, the Boat was easily propelled against a head wind, at the rate of 5 miles an hour, and, by simply increasing the power of the Engine, she went at the rate of 7 miles an hour.

As was to be expected, where there was no Patent, Mr. Bell's success soon stimulated the exertion of others. In the Spring of 1815, the late Mr. Robertson Buchanan, a respectable Civil Engineer, connected himself with two wealthy Citizens, and procured a Patent, on the principle of making the paddles dip into the water perpendicularly, by means of eccentric circles. The improvement which this was expected to produce having completely failed, the Patent became useless.

In 1819, three gentlemen of this City, eminent for scientific attainments, conceived the idea of propelling vessels without paddles: the scheme was, to discharge water, with great velocity, from pipes placed under the surface, behind the vessel, by which she was to be propelled. After an expensive preparation, an experiment was made on the Clyde on 12th November, when it was found that the propelling power was not sufficient to move the vessel against the tide—the scheme was therefore abandoned.

In the beginning of 1825, an attempt was made to strip Mr. Bell of his just honours, and to bestow them on the memory of one of the Competitors formerly alluded to. Having had a great desire to support the just claims of this self-taught and meritorious, though humble, individual, I procured Certificates from all the respectable Engineers of this City, who, with a candour worthy of their names, did justice to Mr. Bell: they are as follows:—"Glasgow, 2d April, 1825.—We, the undersigned, Engineers in Glasgow, having been employed for some time past in making machinery for Steam Vessels on the Clyde, do certify, that the principle of the Machinery and Paddles, used by

Steam Boats were first introduced on the river Mersey in the month of July, 1815. Mr. Canning, in one of his speeches to his friends in Liverpool, thus eloquently observes—"That new and mighty power (new, at least in the application of its might) which walks the water, like a giant rejoicing in its course, stemming alike the tempest and the tide, accelerating intercourse, shortening distances, creating, as it were, unexpected neighbourhoods and new continuations of social and commercial relations, and giving to the fickleness of winds, and the faithlessness of waves the certainty and steadiness of a highway upon the land."

Mr. Henry Bell, in his Steam Boat, the Comet, in 1812, has undergone little or no alteration, notwithstanding several attempts, by ingenious persons, to improve it. (Signed,) Hugh and Robert Baird, John Neilson, David Napier, Duncan M'Arthur, Claud Girdwood & Co., Murdoch & Cross, William M'Andrew, William Watson, Robert Napier.

Mr. James Cook, though entirely approving of the certificate, thought it right to go a little into detail; he therefore addressed a letter to me, from Govan House, 4th April, 1825, of which the following is a copy:—"I beg leave to state, that there is very little difference in the principle or construction of that kind of machinery in general use at present, from that applied by Mr. Henry Bell in his Steam Boat, Comet, erected by him in the year 1811 or 1812. The greatest improvement that has taken place since that period is in the construction of the boilers, being now, (and for many years past,) what may be called self-contained, that is, the fire, as well as the water, is all contained within the boilers, which, I believe, was not the case at first with the Comet. This improvement is attended with two very beneficial effects, the saving of fuel, and general safety. It no doubt will be said, that other great improvements must have taken place since the days of the Comet, as the speed of the vessels is greatly increased now to what it was at that time. That is allowed, but it does not follow, as matter of course, that this is owing to some great improvement in the principle and construction. This has arisen from practical observations, those concerned with such undertakings being now better able to proportion the power to the size of the body to be impelled. The best possible proof that I can adduce in support of this observation, is the Glasgow Steam Boat, which, by-the-bye, was built by Mr. Bell's directions in 1812 or 1813. The Engine and impelling machinery were made, and put into the Vessel by me in 1813 or 1814. The Vessel, I believe, was lengthened a little since, to give accommodation; the Engine and Machinery are still the same, and there are not many Boats on the River, at this day, that exceed her far in point of speed in still water. I do not recollect now what kind of speed the Comet went at; but if it was slow, I am inclined to think the cause of that was the want of a proper proportion betwixt the size of the Vessel and the power of the Engine and impelling machinery, and not owing to any defect in the principle or construction of the Machinery, these being nearly the same then, as at this day. There have been many minor improvements of great utility since that period, such as a better selection of materials for durability, better proportions and symmetry, and arranged so as to give general elegance and convenience."

Messrs. James and William Napier, of this City, having obtained a Patent for improving Steam Boilers, give the following description of them:—"These Boilers can be made, with advantage, at one-half, or even two-thirds less weight than those now commonly in use, and they possess other advantages of the first importance to steam navigation, to which no other Boiler yet offered to the public has any claim.

"They are stronger and safer, and may be subjected, without the least injury, to a strain that would tear asunder the best Boilers in ordinary use. They occupy much less space, thus giving great additional room for stowage of goods and other conveniences. They are not injured, as the common ones are, by coming in contact with the Vessel; nor is the vessel, from the same cause, injured by them. The shells of the present ones generally give way in two or three years: in the patent ones, they will last, when properly made, as long as the vessel. The mechanical construction of the flues is such, that with ordinary attention they will, in all probability, wear at least double the period of the flues that have been hitherto put in Steam Vessels, and at any time (without deranging the system of the boilers, or cutting up the decks), may be replaced in a few days; and should it happen that one of these boilers be injured by carelessness or otherwise, it can be easily disconnected from the others, which to sea-going vessels, is an object worthy of attention, and which cannot be done in the present immense boilers of some of the finest of our coasting Steamers. These boilers also possess the decided advantage over the common ones, that in a heavy sea they preserve a greater and more uniform depth of water over the flues, and also, from the same cause, keep the vessel more upright, and in the changes of water which has to take place in all sea-going vessels they are unequalled; the quantity required is also much less, as they are not encumbered with the useless water with which the common ones are loaded. In the cleaning of the flues from soot, which the present boilers require from time to time, the patent ones can be more effectually cleaned in an easier manner, and much shorter time."

The saving of fuel, where these boilers have been already introduced, is from 25 to 30 per cent., and although this may in some instances vary, yet in most cases it will be found to hold good. To point out the advantages to be derived from the use of these boilers to River Boats, is almost super-

fluous; the diminishing the draught of water, the increasing speed resulting therefrom, the certainty of making the passage at all times of the tide in a shallow river, need only to be noticed to be properly appreciated.

At a Public Meeting held in London, on 18th June, 1824, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Watt, the Earl of Liverpool, then at the head of his Majesty's Government, in the Chair. Mr. Huskisson, in alluding to the diversity of talent displayed in the improvement and application of the Steam Engine, made use of the following beautiful expressions, which must have had reference to Mr. Watt and Mr. Bell, the former as the undisputed great improver of the Steam Engine, and the latter the first who successfully applied that mighty power in propelling vessels in Europe. "Thus," said Mr. Huskisson, "one man directs it into the bowels of the earth, to tear asunder its very elements, and bring to light its hidden treasures; another places it upon the surface of the waters to control the winds of heaven, to stem the tides, to check the currents, and defy the waves of the ocean."

Having thus given a brief account of the rise and progress of the propelling system in Europe, it is well known that the Americans preceded us fully four years. In October, 1807, Mr. Robert Fulton, an American Engineer, launched a Steam Boat, at New York, which plied with great effect between that city and Albany, a distance of 160 miles. The American Government, conscious of the benefit their country would derive from the invention, heaped honours on Mr. Fulton; the first steam Frigate was called after his name, and the patronage he received soon raised him to affluence: not so with Mr. Bell, who, although the Corporation of Glasgow—the Trustees on the River—the Chamber of Commerce, and other Public Bodies presented memorials in his favour, was allowed to sink into the grave without such marks of public approbation. His merits, however, did not escape the notice of his fellow citizens. The River Trustees gave him a life annuity of *L.*100, and the citizens of Glasgow, and of other Mercantile Towns contributed liberally to his comforts. The Hon. Alexander Garden, Lord Provost, and Messrs. James Ewing, and James Cleland, trustees of the fund.

NUMBER OF STEAM ENGINES IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS, IN April, 1825—1831.

Being desirous of ascertaining the number of Steam Engines in this City and Suburbs—their power, and the use to which they were put, I made a survey in 1825, and published the names of the manufacturers to whom the Engines belonged, and other details connected with the manufactories.

The following is an abstract:

HORSE POWER HOW DISTRIBUTED.

	Horse Power.		Horse Power.		Horse Power.
Spinning Cotton,	893	Brought forward,	2,714	Brought forward,	2,893
Weaving,	665	Snuff Making,	22	Coach Making,	12
Raising Water,	262	Grinding Malt, &c.	20	Glass Grinding,	12
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	206	Fire Brick Making,	19	Veneer Sawing,	10
Calendering,	154	Sugar Refining,	18	Tambouring,	10
Grain Grinding,	153	Lamp Black Making,	18	Wool Carding,	8
Founding,	124	Twisting Yarn,	18	Pottery,	7
Distilling,	119	Smith Work,	18	Singeing Muslins,	6
Engine Making,	62	Cutting Wood,	18	Do. Gas,	4
Chemical Operations,	39	Grinding Drugs,	14	Coppersmith,	4
Machine Making,	37	Grinding Colours,	14	Tanning,	4
Carried forward,	2,714	Carried forward,	2,893	Total,	2,970

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	No. of Engines.	Horse Power.		No. of Engines.	Horse Power.
In Manufactories,	176	2,970	Brought forward,	235	4,441
Collieries,	59	1,471	In Stone Quarries,	7	39
			Steam Boats,	68	1926
Carried forward,	235	4,441			
			Totals,	310[1]	6,406

[1] Average Power of Engines, $20\frac{664}{1000}$.

Having requested the Engine Makers, to favour me with a note of the number they made since 1825, it appears that the Engines and Horse Power, in the City and Suburbs have increased 15 per cent.[1]

Horse Power in 1825,—6,406, adding 15 per cent., makes the power in 1831—7,366$\frac{9}{10}$.[1]

In July, 1831, there were, in the City and Suburbs, seventy-eight Cotton Mills and Power Loom Mills—in which there were ninety-one Steam Engines, some of them of great power.

It thus appears that the power employed in spinning Cotton, and weaving Cotton Cloth,[2] in Glasgow and its suburbs, extending not more than two miles from the Cross, is equal to 1,558 horses, and this, exclusive of the power employed in the Cotton trade by Glasgow manufacturers, in the Counties of Ayr, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Bute, *viz.* the extensive establishments of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., at Deanston, Ballandalloch, and Catrine—William Dunn, at Duntocher, Faifley, and Milton—David Laird & Co., at Stanley—the Rothsay Spinning Company in Bute, &c. &c.

COMPARATIVE VIEW BETWEEN THE STEAM ENGINE, HORSES, AND MANUAL LABOUR.

The difference between the price of coals consumed by Steam Engines, their tear and wear, the keep of horses, and manual labour, must ever vary with circumstances. In ascertaining that point, the following may be taken as data:—a heavy horse working 10 hours will consume 15 lb. of oats, and 14 lb. of hay.—*M'Culloch.* An Engine of 30 horse power, working 10 hours, will consume about four tons of coal dross.—*Girdwood.* The Steam Boat, Rothsay Castle, with one engine, of 50 horse power, consumes in 12 hours about 5$\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hard coal.—*Johnston.*

"Engineers estimate the force of Steam Engines by a measure which they term the Horse power: It is 33,000 pounds, or 528 cubic feet of water raised one foot high per minute. At this rate, 114 Horse power is equal to 1000 men.*** A Horse Power is equal to the power of 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary horses, and as the power of Steam Engines is always denominated by this measure, they are equivalent in power to half as many more horses as their specified number of Horse Power; for instance, the power of a 10 Horse Steam Engine is equal to 15 horses acting together, and if the Engine works night and day, when each horse can only work during 8 hours out of the 24, it will really perform the work of 45 horses, for it would require that number of horses to be kept to execute the same work. The power of a man may be assumed equal to that of raising 60 cubic feet of water, or a weight of 3,750 pounds avoirdupois, to the height of one foot in a minute; or to any other height in feet, a proportionate weight in pounds, so as to produce the same product of 3,750 pounds. A stout labourer will continue to work at this rate during eight hours per day. A day's work for such a labourer may be taken at 28,000 cubic feet of water raised one foot high." [3]

[1] In 1827, there were in London about 290 Steam Engines for Water Works, small Manufactories and Steam Boats they amount to about 5,460 horse power, or about equal to the strength of 48,000 men working continually.—*Farey on the Steam Engine.*

[2] As has been already said, the late Mr. James Monteith, of Bishop Street, Anderston, was the first who warped a muslin web in Scotland. Although there were no steam mills in Scotland for spinning Cotton till 1792, Mr. Monteith, long before that period, purchased *bird-nest* India yarn, and employed James Dalziel to weave a $\frac{6}{4}$ 12^{00} book, with a hand shuttle, for which he paid him *twenty-one pence* per ell for weaving, (price in March 1832, 2$\frac{5}{8}$d.) The second web was wove with a fly shuttle, which was the second used in Scotland. The first being used in the same year by Ralph Ashworth, who came from Manchester to work for Mr. Robert Thomson, also of Bishop Street, Anderston. This is the more remarkable, as the fly shuttle was invented as far back as the year 1750. The India yarn was so difficult to wind, that Christian Gray, wife of Robert Dougal, bell-man, got 6s. 9d. for winding each pound of it. When the web was finished, Mr. Monteith caused a dress of it to be embroidered with gold, which he presented to Her Majesty Queen Charlotte.

[3] Farey on the Steam Engine.

By the Local Act, 1814, it is enacted that the proprietors or occupiers of Steam Engines, or of works of which the machinery is moved by Steam, erected, or to be erected within the limits prescribed by the Act, shall be bound to construct the engine chimnies of the said works, of the following, but not greater heights and dimensions, *videlicet*:—the Engine Chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, does not exceed 196 superficial square inches, shall not be less than 55 feet in height. The Engine Chimnies, of which the inside capacity at the top exceeds 196 square inches and does not exceed 324 square inches, shall not be less than 65 feet in height. The Engine Chimnies, of which the inside capacity at the top exceeds 324 square inches, and does not exceed 576 square inches, shall not be less than 85 feet in height. The Engine Chimnies, of which the inside capacity at the top exceeds 576 square inches, shall not be less than 90 feet in height; and that the cones of all glass works shall not be less than 100 feet in height from the surface on the outside. Chimnies of Calcining Works not to be less than 50 feet in height from the outside surface.

A List of Cotton Mills and Spinners, and the number of Mule and Throstle Spindles in Lanarkshire, taken in November, 1831. *These Mills are all in Glasgow, or its immediate suburbs, with the exception of Blantyre and Lanark.*[1]

Names of Firms.	Districts in which the Mills are situated.	Spinners.	Mule Spindles.	Throstle Spindles.	Mule and Throstle Spindles.
Aitken & Co. . .	Hutchesontown,	16	10,080	. . .	10,080
Bogle, Peter, & Co. .	Bridgeton,	27	20,304	. . .	20,304
Bartholomew, John, & Co.	Calton,	32	18,540	7,776	26,316
Clark, John, jun., & Co.	Calton,	12	7,776	1,020	8,796
Cogan, John and Robert	Graham Square,	14	6,552	. . .	6,552
Couper, Maitland & Co.	St. Rollox,	12	6,336	2,280	8,616
Dennistoun, John, & Co.	Calton,	41	24,024	. . .	24,024
Dunlop, James, & Sons	Calton,	48	24,192	. . .	24,192
Duke Street Spinning Co.	Duke Street,	27	14,448	. . .	14,448
Ferguson, William .	Mile-End,	12	5,628	. . .	5,628
Gemmell, William .	Bridgeton,	14	6,180	720	6,900
Graham, William & Co.	Tradeston,	16	7,256	4,560	11,816
Graham, James Maxwell	Calton,	39	25,272	. . .	25,272
Hussey, William, & Son	Bridgeton,	69	44,520	. . .	44,520
Hunter, William .	Bridgeton,	16	9,504	. . .	9,504
Houldsworth, Henry .	Anderston,	66	36,312	. . .	36,312
Houldsworth, Henry .	Woodside,	28	8,784	. . .	8,784
Leishman, Dunlop, & Co.	Port-Dundas,	22	10,008	. . .	10,008
Lancefield Spinning Co.	Lancefield,	29	15,312	600	15,912
Monteith, Henry, & Co.	Blantyre,	51	23,752	3,024	26,776
Mitchell and Norris .	Bridgeton,	18	10,368	. . .	10,368
Mile-End Spinning Co.	Mile-End,	52	19,968	. . .	19,968
May and Dennistoun .	Calton,	15	6,120	. . .	6,120
Monach, James and Andrew	Burnside,	20	9,696	. . .	9,696
Marshall, Robert, & Co.	Port-Eglinton,	10	6,480	. . .	6,480
Miller, John . .	Hutchesontown,	36	12,768	. . .	12,768
M'Naught, Patrick .	Rutherglen,	12	5,520	. . .	5,520
M'Naught, Patrick .	Anderston,	18	7,356	. . .	7,356
M'Naught, Patrick .	Calton,	16	8,640	. . .	8,640
M'Phail, Dugald .	Greenhead,	14	7,896	. . .	7,896
M'Phail, Daniel .	Greenhead,	20	11,880	. . .	11,880
M'Gregor, Coll .	Glasgow,	20	8,616	. . .	8,616
M'Laren, Robert, & Co.	Glasgow,	20	7,704	. . .	7,704
M'Auslin, John .	Hutchesontown,	12	5,496	. . .	5,496
M'Leroy, Hamilton, & Co.,	Calton,	17	10,200	1,152	11,352
Oswald, James, & Co.	Barrowfield,	32	35,520	. . .	35,520
Perry, William . .	Mile-End,	12	3,660	. . .	3,660
Sommerville, John, & Sons	Little Govan,	7	4,200	3,768	7,968
Thomson & Stewart, .	Calton,	12	7,488	. . .	7,488
Thomson, Robert, & Son	New Adelphi,	47	26,928	. . .	26,928
Thomson, Robert, & Son	Old Adelphi,	33	19,800	. . .	19,800
Todd, Charles, & Co. .	Springfield,	26	15,204	. . .	15,204
Walker & Co. . .	Lanark,	284	15,000	24,000	39,000
One small Mill omitted, for want of the necessary information; it may be taken at 3,000 spindles.					
	Totals,	1,344	591,288	48,900	640,188

The above table has been prepared from information received from Mill Proprietors, Managers, or Engineers. At Lanark the wheels are small, and the spinners are young lads and girls.

[1] Since the erection of so many Steam Engines, the atmosphere, in particular parts of the city and suburbs, has been clouded with smoke to an extent formerly unknown. To abate this nuisance as much as possible, without injuring the manufactories, the Magistrates obtained an Act of Parliament for regulating the Furnaces of Steam Engines and the height of their chimneys. As the smoke from Steam Engines in Manchester is consumed without injury to the trade or annoyance to the public, the Magistrates brought down Mr. John Wakefield, an Engineer who had obtained a Patent, and had been very successful in burning smoke in that town, for the purpose of showing the principle upon which he acted, and to exhibit an improved furnace; after having done so, Mr. Wakefield fitted up several furnaces here, where the smoke did not exceed that of a common kitchen chimney. Mr. Neil Snodgrass of this city, the inventor of the Cotton Scutcheon, or blowing machine, has also been very successful in burning smoke.

When Steam Engine proprietors in the City refused to improve their furnaces, the Procurator Fiscal, at my suggestion, instituted processes against them, before the Dean of Guild Court, but so sensible were the parties that they would be found liable in expenses, besides being compelled to abate the nuisance, that they invariably complied, without waiting for the decision of the Court. It is, however, to be regretted, that no legal steps have yet been taken to abate the nuisance in Hutchesontown, Gorbals, Calton, or Bridgeton, where by far the greater part exists. It is right the public should know, that when the Fiscal does not find it convenient to prosecute, it is competent for any three householders in the neighbourhood to do it. The Magistrates of Glasgow have done their duty in procuring the Act of Parliament, and showing that smoke can be burned so as not to be offensive to the public. Let those having interest follow up the improvement, and the stain of a smoky town will be wiped away.

RIVER CLYDE.

The River Clyde, in a commercial point of view, is the most valuable in Scotland. It is usually understood that this river rises from the same hill at the northern point of Lanarkshire, from whence also flow in different directions the Annan and the Tweed; but this is only partly correct. The common notions regarding the sources of rivers are frequently altogether fanciful, almost every stream having a number of heads, often not one of which can be justly selected as the chief. Such is the case with the Clyde. It is formed by a concentration of a variety of straggling burns, or rivulets, rising amidst the mountains and wastes which separate Lanarkshire from the Counties of Peebles and Dumfries. The chief of these tributaries are the Powtrail Water, the Crook Burn, the Evan and Elvan Waters. These coalescing, form a stream, and, after flowing about two miles, receive an accession, first from Glengonar Water, and next from Duneaton Water, which constitute it properly the River Clyde, at a distance of upwards of twelve miles from the highest springs of its fountains. Pursuing a northerly course, from its origin to the mouth of Duneaton Water, it continues in the same direction, with a slight tendency, to the east, as far as Biggar, by which time it has received some more rivulets from the adjacent uplands, when it at once alters its course to the north-west by north. It keeps this direction in almost a straight line to its estuary, except when it makes a considerable semicircular bend to the right, a little way below Biggar, till it is joined by Douglas Water on the left. The Douglas Water nearly doubles it in size. It afterwards receives a number of other streams generally on the left or westerly bank. The Mouse, the Nethan, the Avon, the Calder, the North Calder, the Kelvin, the White and Black Cart, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the Leven, are its principal tributaries on either side from Lanark to Dumbarton. The impetus of its waters is very variable. In the upper parts it is rapid, but as it descends, it proceeds with great deliberation.

Below Greenock the Clyde takes a sharp turn to the south, and after flowing through the pass betwixt Bute, the Cumbray Islands, and the coast of Ayrshire, at the Largs, it is emitted into the broad expanse of the sea, between the west coast of Scotland and Ireland, and which partly obtains the title of the Firth of Clyde.[1]

As the Navigation of the Clyde is intimately connected with the prosperity of Glasgow, a brief account of the improvements on that River cannot fail to be acceptable.

In the beginning of the 16th century, the channel of the River, for about 13 miles below Glasgow, was so incommoded by fords and shoals, as to be barely navigable for the smallest craft. In 1556, the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, entered into an agreement, to work on the River for six weeks alternately, with the view of removing the ford at Dumbuck, and some other prominent hirsts. By the joint exertions of these parties, small craft were brought up to the Broomielaw, which was then only a landing shore, there being no regular harbour at Glasgow for more than 100 years after that period.[2]

In 1653, the Merchants of Glasgow had their Shipping Harbour at the bailiary of Cunningham, in the Shire of Ayr. This port being distant, and the land carriage inconvenient, the Magistrates of Glasgow, in 1658, negotiated with the Magistrates of Dumbarton, for the purchase of ground for a Harbour and Docks. After a good deal of discussion, the negotiation broke up, the Magistrates of Dumbarton considering, that the great influx of mariners would *raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants.* It appears, from the Rev. Dr. Duncan's Account of the Parish of Dundonald, that after the failure at Dumbarton, the Troon, lately made into a Harbour by his Grace the Duke of Portland, was thought of as a shipping place for Glasgow. "The Merchants of Glasgow, sensible of the advantages of the natural Harbour of Troon, made offer to the proprietor of feuing the lands adjoining to it." But their offer was rejected for a reason, as it is reported, which, however ridiculous it may now appear, would be accounted very cogent in those days, lest a rise should be occasioned in the *price of butter and eggs.*"[3] Having failed at Dumbarton and the Troon, the Magistrates, in 1662, purchased 13 acres of ground from Sir Robert Maxwell of Newark, on which they laid out the town of Port-Glasgow, built Harbours, and made the first dry or graving

[1] Article Clyde in Chambers' Gazetteer of Scotland, 1831.

[2] It appears, from the Records of the Town Council, that before the appointment of the office of Bailie of the River the Magistrates of Glasgow held Courts at the Broomielaw, which they termed "The Coble Court." On 21st April, 1589, James Flemyng, and Robert Rowat, Bailies sitting in judgment, Johnie Maxwell Dumestar, Niniane Hutcheson, was fined for "the wrangus and maisterful away taking fra Johne Clerk, of twa salmound fische, and dume given thaerupon for nyneteen schillings."

[3] Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. vii. p. 623.

Dock in Scotland, and occasionally made such improvements on the River as the circumstances of the Corporation would admit. Soon after the Revolution in 1688, the Harbour at the Broomielaw was made at an expense of 30,000 merks Scots, (*L.*1,666 : 13 : 4.) Sterling. The east end was at the mouth of St. Enoch's Burn, a little west from Dixon Street, and the west at Robertson Street; or, in other words, only 730 feet, measuring from the bridge. At length the Corporation consulted Mr. Smeaton, and in 1755 and 1758, that celebrated Civil Engineer surveyed the River, and gave in two reports. On the faith of one of these, the Corporation, in 1759, obtained an Act of Parliament for rendering the River navigable by *means of Locks.* As this scheme did not give general satisfaction, Dr. Wilson gave in a report, which led to the important improvements which soon followed.

In the beginning of 1769, Mr. John Golbourn of the city of Chester, a person well versant with water in motion, examined the river, and recommended its improvement by the erection of Jettees or Dykes. The Magistrates, approving of his scheme, directed Mr. Watt, a distinguished Land Surveyor in this City, to survey and report, a detailed account of which will be found in the Annals of Glasgow.[1] In 1770, an Act of Parliament was procured, wherein the members of the Corporation were appointed Trustees, with power to levy dues. Soon after this, the Trustees contracted with Mr. Golbourn for deepening the river, that vessels drawing six feet water might come up to the Broomielaw. In January, 1775, he had erected 117 Jettees, on both sides of the river, which confined it within narrow bounds, so that the rapidity of the stream scoured the bottom, and confined the tide, which formerly covered large tracts of ground. Vessels drawing rather more than six feet water could now come up to the City.

In 1792, an addition of 360 feet was made to the Harbour.[2] For many years previous to this, Mr. Bennet had the superintendence of the river, and, on Mr. James Spreull's succeeding him, in 1798, he formed a number of parallel Dykes at the river extremities of the Jettees, and from that period, till his death in 1824, he was enthusiastic in every thing that related to the improvements on the Clyde. Soon after Mr. Spreull's death, his son was appointed Treasurer to the Trust, and Mr. John Clerk, Superintendent.

The Trustees occasionally received reports and valuable advice from Mr. John Rennie and Mr. Thomas Telford, Civil Engineers, and in 1811 they found it necessary to make a farther addition to the Harbour of 900 feet. In September, 1824, Mr. Whidby, of Plymouth, was requested to inspect the river and report; but it appeared that that gentleman's talents were more adapted to the formation of the breakwater than the improvement of rivers. In 1825, the Trustees obtained another Act of Parliament, in which they were authorized to levy a small addition on some of the dues, the better to enable them to make farther improvements. By this Act five merchants, not members of the Corporation, were added to the Trustees.

The improvements on the river, and the increase of trade at the Broomielaw, almost exceeds belief. In my own recollection, the Harbour was only 730 feet long; it is now 3,340 feet on the north side, and 1,260 on the south. A few Gaberts, and these only of 30 or 40 tons burthen, came up to the Broomielaw; now large vessels, many of them 300 tons burthen, from America, the East and West Indies, and the Continent, are often to be found three deep along nearly the whole length of the Harbour. Many of the spaces between the Jettees were formed by eddies into large irregular pools; now, from the under end of the Harbour, for several miles below the City, the river is confined within narrow bounds, and the sloping banks, formed with whin, in imitation ashler, are unequalled in the kingdom, whether the use or the splendour of the effect be taken into account. Formerly, an ordinary flood inundated the under part of the town, to the great injury of its inhabitants; now it

[1] Vol. i. pp. 290, 291.

[2] In 1815, previous to the Harbour being widened, Mr. Robertson Buchanan, late a Civil Engineer in this City, wrote a Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam, wherein he observes, that "at the west end of the Broomielaw, the River is 140 feet wide, and increases about 4 feet every quarter of a mile for the first 2 miles downwards, the next 3 miles, 5 feet for every quarter of a mile, and so on. At Dumbarton, the river is 2 miles broad; and at Greenock, 5 miles. Glasgow is distant from Port-Glasgow, by water, about 22 miles. The fall from the former to the latter is 8 feet 6 inches. The tide flows about 4 hours and 20 minutes, much depending, however, upon the weather and winds. Neap tides, at Glasgow, are about 3 feet 6 inches, and spring tides at 5 feet 6 inches; and vessels drawing 9 feet 6 inches of water, can come up to Glasgow in an ordinary spring tide. The current, during a high fresh, runs at the rate of 4 miles an hour to the Broomielaw, and is perceptible a mile above Rutherglen, and at ordinary tides it averages about 2½ miles an hour. In common tides the first turning at Port-Glasgow is 2 hours and 45 minutes earlier than at Glasgow."

requires a very extraordinary flood to produce the same effect. Till of late years there were only a few punts and ploughs for the purpose of dredging the river; now there are three dredging machines, provided with numerous buckets and powerful steam apparatus, at an expense of nearly twelve thousand pounds. There was no covering for goods, and but one small crane for shipping and discharging; now the shed accommodation on both sides of the river is most ample, and one of the cranes, for shipping Steam Boat Boilers, and other heavy articles, made by Messrs. Claud Girdwood, and Co., may challenge all the Ports in the kingdom for the union of power with elegance of construction. I was present at an experiment when she lifted upwards of *Thirty Tons.* The houses fronting the Harbour extended only to Smithfield, about 650 feet; they now extend to upwards of 3,000 feet. If any thing were awanting to show the great increase of trade on the Clyde, the regular advance of dues would supply that want. In 1771, the first year's dues amounted to *L.*1,021 : 5 : 1. In 1815, to *L.*5,680 : 4 : 1, and in 1831, they were let at Public Auction for *L.*21,350. Although a vessel, drawing 13 feet 6 inches water, came up to the Broomielaw in June, 1831, a Diving Bell is prepared for the removal of large stones in particular parts of the river, that larger vessels may still come up.

Mr. Golbourn laid the foundation of the foregoing improvements, but it is to the praiseworthy exertions of individuals composing the improvement Committees during the last twenty years, that the River has been brought to so great a state of perfection; and it is no more than an act of justice to the present Lord Provost, to say, that to the energies of his mind, sound judgment, and unwearied exertions, the public are chiefly indebted for the splendid improvements on the River. Till his acceptance of office, Provost Dalglish was Chairman of the Committee.

STAGE-COACHES—HACKNEY AND PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

STAGE-COACHES.

It appears from Beckman's History of Inventions,[1] that covered Carriages were known in the beginning of the sixteenth century, but they were used only by women of the first rank, for men thought it unbecoming to ride in them. During the sixteenth century, the French Monarchs rode commonly on horses, and the servants of the Court on mules or asses. In Anderson's History of Commerce,[2] it is stated, that coaches were first known in England about the year 1580, and were introduced from Germany by Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundale. Arnot, in his History of Edinburgh,[3] mentions, that in 1598, when the English Ambassador came to Scotland, he had a coach with him; but Anderson places the period when coaches began to be in common use, about the year 1605. The celebrated Duke of Buckingham, was the first person who rode in a coach with six horses, this took place in 1619. To ridicule this new pomp, the Earl of Northumberland put eight horses in his carriage.[4]

According to Anderson, coaches to be let for hire were first established in London, in 1625. At that time there were only twenty. They did not stand on the streets, but at the principal Inns. Ten years afterwards, they became so numerous, that Charles I. issued an order for limiting their number, and for keeping only two horses for each coach. In 1637, there were in London and Westminster, 50 hackney coaches; in 1652, the number had increased to 200; in 1654, to 300; in 1694, they were limited to 700; in 1755, to 800. In 1832, the number is 1,200, besides about 300 cabriolets or other hackney carriages, introduced a few years ago.

Stage-coaches were first introduced in Scotland in 1678. On the 6th August in that year, Provost Campbell, and the other Magistrates of Glasgow, entered into an agreement with William Hume, a merchant in Edinburgh, that he should run a coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The

[1] Vol. i. p. 114. [2] Vol. iv. p. 180. [3] P. 596. [4] Vol. v. pp. 6, 162, 187, 326, 347.

The Earle of Dundonald, with his coatch, and himself, and his Lady, goeing to the marriage of his grandchield to the Lord Montgomery, from Paslay to Eglinton, an. 1676, in December, was stopt by the way by a witch: the horses of the coatch refused to go bye the door, and turned their heads homewards.—*Law's Memorials, p.* 126.

In 1730 there was only one carriage kept in Liverpool, and no stage coach to or from it; it was not until 1760 that a coach went from Liverpool to London direct, and was four days on the road. The first mail coach started from Liverpool to London in 1785; it now reaches London in 25 hours. *Smither's Statistics of Liverpool, p.* 17.

In 1775 Dugald Graham, the Glasgow Bellman advertised retour chaises to Edinburgh, to set out from the Black Bull, Argyle Street, or Saracen's Head, Gallowgate, "*when customers appeared.*"

following is a copy of the Indenture: "At Glasgow, the saxt day of August, 1678, the foresaid parties finally agree, that the said William Hume shall, with all diligence, have in readiness, ane sufficient strong coach, to run betwixt Edinbro' and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Edinbro' ilk Monday morning, and return again, (God willing,) ilk Saturday night, the passengers to have the liberty of taking a cloak-bag for receiving their clothes, linens, and siclike, the *Burgesses of Glasgow* always to have a preference to the coach; the fare, from the first of March till the first September, which is considered simmer weather, is to be *L.*4 : 16s. Scots, (eight shillings sterling); during the other months, considered winter weather, the fare is to be *L.*5 : 8s. Scots. As the undertaking is arduous, and cannot be accomplished without assistance, the said Magistrates agree to give the said William Hume two hundred merks a-year for five years, the latter agreeing to run the coach for that period, whether passengers apply or not, in consideration of his having actually received *two years premium in advance.*" (*L.*22 : 4 : 5$\frac{1}{3}$ sterling.)

It does not appear how long Hume's coach kept the road. In Creech's Fugitive Pieces, it is stated, that in 1763, with the exception of two coaches which were run between Edinburgh and Leith, by Adam Woodcock, there was only one stage-coach in Scotland. It set out once a-month from Edinburgh for London, and was from 12 to 16 days upon the road. About this time, a heavy coach drawn by four horses in good weather, and by six in bad, commenced running between Edinburgh and Glasgow three times a-week. In a short time it ran every day, and was from 11 to 12 hours upon the road. The custom for the Male passengers to treat the Female ones to Breakfast and Dinner on the road, continued till the Mail coaches were established. At the time this carriage was started, there was no other public conveyance from Glasgow. A heavy coach having run for about 30 years, it was succeeded by diligences or chaises, with two horses and a postilion. These vehicles were between seven and eight hours upon the road.

The diligences were, in their turn, succeeded by carriages drawn by four horses. Mail coaches from London were established in various parts of England before they reached Scotland, and the experiment was made to Edinburgh rather earlier than to Glasgow. The first mail coach from London to Glasgow, arrived at the Saracen's Head on Monday the 7th July, 1788, and such was the interest excited on that occasion, that Mr. Buchanan, of the Saracen's Head, (who had an interest in the mail coach,) and a crowd of horsemen went out as far as Clyde Iron Works to welcome her approach. Mr. Bain, who has been one of the contractors for carrying the London mail since 1790, states, that for many years there was such a scarcity of passengers, that the Contractors lost money by it. It was usual for the mail coach at that time to arrive at the Saracen's Head from London, a distance of 405 miles, in 63 hours, being nearly 6$\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The mail now goes by a route[1] of 403 miles in *forty-four hours*, being rather more than nine miles and one furlong an hour, including stoppages for breakfasts and dinners, and when certain contemplated arrangements are completed, it will arrive in *forty-one hours.* On 5th July, 1793, Mr. G. Grietton reported to the Post-Master-General, that the road between Glasgow and Carlisle was 101 miles 2 furlongs. This road, which, a few years ago, was one of the worst, has lately been so much altered and improved by Mr. Telford, that it is now one of the best in the kingdom. That celebrated Civil Engineer informed me, that, but for the unwearied exertions of Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Toward Castle, the road would never have been brought to its present state of perfection. When the new mile-stones were put up, it was ascertained to be only 94 miles and 4 furlongs. The Postmasters charge one mile and a half additional.

On Thursday, 10th January, 1799, Mr. John Gardner, of the Star Inn, Glasgow, and partners, started the Royal Telegraph Coach between Glasgow and Edinburgh, with four horses; it performed the journey of 42 miles in 6 hours. The example was soon followed by others; and on 11th October, 1819, there were, for various destinations, eight stage-coaches, each drawn by four horses; and

[1] Route from Glasgow to London by the Mail Coach, in 1832.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
To Douglas-Mill	29	To Catterick-Bridge	168	To Barnby-Moor	255
Beatock	56	Leaming-Lane	176	Scarthing-Moor	268
Ecclefechan	77	Rippon	189	Newark	279
Carlisle	96	Harrowgate	201	Grantham	293
Penrith	114	Leeds	216	Stamford	314
Appleby	128	Pontefract	229	St. Neots	348
Brough	136	Doncaster	241	London	403
Greta-Bridge	155				

seven by two horses, which departed from, and returned to, Glasgow every lawful day, the Royal Mails departing and returning every day, besides, one coach with four horses, and one with three, which departed from, and returned to, Glasgow three times a-week.

Prior to 1802, the stage-coaches in Scotland were run on Sundays. The Reverend Presbytery of Glasgow, considering the practice to be injurious to the morals of the people, appointed three of their number, viz. Dr. Balfour, Dr. Ranken, and Dr. MacGill, to endeavour to get the Glasgow coach masters to give up running on Sundays; these Reverend gentlemen having succeeded in their mission, the mails are the only coaches which have left Glasgow on Sundays since that period. As some of the Edinburgh coach Proprietors refused to comply with a similar desire from the Edinburgh Presbytery, an action was raised against them; but before the cause came to be decided, the practice was abandoned. None of the Steam-Boats, except under particular circumstances, depart from Glasgow on Sunday, nor do any return on Sunday, except those from England and Ireland.

The following remarks are applicable to the two principal towns in Scotland.

In 1768, forty-two miles, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, were performed in a stage-coach, in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours, being at the rate of 4 miles an hour. In 1790, the journey was performed in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours, being at the rate of rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. And in 1799, in 6 hours, being at the rate of 7 miles an hour.

In 1830, heavy coaches, carrying 18 passengers and luggage, performed the journey in 5 hours, sometimes in 4 hours and three-quarters; but lighter coaches with 11 or 12 passengers, frequently run in less than 4 hours, being at the rate of upwards of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The experiment of the Edinburgh Morning Herald running with two horses, and changing six times, has exceeded expectation, frequently performing the journey in 3 hours and 40 minutes. On 2d October, 1828, the Royal Express coach performed the journey in *three hours and thirty* minutes, being at the rate of 12 miles an hour. Although these journeys have been performed in the time specified, five hours is considered a fair passage.

The following curious and interesting information is taken from Mr. Dugald Bannatyne's scrap book.[1] "The public have now been so long familiarized with stage-coach accommodation, that they are led to think of it as having always existed. It is, however, even in England, of comparatively recent date. The late Mr. Andrew Thomson, Sen. told me, that he and the late Mr. John Glasford went to London in the year 1739, and made the journey on horseback. That there was no turnpike road till they came to Grantham, within one hundred and ten miles of London. That up to that point they travelled upon a narrow causeway, with an unmade soft road upon each side of it. That they met, from time to time, strings of pack horses, from 30 to 40 in a gang, the mode by which goods seemed to be transported from one part of the country to another. The leading horse of the gang carried a bell to give warning to travellers coming in an opposite direction; and he said, when they met these trains of horses, with their packs across their backs, the causeway not affording room to pass, they were obliged to make way for them, and plunge into the side road, out of which they sometimes found it difficult to get back again upon the causeway.

"There is evidence that relays of post-chaises did not exist on the road between London and Bath so late as the year 1746. Fielding, who wrote, and lays the scene of his novel of Tom Jones in that year, makes his heroine the only child of a rich Somersetshire Squire, eloping from her father's house, with her maid, Mrs. Honour, ride upon post-horses upon the London and Bath road, until she at last falls in with a return coach going to London. Had relays of post-chaises existed, he would not have thought of mounting his heroine and her maid upon post-horses.

"Relays of post-chaises did not exist in Scotland, except on the road from Edinburgh to London, before the year 1776. It will be in the recollection of the older inhabitants of Glasgow, that public notices by the Bellman were given almost every night of return chaises to different towns."

[1] There are few individuals in any town who have been so generally useful as Mr. Bannatyne. For more than half a century he has devoted a great proportion of his valuable time and talents in promoting the Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of this City, and in improving its appearance; and his long and friendly intimacy with his near relative, Dugald Stewart, gave him a taste for literature which has benefited his Country; and I am proud to acknowledge that, during a period of thirty years of uninterrupted friendly intercourse with this distinguished and most excellent man, his advice and counsel have been of great use to me in a Statistical point of view.

When the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, in this City, was instituted under the auspices of Mr. Patrick Colquhoun in 1783, Mr. Bannatyne rendered his assistance, and has held the office of Secretary ever since Mr. Gilbert Hamilton's death, in 1809. The original members of the Chamber are now all dead, with the exception of Mr. Bannatyne.

STAGE COACHES DEPARTING FROM, AND ARRIVING IN GLASGOW, ON 4TH APRIL, 1831.

No.	Name of Coach.	Destination.	No. of Horses drawn by.	No. of Horses used in the Journey.	No. of Inside Passengers.	No. of Outside Passengers.	No.	Name of Coach.	Destination.	No. of Horses drawn by.	No. of Horses used in the Journey.	No. of Inside Passengers.	No. of Outside Passengers.
1	Royal Mail	London	4	160	4	4	38	Royal Sovereign	Hamilton	4	4	4	12
2	Independent	Carlisle	4	32	4	10	39	Telegraph, A. M.	Ayr	4	12	6	12
3	Royal Mail, A. M.	Edinburgh	4	16	4	4	40	Telegraph, P. M.	Ayr	4	12	6	12
4	Royal Mail, P. M.	Edinburgh	4	16	4	4	41	Britannia	Kilmarnock	3	9	4	9
5	Regent	Edinburgh	4	16	6	12	42	Surprise	Saltcoats	3	11	4	12
6	Champion	Edinburgh	4	16	6	12	43	Fair Trader	Saltcoats	4	12	6	12
7	Telegraph	Edinburgh	4	16	4	12	44	Levern Trader	Barhead	3	3	4	12
8	Commercial Traveller	Edinburgh	4	16	6	12	45	Sir John Maxwell, 1	Pollokshaws	2	2	6	10
9	Waterloo	Edinburgh	4	16	6	12	46	Royal George, 2	Pollokshaws	2	2	6	7
10	Royal Express	Edinburgh	4	16	4	12	47	Baron of Renfrew	Renfrew	2	2	4	7
11	Express	Edinburgh	4	16	4	12	48	Royal Mail	Greenock	2	4	4	4
12	Morning Herald	Edinburgh	2	12	4	7	49	Sons of Commerce, 2	Paisley	2	6	4	7
13	Regulator	Edinburgh	4	20	6	12	50	Do. do. 2	Paisley	2	6	4	7
14	Enterprise	Edinburgh	4	20	6	12	51	Do. do. 1	Paisley	2	4	4	7
15	Royal Mail	Perth	4	20	4	4	52	Do. do. 1	Paisley	2	4	4	7
16	Perth Stage	Perth	4	20	4	12	53	Do. do. 1	Paisley	2	4	4	7
17	Stirling Castle, A. M.	Stirling	3	6	4	10	54	Do. do.	Paisley	2	2	4	7
18	Stirling Castle, P. M.	Stirling	4	12	6	12	55	Do. do.	Paisley	2	2	4	7
19	Earl of Mar	Alloa	2	6	4	7	56	George Canning, 2	Paisley	2	6	6	7
20	Aurora [3	Kirkaldy	2	10	4	7	57	Safety, 1	Paisley	2	4	6	7
21	Strathendrick Telegraph	Balfron	4	4	4	10	58	Imperial, 2	Paisley	2	6	4	12
22	Regulator	Airdrie	3	3	4	9	59	Hercules, 1	Paisley	2	4	4	7
23	Helen	Airdrie	4	4	6	12	60	Regulator, 1	Paisley	2	4	4	7
24	Glazert, 4	Campsie	4	4	6	12	61	Umpire, 1	Paisley	2	4	4	7
25	Enterprise, 3	Kippen	3	7	4	7							
26	Royal Sovereign, 3	Kilsyth	2	2	4	7				183	671	284	548
27	George Buchanan, 3	Drymen	4	4	4	10							284
28	Defiance	New Mains	1	2	6	2		Add difference between those which run more than once a-day, and those which run seldomer, including the proportion of Sunday Passengers by the Royal Mails.					
29	Union	Kelso	2	12	4	7							832
30	Falls of Clyde	Lanark	2	6	4	7							178
31	The Clyde	Lanark	3	9	4	8							
32	Clydesdale Union, 3	Lanark	2	4	4	7				Totals,			1010
33	Fair Trader, 3	Strathaven	4	4	6	12							
34	Banks of Clyde	Hamilton	4	4	6	12							
35	Lord Douglas	Hamilton	2	4	4	8							
36	A. Paton	Hamilton	4	4	6	12							
37	Express	Hamilton	3	3	4	12							

1. Depart from, and return to Glasgow, twice every lawful day.—2. Do., do., three times every lawful day.—3. Do., do., three times a-week.—4. Do., do., four times a-week. All the rest depart from, and return to Glasgow, every lawful day. The Royal Mails every day.

The Fares, with the exception of those to Carlisle, have been considerably reduced, as appears by the following comparative statement.

1808.		Inside.		Outside.		1831.		Inside.		Outside.	
To Carlisle,	Mail, .	45*s.*	0*d.*	30*s.*	0*d.*	To Carlisle,	Mail, .	45*s.*	0*d.*	32*s.*	0*d.*
Edinburgh,	Mail, A.M.	20	0	12	0	Edinburgh,	Mail, A.M.	14	0	9	0
Edinburgh,	Mail, P.M.	*not ascertained.*				Edinburgh,	Mail, P.M.	10	0	6	0
Edinburgh,	Heavy Coach,	16	0	10	0	Edinburgh,	Heavy Coach,	12	0	8	0
Ayr,	Mail, .	13	6	9	0	Ayr,	Mail, .	10	0	7	0
Greenock,	Mail, .	8	6	6	6	Greenock,	Mail, .	6	0	4	0
Paisley,	Coach, .	3	0	2	0	Paisley,	Coach, .	1	6	0	9

In 1813, the Fare of the Edinburgh Mail, Inside, was 23*s.*; Outside 15*s.*

HACKNEY COACHES, POST-CHAISES, HEARSES, AND SEDAN CHAIRS.

According to Arnot's History, hackney coaches were first established in Edinburgh in 1673. Their number was twenty; but as the situation of the city was unfavourable for Carriages, it fell in 1752, to fourteen; and in 1788, to nine.[1]

Hackney Coaches were not used in Glasgow till a much later period, and even now, their number is but few, when compared with the wealth and population of the City. Small Coaches, drawn by one horse, were first introduced, on 6th March, 1818, by Mr. Angus Mackintosh. Sedan Chairs which were in great use formerly, have for some time past been on the decline. In 1800, there were 27 for hire in Glasgow; in 1817, only 18; and in 1832, the number is reduced to 12.

Number of Hackney Carriages in the City and Suburbs, charged with duty for 1830—31.

Hearses, ...	17	Carried forward,	93
Coaches, with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 horses,	18	Chaises, ...	25
Coaches, with 4 wheels, drawn by 1 horse,	58	Phaetons, ...	22
Carried forward,	93	Total,	140

[1] P. 598.

There are seven persons who let hearses for hire—nine, who let coaches and chaises with two horses—twenty-six, who let coaches with one horse—and seven who let phaetons.

The Hearses are very gorgeously fitted up, some of them cost two hundred and fifty guineas. Although there are but few hackney carriages here, when compared with other great cities, it redounds much to the credit of the Postmasters, that they are of a superior quality to those of London or Edinburgh. In these cities it is usual to purchase gentlemen's old carriages, which in Glasgow is never done. It is not uncommon here for Postmasters to give two hundred guineas for a hackney coach, and one hundred and fifty for a chaise.

Mr. Allan Dreghorn, Joiner and Timber-merchant, was the first person who started a private carriage in this city. It was made by his own joiners in 1752. It is a curious fact, that in 1815, 63 years after Mr. Dreghorn's carriage was started, there were only 23 private carriages with four wheels in Glasgow.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE CARRIAGES IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS CHARGED WITH DUTY FOR 1830—31.

Carriages with four wheels, 112—Carriages with two wheels, 89—Total, 201.

ABSTRACT.

Number of Public and Private Carriages in Glasgow, or connected with it.

Stage Coaches, 61—Hackney Carriages, 140—Private Carriages, 201—Total, 402.

STEAM BOATS.

THE Steam Boats on the Clyde, with the exception of a few of the small ones, are fitted up in a very superior style—the sea-boats very splendidly, with every necessary accommodation.

As Steam Boats depend greatly on the power of the Engines, as well as on the wind and tide, their uniform speed cannot well be ascertained. The average speed of the river Boats may, however, with a very few exceptions, be taken at nine miles in the hour, including stoppages. At first the fares were high, but competition brought them to one penny per mile in the first cabin, and three farthings in the second. At present some of the fares are even lower than these rates.

The voyage from Glasgow to Liverpool, a distance of 240 miles, has been performed in 22 hours, but 29 hours is considered an average passage. Cabin fare, *L.*1 : 5 : 0, Deck do. 8*s.* 6*d.* Distance from Glasgow to Dublin, 200 miles, average passage 29 hours. Cabin fare, *L.*1 : 11 : 6, Deck do. 10*s.* 6*d.* Distance from Glasgow to Belfast, 120 miles, average passage 16 hours. Cabin fare, *L.*1 : 0 : 0, Deck do., 4*s.* The out-port trade which has increased very rapidly of late years, is placed on a most respectable footing. Messrs. James Martin, and James & George Burns & Company, have five vessels in the Liverpool trade, *viz.* the Ailsa-Craig, Clyde, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. These vessels propelled by 10 engines = 720 horse power—tonnage 1,553, have Chaplains attached to them.

The tonnage of the Boats in the following Table was procured from the Customhouse and the Tonnage Office; and the other particulars were obtained from parties interested.

The following description (original) of the American steam ship Savannah, of Savannah, Captain Rodgers, exhibits the progress that had been made on American steamers in 1819:—

"Dimensions:—295 tons register; length on deck, 100 feet, of keel, 87 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; depth in hold, 15 feet; draft of water astern, 12 feet, forwards, 10½ feet."

"This is a complete ship in all her rigging and upper works. The engine, being wholly beneath the deck, occupies 37 feet, the space between the fore-mast and main-mast. The chimney rises up in the middle of the space, and has a turning head at top to direct the smoke. The main-stay is divided into two to avoid the chimney, and then made fast on deck forwards near the cat-heads. The engine is one cylinder 40 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke, and makes 15 strokes per minute. The power of the engine is 45 horse. The cylinder is placed nearly horizontally, and the axis of the crank is prolonged each way through the vessel's side, and projects out beyond each way far enough to have the paddle-wheels fixed upon the extremities of the axis beyond the bearing, and there is no framing or wood work outside the paddle-wheels. The wheels are very judiciously arranged, so that they can be taken in very readily when they are not wanted. Each wheel has ten paddles. The arms of the wheel are made to fold up in the manner of a fan, and then all the paddle-boards come together, or when they are expanded out they form a complete wheel. The paddle-boards are 2½ feet by 4¾ feet, a little rounded at the angles. The area of each board is 10 square feet, and they dip 2½ feet into the water when it is still. The outside diameter of the wheel is 16⅔ feet, and the breadth 4¾ feet. On 23d September, 1819, an experiment was made, when the engine went 15 strokes per minute, and this propelled the vessel 6 to 6¼ miles per hour."

STEAM VESSELS PLYING ON THE RIVER CLYDE IN 1831—32.

Names of Vessels.	Carpenter's Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	By whom Built.	No. and Power of Engines.	By whom made.	Trade.	STATION. From	STATION. To
Active - - -	87	58	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 10	David Napier, Glasgow	Goods - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Ailsa-Craig - -	255	170	R. & A. Carswell, Grenk.	2, 50 50	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
Aimwell - -	119	71	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 35	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Goods - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Albion - - -	102	68	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 30	John Neilson, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Ardrossan
Arran Castle -	128	81	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 45	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Rothesay
Bangor Castle -	69	47	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 30	James Stevenson, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Belfast - - -	181	123	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	2, 34 34	68 David Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Belfast
Ben-Lomond -	110	70	—— Latta, Dumbarton	1, 32	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Inverness
Caledonia - -	85	57	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 35	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Helensburgh
City of Glasgow -	283	183	J. Scott & Sons, Greenock	2, 50 50	100 David Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
Clarence - -	106	70	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 45	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Helensburgh
Clyde - - -	310	195	M'Millan & Duncan, Greenock	2, 80 80	160 David Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
Commerce - -	91	60	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 20	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Countess of Glasgow	138	89	J. Scott & Sons, Greenk.	1, 45	James Cook & Co. Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Ayr
Cupid - - -	33	17	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 10	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Dispatch - -	88	59	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 10	David Napier, Glasgow	Goods - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Duke of Lancaster	136	91	—————— Liverpool	2, 25 25	50 Fawcett & Co., Liverpool	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Campbeltown
Dumbarton - -	74	50	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 24	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Dumbarton
Dunoon Castle -	165	100	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 55	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Inverary
Eclipse - - -	168	104	James Lang, Dumbarton	2, 35 35	70 Robert Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Belfast
Erin - - -	303	207	W. Simmons & Co. Grk.	2, 50 50	100 David Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Dublin
Ewing - - -	122	80	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 36	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Tarbert
Fairy Queen - -	60	40	J. Nelson & Son, Glasg.	1, 30	J. Nelson & Son, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Largs
Favourite - -	89	60	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 20	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Fingal - - -	296	202	W. Simmons & Co. Grk.	2, 50 50	100 David Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Belfast
Foyle - - -	204	136	James Lang, Dumbarton	2, 50 50	100 Robert Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Londonderry
George Canning -	121	80	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 35	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Rothesay
Glasgow - -	286	181	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	2, 50 50	100 Caird & Co. Greenock	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
Greenock - -	111	70	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 45	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Helensburgh
Gulliver - -	137	74	R. Steele & Co. Greenk.	2, 30 30	60 D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Towing - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Helensburgh - -	122	81	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 50	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Helensburgh
Hercules - -	136	72	R. Steele & Co. Greenk.	2, 25 25	50 Caird & Co. Greenock	Towing - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Highland Chieftain	89	56	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 32	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Inverness
Highlander - -	74	51	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 27	T. Buchanan & Co. Glasg.	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Inverness
Industry - -	92	62	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 10	Dow and Dobbie, Glasg.	Goods - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Inverary Castle -	117	70	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 40	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Rothesay
John Wood - -	292	180	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	2, 60 60	120 Robert Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
Lady of the Lake -	91	62	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 25	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Kilmun
Largs - - -	121	82	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 32	C. Girdwood & Co. Glasg.	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Ardrossan
Leven - - -	112	71	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 30	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Liverpool - -	315	196	R. Steele & Co. Greenk.	2, 80 80	160 Caird & Co. Greenock	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
Loch-Ryan - -	141	94	James Lang, Dumbarton	2, 30 30	60 Caird & Co. Greenock	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Stranraer
Londonderry -	170	102	W. Denny, Dumbarton	2, 37 37	74 D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Londonderry
Maid of Islay -	122	74	W. Simmons & Co. Grk.	1, 45	C. Girdwood & Co. Glasg.	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Tarbert
Maid of Morven -	88	52	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 32	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Inverness
Manchester - -	387	—	R. Steele & Co. Greenk.	2, 100 100	200 Caird & Co. Greenock	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
New Dumbarton -	114	72	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 40	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Dumbarton
Rothesay - -	107	70	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 50	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Rothesay
St. Catherine -	110	73	J. Wood & Co. P. Glasg.	1, 34	Neilson & Son, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Lochgoilhead
St. Mun - -	123	63	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 55	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Tarbert
Samson - - -	110	53	W. Denny, Dumbarton	2, 20 20	40 D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Towing - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Scotia - - -	244	163	R. Steele & Sons, Grek.	2, 50 50	100 David Napier, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Dublin
Solway - - -	286	192	Grayson, Howson and Co. Holyhead	2, 40 40	80 Bolton, Watt, & Co. Soho.	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Liverpool
Sovereign - -	113	68	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 32	C. Girdwood & Co. Glasg.	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Helensburgh
Sultan - - -	118	68	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 40	Robert Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Helensburgh
Superb - - -	111	76	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 50	David Napier, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Rothesay
Toward Castle -	163	97	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 45	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods and Passengers	Glasgow	Tarbert
Trusty - - -	98	61	W. Denny, Dumbarton	1, 18	D. M'Arthur, Glasgow	Goods - - -	Glasgow	Greenock
Waverley - -	82	55	James Lang, Dumbarton	1, 35	James Stevenson, Glasgow	Passengers - -	Glasgow	Helensburgh

The Manchester has not yet got her Register. The Albion, Countess of Glasgow, Largs, and Loch Ryan, call at Largs in passing to their destination. Although the River Boats have no hold, several of them carry Goods on their decks.

On 6th June, 1831, the Iron Steam Boat, Fairy Queen, made by Messrs. John Neilson and Son, was conveyed from their Works, Old Basin, to the Broomielaw, a distance of one and a half miles, and launched into the Clyde. The length of the Keel is 90 feet, and from stern over taffet rail, 107 feet. Breadth on Deck, at Midships, 15½ feet. Depth of Hold, 8 feet 9 inches. The weight of the Hull is about 30 tons. The Boat is coated with a particular kind of varnish, which is to prevent oxidation. The Boiler is on a new construction, the heat passing first through the centre and outside of the Boiler, and then through a tube of water. This is the only Iron Steam Boat on the Clyde.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPOSED TO DEPART FROM AND ARRIVE IN GLASGOW BY PUBLIC CONVEYANCES EVERY LAWFUL DAY.

Although there are no data perfectly accurate by which to ascertain the exact number of persons who depart from and arrive in Glasgow every lawful day by Steam Boats and other public conveyances, the following may be taken as an approximation.

1st. As to Steam Boats. From the fifty-nine I deduct thirteen for Luggage-boats and for Passage-boats which do not sail regularly from Glasgow, thus reducing the number to forty-six. I then suppose that, on the average of a year, twenty persons depart from and arrive in Glasgow every lawful day by each of these boats. Having, on this point, requested the opinion of Mr. Russell, the intelligent and active superintendent of Steam Boats, whose duty leads him to see all of them at starting and returning, he informs me, that although a few of the long destination boats do not return every day, a considerable number of the others make two trips a day, and a few three trips—and that on Fair and other Holidays it is not unusual for at least eighteen or twenty boats to bring or carry off from 150 to 200 passengers each; while, on the other hand, in bad weather, during winter, several boats leave the Harbour at the Broomielaw with not more than half a dozen passengers, and a few do not go at all—and that, on the whole, he considers the above estimate of numbers as rather under than over the truth.

2d. Stage-coaches. Although it is frequently difficult to secure places, some abatement is necessary. On the average of the year, one-third may be near the truth.

3d. A number of persons depart from and arrive in Glasgow every lawful day by Tract-boats on the Forth and Clyde Navigation, the Union, Monkland, and Ardrossan Canals.

SUMMARY.

46 Steam Boats, each averaging 20 Passengers, ...	920
Coaches carrying 1,010 Passengers—from which deduct one-third, say 337, .	673
Canal Tract-boats, per Annual Reports, ...	156
Number of persons departing from Glasgow every lawful day, ...	1,749
Do. arriving, ...	1,749
Total arriving and departing daily, ...	3,498
Number of Persons arriving in or departing from Glasgow yearly, . .	1,094,874

It is unnecessary to say, that the foregoing are not all distinct persons, many of those who depart from Glasgow, return on the same day.

Since the Comet was launched on the Clyde in 1812, a considerable traffic has been carried on between England and Ireland. The following is abridged from a Parliamentary paper. "Mr. Charles Wye Williams, a member of the Irish Bar, was the first who introduced steam navigation between England and Ireland for the conveyance of Merchandise. On 12th March, 1824, the City of Dublin made her first voyage between Liverpool and Dublin. The average passage is fourteen hours, whereas that of sailing packets is from a week to two or three weeks. Comparing the voyages of steam-boats with those of the former sailing packets, they would stand as 52 to 8 in favour of steam-boats. There are from ten to twelve steam traders between Liverpool and Dublin, according to the season of the year.

"One of the effects of steam navigation has been, to give a productive employment to the capital of persons in secondary lines of business, that formerly could not have been brought into action. Before steam-boats were introduced, the trade in poultry and eggs, and matters of that description, was carried on to a small extent to what it is at present, and that of slaughtered meat for the English market was not known. Some of the small dealers who formerly turned but a few hundred pounds a-year, now turn even to the amount of from five to ten thousand pounds a-year in small articles. I have known (said Mr. Wilson in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons) above fifty tons weight of eggs, and ten tons weight of live and dead poultry shipped in Dublin in a single day. The steam-boats, while of great use in a commercial point of view, give great facility for the transport of Irish paupers. The number that have returned from Liverpool to Ireland in the steam-packets in five years amounted to 26,927, viz. in 1825, 3,302; in 1826, 8,283; in 1827, 5,738; in 1828, 3,940; and in 1829, 5,664. These came to Liverpool from 28 counties. They are chiefly of a description of persons who would pay their passage if they had not the facility of passing free, a great proportion of them having been employed in the harvest. The overseer who conducts the business in Liverpool, is allowed by the parish 3*s.* 6*d.*, and he pays the steam company 2*s.* 4*d.*, the difference is for expenses from the time of arrival in Liverpool till embarkation. Exclusive of paupers there were 32,827 passengers during the above period, viz. Deck, 27,186; Steerage, 34; and Cabin, 5,607, carried outwards from Liverpool, and inwards from Dublin."

CHAPTER VII.

RENTAL IN THE CITY, &c.—NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS IN GLASGOW, AND IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK—TAXES—POST OFFICE—BANKS—CANALS—RAIL ROADS—BRIDGES—THEATRE—SCOTCH, ENGLISH, BRITISH, AND IMPERIAL PARLIAMENTS.

RENTAL IN THE 26 POLICE WARDS OF THE CITY, FROM THE BOOKS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS.

In 1803	and	1804	.	£ 81,484	In 1817	and	1818	.	£259,356
1804	.	1805	.	148,661	1818	.	1819	.	270,646
1805	.	1806	.	152,738	1819	.	1820	.	286,340
1806	.	1807	.	165,418	1820	.	1821 [1]	.	271,600
1807	.	1808	.	174,422	1821	.	1822	.	264,120
1808	.	1809	.	176,644	1822	.	1823	.	270,136
1809	.	1810	.	187,179	1823	.	1824	.	268,320
1810	.	1811	.	194,753	1824	.	1825	.	279,600
1811	.	1812	.	207,358	1825	.	1826	.	290,990
1812	.	1813	.	214,664	1826	.	1827	.	300,450
1813	.	1814	.	222,285	1827	.	1828	.	301,016
1814	.	1815	.	233,256	1828	.	1829	.	304,896
1815	.	1816	.	240,232	1829	.	1830	.	310,432
1816	.	1817	.	251,392	1830	.	1831	.	319,372

RENTAL OF THE CITY IN 1830—1831.

Rental of the City, ...		*L.*319,372
Do. Barony Parish,[2]		177,305
Do. Gorbals Parish,[2]		40,288
Total Rental in the City and Suburbs, . . .		*L.*536,965
Rental of houses and lands in the Barony Parish, exclusive of the lands of Meadowflat, annexed in 1800, which are included in the 26 Wards of the City, . .	*L.*177,305	
Deduct one half of the Rental on houses under five pounds, the possessors of such houses being exempted from the tenant's half of Poor Rates, . . .	20,350	
Total Rental subject to the payment of Poor Rates,	*L.*156,955	
Deduct Rental of houses and lands in the 9 Police Wards of Blythswood Town, ...	54,037	
Rental of the Barony Parish, exclusive of Blythswood Town,	*L.*102,918	

[1] Since 1820, a number of persons, who have their places of business in the ancient Royalty, have gone to reside in dwelling houses in Blythswood Town, which, though adjoining the City, is in the Barony Parish, and this accounts for the falling off of the Rental and Assessed Taxes, between the years 1820 and 1825.

[2] The Rental of the Barony and Gorbals Parishes, in the first Edition of this work, had reference only to dwelling houses rented at and above ten pounds.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES, AND PLACES OF BUSINESS, WITHIN THE 26 WARDS, OR TEN PARISHES OF THE CITY, IN 1828–1829.

From the Books of the Government Surveyors.

Population estimated at 80,000.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Rents.	and under	No.	Rents.	and under	No.
L.4	L.5	3,359	Brought forward,		10,735
5	10	3,514	L.70	L.80	29
10	15	1,478	80	90	27
15	20	1,002	90	100	16
20	25	406	100	150	16
25	30	291	150	200	5
30	35	235	200	250	1
35	40	141	250	300	1
40	50	160	300	350	4
50	60	81	350	400	0
60	70	68	400	450	0
		——	450	500	0
Carry forward,		10,735	500	——	0

Total Dwelling Houses at and above L.4, 10,834

PLACES OF BUSINESS.

Rents.	and under	No.	Rents.	and under	No.
L.4	L.5	180	Brought forward,		4,342
5	10	791	L.70	L.80	96
10	15	655	80	90	81
15	20	477	90	100	53
20	25	486	100	150	136
25	30	337	150	200	49
30	35	384	200	250	19
35	40	208	250	300	10
40	50	349	300	350	7
50	60	280	350	400	6
60	70	195	400	450	2
		——	450	500	1
Carry forward,		4,342	500		1

Total Places of Business at and above L.4, . . . 4,803
Dwelling Houses, . . . 10,834

Total Dwelling Houses and Places of Business, at and above L.4, 15,637

NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES WITHIN THE NINE POLICE WARDS OF BLYTHSWOOD TOWN, IN 1830—1831.

Population, 11,747.

Rents.	and under	No.	Rents.	and under	No.	Rents.	and under	No.	Rents.	and under	No.
L.4	L.5	40	Brought forward,		1,008	Brought forward,		1,192	Brought forward,		1,508
5	10	638	L.20	L.25	47	L.35	L.40	44	L.70	L.80	47
10	15	189	25	30	83	40	50	104	80	90	54
15	20	141	30	35	54	50	60	88	90	100	20
		——			——	60	70	80	100	150	11
Carry forward,		1,008	Carry forward,		1,192			——			——
						Carry forward,		1,508	Total Dwelling-Houses,		1,640

NUMBER OF HOUSES ASSESSED TO THE INHABITED HOUSE TAX IN LANARKSHIRE, IN THE YEAR ENDED 25TH MAY, 1830.

From a Return of the House of Commons, 16*th February,* 1831. *James Mackenzie, a Comptroller.*

Houses, &c.	L.10 to L.15	16 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	81 to 90	91 to 100	101 to 110	111 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300
	3,650	710	959	491	269	170	117	97	57	16	2	20	2	7
Amount of Rental of each Class.	L.43,590	31201	26125	18951	12923	10019	7947	7715	5075	1590	220	2600	320	1872
	204	11	2	Number of Farm Houses Exempt from Duty, Total 217.										

NUMBER OF HOUSES CHARGED WITH WINDOW DUTY IN LANARKSHIRE, IN THE YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH, 1830.

L.8 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	100 and upwards.
1,508	833	353	195	78	71	23	23	10	5

Total Amount of Duty in each Class.

L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
L.1,498 17 6	2,115 17 11	1,615 1 5	1,302 3 0	674 19 6	846 10 9	357 11 6	462 15 0	248 17 3	178 5 6

NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES IN THE CITY AND IN THE MUNICIPAL PART OF THE SUBURBS IN 1829—1830, RENTED AT AND ABOVE TEN POUNDS.

Taken from the Books of the Government Surveyors.

DISTRICTS.	L.10 and under L.15.	L.15 and under L.20.	L.20 and under L.30.	L.30 and upwards.	Total.
In the 10 Parishes of the City, . . .	1,442	1,049	695	744	3,930
9 Wards of Blythswood, . . .	182	113	131	502	928
Burgh of Anderston, . . .	140	50	39	46	275
Burgh of Calton, ...	181	71	30	6	288
Gorbals Parish, ...	597	295	223	141	1,256
Totals, . . .	2,542	1,578	1,118	1,439	6,677[1]

The populous villages of Bridgeton, Finnieston, Camlachie, &c. &c., and the Landward part of the Barony Parish are not included in the above.

NUMBER OF DWELLINGHOUSES IN THE ROYAL BURGHS OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK, IN 1830—1831, RENTED AT AND ABOVE TEN POUNDS.

Taken from the Official Paper, Parliamentary Representation.

	L.10 Rent and under L.20 Rent.	L.20 Rent and under L.40 Rent.	L.40 Rent and upwards.	Total amount of L.10 Rents and upwards.
Glasgow and Suburbs, . .	3,887	1,603	867	6,357
Lanark, ...	55	8	2	65
Rutherglen, . . .	30	9	10	49
Rest of the County, . .	774	214	114	1,102
	4,746	1,834	993	7,573

TAXES.

PROPERTY, INCOME, ASSESSED, AND LAND TAX.

On 9th January, 1799, the Royal Assent was given to a Bill, for raising part of the Supplies by a Tax on Income, on a scale rising to 10 per cent. This Tax remained till after the Peace, which took place on 1st October, 1801. On the breaking out of a new war, a Tax on property and Income was imposed, from 5th April, 1803, to 5th April, 1805, at the rate of 5 per cent. From the 5th April, 1805, to 5th April, 1806, at the rate of 6¼ per cent.; and, from 5th April, 1806, to 18th May, 1816, at the rate of 10 per cent.

On 18th March, 1816, Mr. Vansittart, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed Resolutions

[1] The following statement exhibits the wealth and consequent importance of Liverpool, as compared with Glasgow, whose population is much greater :—

Liverpool, in 1830, contained 2,093 Dwellinghouses, rented at L.10; do. L.10 to L.12, 1,873; do. above L.12 and below L.15, 3,101, ...	7,067
Do. L.15, 1,509; do. L.16 to L. 19, 2,395; do. L.20, 618; do. above L.20, 4,475, . . .	8,997
Total Dwellinghouses in Liverpool rented at Ten Pounds and upwards, . .	16,064

The number of Dwellinghouses in Glasgow, rented at Ten Pounds and upwards, including the whole of the Barony Parish, is little more than one-half of those in Liverpool.

in the House of Commons, for continuing the Property Tax for two years, at the rate of 5 per cent., to enable his Majesty's Ministers to wind up the expenses of the late war, when, on a division taking place, 201 Members voted for the Tax, and 238 against it, leaving a majority of 37 against the Tax.

The Land Tax, payable by Scotland, was fixed on 22d July, 1706, by the IXth Article of the Union, at *L.*48,000—of this sum, *L.*40,000 is paid by the Counties, and *L.*8,000 by the Burghs. The Convention of Royal Burghs has been in the practice, from time to time, of allocating the share which each of the Burghs should pay of the L.8,000, according to their ability. On 9th July, 1805, the Burgh of Glasgow's share of the Land Tax was raised from L.1,528 to L.2,125 : 10.

Since the Union, the Tax in Glasgow has been laid on by eight Stent Masters, appointed by the Magistrates and Council, but not of their number. Those who declaim against assessors for the poor, as inquisitorial, will not find relief in the mode of laying on the Land Tax, and yet they will find it difficult to suggest a more equitable principle. The Land Tax, unlike all other Taxes, decreases in proportion as the City increases in wealth, or, in other words, with the increase of Rental. The Tax is laid on in nearly the proportion of one-fourth on Trade, and three-fourths on Rental, payable by the Proprietors.

TAXES LEVIED WITHIN THE TWENTY-SIX POLICE WARDS OF THE CITY, FROM THE BOOKS OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTORS.

Period.	Property Tax at 10 per cent.			Income Tax at 10 per cent.			Property and Income Tax.			Assessed Tax.			LAND TAX. Rate per pound of rent.	LAND TAX. Sum paid to the Crown.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*d.*	L.	*s.*	*d.*
1806, 1807	18,362	13	0	37,730	15	0	56,093	8	0	20,643	1	5¼	2½	2,125	10	0
1807, 1808	18,885	9	3	38,411	7	6	57,296	16	9	20,549	15	0½	2¼	2,125	10	0
1808, 1809	18,643	15	0	43,877	12	6	62,521	7	6	20,967	12	3¾	2¼	2,125	10	0
1809, 1810	18,924	7	6	48,323	1	1	67,247	8	7	21,608	3	4	2¼	2,125	10	0
1810, 1811	20,233	10	0	36,542	5	3	56,775	15	3	22,964	18	3	2¼	2,125	10	0
1811, 1812	21,424	9	0	34,623	3	1	56,047	12	1	23,472	8	1	2	2,125	10	0
1812, 1813	21,477	10	6	34,931	12	0	56,409	2	6	25,918	19	4	2	2,125	10	0
1813, 1814	22,448	9	6	49,166	3	0	71,614	12	6	24,995	0	5	2	2,125	10	0
1814, 1815	23,555	18	0	58,663	17	0	82,219	15	0	27,983	5	8½	1¾	2,125	10	0
1815, 1816	24,999	18	6	41,735	10	0	66,735	8	6	31,186	12	10½	1¾	2,125	10	0
1816, 1817	.	.		.	.		.	.		30,811	16	11	1¾	2,125	10	0
1817, 1818	.	.		.	.		.	.		31,609	15	4	1½	2,125	10	0
1818, 1819	.	.		.	.		.	.		31,402	13	4	1½	2,125	10	0
1819, 1820	.	.		.	.		.	.		30,585	5	10½	1½	2,125	10	0
1820, 1821	.	.		.	.		.	.		29,518	5	8½	1⅝	2,125	10	0
1821, 1822	.	.		.	.		.	.		28,373	1	7	1⅝	2,125	10	0
1822, 1823	.	.		.	.		.	.		28,791	9	7	1⅝	2,125	10	0
1823, 1824	The Tax on Windows, Male Servants, Horses, Carriages, &c. were reduced one-half this year.									20,050	12	9½	1⅝	2,125	10	0
1824, 1825										20,685	3	10	1½	2,125	10	0
1825, 1826										18,279	11	1½	1½	2,125	10	0
1826, 1827										18,433	19	6	1⅝	2,125	10	0
1827, 1828										17,403	3	2	1½	2,125	10	0
1828, 1829										17,371	9	10	1⅜	2,125	10	0
1829, 1830										17,464	8	3½	1	2,125	10	0
1830, 1831										17,192	10	11	1¼	2,125	10	0

PROPERTY TAX.

Property Tax: City in 1815—1816, ...	L.24,999	18	6
Do. Barony Parish, in do.	12,486	9	11
Do. Gorbals, in do.	3,317	18	1
Total Property Tax in City and Suburbs, . . .	L.40,804	6	6

ASSESSED TAXES.

Assessed Taxes: City in 1830—1831, ...	L.17,192	10	11
Do. Barony Parish, ...	10,914	0	11½
Do. Gorbals Parish, ...	2,896	9	2
Total Assessed Taxes in City and Suburbs, . . .	L.31,003	1	0½

In 1815—1816, the Property, Income, Assessed, and Land Taxes within the Royalty, amounted to L.100,047 : 11 : 4½.

The House Duty, payable to Government by the whole Barony Parish, in 1830, was	L.5,388 9 7½
Of this sum the Possessors of Houses in the 9 Wards of Blythswood Town paid	4,321 17 5
	L.1,066 12 2½

Leaving only the sum of L.1,066 : 12 : 2½ : to be paid by the Possessors of Houses in the Burghs of Calton and Anderston, the Village of Bridgeton, the minor villages, and the whole of the Landward part of the Parish.

SALE OF STAMPS.

AMOUNT OF THE SALE OF STAMPS IN GLASGOW FOR TEN YEARS.

In 1821, L.88,420	In 1823, L.97,118	In 1825, L.92,469	In 1827, L.89,642	In 1829, L.96,741
1822, 83,854	1824, 100,293	1826, 105,501	1828, 91,213	1830, 103,802

In 1815, the sale of Stamps amounted to L.83,933 : 5 : 10. The following detail shows the leading branches of trade to which the Stamps were applied:—Bills, L.31,596 : 18 : 3 ; Deeds, L.21,774 ; Sea Policies, L.16,228 ; Legacies, Testamentary Inventories, Bonds, Receipts, Stage-Coach Licenses, &c., for the balance.

POST OFFICE.

In 1709, application was made to Parliament, for a riding Post between Edinburgh and Glasgow, at which time the whole Post Office Revenue of Scotland was under *L.*2,000.

The Post Office Revenue of Glasgow was—

In 1781, . .	*L.*4,341 4 9	In 1825, . .	*L.*34,190 1 7
1810, . .	27,598 6 0	1830, . .	34,978 9 0½
1815, . .	34,784 16 0	1831, . .	35,642 19 5
1820, . .	31,533 2 3		

In 1831, the quarter ended on 5th April was *L.*8,653 : 17 : 3. On 5th July, *L.*8,945 : 0 . 7. On 5th October, *L.*8,760 : 9 : 8; and on 5th January, 1832, *L.*9,283 : 11 : 11.

Before the introduction of Mail Coaches, in 1788, the course of Post from London to Glasgow was five days, the Glasgow letters being then brought round by Edinburgh, and even detained there *twelve hours*, till the usual Edinburgh despatch for Glasgow was made up in the evening. There were, besides, only five London Mails then brought to Glasgow in the week, no mail being at that time received in Edinburgh, or despatched from it, on Sunday. When the Mail Coach conveyance had been brought on to Carlisle, it occurred that the sixth mail for Glasgow, which the Sunday regulation of the Edinburgh Office prevented being passed through that medium, might be conveyed by the Mail Coach to Carlisle, and forwarded from thence to Glasgow. This was accordingly done, and this mail was found to reach Glasgow in four days, while the other five mails, brought by Edinburgh, did not arrive till the fifth day. This anomalous arrangement, for the conveyance of the correspondence between London and the commercial district of Scotland, was continued for nearly a year, when it was at last discovered that the five mails, taking *five* days to come to Glasgow, by Edinburgh, might, like the sixth, be brought by Carlisle in *four*.

In 1798, receiving houses, for taking in letters for the mails to be despatched from the Post Office, were opened in different parts of the town. But the plan not being found at that time to answer the end proposed, it was abandoned. In 1826, receiving houses were again tried, and there are now six in the City and Suburbs.

In 1806, the Glasgow Post Office Establishment consisted of the Postmaster, three Clerks, six

Letter Carriers, and a Stamper. In 1814, two more Clerks, and four Letter Carriers, were added. At present, there are eight Clerks, a Letter Sorter, two Stampers, and twelve Letter Carriers, belonging to it.

In 1806, there were four Penny Post Offices belonging to the Glasgow Establishment for the delivering of letters in the neighbouring villages. There are now 24 Penny and Sub-Offices belonging to it for this service.

In 1815, 88,184 Penny Letters, for *Glasgow* delivery, passed through the Office. In 1825, the number was 123,098. In 1830, the number had fallen to 98,364. About the year 1819, and, for some years after, it had been a great source of amusement among young people, to send Valentines to one another, and to such an extent was it carried, that about *thirteen thousand* of them, it was ascertained, passed through the Post Office, in the early part of the month of February of 1820.

Rate of Postage of Letters in Great Britain, conformable to Act of Parliament 13*th March*, 1805, *with the renewed Lists of* 1808 *and* 1812, *calculated from the distance the Letters are carried by Post, viz.*

Letters carried under 15 miles, are charged 4*d.*—15 miles, and under 20, 5*d.*—20, and under 30, 6*d.*—30, and under 50, 7*d.*—50, and under 80, 8*d.*—80, and under 120, 9*d.*—120, and under 170, 10*d.*—170, and under 230, 11*d.*—230, and under 300, 1*s.*—300, 1*s.* 1*d.*—and 1*d.* in addition on each single letter for every 100 miles beyond 300. Letters in Single Sheet are only charged Single Postage, unless they weigh one ounce avoirdupois; if one ounce they are charged four Postages; if under one ounce, notwithstanding they may contain a number of Sheets, they are only charged three Postages. Patterns are only charged Double, if under one ounce; if one ounce, they are charged the same as Letters. Letters addressed to one Post Office, and afterwards forwarded to another, are charged with both Postages. Members of both Houses of Parliament are entitled to frank ten Letters and receive fifteen daily, if under one ounce; if one ounce, they are taxed as other Letters; and when Members receive more than fifteen Letters, the charge is made as on those subject to the lowest scale of Postage. If franks are not put into the Office on the same day they are dated, they are charged the same as other Letters.

Rates of Postage of a single Letter from the following Post-Towns in Scotland to Glasgow.

	RATE. d.		RATE. d.		RATE. d.		RATE. d.
Aberdeen,	11	Callender,	8	Dunblane,	7	Grangemouth,	6
Aberfeldy,	10	Campbeltown,	10	Dundee,	9	Greenlaw,	9
Airdrie,	4	Carmish,	14	Dunfermline,	8	Greenock,	6
Alloa,	7	Carlisle,	9	Dunkeld,	9	Haddington,	8
Annan,	9	Carnwath,	7	Dunoon,	6	Hamilton,	4
Anstruther,	9	Castle-Douglas,	9	Dunse,	9	Hawick,	9
Appin,	9	Coldstream,	9	Dysart,	8	Helensburgh,	6
Arran,	7	Coll,	10	Eaglesham,	4	Holytown,	4
Arrochar,	7	Comrie,	8	Ecclefechan,	8	Huna,	14
Auchnacraig,	9	Cuper-Angus,	9	Edinburgh,	7	Huntly,	11
Auchterarder,	8	Cuper-Fife,	9	Elgin,	12	Inchture,	9
Auchtermuchty,	9	Cramond,	7	Ely,	9	Inverary,	8
Ayr,	7	Crieff,	8	Errol,	9	Inverkeithing,	8
Ballantrae,	8	Crinan,	9	Eyemouth,	9	Inverness,	12
Balfron,	6	Cromarty,	13	Falkirk,	6	Irvine,	6
Ballachulish,	9	Culross,	8	Falkland,	9	Jedburgh,	10
Banff,	11	Cumnock,	7	Fochabers,	12	Johnstone,	4
Bathgate,	6	Dalkeith,	7	Forfar,	10	Jura,	9
Beith,	5	Dalmally,	8	Forres,	12	Kelso,	10
Berwick,	9	Denny,	6	Fort-Augustus,	10	Kenmore,	9
Biggar,	8	Dingwall,	13	Fort-George,	12	Killin,	8
Blair Athole,	10	Dornoch,	13	Fortrose,	13	Kilmarnock,	6
Bonaw,	9	Douglas,	7	Fort-William,	10	Kilsyth,	4
Bo'ness,	7	Doune,	7	Fraserburgh,	11	Kincardine,	7
Brechin,	10	Drymen,	6	Gallashiels,	9	Kincardine O'Neil,	11
Bridge of Earn,	9	Dumbarton,	4	Girvan,	8	Kinghorn,	8
Burntisland,	8	Dumfries,	8	Glamis,	9	Kingussie,	13
Cairndow,	7	Dunbar,	8	Glenluce,	9	Kinross,	8

	RATE. d.		RATE. d.		RATE. d.		RATE. d.
Kintore,	11	Mauchline,	7	Pennycuik,	7	Stirling,	7
Kippen,	7	Maybole,	7	Perth,	9	Stornoway,	13
Kirkaldy,	8	Melrose	9	Peterhead,	11	Stranraer,	9
Kirkcudbright,	9	Midcalder,	7	Pittenweem,	9	Strathaven,	5
Kirkintilloch,	4	Moffat,	8	Port-Glasgow,	6	Stromness,	14
Kirkwall,	14	Montrose,	10	Port-William,	10	Tain,	13
Laggan,	13	Muirkirk,	7	Portobello,	7	Tarbert,	9
Lanark,	6	Muirlochy,	13	Port-Patrick,	9	Thornhill,	8
Largs,	7	Musselburgh,	7	Portree,	13	Thurso,	14
Laurencekirk,	10	Nairn,	12	Portsoy,	12	Tyree,	10
Leadhills,	7	Neilston,	4	Prestonpans,	7	Tobermory,	10
Leith,	7	New Galloway,	9	Renfrew,	4	Tongue,	14
Leven,	9	Newton-Stewart,	9	Rothes,	12	Tranent,	7
Linlithgow,	7	North Berwick,	8	Rothsay,	8	Tyndrum,	9
Lochcarron,	13	North Queensferry,	8	St. Andrew's,	9	Whitburn,	6
Lochearnhead,	8	Oban,	9	Saltcoats,	7	Whithorn,	10
Lochgilphead,	9	Old Kirk,	7	Sanquhar,	8	Wick,	14
Lochmaben,	8	Old Meldrum,	11	Selkirk,	9	Wigton,	10
Lockerby,	8	Paisley,	4	South Queensferry,	8	Wilsontoun,	7
Longtown,	9	Peebles,	8	Stewarton,	6	Windygates,	9
Luss,	6						

Rates of Postage of a single Letter, and distance of the following Post-Towns in England from Glasgow.

Since the following Table was made, under the direction of the General Post Office, some of the Roads have been altered, but not so much as to affect the rates of postage.

	RATE. Miles.	d.		RATE. Miles.	d.		RATE. Miles.	d.		RATE. Miles.	d.
Anglesea, Isle of,	310	13	Devizes,	486	14	London,	405	14	Rumford,	411	14
Auckland Bishop,	196	11	Doncaster,	239	12	Lyme,	545	15	Salisbury,	483	14
Bangor,	303	13	Dorchester,	517	15	Lynn,	411	14	Salop,	320	13
Bath,	405	14	Dover,	471	14	Macclesfield,	238	12	Scilly Islands,	592	15
Bedford,	379	13	The Downs,	473	14	Maidenhead,	428	14	Sheerness,	450	14
Berwick,	219	11	Dunstable,	372	13	Malden,	438	14	Sheffield,	257	12
Birmingham,	304	13	Durham,	172	11	Manchester,	221	11	Shields, S. & N.	166	10
Bolton,	213	11	Eton,	425	14	Margate,	478	14	Shrewsbury,	320	13
Boroughbridge	196	11	Exeter,	476	14	Maryport,	158	10	Southampton,	479	14
Boston,	337	13	Exmouth,	486	14	Matlock,	295	12	Spithead,	472	14
Bridlington,	259	12	Falmouth,	572	15	Milford, S.W.	485	14	Stilton,	328	13
Bridgewater,	433	14	Ferrybridge,	222	11	Milford Haven,	485	14	Stockport,	227	11
Bridport,	536	15	Gloucester,	357	13	Morpeth,	171	11	St. Alban's,	385	13
Brighton,	458	14	Gosport,	473	14	Newcastle U.L.	257	12	St. Asaph,	269	12
Bristol,	392	13	Guildford,	429	14	Newcastle,	157	10	St. Columb,	550	15
Burton,	156	10	Halifax,	241	12	Newmarket,	369	13	Sunderland,	172	11
Bury, Lancash.	219	10	Hamoaze,	519	15	The Nore,	450	14	Swansea,	475	14
Buxton,	248	12	Harrowgate,	218	11	Normancross,	328	13	Taunton,	444	14
Cambridge,	356	13	Harwich,	472	14	Northampton,	340	13	Teignmouth,	491	14
Canterbury,	455	14	Hastings,	468	14	Norwich,	417	14	Torbay,	508	15
Cardigan, S.W.	486	14	Hexham,	137	10	Nottingham,	295	12	Tunbridge,	430	14
Carlisle,	101	9	Holyhead, N.W.	330	13	Oakhampton,	498	14	Tynemouth,	167	10
Caernarvon, N.W.	381	13	Hull,	251	12	Ormskirk,	208	11	Ulverstone,	189	11
Chatham,	430	14	Ilchester,	467	14	Oswestry,	338	13	Uxbridge,	417	14
Chelmsford,	428	14	Ipswich,	409	14	Oxford,	365	13	Wakefield,	236	12
Cheltenham,	356	13	Isle of Man,	166	10	Pembroke,	482	14	Warwick,	345	13
Chester,	241	12	Isle of Wight,	494	14	Penrith,	119	9	Weymouth,	530	15
Chorley,	198	11	Jersey, Isle of,	530	15	Penzance,	592	15	Whitehaven,	166	10
Cockermouth,	149	10	Kendal,	145	10	Peterborough,	335	13	Wigton,	112	9
Colchester,	450	14	Keswick,	137	10	Porchester,	469	14	Winchester,	467	14
Coventry,	315	13	Kidderminster,	308	13	Portld. Isle of,	530	15	Windsor,	425	14
Cowes, I. of W.	494	14	Kingston on T.	411	14	Pool,	515	15	Wolverhampton,	290	12
Darlington,	182	11	Lancaster,	167	10	Portsmouth,	472	14	Woburn,	364	13
Dartmouth,	513	15	Leeds,	223	11	Preston,	189	11	Woodstock,	357	13
Deal,	473	14	Lewes,	449	14	Plymouth,	519	15	Worcester,	330	13
Derby,	279	12	Lincoln,	295	12	Ramsgate,	474	14	Workington,	158	10
			Litchfield,	288	12	Reading,	441	14	Yarmth. I. W.	440	14
			Liverpool,	221	11	Richmond,	183	11	York,	213	11
						Rochester,	428	14			

In 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed, by which one halfpenny additional is charged on the above rates, for every letter carried by a Mail Coach.

BANKS.

The Bank of Scotland was established by Charter, in Edinburgh, in 1695, and in the following year established in Glasgow, but recalled for want of business in 1697.[1] In 1731, it was again established in Glasgow, and recalled in 1733, for a similar cause. In 1749, the Ship Bank com-

[1] In the present state of the commerce of the country, it would be absolutely impracticable to carry it on without, not only a circulation of bank notes to a considerable extent, but also through the medium of bankers. In addition to the velocity given to the circulation, by means of drafts or checks, a refinement is practised by the major part of the bankers in London, by an exchange of checks at a given house on cash day, by which millions are paid and received in the course of an hour, and the balances finally settled by a general assemblage of the collecting clerks of each banker. In no country in the world is this velocity of circulation carried to such a degree of perfection, as in the British metropolis.

A refinement in giving velocity to the circulating medium, by uniting many bankers into one for their private convenience, is practised by about two-thirds of the 71 private bankers in the metropolis, comprising chiefly those who reside in the City. According to the Report of the Bullion Committee, the daily payments made to these banks, (46 in number), amount on an average to L.4,700,000. If that sum were to be paid daily by one debtor to his creditor, without the intervention of bankers, and *in coin*, even of gold of one guinea each, the multitude of people that would be required to convey the specie from place to place, would crowd the Metropolis from one end to the other, since even more than L.4,700,000 would probably be wanted. To make payments in all the variety of sums which would be necessary by the customers of the whole 71 bankers, and the Bank of England, it would require five, ten, or perhaps twenty times L.4,700,000 daily; as the matter, however, is contrived, instead of this enormous sum of L.4,700,000 in coin, these daily payments, amounting in a year to fourteen hundred and fifty-seven millions, are made by means of the comparatively trifling sum of L.220,000 daily, or for 310 days, L.68,200,000. The merchants agree, that their orders on their respective bankers shall not be presented until the end of the day when these 46 bankers meet, and settle and exchange all the drafts and orders on each other, paying the difference in bank notes, which is calculated to amount on an average to L.220,000 a-day. If about two-thirds of the private bankers in London pay one thousand five hundred millions yearly for a part of their customers, how much must that yearly sum be increased by what the whole of the bankers and the Bank of England pay, including the public revenue and loans, the latter exceeding one hundred millions alone? When it is considered also, that the vast and almost incalculable number of payments are all accomplished by means of about twenty-four millions of bank notes, the velocity of its circulation will appear to be most truly astonishing.

It is no less curious than singular, to observe that to count 5,000,000 of guineas, at the rate of a guinea every second, and working twelve hours a-day, would employ one person nearly four months.

The Banking System of the United Kingdom has been rapidly increasing during the last forty years; and consists at present of five Chartered Companies, and about eight hundred and sixty-six private banking establishments, of which about seven hundred and eighty-four are presumed to issue their own notes.

CHARTERED BANKS.

1 In England—The National Chartered Bank, denominated the Bank of England, the capital of which cannot be estimated at less than,	L.25,000,000
3 In Scotland—The Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank, the British Linen Company, presumed capitals, when united,	3,500,000
1 In Ireland—The National Bank of Ireland, presumed capital,	2,000,000
72 Private bankers in London, whose capitals united may be estimated at about,	4,000,000

COUNTRY BANKS IN ENGLAND.

195 Banking establishments where there are three and upwards in the principal towns in England,	2,000,000
464 Banking establishments having one or two in the smaller towns,	2,000,000

BANKS IN SCOTLAND.

43 Banking establishments where there are three and upwards in the principal towns.	
29 Banking establishments where there are one or two in the inferior towns. As a great proportion of these are branches of the chartered banks, whose capitals are already stated, the private capitals may be estimated at about,	800,000

BANKS IN IRELAND.

30 Banking establishments in Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Belfast, and other large towns, whose limited capitals may possibly amount to,	700,000
33 Banking establishments in the smaller towns whose united capitals may possibly amount to	700,000
871 Total,	L.40,700,000

Thus we see, that five chartered banks, and eight hundred and sixty-six private banks are presumed to possess upwards of L.40,000,000 of capital. There can be no doubt of the Bank of England being the richest corporation in the world, and still more that its circulation, namely, about L.25,000,000, has at least within the last seven years been less than the assets of the company.——*Colquhoun on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, pp.* 78, 80, 81.

Although the foregoing statement gives an approximating view of the extent of banking in 1815, when it was drawn up, considerable alterations have taken place since that period.

menced business—this was the first Bank belonging to the City; till lately, it was called the Old Bank. Since that period, a number of Banks have been established here. The Glasgow Arms Bank commenced business about the year 1753; the Thistle Bank in 1761; and the Glasgow Merchant Bank, and Messrs. Watson's and Thomson's Banking houses were formed shortly afterwards.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, which was established by Charter, in Edinburgh, in 1727, sent a branch to Glasgow in 1783. The Glasgow Banking Co. commenced operations in 1809, and the Glasgow Union Banking Co. in 1830. These Banks, with the exception of the Arms, Merchant, and Thomson's, still continue to do business in Glasgow. There are also, in this City, a branch of the British Linen chartered Bank, and fourteen branches from Provincial Banks.

From 1733, till about 1770, several of the Glasgow Merchants and Shopkeepers issued small notes on their own credit, and for their own convenience. The following is a copy of one of them: "No. 4, 130. Glasgow, 3d October, 1764, We, George Kellar & Co., Merchants in Glasgow, promise to pay to John Nicol, or the Bearer, on demand, at our office here, FIVE SHILLINGS Sterling, value received in goods. Geo. Kellar & Co."

Previous to 1764, the notes issued by the Glasgow Banks, had what was called the optional clause; the tenor of the obligation ran thus:—"We promise to pay A. B., or bearer, on demand, or *in our option*, at six months after demand, we paying interest at the rate of five per cent." As this optional clause did not meet the approbation of the mercantile interest, application was made to Parliament at the above period, when an Act was passed, prohibiting the clause in question.

Although the trade of Paisley was very considerable, the Merchants and Manufacturers of that town did all their banking business in Glasgow till 1783.[1]

During the month of December, 1825, sixty-one country Banking houses in England failed, or suspended payment, and ten in London; five of the country houses re-opened, and one of the London ones. In Scotland, there was no Bank failure; but the Banks who discounted bills at four per cent., raised the discount to five per cent.[2]

The following is an account of the number of yearly Licenses, taken out by any Banker, or Bankers, within Great Britain, in each year, from 1815 to 1820, both inclusive, as certified by Mr. Teesdale Cockell, distributor of Stamps, Somerset Place, London.

	Number of yearly Licenses taken out in England and Wales.	Number of yearly Licenses taken out in Scotland.	Number of yearly Licenses taken out in Great Britain.
In the year 1815,	831	88	919
1816,	752	78	830
1817,	765	79	44
1818,	787	80	867
1819,	769	84	853
1820,	766	83	849

PROVIDENT BANK.

The Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell, introduced, and successfully established, a system of Banking, which has proven of great benefit to the industrious and labouring portion of the community. A Provident, or Savings Bank, on his plan, was opened here on 3d July, 1815, wherein deposites of one shilling and upwards are received, bearing interest at the rate of two and a half per cent., when the sum amounts to twelve shillings and eight-pence, and has lain one month in the Bank.

The following is a Statement of the Concerns of the Bank, which is open every Monday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Years ending 1st July.	Open Accounts.	Received from Depositors, exclusive of interest allowed.			Repaid to Depositors, including Interest.			Interest allowed to Depositors.		
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
1816	1230	7,862	19	0	5,475	0	0	61	11	9
1820	1300	9,365	3	7	10,725	19	1	386	3	11
1825	1780	19,096	6	11	15,374	8	10	703	18	6
1830	2000	25,126	8	9	21,967	18	8	645	7	6

From 3d July, 1815, till 18th May, 1831, 14,795 Accounts have been opened. About one fifth of the Deposites has been under Five Pounds. Interest to the amount of *L.*7,293 : 12 : 4. has been

[1] Mr. Wilson of Thornlie's Scrap Book.

[2] Mr. Hopkirk of Dalbeth's Diary.

paid to Depositors since the Bank opened. It is very gratifying to know that, during 16 years, the working classes in Glasgow have so managed their savings, as to entitle them to so much interest, which, but for this Institution, might have been laid out for purposes quite unavailing in the hour of need.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Toward Castle, Governor.

ORIGIN.

The increase of trade between the East and West Coasts of Scotland having become very considerable, a number of Merchants and others interested in the trade of Glasgow, taking into their consideration the expense of land-carriage, and of the great advantage that an inland navigation between Glasgow and the East Coast would be to trade, subscribed considerable sums of money for forming a Canal from Glasgow to the River Forth. In the year 1767, Lord Frederick Campbell, then Member for the City, moved the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a Bill for making a ditch Canal, four feet deep, from Carron shore to the River Clyde. Mr. Dundas, conceiving that a navigation, capable of conveying large vessels from sea to sea, with a collateral cut to Glasgow, would be more beneficial to that City, and the country at large, moved the house to defer the consideration, which was accordingly done. In the following year the Act, which is the fundamental Charter of the Company, was passed, with the approbation of all parties, authorising the Subscribers, who were formed into a Corporation, to make a Canal from the River Forth, at or near the mouth of the River Carron, in the County of Stirling, to the River Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burnfoot, in the County of Dumbarton, and also a collateral cut from the same to the City of Glasgow.

The Stock which the original Act provided, for making the Canal, was L.150,000, divided into 1,500 shares of L.100 each.

On the 10th June, 1768, Sir Laurence Dundas dug out the first spadeful of earth, for the formation of the Canal. The Canal was filled with water, and rendered navigable to Kirkintilloch, on 3d September, 1773, and to Stockingfield on 10th November, 1775. On the 10th November, 1777, the collateral cut to Hamilton-hill, near Glasgow, was finished, where a large Basin was made for the reception of vessels. At that period, the funds of the Company were in such a depressed state, that the Stock frequently sold at 50 per cent. below par, the Revenue amounting only to about L.4,000. On 6th July, 1786, the operations commenced for extending the navigation from Stockingfield to the Clyde, which were completely finished, and the Canal opened from sea to sea, on 28th July, 1790. On that occasion, the Committee of Management, the Magistrates of Glasgow, and other functionaries, went to witness the ceremony of joining the Eastern and Western seas, which was performed by Mr. Archibald Speirs of Elderslie, the Chairman of the Committee, (assisted by Mr. Robert Whitworth, at that time the chief Engineer,) launching a hogshead of water of the Forth into the Clyde, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of spectators.

From the time that the Basin at Hamilton-hill was finished, till the junction of the Canal with the Clyde, the Company's affairs gradually improved, and, in less than six years thereafter, the Revenue was more than doubled. Such was the rapid increase of revenue, that in June, 1816, the market price of Shares was L.500. The Basin at Hamilton-hill having been found inconvenient for the trade, the Company purchased eight acres of ground, within half a mile of Glasgow, and, on 11th November, 1790, finished a Basin on a larger scale, where they built Granaries, and formed the village of Port Dundas.

This great inland navigation, which was twenty-two years in completing, was one of the most arduous to execute in the Kingdom, having to encounter rocks, precipices, and quicksands; in some places it runs through a deep moss, and in others it is banked twenty feet high. It crosses many rivulets and roads, as well as two considerable rivers, the Luggie and the Kelvin. The Bridge over the latter, which consists of four arches, and carries the Canal across a deep valley, cost L.8,509.

This Navigation is supplied with water by eight Reservoirs, covering 721 acres, and 29 falls of ground, and containing 24,902 lockfuls of water.

SUMMARY VIEW.

	Miles.
Extreme length of the navigation, from Lock No. 1, on the River Forth, to Lock No. 39, on the River Clyde, ...	35
Extreme length of the collateral cut to Glasgow, ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	$37\frac{3}{4}$
From Port-Dundas to Monkland Canal Basin, at the Inchbelly Road, ...	1
Total length of Canal, . .	$38\frac{3}{4}$
From Grangemouth to Stockingfield, .	26
From Stockingfield to Port-Dundas, .	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	$28\frac{3}{4}$
From Port-Dundas to Monkland Basin,	1
Total length from Grangemouth to Monkland Basin, ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$

	Feet.
Rise from the East Sea to the summit level of the Canal, at Wineford Lock, No. 20, .	156
Descent from the summit level of the Canal to the Clyde, at Bowling Bay, commencing at the Great Aqueduct on the River Kelvin,	150
The Forth at the Sea Lock, No. 1, is therefore lower than the Clyde at Bowling, .	6
There are twenty Locks on the stretch between Grangemouth and Port Dundas, and 19 between the Great Aqueduct and Bowling Bay. The head level runs from Wineford to Port Dundas.	
Medium width of the surface of the Canal,	56
Do. at the bottom, ...	27
Depth throughout the whole,[1] . .	10
Length of the whole mason work of each Lock,	133
Length of the Locks between the Gates, .	74
Width between the Walls, . . .	20
Fall of each of the Locks, . . .	10

In the stretch from Grangemouth to Port Dundas, sixteen of the twenty Locks are within four miles of the Sea Lock, ten of these adjoin No. 16, and from that point to Port Dundas, there are four other Locks. Vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and drawing 10 feet water, can pass along the navigation. In its course the Canal passes over 10 large Aqueduct Bridges, and 33 smaller ones, or tunnels, and there are 33 Draw-Bridges over the Navigation.

Prior to 1808, the Company had two Tract-Boats on the Canal, which went three times a week, carrying passengers and goods. As it was found that this mode did not answer the purpose, three elegant Boats were put on the Canal, at that period, which left Port Dundas, and Lock No. 16, every lawful day, except when stopped by ice. The passage between Port Dundas and No. 16, a distance of 25 miles, has been performed by Tract-Boats in less than 5 hours; but now that these Boats are to be replaced by Steam Vessels, the passage will be considerably shortened.

STEAM VESSELS PLYING ON THE FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION IN 1831, OR TO PLY IN 1832.

Names of Vessels.	Carpenters' Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	By whom Built.	No. and Power of Engines.	By whom Made.	Trade.	STATION. From	STATION. To
Lord Dundas,	40	25	Fairbairn & Lillie, Manchester,	1 — 16	Fairbairn & Lillie, Manchester,	Passengers,	Pt.-Dundas	Lock No, 16 near Falkirk
Cyclope,	50	34	John Neilson & Son, Glasgow,	1 — 16	John Neilson & Son, Glasgow,	Goods,	Pt.-Dundas	Alloa
Manchester,	50	36	Fairbairn & Lillie, Manchester,	1 — 35	Fairbairn & Lillie, Manchester,	Goods,	Pt.-Dundas	Stirling or Leith
Edinburgh,	40	25	Thomas Wilson, Grangemouth,	1 — 16	Fairbairn & Lillie, Manchester,	Goods and Passengers	Pt.-Dundas	Pt.-Hopeton
Union Tug Boat,	25	20	John Neilson & Son, Glasgow,	1 — 12	John Neilson & Son, Glasgow,	Towing,	Pt.-Dundas	Lock No. 16

The above Boats are all of Iron, the Engine of the Union Tug is a High Pressure.

This navigation has been very productive to the Stockholders for a number of years bypast.

MONKLAND CANAL.

This Canal affords a cheap communication between the City of Glasgow and the Collieries, in the Parishes of the Old and New Monklands, distant about 12 miles. The undertaking was first suggested to the Magistrates in 1769. Mr. Watt made a survey of the ground, and an Act of Parliament was obtained, for carrying the measure into effect, the Corporation taking a deep interest in it. The concern having been unproductive, the whole was brought to sale, and purchased by Messrs. William Stirling & Sons of this City. These gentlemen, immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the Canal, and, in 1799, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Forth and

[1] The banks of the Canal having been recently raised, the depth of water is consequently increased.

Clyde Navigation, procured a second Act of Parliament, authorizing a junction between the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

The Monkland Canal was originally 35 feet broad at the top and 24 feet at the bottom, depth of water upon the Locksills 5 feet, and the smallest depth throughout any part of the Canal 4 feet 6 inches. The banks have been recently raised, by which a greater depth of water is procured. At Blackhill there are four Locks of two chambers, each chamber 71 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 12 feet deep. The head level at the top of Blackhill is continued to Sheepford, a distance of eight miles, where there are two single Locks of 11 feet 6 inches each, which carries the Canal to the River Calder.

The supplies for this Canal are derived from contiguous springs—from the River Calder—and from a Reservoir covering about 300 acres of ground, formed by the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

In the spring of 1813, three Passage Boats began to ply on this Canal to Sheepford, about a mile from Airdrie.—This Canal has been productive to the stock holders for a number of years bypast.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND ARDROSSAN CANAL.

The expense of Land Carriage from Glasgow to the West Coast, through the fertile Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, abounding with Coal and Limestone, was long a desideratum. The scheme of making a Navigable Canal from Glasgow to Ardrossan, by Paisley and Johnston, and forming a Harbour at Ardrossan capable of containing small Ships of War and the largest class of West Indiamen, was suggested by the Earl of Eglinton, in 1805. His Lordship's patriotic views were seconded by a number of Subscribers, who were formed into a Company, under the designation of the Company of Proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal. The operations on the Canal commenced in May, 1807, and the Navigation opened between Glasgow and Johnston on 4th October, 1811. Although the Canal was opened at that period, the trade did not commence till April, 1812. The length of the Canal, from Port Eglinton to Ardrossan, is 32¾ miles—from Port Eglinton to Johnston, 11 miles; breadth at top 30 feet, 18 feet at bottom, and 4 feet 6 inches deep. From Port Eglinton to Johnston, there are 35 Stone Bridges across the Canal, two Tunnels, viz. one under the Causeyside Street of Paisley, 240 feet long, and one through Ralston Square, 210 feet long, and 5 Aqueducts. The Bridge across the Cart is 240 feet long, 27 feet broad, and 30 feet high. There are 18 culverts for taking off water from the Canal—8 basins—12 landing-places, and 3 large storehouses, viz. at Port Eglinton, Paisley, and Johnston. There are no Locks on that part of the Canal yet executed, viz. betwixt Port Eglinton and Johnston, but when the Canal is carried forward, there will be 8 near Johnston to raise the Canal to the summit level, and 13 to fall down to the Harbour of Ardrossan. The part now executed is supplied with water from several brooks between Paisley and Johnston.

On 6th November, 1810, Boats were put on the Canal, for the Conveyance of Passengers.—This Canal has been very unproductive to the Stockholders.

UNION CANAL.

The Union Canal was begun on 3d March, 1818. It is 31½ miles in length, from Port Hopeton, near Edinburgh, to Port Downie, near Falkirk. The Navigation, for 10 miles west from Port Hopeton, was opened on 22d March, 1822, and to Port Downie, early in May thereafter. The Canal is on a level line for 30 miles from Port Hopeton, the remaining distance is occupied by 11 Locks, each 10 feet deep, so that the Union Canal, at the head of the Locks, is 110 feet above the Forth and Clyde Navigation. The Union Canal is 40 feet broad at the top, 20 feet at the bottom, and 5 feet deep, and is supplied by Cobbinslaw Bog, upwards of 200 acres in extent, situated in the County of Edinburgh, about 9 miles from the Canal at Almond Aqueduct, where it is joined by a Feeder.

There are three large Aqueducts on the line, the first Slateford, about three miles from the Eastern extremity of the Canal, across the water of Leith, in the County of Edinburgh. It is 600 feet long, in 8 Arches of 50 feet each, height above the bed of the River, 59 feet.

The second, Almond Aqueduct, 10 miles from the Eastern extremity of the Canal, crosses the river Almond, which divides the Counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow. It is 420 feet long, in 5 Arches of 50 feet each. Height above the bed of the river 70 feet.

The third, Avon Aqueduct, 24 miles from the Eastern extremity, crosses the river Avon, which

divides the Counties of Linlithgow and Stirling. It is 810 feet long, in 12 Arches of 50 feet each. Height above the bed of the river 79 feet.

There is a Tunnel about 30 miles from the East end of the Canal, through Prospect Hill, in the County of Stirling, 696 yards long, a considerable part of the roof is natural rock, the remainder is arched.

There are no less than 64 Stone Bridges, and 5 draw-bridges, for Public roads, cross-roads, and occupation bridges, for Land-owners, over the Navigation. The South Glasgow Road crosses the Canal 5 miles from Edinburgh, at the village of Hermiston. The Middle, or New Glasgow Road, crosses it about 10 miles from Edinburgh, at the village of Broxburn in the County of Linlithgow, and the third line of Road, or North Road, by Falkirk and Linlithgow, crosses it at the village of Winchburgh, also in the County of Linlithgow. This Canal has not been productive to stock-holders who have no interest in the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

RAIL-ROAD FROM EDINBURGH AND LEITH TO GLASGOW.

A scheme having been set on foot for making a Rail-Road through the mineral district, lying between Edinburgh and Glasgow, a subscription was entered into, and a Committee appointed, for procuring a Survey and Report. Mr. James Jardine, Civil Engineer, having been employed, completed his Survey in 1826, and from his Report which has been lately printed, it appears, that, to embrace the principal mineral fields, he found it necessary to assume an elevation of about 800 feet, to part of which an inclined plane and fixed engine became necessary. The line from port to port of the two towns, extended to 48 miles, passing the south side of Edinburgh, on its way to Leith. At the west end leading to Glasgow, it was to pass West-thorn, Belvidere, Newlands, Barrowfield, Great Hamilton Street, and Clyde Street, till it reached the Broomielaw.

In 1826, a scheme was devised for carrying a Rail-road through the Coal fields in Monkland and its neighbourhood to Glasgow. Messrs. Grainger and Miller, Civil Engineers, were employed to survey and report, and an Act of Parliament was obtained, incorporating the subscribers under the designation of the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway Company.[1]

In 1830, a few gentlemen conceiving that the best line for a Railway from Glasgow to Edinburgh and Leith, would be by the extension of the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway, employed Messrs. Grainger and Miller to survey and report. This has been done, and application is now making to Parliament, for an Act to incorporate the Subscribers. The Rail-road will be 46 miles from port to port, with an elevation of 630 feet. Having no desire to interfere with these very respectable Engineers, or with their employers, or to give an opinion as to the best and most productive line, I shall satisfy myself in giving publicity to the following excerpt from the Report of Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated Engineer to the Liverpool Railway, who had been required to give his opinion on the merits of the respective lines. "Disregarding, then, all prejudices

[1] On Saturday, the 2d July, 1831, the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway was partially opened. On that occasion, a beautiful Locomotive Steam Engine, the St. Rollox, started on a trial trip from Messrs. Charles Tennant & Co.'s Chemical Works, at St. Rollox, on this Railway. The Isabella, an elegant new Carriage, with 24 passengers inside, besides an open vehicle, in which were Dr. Jeffrey, Dr. Couper, Mr. Charles Tennant, Mr. Mark Sprot, Mr. Laurence Hill, Mr. Claud Girdwood, and other promoters of the undertaking, having been attached to the tender, the whole proceeded in fine style. Although the one-half of the power of the Engine was at no time exerted, she went to Lea-end, a distance of 8¼ miles, in 40 minutes and 30 seconds, being at the rate of 12 miles, and 3 furlongs, in the hour.

In returning from Mr. Johnstone's new Engine Pit, a finer display of the Engines was exhibited. A train of 12 full loaded coal waggons, covered with colliers and waggoners, having been attached to the train of the St. Rollox, which now consisted of 16 carriages, presented a most interesting spectacle, while she majestically bore forward her ponderous load of 66 tons, a distance of 7½ miles in 44 minutes and 32 seconds, being at the rate of 10 miles in the hour. In some parts of the Railway, the train moved at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour, and at one time to 20 miles. The experiment was conducted by Mr. Grainger, the Company's Engineer.

On 1st February, 1832, the Locomotive Engine, the Glasgow, built by Messrs. Johnston & M'Nab, of this City, and now plying on the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway, hauled, in the regular course of her trade, a train of 36 loaded coal waggons 8¼ miles, making a gross weight of about 145 tons in one hour and seven minutes, including two stoppages—thus carrying a load of twenty times her own weight. This is the first Locomotive of the improved construction made in Scotland, and its workmanship and success reflect great credit on all concerned.

in favour of one line or another," says Mr. Stephenson, " I applied myself to discover a line, by the adoption of which, for a Railway, the interests of the subscribers and the public will be best consulted.

" This line, I do not hesitate to say, is that, the detailed survey of which has been made under the judicious direction of your Engineers, Messrs. Grainger and Millar, which commencing at the Riding School, a little to the south of the termination of Prince's Street in Edinburgh, passes to the north of Dalry Mills, crosses the Union Canal, between Hermiston and Ratho, runs to the south of Ratho and Clifton on the south-west side, and close upon Bathgate, passes into the valley of Avon by a short tunnel, and continuing along an extremely favourable tract of country, presented by this valley, runs close to the village of Slamannan, passes over the summit of the country between Fannyside Lochs and Glentore, and joins the Garnkirk Railway, at the distance of six or seven miles from Glasgow.

" It is not necessary to enter farther in description of this line. I will content myself with pointing out a few of the advantages incident to the adopted line, and upon which rests its superiority over any other which has been surveyed. In addition to the recommendation of a low summit level, the importance of which is obvious, it possesses another of no less value in admitting of the inclinations, being so gentle, that in no part of the line between the crossing of the water of Leith, and the Garnkirk Railway, will the rate of inclination exceed 1 in 180; whilst, in all the other lines which have been surveyed, the inclination, for a considerable distance, has been at the rate of 1 in 100. The great value of this reduction, in the rate of inclination, is obvious, and will be especially felt, in allowing the transit of passengers, by locomotive engines, to be effected without any, or with a very trifling, diminution of speed over any part of the line. On all Railways intended to be used for the conveyance of passengers between large towns, it must be an object of solicitude to be enabled to continue the line to a central point of termination at either end of it, and thereby save the inconvenience to the public, and the expense to the proprietors, of a necessary removal from the Railway carriages to others. This desideratum, I am happy to say, is completely obtained in the instance of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway."

Although Mr. Stephenson has thus given a decided opinion in favour of the line proposed by Messrs. Grainger and Millar, without respect to the views of interested parties, it is no more than an act of justice to Mr. Jardine, whose experience and scientific attainments are justly appreciated, to say, that no man could have made a more judicious line in the district, suggested by his employers.

Another Railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow was proposed some years ago, to follow nearly the course of the Turnpike Road, under the charge of the Bathgate and Airdrie Road Trustees. This scheme was set on foot by some gentlemen interested in that Trust having introduced a clause into the Act of Parliament, enabling the Trustees to carry a Railway either along the side, or to use it instead of their Turnpike Road. Both these plans, it is understood, have been abandoned; at any rate, the powers in the Bathgate Road Act have expired.

BRIDGES.

Bridges are a sort of edifices very difficult to execute, on account of the inconvenience of laying foundations and walling under water. Among the Romans, the building and repairing of bridges was first committed to the Pontifices or Priests, then to the Censors or Curators of the Roads; lastly, the Emperors took the care of the Bridges into their own hands. In the middle age, Bridge-building was reckoned among the acts of religion, and a regular order of Hospitallers were founded by St. Benezet towards the end of the 12th century, under the denomination of *Pontifices* or Bridge-builders, whose office it was to be assistant to travellers, by making bridges, settling ferries, and receiving strangers in hospitals, or houses built on the banks of rivers.

There are three Stone and two Timber Bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow.

STOCKWELL STREET BRIDGE.

The original Timber Bridge across the Clyde having gone into decay about 1340, Bishop Rae built a Stone Bridge at Stockwell Street, in 1345. The pious Lady Lochow, it is said, paid the expense of the centre arch. The Bridge was originally 12 feet wide, and consisted of eight arches. In 1777, an addition of ten feet was made to its breadth, and two of the northmost arches built up

for the purpose of confining the River within narrower bounds.[1] The intercourse between the City and the south-west parts of Scotland, was by this Bridge for more than 400 years. In 1820—21, it was greatly improved by the formation of footpaths, suspended on very tasteful iron framings, from a design by Mr. Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer. The Bridge, as it now stands, is 415 feet long, and 34 feet wide, within the Parapets.

JAMAICA STREET BRIDGE.

The foundation of this Bridge was laid with great masonic solemnity, on 29th September, 1767, by Provost George Murdoch,[2] acting Provincial Grand Master Mason for the West of Scotland. The procession proceeded from the Saracen's Head Inn. As his Lordship had not received a regular Masonic appointment from the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master threatened him with Masonic censure. The Bridge has seven arches, is 30 feet wide within the parapets, and 500 feet long. The arches were finished in 1771. On 2d January, 1772, the Greenock Stage Coach passed along the Bridge, although the parapets were not built; and by the 1st March, 1773, the Bridge was finished. The design was given by Mr. William Mylne,[3] Architect, and was executed by Mr. John Adam, who subsequently built Adam's Court.

HUTCHESONS' BRIDGE.

The foundation of this Bridge was laid in 1794, by Provost Gilbert Hamilton, near the bottom of the Saltmarket, to connect the Lands of Hutcheson with the City. It had five arches, was 406 feet long, and 26 feet wide, within the Parapets. On 18th November, 1795, during an uncommonly high flood in the River, it was unfortunately swept away, after the Parapets were nearly completed.

TIMBER BRIDGE AT SALTMARKET STREET.

In 1803, a Timber Bridge, for foot-passengers, justly admired for the simplicity of its construction, was thrown across the Clyde, near the site of Hutchesons' Bridge. This Bridge, which is 340 feet long, and 7 feet 4 inches wide, within the Braces, was executed by Mr. Walter Winning, from a design by Mr. Peter Nicholson, Architect, Author of the Principles of Carpentry, &c.

HUTCHESONS' BRIDGE, NOW REBUILDING.

The Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, the Magistrates and Council, and certain individuals connected with Hutchesons' Town, having subcribed money for rebuilding the Bridge, an Act of Parliament was obtained, and on 18th August, 1829, the Foundation Stone was laid with great masonic solemnity, by Mr. Robert Dalglish, Preceptor of the Hospital. This elegant Bridge, now building on the site of the former, from a design, by Mr. Robert Stevenson, Civil Engineer, is 36 feet wide within the parapets, 406 feet long, in five arches. The work is being executed by Mr. John Steadman. The Piers were ready for the springing of the Arches in June, 1831, and it is expected that the Bridge will be finished in the autumn of 1832. Having published a Pamphlet, descriptive of the grand ceremonial observed at laying the Foundation Stone, for the benefit of Operatives out of employment, persons curious in such matters are referred thereto.

JAMAICA STREET BRIDGE, TO BE REBUILT.

The Jamaica Street Bridge, although considered elegant and spacious for the time in which it was built, has a very inconvenient ascent. When it was built, Glasgow did not contain a seventh part of its present population, nor a twentieth part of its trade and intercourse with the South and West parts of the Country.[4] The Trustees, consisting of the Magistrates and Council, and ten Commissioners, from the Counties of Renfrew and Ayr, having become satisfied that the present Bridge is insufficient for its purposes, resolved to rebuild it; and having procured a design from Mr.

[1] July 7th, 1671, Did the great Bridge of Glasgow fall in the great south Bow of it, which was occasioned through a settling it took in that end, by the water undermynding the ground the last Harvest, and was rebuilded again immediately thereafter by the citie of Glasgow, William Anderson being then provost.—*Law's Memorialls, p.* 44.

[2] Mr. George Murdoch was the first Provost of Glasgow who wore an official gold chain, he had it prepared for the grand Masonic procession at laying the foundation of the Jamaica Street Bridge.

[3] Mr. Mylne was architect for the North Bridge at Edinburgh, which was to have been finished at Martinmas, 1769. but on 3d August preceding, the vaults and arches gave way, and five persons were buried in the ruins.

[4] The thoroughfare on this Bridge is such, that in the short space of four hours on each of six successive days, in the

Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, combining elegance with simplicity, in a remarkable degree, the preliminary steps of levelling, and boring to ascertain the nature of the soil, have commenced. The summit level of the Bridge, by being reduced five feet, and the approaches gently raised, will produce tranquility and safety to the Harbour, the diminution of floods in the lower parts of the town, in consequence of greater waterway, and the elegance of the external appearance. As the wear is to be removed, and the piers are to be founded below the level of the present Harbour, the River may be deepened above the Bridge at a subsequent period—so that small craft may be brought farther into the City, if it be thought necessary to procure an Act of Parliament for that purpose. The Bridge will have a very gentle acclivity, will be 50 feet wide, within the Parapets, 500 feet long, in seven Arches, and the most spacious in point of width, of any River Bridge in the kingdom, with the exception of the New London Bridge.[1] There can be no doubt that this edifice will remain a monument of the taste, the enterprise, and the skill of the age.

TIMBER BRIDGE AT PORTLAND STREET.

Preparatory to the erection of the Jamaica Street Bridge, the Trustees procured a design of a Timber Bridge from Mr. Robert Stevenson, Civil Engineer, and contracted with Mr. William Robertson, to execute the work: it is 30 feet wide within the Parapets, has a carriageway and two side pavements, and although meant only for temporary accommodation, it is one of the finest timber Bridges in the Country, doing great credit to the taste and scientific acquirements of the Engineer.

THEATRE.

Previous to and for some time after the Reformation, Pantomimic representations of the history of our Saviour, his miracles, and passion, were exhibited in this City. On 24th April, 1595, the Kirk Session directed the Town's Drummer to "forbid all persons from going to Ruglen to see vain plays on sundays." On 20th May, 1624, the Session gave public intimation, "that all resetters of Comedians would be severely punished." And on 20th July, 1670, the Magistrates of Glasgow "interdicted strolling stage players from running through the streets, and from performing plays in private houses, which they called the wisdom of Solomon." It does not appear that any theatrical representation was allowed in this city from the Reformation in 1560 till 1750; at the latter period,

month of December, 1826, there had passed along the Bridge not less than 20,826 foot-passengers, 253 single horses, 88 one-horse carriages, 72 two-horse carriages, 634 carts, and 166 barrows.

[1] The following are the dimensions of the London Bridges, which I have procured from a Civil Engineer, from actual measurement:—

New London, 690 feet waterway, and 53 feet wide within the Parapets, viz., Roadway 35 feet, and two side paths, each 9 feet.

Old London, 922 feet long, 45 feet wide, viz., Roadway 31 feet, and two side paths, each 7 feet.

Blackfriars', 1,028 feet long, 42 feet wide, viz., Roadway 29 feet, and two side paths, each 6 feet 6 inches.

Waterloo, 1,257 feet long, 42 feet 6 inches wide, viz., Roadway 29 feet 6 inches, and two side paths, each 6 feet 6 inches.

Westminster, 1,068 feet long, 41 feet wide, viz., Roadway 28 feet, and two side paths, each 6 feet 6 inches.

Vauxhall, 980 feet long, 36 feet wide, viz., Roadway 23 feet, and two side paths, each 6 feet 6 inches.

Southwark Iron Bridge, 903 feet 6 inches long, 42 feet wide, viz., Roadway 28 feet, and two side paths, each 7 feet.

The Glasgow Jamaica Street Bridge, about to be rebuilt, being only 500 long, and 50 feet wide, viz., Roadway 32, and two side paths, each 9 feet, will be wider, in proportion, than any of the London Bridges.

The following particulars, respecting the New London Bridge, procured from an authentic source, are interesting:—

The Design given in by Mr. John Rennie having been accepted, an Act of Parliament was procured, on 4th July, 1823, empowering the Treasury to give *L*.200,000 in addition to the Bridge House Funds. Messrs. Jolliffe & Banks' Estimate per *L*.506,000 having been accepted, the first Pile of the south Pier Coffer Dam, was driven on 15th March, 1824, and the first Pile of the superstructure, on 7th May, 1825. On 15th June, the Lord Mayor Garret laid the Foundation Stone. The first Arch was keyed on 4th August, 1827, and the last, or City Land Arch, 19th November 1828, by the Lord Mayor Thomson, and, on 31st July, 1831, the Bridge was completed and opened, being 7 years and 3 months from its commencement. His Majesty King William IV., Queen Adelaide, and a great retinue of Nobility, &c. honoured the opening with their presence. The Bridge is composed of 5 of the largest semi-elliptical Arches in the world; the centre Arch being 152 feet span, rising 29 feet 6 inches above Trinity high water mark. The Land or smallest Arches are 130 feet span, rising 23 feet above Trinity high water mark. The centre Arch Piers, are 24 feet thick, and the two side Piers 22 feet thick. The Abutments are of a proportional thickness. The water-way is 459 feet more than the Old

Mr. Burrell, a teacher of dancing, at the Bell of the Brae, gave the use of his hall for that purpose.[1]

In 1752, a Booth, or Temporary Theatre, was fitted up adjoining the wall of the Archbishop's palace, in which the celebrated Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward performed. Although the authorities permitted this place of amusement, the prejudice of popular opinion ran so strong against those who frequented it, that ladies and dress parties, from the lower part of the town, were escorted thither by a military guard. In 1754, the celebrated George Whitefield, while preaching to a numerous congregation, from a tent in the High Church Yard, in view of the Theatre, cast his eyes on it, and, in the fervour of his zeal, denounced it as the Devil's house. No sooner were the words from his mouth, than the outskirts of the congregation ran to the Booth and instantly levelled it with the ground.

In 1762, Messrs. Jackson, Love, and Beate, Comedians, endeavoured to procure the patronage and assistance of the Magistrates and other respectable citizens, for building a regular Theatre. The Magistrates having declined to patronise a scheme so very unpopular, it became difficult to get individuals who were able and willing to promote the undertaking. At length Messrs. William M'Dowall of Castlesemple, William Bogle of Hamilton Farm, John Baird of Craigton, Robert Bogle of Shettleston, and James Dunlop of Garnkirk, subscribed money, and patronised the erection of a Theatre. Other difficulties were yet to be overcome, for no person within the city could be found bold enough to dispose of ground for such a purpose. Mr. Miller of Westerton, was ultimately prevailed on to sell ground, in Grahamston, and the Theatre was opened by Mrs. Bellamy and other respectable performers, in the Spring of 1764. When the night of its opening arrived, a crowd of disorderly persons filled the galleries and pit, and having performed all manner of tricks, set fire to the stage, which consumed the whole of the scenery and machinery. When the Theatre was refitted, the performances were allowed to go on, but the manager met with very indifferent success. At one o'clock in the morning of 16th April, 1782, the Theatre was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time it was burned to the ground. The theatrical properties were valued at L.1000. It is remarkable, that the original walls are still standing, the premises having been fitted up, and being now used as the southwest granary in Alston Street. I was present at the fire, and heard the Magistrates direct the firemen to play on the adjoining houses, and not to mind the Playhouse. Mr. Holycomb, a performer, on hearing this, ran frantic, remonstrating against the bigotry of the Authorities.

The proprietors having declined to rebuild or to retain any further interest in the concern, Mr. Jackson erected a Theatre in Dunlop Street, which he opened in January 1785. Soon after this Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jourdon, and other Stars, were introduced; and it was in this Theatre that Master Beatie, the celebrated young Roscius, made his first appearance in this country. From that period, the taste for theatricals began to increase, and it was soon found that the building was deficient in size and decorations for the increasing wealth and population of the City. Accordingly, in 1802, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Aitken, of Liverpool, began to enlarge it, which not meeting with the approbation of the play-goers, a subscription was set on foot for erecting a large Theatre, in shares of L.25.

This Theatre, the most magnificent provincial place of amusement in the empire, was opened on 24th April, 1805, at an expense of L.18,500. It was let on lease for L.1,200 per annum, subjecting the lessees to bring down regularly the most eminent London performers. In short, it only remained for the community to patronise the undertaking; but alas, it was soon found that the taste for theatricals did not keep pace with the sums laid out for accommodation and splendour, and

Bridge. The Bridge is built of Granite from Aberdeen, Hayton, and Penryn: 120,000 tons of stones have been used, and upwards of 800 men, of various descriptions, were daily employed.

[1] Dramatic entertainments came early into fashion in Scotland. At first they were only representations of religious subjects, designed to advance the interests of religion, the Clergy being the composers, and Sunday the principal time of the exhibition. In the 16th century, the number of Playhouses was so great that it was complained of as a nuisance, not only in Edinburgh, but throughout the Kingdom. They soon degenerated from their original institution, and the plays instead of being calculated to inspire devotion, became filled with all manner of buffoonery and indecency. After the Reformation, the Presbyterian clergy complained of their indecency, but King James VI. compelled them to refrain from their censures against the stage. In Charles II. time, the stage was abandoned, but when the Duke of York held his Court in Edinburgh, he brought down London Performers, but the misfortunes of that Prince put a stop to the progress of the Stage, and no Theatrical exhibition was heard of in Edinburgh till after the year 1715. From that period till the Rebellion in 1745, there were occasional strolling players in Edinburgh, but it was not till the winter of 1746 that the Canongate Theatre was opened, which was the first regular Theatre in Scotland subsequent to the Reformation.—*Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. vi. p.* 318.

that, consequently, the lessees could not implement their engagements. The premises were then let to others at the reduced rent of L.800, who also failed to complete their engagement, and even when the rent was brought down to L.400, so great was the want of encouragement, that it was paid with difficulty. The property was then sold at a price only equal to the outstanding debts and ground rent, so that the shareholders got nothing. Although the new proprietors paid but a small sum for the Theatre, strange as it may appear, the rent did not reimburse them. This splendid edifice was burned to the ground on the forenoon of 10th January, 1829, a gas light having come in contact with the ceiling of one of the lobbies leading to the upper gallery. For several years previous to this catastrophe, Mr. John Henry Alexander had re-opened the premises in Dunlop Street, as a Minor Theatre for Pantomimic exhibitions, and soon after the Queen Street Theatre was burned, he procured the Patent, and enlarged his Theatre, with greater probability of success than any of his predecessors. Mr. Alexander has not only displayed great taste in enlarging and embellishing his Theatre, but his exertions in bringing down first-rate London performers, have merited and received the approbation of the play-going part of the community.

Many reasons may be assigned for the want of theatrical taste in this City; among others, a considerable portion of the respectable part of the community view such amusements as tending to weaken moral and religious principles; while others, find more gratification with their friends at home, or with their companions at some favourite club.

SCOTTISH, ENGLISH, BRITISH AND IMPERIAL PARLIAMENTS.

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament, or great Council of the nation, may be said to be coeval with the Kingdom itself. Prior to the Union with England, there were 155 members in the Scottish Parliament, *viz.*:—89 representing the Counties, and 66 the Royal Burghs. The County of Lanark sent four members, and the Burgh of Glasgow one member, to Parliament. It was the custom in the Scottish Parliament, and for some time after the Union in the British, for the Burghs to pay the expense of their members while attending their duty. Provost Montgomery, was the last who represented Glasgow in the Scottish Parliament, and it appears from the Records of the Town Council that he was paid the sum of L.633 Scots, as his expenses in Edinburgh, from 8th October, 1706, to 15th March, 1707, being 159 days at L.4 Scots, or 6s. 8d. sterling per day; and Provost Rodger, who represented the Glasgow district of Burghs in the British Parliament, received for his attendance in London, from 8th July, 1708, to 20th October, 1710, L.4,800 Scots, and Dean of Guild Smith, from 25th November, 1710, to 16th August, 1715, L.12,400 Scots.[1]

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The constitution of Parliament, as it now stands, was marked out so long ago as the 17th year of King John, A.D. 1215, in the great Charter granted by that Prince, wherein he promises to summon all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and greater Barons personally, and all other tenants in chief under the Crown, by the Sheriffs and Bailiffs, to meet at a certain place, with 40 days' notice, to assess aids and scutages when necessary.

In 1403, King Henry IV., after a large subsidy had been voted, "invited the whole body of the Parliament to dine with him next day."[2] In 1406, the Commons fixed that their hour of meeting should be eight o'clock in the morning.[3] In 1601, during Queen Elizabeth's reign, the question was debated whether the Speaker had a voice, on a question for a Bill to compel every one to come to church on Sundays, it was lost by a majority of 106 to 105.[4] At another period, Sir Andrew O'Brian's vote gave a majority of one on the question of the Protestant succession.

In 1707, when the Union with the two Kingdoms took place, the English Parliament merged in the British; its first sitting for business was on 23d October.

[1] In 1649 Alderman Blackmore, Burgess in Parliament for Liverpool, had a house provided for him and ten pounds, and his farther expenses paid him during his attendance in Parliament.

[2] Par. Hist. vol. ii. p. 71. [3] Ibid. p. 91. [4] Par Hist. vol. iv. p. 497.

British and Imperial Parliaments, with the names of the Speakers, and the Members for Lanarkshire, from the Union, till 1831.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions.	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.	Names of Members for the County of Lanark.
I. Brit.	1	Queen Anne.	October 23, 1707		April 15, 1708	John Smith, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
II.	1	. . .	November 18, 1708	April 21, 1709	. . .	Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. . .	November 15, 1709	April 5, 1710	September 21, 1710	Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.	James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
III.	1	. . .	November 27, 1710	June 12, 1711	. . .	William Bromly, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	2	. . .	December 7, 1711	July 8, 1712	. . .	William Bromly, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Roschall, Bart.
	3	. . .	April 9, 1713	July 16, 1713	August 8, 1713	William Bromly, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Roschall, Bart.
IV.	1	. . .	February 18, 1714	July 9, 1714	. . .	Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	2	. . .	August 5, 1714	August 25, 1714	January 13, 1715	Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.	James Lockhart, of Lee, Esq.
V.	1	George I. (1)	March 21, 1715	June 26, 1716	. . .	Spencer Compton, Esq.	James Lockhart, of Lee, Esq.
	2	. . .	February 20, 1717	July 15, 1717	. . .	Spencer Compton, Esq.	James Lockhart, of Lee, Esq.
	3	. . .	November 21, 1717	March 21, 1718	. . .	Spencer Compton, Esq.	James Lockhart, of Lee, Esq.
	4	. . .	November 11, 1718	April 18, 1719	. . .	Spencer Compton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	5	. . .	November 23, 1719	June 11, 1720	. . .	Spencer Compton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	6	. . .	December 8, 1720	July 29, 1721	. . .	Spencer Compton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	7	. . .	July 31, 1721	August 10, 1721	. . .	Spencer Compton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	8	. . .	October 19, 1721	March 7, 1722	March 10, 1722	Spencer Compton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
VI.	1	. . .	October 11, 1722	May 27, 1723	. . .	Sir Spencer Compton	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. . .	January 9, 1724	April 24, 1724	. . .	Sir Spencer Compton	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	3	. . .	November 12, 1724	May 31, 1725	. . .	Sir Spencer Compton	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	4	. . .	January 20, 1726	May 24, 1726	. . .	Sir Spencer Compton	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	5	George II.	January 17, 1727	May 15, 1727	. . .	Sir Spencer Compton	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	6	. . .	January 27, 1727	July 17, 1727	August 5, 1727	Sir Spencer Compton	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
VII.	1	. . .	January 27, 1728	May 28, 1728	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton
	2	. . .	January 21, 1729	May 14, 1729	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	3	. . .	January 13, 1730	May 15, 1730	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	4	. . .	January 21, 1731	May 7, 1731	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	5	. . .	January 13, 1732	June 1, 1732	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	6	. . .	January 16, 1733	June 13, 1733	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	7	. . .	January 17, 1734	April 16, 1734	April 18, 1734	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
VIII.	1	. . .	January 23, 1735	May 15, 1735	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	2	. . .	January 15, 1736	May 30, 1736	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	3	. . .	February 1, 1737	June 21, 1737	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	4	. . .	January 24, 1738	May 20, 1738	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	5	. . .	February 1, 1739	June 14, 1739	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	6	. . .	November 15, 1739	April 29, 1740	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	7	. . .	November 18, 1740	April 25, 1741	April 28, 1741	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
IX.	1	. . .	December 4, 1741	July 15, 1742	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	2	. . .	November 16, 1742	April 21, 1743	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	3	. . .	December 1, 1743	May 12, 1744	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Roschall, Bart.
	4	. . .	November 27, 1744	May 2, 1745	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Roschall, Bart.
	5	. . .	October 17, 1745	August 12, 1746	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	6	. . .	November 18, 1746	June 17, 1747	June 18, 1747	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
X.	1	. . .	November 12, 1747	May 13, 1748	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	2	. . .	November 29, 1748	June 13, 1749	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Sir James Hamilton, of Rosehall, Bart.
	3	. . .	November 16, 1749	April 12, 1750	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Patrick Stewart, of Torrence, Esq.
	4	. . .	January 17, 1751	June 25, 1751	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Patrick Stewart, of Torrence, Esq.
	5	. . .	November 14, 1751	March 26, 1752	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Patrick Stewart, of Torrence, Esq.
	6	. . .	January 11, 1753	June 12, 1754	June 14, 1754	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	James Vere, of Stonebyres, Esq.
XI.	1	. . .	November 14, 1754	April 25, 1755	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	James Vere, of Stonebyres, Esq.
	2	. . .	November 13, 1755	May 27, 1756	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	James Vere, of Stonebyres, Esq.
	3	. . .	December 2, 1756	July 4, 1757	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	James Vere, of Stonebyres, Esq.
	4	. . .	December 1, 1757	June 20, 1758	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	James Vere, of Stonebyres, Esq.
	5	. . .	November 23, 1758	June 2, 1759	. . .	Arthur Onslow, Esq. (2)	James Vere, of Stonebyres, Esq.
	6	. . .	November 13, 1759	May 22, 1760	. . .	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.
	7	George III.	November 18, 1760	March 18, 1761	March 20, 1761	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.
XII.	1	. . .	November 25, 1762	April 19, 1763	. . .	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.
	2	. . .	November 15, 1763	April 9, 1764	. . .	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.
	3	. . .	January 10, 1765	May 13, 1765	. . .	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.
	4	. . .	December 17, 1765	June 6, 1766	. . .	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.
	5	. . .	November 11, 1766	July 2, 1767	. . .	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.
	6	. . .	November 24, 1767	March 10, 1768	March 12, 1768	Sir John Cust, Bart.	John Ross, of Balnagowan, Esq.
XIII.	1	. . .	May 10, 1768	Nov. 8, 1768	. . .	Sir John Cust, Bart.	John Ross, of Balnagowan, Esq.
	2	. . .	January 1, 1769	May 9, 1770	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	John Ross, of Balnagowan, Esq.
	3	. . .	November 13, 1770	May 8, 1771	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	John Ross, of Balnagowan, Esq.
	4	. . .	January 21, 1772	June 9, 1772	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	John Ross, of Balnagowan, Esq.
	5	. . .	November 26, 1772	July 1, 1773	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	John Ross, of Balnagowan, Esq.
	6	. . .	January 1, 1774	June 22, 1774	September 30, 1774	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
XIV.	1	. . .	November 29, 1774	May 26, 1775	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	2	. . .	October 26, 1775	May 25, 1776	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	3	. . .	October 3, 1776	June 6, 1777	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	4	. . .	November 20, 1777	May 15, 1778	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	5	. . .	November 26, 1778	July 3, 1779	. . .	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	6	. . .	November 25, 1779	July 8, 1780	July 8, 1780	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
XV.	1	. . .	October 31, 1780	July 18, 1781	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	2	. . .	November 27, 1781	July 11, 1782	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	3	. . .	December 5, 1782	July 16, 1783	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Andrew Stewart, of Craigthorn, Esq.
	4	. . .	November 11, 1783	March 24, 1784	March 25, 1784	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
XVI.	1	. . .	May 18, 1784	August 20, 1784	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	2	. . .	January 25, 1785	August 2, 1785	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	3	. . .	January 24, 1786	July 11, 1786	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	4	. . .	January 23, 1787	May 30, 1787	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	5	. . .	November 27, 1787	July 11, 1788	. . .	Charles W. Cornwall, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	6	. . .	March 10, 1789	August 11, 1789	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq. (3)	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	7	. . .	January 7, 1790	June 10, 1790	June 19, 1790	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
XVII.	1	. . .	November 25, 1790	June 10, 1791	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	2	. . .	January 31, 1792	June 15, 1792	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	3	. . .	December 3, 1792	June 21, 1793	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	4	. . .	January 21, 1794	July 11, 1794	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	5	. . .	December 30, 1794	June 25, 1795	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	6	. . .	October 29, 1795	May, 19, 1796	May 20, 1796	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
XVIII	1	. . .	Sept. 27 1796	June 20, 1797	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	2	. . .	November 2, 1797	May 29, 1798	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.

(1) The IV. Parliament of Queen Anne was continued for nearly a year after the accession of George I.
(2) The venerable Onslow, after filling the office of Speaker for upwards of thirty years, retired on a pension of L.3,000 per annum.
(3) William Wyndham Grenville, Esq., was elected Speaker on 5th January, 1789, and Henry Addington, Esq., succeeded him on 8th May, in the same year.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions.	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.	Names of Members for the County of Lanark.
XVIII.	3	George III.	November 20, 1798	July 12, 1799	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	4	. .	September 24, 1799	July 29, 1800	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
	5	. .	November 11, 1800	Dec. 12, 1800	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq.	Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, Bart.
Imp.	1	. .	February 2, 1801	July 2, 1801	. . .	Henry Addington, Esq. (1)	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. .	October 29, 1801	June 28, 1802	June 29, 1802	Sir John Mitford.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
II.	1	. .	November 12, 1802	August 12, 1803	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. .	November 22, 1803	July 31, 1804	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	3	. .	January 15, 1805	July 13, 1805	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	4	. .	January 21, 1806	July 22, 1806	October 24, 1806	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
III.	1	. .	December 10, 1806	April 27, 1807	April 29, 1807	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
IV.	1	. .	January 22, 1807	August 14, 1807	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. .	January 21, 1808	July 4, 1808	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	3	. .	January 24, 1809	June 21, 1809	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	4	. .	January 23, 1810	June 21, 1810	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	5	. .	November 29, 1810	July 24, 1811	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	6	. .	January 7, 1812	July 30, 1812	September 29, 1812	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
V.	1	. .	November 24, 1812	July 23, 1813	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. .	November 4, 1813	July 30, 1814	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	3	. .	November 8. 1814	July 12, 1815	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	4	. .	February 1, 1816	July 2, 1816	. . .	Charles Abbott, Esq. (2)	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	5	. .	January 28, 1817	July 12, 1817	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	6	. .	January 27, 1818	. . .	June 10, 1818	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
VI.	1	. .	January 21, 1819	July 13, 1819	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. .	November 23, 1819	February 28, 1820	February 29, 1820	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
VII.	1	George IV.(4)	April 21, 1820	Nov. 24, 1820	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	2	. .	January 23, 1821	July 11, 1821	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	3	. .	February 5, 1822	August 6, 1822	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	4	. .	February 4, 1823	June 19, 1823	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	5	. .	February 3, 1824	June 25, 1824	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	6	. .	February 3, 1825	August 25, 1825	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton.
	7	. .	February 2, 1826	May 31, 1826	June 2, 1826	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Lord Archibald Hamilton. (3)
VIII.	1	. .	November 21, 1826	July 2, 1827	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.
	2	. .	January 29, 1828	July 28, 1828	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.
	3	. .	February 5, 1829	June 24, 1829	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.
	4	. .	February 4, 1830	July 23, 1830	July 24, 1830	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.
IX.	1	Wm. IV. (4)	November 2, 1830	April 22, 1831	April 23, 1831	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Honourable Charles Douglas.
X.	1	. .	June 21, 1831	Oct. 20, 1831 (5)	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Honourable Charles Douglas.
XI.	2	. .	December 6, 1831	. . .	. . .	Manners Sutton, Esq.	Honourable Charles Douglas.

(1) Henry Addington, Esq., now Lord Viscount Sidmouth, resigned 10th September, 1801, and Sir John Mitford resigned 8th February, 1802.
(2) On his resignation, Charles Abbott, Esq. was created Lord Colchester.
(3) Lord Archibald Hamilton, brother to his Grace, Alexander, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, died in 1827.
(4) Queen Anne began to reign 8th March, 1702; King George I., 1st August, 1714; George II., 11th June, 1727; George III., 26th October, 1760; George IV., 29th January, 1820; William IV., 26th June, 1830.
(5) The Peers, after a debate of three days, which ended at half-past six o'clock on the morning of Saturday 8th October, 1831, threw out the Reform Bill by a majority of 41; 158 having voted for it, and 199 against it. Parliament was Prorogued on the 20th of the same month. On 6th December following, the Parliament met, when a new Reform Bill was introduced, and is now in progress in the House of Commons, (March 1832.)

Representatives in the British and Imperial Parliaments for the Clyde District of Burghs, viz.— Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen.

		Elected on	
1	Sir John Johnstone, Knight, ...	13th June,	1707
2	Robert Rodger, Lord Provost of Glasgow, [1] . .	8th July,	1708
3	Thomas Smith, Esq., Dean of Guild, . . .	28th November,	1710
4	Thomas Smith, Esq., Dean of Guild, . . .	12th November,	1713
5	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq.[2] . . .	6th October,	1715
6	Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq. . . .	28th November,	1727
7	Col. John Campbell, Croombank, . . .	13th June,	1734
8	Niel Buchanan, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow, . .	25th June,	1741
9	Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, of Mawmore, . .	13th August,	1747

[1] "Sir Alexander Ramsay got a letter from King Charles II., in 1667, informing him that he, as Provost of Edinburgh should have the same precedence that the Lord Mayor of London had, and that no other Provost should be called Lord Provost but he."—*Book of Scotland, p.* 69. Notwithstanding this, the title Lord Provost, to the Chief Magistrate of Glasgow has long been acknowledged in high quarters.

[2] Mr. Campbell having voted for extending the Malt Tax to Scotland, the Inhabitants of Glasgow took great offence. A mob collected on 24th June, 1725, and demolished his house, which fronted Stockwell Street. On the following day, Captain Bushell entered the City, with two Companies of Delorain's Regiment of Foot. An affray having taken place between the Inhabitants and the Military, seven men were killed, and seventeen wounded. This affair having been represented to the Secretary of State, Duncan Forbes, Esq., Lord Advocate, repaired to Glasgow on 9th June, 1725, accompanied by General Wade, and an armed force, consisting of Lord Delorain's Regiment, six troops of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, one of the Earl of Stair's, an Independent Company under the command of Cameron of Lochiel, and a piece of artillery. When the military had taken possession of the town, the Lord Advocate investigated the matter, when it appeared to him, that the Magistrates had been remiss in their duty. The result was, that Provost Miller, Bailies Stirling, Johnstone, and Mitchell, Dean of Guild Stark, and Convener Armour, with nineteen of the rioters, were committed to Gaol, and next day marched off to Edinburgh, under the charge of a detachment of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, and lodged first in the Castle, and then in the Gaol of that City. The conduct of the Lord Advocate, in incarcerating the whole body of the Magistrates in their own Gaol, and refusing bail, has been considered unwarrantable. On the 20th of the said month, application was made to the Lords of Justiciary, when they unanimously directed the Magistrates to be liberated.

		Elected on	
10	Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, of Mawmore,[1]	31st May,	1754
11	Lord Frederick Campbell,	19th May,	1761
12	Lord Frederick Campbell,	10th May,	1768
13	Lord Frederick Campbell,	29th November,	1774
14	John Crawford, of Auchinames, Esq.,	31st October,	1780
15	Ilay Campbell, of Succoth, Esq.,[2]	18th May,	1784
16	John Crawford, of Auchinames, Esq.,	26th February,	1790
17	William M'Dowall, of Garthland, Esq.,	12th July,	1790
18	William M'Dowall, of Garthland, Esq.,	27th September,	1796
19	Boyd Alexander, of Southbar, Esq.,	16th November,	1802
20	Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, Esq.,	15th December,	1806
21	Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, Esq.,	22d June,	1807
22	Alexander Houston, of Clerkington, Esq.,	30th June,	1809
23	Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow,[3]	30th October,	1812
24	Alexander Houston, of Clerkington, Esq.,	11th July,	1818
25	Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, Esq.,	31st March,	1820
26	Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, Esq.,	3d July,	1826
27	Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, Esq.,	23d August,	1830
28	Joseph Dixon, Advocate, Esq.,	23d May,	1831

Mr. Campbell brought his claim for damages before Parliament, and, on 24th June, 1726, an Act was passed, awarding him the sum of *L.*6,080 sterling; but as the Town was not able to pay that sum, the local Tax of Two Pennies Scots, which was granted to the Corporation by the Scottish Parliament, on 15th June, 1693, upon each Pint of Ale and Beer brewed, in-brought, or sold within the City, was put under a Commission of Excise till such time as Shawfield was paid the foresaid sum.

[1] Lieutenant-Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant-General, John Campbell, of Mawmore, succeeded to the Dukedom of Argyle, on the decease of his Cousin, Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in 1761. Lord Frederick Campbell was brother to his Grace, John, Duke of Argyle.

[2] The Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, then Lord Advocate of Scotland, vacated his seat on 31st October, 1789, on being appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., as Lord President of the Court of Session. When his Lordship, labouring under the pressure of years, resigned his high office, his Majesty was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the Baronetcy, in consideration of eminent services rendered by him to his Country.

[3] Ninety years having elapsed since this City was represented by one of its Merchants, Mr. Finlay's election was attended by extraordinary marks of approbation. His fellow-citizens, as a pledge of their esteem and regard, appreciating his commercial enterprise, popular talents, and public spirit, drew him in an open carriage from the Town Hall to his house in Queen Street. Medals were struck on the occasion: on the one side were inscribed the words, Truth, Honour, Industry, Independence, Finlay, 1812; and, on the other, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, for our King and Country, &c. On 29th December, 1812, Mr. Finlay gave two hundred, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Archibald Buchanan of Catrine, one hundred guineas, to the Corporation of Rutherglen, the interest to be given annually to poor householders in that Burgh. The Provost of the Burgh, the Minister of the Parish, and myself, were appointed Trustees for seeing the terms of the deed implemented. In 1831, when Mr. Finlay made offer of his services to represent the Clyde District of Burghs in Parliament, the Burgh of Glasgow gave him unanimous support, not so with the Burgh of Rutherglen!!!

Mr. John Wilson of Thornly, the eminent Renfrewshire Statist, formerly alluded to, has just published "The Political State of Scotland;" and it is from that work that the following abridgement has been made.

COUNTIES.

Number.	Counties in Scotland.	Extends to about square miles.	Valuation in Scots Money. L.	s.	d.	Members of Parliament elected in 1831.	No. of Electors.
1	Aberdeenshire	1,950	235,665	8	11	Hon. Capt. W. Gordon, R.N.	189
2	Argyleshire	3,800	149,595	10	0	Walter F. Campbell, Esq. of Islay.	111
3	Ayrshire	1,040	191,605	0	7	Col. William Blair, of Blair.	211
4	Banffshire	650	79,200	0	0	John Morrison, Esq. of Auchintoul.	52
5	Berwickshire	480	178,366	8	6¼	Hon. Captain A. Maitland, R.N.	147
6	Caithness and Buteshires[1]	850	52,298	16	8	Geo. Sinclair, Esq. yr. of Ulbster.	67
7	Clackmannan and Kinross-shires[2]	130	46,732	14	11½	Rear Ad. Chas. Adam, of Barns.	35
8	Cromarty & Nairnshires[3]	460	28,059	13	7¼	Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tulloch.	36
9	Dumbarton-shire	460	33,327	19	0	Hon. Lord M. William Graham.	70
10	Dumfries-shire	230	158,502	10	0	John James Hope Johnston, Esq. of Annandale.	82
11	Edinburghshire	360	191,054	3	9	Sir G. Clerk, of Pennycuick, Bart.	173
12	Elgin and Morayshires	500	65,603	0	5	Hon. Col. F. W. Grant, of Grant.	33
13	Fifeshire	480	363,129	3	7½	Hon. Col. Lindsay, of Balcarras.	236
14	Forfarshire	890	171,239	16	8	Hon. Wm. Maule, of Panmure.[4]	120
15	Haddingtonshire	280	168,873	10	8	Jas. Balfour, Esq. of Whittington.	105
16	Inverness-shire	4,200	73,188	9	0	Rt. Hon. C. Grant. yr. of Waternish.	81
17	Kincardineshire	380	74,921	1	4	Hon. Major-General Arbuthnot, of Hatton.	82
18	Kirkcudbright Stewartry	882½	114,597	2	3	Robert Cutlar Ferguson, Esq. of Orroland.	160
19	Lanarkshire	926	162,131	14	6	Hon. Colonel Charles Douglas.	224
20	Linlithgowshire	125	75,018	10	6	Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Hope, G.C.B.	68
21	Orkney and Shetland	1,300	57,786	0	4	George Traill, Esq. yr. of Hobister.	42
22	Peebles-shire	360	51,937	13	10	Sir George Montgomery, of Magbiehill, Bart.[5]	46
23	Perthshire	2,500	339,892	6	9	Major-General Sir Geo. Murray, of Drumlanrigg, G.C.B.	239
24	Renfrewshire	241	69,172	1	0	Sir M. S. Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Bart.	143
25	Ross-shire	2,500	75,043	10	3	J. A. S. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Seaforth.	82
26	Roxburghshire	650	314,663	6	4	Henry F. Scott, Esq. yr. of Harden.	149
27	Selkirkshire	269½	80,307	15	6	Alex. Pringle, Esq. of Whytbank.	50
28	Stirlingshire	600	108,509	3	3	Wm. R. Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton.	132
29	Sutherlandshire	1,910	26,093	9	9	Sir H. Innes, of Lochalsh, Bart.[6]	20
30	Wigtonshire	485	67,641	17	0	Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart.	70
	Total extent & valuation,	29,889	3,804,157,	18,	11¼	Total number of Electors,	3,255

The following Counties are conjoined in Parliamentary representation.

	Square Miles.	Valuation.	No. of Electors.
[1] Caithness,	690	L.37,256 2 10	46
Bute,	160	15,042 13 10	21
	850	52,298 16 8	67
[2] Clackmannan,	130	26,482 10 8	14
Kinross,	—	20,250 4 3½	21
	130	46,732 14 11½	35
[3] Cromarty,	260	12,897 2 7¾	19
Nairn,	200	15,162 10 11½	17
	460	28,059 13 7¼	36

[4] The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of Baron to the Honourable William Maule, by the name, style, and title of Baron Panmure.—*London Gazette, September 7th*, 1831. The Hon. Donald Ogilvie of Clova, succeeded Lord Panmure in the representation of the County of Forfar, but a committee of the House of Commons found that he was not duly elected, but that the Hon. D. G. Hallyburton of Pitcur, was the sitting member.

[5] Sir John Hay of Smithfield and Hayston, Bart., was returned to serve in the present Parliament for the shire of Peebles, in the room of Sir George Montgomery, Bart., deceased.—*London Gazette, August 16th*, 1831.

[6] Roderick M'Leod, younger, of Cadboll, Esquire, was returned to serve in Parliament for Sutherlandshire on the decease of Sir Hugh Innes of Lochalsh, Bart.

REMARKS.

1. Aberdeenshire, contains the City of *Aberdeen*, the Royal Burghs of *Kintore* and *Inverury*, the town of Peterhead, with Frazerburgh, Huntly, and other smaller villages.
2. Argyleshire, contains the Royal Burghs of *Inverary* and *Campbeltown*, and the villages of Oban and Lochgilphead.
3. Ayrshire, contains the Royal Burghs of *Ayr* and *Irvine*, and several large towns and villages, namely, Kilmarnock, Stewarton, Beith, Dalry, Maybole, Girvan, Galston, Newmills, Mauchlin, Cumnock, Stevenston, Ardrossan, Largs, &c.
4. Banffshire, contains two Royal Burghs, *Banff* and *Cullen*, and considerable towns and villages, as Keith, Rathven, Portsoy, and M'Duff.
5. Berwickshire, contains the Royal Burgh of *Lauder*, and several towns and villages; namely, Greenlaw, Dunse, Coldstream, Eymouth, Earlston, Ayton, and Coldingham.
6. Caithness, and Buteshires are united. Caithness-shire contains the Royal Burgh of *Wick*, and the town of Thurso and village of Halkirk. Buteshire contains the Royal Burgh of *Rothsay*, and the villages of Millport, Brodick, and Lamlash.
7. Clackmannan and Kinross-shires are united. They contain the towns and villages of Alloa, Clackmannan, Dollar, Kinross, and Milnathort.
8. Cromarty and Nairn-shires are united. They contain the Royal Burgh of *Nairn* and town of Cromarty, and consist of fifteen separate parishes, locally situated in Ross-shire, and, for most purposes, deemed to be united to that County.
9. Dumbartonshire, contains the Royal Burgh of *Dumbarton*, and the towns of Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld, Helensburgh, Bonhill, Renton, and Bridgend, and some smaller villages in West and East Kilpatrick.
10. Dumfries-shire, contains the Royal Burghs of *Dumfries*, *Annan*, *Lochmaben*, and *Sanquhar*, and several towns and villages, *viz.*, Moffat, Thornhill, Lockerby, Ecclefechan, Glencairn, and Graetney, or Springfield.
11. Edinburghshire, contains the City of Edinburgh and several populous towns and villages, *viz.*, Leith, Portobello, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Loanhead, Gilmourton, Pathhead, East Calder, Pennycuick, and Kirkhill.
12. Elgin and Morayshire, contain the Royal Burghs of *Forres* and *Elgin*, with several villages, *viz.*, Seaport of Burghead, Findhorn, Garonmouth, Rothes, and Bishopmill.
13. Fifeshire, contains *thirteen* Royal Burghs, *viz.*, *St. Andrews*, *Cupar*, *Inverkeithing*, *Dunfermline*, *Dysart*, *Kirkaldy*, *Burntisland*, *Kinghorn*, *Easter-Anstruther*, *Pittenween*, *Crail*, *Wester-Anstruther*, and *Kilrenny*, and the towns and villages of Falkland, Auchtermuchty, Newburgh, Leslie, Ceres, Buckhaven, and Torryburn.
14. Forfarshire, contains five Royal Burghs, *Montrose*, *Brechin*, *Arbroath*, *Dundee*, and *Forfar*, and several considerable towns and villages, *viz.*, Cupar-Angus, Kirrymuir, Broughty-ferry, and Lochee.
15. Haddingtonshire, contains three Royal Burghs, *viz.*, *Haddington*, *Dunbar*, and *North-Berwick*, and the towns of Prestonpans and Tranent, and villages of Linton and Gifford.
16. Inverness-shire, contains one Royal Burgh, *Inverness*, and the villages of Fort-William, Fort-Augustus, Grantown, Campbeltown, and Arnisdale.
17. Kincardineshire, contains one Royal Burgh, *Inverbervie*, and the towns of Stonehaven, Johnshaven, and Laurence-kirk.
18. Kirkcudbright Stewartry, contains two Royal Burghs, *Kirkcudbright* and *New Galloway*, with the large villages of Maxwell-Lawrie, Gatehouse, Castle-Douglas, and Creetoun, and several smaller villages.
19. Lanarkshire, contains the City of *Glasgow*, with the Royal Burghs of *Rutherglen* and *Lanark*, and a number of large towns and populous villages, *viz.*, Hamilton, Airdrie, New Lanark, Strathaven, Stonehouse, Leadhills, Douglas, Bellshill, Holytoun, Wishawtoun, Biggar, Kirkfield-bank, and Langloan.
20. Linlithgowshire, contains the Royal Burghs of *Linlithgow* and *Queensferry*, with the towns of Borrowstounness and Bathgate, and villages of Abercorn and Grangepans.
21. Orkney and Shetland, contain the Royal Burgh of *Kirkwall*, with two considerable towns, Stromness and Lerwick, and the villages of St. Margaret's-Hope and Scallaway.
22. Peebles-shire, contains one Royal Burgh, *Peebles*, and three small villages, Linton, Broughton, and Innerleithen.
23. Perthshire, contains the City of *Perth*, and the Royal Burgh of *Culross*, with many towns and villages, *viz.*, Kinnoul or Bridge-end, Crieff, Cupar Angus, Dunning, Comrie, Blairgowrie, Alyth, Errol, Doune, and Methven.
24. Renfrewshire, contains one Royal Burgh, *Renfrew*, two great towns, Paisley and Greenock, with many considerable towns and villages, *viz.*, Port-Glasgow, Johnstone, Pollokshaws, Lochwinnoch, Kilbarchan, Gourock, Innerkip, Eaglesham, Neilston, and Barrhead.
25. Ross-shire, contains three Royal Burghs, *Tain*, *Dingwall*, and *Fortrose*, the town of Stornoway, and the villages of Ullapool, Invergordon, Plocktoun, Leaton, Henrietta-town, Jane-toun, and Shenebay.
26. Roxburghshire, contains one Royal Burgh, *Jedburgh*, and several towns, *viz.*, Kelso, Hawick, Castletoun, Melrose, Darlinghaugh, and Yetholm.
27. Selkirkshire, contains one Royal Burgh, *Selkirk*, one manufacturing town, Galashiels, and the village of Deanburnhaugh.

28. Stirlingshire, contains the Royal Burgh of *Stirling*, and several towns, *viz.*, Alva, Balfron, Kilsyth, Lennoxtoun, Denny, Falkirk, Lauriestoun, Grangemouth, Camelon, Grahamston, Bainsford, and Airth, with some small villages.
29. Sutherlandshire, contains one Royal Burgh, *Dornoch*, and the small villages of Golspie, Clyne, Helmsdale, Spinningdale, and Bonar-Bridge, with several hamlets.
30. Wigtonshire, contains three Royal Burghs, *Wigtoun*, *Whithorn*, and *Stranraer*, the towns of Newtoun-Stewart and Port-Patrick, and several villages, *viz.*, Leswalt, Glenluce, Garliestoun, Port-William, Kirk-Owen, and Cairn-Ryan.

ROYAL BURGHS.

Districts into which the Royal Burghs of Scotland are placed.	*Representatives in 2d Par. Wm. IV.* 1831.
1. Ayr District—viz. Ayr, Irvine, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbeltown, ...	Thomas F. Kennedy of Dunure, Esq.
2. Clyde District—viz. Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, ...	Joseph Dixon, Advocate, Esq.
3. Dumfries District—viz. Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, .	William Rob. Keith Douglas, Esq.
4. Edinburgh, ...	Robert Adam Dundas, Esq.
5. East Fife District—viz. Easter-Anstruther, Pittenweem, Crail, Wester-Anstruther, and Kilrenny,	Andrew Johnstone of Renniehill, Esq.
6. Elgin District—viz. Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury, ...	Sir Wm. G. Cumming of Altyre, Bart.
7. Fife District—viz. Dysart, Kirkaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn, ...	Robert Ferguson of Raith, Esq.
8. Galloway District—viz. Wigton, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranraer, . . .	Edward R. Stewart of Craneboy, Esq.
9. Haddington District—viz. Haddington, Jedburgh, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder, .	Sir A. J. Dalrymple, Bart.
10. Inverness District—viz. Inverness, Nairn, Forres, and Fortrose, ...	Charles L. C. Bruce of Rose-isle, Esq.
11. Montrose District—viz. Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, and Inverbervie, . .	William Ross of Rossie, Esq.
12. Northern District—viz. Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, Wick, and Kirkwall, . . .	James Loch of Kirtomy, Esq.
13. Perth District—viz. Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Forfar, . . .	Right Hon. F. Jeffrey, Lord Advocate.
14. Peebles District—viz. Linlithgow, Selkirk, Lanark, and Peebles, ...	William D. Gillon of Wallhouse, Esq.
15. Stirling District—viz. Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Culross, and Queensferry, .	James Johnstone of Straiton, Esq.

CHAPTER VIII.

FORMATION OF THE SUBURBS—STREETS—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE—BUTCHER MEAT SOLD IN THE GLASGOW MARKET—LIVE CATTLE MARKET—WHEATEN BREAD—FLOUR MILLS BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF BAKERS—NUMBER OF COWS—HORSES—QUANTITY OF MILK—SUPPLY OF WATER—SUPPLY OF COAL.

FORMATION OF THE SUBURBS.

The Village of Brig-end, or Gorbals, is probably as ancient as the Bridge, which was built by Bishop Rae, in 1345; but for several centuries the Village seems to have been of no great importance.[1]

In 1705, the Gallowmuir, or Burgh-roods on which the Burgesses grazed their cattle, was sold to Mr. John Walkinshaw on which he began to form the Village of Barrowfield, called Bridgeton since the erection of Rutherglen Bridge: as he had only been able to feu 19 building lots in 19 years, he sold the whole to the Corporation of the City and the Trades' House, who resold it in 1731 to Mr. John Orr. Mr. Orr was rather more successful in feuing than his predecessors, though few houses were built on Barrowfield for a great many years.

In 1725, Mr. Anderson of Stobcross, began to form the Village of Anderston, upon one of his unproductive farms.

In 1770, the proprietor of Stobcross laid out the Village of Finnieston, and in compliment to his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Finnie, called it after his name.

In 1786, Messrs. Dugald Bannatyne, John Thomson, and Robert Smith, commenced building what was called the New Town, *viz.* a considerable part of the buildings between Albion Street and Queen Street, and Ingram Street and George Street.

In 1791, Mr. Thomas Craigie built the first house in Tradeston. It was in Centre Street.

In 1792, Mr. Peter Jack built the first house at Port-Dundas. It was in Milton Street. During the preceding year the Canal Company built houses for the Collector and Bridge Keeper, and a Granary.

In 1794, the Rev. John M'Leod, of the Albion Street Chapel, built the first house in Hutchesontown. It was in St. Ninian Street.

In 1800, Messrs. James Cleland and William Jack opened Bath Street, and since that period the magnificent town of Blythswood has been built, extending from West Nile Street to the Burgh of Anderston.

In 1802, Mr. James Laurie commenced building in Laurieston; on 4th June, the foundation stones of the four westmost lodgings of the east compartment of Carlton Place were laid.

Partick is separated from the West Suburb of Glasgow by the River Kelvin. This place is of remote antiquity. Immediately after the battle of Langside, in 1565, the Regent Murray gave to the Bakers of Glasgow a grant of the Mill and the Mill Lands of Partick.

[1] The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow purchased the Lands of Brig-end, or Gorbals, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerston, in 1647, for the sum of *L.*81,333 : 16 : 8. Scots, the one half for Hutcheson's Hospital and the other half between the Corporation of the City and the Trades' House. The Magistrates of Glasgow in 1650 received a Crown Charter to the Lands of Gorbals, together with the heritable office of Bailliery and Justiciary within said bounds formerly held by the Duke of Lennox. The Duke's Commissioners confirmed this Charter on 8th September, 1655. This purchase, which has been most beneficial for the parties, does not include the ancient village of Gorbals, but includes Kingston, Tradeston, Laurieston, Hutchesontown, and the lands connected therewith, bounded on the south by Strathbungo. It is a curious statistical fact that during the course of about 150 years after the formation of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, the latter invariably joined the Magistrates in the purchase of lands, while the Merchants' House declined to vest their funds in landed property.

STREETS.

Names of some of the Principal Streets, Squares, and Wynds, with the dates when they were opened—those with an asterisk are known to have been in the possession of the public at the time specified, but how much longer cannot be well ascertained. Several of the Streets were opened at the renovation of the See in 1124. The numerous Streets which have been opened since 1810 are omitted.

	Year.		Year.		Year.
Albion Street, S. and N.	1808	Dempster Street, .	1792	Nelson Street, .	1798
Argyle Street, the road to Dumbarton Castle, in	1124	Drygate,* . .	1124	New Wynd, .	1690
Back Wynd,* .	1690	Duke Street, .	1794	Old Wynd,*. .	1690
Balmanno Street, .	1792	Dunlop Street, .	1772	Portland Street, .	1802
Barrick Street, .	1795	Frederick Street, .	1787	Prince's Street, .	1724
Bath Street, .	1800	Gallowgate,* .	1124	Queen Street, .	1777
Bell Street, .	1710	Garthland Street, .	1793	Richmond Street, .	1804
Blackfriars' Wynd,*	1400	George Square, .	1787	Rottenrow,* .	1124
Blythswood Square,	1823	George Street, .	1792	Saltmarket,* .	1124
Bridgegate,* .	1124	Glassford Street, .	1793	St. Andrew Square,	1787
Brown Street, .	1800	Gordon Street, .	1802	St. Andrew Street, .	1771
Brunswick Street, .	1790	Hamilton Street, .	1791	St. Enoch's Square,	1782
Brunswick Place, .	1805	Havannah Street, .	1763	St. George's Place,	1810
Buchanan Street, .	1780	High Street,* .	1124	St. Vincent Street, East	1804
Buchanan Street, N.	1804	Hutcheson Street, .	1790	St. Vincent Street, West	1809
Buns Wynd,* .	1560	Ingram Street, .	1781	Stirling Street, .	1797
Campbell Street, .	1784	Jamaica Street, .	1763	Stirling Place, .	1805
Candleriggs Street, .	1720	John Street, .	1793	Stockwell Street,* .	1345
Canon Street,* .	1360	Kent Street, .	1802	Suffolk Street, .	1802
Carrick Street, .	1800	King Street, .	1724	Taylor Street, .	1794
Castle Street,* .	1124	Kirk Street,* .	1124	Trongate,* . .	1124
Charlotte Street, .	1779	Limmerfield Street,*	1124	Virginia Street, .	1756
Cathcart Street, .	1798	M'Alpine Street, .	1800	Virginia Street, N. end,	1796
Clyde Street, West,	1773	Miller Street, .	1773	Weaver Street, .	1792
Cochrane Street, .	1787	Montrose Street, .	1787	Wilson Street, .	1790

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW, AND THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Prior to 1821, the numerous denominations of the Weights and Measures of this City and County, were so undefined, that the Magistrates had great difficulty in deciding on the particular Weights and Measures by which commodities should be sold. Some dealers in Corn selling by heaped, and some by streaked, measures, while there was no uniformity for the sale of liquids. The Dean of Guild Court, whose province it is to take cognizance of Weights and Measures, were pleased to authorize and direct me to examine the various Weights and Measures, and to draw up an Exemplification of the whole. Having accepted the appointment, I collected all the Standard Weights, and the Dry and Liquid Measures, belonging to the Corporation, which had been of old in their possession, or were sent to them from the Exchequer, at the Union with England; and having ascertained their exact contents, by the test of experiment, I prepared a set of Tables for each denomination of Weights and Measures. Having revised the whole experiments with water and grain, in presence of the Lord Dean of Guild, and his brethren of Council, and of James Reddie, Esq., Advocate, their learned assessor, they were pleased to express their unqualified approbation. But as the matter was of great importance to the Public, they directed the Tables and Exemplification to

be printed, and a proof copy sent to each of the Members of the Town Council, the Merchant and Trades' Houses, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commissioners of Police, with a desire that the individual Members of these Bodies would carefully peruse them, and favour the Court with their remarks. After waiting a sufficient time, and no correction being proposed, the Court interponed their authority, and recorded their approbation in the following terms:—

"Dean of Guild Court Hall, 20th December, 1821."

"The Dean of Guild, and his brethren of Council, having taken into consideration the great zeal for the public good, evinced by Mr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works, in undertaking the laborious task of adjusting the different Weights and Measures used in this City, according to the legal Standards, and of preparing a minute and accurate Exemplification of all these different Weights and Measures and a specification of the particular Weights and Measures by which commodities are sold, according to established usage, and also the great ability, accuracy, and research displayed by him in the preparation of these documents, and of an historical account of the regulations adopted in this country at different times, for the proper adjustment and equalization of Weights and measures, deem it their duty thus to express the high sense they entertain of Mr. Cleland's services on this occasion, and of the great public utility of the work before mentioned."

The dimensions of the Weights and Measures having been thus ascertained, the Magistrates [1] were indefatigable in enforcing them; in doing which, they met with considerable opposition from the trade. As the case involved the interest of a great number of the dealers, they submitted it to the decision of the High Court of Justiciary, when, after a very keen litigation, judgment was given in favour of the Exemplification. There being no appeal from this Court, the Magistrates, in the exercise of a sound discretion, and in the faithful discharge of their duty, examined the Weights and Measures of every dealer in the town, without respect to person or character. The following was the result of their labours:—

Number of persons whose Weights or Measures were compared with the legal Standards, ...		2,311
Do. whose Weights and Measures were found right, ...	1,367	
Do. whose Weights and Measures were in part right, and in part deficient, .	944	
		2,311

581 persons had 5,136 Weights, from 28 lbs. downwards, examined and found all right.

786 persons had 3,988 Spirit and Ale Measures, from a Scotch Pint to a Half Gill, examined and found all right.

304 persons had 1,896 sufficient Weights, and 1,167 deficient.

640 persons had 6,331 sufficient Measures, and 3,137 deficient.

Number of Weights examined 8,189, of which 7,032 were sufficient, and 1,167 deficient.

Number of Measures examined 13,456, of which 10,319 were sufficient, and 3,137 deficient.

Total Weights and Measures examined, ... 21,655

The deficient weights and Measures were all confiscated and destroyed, and the dealers obliged to supply themselves with new ones, conformable to the legal standards. Several of the dealers were also fined in small sums. It is only an act of justice to say, that many of the dealers who were using deficient Weights and Measures, were ignorant of the circumstance.

In a matter of this kind, so beneficial to the public, but necessarily injurious to individuals, it is

[1] The Hon. John Thomas Alston, Lord Provost.

BAILLIES.

Laurence Craigie, jun.
James A. Brown,
William Graham, jun.
William M'Tyre,
William Snell,

William Smith, Lord Dean of Guild.
James Hunter, Deacon Convener.
Stewart Smith, Baillie of the River and Firth of Clyde.

not to be wondered that the wrath of many of the dealers was brought down on the heads of those who were instrumental in forwarding the measure. Public men have often disagreeable duties to perform, but he who shrinks from these and studies to please every one, is but ill suited for the faithful discharge of official duties.

An Act of Parliament[1] having been passed for ascertaining and establishing the uniformity of Weights and Measures, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Mungo Nuter Campbell, of Ballimore, Lord Provost, and the other Magistrates, on 28th January, 1826, required, nominated, and appointed the following persons of science and skill, *viz.:* Dr. Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow; Dr. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in said University; Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's University; James Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works for the City of Glasgow; and James Crichton, Chemical and Philosophical Instrument Maker in Glasgow, to ascertain the complete accuracy of the Local Weights and Measures of Glasgow, and to exhibit the difference between them and the Imperial Weights and Measures; and,

On 22d February, 1826, William Rose Robinson, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Lanark, requested, nominated, and appointed the same persons to perform a similar duty for the County.[2]

Having accepted the appointment, an appropriate apartment was fitted up for them in the Public Offices. After supplying themselves with Beams, and Weights, and Philosophical Instruments, of the most delicate construction, they were occupied during ten days in examining the whole of the Local Weights and Measures belonging to the City and County, and comparing them with the Imperial Standards; when, after numerous experiments, conducted with great anxiety and care, they drew up a Report, which they afterwards confirmed on oath, before a Jury empannelled by the Sheriff, conformably to the Act of Parliament.

EXTRACT VERDICT OF THE JURY.

At Glasgow, the Fifth day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-Seven Years. In Presence of William Rose Robinson, Esquire, Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The following persons were convened as a Jury, by warrant of the said Sheriff, bearing date the first current, issued by him in terms of the Acts of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV. cap. 95, entituled, "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures;" and of 6 Geo. IV. cap. 12, entituled, "An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures, and to amend the said Act:"

Charles Macintosh, F.R.S. of Crossbasket, Chancellor,

James Ewing, F.R.S., of Dunoon Castle,	James Smith, F.R.S., of Jordanhill,
William Dixon, of Govanhill,	Walter Stewart, Brewer at Haghill,
John Douglas, of Barloch,	Robert Wotherspoon, Baker in Glasgow,
John Lang, of Harthope,	Robert Hunter, Brewer in Glasgow,
John Galloway, of Huntershill,	Thomas D. Douglas, Merchant in Glasgow,
Archibald Lamont, of Robroyston,	Andrew Liddell, Ironmonger in Glasgow,
James Farie, of Farme,	James Lang, Grain Merchant in Glasgow.

Who, having been all solemnly sworn, the said Sheriff thereupon directed their attention to the Acts of Parliament before referred to, in consequence of which they had been convened, and stated that evidence would be adduced to the Jury, to show the proportion or difference between the Imperial Standards, and the Measures and Weights formerly in use in this County, whereby stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, malt, meal, or any other commodity or thing, according to the Weights and Measures heretofore in use, might be converted, and their amount ascertained, according to the new Standards.

The Sheriff having also laid before the Jury printed copies of a Report, by Dr. William

[1] 5th Geo. IV. Cap. 74.

[2] It is a matter of no small gratification to me to know, that after the most anxious investigation to come at the truth, the Report of Dr. Meikleham, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Ure, and Mr. Crichton, corresponds, in every respect, with the Tables of Dutch and Tron Weights, Spirit and Ale Measures, and the Measures of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Bear, Malt, Pease, Beans, and Flax-seed, which I drew up in 1821, under the direction of the Dean of Guild Court, and that these Tables are now recognised by law as applicable to the City of Glasgow and County of Lanark.

Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow College; Dr. Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in Glasgow College; Dr. Andrew Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's University, Glasgow; James Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works for the City of Glasgow; and James Crichton, Chemical and Philosophical Instrument Maker, Glasgow; in terms of a remit to them for that purpose, and a proof having been led as per separate record, wherein these persons were witnesses, the Sheriff remitted the whole to the knowledge of the Jury. Whereupon the hail persons of Inquest before named and designed having been enclosed, and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subjects of inquiry, the aforesaid Report, evidence adduced, and whole procedure, they by the mouth of the said Charles Macintosh, their chosen Chancellor, Find as follows:

I. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF EXTENT.

First, Find, with regard to Lineal Measures, that the Standard Scotch Ell, at the temperature of 62°, Fahrenheit, has been estimated to be thirty-seven Imperial Standard inches, and five hundred and ninety-eight ten thousandth parts of an inch (37·0598); that the Scotch Chain contains twenty-four Ells, which are therefore equal to seventy-four Imperial Standard feet, and eleven hundred and ninety-six ten thousandth parts of a foot (74·1196).

Secondly, Find, with regard to Superficial Measure, that a Scotch Acre contains ten square Chains; and that the Standard Scotch Acre is to the Imperial Acre, as one and twenty-six millions one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hundred millionth parts (1·26118345) to one; hence, to convert Scotch Acres into Imperial Standard Acres, the number of Scotch Acres ought to be multiplied by 1·26118345. Find, that in Scotch Land Measure, an Acre contains four Roods, a Rood forty Falls, and a Fall thirty-six square Ells.

II. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

1. SCOTCH TROYES.

First, Find, that Dutch Weight or Scotch Troyes, by which is sold meal made from oats, pease, and beans, reckoning sixteen Pounds to the Stone, eight Stones to the Boll, is estimated in Glasgow, and the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, to be equal to seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one grains, and eleven one hundred and twenty-eighth parts of a grain (7631·11128); and that this estimate is made from allowing seventeen Ounces seven Drams Avoirdupois, to the Pound of Scotch Troyes.

Secondly, Find, that in Hamilton, and the Middle Ward of the County, Scotch Troyes is measured by the same estimate as in Glasgow.

Thirdly, Find, that there are in the possession of the Burgh of Lanark, a set of Weights of Scotch Troyes, which there is every reason to believe are part of the original Standards by which the Scotch Troyes was determined in every part of Scotland. That one of these weights, called the Lanark Stone, originally committed to the keeping of the Burgh of Lanark, is now amissing, but that there is sufficient reason to believe, that it is the weight now in the possession of the City of Edinburgh, of which the sixteenth part has been ascertained to be seven thousand six hundred and eight grains, and nine million four hundred and ninety-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five ten millionth parts of a grain (7608·9496875). That the Scotch Troyes Weights, now in the possession of the Burgh of Lanark, are the following:

A Weight	of 8 lbs.	weighing	60703·7	grains.	A Weight	of 4 oz.	weighing	1890·4	grains.
Do.	of 4 lbs.	do.	30407·4	do.	Do.	of 2 oz.	do.	943·4	do.
Do.	of 1 lb.	do.	7608·7	do.	Do.	of 1 oz.	do.	471·4	do.
Do.	of 8 oz.	do.	3791·0	do.					

That the Weight of the Scotch Troyes Pound, derived from an average of all these Weights, is 7592·18·· grains. And that these different results are the consequences of the unequal wearing of the Weights.

Fourthly, Find, that Scotch Troyes, or Dutch Weight, has been estimated in most parts of Scotland, by allowing seventeen Ounces and half an Ounce, Avoirdupois, or 7656$\frac{1}{4}$ Grains to the Pound, Scotch Troyes, and that by this estimate a Boll of Meal is in the computation of stipends, and other similar payments, held to be equal to one hundred and forty Pounds, Avoirdupois.

Fifthly, Find, that by the Act of 1618, which makes the Stirling Jug the Standard of Liquid

Measures, it is settled that the quantity of clear running water, of the water of Leith, which fills the Stirling Jug, weighs three Pounds seven Ounces, Scotch Troyes. Find, therefore, that the Pound, Scotch Troyes, is thus settled to be very nearly 7656¼ Grains.

Sixthly, Find, therefore, that the Scotch Troyes, or Dutch Pound, should be found to weigh seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-six Imperial Grains, and one-fourth of a Grain (7656¼); and that its proportion to the Imperial Pound, Avoirdupois, is as one, and nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five hundred thousandth parts of a Grain (1·09375) to one; and that to convert Scotch Troyes to Imperial Avoirdupois, the Scotch Troyes must be multiplied by 1·09375.

Find, that sixteen Scotch Troyes, or Dutch Pounds, make a Stone, and eight Stones a Boll of Meal, and sixteen Bolls a Chalder; also, that four Lippies make a Peck, four Pecks a Firlot, and four Firlots a Boll.

II. TRON.

In respect of Tron Weight.

Find, *first,* that in Glasgow, Fresh Fish, Scotch Cheese, Fresh and Salt Scotch Butter, have been sold by a weight called Tron Weight, estimated to contain 9819·2109375 grains.

Secondly, Find, that by an agreement, entered into about a hundred years ago, between the Magistrates of Glasgow, and the Corporation of Fleshers, Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, and Fresh Pork, have, since that time, been sold by a weight also called Tron, containing 22½ ounces Avoirdupois.

Thirdly, Find, that in the Middle Ward, or Hamilton district of Lanarkshire, the Tron Pound in general use, contains twenty-two ounces, and one-half Avoirdupois.

Fourthly, Find, that in Lanark, and the Upper Ward, the Standards of Tron Weight are much worn, and that the result, deduced from an examination of them, would make the Pound Tron less than 21 ounces 12 drams; but, that in the practice of the Upper Ward, the Pound Tron is estimated to contain 21 ounces, 12 drams Avoirdupois.

III. WITH REGARD TO MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

I. LIQUID MEASURES.

First, Find, that the Scotch Pint, or Stirling Jug, in the possession of the City of Glasgow, as the Standard of this kind of measure since the year 1621, contains 105·142 cubic inches. Find, that the Scotch Pint has been estimated in Glasgow, and throughout the County, to contain 105 cubic inches; and that, by this measure, have been sold in retail, Wine, Oil, Spirits, Vinegar, Sweet Milk, &c.

Secondly, Find, that the Stirling Jug, originally committed to the keeping of the Burgh of Stirling, contains 104·2 cubic inches, and is to the imperial gallon in the proportion of three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, ten thousandth parts (0·3758··) to one; and, therefore, to convert Scotch pints into imperial gallons, the Scotch pints should be multiplied by 0·3758·· and that eight Scotch pints are slightly more, but very nearly the same with three imperial gallons.

Thirdly, Find, that a measure called a Scotch Pint, containing one hundred and eleven cubic inches, and nine-sixteenths of a cubic inch (111·9-16ths) has been long in use in Glasgow, for the sale of Ale, Beer, Porter, and Buttermilk.

Fourthly, Find, that the English Wine Gallon contains by Statute, 231 cubic inches, and that the proportion of the English Wine Gallon to the Imperial Gallon, is as eight millions three hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and nine ten millionth parts (0·8331109··) to one; and that, consequently, to convert English Wine Gallons into Imperial Gallons, the number of English Wine Gallons must be multiplied by 0·8331109·· and that six English Wine Gallons are slightly less, but very nearly the same with five Imperial Gallons.

II. DRY MEASURES.

Find, with regard to Dry Measures, that in Glasgow these Measures have been of four descriptions.

1. A Measure for the sale of Wheat, called a Wheat Firlot, containing 2231·25 cubic inches, or 21¼ Stirling Jugs, or Scotch Pints, of 105 cubic inches each.

2. A Measure for the sale of Oats, Barley, Bear, and Malt, called a Barley Firlot, estimated to contain 3390·87 cubic inches, or a little more than 32 Stirling Jugs, or Scotch Pints.

3. A Measure for the sale of Pease and Beans, called also a Firlot, containing 2398·593 cubic inches, or about 23 Scotch Pints.

And, 4. A Measure for the sale of Flax and Hemp Seeds, called a Peck, containing 820·3125 cubic inches, being the fourth part of a Firlot, containing 31¼ Scotch Pints.

Find, that it is most probable these Measures have all been originally the same with the Linlithgow Wheat Firlot, or Linlithgow Barley Firlot, and that the deviations have arisen from errors of adjustment, and from allowances for heaping, &c., in the sale of some of the articles.

Find, that the Standards of the Dry Measures in Hamilton and Lanark, are intended to be the Linlithgow Wheat Firlot, and the Linlithgow Barley Firlot.

Find, that the Linlithgow Wheat Firlot contains, by Statute, twenty-one Pints and one Mutchkin of the Stirling Jug, and is therefore equal to two thousand two hundred and fourteen cubic inches, and one quarter of a cubic inch (2214·25); and is to the Imperial Bushel, as nine million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine ten millionth parts (0·9982229··) to one; and that to convert Linlithgow Wheat Firlots to Imperial Bushels, the Linlithgow Wheat Firlots must be multiplied by 0·9982229··.

Find, that the Linlithgow Barley Firlot contains, by Statute, thirty-one Scotch Pints by the Stirling Jug, which is equal to three thousand two hundred and thirty cubic inches, and one-fifth of a cubic inch (3230·2); and is to the Imperial Bushel, as one and four hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-one millionth parts (1·456231··) to one; and that to convert Linlithgow Barley Firlots to Imperial Bushels, the Linlithgow Barley Firlots must be multiplied by 1·456231··.

Find, that of each of those Wheat and Barley Firlots, four Firlots make a Boll, and sixteen Bolls a Chalder; and that each Firlot is divided into four Pecks, and the Peck into four Lippies.

Find, that Wheat, Pease, and Beans, are sold by the Wheat Firlot; and Oats, Barley, Bear, and Malt, by the Barley Firlot.

In testimony whereof, this Verdict is subscribed by the said Charles Macintosh, Chancellor, in our name, presence, and by our appointment, at Glasgow, the said Fifth of January, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-Seven Years.

(Signed) Charles Macintosh, *Chancellor.*

Eo die.—The Sheriff approves of the foregoing verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole premises.

(Signed) Wm. R. Robinson.

Extracted from the Records of the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire, at Glasgow, by

(Signed) James M'Hardy, *Depute-Clerk.*

The Act authorizing the introduction of the Imperial Weights and Measures, gives the public the alternative of using, under certain conditions, the old local Weights and Measures. This may have been allowed by Government, from a doubt as to the practicability of effecting an immediate and complete change, similar attempts having failed in other countries. Nothing, indeed, seems more difficult than the introduction of new Weights and Measures into a Country, unless it be to change its language. But now that the Imperial Measures have been fairly introduced, the interest of the fair dealer, and the good of the Country, equally requires that they be made imperative. There is no doubt that Government has this in view.

The following Certificate (respecting a point not submitted to the Jury,) from a gentleman, whose professional talents, accuracy, and undeviating rectitude, have justly procured him the confidence of the public, will not fail to be acceptable.

Scotch Acre, raised from the Scotch and Imperial Chain.

Agreeably to the verdict returned by the Jury, in the inquisition regarding the Weights and Measures of Lanarkshire, the legal Scotch chain in that County is 74·1196 Imperial feet in length; and the Scottish acre, raised from such chain, therefore contains, Imperial square yards, .	6104·127893511
The length of the chain, formerly used, being just 74 Imperial feet (in length), the Scottish acre, raised from that chain, contained, Imperial square yards, ...	6084·444444444
Excess from legal chain, ...	19·683449067

The Imperial acre contains 4,840 Imperial square yards.

(Signed) William Kyle, *Land Surveyor.*

Glasgow, 26th March, 1831.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Prior to 1784, when the Highland Society of Scotland was instituted, the cattle slaughtered in Glasgow were generally small and ill fed; since that time, the quality of butcher meat has greatly improven in this market, and is now equal at least to any in the country. When Deacon Peter Brown was bound apprentice to the Flesher trade in 1763, the slaughter of bullocks was not known here; a few milch cows only were killed through the year. At Martinmas, when almost every family laid in a Highland mart, it did not average more than 12 stone weight. The smallest bullock slaughtered here in 1822, four years after the Live Cattle Market was opened, was about 14 stones, and the largest about 50, averaging about 28 stones, of 16 lb. to the stone, 22½ oz. to the lb. Since 5th January, 1827, butcher meat has been sold in the Glasgow Market, by the Imperial lb. of 16 oz., 14 lb. to the stone.

When Deacon Brown commenced business in 1771, he sold roasting pieces of beef at threepence per pound, and a quarter of lamb at from twopence-halfpenny to ninepence, according to season, quality, and size.[1] In 40 years after that period, the prices were very different. In 1811, a time of war, principal roasting pieces of beef were sold at 14d. per lb. But at the termination of the war, in 1815, the same quality was sold at 11d. per lb., and in 1822, the seventh year of peace, at 8d. per lb. It is a remarkable fact, that the variation of weight made very little change on the price of meat in the Glasgow market. In 1826, when meat was sold by the Tron lb., of 22½ ounces, it was only a shade higher than in 1827, when the Imperial lb. of 16 ounces was introduced.

BUTCHER MEAT SOLD IN THE GLASGOW MARKET IN 1822.

THE PRICES HAVE REFERENCE TO WHOLE, HALF, OR QUARTER CARCASSES.

	Royalty.	Suburbs.	Total.					
Bullocks	13,009	1,557	14,566	average 28 stones, 407,848	at 7s.	L.142,746	16	0 [2]
Calves,	7,927	630	8,557	. . . .	at 36s.	15,402	12	0
Sheep,	48,896	8,624	57,520	. . . .	at 20s.	57,520	0	0
Lambs,	59,424	9,213	68,637	. . . .	at 6s.	20,591	2	0
Swine,[3]	5,899	640	6,539	. . . .	at 20s.	6,539	0	0
Total,	135,155	20,664	155,819					L.242,799 10 0

Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcasses.

Bullocks, .	14,566	averaging 3½ stones, 50,981	at 7s.	L.17,843	7	0
Hides, . .	14,566	. . . .	at 28s.	20,392	8	0
Heads and Offals,	14,566	. . . .	at 8s.	5,826	8	0
Calf Skins, .	8,557	. . . .	at 2s.	855	14	0
Sheep Tallow,	57,520	averaging 3½ lbs., 201,320	at 5d.	4,194	3	4
Heads and Offals,	8,557	. . . .	at 1s. 6d.	641	15	6
Sheep Skins, .	57,520	. . . .	at 1s. 6d.	4,314	0	0
Heads and Offals,	57,520	. . . .	at 7d.	1,677	13	4
Lamb Skins, .	68,337	. . . .	at 1s. 3d.	4,289	16	3
Heads and Offals,	68,637	. . . .	at 4d.	1,143	19	0
						L.61,179 4 5

Total value of Carcasses, Tallow, Hides, &c. . . . L.303,978 14 5

Population at this period, 147,043 souls.

[1] It appears, from the Report of the Rev. John Morison, Minister of the Parish of Delting, in the County of Orkney and Shetland, narrated in the Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 394, that, "in 1782, the best Ox could have been bought for 20 pounds Scots, L.1 : 13 : 4d. Sterling; the best Cow from 12 to 15 pounds Scots. In 1790, 36 pounds Scots was thought a moderate price for a good Ox, and 24 pounds Scots were often paid for a fat Cow. The carcass of an Ox weighs from 3 to 4 cwt., and that of a Cow from 170 to 230 lbs. A well grazed Cow yields from 32 to 42 lbs. of tallow; a well grazed Ox from 48 to 70 lbs. of tallow. The price of Sheep seems to have varied very little in the memory of man. In the neighbourhood of Penwick, 5s. is paid for a Wedder. In this parish, and many other parts of the country, 3s. is thought a high price."

[2] It is a fact, not generally known, that the Edinburgh butchers send principal pieces of meat to the Glasgow market. During 1831, 4,160 rounds (rumps) of Beef, value L.3,328, were sent to the Glasgow Market. This traffic has been carried on for nearly ten years, and the circumstance of a considerable proportion of prize Bullocks being sent from the Metropolis, to be consumed in a manufacturing town, is somewhat remarkable.

[3] As Swine are not included in the Parliamentary inspection, the number has been estimated by a Committee of

As the office of Parliamentary Hyde Inspector has been abolished for several years past, I have not been able to ascertain the quantity of meat consumed in this City at a recent date, the increase during the last eight years is however known to be considerable. In proof of which, the sales in the cattle market may be adduced.

LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

Prior to 1818, the principal fleshers in this City were frequently obliged to travel a circuit of seventy or eighty miles, to purchase Cattle in lots, and to rent expensive Parks in the neighbourhood of the City to graze them in; but, since the erection of the Live Cattle Market, the mode of supply is completely changed. In 1818, the Magistrates fitted up a spacious Market Place, between the Gallowgate and Duke Street, in which there is a commodious Inn, Stables, Sheds, a Byre to hold 120 Bullocks in view, and 260 Pens to contain 9,360 Sheep. This Market Place, said to be the most complete in the Kingdom, occupies an area of 29,561 square yards, or rather more than six Imperial acres, is paved with whinstones, and enclosed with stone walls. Since its formation, graziers and dealers from Aberdeenshire to Dumfries-shire, and from Berwickshire to Argyleshire, find it their interest to send their Cattle to this Market, where they find a ready sale and return in cash. It is admitted, that this Market has been of great use to all classes of the community, except, perhaps, the more wealthy fleshers. The dealers are benefited by a regular sale, without running the risk of bad debts. The public have a more regular and plentiful supply of butcher meat of the best quality. The flesher is saved the trouble, and the public the expense, of travelling. The flesher of small capital, who formerly had not the means of getting good meat, can now go to market, and if his capital be equal to the purchase of a Bullock, and a dozen of Sheep, or Lambs, he can compete with his more wealthy brethren. Monopoly is now unknown, and I consider myself fortunate in projecting this establishment, and in being permitted to bring the Market to its present state.

SALES OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND LAMBS, IN THE LIVE CATTLE MARKET, FROM 1st MAY, 1827, TILL 1st MAY, 1828.

BULLOCKS AND MILCH COWS.

		Brought forward,	3,538	Brought forward,	8,441
May,	551	September,	1,182	January,	1,859
June,	639	October,	1,064	February,	1,946
July,	1,520	November,	1,016	March,	2,644
August,	828	December,	1,641	April,	2,950
Carried forward,	3,538	Carried forward,	8,441	Total Bullocks and Cows,	17,840

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

		Brought forward,	63,010	Brought forward,	129,110
May,	1,450	September,	21,050	January,	7,990
June,	16,560	October,	18,950	February,	4,010
July,	21,160	November,	16,200	March,	2,500
August,	23,840	December,	9,900	April,	1,290
Carried forward,	63,010	Carried forward,	129,110	Total Sheep and Lambs,	144,900

Bullocks and Milch Cows brought down,	17,840
Total head of Cattle sold in the Market, exclusive of Calves and Pigs, the number of which I have not ascertained,	162,740

The neat Cattle sold in Smithfield market, between 31st December, 1821, and 31st December, 1822, amounted to 142,043.[1] If this be the only supply, the population of London being then 1,225,694, would give one Bullock to $8\frac{629}{1000}$ persons.

Fleshers. Exclusive of Swine killed in this market, the quantity of Pork and Bacon imported from England and Ireland is very great. If each family, in the City and Suburbs, on an average, consume one-half pound of dried Pork or Bacon every day, over and above the Swine killed here, the annual consumpt would amount to 5,831,970 lbs.

[1] It appears from the Liverpool Hyde Inspector's report, that in that town in 1822, with a population of about 120,000, there were 13,963 head of horned cattle, and 86,735 sheep and lambs slaughtered.

The neat Cattle sold in the Glasgow market, during the same period, being 14,566, and the population 147,043, gives one Bullock to $10\frac{95}{1000}$ persons; but if Calves are included with neat Cattle, then there is one neat to $6\frac{395}{1000}$ persons.

The Sheep sold in Smithfield market, in 1822, amounted to 1,340,160, and the population to 1,225,694, thus giving one Sheep and $\frac{93}{1000}$ parts of a Sheep to each person.

The Sheep sold in Glasgow market, in 1822, amounted to 126,157, and the population to 147,043; thus allowing $\frac{8,795}{100,000}$ parts of a Sheep to each person, or rather more than seventeen-twentieths.

WHEATEN BREAD.

It appears from a late Parliamentary report, that Acts for the assize of Bread were made in England at a very early period. In 1202, in the reign of King John, the assize provided that a Baker, for every quarter of wheat, might gain fourpence and the bran, and two loaves for advantage; for three servants three halfpence, for two lads one halfpenny, for salt one halfpenny, for kneading one halfpenny, for candle one farthing, for wood twopence, for his boultel three halfpence, in all sixpence three farthings, and two loaves for advantage.

From the year 1202 to 1709, the price of Bread depended solely on the price of wheat, and the allowance to the Bakers always included the charges for grinding and boulting; and by the ancient custom of the land, when toll was taken, every twentieth grain, or five per cent., on the weight of the wheat, was deemed sufficient remuneration. It was not until the 8th of Anne, that Magistrates were directed to have reference to the price of flour in fixing the assize of Bread.

Till about thirty years ago, the Magistrates of Glasgow set an assize of Bread for the Bakers, whenever such a change in the price of grain took place as made it necessary. The Magistrates having reason to believe that it would be more beneficial to the public if there were no assize, and the Bakers left to furnish their goods, on fair competition, like other tradesmen, referred the matter to the Town Council, who, on 29th January, 1801, resolved "to discontinue, for a time, the practice of fixing an assize within the City and liberties thereof, and to leave it to the Bakers to furnish Bread to the inhabitants at such prices as they can afford it, with this condition and declaration, that the weight of the Loaves furnished by the Bakers, shall be the same that they used to be when an assize of Bread was fixed by the Magistrates; viz. Peck Loaf, 17 lbs. 6 oz. Avoirdupois; Half Peck do., 8 lbs. 11 oz.; Quartern do., 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr.; Half Quartern do., 2 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dr.; Quarter Quartern do., 1 lb. 1 oz. 6 dr.; and that the Bakers may make Twopenny and Penny Loaves, provided their weight be in proportion to the price of the Quartern Loaf, conformably to the Statutory Table; and that in all other respects, they shall conform to the enactments of the said Statute, under the penalties therein contained." Halfpenny Rolls are considered as fancy Bread, and the weight left to the discretion of the Baker.[1]

Since 1801, the Magistrates of Glasgow have strenuously adhered to their resolution of not setting an assize; while those of Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, and other towns, who did not see the matter in the same light, changed their opinions and procedure frequently, sometimes fixing an assize, and at other times declining to do so. A committee of the House of Commons, after great deliberation, came to the resolution, in the Spring of 1815, that it was expedient that the Bread assize laws for the City of London, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, should be forthwith repealed, and the House, in the latter end of the session of that year, repealed them accordingly; and now I believe that there is not a town of consideration in the Kingdom, in which an assize is set.

For a number of years after the assize ceased in Glasgow, the public were supplied by the Corporation Bakers, on fair competition, till individuals and societies set up extensive baking establishments in the immediate suburbs, who supplied their members and the citizens of Glasgow with quartern loaves at a lower rate than the Corporation Bakers. This they were enabled to do, because they only baked quartern loaves, and these of inferior quality, and, moreover, the circumstance of their being exempt from multers or ladles, a tax to which the flour baked within the City is subject, amounting

[1] During 1814, the price of the Quartern Loaf never varied in Glasgow. In 1816 and 1817, the price was altered nine times by the Bakers.

to *one eighty-fourth part*, placed them on vantage ground in competition with the Corporation Bakers, who supply the public with all kinds of Bread of the best quality, at very moderate prices, and who make small *and coarse bread for the poor*. Taking all circumstances into account, it seems to be the duty, as it is obviously the interest of the citizens to encourage those who, like themselves, pay scot and lot, and contribute to the improvements of the City and the relief of its poor.

In 1822, there were 64,853 sacks of flour baked in the City and Suburbs = 5,317,996 quartern loaves, which, at 8*d.* per loaf, gives *L.*177,266 : 10 : 8.

Although there is now no assize, the weight of the penny loaf must be in proportion to the price of the quartern loaf. The following is a copy of the Statutory Table to that effect.

ASSIZE TABLE,

FOR SHOWING THE WEIGHT OF SMALL BREAD, IN PROPORTION TO THE PRICE OF THE QUARTERN LOAF.

The price of the Bushel of Wheat, and Baking.		Weight of Small Bread.				Price of Quartern Loaf.						The price of the Bushel of Wheat, and Baking.		Weight of Small Bread.				Price of Quartern Loaf.					
		Penny Loaf.				Quartern Loaf.								Penny Loaf.				Quartern Loaf.					
		Wheaten.		Household.		Wheaten.			Household.					Wheaten.		Household.		Wheaten.			Household.		
s.	*d.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	*s.*	*d.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*
5	9	10	8	14	4	0	6	2	0	5	0	10	3	5	15	7	15	0	11	3	0	8	3
6	0	10	2	13	9	0	7	0	0	5	1	10	6	5	13	7	12	1	0	0	0	9	0
6	3	9	11	13	1	0	7	1	0	5	2	10	9	5	11	7	9	1	0	1	0	9	1
6	6	9	4	12	10	0	7	2	0	5	2	11	0	5	9	7	5	1	0	2	0	9	2
6	9	9	0	12	1	0	7	3	0	5	3	11	3	5	6	7	3	1	0	3	0	9	3
7	0	8	11	11	9	0	8	0	0	6	0	11	6	5	5	7	1	1	1	0	0	10	0
7	3	8	7	11	2	0	8	1	0	6	1	11	9	5	2	6	15	1	1	2	0	10	0
7	6	8	3	10	11	0	8	2	0	6	2	12	0	5	1	6	13	1	1	3	0	10	1
7	9	7	14	10	6	0	8	3	0	6	3	12	3	4	15	6	10	1	2	0	0	10	2
8	0	7	10	10	2	0	9	1	0	6	3	12	6	4	14	6	8	1	2	1	0	10	3
8	3	7	5	9	15	0	9	2	0	7	0	12	9	4	13	6	5	1	2	2	0	11	0
8	6	7	2	9	9	0	9	3	0	7	1	13	0	4	11	6	4	1	3	0	0	11	1
8	9	6	15	9	4	0	10	0	0	7	2	13	3	4	9	6	3	1	3	1	0	11	1
9	0	6	13	8	15	0	10	1	0	7	3	13	6	4	8	6	1	1	3	2	0	11	2
9	3	6	9	8	12	0	10	2	0	8	0	13	9	4	7	5	15	1	3	3	0	11	3
9	6	6	7	8	8	0	10	3	0	8	1	14	0	4	5	5	13	1	4	0	1	0	0
9	9	6	4	8	5	0	11	0	0	8	1	14	3	4	4	5	11	1	4	2	1	0	1
10	0	6	1	8	2	0	11	2	0	8	2	14	6	4	3	5	9	1	5	0	1	0	3

FLOUR MILLS AT PARTICK AND CLAYSLAP.

The Flour Mills at Partick and Clayslap, the property of the Corporation of Bakers in Glasgow, are probably the most complete in Britain.[1] In this Establishment there are 19 pairs of Stones moved by water, and 6 by Steam, which can easily manufacture from 65,000 to 70,000 quarters of Wheat into Flour annually. The Granaries are calculated to contain from 30 to 35,000 bolls of grain. The Millstones, used in these Premises, are from 4 feet 8 inches, to 4 feet 10 inches diameter, and 12½ inches thick. They are built on the *spot* with small stones from the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, called French Burrs. They are very hard, pretty free from sand, and joined together with stucco cement within an iron hoop. The Lands connected with the Establishment extend to about 19 Imperial acres. The value of the whole may be computed at about *L.*50,000.

[1] At the Battle of Langside, on 13th May, 1568, the Regent Murray enjoined the Bakers of Glasgow to supply the army with bread. As the Mill which they held of the Crown was not sufficient for the purpose, many of the Bakers bruised and boulted grain in their houses. This was so gratifying to the Regent, that he gave the Bakers a grant of the Archbishop's Mill, on Kelvin, which, at the Reformation, in 1560, had become the property of the Crown.

COWS AND MILK.

WITHIN the City and Suburbs, in 1822, there were 1,230 Cows,[1] each Cow through the year supposed to produce, on an average, six pints of Milk daily, = 2,693,700 pints of 105 cubic inches in the year, which, at 6*d.* per pint, is L.67,342 : 10 : 0.

The office of Hyde-Inspector being now abolished, the *exact* amount of Butcher Meat consumed in 1831 cannot well be ascertained. The quantity of Bread and Milk consumed in that year has therefore not been investigated.

ABSTRACT.

VALUE OF BUTCHER MEAT, BREAD, AND MILK SOLD IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS IN 1822.

Meat,	L.303,978	14	5
Bread,	177,266	10	8
Milk,	67,342	10	0
	L.548,587	15	1
Add 10 per cent., being the supposed increase in December, 1831,	54,858	15	6
Supposed value of Butcher Meat, Bread, and Milk in 1831.	L.603,446	10	7

NUMBER OF HORSES IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS IN 1831.

Number of Horses in the City for which Statute Labour Conversion Money is charged,	727
Do. in Gorbals Parish, 70, *viz.*, Village, 24; Hutchesontown, 12; Laurieston, 10; Tradeston and Kingston, 24. (The Horse-Power by Machinery in this Parish is very great.)	70
Do. in Barony Parish,	568
Total Horses in the City and Suburbs for which Statute Labour Conversion Money is charged, exclusive of those employed for agricultural purposes,[2]	1,365

SUPPLY OF WATER.

TILL the formation of the Water Companies, the inhabitants of this City were but indifferently supplied from public and private wells. About fifty years ago, the Magistrates, and a few of the inhabitants employed Mr. James Gordon of Edinburgh, to give them a plan for supplying the City with water. The scheme, at that time, was to procure the supply from Whitehill, but the capabilities failing, it was given up. About the year 1794, another effort was made for supplying the City with water, and Messrs. John Stirling of Cordale, James Hopkirk of Dalbeth, and Henry Glassford of Dugaldstone, were appointed a Committee for procuring plans, &c. These Gentlemen employed Mr. M'Quisten, Civil Engineer, who, after surveying the grounds in the neighbourhood, produced plans, sections, and estimates, accompanied with a description of the springs he met with; but the scheme being too expensive, and not quite satisfactory, it was also dropped. Having been appointed by the Committee to adjust Mr. M'Quisten's claims, I naturally became acquainted with the sources from which he was to draw his supplies. Some parts of his scheme were very ingenious, but as the

[1] In 1816, I published, in the Annals of Glasgow, vol. i. pp. 370, 371, the names of the Cow-keepers in the City, and the number of Cows kept by each.

[2] A clause having been introduced into the County of Lanark Statute Labour Act, giving the Trustees an option to assess by a certain rate upon Land, or by a rate upon Horses. The Trustees availing themselves of this clause, assess upon Land when the rate amounts to more than the rate upon Horses. The whole number of horses, therefore, do not appear in the books of the Statute Labour Trust, nor in the above list.

capabilities depended wholly upon weather and precarious springs, I am doubtful if the supply would have been equal to the demand even of the Public Works. The City continued to be supplied by wells till 1804, when Mr. William Harley, who had feued the lands of Willow-bank from Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, erected a Reservoir in Upper Nile-street, which he supplied with Spring Water by pipes from Willow-bank; and from the Reservoir, he conveyed water through the Streets, by square cisterns on four-wheeled carriages. This supply, although partial, was very beneficial.

The example of an individual who had but lately become a resident, induced a number of the principal inhabitants to enter into a subscription for supplying the City with water filtered from the Clyde. In 1806, the Subscribers procured an Act of Parliament, incorporating them under the designation of "The Glasgow Water Company;" powers were committed to Messrs. Gilbert Hamilton, John M'Call, Kirkman Finlay, Alexander Oswald, John Mair, John Tennent, James Spreull, James Cleland, and James Hill, to put the Act into execution.[1] These gentlemen, after consulting able Engineers, were enabled to supply the City with pure water filtered from the river, about two miles above the Town.

In 1808, another Company was formed under the designation of "The Cranstonhill Water Company," and Parliamentary powers were given to Messrs. Richard Gillespie, Walter Logan, Robert Bogle, jun., William Glen, Henry Houldsworth, James Laird, and Andrew Mitchell, to put the Act into execution. The water was at first taken from the river below the Town, but is now drawn from it a little below the Glasgow Company's works. Pure water is supplied by these Companies, in iron pipes, some of them not less than 36 inches diameter. As it is not the object of this article to go into detail, nor to draw invidious comparisons between the rival Companies, suffice it to say, that the competition has been of great use in preventing monopoly, and thereby keeping the price moderate. The Companies, from their commencement to the 31st May, 1830, had laid out *L*.320,244 : 10 : 1., in procuring this great boon to the inhabitants. In 1804, the City was scantily supplied by 29 public,[2] and a few private wells, and it was often difficult to procure even a small supply after a considerable loss of time, and even then the water in some of the wells was of indifferent quality. Matters are now greatly changed, for in 1830 there were 38,237 renters of water in Glasgow and its suburbs. Now, the wealthy part of the community have water conveyed to every part of their houses, while the poor have it brought to their doors at a more advantageous rate than formerly when they had it without charge, if they put any value on the time lost in procuring it. Before the establishment of the Water Companies, the rich and the poor had to send their clothes to be washed in the Public Washing House, the well water being too scanty and too hard for that purpose. The clothes of the poor and many of those who formerly used the public Washing House are now washed at home. The rent of the Public Washing House in the Green, since the formation of the Water Companies, has fallen off from upwards of *L*.600 per annum, to *L*.177 : 10. Since that period, the poor have a more plentiful supply of water for health and comfort, and every domestic purpose, than the wealthiest inhabitant had formerly, and it may be justly said, that the plentiful supply of water, in connexion with the common Sewers, has contributed very materially to the health of the town. The Water Companies have lately reduced their rates 25 per cent. on rents at and above *L*.8.

The following are the former and present water rents of both Companies.

Prior to Whitsunday, 1831.

	Rent.
Houses rented at, and under *L*.4, .	5*s*.
Do. from *L*.4 to *L*.6, . .	6*s*.
Do. from *L*.6 to *L*.8, . .	7*s*. 6*d*.
Do. above *L*.8—one shilling per pound on the assessed rent, . .	

Since Whitsunday, 1831.

	Rent.
Houses rented at, and under *L*4, . .	4*s*.
Do. from *L*.4 to *L*.6, . . .	5*s*.
Do. from *L*.6 to *L*.8, . . .	6*s*.
Do. above *L*.8—ninepence per pound on the assessed rent. . . .	

[1] The Parliamentary Committee are now all dead, with the exception of Messrs. Kirkman Finlay and James Cleland.

[2] The Lady Well on the east side of the Molindinar Burn, near the Cathedral, is probably coeval with the renovation of the See in 1115, and it is remarkable that this is the only public draw well in the City. The improvements now going on in the Merchant's Park, in the vicinity of the Well of *Our Lady*, will render a pump necessary. The Arns Well in the Green was completed in 1777, by Provost Donald. As Custodier of weights and measures, I have ascertained that water of an equal temperature taken from the Water Companies' pipes, and two of the principal wells is nearly of the same weight. The water from the Arns Well, which filled the Scotch standard pint of 16 gills, weighed 3 lbs. 11 oz. 14 dr. 8 gr.; that from the Water Companies' pipes 3 lbs. 11 oz. 15 dr., and that from the West Port well 3 lbs. 11 oz. 15 dr. 11 gr. The lightest water in ten of the wells is the Arns, and the heaviest the Bridgegate, which is 3 lbs. 12 oz. 0 dr. 12 gr.

The water rents for houses rented at, and under *L.*8, are received quarterly. The rents for Public Works are in proportion to their consumption.

While the public and the Fire Insurance Companies have a deep interest in procuring a plentiful supply of water for extinguishing fires, they do not seem to be aware of the danger they incur from the deficiency of fire plugs, without which, water in the pipes is comparatively of little use in extinguishing fires. The Water Companies are bound by their Acts to give a plentiful supply of water for extinguishing fires *gratis*, and to put fire plugs in their pipes. These Companies, interpreting fire plugs to mean only a wooden pin driven into a hole in the pipe, which can be of little or no use in extinguishing fires, the Board of Police felt it their duty to put a number of efficient fire plugs on pipes in certain streets at their expense; but for some years past, they have declined to put on any more, not being bound to do so by their Act. Having intimated their determination to the Magistrates, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Secretary to the Glasgow Water Company, (who are specially referred to in the Act,) made an official survey, and having drawn up a report specifying where plugs were wanted, intimation was given to the public through the medium of the Newspapers, but, strange as it may appear, very few of the inhabitants have yet directed fire plugs to be put up at their property. For the want of efficient plugs, property in the case of fire is exposed to great danger. The Fire Insurance Companies have a deeper interest in a proper supply of efficient fire plugs than they seem to be aware of.

THE COAL TRADE.

It is one of the peculiar blessings among many others conferred by Providence on the British Isles, that in addition to the food and other produce obtained from the surface of the land, the bowels of the earth yield great riches, arising from coal, iron, copper, and various other minerals.

In 1272 a Patent was granted by Henry III. to the town of Newcastle, giving the inhabitants a license to dig Coals. It appears from Maitland's History of London, p. 180, that in 1306 the brewers, dyers, and other manufacturers in the vicinity of London, having used considerable quantities of Coals, several of the nobility and others made a representation to Edward I., complaining of this as a *nuisance*, "the air being thereby infected with a noisome smell and a thick cloud, and endangering health." A proclamation forbidding its use was issued accordingly. As the proclamation was not pointedly attended to, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was appointed to enquire after, and punish those who had contravened the proclamation, and to destroy the kilns and furnaces.

Coals were not brought into common use till the Reign of Charles I. After the Restoration there were yearly used in London about 200,000 chaldrons; in 1670, 270,000; and at the Revolution, 300,000. Since the Revolution the increased consumpt in London is very great, as appears from a Parliamentary Report, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 8th February, 1830. In 1828 the vend of Coals from the Rivers Wear and Tyne, almost wholly for the London market, was 1,225,744 Newcastle, or about 2,451,488 London Chaldrons; and that in the coal trade from Newcastle to London, no less than 45,500 persons are employed. The capital employed by the Coal owners on the Wear and the Tyne amounts to Two Millions One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

In 1536 Newcastle coals were sold in London at *four shillings* per chaldron; and in 1828, the average price was L.1 : 16 : 9$\frac{1}{3}$ per chaldron.—*Parliamentary Report*, 1830.

SUPPLY OF COAL IN GLASGOW, IN 1831.

That the quantity of Coals sent to this great manufacturing community might be ascertained with accuracy, I procured from Coalmasters, and from the Books of the Canal Companies and the Gas Companies, a note of the quantity of Coals which each sent to Glasgow, and had it not been invidious, there being no published list, I would have inserted the name of each Coalmaster, with the quantity he delivered. The following is in the order of the extent of delivery from the fifteen Collieries which send Coals to Glasgow, viz.:—

	Tons.
From Govan, Dalmarnock, Farme, Wellshot, Hamilton-farme, East-field, West-thorn, West-muir, Stone-law, Belvidere, Barrowfield, Mountvernon, Polloc, Prickie-muir, East-woodside, ...	268,497
From 13 Collieries by the Monkland Canal, ...	194,223
From Collieries by the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railways, including 2148 tons of Charcoal, ...	24,088
From Lesmahagow, Ruch-hill, Cadder, and Monkland Steel Company's Collieries, Cannel Coal for the use of the Gas Company, ...	9,050
Mr. William Dixon, proprietor of the Govan Coal Works, is of opinion, that one-third should be added to the quantity of Coal sent by the Monkland Canal, as the Boats contain one-third more than what pays Canal dues,[1]	64,741
Cannel Coal for general use, ...	450
Total Tons, . .	561,049
A part of these Coals was exported from the Clyde at the Broomielaw and Bowling Bay, and from Port-Eglinton by the Ardrossan Canal. Although the quantity exported cannot be exactly ascertained, the opinion of several of the Coalmasters coincides with my own, that, including what is consumed in Steam-boats, it will be very near the truth to take the export at, ...	124,000
Total tons retained for the use of Families and Public Works in the City and Suburbs,	437,049

AVERAGE PRICES OF COALS DELIVERED IN QUANTITIES IN GLASGOW, DURING TEN YEARS.

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
In 1821, . .	8*s.* 4*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.*	In 1826, . . .	9*s.* 7*d.* to 10*s.* 7*d.*
1822, . .	7*s.* 11*d.* to 8*s.* 11*d.*	1827, . . .	6*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.*
1823, . .	7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*	1828, . . .	5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d.*
1824, . .	7*s.* 11*d.* to 8*s.* 11*d.*	1829, . . .	5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d.*
1825, . .	11*s.* 1*d.* to 12*s.* 1*d.*	1830, . . .	5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d.*

On 20th February, 1832, Coals were advertised at *three-pence* per cwt., at Mr. Dixon's Coal yard, Rose Street, which is rather less than 1,000 yards from the Cross.[2]

Revenue of Monkland Canal for 1831:—

	Tons Coals and Dross.	Tons Iron.	Tons Sundries.	Total Tons.	Total Boats.	Amount. L.	s.	d.
	201,607	8,729	12,138	222,474	7,887	12,191	7	8
Sheepford Tonnage,	.....	.....	.....	10,156	.....	246	4	4
Passage Boats—Passengers,	.....	.....	.....	25,129	.....	456	13	0
Toll Bar, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427	7	4
Rents, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	15	0
Total Revenue, . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L.13,429	7	4

Detail:—Tonnage and Dues paid by James Merry, 39,544—L.2,121 : 6 : 0. Andrew Buchanan, 31,450—L.1,848 : 6 : 0. William Baird, & Co., 26,511—L.1,492 : 10 : 10. M. Gemmell, & Co., 24,724—L.1,330 : 1 : 4. James Young, 19,884—L.1,097 : 15 : 0. Palace Craig Coal Company, 15,424—L.847 : 19 : 10. Archibald Frew, 10,276—L.694 : 6 : 4. William Dixon, 8,342—L.540 : 7 : 4. Thomas Harvie, 8,402—L.420 : 2 : 0. Millar and Eadie, 5,455—L.320 : 2 : 2. John Cairns, 5,662—L.305 : 11 : 0. Irregular Boats, 7,746—L.234 : 4 : 0. James Shanks, 3,610—L.206 : 19 : 6. Edinburgh Boats, 5,745—L.191 : 10 : 0. Monkland Steel Company, 3,079—L.163 : 14 : 6. William Clark, 2,390—L.145 : 17 : 6. John Brown, 2,246—L.133 : 14 : 4. And William Riddell, 2,184—L.97 : 0 : 0. Total tons, 222,474. Amount of Dues, L.12,191 : 7 : 8.

[1] The dues of one shilling per ton, which for a considerable time had been levied by the River Trustees, on Coals exported from the Broomielaw and Bowling, were reduced on 8th July, 1810, to eight pence, and taken off altogether on 8th July, 1817. In 1825, a duty of two-pence per ton was laid on Coals exported from these ports. Since 1814, the quantity of Coals exported has not been kept separate from general goods in all the offices. In 1811, the quantity exported from the Clyde was $58,386\frac{17}{20}$ tons; in 1812, $62,151\frac{11}{20}$ tons; in 1813, $57,559\frac{8}{20}$ tons; in 1814, $54,807\frac{4}{20}$ tons. Coals for the use of Steam Boats are exempt from dues. In August, 1826, I ascertained that the 54 Steam Boats then plying on the Clyde consumed, during the year ended 8th July, 1826, 18,543 waggons of Coals, = $22,251\frac{12}{20}$ tons.

[2] In 1791, a cart of Coals, 12 cwt., cost 3s. 6d. in Glasgow, and an equal sum to carry them to the island of Bute, Rev. Dr. M'Lea's "Report on the Parish of Rothsay."—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, Vol. i. p. 305.

Families who purchase their Coals in small quantities, through Coal Agents or others, pay one shilling per waggon of 24 cwt. more than those who purchase large quantities direct from the coal proprietors. It appears from the records of the Town Council, that in 1786 Coals were sold by measure. The Council at that period enacted that Coals in future should be sold by weight. That the public may not be imposed on, the Police have established weighing machines in every part of the town. The purchaser pays2d. per waggon for a certificate of weight.

It is a remarkable fact, that Coals are still sold in the London market by the Chaldron, a measure, the capacity of which is not generally understood even in the trade. A Chaldron, for the sale of Coals in London, is said to be nearly 27 cwt., while, for the sale of the same article at the Collieries on the Wear and the Tyne, the Newcastle Chaldron of 53 cwt. is used. In charging the duty, the London Chaldron is considered to the Newcastle as 11 to 21. The Welsh Chaldron is 28½ cwt., while the Winchester one is only 25½ cwt.[1] Although Coals are sold in Glasgow by weight, they are usually delivered in open carts of 12, or waggons of 24 cwt. Some interesting details, connected with the Coal trade, will be found in the Appendix.[2]

COAL UNDER THE PUBLIC GREEN OF GLASGOW.

From a remote period, Coals have been worked with great advantage at the Govan Collieries, on the south side of Clyde, immediately opposite to the Green. As there could be little doubt that Coal would be found under the Green, I procured the authority of the Town Council, on 15th November, 1821, to make the experiment of boring. As this would necessarily be expensive, and,

[1] On an average of 28 years, ending in 1828, each person in London consumed one chaldron and $\frac{12}{100}$ parts.—*Report of Select Committee of the Lords on the Coal Trade*, 1830, pp. 15, 71, 91, 102. In 1830, each person in Glasgow consumed one London Chaldron and $\frac{59}{100}$.

[2] Previous to the year 1775, all colliers and other persons employed in coal-works, were by the common law of Scotland in a state of slavery. They and their wives and children, if they had assisted for a certain period at the coal-work, became the property of the coal-master, and were transferable with the coal-work in the same manner as the slaves on a West Indian estate are held to be property, and transferable on a sale of the estate. Besides the law founded on the usage of the country and decisions of the courts, sundry Scotch statutes were enacted for regulating this description of labourers. In particular by act 1606, James VI. Parl. 18, cap. 11, it was declared: That no person should hire any collier, or coal-bearer, without a sufficient testimonial from the last master he served; and by act Charles II. Parl. 1, cap. 56, it is narrated: That whereas watermen who have and draw water in the coal-pit, or on the pit-head, and labourers who work on the roads and passages in the pits, were as necessary to the owners and masters of the coal-pits, as the coal-heavers and bearers. It was therefore enacted, That no person should hire any waterman, windlasman, or gatesman, without a testimonial from the master whom he had served, under the pains contained in the former acts. And it was enacted that the colliers and other workmen in coal-pits should work all the six days of the week, except during the time of Christmas, under the penalty of twenty shillings Scots, (1s. 8d. sterling) to be paid to their master for each day's absence, besides damages and corporal punishment; and lastly, when an act was passed in 1701 for preventing the oppression of wrongous imprisonment and undue delays in trial, it was declared that this salutary statute should *not* extend to colliers.

Such are the regulations which are to be found in the statutory law of Scotland, for keeping in subjugation a useful class of the community whom the mistaken policy of the country thought it necessary to continue in a state of slavery, after every other vestige of personal bondage resulting from the feudal law had been abolished. Independently of the odium attached to a state of perpetual personal servitude, the low rank which the colliers were doomed to hold in the scale of society, was increased by the circumstance of the coal-master exercising the power of compelling all vagabonds and sturdy beggars to work in the coal-pits. It will ever remain as a memorable statistical fact in the history of this country, that these laws did exist in Scotland till near the end of the eighteenth century, when the statute 15 Geo. III. cap. 28, was passed to relieve the colliers from the oppression and ignominy of a state of slavery, which reflected so much dishonour on a free country. The preamble of the statute is expressed in forcible language, it is in these words: "Whereas by the statute law of Scotland, as explained by the judges of the courts there, many colliers, and coal-bearers, and salters are in a state of slavery or bondage; bound to the collieries or salt-works, where they work for life; transferable with the collieries and salt-works when their original masters have no farther use for them. And whereas, persons are discouraged from learning the art or business of colliers, or coal-bearers, and salters, by their becoming bound to the collieries and salt-works for life, where they shall work for the space of one year, by means whereof there are not a sufficient number of colliers, coal-bearers, and salters in Scotland for working the quantities of coal and salt necessarily wanted, and many new discovered coals remain unwrought, and many are not sufficiently wrought, nor are there a sufficient number of salters for the salt-works to the great loss of the owners and disadvantage of the public, and whereas the emancipating and setting free the colliers, coal-bearers, and salters in Scotland, who are now in a state of servitude, gradually and upon reasonable conditions, and the preventing others from coming into such a state of servitude would be the means of increasing the number of colliers, coal-bearers and salters, to the great benefit of the public, without doing any injury to the present masters, and would remove the reproach of allowing such a state of servitude to exist in a free country."

It is therefore enacted "That from and after the first day of July, in the year 1775, no person who shall begin to work as a collier, coal-heaver, or salter, or in any other way in a Colliery or Salt-work in Scotland, shall be bound to such

if successful, the results very important to the Corporation, I became naturally anxious to have the experiments made in the best possible manner. Reserving the entire direction to myself, I consulted Mr. Robert Simpson, a Mining Engineer of eminence, and employed practical operators of experience and integrity; erected a temporary building in the Green, near the Public Washing-house, and commenced boring, on 18th December, 1821, ending on 17th September, 1822, the chisel, during that period, having gone through various strata to the depth of 366 feet 1 inch, including various Seams of Coal. A regular Journal of these operations, I embodied in a Report to the Town Council, which was afterwards printed in folio, with engraved plans and sections, wherein it was suggested, that they should remit the Report and Journal to practical Mining Engineers for their opinion.

The Council having agreed to the suggestion, appointed two gentlemen of acknowledged talent, viz., Mr. John Grieve, of Sheriff-hall, County of Edinburgh, whose professional talents and experience, as a Mining Engineer, are of the first order, and Mr. William Dixon, Proprietor of Govan Coal Works, whose local information and experience, added to scientific attainments, well qualified him for the task. The Reports of these gentlemen are very valuable.

After maturely considering the Plans, Sections, Journal, and Report, prepared by me, Mr. Dixon observes, "that it will appear plain that, to arrive at a correct idea of the Coal Field in the Green, a knowledge of the thickness and the quality of the Seams in the Govan Colliery, which lies immediately contiguous, will best fulfil the object desired." These Seams are as follows:—

	Feet.	Inches thick.		Feet.	Inches thick.
1st. The Mossdale, or Upper Coal,	4	3	5th. Splint Ell, . . .	3	9
2d. Rough Ell, . . .	3	6	6th. Splint Main, including their strata, not Coal, . .	7	0
3d. Rough Main, . . .	4	0	7th. Sour Milk, . .	2	6
4th. Humph, . . .	2	6			

"Besides these, there are a great many other workable Seams lower down, which will come into operation when those seven, which are now got at a less depth, and are more productive, have been exhausted. These Seams are numerous and various, and several of them have been wrought around the crop of what are called the Glasgow Seams, but no accurate account of their number, their thickness, or their distances from each other, was ever obtained, until the journal of the boring in the Green, made in 1822 by Mr. Cleland, appeared. The want of information, connected with this lower field, will appear obvious, when it is recollected, that the several Seams have been in general wrought singly—near to the crop—in detached portions—by various proprietors—by fits and starts, and without reference to the super and sub-stratifications.

"From Seams wrought as they have been, and situate as they are, it was impossible to draw any direct conclusion, there being no link either to prove their *individuality* or their distances from each other. This, you will at once perceive, could alone be accomplished by some such plan as Mr. Cleland adopted, sinking, as he did, from some known strata, one of the Glasgow Seams, for example, and keeping a regular journal of what was found successively in the bore below the point started from. From this judicious and very faithful journal, drawn up in 1822, the position of these Seams, so far as the bore extended, is now known; and I am happy to say, that Mr. Cleland's statement upon this part of the field, accords precisely with a bore since made at Govan Colliery, in the Pit nearest to the Green.

"Having made you acquainted with the several Seams in the neighbourhood of your Coal property, together with those contained in Mr. Cleland's Journal, I now go on to exhibit to you the extent of each, and all of the Seams which may fairly be calculated upon as being in the Green.

"In general, no accurate estimate can be formed of the extent of any unexplored mineral field

Colliery or Salt-work, or to the owner thereof, in any way or manner different from what is permitted by the law of Scotland, with regard to servants and labourers; and that they shall be deemed free, and enjoy the same privileges, rights, and immunities, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, any law or usage in Scotland to the contrary notwithstanding."

"And be it farther enacted, that from and after the first day of July, 1775, all colliers and salters then free, and all persons that may thereafter become colliers and salters, and all colliers and salters, bound to any Colliery or Salt-work, upon the said first day of July, from the time of obtaining their freedom under the authority of this Act, shall be entitled to the benefit of an Act made in the Parliament of Scotland in the year 1701," entitled "An Act for preventing wrongous imprisonment, and against undue delays in trials, any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding."—*Abridged from Observations on the laws relating to the Colliers in Scotland, by Mr. William Wilson of Cowglen.*

although circumstances, connected with the surrounding mineral stratification, might warrant an opinion being given, *not* altogether vague or conjectural. In forming an idea of your Coal property, however, there is little fear of error, and almost as little room for conjecture, as the data proceeded upon are actual facts and actual measurements; while the immediate connexion of the works and subjects, from which these data are obtained, with the field to be reported on, (a field which may be considered as a mere extension and portion of one now in operation,) will entitle you to regard the estimated extent of your Coal Field as not merely an *opinion*, but as a fair statement of the *actual measured quantity of Coal* in your property in the Green.

"You have now laid before you the limits of your Coal Field in the Glasgow Green; the measurement of the several Seams will be taken from the southern boundary of the Green, to the crop lines, laid down on the plan, and those Seams, the crops of which do not appear beyond the slip, will be taken only to the dyke, viz., the 1st, 2d, and 3d. Having got from Mr. Kyle, the Surveyor, the measurement of the number of acres of each individual Seam, you will be at no loss to discover what each will produce, if wrought upon the longwall system, (that is, leaving no Coal in pillars,) by the application of the following data:—

	Carts of 12 cwt.		Carts of 12 cwt.
1st Seam per acre,	10,000	5th Seam per acre,	9,000
2d do. do.	8,400	6th do. do.	10,000
3d do. do.	9,500	7th do. do.	4,000
4th do. do.	6,000	8th do. do.	7,000"

A Table of the number, thickness, and superficial contents of the Seams of Coal in the Green, with their relative weights, viz.

SEAMS SOUTH OF THE GREAT UPTHROW DYKE IN PROVOST'S-HAUGH.

	Thickness. Feet.	Thickness. Inches.	Acres.	Tons per Acre.	Tons in each Lot.	Total in Tons.
1st, Mossdale Coal,	4	3	23¾	6,519	154,825	
2d, Rough Ell,	3	6	23¾	5,369	127,513	
3d, Rough Main,	4	0	23¾	6,136	145,730	
4th, Humph,	2	6	23¾	3,835	91,080	
5th, Splint Ell,	3	9	23¾	5,752	136,610	
6th, Splint Main,	5	0	23¾	7,670	182,162	
7th, Sour Milk, 1st Seam of Bore,	1	8	23¾	2,556	60,705	
8th, 4th Seam of Bore,	3	1¼	23¾	4,761	113,073	
Total, south side of Dyke,						1,011,698
Seams in King's Park and High Green, north side of Dyke.						
Crop out of Humph Coal,	2	6	3½	3,835	13,422	
Crop out of Splint Ell,	3	9	15½	5,752	89,156	
Crop out of Splint Main,	5	0	19¾	7,670	151,482	
Crop out of 1st Seam of Bore,	1	8	42¼	2,556	107,991	
Crop out of 4th Seam of Bore,	3	1¼	55¾	4,761	265,425	
Total north side of Dyke,						627,476
						1,639,174
Deduct for the space occupied by the Upthrow Dyke in the Seams in King's Park and High Green, the Dyke being included in the measurement, suppose,						139,174
Total Tons of Coal under the Green,						1,500,000

In the Spring of 1792, "Mr. Hamilton erected a machine for drawing up the coal at Barrachnie and Sandyhills' Coal-works entirely by Steam:—It is on an improved plan, and the *first of the kind in Scotland*. It is found to be the cheapest and most expeditious way of doing that business, for could colliers be placed in the pit to keep her constantly employed, she would turn out about 200 tons *per day*. The present output is 35,000 tons *per year*."

"It has been observed by coal-masters, that no instance is known in Scotland of a collier being executed for a capital crime, though they are generally esteemed a rough and obstreperous class of men. It is also to be remarked, in honour of the cause of liberty, that since the era of their emancipation, the colliers are become a more respectable body than before.

Assuming the coal in the Green, as in the foregoing Table, to amount to ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS, and that 15,000 tons are taken out annually, the coal field will last ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Exclusive of the coal field in the Green, the Corporation of Glasgow have right to the coal and stone in the Eastern and Western Common, and in the lands of Petershill, amounting in whole to rather more than two hundred acres. As the local situation of these Commons, or Moors, as they were formerly called, is not generally known, Hamilton Hill may be considered as the centre of the reserved minerals in the Western Common. The reservation in the Eastern Common, is on lands lying immediately east of the Kirkintilloch road, and north of the road leading to the Provan Mill, including the lands of Rosebank, all as particularly described in the respective title deeds. As Coal is now being worked at Woodside on the west of the Western Common, and in the Provan Lands on the east of the Eastern Common, and as stone of good quality is found in some parts of the grounds, adjoining the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway, these minerals may probably be turned to good account on some future day.

FIRES IN COLLIERIES.

A very valuable paper on Fires in Collieries was read before the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, on 19th of April, 1828, by Mr. Robert Bald, F.R.S.E. M.W.S. the celebrated Mining Engineer, from which the following excerpts are taken. "In the ordinary and arduous operations of Collieries, there daily occur many difficulties; such as, an excessive extra quantity of water, which requires to be drawn to the surface; bad roofs, which must be constantly guarded and secured for the safety of the adventurers and Miners; and crushes of the Coal Pillars, and of the whole superincumbent strata which frequently resist every attempt to stop their progress.

"Besides these there are others, such as the constant flow of carbonic acid gas common to every Colliery, by which many lives are lost, and the production of carburetted hydrogen, peculiar to Collieries in particular districts. In Scotland the carburetted hydrogen is most abundant in the Ayrshire and Glasgow Collieries; in England in the districts of the Rivers Tyne and Wear, in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. The first of these gases is named by the Miners in Scotland, choke-damp, black-damp, and styff; the latter is generally named fire, or fire-damp.

"The first species of Gas is comparatively easily guarded against and avoided; the latter is subtle —the very pestilence and bane of the Miners:—springs into action as instantly as the lightning of heaven, producing the most fearful destruction and the most appalling catastrophes, sweeping before it men, horses, and materials, like chaff before the wind, in one mingled mass of horrible ruin.

"These disasters, though violent and dreadful, are happily of short duration, and the bold, unyielding, and persevering spirit of the Miner in a short time repairs the wreck, the labours are resumed as if no such disaster had taken place, and that with a degree of cheerfulness which has greatly surprised every one.

"There is however an accident of a different kind from those before mentioned, which, though in general very slow in its progress, is most difficult to overcome, because though slow in progress, it goes on unremittingly, gains strength hour after hour, and day after day, and in many instances puts the skill and persevering exertions of the Miner to defiance; this is common burning fire in the Coal Mines, the ignition of the Coal.

"This fire arises from three causes. 1st, From the flame of a blower in the Coal, from which the carburetted hydrogen issues with such violence, and in such quantity, that the noise is fully louder than the noise of steam issuing from the valve of a steam engine boiler when fully opened, and steam in abundance within the boiler; or by the blast of an explosion, which is a magazine of blue and white flame of intense heat, which sets fire to the small coal dust of the roads in the mines, for this fiery blast never sets on fire the solid coal, though the blower does so in some instances. 2d, From spontaneous ignition, which is the most common arising from the decomposition of pyrites amongst the coal rubbish; for however abundant the pyrites be among the solid strata, and though in contact with water no decomposition takes place, but in the loose rubbish the contact of air will soon pro-

Instead of being considered as inferior beings, which was formerly the case, they now behave and dress like their fellow-citizens. In reference to the manufacturers of this parish, let other nations adore their warriors and butchers of mankind, we will pay a just tribute of praise to those nobler minds who cultivate the happy arts of industry and wealth."—*Rev. John Bower's Account of the Parish of Old Monkland, in the Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. vii. p.* 389.

Mr. Dixon's "Fire-work" coal-pit takes its name from its being the first of the Glasgow pits where the coal was drawn up by fire or steam.

duce fire, particularly if aided by the contact of water or moisture. 3dly, From accident and inadvertency by the contact of common fire with the solid coal or with the coal rubbish.

"For the extinguishing of these fires several methods are in practice. In some instances, the fire, if not of great extent, or only very recent, can only be put out by throwing water upon the burning mass; but if pyrites abound, the application of water will to a certainty increase the evil. Nevertheless it is often necessary to run this risk, and when the fire is extinguished to take measures for preventing a recurrence of the accident.

"If the fire can be approached, the effectual plan is to shovel it out, and send the burning materials up the pit to the surface. In this service the miners are sometimes dreadfully scorched; but what is more dangerous are the deleterious vapours arising from the fire, which are very much mixed with the fumes of sulphur; these often so much overcome them, that they drop down, and they are then dragged like dead men to the fresh air where generally they soon recover; but the effects are such that they often suffer in their health for years after. If, however, the Miners lie for any considerable time in such air, very few of them can be by any means reanimated.

"The next plan is to choke the fire, as it is termed, by shutting up with clay-puddle every Pit and Mine connected with the burning mass. This in many instances succeeds, but we have seen instances where such means were ineffectual, and the fire continued to increase by drawing a supply of air to support combustion, through cracks and crevices which are sometimes open from the surface and are unseen."

CHAPTER IX.

EXTENT OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK—PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND COUNTY OF LANARK—POPULATION OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE—LONGEVITY—MODE OF BURIAL—ADDITIONAL CHURCHES IN THE CITY—PUBLIC PARK, OR GREEN—PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND LABOUR—DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND STATE OF SOCIETY AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

EXTENT OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

County of Lanark.[1] —From the Cairn at Queensberry Hill on the south parts, to East Blairlinn at Luggie Water, which separates Lanarkshire from Dumbartonshire, on the north parts, the county extends to 48 miles and 3 furlongs. From the Lint-mill in Dolphington Parish, on the east parts, to the Water of Irvine at Loudon Hill on the west parts, the County extends to 32 miles and 1 furlong.

OF THE BARONY PARISH.

Barony Parish.—Extreme length of the Parish from the Kelvin at Garscube House on the west parts, to the Bishop-Loch on the east parts, 8 miles and 7 furlongs. From the River Clyde at Dalbeth on the south parts, to the boundary at Coshnock-moor on the north parts, 4 miles and 2 furlongs.

OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

City of Glasgow.[2] —The Royalty of Glasgow is bounded by the Clyde on the south, and by the Barony Parish on all other sides. Extreme length from the Clyde, at the cross walk in the Green,

[1] AREA OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

	Miles.		Scotch Statute Acres.
Lower Ward, . .	78.75		40,078
Middle Ward, . .	302.50		153,954
Upper Ward, . .	544.75		277,246
Total Miles,	926.—	Total Statute Acres,	471,278

Heights of Hills &c. in the county above the level of the sea in feet; Louthers, 2,450—Culter Fell, 2,330—Tinto, 2,236—Cairn Table, 1,630—Leadhills Village, 1,280—Town of Lanark, 656—Corra Linn, 84—Stonebyres, 60,—Bonnington Linn about 30. The River Clyde from its source down to Renfrew is 77 miles and 4 furlongs.—*Forrest's Map of Lanarkshire Survey, finished* 27*th August,* 1813.

[2] The Citie of Glasgow erected in ane Burgh Royall, by King William the Lyon; the choisest and most pleasant situat town in all Scotland, and is now the place of greatest trade except Edinburgh. It lyes upon the River of Clyde, having a stately Bridge of seeven archies, joyning it to the village of Gorbells on the other syde of the river, belonging to the Citie, below which Bridge there is ane Harbour, called the Bromie Law, to which all goods are brought from the sea by water, and exported from that to the sea again.

The Citie stands in a pleasant and plentiful country, fitt for consumption of what is therein imported. The Citie is regularly built, divyding in the midle into four large and stately streets, almost all built of polished stone, with a stately Tolbuith or Town House in the corner of two streets, also built of polisht stone, with severall great and well finisht Publick Rooms in it; and also having in that street, going towards the north, a very fyne and splendid Church, newly rebuilt, called the Blackfriars. Near to which is a very stately, regular, and well built Colledge, having ane Chancelour, a Rector, a Dean of Facultie, to Professors, and four Regents, and very many Scholars and Students, and built upon the ground which, with ane field adjacent therto, was mortified by the Lord Hamilton in the time of King James the Second. At the head of this street is situate the great Cathedrall Church of Glasgow, anciently dedicated to St. Mungo. It is the largest,

to royalty stone, No. 113, at the estate of Posil, 2 miles 4 furlongs and 140 yards. Breadth from stone No. 35, near Camlachie Bridge, to stone No. 209, a little West from M'Alpine Street, at the Broomielaw, 2 miles, 1 furlong, and 147 yards.

POPULATION.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND COUNTY OF LANARK.

There is no enumeration of the inhabitants of Glasgow that can be relied on, before the year 1610; but there are grounds for supposing, that about the time of the Reformation, in 1560, the Population amounted to 4,500.

In 1610, the Episcopal mode of Government having been resumed in the church, Archbishop Spottiswood directed the population of the city to be ascertained, when it was found to amount to 7,644.

In 1660, at the Restoration of Charles II., the population amounted to 14,678.

In 1688, at the Revolution, the population had decreased to 11,948. The civil wars are assigned as the cause of the decrease, and it is a curious historical fact, that the number fell off immediately after the Restoration of Charles II., and that it required more than half a century to make up the defalcation.

In 1708, immediately after the union with England, the population amounted to 12,766. This enumeration was made by direction of the Magistrates, to mark the falling off which they expected.

In 1712, the population amounted to 13,832. This was made by order of the Convention of Royal Burghs, who directed each of the Burghs to make a return of its population on oath.

In 1740, the population was ascertained by the Magistrates to be 17,034.

In 1755, the population had increased to 23,546, but this enumeration included persons living in houses which had been built adjoining to, but without the Royalty. At that period the Magistrates directed returns to be made for the Rev. Dr. Webster, then preparing his scheme for the Ministers' Widows' Fund.

In 1763, the population amounted to 28,300. This enumeration was drawn up by Mr. John Woodburn, the City Surveyor.

In 1780, the population had increased to 42,832, but in this enumeration the whole of the Suburbs were for the first time included.

In 1785, soon after the termination of the American war, the Magistrates directed the population to be ascertained: it then amounted to 45,889.

In 1791, the population was ascertained for Sir John Sinclair's national Statistical work. At that time it amounted to 66,578, including 4,633, being part of the Suburbs which had been omitted in the Return.

Prior to 1801, the general results only of the different enumerations were preserved; but, in that year, a census of the inhabitants of Great Britain was taken for the first time, by order of Government, when the population amounted to—

Males, 35,007—Females, 42,378—Total, 77,385.

But in this enumeration, a part of the connected Suburbs, the population of which amounted to 6,384, had been omitted, and which, added to the above, made the actual population of Glasgow at that time 83,769.

statelyest, and best built Church within this Kingdom, having more than sufficiency of bounds within to comprehend four congregations, and there is one of these Churches situatt and vaulted just below ane other, which is the Paroch Kirk of the Baronie Parish of Glasgow. Near to this Cathedral stands the Castle of Glasgow, the ancient seat of the Archbishop of that Sea, built of polisht stone, and yet in good condition. Downward in this towne is ane other Church, called the Laigh Kirk, well adorned. They have six Ministers in this Citty; they have several fine Hospitalls in this Citty, well built, and well indued; their poor well provyded for, and much better managed than in other places. The revenue of the Towne is great, and frugallic improven. Besides the four principall streets called the Drygait (High Street) to the north, the Trongait to the west, the Saltmercate to the south, the Gallowgait to the east. There are some other lesser streets, as the Bridgegait, the Stockwall, the Candlerigs, Bellwynd, the Rattonraw, the Wyndhead; and upon the river side, below and above the Bridge, there are two stately Greens, both pleasent and profitable to the Towne.—*Law's Memorials.*

In 1811, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which the population of Glasgow was as follows :—

Males, 45,275—Females, 55,474—Total, 100,749.

But, in like manner, a part of the connected Suburbs, the population of which amounted to 9,711, had not been included in this enumeration, and which, added to the Government Table, made the population of the City at that period 110,460.

In 1819, I drew up the first classified enumeration of the inhabitants of Glasgow, according to which the population amounted to—

Males, 68,994—Females, 78,203—Total, 147,197.

In 1821, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, when the population of Glasgow was—

Males, 68,119—Females, 78,924—Total, 147,043.

In 1831, there was a fourth enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which the population of Glasgow was—

Males, 93,724—Females, 108,702—Total, 202,426.

In the following Tables the amount of the population of the County of Lanark will be found in the order of classification.

COUNTY OF LANARK—GOVERNMENT ENUMERATION FOR 1831.

PARISHES.		HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
PART OF UNDER WARD.											
Cadder,	Parish,	416	539	4	11	181	240	118	1,600	1,448	3,048
Carmunnock,	Parish,	102	126	0	2	54	43	29	346	346	692
Cathcart (part of),[1]	Parish,	31	33	0	1	23	0	10	103	97	200
Govan (part of),[2]	Parish,	746	979	4	42	139	464	376	2,384	2,583	4,967
Rutherglen,	Parish,	661	1,238	2	4	102	1,136	0	2,733	2,770	5,503
Total—part of Under Ward,		1,956	2,915	10	60	499	1,883	533	7,166	7,244	14,410
MIDDLE WARD.											
Avondale,	Parish,	756	1,246	2	9	311	672	263	2,861	2,900	5,761
Blantyre,	Parish,	248	514	0	3	49	326	139	1,367	1,633	3,000
Bothwell,	Parish,	1,086	1,091	6	35	184	454	453	2,891	2,654	5,545
Cambuslang,	Parish,	369	525	0	12	65	249	211	1,330	1,367	2,697
Cambusnethan,	Parish,	701	765	1	31	118	342	305	1,844	1,980	3,824
Dalzell,	Parish,	200	231	0	14	46	132	53	592	588	1,180
Dalserf,	Parish,	423	514	0	14	115	367	32	1,337	1,343	2,680
Glasford,	Parish,	281	342	1	2	88	244	10	881	849	1,730
Hamilton,	Parish,	1,013	2,058	6	7	135	1,257	666	4,649	4,864	9,513
Kilbride,	Parish,	525	689	6	5	204	482	3	1,866	1,921	3,787
New Monkland,	Parish,	1,262	2,029	14	19	344	1,550	135	4,922	4,945	9,867
Old Monkland,	Parish,	1,499	1,805	8	116	93	1,566	146	4,966	4,614	9,580
Shotts,	Parish,	586	621	2	10	246	345	30	1,585	1,635	3,220
Stonehouse,	Parish,	412	412	3	4	86	262	64	1,177	1,182	2,359
Total—Middle Ward,		9,361	12,842	49	281	2,084	8,248	2,510	32,268	32,475	64,743
UPPER WARD.											
Biggar,	Parish,	304	404	1	7	58	222	124	940	975	1,915
Carluke,	Parish,	630	735	3	26	162	237	336	1,613	1,675	3,288
Carmichael,	Parish,	183	184	0	8	66	54	64	480	476	956
Carnwath,	Parish,	707	757	4	131	169	185	403	1,745	1,760	3,505
Carstairs,	Parish,	183	207	0	13	82	46	79	460	521	981
Covington,	Parish,	114	114	0	0	51	44	19	249	272	521
Crawford,	Parish,	384	406	4	5	59	35	312	870	980	1,850
Crawfordjohn,	Parish,	169	188	0	4	73	34	81	487	504	991
Culter,	Parish,	97	99	1	0	50	23	26	240	257	497
Dolphington,	Parish,	53	56	1	0	35	6	15	129	146	275
Douglas,	Parish,	404	528	1	6	97	212	219	1,268	1,274	2,542
Dunsyre,	Parish,	57	61	0	3	26	19	12	171	164	335
Lamington,	Parish,	75	78	1	4	30	18	30	179	203	382
Lanark,	Parish,	824	1,540	1	62	93	1,197	250	3,547	4,125	7,672
Lesmahago,	Parish,	1,039	1,168	2	24	302	466	404	3,176	3,233	6,409
Liberton,	Parish,	151	152	0	4	80	36	36	376	397	773
Pettinain,	Parish,	94	98	0	4	36	20	42	221	240	461
Symington,	Parish,	102	106	0	7	40	42	24	242	247	489
Walston,	Parish,	84	88	0	4	33	31	24	206	223	429
Wiston and Roberton,	Parish,	178	189	0	11	80	48	61	445	495	940
Total—Upper Ward,		5,832	7,158	19	323	1,622	2,975	2,561	17,044	18,167	35,211
Total in the Landward Parishes in the County,		17,149	22,915	78	664	4,205	13,106	5,604	56,478	57,886	114,364

[1] The Parish of Cathcart lies partly in the County of Lanark and partly in the County of Renfrew, viz: Population in the County of Lanark, 200, in Renfrewshire, 2,082; Population of the Parish, 2,282.

[2] The Parish of Govan is situate as the Parish of Cathcart—Population in Lanarkshire, 4,967, in Renfrewshire, 710; Population of the Parish, 5,677.

GOVERNMENT ENUMERATION FOR 1831,—Continued.

PARISHES.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
CITY OF GLASGOW, PART OF UNDERWARD.										
St. Mungo's . . . . . Parish,	2,197	2,222	10	76	2	1,311	909	4,834	5,461	10,295
St. Mary's . . . . . Parish,	1,609	1,644	2	99	—	986	658	3,481	4,048	7,529
Blackfriars' . . . . . Parish,	1,832	1,862	5	111	—	1,160	702	3,452	4,117	7,569
Outer High . . . . . Parish,	2,127	2,152	6	97	—	1,260	892	4,230	4,907	9,137
St. George's . . . . . Parish,	3,006	3,026	26	123	3	1,572	1,451	6,885	8,357	15,242
St. David's . . . . . Parish,	1,276	1,296	8	57	—	697	599	2,772	3,496	6,268
St. Andrew's . . . . . Parish,	1,187	1,211	2	73	—	813	398	2,705	3,218	5,923
St. Enoch's . . . . . Parish,	1,667	1,697	6	57	—	1,061	636	3,572	4,349	7,921
St. John's . . . . . Parish,	2,457	2,489	12	156	—	1,569	920	5,482	6,264	11,746
St. James' . . . . . Parish,	1,842	1,868	4	91	—	1,230	638	3,730	4,487	8,217
Suburb, Barony . . . . . Parish,	15,284	15,349	56	543	275	10,021	5,053	36,230	41,155	77,385
Do. Gorbals . . . . . Parish,	7,114	7,149	19	276	19	4,906	2,224	16,351	18,843	35,194
Total, ...	41,598	41,965	156	1,759	299	26,586	15,080	93,724	108,702	202,426

SUMMARY OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS, IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

UNDER WARD.										
Landward Parishes of do., ...	1,956	2,915	10	60	499	1,883	533	7,166	7,244	14,410
City of Glasgow and Suburbs, . . .	41,598	41,965	156	1,759	299	26,586	15,080	93,724	108,702	202,426
Total in Under Ward, ...	43,554	44,880	166	1,819	798	28,469	15,613	100,890	115,946	216,836
Middle Ward, ...	9,361	12,842	49	281	2,084	8,248	2,510	32,268	32,475	64,743
Upper Ward, ...	5,832	7,158	19	323	1,622	2,975	2,561	17,044	18,167	35,211
Total in County, ...	58,747	64,880	234	2,423	4,504	39,692	20,684	150,202	166,588	316,790

There are only three Parishes in the City capable of receiving additional houses, with any degree of convenience, viz., St. Mungo's, St. George's, and St. John's. These Parishes skirt the Suburbs, and possess a good deal of unbuilt ground. Most of the other Parishes are likely to remain stationary, or to decrease in population, several of the dwelling houses having, of late years, been turned into places of business.

I have divided the overgrown Barony Parish into districts, with a view to future arrangement. The Burghs of Calton and Anderston are under separate municipal governments; Bridgeton is under a delegated feuer court; and Blythswood Town, where a great portion of the more wealthy inhabitants reside, is under the jurisdiction of the City Police and Burgh Courts. The Landward part of the Parish is under the management of the Heritors, *quoad civilia*, and of the Heritors and Kirk Session, *quoad sacra*. The village of Finnieston, which adjoins Anderston on the West, is under the same management as the landward part of the Parish. The following table has reference to page 211.

DISTRICTS IN BARONY PARISH.	COUNTRY.				TOTAL.	RELIGION.				TOTAL.
	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Foreign.	Population	Established.	Dissenters.	Episcopalians.	Roman Catholics.	
Calton, ...	13,554	157	6,890	12	20,613	8,226	8,368	1,331	2,688	20,613
Anderston, ...	8,687	195	2,732	17	11,631	5,017	4,662	505	1,447	11,631
Bridgeton, ...	7,454	265	3,501	1	11,221	4,028	4,899	897	1,397	11,221
Blythswood Town, ...	10,672	310	735	30	11,747	6,439	4,324	501	483	11,747
Finnieston, ...	2,076	53	827	2	2,958	1,400	937	167	454	2,958
Landward District, ...	16,517	213	2,480	5	19,215	10,737	6,895	1,049	534	19,215
Total Barony Parish, ...	58,960	1,193	17,165	67	77,385	35,847	30,085	4,450	7,003	77,385

TOWN AND RURAL POPULATION, &c., IN LANARKSHIRE, IN 1831.

UNDER WARD.	Town Population.	Rural Population.	Total.	SERVANTS.				
				Males upwards of 20 years old.	Males under 20 years old.	Total Males.	Females.	Total Servants.
St. Mungo's . . . Parish,	10,295	0	10,295	16	10	26	285	311
St. Mary's . . . Parish,	7,529	0	7,529	21	12	33	266	299
Blackfriars' . . . Parish,	7,569	0	7,569	12	9	21	158	179
Outer High . . . Parish,	9,137	0	9,137	22	8	30	359	389
St. George's . . . Parish,	15,242	0	15,242	67	23	90	1,019	1,109
St. David's . . . Parish,	6,268	0	6,268	17	12	29	601	630
St. Andrew's . . Parish,	5,923	0	5,923	11	9	20	282	302
St. Enoch's . . . Parish,	7,921	0	7,921	39	18	57	510	567
St. John's . . . Parish,	11,746	0	11,746	18	10	28	175	203
St. James' . . . Parish,	8,217	0	8,217	21	14	35	418	453
Barony . . . . Parish,	74,183	3,202	77,385	261	186	447	2,731	3,178
Gorbals . . . . Parish,	34,488	706	35,194	49	81	130	1,202	1,332
Cadder . . . . Parish,	1,420	1,628	3,048	6	2	8	179	187
Carmunnock . . . Parish,	400	292	692	4	17	21	57	78
Cathcart (part of) . Parish,	——	200	200	2	0	2	20	22
Govan (part of) . Parish,	3,657	1,310	4,967	42	8	50	209	259
Rutherglen . . . Parish,	4,741	762	5,503	19	10	29	86	115
Total—Under Ward . .	208,736	8,100	216,836	627	429	1,056	8,557	9,613
MIDDLE WARD.								
Avondale . . . . Parish,	3,597	2,164	5,761	52	83	135	319	454
Blantyre . . . . Parish,	2,330	670	3,000	1	15	16	65	81
Bothwell . . . . Parish,	3,623	1,922	5,545	22	3	25	159	184
Cambuslang . . . Parish,	1,966	731	2,697	7	0	7	101	108
Cambusnethan . . Parish,	1,579	2,245	3,824	41	43	84	129	213
Dalzell . . . . Parish,	768	412	1,180	2	0	2	17	19
Dalserf . . . . Parish,	1,784	896	2,680	0	49	49	53	102
Glasford . . . . Parish,	993	737	1,730	21	11	32	19	51
Hamilton . . . . Parish,	7,490	2,023	9,513	30	5	35	297	332
Kilbride . . . . Parish,	1,666	2,121	3,787	46	43	89	400	489
Monkland, New . Parish,	6,594	3,273	9,867	17	3	20	277	297
Monkland, Old . . Parish,	2,038	7,542	9,580	52	15	67	171	238
Shotts . . . . . Parish,	1,192	2,028	3,220	37	87	124	115	239
Stonehouse . . . Parish,	1,569	790	2,359	22	21	43	63	104
Total—Middle Ward . .	37,189	27,554	64,743	350	378	728	2,185	2,913
UPPER WARD.								
Biggar . . . . . Parish,	1,454	461	1,915	1	0	1	98	99
Carluke . . . . Parish,	1,416	1,872	3,288	35	28	63	92	155
Carmichael . . . Parish,	160	796	956	0	34	34	69	103
Carnwath . . . . Parish,	795	2,710	3,505	1	1	2	184	186
Carstairs . . . . Parish,	361	620	981	4	46	50	92	142
Covington . . . Parish,	176	345	521	1	0	1	53	54
Crawford . . . . Parish,	1,405	445	1,850	0	0	0	69	69
Crawfordjohn . . Parish,	134	857	991	0	0	0	101	101
Culter . . . . . Parish,	162	335	497	0	0	0	53	53
Dolphington . . . Parish,	——	275	275	0	24	24	22	46
Douglas . . . . Parish,	1,327	1,215	2,542	46	37	83	130	213
Dunsyre . . . . Parish,	55	280	335	0	26	26	44	70
Lamington . . . Parish,	154	228	382	17	16	33	34	67
Lanark . . . . Parish,	6,167	1,505	7,672	40	28	68	204	272
Lesmahago . . . Parish,	2,367	4,042	6,409	15	5	20	573	593
Liberton . . . . Parish,	——	773	773	1	1	2	84	86
Pettinain . . . . Parish,	117	344	461	0	23	23	66	89
Symington . . . Parish,	198	291	489	1	1	2	49	51
Walston . . . . Parish,	152	277	429	0	0	0	42	42
Wiston and Roberton Parish,	521	419	940	1	0	1	92	93
Total in Upper Ward . .	17,121	18,090	35,211	163	270	433	2,151	2,584
Total in County	263,046	53,744	316,790	1,140	1,077	2,217	12,893	15,110

The separation of the Town from the rural part of the population, will enable the political inquirer to come at conclusions which he could not have done otherwise.

GOVERNMENT ENUMERATION FOR 1831, CONTINUED.

GLASGOW, &c.	Population.	HOUSEHOLDERS.						COUNTRY.				RELIGION.			
		Married Men.	Widowers.	Bachelors.	Widows.	Spinsters.	Total.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Establishment.	Dissenters.	Episcopalians.	Roman Catholics.[1]
St. Mungo's . . Parish,	10,295	1,623	101	66	334	98	2,222	9,297	117	865	16	7,164	2,493	275	363
St. Mary's . . . Parish,	7,529	1,133	80	44	306	81	1,644	5,183	124	2,177	45	3,847	1,562	333	1,787
Blackfriars' . . . Parish,	7,569	1,229	84	50	376	123	1,862	6,385	148	1,017	19	4,610	1,885	328	746
Outer High . . Parish,	9,137	1,426	82	83	384	177	2,152	8,206	111	781	39	5,560	2,825	192	560
St. George's . . Parish,	15,242	2,211	116	137	429	133	3,026	13,741	264	1,212	25	9,525	4,659	473	585
St. David's . . . Parish,	6,268	800	53	88	246	109	1,296	5,993	60	176	39	3,269	2,726	194	79
St. Andrew's . . Parish,	5,923	824	51	44	225	67	1,211	4,659	110	1,123	31	3,125	1,652	216	930
St. Enoch's . . Parish,	7,921	1,075	89	87	312	134	1,697	6,738	116	1,057	10	4,289	2,446	258	928
St. John's . . . Parish,	11,746	1,879	80	59	370	101	2,489	9,267	161	2,311	7	6,639	3,705	561	841
St. James' . . . Parish,	8,217	1,275	85	80	347	81	1,868	6,230	133	1,835	19	2,843	3,794	192	1,388
Total in City, . . .	89,847	13,475	821	738	3,329	1,104	19,467	75,699	1,344	12,554	250	50,871	27,747	3,022	8,207
Suburb, Barony . Parish,	77,385	11,333	701	462	2,386	467	15,349	58,960	1,193	17,165	67	35,847	30,085	4,450	7,003
Do. Gorbals . Parish,	35,194	5,224	268	237	1,109	311	7,149	28,941	382	5,835	36	17,444	12,548	1,079	4,123
Total in City and Suburbs,	202,426	30,032	1,790	1,437	6,824	1,882	41,965	163,600	2,919	35,554	353	104,162	70,380	8,551	19,333

SCHOOLS FOR READING, WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC, IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

[1] In taking up the lists, it was ascertained, that a number of Catholics returned themselves as Episcopalians or Dissenters. To come at the exact number of Catholics, reference is made to the Baptisms, the Register of which is very accurately kept by Bishop Scott. In 1830, 915 children, of Roman Catholic parents, were baptized; and as there is one baptism for every $29\frac{47}{100}$ persons in the Community, the number of Catholics will be 26,965. In ascertaining the number of Schools in the respective Parishes from the list taker's books, it appears that in some of the Parishes there are more Schools than necessary, while in others there are fewer. As the City and Suburbs, as to Education, may be considered as one Parish, it may be sufficient to say that there are about 200 Schools in the City and Suburbs. Fifteen years ago, I published the names of 144 teachers in the City alone, and since that time they have so much increased that every poor child may be educated Gratis, when the parents or guardians cannot pay, or at a cheap rate when any thing can be given. Since 1827, *L.*23,000 have been placed at the disposal of the Magistrates and Ministers, by four benevolent individuals, for the education of poor children; *L.*15,000 of which are yet unappropriated.

AGES, &c.	AGES OF MALES. THE POPULATION.													
	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 & upwards	Totals.
St. Mungo's . . Parish,	822	672	515	419	741	632	440	304	200	67	21	1	0	4,834
St. Mary's . . . Parish,	579	438	352	271	532	492	387	241	130	46	10	3	0	3,481
Blackfriars' . . . Parish,	582	529	423	276	526	427	305	218	112	41	11	2	0	3,452
Outer High . . Parish,	671	553	430	384	694	600	407	252	164	62	12	1	0	4,230
St. George's . . Parish,	1,147	932	750	593	1,109	973	663	363	258	79	16	2	0	6,885
St. David's . . . Parish,	381	342	308	324	466	374	258	164	125	27	3	0	0	2,772
St. Andrew's . . Parish,	421	358	289	269	510	257	260	189	101	38	12	1	0	2,705
St. Enoch's . . . Parish,	431	427	384	366	602	519	373	237	155	60	16	2	0	3,572
St. John's . . . Parish,	950	817	587	511	743	707	504	349	209	78	25	1	1	5,482
St. James' . . . Parish,	559	573	379	298	604	488	374	250	151	44	10	0	0	3,730
Suburb, Barony . Parish,	6,061	5,241	4,275	3,286	5,854	4,534	3,248	2,132	1,096	410	87	6	0	36,230
Do. Gorbals . Parish,	2,818	2,245	1,799	1,492	2,796	2,176	1,466	850	527	138	37	7	0	16,351
Totals	15,422	13,127	10,491	8,489	15,177	12,179	8,685	5,549	3,228	1,090	260	26	1	93,724

AGES, &c.	AGES OF FEMALES. THE POPULATION.													
	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 & upwards	Totals.
St. Mungo's . . Parish,	795	665	545	605	1,034	687	500	297	213	90	30	0	0	5,461
St. Mary's . . . Parish,	522	449	370	460	806	581	362	269	149	66	13	1	0	4,048
Blackfriars' . . . Parish,	511	450	402	393	823	623	400	265	155	75	18	2	0	4,117
Outer High . . Parish,	551	536	464	490	1,052	715	457	326	223	76	16	1	0	4,907
St. George's . . Parish,	1,086	903	816	1,005	1,884	1,108	670	452	292	113	26	2	0	8,357
St. David's . . . Parish,	336	310	373	552	810	437	305	205	111	44	12	0	105	3,496
St. Andrew's . . Parish,	414	342	294	381	660	441	303	202	117	46	16	2	0	3,218
St. Enoch's . . . Parish,	451	433	388	500	932	629	419	301	190	85	19	1	101	4,349
St. John's . . . Parish,	929	761	611	623	1,253	804	534	388	239	89	29	4	0	6,264
St. James' . . . Parish,	608	547	412	543	878	583	381	272	207	48	8	0	0	4,487
Suburb, Barony . Parish,	5,941	5,041	4,318	4,673	8,569	5,133	3,394	2,153	1,214	563	144	11	1	41,155
Do. Gorbals . Parish,	2,711	2,143	1,727	2,031	4,307	2,499	1,604	969	582	207	54	8	1	18,843
Totals	14,855	12,580	10,720	12,256	23,008	14,240	9,329	6,099	3,692	1,502	385	32	4	108,702

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, &c. IN THE LANDWARD PARISHES OF LANARKSHIRE IN 1831.

PARISHES.		Population.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.		BURIALS.		CHURCH SITTINGS.		SCHOOLS.
			Males.	Females.	Regular.	Irregular	Males.	Females.	Establishment.	Dissenters.	For Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.
UNDER WARD, PART OF.											
Cadder	Parish,	3,048	16	12	30	0	15	10	740	0	8
Carmunnock	Parish,	692	7	5	9	0	14	9	437	0	1
Cathcart (part of,) . . .	Parish,	200	1	1	0	0	0	0	750	0	4
Govan (part of,) . . .	Parish,	4,967	45	48	46	9	39	34	1,096	1,530	7
Rutherglen	Parish,	5,503	91	77	37	4	47	43	800	0	6
Under Ward (part of,) . . .		14,410	160	143	122	13	115	96	3,823	1,530	26
MIDDLE WARD.											
Avondale	Parish,	5,761	28	37	72	0	74	61	850	1,600	11
Blantyre	Parish,	3,000	34	28	21	0	10	11	360	0	4
Bothwell	Parish,	5,545	26	35	46	0	69	55	750	1,600	10
Cambuslang	Parish,	2,697	23	38	29	0	18	21	500	200	3
Cumbusnethan	Parish,	3,824	23	21	37	0	12	17	720	1,500	4
Dalzell	Parish,	1,180	6	5	11	0	7	6	450	0	3
Dalserf	Parish,	2,680	33	28	21	1	13	13	500	50	6
Glasford	Parish,	1,730	21	22	16	0	5	9	600	0	4
Hamilton	Parish,	9,513	73	83	97	0	140	96	1,000	2,540	22
Kilbride	Parish,	3,787	56	53	33	0	34	34	1,600	830	7
Monkland, New	Parish,	9,867	142	161	110	2	62	43	1,200	1,550	14
Monkland, Old	Parish,	9,580	136	123	103	1	52	50	900	350	13
Shotts	Parish,	3,220	33	46	31	0	28	29	1,058	500	7
Stonehouse	Parish,	2,359	35	19	26	0	0	0	1,000	350	4
Total—Middle Ward, . . .		64,743	669	691	653	4	524	445	11,488	11,070	112
UPPER WARD.											
Biggar	Parish,	1,915	23	29	10	2	8	12	360	1,200	4
Carluke	Parish,	3,288	49	39	37	2	42	25	900	426	7
Carmichael	Parish,	956	11	11	3	0	9	7	500	0	2
Carnwath, ...	Parish,	3,505	40	48	33	0	17	23	1,100	407	8
Carstairs	Parish,	981	12	14	7	0	8	5	404	0	2
Covington	Parish,	521	9	4	2	0	2	1	250	0	1
Crawfurd, ...	Parish,	1,850	38	36	14	1	18	16	300	500	2
Crawfurdjohn	Parish,	991	12	11	14	0	5	5	362	0	2
Culter	Parish,	497	5	4	3	0	3	2	350	0	1
Dolphington	Parish,	275	5	8	6	0	5	2	140	0	1
Douglas	Parish,	2,542	30	24	22	0	22	18	813	397	4
Dunsyre	Parish,	335	3	2	3	0	2	1	220	0	1
Lamington	Parish,	382	5	3	4	0	1	0	316	0	2
Lanark	Parish,	7,672	65	61	51	0	82	71	2,000	1,889	13
Lesmahago	Parish,	6,409	75	79	57	1	34	33	1,500	500	17
Liberton	Parish,	773	7	3	10	0	4	5	450	0	2
Pittenain	Parish,	461	5	9	1	0	2	4	220	0	2
Symington	Parish,	489	11	13	4	0	6	0	240	0	1
Walston	Parish,	429	6	6	4	0	5	5	201	0	2
Wiston and Roberton . .	Parish,	940	13	12	7	0	0	0	355	37	3
Total—Upper Ward, ...		35,211	424	416	292	6	275	235	10,981	5,696	77
Total in the 39 Landward Parishes,		114,364	1,253	1,250	1,067	23	914	776	26,292	18,296	215

By the polite attention of the Rev. Clergymen of the Landward Parishes of the County, I have been enabled to compile the above Table, which will put it in the power of Political Economists to draw results relative to Marriages, Church Accommodation, and Schools in rural Parishes, in connexion with the Population; but I regret to say that it appears from almost all the returns, that no reliance can be placed on the number of Baptisms and Burials. Some of the Parishes have not given this branch of the register sufficient attention; while in others, not a few of the Dissenters have declined to use the Parish Register. Being fully impressed with the importance of a faithful Register to all classes of the community, I would very respectfully, but earnestly recommend that Clergymen of all denominations in the County, enjoin their flocks to enroll the number of their Baptisms and Burials in the Parish Register. The Church-yard Wardens being placed under the superintendence of the Parish Ministers, would insure the accuracy of the Burial lists.

It is very difficult to ascertain the exact number of scholars in some of the schools; but, on the best consideration of all the returns, it may be near the truth to take the average at 76.

A voluminous report, consisting of 985 folio pages, on "Parochial Education in Scotland," was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 31st May, 1826, wherein, inter alia, the rate of school wages, in each parish in Scotland, is stated. The following rates in two parishes in each ward of the County of Lanark, taken from that very valuable report for which the public are indebted to the Lord Chancellor Brougham and Vaux, will give a pretty accurate idea of the whole:

	Rate per Quarter.		Rate per Quarter.		Rate per Quarter.
Cadder—English, ...	3s. 0d.	Cambuslang—English, . .	2s. 6d.	Carluke—English, . . .	1s. 6d.
English and writing, . .	3s. 6d.	Writing, ...	3s. 0d.	English and writing, .	2s. 0d.
Arithmetic, ...	4s. 0d.	Arithmetic, ...	4s. 0d.	Arithmetic, ...	2s. 6d.
Latin, ...	5s. 0d.	Latin, ...	5s. 0d.	Latin, ...	3s. 0d.
Govan—English, ...	2s. 6d.	New Monkland—English, .	3s. 0d.	Lesmahago—English, .	3s. 0d.
English and writing, . .	3s. 6d.	English and writing, .	3s. 6d.	Writing, ...	3s. 6d.
Arithmetic, ...	4s. 0d.	Arithmetic, ...	4s. 0d.	Arithmetic, ...	4s. 0d.
Latin, ...	6s. 0d.	Latin and Greek, . .	5s. 0d.	Latin, ...	5s. 0d.

The Greek and French Languages, Book-keeping, and Mathematics, are taught in a number of the Parochial schools in Lanarkshire.

POPULATION HOW EMPLOYED, &c. IN THE LANDWARD PARISHES OF LANARKSHIRE, IN 1831.

Parishes.	Total number of Males Twenty years old.	Occupiers of land employing Labourers.	Occupiers of land not employing Labourers.	Labourers employed in Agriculture.	Males employed in Manufacture or in making Manufacturing Machinery.	Males employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen.	Wholesale Merchants, Capitalists, Bankers, Professional Persons, and other educated men.	Labourers employed by the three preceding Classes, and in other labour not Agricultural.	All other Males 20 years old, except Servants, including retired Tradesmen, and Masters, diseased in body and mind. (1)
Cadder . . . . Parish,	832	65	42	198	1	350	25	121	24
Carmunnock . . Parish,	174	24	5	53	40	18	4	16	10
Cathcart (part of,) Parish,	49	11	2	22	0	2	1	8	1
Govan (part of,) . Parish,	1,194	39	3	160	13	687	71	131	48
Rutherglen . . Parish,	1,274	18	11	94	0	581	31	474	46
Avondale . . . Parish,	1,414	00	16	94	498	260	33	63	168
Blantyre . . . Parish,	534	126	23	47	253	87	5	75	7
Bothwell . . . Parish,	1,479	58	52	172	235	252	12	592	54
Cambuslang . . Parish,	638	41	4	80	243	55	43	160	35
Cambusnethan . Parish,	861	40	58	65	164	254	18	176	76
Dalzell . . . . Parish,	268	11	4	44	90	56	25	45	11
Dalserff . . . Parish,	617	35	12	121	248	93	27	72	9
Glassford . . . Parish,	402	21	67	28	134	76	8	23	24
Hamilton . . . Parish,	2,211	58	44	95	732	741	136	252	123
Kilbride . . . Parish,	961	96	108	202	0	441	13	100	0
Monkland, New . Parish,	2,378	55	115	289	699	478	57	567	101
Monkland, Old . Parish,	2,342	49	37	92	2	1,441	66	554	49
Shotts . . . . Parish,	726	27	80	151	28	110	14	113	166
Stonehouse . . Parish,	493	37	49	22	156	150	7	40	10
Biggar . . . . Parish,	449	19	11	65	0	286	23	30	15
Carluke . . . Parish,	695	59	67	68	186	77	16	153	34
Carmichael . . Parish,	217	42	5	43	18	48	8	41	12
Carnwath . . . Parish,	805	60	70	114	0	277	22	213	48
Carstairs . . . Parish,	244	48	20	73	18	42	6	16	17
Covington . . . Parish,	128	15	8	38	28	24	5	1	8
Crawfurd . . . Parish,	422	12	6	64	2	70	12	249	7
Crawfurdjohn . . Parish,	214	36	20	55	0	47	2	42	12
Culter . . . . Parish,	127	16	6	58	9	27	2	5	4
Dolphington . . Parish,	90	13	8	23	0	14	3	22	7
Douglas . . . Parish,	604	30	11	75	0	284	20	111	27
Dunsyre . . . Parish,	84	13	6	24	0	29	3	6	3
Lamington . . . Parish,	89	7	7	33	0	28	2	9	3
Lanark . . . . Parish,	1,572	45	38	74	747	419	59	86	64
Lesmahago . . Parish,	2,123	155	74	648	637	354	32	178	30
Liberton . . . Parish,	175	30	14	59	0	54	7	6	4
Pittenain . . . Parish,	111	12	14	33	14	18	5	9	6
Symington . . Parish,	133	13	5	31	0	65	3	10	5
Walston . . . Parish,	106	9	17	20	22	14	3	16	5
Wiston & Roberton Parish,	202	25	17	52	0	41	11	47	8
Totals . . .	27,437	1,470	1,286	3,679	5,217	8,350	840	4,832	1,281

[1] In such a place as Glasgow, it is very difficult, if at all possible, to make a correct return of persons diseased in body and mind, and to give an accurate account of some of the other heads directed by Government. As the classification did not seem sufficiently extensive for this City, I substituted the following Table from returns, to the verity of which the list-takers have made affidavit. In entering the names of 41,965 heads of families, their ages, &c., the list-takers took a note of the occupations of every individual in the respective families, conformably to a schedule furnished them, and it is from these notes that the arduous classification in the Table referred to has been prepared.

The increase of population in the County since 1821, is 72,403, after making allowance for the following decrease in six of the Moorland Parishes, *viz.*, Shotts, 77—Crawfurd, 64—Pittenain, 29—Liberton, 12—Carmichael, 7—and Covington, 5. In Shotts, the deficiency is accounted for by the Omoa Iron Works being carried on in 1821, but now given up, and the houses in ruins. In Crawfurd, one of the great lead mining Companies which was in vigour in 1821, is now dissolved. In Pittenain, a new road was made in the Parish in 1821, by strangers. When the road was finished, the road-makers left the Parish.

The general increase in the City and Suburbs has arisen from the increase of Trade and Manufactures. The great increase in the Barony Parish is to be accounted for by its skirting the City on all sides. The same remark applies to Gorbals, which is separated from the City only by the River. The increase in the Landward Parishes is not in the same proportion as in the Town Parishes. The Old Monkland has increased 2,597, which is accounted for by the extension of the Coal and Iron Trade. The New Monkland 2,505, by the increase of Manufactures—by Ballochney Rail Road,—and the new north road from Carlisle, running through the Parish. Hamilton 1,900; which is accounted for by the Duke of Hamilton employing a vast number of trades people, in building his magnificent Palace. Blantyre 370, by the extension of Messrs. Henry Monteith & Co.'s Cotton Works.

I may remark, that no part of the Military in garrison or in quarters, has been included in the Lanarkshire Lists, nor any seafaring man, or coaster, except such as have and occasionally occupy a house on shore.

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH THE POPULATION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS WERE ENGAGED, IN 1831.

CITY AND SUBURBS.	Clergy, Professors, Teachers, Students, and Literary Persons.	Foreign and Home Merchants and Bankers.	Surgeons Druggists, and Chemists.	Writers, Law Agents, Messengers, Sheriff, & Town Officers.	Agents, Factors, and Accountants.	Muslin Manufacturers and Calenderers.	Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders.	Compositors, Letter-Press Printers, and Folders.	Clerks and Commercial Travellers.	Weavers, Warpers, and Winders.	Tambourers, Darners, and Clippers.	Cotton-Spinners and Steam Loom Weavers.
St. Mungo's . Parish,	106	45	24	27	19	72	28	84	98	1,241	79	179
St. Mary's . Parish,	58	36	26	24	12	36	42	42	42	170	42	184
Blackfriars' . Parish,	206	34	31	21	18	84	40	54	58	599	98	220
Outer High . Parish,	241	52	55	15	26	151	51	71	136	682	77	149
St. George's . Parish,	364	243	78	76	142	97	46	18	193	540	92	586
St. David's . Parish,	206	194	36	55	51	139	34	36	142	146	51	44
St. Andrew's . Parish,	86	41	18	28	26	52	31	28	46	159	49	125
St. Enoch's . Parish,	168	180	34	42	48	68	42	31	172	125	38	41
St. John's . . Parish,	139	106	16	18	18	64	18	22	65	1,357	74	474
St. James' . . Parish,	132	101	29	31	26	73	26	53	92	443	63	298
Total in City, . .	1,706	1,032	317	337	386	836	358	439	1,044	5,462	663	2,300
Gorbals . . . Parish,	309	184	59	110	64	228	58	68	402	1,498	194	2,581
Barony . . . Parish,	644	486	88	182	94	255	43	66	307	8,257	374	4,975
Total City & Suburbs,	2,659	1,702	494	629	544	1,319	459	573	1,753	15,217	1,231	9,856

CITY AND SUBURBS.	Dyers, Calico Printers, Bleachers, Starchers, & Singers.	Engravers, Block and Print Cutters.	Machinists, Engineers and Millwrights.	Brass, Iron, and Type Founders, and Moulders.	Masons, Bricklayers, Marble Cutters, & Causewayers.	Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, & Sawyers.	Slaters & Plasterers.	Colourmen, Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers.	Black, Copper, and Tin-Smiths, Braziers, and Pewterers.	Ironmongers, Hardwaremen, and Nailers.	Tanners, Curriers, Boot and Shoemakers, & Saddlers.	Coopers and Turners.
St Mungo's . Parish,	73	12	21	42	63	111	15	29	79	11	69	41
St. Mary's . . Parish,	21	25	12	32	45	98	34	54	81	14	280	32
Blackfriars' . Parish,	66	16	19	72	66	115	45	51	85	20	190	29
Outer High . Parish,	44	26	18	59	81	113	54	74	99	10	101	41
St. George's . Parish,	78	30	148	138	124	323	24	64	218	35	140	36
St. David's . . Parish,	59	29	13	34	41	104	43	45	72	14	58	15
St. Andrew's . Parish,	19	14	11	42	38	71	20	48	51	34	154	16
St. Enoch's . Parish,	41	22	26	43	55	152	32	79	118	35	136	25
St. John's . . Parish,	62	26	31	65	114	124	48	44	84	30	139	49
St. James' . . Parish,	49	19	29	54	76	134	33	61	74	21	174	39
Total in City, . .	512	219	328	581	703	1,345	318	549	961	224	1,441	323
Gorbals . . . Parish,	454	62	273	129	354	707	105	119	431	64	571	77
Barony . . . Parish,	698	78	291	214	495	934	131	93	555	186	703	97
Total City & Suburbs,	1,664	359	892	924	1,552	2,986	584	761	1,947	474	2,715	497

CITY AND SUBURBS.	Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watch & Clock Makers.	Barbers, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.	Potters, Glass-Cutters, and Dealers in Glass and China.	Flax-Dressers, Rope-Spinners, Sail and Block Makers.	Brush and Basket Makers, and Comb and Spoon Makers.	Coach-makers, Cart and Wheel Wrights.	Tailors Clothiers, and Hatters.	Haberdashers, Mercers, Drapers, Hosiers, and Glovers.	Milliners, Straw Hat Makers, and Seamstresses.	Bakers, Confectioners, and Pastry Cooks.	Fleshers, Fishmongers, and Poulterers.	Grocers and Victuallers.
St. Mungo's . Parish,	12	18	16	16	12	17	62	8	156	37	20	51
St. Mary's . Parish,	28	16	10	15	29	20	222	31	281	60	89	59
Blackfriars' . Parish,	13	15	8	18	47	15	129	11	224	65	14	41
Outer High . Parish,	30	15	10	12	26	17	171	29	396	68	30	75
St. George's . Parish,	31	20	18	45	6	49	126	39	216	71	28	93
St. David's . Parish,	14	19	17	6	10	30	78	27	55	46	17	41
St. Andrew's . Parish,	14	10	12	16	28	17	161	16	91	63	16	49
St. Enoch's . Parish,	32	26	18	35	16	26	119	26	114	79	30	48
St. John's . . Parish,	10	13	37	28	31	21	98	17	189	59	21	62
St. James' . . Parish,	14	10	14	39	29	19	158	21	254	54	50	69
Total in City . .	198	162	160	230	234	231	1,324	225	1,976	602	315	588
Gorbals . . . Parish,	44	29	22	35	28	27	338	31	623	163	59	205
Barony . . . Parish,	35	41	319	84	51	64	466	65	494	298	82	334
Total City & Suburbs,	277	232	501	349	313	322	2,128	321	3,093	1,063	456	1,127

CITY AND SUBURBS.	Gardeners, Fruiterers, Green Grocers, and Seedsmen.	Warehousemen and Supernumeraries.	Distillers, Brewers, and others employed in the Spirit Trade.	Washers, Dressers, and Manglers.	Tobacconists, Tobacco Spinners, Drysalters and Soap and Candle Makers.	Hawkers, and Dealers in Small Wares.	Waiters in Taverns, Postboys, Hostlers, and Grooms.	Furniture Brokers, and Dealers in Old Clothes.	Colliers, Quarrymen, and Labourers.	Cow-keepers, Carters and Carriers.	Porters and Watchmen.	Numerous Miscellaneous Occupations.
St. Mungo's . Parish,	42	51	98	30	15	12	34	10	352	41	49	254
St. Mary's . Parish,	6	54	209	68	36	113	30	46	390	117	72	396
Blackfriars' . Parish,	10	50	118	36	30	74	44	11	195	54	93	506
Outer High . Parish,	15	115	189	40	30	31	42	10	164	92	91	492
St. George's . Parish,	39	124	287	43	31	34	77	15	287	171	129	724
St. David's . Parish,	14	106	138	21	14	13	48	9	69	69	74	389
St. Andrew's . Parish,	16	86	142	24	29	48	26	14	183	64	59	303
St. Enoch's . Parish,	18	94	196	30	48	60	89	10	180	96	95	512
St. John's . . Parish,	20	48	184	34	21	56	37	18	390	72	49	219
St. James' . . Parish,	14	54	172	54	42	96	39	49	246	84	58	321
Total in City, . .	194	782	1,733	380	296	537	466	192	2,456	860	769	4,116
Gorbals . . . Parish	71	140	384	97	51	313	91	14	989	241	189	941
Barony . . . Parish.	44	171	796	105	64	426	159	48	3,169	386	296	1,304
Total City & Suburbs,	409	1,093	2,913	582	411	1,276	716	254	6,614	1,487	1,254	6,361

The amount of Population between 10 and 70 years being 143,142, and the occupations narrated 103,001, including 8,706 Female Householders, and 8,952 servants, there are 40,141 persons between the ages of 10 and 70, who are not engaged in any occupation, or, in other words, an average of nearly one such person in each family.

RETAIL SHOPS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

SHOPS.[1]	Bakers.	Confectionary & Pastry.	Fleshers.	Green Grocers, Seed and Fruiterers.	Grocers, Huxters, & Tallow Chandlers.	Eating, Victualling, Cheese, Butter, Meal, & Barley.	Bakers, Grocers, Provisions, &c., with Change Houses.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Surgeons & Druggists.	Boot and Shoe.	Total.
In Ten Parishes of the City, . .	114	38	105	59	271	196	229	37	72	134	
Barony Parish, ...	67	8	40	13	220	30	177	5	31	22	
Gorbals Parish, ...	53	2	20	3	114	16	6	3	26	12	
Totals, ...	234	48	165	75	605	242	412	45	129	168	2,123
SHOPS.	Woollen and Linen Drapers, Clothiers, Haberdashers, Hosiers, and Hatters.	Millinery Straw Hat, and Furnishing.	Jewellery, Ironmongery, & Hardware.	Tinsmith, Brazier, & Pewterer.	Book and Stationery.	Barbers & Hairdressers.	Brokers, New and Old Clothes, and Furniture.	Fish Poultry and Miscellaneous.			
In Ten Parishes of the City, . .	165	133	79	31	86	49	123	220			
Barony Parish, ...	6	27	9	8	4	14	31	39			
Gorbals Parish, ...	4	5	4	4	3	11	0	6			
Totals, ...	175	165	92	43	93	74	154	265			1,061
	Total Shops in the City and Suburbs, ...										3,184
Viz. in the City, 2,141—in Barony, 751—in Gorbals, 292, ...											3,184

[1] A few of these shops are rented as low as L.10, and several of them above L.200, the average rent being probably about L.40; of late years, a great number of the furnishers of soft goods have given up their shops, and opened large warehouses up one or more pair of stairs, where they have a larger space for the display of their goods.

As a contrast to the number of the present Shops and rental, it may gratify some curious reader to know the number, position, and rental of the Shops in the city at a former period. In 1712, the Convention of Royal Burghs, with a view of ascertaining the amount of Land Tax which the Burgh should be charged with, directed the Magistrates to make a return of the rental. Accordingly, the Town was divided into five districts, when it appeared that there were only 202 Shops in the City, viz.: In High Street, above the College, 4; between the College and the Cross, east side, 19; west side, 20; in Bell Street, 4; on north side of the Gallowgate, 28; on south side, 15; on east side of Saltmarket, 30; on west side, 24; on south side of Trongate, 2; on north side, 10; and in the Bridgegate and Stockwell, 28. The highest rent of a Shop at that time was five pounds, and the lowest twelve shillings, the average at little more than three pounds. At that period, the Saltmarket seems to have been the principal Street, there being 54 Shops in it, and only 30 in the Trongate. In 1819, when I enumerated the Shops for a statistical purpose, there were 230 in the Trongate, and only 121 in the Saltmarket.

Spreull's land in the Trongate, is a notable instance of the increase of rental. In 1712, the whole tenement was rented at L.56 : 13 : 4, sterling, viz.—John Spreull's own house and cellars, L.10 : 3 : 4, Lady Glencairn, L.9 : 0 : 0, George Stirling, L.7 : 13 : 4, Lady Auchinbrock, L.6 : 13 : 4, James Cleland, L.6 : 0 : 0, Lady Craignish, L.5 : 10 : 0, John Macaulley, L.4 : 6 : 8, William Wallace, L.3 : 0 : 0, James Chapman, L.2 : 6 : 8, and Mrs. Hamilton, L.2 : 0 : 0. In 1382, one of the shops in this tenement is rented at upwards of Two Hundred pounds.

The following note exhibits very powerfully the great benefits which result to a country, from the industry of its inhabitants. "Millions of individuals in all countries pass through here, without being aware that the food which nourishes them, the clothing which covers, the habitations which shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, and all the other conveniencies and comforts which they enjoy, proceed entirely from the labour of the people employed in *agriculture, mines, and minerals, in manufactures and handicraft employments, and in trade, commerce, navigation, and fisheries.*"

"It is by the labour of the people, employed in various branches of industry, that all ranks of the community in every condition of life annually subsist; and it is by the produce of this labour alone that nations become powerful, in proportion to the extent of the surplus which can be spared for the exigencies of the state. It is by the increase or the diminution of the produce of this labouring, that States, Kingdoms, and Empires, flourish or decay."—*Colquhoun on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, p.* 63.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

This Table is taken from the Government Census for 1831.

PARISHES.	Annual Value of Real Property Assessed in April, 1825.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
St. Mungo's . . . . Parish,	*L.*	8,089	11,159	8,823	10,295
St. Mary's . . . . Parish,		6,594	8,163	6,865	7,529
Blackfriars' . . . . Parish,		4,901	5,758	6,266	7,569
Outer High . . . . Parish,		5,253	6,159	7,198	9,137
St. George's . . . . Parish,		3,799	4,190	9,603	15,242
St. David's . . . . Parish,	234,216	7,401	9,940	6,013	6,268
St. Andrew's . . . . Parish,		4,338	5,250	5,731	5,923
St. Enoch's . . . . Parish,		6,404	7,715	7,038	7,921
St. John's [1] . . . . Parish,		——	——	7,965	11,746
St. James' . . . . Parish,		——	——	7,263	8,217
Barony . . . . . Parish,	110,696	26,710	37,216	51,919	77,385
Gorbals . . . . . Parish,	31,035	3,896	5,199	22,359	35,194
Cadder . . . . . Parish,	14,439	2,120	2,487	2,798	3,048
Carmunnock . . . . Parish,	6,002	700	670	637	692
Cathcart (part of) [2] . . . Parish,	2,827	——	55	171	200
Govan (part of) . . . . Parish,	14,086	6,701	11,581	3,775	4,967
Rutherglen . . . . Parish,	9,771	2,437	3,529	4,640	5,503
Avondale . . . . . Parish,	16,287	3,623	4,353	5,030	5,761
Blantyre . . . . . Parish,	4,438	1,751	2,092	2,630	3,000
Bothwell . . . . . Parish,	16,053	3,017	3,745	4,844	5,545
Cambuslang . . . . Parish,	8,578	1,558	2,035	2,301	2,697
Cambusnethan . . . . Parish,	9,271	1,972	2,591	3,086	3,824
Dalzell . . . . . Parish,	2,751	611	758	955	1,180
Dalserf [3] . . . . . Parish,	5,355	——	1,660	2,054	2,680
Glasford . . . . . Parish,	5,627	953	1,213	1,504	1,730
Hamilton . . . . . Parish,	18,863	5,911	6,453	7,613	9,513
Kilbride . . . . . Parish,	16,363	2,330	2,906	3,485	3,787
Monkland, New . . . . Parish,	13,903	4,613	5,529	7,362	9,867
Monkland, Old . . . . Parish,	19,806	4,006	5,469	6,983	9,580
Shotts . . . . . Parish,	9,012	2,127	2,933	3,297	3,220
Stonehouse . . . . . Parish,	5,289	1,259	1,655	2,038	2,359
Biggar . . . . . Parish,	4,017	1,216	1,376	1,727	1,915
Carluke . . . . . Parish,	8,553	1,756	2,311	2,925	3,288
Carmichael . . . . . Parish,	4,236	832	926	963	956
Carnwath . . . . . Parish,	10,384	2,680	3,789	2,888	3,505
Carstairs . . . . . Parish,	4,022	899	875	937	981
Covington . . . . . Parish,	1,720	456	438	526	521
Crawfurd . . . . . Parish,	16,016	1,671	1,773	1,914	1,850
Crawfurdjohn . . . . Parish,	5,014	712	858	971	991
Culter . . . . . Parish,	2,769	369	415	467	497
Dolphington . . . . . Parish,	1,301	231	268	236	275
Douglas . . . . . Parish,	7,538	1,730	1,873	2,195	2,542
Dunsyre . . . . . Parish,	2,006	352	345	290	335
Lamington . . . . . Parish,	3,335	375	356	359	382
Lanark . . . . . Parish,	9,715	4,692	5,667	7,085	7,672
Lesmahago . . . . . Parish,	17,481	3,070	4,464	5,592	6,409
Liberton . . . . . Parish,	3,790	706	749	785	773
Pittenain . . . . . Parish,	2,082	430	401	490	461
Symington . . . . . Parish,	1,984	308	364	472	489
Walston . . . . . Parish,	1,730	383	377	392	429
Wiston and Roberton . . . Parish,	4,162	757	836	927	940
Total of County, . . .	686,523	146,699	[4] 190,924	244,387	316,790

[1] St. John's Parish erected in 1819; St. James' in 1820.
[2] Cathcart, in 1801, returned wholly in Renfrewshire.
[3] In 1801 there was no return from Dalserf.
[4] In 1811 the Local Militia extended the population to 191,752.

From 1801 to 1811, the increase was 31 per cent.
1811 to 1821, 27 per cent.
1821 to 1831, 30 per cent.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, IS TAKEN FROM THE GOVERNMENT CENSUS.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES OF	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	Increase per Cent.	1831.	
Bedford,	63,393	11	70,213	19	83,716	14	95,383	
Berks,	109,215	8	118,277	11	131,977	10	145,289	
Buckingham,	107,444	9	117,650	14	134,068	9	146,529	
Cambridge,	89,346	13	101,109	20	121,909	18	143,955	
Chester,	191,751	18	227,031	19	270,098	24	334,410	
Cornwall,	188,269	15	216,667	19	257,447	17	302,440	
Cumberland,	117,230	14	133,744	17	156,124	10	169,681	
Derby,	161,142	15	185,487	15	213,333	11	237,170	
Devon,	343,001	12	383,308	15	439,040	13	494,168	
Dorset,	115,319	8	124,693	16	144,499	10	159,252	
Durham,	160,361	11	177,625	17	207,673	22	253,827	
Essex,	226,437	11	252,473	15	289,424	10	317,233	
Gloucester,	250,809	12	285,514	18	335,843	15	386,904	
Hereford,	89,191	5	94,073	10	103,243	7	110,976	
Hertford,	97,577	14	111,654	16	129,714	10	143,341	
Huntingdon,	37,568	12	42,208	15	48,771	9	53,149	
Kent,	307,624	21	373,095	14	426,016	12	479,155	
Lancaster,	672,731	23	828,309	27	1,052,859	27	1,336,854	
Leicester,	130,081	16	150,419	16	174,571	13	197,003	
Lincoln,	208,557	14	237,891	19	283,058	12	317,244	
Middlesex,	818,129	17	953,276	20	1,144,531	19	1,358,541	
Monmouth,	45,582	36	62,127	15	71,833	36	98,130	
Norfolk,	273,371	7	291,999	18	344,368	13	390,054	
Northampton,	131,757	7	141,353	15	162,483	10	179,276	
Northumberland,	157,101	9	172,161	15	198,965	12	222,912	
Nottingham,	140,350	16	162,900	15	186,873	20	225,320	
Oxford,	109,620	9	119,191	15	136,971	11	151,726	
Rutland,	16,356	—	16,380	13	18,487	5	19,385	
Salop,	167,639	16	194,298	6	206,153	8	222,503	
Somerset,	273,750	12	303,180	17	355,314	13	403,908	
Southampton,	219,656	12	245,080	15½	283,298	11	314,313	
Stafford,	239,153	21	295,153	17	345,895	19	410,485	
Suffolk,	210,431	11	234,211	15	270,542	9	296,304	
Surrey,	269,043	20	323,851	23	398,658	22	486,326	
Sussex,	159,311	19	190,083	22	233,019	17	272,328	
Warwick,	208,190	10	228,735	20	274,392	23	336,988	
Westmoreland,	41,617	10	45,922	12	51,359	7	55,041	
Wilts,	185,107	5	193,828	15	222,157	8	239,181	
Worcester,	139,333	15	160,546	15	184,424	15	211,356	
York, (East Riding,)	110,992	16	134,437	14	154,010	10	168,646	1,371,296
City of York and Ainstey,	24,393	12	27,304	12	30,451	17	35,362	
York, (North Riding,)	158,225	7	169,391	11	187,452	2	190,873	
York, (West Riding,)	565,282	16	655,042	22	801,274	22	976,415	
Totals,	8,331,434	14½	9,538,827	17½	11,261,437	16	13,089,338	

WALES.

COUNTIES OF	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	Increase per Cent.	1831.
Anglesey,	33,806	10	37,045	21	45,063	7	48,325
Brecon,	31,633	19	37,735	16	43,603	10	47,763
Cardigan,	42,956	17	50,260	15	57,784	10	64,780
Caermarthen,	67,317	15	77,217	17	90,239	12	100,655
Caernarvon,	41,521	19	49,336	17	57,958	15	65,753
Denbigh,	60,352	6	64,240	19	76,511	8	83,167
Flint,	39,622	17	46,518	15	53,784	11	60,012
Glamorgan,	71,525	18	85,067	19	101,737	24	126,612
Merioneth,	27,506	4	30,924	11	34,382	3	35,609
Montgomery,	47,978	8	51,931	15	59,899	9	66,485
Pembroke,	56,280	7	60,615	22	74,009	9	81,424
Radnor,	19,050	9	20,900	7	22,459	9	24,651
Totals,	541,546	13	611,788	17	717,438	12	805,236

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	Increase per Cent.	1831.
Aberdeen, . .	123,082	10	135,075	15	155,387	14	177,651
Argyle, . .	71,859	19	85,585	14	97,316	4	101,425
Ayr, . . .	84,306	23	103,954	22	127,299	14	145,055
Banff, . . .	35,807	2	36,668	19	43,561	12	48,604
Berwick, . .	30,621	1	30,779	8	33,385	2	34,048
Bute, . . .	11,791	2	12,033	15	13,797	3	14,151
Caithness, . .	22,609	4	23,419	29	30,238	14	34,529
Clackmannan, .	10,858	11	12,010	10	13,263	11	14,729
Dumbarton, .	20,710	17	24,189	13	27,317	22	33,211
Dumfries, . .	54,597	15	62,960	13	70,878	4	73,770
Edinburgh, . .	122,954	21	148,607	29	191,514	15	219,592
Elgin, . .	26,705	5	28,108	11	31,162	10	34,231
Fife, . . .	93,743	8	101,272	13	114,556	12	128,839
Forfar, . .	99,127	8	107,264	6	113,430	23	139,606
Haddington, .	29,986	4	31,164	13	35,127	3	36,145
Inverness, . .	74,292	5	78,336	15	90,157	5	94,797
Kincardine, . .	26,349	4	27,439	6	29,118	8	31,431
Kinross, . .	6,725	8	7,245	7	7,762	17	9,072
Kirkcudbright, .	29,211	15	33,684	15	38,903	4	40,590
Lanark, . .	146,699	31	191,752	27	244,387	30	316,819[1]
Linlithgow, .	17,844	9	19,451	17	22,685	3	23,291
Nairn, . .	8,257	—	8,251	9	9,006	4	9,354
Orkney and Shetland,	46,824	—	46,153	15	53,124	10	58,239
Peebles, . .	8,735	14	9,935	1	10,046	5	10,578
Perth, . .	126,366	7	135,093	3	139,050	3	142,894
Renfrew, . .	78,056	19	92,596	21	112,175	19	133,443
Ross and Cromarty,	55,343	10	68,853	13	68,828	9	74,820
Roxburgh, . .	33,682	11	37,230	10	40,892	7	43,663
Selkirk, . .	5,070	16	5,889	13	6,637	2	6,833
Stirling, . .	50,825	14	58,174	12	65,376	11	72,621
Sutherland, .	23,117	2	23,629	—	23,840	7	25,518
Wigton, . .	22,918	17	26,891	23	33,240	9	36,258
Totals, . .	1,599,068	14	1,805,688	16	2,093,456	13	2,365,807

SUMMARY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

England, . . .	8,331,434	14½	9,551,888	17½	11,261,437	16	13,089,338
Wales, . . .	541,546	13	611,788	17	717,438	12	805,236
Scotland, . . .	1,599,068	14	1,805,688	16	2,093,456	13	2,365,807
Army, Navy, &c. .	470,598	—	640,500	—	319,300	—	277,017
Totals, . . .	10,942,646		12,609,864		14,391,631		16,537,398

The Rate of Increase of the Population of Great Britain has not varied much during the last thirty years, even when the increase or diminution of the Army, Navy, &c. is thus taken into the calculation; but a more accurate knowledge of the increase of Population may be obtained by adverting to the increase of the Female sex exclusively, thereby virtually omitting, throughout the calculation, such of the Army, Navy, and Merchant-seamen as were not domiciled in Great Britain.

1801. Females.	Increase per Cent.	1811. Females.	Increase per Cent.	1821. Females.	Increase per Cent.	1831. Females.
5,492,354	14.15	6,269,650	15.71	7,254,613	15.45	8,375,780

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

Isle of Mann, 40,985; Jersey, 36,582; Guernsey, 26,827 [2] = 104,394

[1] In transferring the Enumeration of Lanarkshire into the Government volume, it would appear that two Clerical errors have been made, showing an excess of 29 persons, viz., the parish of Kilbride is stated to be 3,789, instead of 3,787, and the parish of Dolphington, 302 instead of 275. See page 210.

[2] The sexes are not distinguished in Mann or Jersey, and as to Guernsey, the remark is, that "the Returns from Guernsey have not yet been received." In estimating the population of that island I have had reference to former enumerations, and have added the increase in proportion to the increase of Mann and Jersey.

IRELAND.

Return of the Population of the several Counties in Ireland, as enumerated in 1831.

LEINSTER.		MUNSTER.		ULSTER.		CONNAUGHT.	
County.	Population.	County.	Population.	County.	Population.	County.	Population.
Carlow,	81,576	Clare,	258,262	Antrim,	314,608	Galway,	394,287
Dublin,	183,042	Cork, East Riding, 407,935, Cork, West Riding, 292,424,	700,359	Carrickfergus Town,	8,698	Galway Town,	33,120
Dublin City,[1]	203,652			Armagh,	220,651	Leitrim,	141,303
Kildare,	108,401			Cavan,	228,050	Mayo,	367,956
Kilkenny,	169,283			Donegal,	298,104	Roscommon,	239,903
Kilkenny City,	23,741	Cork City,	107,007	Down,	352,571	Sligo,	171,508
Kings,	144,029	Kerry,[2]	219,989	Fermanagh,	149,555	Total,	1,348,077
Longford,	112,391	Limerick,	233,505	Londonderry,	222,416		
Louth,	108,168	Limerick City, including St. Frances' Abbey, extra-parochial,	66,575	Monaghan,	195,532		
Drogheda Town,	17,365			Tyrone,	302,943		
Meath,	177,023			Total,	2,293,128		
Queen's,	145,843						
Westmeath,	136,799	Tipperary,	402,598				
Athlone Town,	11,362	Waterford,	148,077				
Wexford,	182,991	Waterford City,	28,821				
Wicklow,	122,301	Total,	2,165,193				
Total,	1,927,967						

SUMMARY.

Provinces.	Population.
Leinster,	1,927,967
Munster,	2,165,193
Ulster,	2,293,128
Connaught,	1,348,077
Total,	7,734,365

Population Inquiry Office, Dublin, January 13th, 1832. GEO. HATCHETT.

[1] Population of Dublin in 1821, 185,881. In 1831, 203,652, increase per cent 9½.

[2] From a note appended to the above return, it appears that there are sixteen parishes in the County of Kerry, and one parish in the County of Cork, the Returns for which are outstanding, from unavoidable circumstances. As this deficiency renders the enumeration of Ireland incomplete, I have estimated the population of these seventeen parishes at 4000 each, thereby showing the population to be 7,802,365, instead of 7,734,365, in the Government Returns. In doing this I have taken data from Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland, in 1819, Vol. III. p. xlvii, where it is stated, that on an average of 200 parishes, the population is 3,750—estimating the increase in each parish, during the last 13 years, at 250.

Various attempts have been made by intelligent men to estimate the Population of Ireland. . The first was in 1672, by the celebrated Sir William Petty, who made it amount to 1,100,000. In 1696, by Capt. South, 1,034,102. In 1712, by Thomas Dobbs, Esq., 2,099,094. In 1718, by the same, 2,169,048. In 1725, by the same, 2,317,374. In 1731, by the Established Clergy, 2,010,221. In 1754, by Hearth Money Collectors, 2,372,634. In 1767, by the same, 2,544,276. In 1777, by the same, 2,690,556. In 1785, by the same, 2,845,932. In 1788, by Gervais Parker Bushe, Esq., 4,040,000. In 1791, by Hearth Money Collectors, 4,206,612. In 1792, by the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, 4,088,226. In 1805, by Thomas Newenham, Esq., 5,395,426. In 1814, incomplete Census, under Act of 1812, 5,937,856. In 1821, Census under the Act of 1815, 6,846,949, viz.: Province of Leinster, 1,785,702, Munster, 2,005,363, Ulster, 2,001,966, Connaught, 1,053,918.

It appears from the published Report of the late Rev. James Whitelaw, an eminent Irish statist, that being desirous to ascertain the Population of Dublin, by actual enumeration, he availed himself of the peculiar circumstances of the City during the Rebellion of 1798. At that period every Householder was obliged to affix on the outside of his door a list of the names of every person then residing in the house. The numbers were thence collected by Mr. Whitelaw, and published by him, together with a comparative statement of the numbers taken by the Conservators of the Peace, after the insurrection in 1803. The totals in both cases were: in 1798, 172,091—in 1804, 169,528, exhibiting a decrease in six years of 2,563. It appears from Mason's Abstract, p. 24, that the Population of Dublin in 1821, was 185,881.

Although, previous to 1830, there have been two Acts of Parliament for Enumerating the Inhabitants of Ireland, the Authorities have not been able to enforce them in a satisfactory manner. The Bill for the first Act was introduced, in 1812, by Sir John Newport, and the second in 1815, by Mr. Secretary Peel. The principal feature of Mr. Peel's Act, was to transfer the administration from the Grand Juries to the County Magistrates. Such was the dislike, or rather antipathy, which the people had to enumeration, that the Act of 1812 could not be enforced. At the expiration of two years employed in endeavouring to accomplish the object of the Legislature, it was found on examining the returns, that out of the 40 counties, and counties of cities and towns, into which Ireland is divided, 10 only furnished complete returns; in 4, no steps whatever were taken in pursuance of the Act, and those of the remaining 26 were *inaccurate* or *defective*. It appears from Mr. Shaw Mason's Preliminary Observations, p. vii., that in 1814 the Population of Ireland was *conjectured* to be 5,937,856. The Act of 1815 was not carried into effect till 1821; and even then, although the amount of Population is stated, Mr. Mason had no alternative but to acknowledge deficiencies and inaccuracies. With this admission, the Population of Ireland, in 1821, was taken at 6,846,949.—*Mason's Royal Statistical Survey of Ireland, Appendix*, No. III.

Whatever reasons may be assigned for the noncompliance with the Population Act in Ireland, it will be difficult to find a sufficient one for Guernsey.

The following opinion respecting Ireland is worthy of record: "According to the system of feeding the lower orders of the people in Ireland, it appears evident, that in that country a much larger population can be reared and maintained than in Great Britain. If any one doubts the comparative plenty which attends the board of a poor native of England and

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES, AND IN NORTH AMERICA.

The following returns of the population of the East and West Indies, and North America, under the control of Britain, may be relied on. I received the non-official return for India, on 16th November, 1831, from Mr. Holt Mackenzie, late Financial Secretary to the Indian Government,—a Gentleman distinguished for high literary and commercial attainments, and for his extensive knowledge in the affairs of India.

INDIA.

The population of countries which are under a regular system of civil and criminal courts, administered by the servants of the Company, by the latest returns appeared to be as follows:—

Bengal Presidency,	57,577,929
Madras,	14,826,678
Bombay,	4,544,000
	76,948,607

Our more recent acquisitions, probably contain not less than three millions; and a considerable addition must doubtless be made for understatement, the Reports giving a large excess of males. This is exclusive of the extensive and populous regions still governed by native Princes.

WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Return from each Colony, or foreign possession of the British Crown, stating the Population, distinguishing White from Coloured, and Free from Slaves, at the latest period, governed by orders of the King in Council, in consequence of an address to his Majesty, dated 10th August, 1831.

Colonies.	Population, 1829, or latest Census.			
North America.				
Lower Canada,	423,630			
Upper Canada,	188,558			
New Brunswick,	72,932			
Nova Scotia,	142,548			
Cape Breton,				
Prince Edward's Island,	23,473			
Newfoundland,	60,088			911,229
	Totals,			911,229
West Indies.	Whites.	Free Coloured.	Slaves.	Total.
Antigua,	1,980	3,895	29,839	35,714
Barbadoes,	14,959	5,146	81,902	102,007
Dominica,	840	3,606	15,392	19,838
Grenada,	801	3,786	24,145	28,732
Jamaica,[1]	No Census taken		322,421	322,421
Montserrat,	330	814	6,262	7,406
Nevis,	700	2,000	9,259	11,959
St. Kitt's,	1,612	3,000	19,310	23,922
St. Lucia,	972	3,718	13,661	18,351
St. Vincent,	1,301	2,824	23,589	27,714
Tobago,	322	1,164	12,556	14,042
Carried forward,	23,817	29,953	558,336	612,106

Colonies.	Population, 1829, or latest Census.			
	Whites.	Free Coloured.	Slaves.	Total.
Brought forward,	23,817	29,953	558,336	612,106
Tortola,	477	1,296	5,399	7,172
Anguilla,	365	327	2,388	3,080
Trinidad,	4,201	15,956	24,006	44,163
Bahamas,	4,240	2,991	9,268	16,499
Bermudas,	3,905	738	4,608	9,251
Demerara and Essequibo,	3,006	6,360	69,467	78,833
Berbice,	552	1,151	21,319	23,022
Honduras,	250	2,266	2,127	4,643
Totals,				798,769
Gibraltar,	17,024	Nil.	Nil.	17,024
Malta and Gozo,	104,489 / 15,480	Nil.	Nil.	119,969
Cape of Good Hope,	55,675	37,852	35,509	129,036
Sierra Leone and Gambia,	87 / 24	15,123 / 2,192	Nil.	15,210 / 2,216
Ceylon,	6,414	906,389	20,464	933,267
Mauritius,	8,844	15,851	76,774	101,469
New South Wales,	20,930	Nil.	15,668	36,598
Van Dieman's Land,	9,421	Aborigines not ascertained.	Convicts. 8,484	17,905
Swan River,	850	Nil.	Nil.	850
General Totals,	2,229,725 White and Free.		829,665 Slaves, exclusive of Convicts.	3,083,542 Total Population.

Ireland, let him attend to their meals. The sparingness with which our labourer in England eats his bread and cheese is well known: mark the Irishman's potatoe bowl placed on the floor, the whole family on their hams around it, devouring a quantity almost incredible, the beggar seating himself to it with a hearty welcome; the pig takes his share as readily as the wife; the cocks, hens, turkeys, geese, the cur, the cat, and perhaps the cow, are all partakers of the same dish. No man can have often been a witness to it without being convinced of the plenty, and I will add, the cheerfulness, that attends it.

"When I see the people of a country with well formed and vigorous bodies, and their cottages swarming with children—when I see their men athletic, and their women beautiful, I know not how to believe them subsisting on unwholesome food."—*Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland*, Vol. II. Part 2d. p. 33.

[1] I have not been able to find the number of white and free coloured inhabitants in the Island of Jamaica in any official return. In the Encyclopædia Britannica, published in 1797, it is stated to be about 23,000, and in the Edinburgh Gazetteer published in 1822, it is estimated at 40,000; but in referring to persons of intelligence lately returned from the Island, 32,000 is supposed to be near the truth.

BRITISH COLONIES WHEN AND HOW ACQUIRED.

COLONIES.	Date of Capture, Cession or Settlement.	Whether having Legislative Assemblies, or Governed by Orders in Council.
NORTH AMERICA.		
Lower Canada,	Capitulation 18th Sept. 1759, and 8th Sept. 1760, and Cession by Treaty 1763.	Governor, Council, and Assembly.
Upper Canada,		Do. Do. Do.
New Brunswick,	Fisheries and Settlements established soon after their discovery in 1497.	Do. Do. Do.
Nova Scotia,		Do. Do. Do.
Cape Breton,		Do. Do. Do.
Prince Edward's Island,		Do. Do. Do.
Newfoundland,		Governor, Council, and British Acts of Parliament.
WEST INDIES.		
Antigua,	Settlement, 1632	Governor, Council, and Assembly.
Barbadoes,	Do., 1605	Do. Do. Do.
Dominica,	Ceded by France, 1763	Do. Do. Do.
Grenada,	Do, 1763	Do. Do. Do.
Jamaica,	Capitulation, 1655	Do. Do. Do.
Montserrat,	Settlement, 1632	Do. Do. Do.
Nevis,	Do., 1628	Do. Do. Do.
St. Kitt's,	Do., 1623	Do. Do. Do.
St. Lucia,	Capitulation, 22d June, 1803	Governor and Council, and orders of the King in Council.
St. Vincent,	Ceded by France, 1763	Governor, Council, and Assembly.
Tobago,	Do., 1763	Do. Do. Do.

COLONIES.	Date of Capture, Cession or Settlement.	Whether having Legislative Assemblies, or Governed by Orders in Council.
WEST INDIES.		
Tortola,	Settlement, 1666	Governor, Council, and Assembly.
Anguilla,	Do. 1666	Do. Do. Do.
Trinidad,	Capitulation, 18th February, 1797	Governor and Council, and orders of the King in Council.
Bahamas,	Settlement, 1629	Governor, Council, and Assembly.
Bermudas,	Do. 1609	Do. Do. Do.
Demerara and Essequibo,	Capitulation, 18th September, 1803	Governor and Council, and orders of the King in Council.
Berbice,	Do. 23d September, 1803	Do. Do. Do.
Honduras,	Treaty, 1670	Superintendent and Magistrates.
Gibralter,	Capitulation, 4th August, 1704	Governor, and orders of the King in Council.
Malta and Goza,	Do. 5th Sept. 1800	Do. Do. Do.
Cape of Good Hope,	Do. 10th Jan. 1806	Do. Do. Do.
Sierra Leone and Gambia,	Settlement, 1787	Governor and Council.
Ceylon,	Do. 1631	
Mauritius,	Capitulation, 17th September, 1795	Governor and Council, and orders of the King in Council.
New South Wales,	Do. 3d December, 1810	Do. Do. Do.
Van Dieman's Land,	Settlement, 1787	Governor and Council, and British Acts of Parliament.
Swan River,	Do. 1803	Do. Do. Do.
	Do. 1829	Governor, and British Acts of Parliament.

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1831,

From Official and Non-official Documents.

	Population.
England, Wales, and Scotland,	16,260,381
Islands in the British Seas,	104,394
Ireland, including 17 Parishes omitted in the Government Enumeration,	7,802,365
Bengal, Madras, and Bombay,	76,948,607
Recent acquisitions in India,	3,000,000
North America,	911,229
West Indies and other Colonies,	3,083,542
White and free coloured inhabitants in Jamaica,	32,000
Grand Total,	108,142,518

REVENUE OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

From an official document for 1831.

	ENGLAND & WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Customs,	*L.*16,541,050	*L.*1,478,231	*L.*1,463,624
Excise,	14,324,298	2,576,965	2,193,079
Stamps,	6,410,573	534,986	482,041
Land and Assessed Taxes,	4,910,359	318,578	———
Post Office,	1,072,710	204,593	253,357
Totals,	43,258,990	5,113,353	4,392,101

Aggregate Revenue of the three kingdoms, in 1831, *L.*52,764,444.

TAXES PER HEAD IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

	Population.	Average Sum paid by each inhabitant.
England and Wales,	13,894,574	62*s.* 3*d.*
Scotland,	2,365,807	43*s.* 2*d.*
Ireland,[1]	7,802,365	11*s.* 3*d.*

[1] The French, Austrians, Germans, Prussians, Italians, &c. pay from 15s. to 30s. per head to the State. The Irish seem to be the lightest taxed people in Europe.

It is a strong proof of the prosperity of Scotland, that since the Union with England, in 1707, the Post Office Revenue has increased from rather under L.2,000 to L.204,593; and it is a fact, connected with the Post-Office, not generally known, that, exclusive of all the Provincial newspapers read in Glasgow, 630 come direct from London on such days as the weekly, thrice, and twice a-week papers are published.

POPULATION OF THE LARGE TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN, IN 1811-1821-1831, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LONDON.[1]

POPULATION OF LARGE TOWNS.	1811.	Increase per Cent. from 1811 to 1821.	1821.	Increase per Cent. from 1821 to 1831.	1831.
Glasgow, including the Suburb Parishes of Barony and Gorbals,	110,460	33	147,043	37½	202,426
Manchester and Salford,[2]	98,573	35½	133,788	36½	182,812
Liverpool,	94,376	26	118,972	38¾	165,175
Edinburgh, including the Parish of St. Cuthbert's and North and South Leith,	102,987	34	138,235	17¼	162,156
Birmingham,	85,753	24⅓	106,722	37½	146,986
Leeds,	62,534	34	83,796	47⅓	123,393
Plymouth,	56,060	9	61,212	23⅓	75,534
Norwich,	37,256	34¾	50,288	21½	61,110
Bristol,	46,592	13½	52,889	11½	59,074
Sheffield,	35,840	17½	42,157	39¾	59,011
Aberdeen, including Old Machar,	35,370	26½	44,796	29½	58,019
Paisley, including the Abbey Parish,	36,722	27¾	47,003	22¼	57,466
Nottingham,	34,253	17¾	40,415	25¼	50,680
Portsmouth and Portsea,	40,567	12½	45,648	10⅓	50,389
Dundee,	29,616	3	30,575	48⅓	45,355
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	27,587	27½	35,181	21½	42,760
Leicester,	23,146	30	30,125	30¼	39,306
Bath,	31,496	16¾	36,811	3⅓	38,063
Preston,	17,065	59¾	27,300	21¼	33,112
Kingston-upon-Hull,	26,792	17¼	31,425	4¾	32,958
Exeter (City and County),	18,896	24⅓	23,479	20	28,201
Greenock,	19,042	16	22,088	24¾	27,571
Blackburn,	15,083	45⅓	21,940	23⅓	27,091
Coventry,	17,923	18½	21,242	27¼	27,070
Stockport,	17,545	23¾	21,726	17	25,469
York,	18,217	14	20,787	21¾	25,359
Greenwich,	16,947	22	20,712	18½	24,553
Derby,	13,043	33½	17,423	35⅓	23,607
Macclesfield,	12,999	36½	17,746	30¼	23,129
Chester,	16,140	23½	19,949	7	21,363
Shrewsbury,	16,606	19½	19,854	6¾	21,227
Yarmouth,	17,977	—¼	18,040	17	21,115
Cambridge,	11,108	27⅓	14,142	47¾	20,917
Wigan,	14,060	26	17,716	17¼	20,774
Ipswich,	13,670	25½	17,186	19	20,454
Oxford,	12,931	26½	16,364	24¾	20,434
Perth,	16,948	12½	19,068	4¾	20,016
Carlisle,	12,531	23½	15,476	29½	20,006
Deptford,	19,833	—	19,862	Dec. ½	19,795
Southampton,	9,617	38¾	13,353	In. 44½	19,324
Huddersfield,	9,671	37⅙	13,284	43⅓	19,035
Worcester,	13,668	30½	17,839	4¼	18,610
Kilmarnock,	10,148	25¾	12,769	41½	18,093
Woolwich,	17,054	Dec. ¼	17,008	3¾	17,661
Dunfermline,	11,649	In. 17½	13,681	24¾	17,068
Sunderland,	12,289	19¾	14,725	15¾	17,060
Colchester,	12,544	11½	14,016	15¼	16,167
Warrington,	11,738	15½	13,570	18	16,018
Reading,	10,788	19⅓	12,867	21	15,595
Halifax,	9,159	37¾	12,628	21¾	15,382
Northampton,	8,343	29¼	10,793	42	15,351
Bury,	8,762	20¾	10,583	42½	15,086

[1] Objections are justly made to the limits of the Metropolis. The practice is to include the population of all the parishes whose churches are situate within eight English miles rectilinear from St. Paul's Cathedral, and then to add a twenty-fifth part for the great number of British seamen belonging to the registered shipping at anchor in the River Thames, for soldiers quartered in the Tower and various other barracks, and for the transitory population always ariving and departing so irregularly, as to prevent enumeration of the individuals, in a city where no Police regulations exist regarding strangers and sojourners. On the principle of adding a twenty-fifth part, the population of London in 1821, amounted to 1,481,500, and in 1831 to 1,776,556 exhibiting an increase of 19¾ per cent. In 1821, without the 25th part, the population was, 1,274,800.

[2] In all former Government enumerations, Manchester and Salford alone constituted the population of Manchester, but in the census of 1831, for the assigned purposes of the Reform in Parliament Bill, which passed the House of Commons on 21st—22d September, 1831, *eighteen townships and ten chapelries* were added, making the entire population of Manchester and Salford, and these places amount to 270,961.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE, WHICH HAS REFERENCE TO 1821-1822, EXHIBITS THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.		FRANCE.	
From the Government Enumeration in 1821.		*From* Lowe's *present State of England in* 1822.	
London,	1,274,800	Paris,	720,000
Glasgow,	147,043	Lyons,	115,000
Edinburgh,	138,235	Marseilles,	102,000
Manchester,	133,788	Bourdeaux,	92,000
Liverpool,	118,972	Rouen,	81,000
Birmingham,	106,722	Nantes,	75,000
Leeds,	83,796	Lille,	60,000
Plymouth,	61,212	Strasburgh,	50,000
Bristol,	52,889	Toulouse,	48,000
Norwich,	50,288	Metz,	41,000
Paisley,	47,003	Nismes,	39,000
Portsmouth,	45,648	Amiens,	39,000
Sheffield,	42,157	Caen,	36,000
Nottingham,	40,415	Montpelier,	32,000
Bath,	36,811	Clermont in Auvergne,	30,000
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	35,181	Rheims,	30,000
Kingston-upon-Hull,	31,425	Toulon,	29,000
Dundee,	30,575	Angers,	29,000
Leicester,	30,125	Nancy,	29,000
Preston,	27,300	Rennes,	29,000
Brighthelmston,	24,429	Besançon,	28,000
Exeter,	23,479	Troyes,	27,000
Greenock,	22,088	Aix,	27,000
Bolton,	22,037	Dunkirk,	26,000
Blackburn,	21,940	Versailles,	26,000
Stockport,	21,726	Brest,	24,000
Shrewsbury,	21,695	Montauban,	24,000
Coventry,	21,242	Avignon,	23,000
York,	20,787	L'Orient,	22,000
Greenwich,	20,712	Tours,	22,000

POPULATION, HOW EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Data for Great Britain from the Government Enumeration, and for France from the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1821.

The population was occupied as follows:

Families in Agriculture,	978,656
Families in Trade and Manufacture,	1,350,239
All other Families not connected with Agriculture or Trade,	612,488
Total Families,	2,941,383

The proportion of Agricultural Population varies greatly, according to the particular county. In a highly Manufacturing county, such as Lancashire, it is not half the above average. In Yorkshire, which, in the West Riding, is manufacturing, and in other parts agricultural, the return approaches to the average, but is still something below it. While in Sussex, Essex, and Suffolk, where there are few manufactures, it greatly exceeds it, being above 50 in 100. In Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Herefordshire, the proportion is the largest of all, being above 60 in 100.

FRANCE.

The estimates of population in France, subsequent to 1791, are not formed like our population returns—on an actual survey: but by adding the births, for the period that has intervened, and deducting the deaths, of which an accurate record is kept in the public offices. It is evident, that, by this mode, it will be difficult to compute the relative number engaged in the different occupations, and otherwise to classify the population.

In 1817, le Count Laborde made the following estimate :—[1]

In Agriculture,	17,500,000
In Manufactures,	6,200,000
In various Employments,	4,500,000
Indigent,	800,000
Total Population in France in 1817,	29,000,000

Large as is the above proportion of Agriculturists, it does not equal the proportion returned in 1791, from actual survey.

France possesses a considerable extent of coast, but labours under the disadvantages of an inland territory; square in its form, slightly penetrated by navigable rivers, and having as yet very few canals, with roads good only in particular directions. Compared to the Austrian or Prussian States, France is an improved country; but the case is far otherwise when put in competition with the Netherlands or England. Superior to our island in climate, and equal to it in soil, she is greatly inferior in density of population, and still more in the average income of individuals. Of her population two-thirds (about Twenty Millions) live in the country; and her peasantry partake, in many provinces, of the poverty of those of Ireland. In the size of her towns this kingdom, so long the dread of our ancestors and of Europe, has, in the last and present ages, been altogether surpassed by England and Scotland; for, though our island boasts only half her population, the distribution of it is made in a manner far more conducive to efficiency in a commercial and financial sense. "In 1822, the population of France was estimated at Thirty Millions."[2]

[1] Although the French Philosophers preceded us in the science of Political Economy, and during the administration of the Great Colbert, who died in 1683, made some attempts at a statistical report. No regular census of the population of France was effected until the year 1817. The mode then observed, was to take the residents in the habitation where each resided, and to proceed with great dispatch. In the city of Paris, in forty days, 700,000 names, out of the total population of 717,212 were obtained. Of 657,172 names known, there were 305,247 males, and 351,925 females.—*Smither's Political Economy, p.* 203.

[2] Lowe's Present State of England, 1822.

LONGEVITY.

As the comparative account of the population of Great Britain, for 1831, does not exhibit the ages of the Population, nor distinguish the sexes in Parishes, the Longevity in Scotland cannot be ascertained for that period, I had no alternative in preparing a Table of Longevity, for the several Counties of Scotland, but to take data from the Government Census of 1821.

In 1821,

THERE WAS ONE PERSON UPWARDS OF EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES, viz.:—

	Persons.	
Ross and Cromarty, one in	93 and	267/1000
Aberdeen, one in	96	26/1000
Banff, one in	96	58/1000
Inverness, one in	98	477/1000
Kincardine, one in	100	897/1000
Elgin, one in	107	636/1000
Orkney and Shetland, one in	112	330/1000
Wigton, one in	121	120/1000
Bute, one in	129	37/1000
Kirkcudbright, one in	132	146/1000
Argyle, one in	132	151/1000
Dumfries, one in	132	776/1000
Perth, one in	134	251/1000
Haddington, one in	136	134/1000
Forfar, one in	138	290/1000
Berwick, one in	138	444/1000
Kinross, one in	141	102/1000
Ayr, one in	141	823/1000
Selkirk, one in	147	488/1000
Fife, one in	152	—
Dumbarton, one in	156	365/1000
Linlithgow, one in	158	632/1000
Caithness, one in	166	137/1000
Lanark, one in	169	711/1000
Nairn, one in	171	111/1000
Sutherland, one in	171	510/1000
Stirling, one in	176	441/1000
Roxburgh, one in	179	867/1000
Clackmannan, one in	191	925/1000
Renfrew, one in	195	786/1000
Peebles, one in	227	818/1000
Edinburgh, one in	257	434/1000
In the whole population of Scotland, there is one person 80 years of age in	143	928/1000
In do., there is one person from 80 to 90 years of age in	161	564/1000
In do., there is one person from 90 to 100 years of age in	1,415	851/1000
In do., there is one person 100 years of age, & upwards, in	19,183	392/1000

Elizabeth Muir (Widow M'Donald), 105 years old, is a pauper on St. David's Session. She was born in the Bridgegate of Glasgow, on 4th of August, 1726. When three weeks old, she was removed to Maybole, where she lived for 58 years, then returned to Glasgow, and resided in the Bridgegate and High Street; and, strange as it may appear, for the last 22 years she has lived in a *cellar below ground* in Cochran Street. She was twice married; had nine children to her first, and six to her second husband, who all died young. She recollects, while at Maybole, of going to a hill near Wigton, and presenting Prince Charles with a cheese, when she was very graciously received. Mr. Sutton, an Edinburgh Artist, took a portrait of this extraordinary woman in her 103d year. I have been long acquainted with Widow M'Donald, and visit her frequently. She is cheerful, and walks out every day. I know the other three persons, two of 100, and one of 101 years, mentioned in the Population List, but not intimately. The Barony Parish case is certified by the Superintendent of the Calton Police. It is remarkable, that all the cases of longevity in Lanarkshire are in Glasgow, there being none reported near 100 years old in the rural part of the County. The following are notable cases of Scottish Longevity:—Janet Taylor, 108 years old, died at Fintry, 10th October, 1780,[1] and Margaret Scott, 105 years old, at Dalkeith, in the same year.[2] —J. Lawrence, 140 years old, was living in 1786,[3] and Margaret Patton, 138 years old, was living at Lochwinnoch, near Paisley, in the same year.[4]

Remarkable instances of longevity in Liverpool, taken from Smither's Statistical Work:—

Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.
1760, Elizabeth Hilton,	121	1780, Mr William Ellis,	136	1821, Edward Simpson,	104
1765, Mrs. Bostock,	106	1783, Mrs Sarah Holms,	114	1823, Ellen Tate,	110
—— Mrs. Jane Lloyd,	100	1787, Mrs. Bailley,	105	—— Margaret M'Kenzie,	104
1772, Mr. James Birchall,	102	1796, Mrs. Hunter,	115	—— Francis Dixon,	105
—— Mrs. Ann Taylor,	100	—— Roger Pye,	103	1824, Mary Griffiths,	108
1777, Mary Makin,	100	1799, Mrs. Park,	100		

[1] Fothergill's Observ. on Long.

[2] See Inscription on her Tomb in Dalkeith Churchyard.

[3] Denham's Physico-Theology, p. 173.

[4] Lynch's Guide to Health.

FORMER AND PRESENT MODE OF CONDUCTING BURIALS IN THIS CITY.

The rites of Burial are looked upon in all countries, and at all times, as a sacred debt due by the living to the dead.

Prior to the Reformation, when a person died in this City, the practice was to wash the body and put a crucifix in its hand. At its feet stood a vessel full of holy water and a sprinkler, that they who came in might sprinkle both themselves and the deceased. In the mean time, a priest stood by the corpse and prayed for the deceased till it was laid in the earth. In the funeral procession the exorcist, (*i. e.* one who by abjurations and prayers, drives away malignant spirits,) walked first, carrying the holy water; next the cross-bearer, who if the deceased had been of respectable rank in society, was followed by the rest of the clergy, and last of all by the officiating priest; they sung psalms, and a requiem. The corpse was placed in the church surrounded with lighted tapers. After the office for the dead, mass was said, then the officiating priest sprinkled the corpse thrice with holy water, and as often threw incense on it. After the interment, the friends and relations of the deceased sprinkled the grave with holy water.

For a considerable time after the Reformation, it seems to have been the custom to ring a bell at the death and burial. The following excerpt from the Records of the Presbytery is probative of this fact:—"5th November, 1594, the quhilk day the Presbyterie declaris ye office of ye ringing of ye bell to ye buriall of ye dead to be Ecclesiastical, and y^t^ ye election of ye psone to ye ringing of ye said bell belongs to ye Kirk, according to ye auncit canonis and discipline oye reformit Kirk."[1]

So late as 1612, it was the custom to carry the train of the corpse at funerals and to carry out the bed-straw of the deceased to the street along with the body. On 28th of May, the session prohibited such practices under the penalty of L.5, and subsequently the dead bellman was discharged from announcing the death before sun rising or after sun setting, without a special warrant from one of the ministers; he was not to go more than twice through the town for any person, and was to omit the word "faithful," and the repetition of the name of God. At that period it was customary to have an expensive funeral entertainment, after which the Episcopalian funeral service was performed at the grave.

At the Revolution, in 1688, when the church service was formally given up, it was arranged that a clergyman should give a prayer in the house of the deceased before the funeral. At that period, and for a considerable time after it, the entertainment at funerals was unnecessarily profuse. About 1755, the practice of using spirituous liquors at funerals was nearly given up, and the service reduced to two or three glasses of wine and *burial bread*,[2] and that practice remained till 1805, when in my own family I thought it right to reduce the service to one glass of wine and a biscuit, which practice has continued ever since.

Although funerals are conducted here with becoming decorum, there is ample room for improvement. The following is an outline of the present mode. Persons in the more humble walks of life are carried to their long homes on handspokes by their relatives or part of the company, while the middle and upper classes are carried on the shoulders of hired persons, or in hearses. It is not unusual for more than 100 persons to attend the funeral of the head of a family in respectable circumstances and half that number is often asked to the funeral of a youth. The whole company attend in full mourning with weepers and hat crapes. The usual funeral hour is two o'clock, and the company, who frequently occupy two rooms, sometimes three, are punctual in their attendance. One clergyman gives a prayer in each room, before wine and cake are presented, and another gives a prayer after it; by this practice four or six clergymen are frequently expected, that there may be two in each room.

The funeral is preceded by Mutes and Ushers, varying in number from two to ten, according to the rank or wealth of the deceased, and on payment of five pounds to the Sessional poor, the turret bells are tolled during the time of the funeral. The Ushers are the Beadles of the Churches and Chapels. For some time past it has been usual for families to give the charge of the funeral to the Beadle of the Church or Chapel which the deceased attended. If the Usher happen to belong to any of the

[1] Manuscript Record of the Exercise or Presbytery of Glasgow, which had been long lost, was recovered and transcribed under the authority, and at the expense of the Presbytery in 1832. Vol. i. p. 180.

[2] The sale of burial bread attracts the attention of foreigners. Having, along with Mr. Wm. Gray, acting Chief Magistrate, had occasion to accompany his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, heir apparent to the French Throne, through the Saltmarket, he was much amused with the following notification in a shop window, "Funeral Biscuit sold here," remarking, that in France they did not go to a funeral to be entertained, but to mourn.

established churches he employs his brother Beadles to the exclusion of those belonging to the dissenters, without reference to the qualifications of the individuals, and the same thing is done when a dissenter has charge of the funeral. The consequence is, that the time of the company is often unwarrantably wasted.

At the grave there is no funeral service, nor other religious ceremony.

THE FOLLOWING ALTERATIONS ARE SUGGESTED.

1. That the hour of Meeting be changed from two to three o'clock; this will give an additional and important hour to business before dinner.

2. The company, at the funeral of the head of a family, should not exceed fifty, nor for a young person, twenty, or, in other words, the number should not exceed what can be accommodated in one room. While the company would thus be more select, every one would make a point of attending.

3. That there should be a Prayer before, but none after the wine and cake. Where there is no funeral service, it is highly desirable on such mournful occasions that a Clergyman should offer up a suitable Prayer, but as this is usually gone into at considerable length in the first Prayer, a repetition does not seem expedient. In a place like this, where, on an average, there are *fourteen Burials daily*, the attendance of so many Clergymen forms a heavy tax on their valuable time, which might be beneficially employed otherwise. Moreover, by the proposed change, the time of the company would be saved, and the painful feelings of relatives during the funeral ceremony lessened.

4. The person who takes charge of the funeral, who may be called the FUNERAL DIRECTOR, should be one having control over the ushers and mutes, and none but such ought to be employed. Custom has sanctioned an ample fee to the ushers, and the Funeral Director is allowed an extra sum for delivering the funeral letters, and seeing that his brethren do their duty. Were the number of the company reduced, and the letters passed through the Post Office, which by the way would secure a much earlier delivery, the number of ushers might be lessened, and the expense of the funeral reduced, which is often much to be desired. Were these alterations gone into, the duties of FUNERAL DIRECTOR would be so easy as to induce persons who had seen better days to offer themselves for the office, while qualified Beadles would not be excluded.

5. The ushers should provide and wear scarfs and hatbands, and the mutes, whose duty is almost nominal, should fill up the grave, which would shorten the attendance of the mourners, while the FUNERAL DIRECTOR dressed as one of the company, should take the general superintendence of the procession.

6. The warden of the church-yard takes charge of making the grave and preparing the burial record. At a very early period, dues were exacted at burials in this City. On 5th July, 1593, the Town Council enacted that "Persons who of old had lairs in the Kirk-yard, shall pay forty shillings (Scots) for breaking ground, and strangers, who have no lair, four pounds at least." It is not known how long these dues were exacted, but, for a considerable time by-past, there has been no fixed rate; the custom is for the Warden to receive such a gratuity as the representatives of the deceased may think fit to give him. This very unsatisfactory mode may be said to be peculiar to Glasgow. What-you-please offerings are always unpleasant, but at funerals they are peculiarly so. For an undertaker or FUNERAL DIRECTOR to ask him who has lost a near and dear relative, what he will allow for church-yard charges, is just to add to his grief. A few years ago, the Magistrates and Council, desirous of putting Glasgow on a footing with other towns, obtained a note of the rates paid in the principal towns in Scotland, and from an average made a table for this City. When this was intimated, a few individuals, disliking the innovation, called a public meeting of Proprietors of Burying grounds, when a great number attended, and resolutions for opposing the measure were entered into. As the Town Council had no pecuniary interest in the matter, nor any end to serve other than the good of the community, they did not choose to involve their funds in litigating such a cause in the Court of Session; the matter was therefore dropped. In all probability, the *what-you-please scheme* will remain till the community desire to be put on a similar footing with other towns.

ADDITIONAL CITY CHURCHES.

THE City Churches have hitherto been built from the Corporation funds, but as these funds are now inadequate for building Churches, the following scheme for additional accommodation, without affecting them, is suggested.

1st, To rebuild one of the small Churches on a large scale, with double galleries similar to St. Cuthbert's Church in Edinburgh, with a Crypt under it. A Church of this kind, combining architectural effect with superior accommodation, could be built for *L.*9,000, which would be reduced, by the sale of burying-places in the Crypt, to *L.*5,000, or *L.*250 per annum, at the rate of 5 per cent. Keeping the size of the Church within the bounds of seeing and hearing, there would be 600 additional sittings. That the upper gallery seats may be low-rented, the whole is taken at 10*s.*, per sitting, which is below the average rate of such Churches; this will produce the sum of *L.*300, being a saving of *L.*50 per annum, besides conferring a boon on a number of families who cannot obtain seats in the established Churches. With this saving, the Corporation might accommodate a number of poor families with seats gratis, or at very low rates.

2d, A Church without a portico, steeple, or tower, of chaste architecture, and plain interior, could be built for *L.*4,000, or *L.*200 per annum, to contain 1,400 sitters, which, at the low average rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per sitting, would be *L.*525. The Minister's stipend, and church expenditure, being *L.*300, there would thus be *L.*25 per annum for ground rent. A low rented Church, and accommodation for the poor, is much wanted, and there would be no lack of Clergymen to accept such a charge, with a small stipend, as it would be considered a step to a more valuable cure. A Church of this kind would be much more desirable to the Clergyman than a Chapel of Ease, as he would enjoy all the rights and privileges of an established Minister. The disjunction of the parish from an overgrown one, or its being formed out of several, would give important relief, in a Parochial point of view, a circumstance of no small consideration as concerns the poor, the sick, and the dying.

PUBLIC GREEN.

THERE is probably no town of equal extent in the empire, which can boast of such a park as the Green of Glasgow, whether its extent, its use to the inhabitants, or its picturesque effect be considered. A brief account, therefore, of its former and present state, cannot fail to be acceptable to the public.

The Low Green, which did not extend farther east than the line of Charlotte Street, was included in the grant which James II. of Scotland gave to Bishop Turnbull, on 20th April, 1450, for behoof of the community. In the grant his Majesty declares: "That for the praise of Almighty God, and of the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, Confessor, Patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a Canon, and of all the Saints, &c., we give and grant," &c. This part of the grant was, however, of little use to the inhabitants, who resided chiefly at the upper part of the town, at a great distance from the Green. At the end of nearly two centuries, when a considerable number of the inhabitants resided in the lower part of the town, the Green was even then of very little use, being subject to inundation with almost every spring tide.

In 1664, at the recommendation of Provost Bell, the Town Council resolved to purchase such parts of the lands of Kinclaith and Duffie Green as might come into the market: accordingly, in the course of 30 years, the Corporation purchased from a number of individuals a considerable part of what is now called the High Green, bounded on the west by the east end of the Low Green; on the north, by the Red Claith Gott, or Camlachie Burn; on the south, partly by the River Clyde, and partly by Provost's Haugh; and on the east, by the boundary of the Royalty.

In 1686, when Mr. Barnes was Provost, the Corporation began to purchase the Run-Riggs of Crapnestock, or Calton Green, and the whole purchases were completed in 1699 by Provost Anderson.

In 1730, the banks of the river at the Green were rugged, swampy, and very unequal. In that year, Provost Murdoch directed Mr. James Moor, Land Surveyor, to prepare a plan of the Green, and that part of the river which adjoins it, by which it appears, that it contained only 59 acres, 1 rood, and 7 falls. At that time there was an island in the river, nearly opposite Charlotte Street, containing 1 acre and 30 falls.

In 1773, the Corporation purchased 28 acres of ground from Mr. Colin Rae of Little Govan,

now the upper, or east end of the Green, and several smaller lots of the lands of Kinclaith from other persons; and that the Park might be as extensive as the localities would permit, the lands of Provost's Haugh were procured, in 1792, from Mr. Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens.

Although the Corporation, in former times, seem to have been laudably solicitous of extending the boundaries of the Green, it was allowed to remain for many years without improvement. About 1707, its irregular boundaries on the north were enclosed by a dyke. In 1733, a public Washing House was built at the east end of the Low Green, in the line of Charlotte Street. In 1756, gravel walks were first formed, and, subsequently, trees and shrubs were planted in the upper part of the Green, and the Arns Well fitted up, so called from a few alder trees which surrounded it. The serpentine walks, and the trees and shrubs which surrounded them, and formed the east boundary of the Green before Mr. Rae's ground was purchased, having become a nuisance, were removed, with the exception of the standard trees, which still ornament the Green. 1791, the dwelling houses, places of business, and dykes, in the High Green and Provost's Haugh were removed.

Having thus shown the boundaries of the Green, and when acquired, it is proper to notice its former and present state. Twenty years ago, the surface of the Low Green was inundated by every swell in the river. The Calton Green was separated from the High Green by the Camlachie Burn, and the High Green from Provost's Haugh by a deep gott or ditch, from which issued numerous springs. The Calton Green and the Haugh were so much destroyed by powerful springs, that even with the assistance of open drains, the Green was so soft in drought, as frequently to prevent walking on it, while in soft weather it was utterly impassable. The Camlachie Burn, which was formed into a dam for moving machinery to raise water from the river, for the use of the Washing House, being frequently stagnant in the summer months, became very offensive.[1] At the bottom of the Green, now the site of the Public Offices, the Corporation of Skinners had a triple range of tan pits, and the Slaughter House was placed immediately to the west of these, on the bank of the river, now East Clyde Street. The dung of the Slaughter House, and the intestines of slaughtered animals, were collected in heaps, and allowed to remain for months, till putrefaction took place—a Glue Work, and a Manufactory of Therm from the intestines of animals recently slaughtered, and Rees fitted up for the retail of coals and culm, completed the nuisance. The bank of the river, east from the Stockwell bridge, was used by the Police as a receptacle for the filth from the streets.

The Molendinar Burn, from its junction with the Camlachie Burn at the Episcopal Chapel, ran open through a narrow street to the Skinners' Green, where Mr. Fleming of Sawmillfield had erected a Mill for cutting timber, the first in this City where timber was cut up to any extent.

The entries to the Green from the west, prior to 1810, by the Saltmarket, Market Lane, and the Stockwell bridge, were so narrow, irregular, and dirty, from their vicinity to the Slaughter House, that, with the exception of the Saltmarket entry, which was both oblique and narrow, they were chiefly used by cattle, fleshers' servants, and dogs.

In 1813, being then a member of the Town Council, I suggested a plan for improving the Green. It comprised—Raising the Low Green from 4 to 5 feet—Embanking Provost's Haugh—Forming a tunnel along the whole length of the Green, to contain Camlachie Burn—Slope-levelling, and draining the Calton Green, so as to render it useful, and assimilate it with the High Green—Levelling the other parts of the Green which were very irregular—Forming the narrow road between the Calton and the Green into a street, (Great Hamilton Street)—Laying out a stripe of the Calton Green for building lots, (Monteith Row)—Forming the lane on the north of the Low Green into a street—Planting trees in various parts of the Green—and removing the Washing House, which, from its situation in the centre of the Park, had become a nuisance. This plan, after being maturely considered by the Magistrates and Council, was unanimously approved of, and they were pleased to order it to be engraved and a specification printed and distributed at the public expense.

[1] The New Washing House insulated from the Green is in two divisions—one for domestic servants, and the other for regular washerwomen. Each set are accommodated with cooking apparatus, and an eating room. Tubs with hot and cold water are provided for 200 washers, on payment of moderate fees. Pipes are laid in the bleaching grounds, and filtered water distributed from a fountain in the middle of them. While the Magistrates have provided suitable accommodation for those who can afford to pay dues, they have allotted a part of the Green for those who do not choose to use the Washing House, and given them the privilege of it, and the Arns Well, gratis. The ground thus allotted is equally good, and nearer the town than the Washing House ground, and the water in the Arns Well is proverbial for its superior quality. This accommodation is productive of health and comfort to the lower classes of the community.

These extensive improvements, which have cost little short of *L.*10,000, have been all carried into effect, with the exception of embanking Provost's Haugh; but in lieu of this, the offensive gott which separated it from the High Green has been tunnelled, the banks sloped, and the Haugh drained. In sloping the banks from Nelson's Monument to the eastern extremity of the Green, considerable difficulties were encountered from running mud; and in assimilating the surface of the Calton and High Greens, in some places an excavation of from six to seven feet was made, while other places were filled up from eight to nine feet. In draining the low grounds, I collected the springs from the banks into spouts and wells, which are very beneficial to the public, and highly appreciated. In conducting these important improvements, I had occasionally from two to three hundred men under my charge, at times when they could not find employment otherwise. The scheme for a ride and drive round the Green was revived a few years ago, when subscriptions for the privilege were liberally entered into. I consider myself fortunate in having been also permitted to design and execute this important branch of the improvement. The ride and drive is about three miles and a half in length, a considerable portion of which skirts the beautiful windings of the river.

Including the Sheep Park at the bottom, which gives an air of grandeur to the whole, and prevents nuisance in the neighbourhood of the Public Offices, the Green contains 136 imperial acres, and there is grass growing on it now, where grass never grew before; while this Park is justly valued by the inhabitants for its various and important uses, its natural and acquired beauties are very conspicuous.

STATISTICAL TABLE, RELATIVE TO WAGES AND PROVISIONS.

The following is a Statement of the average Rate of the Wages of Labour in Glasgow; and the average Price of Provisions in general Use among the Working Classes, during Ten Years, ending on 31st December, 1819; drawn up by me in 1820, for the Earl of Liverpool, then at the Head of his Majesty's Government. The Rates and Wages for 1831 are appended.

As Documents of this kind are valuable only in proportion to their accuracy, it is right to state, that the Average Rates of the various kinds of Labour for each Year were taken from the Books of three of the most extensive Manufacturers of each kind of work; and, in the more important cases, the Rates were submitted to Operatives.—The Rates of Provisions, which are taken at Retail Prices, were ascertained from the Books of extensive Dealers.

Average Rate of Wages per day, through the Year, Price of Provisions, &c.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1831.
WAGES.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Masons, per day, (1)..... 9 working hours,	2 10	2 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 2	2 6	2 4
Bricklayers, (2)..... 9 do.	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 8	2 6
Plasterers, (3)..... 9 do.	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 4
Slaters, ... 9 do.	2 9	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 6	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 2
Plumbers,.....10 do.	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 7
Painters,..... 9 do.	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 9
Joiners and House Carpenters,.....10 do.	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 4	2 4
Sawers, ...10 do.	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 3
Labourers employed about Buildings,... 9 do.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 6	1 3	1 6
Shoemakers,.....12 do.	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Bootmakers,.....12 do.	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Bootclosers,.....12 do.	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9
Blacksmiths, (4).....10 do.	2 4	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 8	2 8	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Tailors,.....12 do.	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 6	3 6	3 4	3 4	3 4
Cabinetmakers,.....10 do.	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	2 2	2 6
Coopers,.....10 do.	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
Fleshers,.....10 do.	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Gardeners,.....10 do.	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Porters in Shops and Warehouses,.....1 do.	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 2	2 2
Machinists,..... .....10 do.	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Weavers of 4-4th Cambrics, 130o., (5).....	2 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 0	1 9	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	0 9	1 0
Do. 6-4th Book Muslin, 140o.,.....	2 7	1 8	1 $11\frac{1}{2}$	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2 11	2 $6\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
Do. 4-4th Jaconets, 120o.,.....	1 0	1 0	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	2 $0\frac{1}{2}$	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 11
Do. 4-4th Pullicates, 130o.,.....	2 0	1 0	1 8	2 2	2 4	1 8	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1
Do. 4-4th Checks, Blue and White, 100o.,.....	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 5	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 11
Do. 5-4th do. do. 100o.,.....	2 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	2 $0\frac{1}{2}$	2 3	2 3	2 3	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 2
Do. 11-8th Ginghams, 130o.,.....	1 11	1 3	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	2 $0\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	1 11	0 11	0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	0 10	1 0
Warpers,.....	3 6	3 3	3 4	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 9
Calenderers employed in Glazing, Finishing, and Putting up Goods, (6).....	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 4	2 6
Provisions &c. of the Ordinary Qualities.											
Oatmeal, per peck,.....	1 8	1 8	1 9	2 2	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 10	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 2
Barley, per lb.,.....	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 2	0 2	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes, per peck of 40 lbs. weight, (sold before washed),.	0 11	1 3	1 9	1 2	0 11	0 10	1 3	1 5	1 0	0 10	0 10
Beef, Good Boiling Pieces, weight before 1827, $22\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per lb., since that period, 16 oz. for do. Provisions of all kinds are now sold by the Imperial lb. of 16 oz.,.....	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 8	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 5
Do. Coarse Pieces, per lb.,.....	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
Pork, per lb.,.....	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 5
Bacon, per lb.,.....	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 7	0 6
Bread, Wheaten, per quartern loaf,.....	1 $3\frac{3}{4}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	1 5	1 0	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Household, or Brown, per do.,.....	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Sweet milk, per Scotch pint, containing 16 gills, or 2 quarts,	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Butter milk, per pint, containing 111 9-16th cubic inches,.	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Salt Herrings, per lb.,.....	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 3	0 3	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb.,.....	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Scotch Cheese, per lb.,.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
Irish Butter, per lb.,.....	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	1 4	1 0	0 10
Salt, per lb., ...	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{4}{12}$
Candles, Common Wick, per lb.,.....	0 11	0 11	0 10	1 1	1 3	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 $7\frac{1}{12}$
Soap, White, per lb.,.....	0 11	0 9	0 10	1 0	1 1	0 11	0 9	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Brown, do.,.....	0 10	0 8	0 9	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Coals, per Cart, containing 12 cwt., (7).....	7 7	7 7	7 0	6 3	7 0	7 3	7 3	6 0	5 6	5 6	4 6
Black Tea, Ordinary, per oz.,.....	0 5	0 5	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 4
Brown Sugar, Ordinary, per lb.,.....	0 9	0 8	0 9	1 0	0 10	0 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco, Common Twist, per oz., (8).....	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Snuff, Black Rappee, per oz.,.....	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{3}{4}$	0 $5\frac{3}{4}$	0 5	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Fee, for teaching Reading to the Children of the Working Classes, at 3s. 3d. per quarter, equal, per day, to (9).....	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$
House rent of 2 apartments for a Tradesman's family per annum,.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	95 0	90 0	85 0

COTTON SPINNERS.

Work and Wages of Cotton Spinners.	*Fine Numbers.*	*Coarse Numbers.*	*Remarks.*
Men, on Piece Work,.....	At Wheels containing from 252 to 300 spindles, earn 4s. 6d. per day.	At Wheels from 180 to 300 spindles, earn from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per day.	The wages of Cotton Spinners did not vary during the 10 years preceding 1820, and very little since that period. The prices quoted, are all nett to the workers.
Women, Reelers and Winders,.....	Earn 1s. 4d. per day.	Earn 1s. 2d. per day.	The hours of labour, in Glasgow and its Vicinity, used to be $12\frac{1}{2}$; but, since the restrictive Acts of Parliament in 1818-19, the period has been reduced to 12 hours. The former Acts regarding white-washing, cleanliness, &c. are scrupulously attended to.
Lads and Girls, employed in the preparation-room, or as pieceers to the Spanners, and paid by the day,.....	From 14 to 17 years of age, earn 1s. 4d. per day.....	Do. do.	
Children, do. do. do.	From 10 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, earn 10d. per day.....	Earn 8d. per day.	
Do. do. do. do. Lads and Girls,	Under 10 years of age, earn 5d. per day.	Earn 4d. per day. At Wheels, from 120 to 180 spindles, earn from 2s. to 3s. a-day.	

(1) Masons, Bricklayers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, work 10 hours per day, from 1st March to 1st November; and from that to 1st March, 7 hours per day, during which latter period, their wages are reduced, and the average is as given in the Table.

(2) Although Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, are thrown idle during frost, their wages through the year amount to the foregoing average, when they are employed.

When a Labourer's wages are equal to the price of a peck of oatmeal, it is considered that he can fairly support his family.

(3) Plasterers', Slaters', and Plumbers' wages are not reduced during the winter months.

(4) The wages of Blacksmiths and other Trades not specified, are not reduced during winter.

(5) 4-4th Cambric is frequently wrought by boys or old men, who can make 7d. per day.

The prices quoted for weaving, are what the weaver nets per day, after deducting 3d. for loom-rent, heddles, brushes, dressing, coal, and candle; and it appears from an account taken from the books of different Manufacturers, that steady weavers have netted these wages, throughout the respective years, on an average of 12 working hours per day.

Winding Weavers' Firns.—This is generally done in the weaver's family. A woman can wind for three weavers, and she can make 3d. per day by each weaver.

(6) In the Glasgow Calenders, the best workmen are engaged for a year; the others, from week to week. The state of employment of the Calenders, is perhaps the best criterion that can be had, of the state of trade at the time; all the goods sent off to the different markets, with a few exceptions, passing through the Calenders.

(7) When Coals are retailed in small quantities, 1d. per cwt. is charged as the retailer's profit.

(8) From 24th December, 1814, to 14th January, 1815, Tobacco was retailed at $8\frac{1}{2}$d., and Snuff, at $7\frac{1}{2}$d. per oz. At that period, the quality of Tobacco in the Glasgow market was very bad.

(9) At this rate, Children are taught 4 hours during 5 days in the week, and 2 hours on Saturdays.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY, AND STATE OF SOCIETY, AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

The following facts, collected in chronological order from the Records of the Town Council, the Presbytery, and Session of Glasgow, &c. &c., will enable the reader to form a pretty accurate notion of the City, and the state of society, at the periods referred to, while it is hoped they will be acceptable to the Antiquary and the Historian.

Prior to 1550, the inhabitants of this City and neighbourhood were governed by churchmen who kept them in a state of ignorance and superstition truly deplorable. At that period, the principles of the glorious Reformation began to be acknowledged, when it pleased God to raise up powerful agents in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in the persons of Knox and Melville. In 1560, when the Reformation took place, the great body of the people retained their fierce and sanguinary disposition. This is strikingly marked by their being constantly armed: even the Ministers in the pulpit were accoutred. The number of murders, cases of incest, and other criminal acts, turned over to the censure of the Church, but too plainly point out the depraved character of the people.

FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE CITY, DRAWN UP IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

"In 1115, David, Prince of Cumberland, refounded the See of Glasgow; and having, in 1124, succeeded his brother, Alexander I., to the Crown of Scotland, he promoted his Chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric in 1129. In 1133, the Cathedral was solemnly consecrated in presence of the King, who endowed it with the lands of Partick. In 1165, Pope Alexander III. issued a Bull, commanding the faithful to visit the Cathedral of Glasgow. In 1176, Bishop Joceline enlarged the Cathedral, and rebuilt a part of it in a more magnificent form than it had been formerly. In the same year, William the Lyon, King of Scots, granted a Charter to the town, for holding a market on Thursday. In four years thereafter, Glasgow was erected into a Royal Burgh; and, in 1190, the Town received a Royal Charter, for holding a fair every year for ever, from the 8th of the Apostle Peter, (29th June,) and for the space of eight days complete. The fair commences on the second Monday of July and continues the whole week. In 1210, the Greyfriars' Monastery was at the foot of the Deanside Brae. Little more is known of it than that the citizens of Glasgow, at this date, went in a body, on the last day of the fair, to pay their respects to the Abbot of Melrose, who lived in the Monastery, and had been instrumental in procuring the fair.

"In 1268, the town was governed by a Provost and Baillies, who held courts, and transferred property, &c. This is the first time that mention is made of Magistrates in Glasgow.

"In 1270, the religious fraternity of Blackfriars were patronised by Sir Matthew Stewart of Castlemilk, who granted them an annuity from his estate, "on condition of their saying mass for ever, for the souls of him, the said Matthew, and for his mither and bairns of our place, progenitors and successors, and all Christian souls perpetually." This ancient family has always been respectable. In 1398, Sir Walter Stewart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, was named one of the sureties on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace between England and Scotland.

"In 1300, Edward I. of England took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik to the See of Glasgow. Earl Percy, at the same time, usurped the military Government of the western part of Scotland, and took possession of the Episcopal Palace in Glasgow. Sir William Wallace, who was then at Ayr, determined on ridding his country of the English usurpers, accompanied by Wallace of Richardtown, the Laird of Auchinleck, his friend, James Cleland, and others, gave battle to the usurper in the High Street, nearly where the College now stands, when Sir William cleft the head of Earl Percy with one stroke of his sword, on which the route of the English became general. On 28th August, in the following year, King Edward offered oblations at the shrine of St. Mungo, in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, a Scottish Knight, being taken prisoner by Sir John Seagreave.

"It appears from the Bishop's Cartulary, that the plague raged furiously here in the years 1330, 1350, 1380, and 1381.[1] The disease of leprosy was severely felt by the inhabitants of this City, in

[1] The plague was also in Glasgow in 1600—1602—1604, and in 1649, but there is no record of the number of deaths. On 19th September, 1605, and the two succeeding Sabbaths, thanksgivings were made in all the churches, for the removal of the plague. On 9th May, 1606, prayers were made for the inhabitants of Ayr, afflicted with the pestilence. On 13th January, 1648, thanksgivings were made for the removal of the pestilence.—*Session Records.*

The plague is a sort of contagious, pestilential, acute, and malignant putrid fever, from which the unhappy sufferers

the early part of its history. In 1350, the pious lady Lochow[1] purchased the lands on both sides of the River Clyde, near where the Stockwell Bridge is placed, and appropriated the rents in support of an Hospital for lepers in St. Ninian's Croft. The Hospital yard fronting the River contained 5051 square yards; its west boundary was ten yards east from the Main Street of Gorbals. After remaining for a long period in the hands of the Corporation of Glasgow, it was sold on 13th July, 1798. For a considerable time after its formation, the Hospital was under the management of the Church. In 1461, Bishop Muirhead presented a patient, and on 20th October, 1586, the Session "ordains some to visit the leper folks house or spittal beyond the Brig, to see how the same and the dykes of the yards may be reformed, and that nane be received but town's folks." In 1592, the Session directed, "that the house beyond the Stable Green Port, for women afflicted with the Glengore, be looked after." The disease of Glengore was imported from France.

"In 1387, the great wooden spire of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which was covered with lead was destroyed by lightning. In 1392, a mint house was erected in the Drygate, where coins were struck with the motto, "*Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum, villa de Glasgow, Dominus Protector.*"

"In 1420, there was a convent for Greyfriars, somewhere about the west end of the Greyfriar's Wynd. The friars were patronised by the celebrated, but unfortunate, Isobel, Duchess of Albany, cousin to James, afterwards I. of Scotland, who, on 18th May, 1431, at Inch Myron, mortified the lands of Ballagan to the Convent of the Greyfriars at Glasgow, for the express purpose of "the salvation of our souls, and that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our dear husband, and also of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our father, and of Walter, James, and Alexander, our sons." It is worthy of remark, that this pious lady received from the King, her cousin, a present of the heads of her husband, her father, and her sons, Walter and Alexander, James having fled into Ireland.

"In 1426, Bishop Cameron, soon after his induction, established the Commissariat Court, and increased the number of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral to 32. In 1441, St. Enoch's Church was built within St. Enoch's gate, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St. Michael. It had a Principal, eight Prebendaries, and a large burying ground. There is no vestige of the burying ground, nor any record, when the church was taken down. In 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained a Charter from James II., erecting the Town, and patrimonies of the Bishopric, into a Regality.

"In 1450, Nicolas V., a Pope distinguished by his talents and erudition, and particularly by his munificent patronage of Grecian Literature, after having composed the great western schism, which for more than half a century had distracted the states of Christendom, was pleased to issue a Papal Edict, or Bull, establishing a *Studium generale*, or University, in the City of Glasgow; the situation of which is described in the narrative as being, by the salubrity of the climate, and the abundance of all the necessaries of life, peculiarly adapted for such an institution. The instrument bears, that James II., then King of Scotland, had applied to the See of Rome for this grant; for although an independent sovereign might claim the power of erecting Universities within his own dominions, he could not confer on the licentiates and doctors who derived their qualifications from such Seminaries, the privilege of acting as Teachers and Regents in all the seats of general study throughout the bounds

seldom recover. Although the plague is generally defined as malignant, some eminent Physicians think it ought to be distinguished, as the fever is not the essence, but merely the symptom of the disease. Happily for this country, it is generally agreed, that it is neither bred nor propagated in Britain. The chief places from whence it is imported, is the Levant, Lesser Asia, Egypt, &c., where it is very common. The nature and cause of the plague is by no means certain. Some think that insects, being taken into the lungs by respiration, where they mix with the blood and juices, and corrode the intestines, are the cause of it. Others suppose that it is produced from damp, hot, and stagnated air, and the putrefaction of animal substances, especially locusts.—*Medical Journal.*

[1] Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, an ancestor of the noble house of Argyle, husband to this benevolent lady, obtained a Charter from his uncle, King Robert Bruce, of the lands of Lochow and Ardscodniche. He accompanied the King to Ireland, in 1316, to assist in placing his brother, Edward Bruce, on the Throne of that kingdom. It is said that he assisted the Steward of Scotland, in 1334, in the recovery of the Castle of Dunoon, in Cowal, from the English, which gave the first turn of fortune in favour of King David Bruce, for which that monarch rewarded him with the heritable Government of the Castle, and a yearly pension. A Charter in the possession of the Duke of Argyle is quoted as the authority. Sir Colin died about 1340, his wife was a daughter of the house of Lennox. The respectability and integrity of Archibald, the representative of this noble family, was acknowledged by King William III., who frequently observed, that he got more truth from Argyle than from all the rest of his servants in Scotland, because he had courage to speak out what others would not venture even to think. For his eminent services, and unalterable attachment to his King and country, he was advanced to the dignities of Duke of Argyle, Viscount Lochow, &c. &c., by patent, dated at Kensington, 23d June, 1701, to him and his heirs, male whatever.—*Douglas' Peerage, Vol. i. pp.* 86—106.

of the Catholic Church, without any examination or approbation, in addition to that which they received when they obtained their Academical degrees. This faculty was bestowed by apostolical authority on the graduates of the University of Glasgow, along with all other liberties, immunities, and honours enjoyed by the masters, doctors, and students in the University of Bologna.[1]

"In 1456, St. Nicholas' Hospital was founded and endowed by Bishop Muirhead, for the maintenance of 12 poor laymen and a priest. The Hospital was situated on the west side of Kirk Street, near where the Bishop's Palace stood. Its ruins were taken down in 1808, the ground on which it stood now forms part of the Gas Work premises. Its revenues, now reduced to about *L*.30 per annum, arise from ground annuals in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, Lindsay's Middle, or New Wynd, &c. The Town Council have conferred the patronage on Provost Dalglish. In 1484, the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, (Tron) was built, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin. In 1488, the See of Glasgow was made archiepiscopal in Bishop Blackadder's time. The Bishop, along with the Earl of Bothwell, negotiated a marriage between King James III. of Scotland, and the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which they brought about to the mutual satisfaction of both kingdoms. This union laid the foundation of the title of the Scotch Kings to the English throne, which, in right of proximity of blood, King James VI. of Scotland succeeded to, on the demise of Queen Elizabeth. In 1496, the Chapel of St. Roque, belonging to the Blackfriars, without the Stable Green Port, had an extensive burying ground, where a great number of those who died of the plague, in after years, were buried. In 1527, Jeremiah Russel, and John Kennedy, were burned alive, in Glasgow, for adhering to the principles of the Reformation. Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Bishops of Dunkeld, Brechin, and Dunblane, &c., were present at the trial, and agreed to the sentence, which was read in the Metropolitan Church on the last day of February.

"In 1546, Glasgow, although only the eleventh town in Scotland, in point of trade and importance, had some shipping, the Privy Council of Scotland having issued an order, that vessels belonging to Glasgow should not annoy those belonging to Henry VIII. of England, the Queen's uncle.

"In 1556, during the Minority of Mary, Queen of Scots, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, an ancestor of the noble house of Hamilton, the second person in the kingdom, and nearest heir to the Throne after Mary, was appointed Regent.[2] This appointment having been opposed by the Earl of Lennox, and the Queen Dowager, an engagement took place at the Butts, where the Weaponschaws used to be held, (now the site of the Infantry Barracks). The citizens taking part with Lennox, the Regent was defeated, which so exasperated him, that, rallying his troops, he entered the town, and gave it up to pillage, which was so effectually done, that the very doors and windows of the houses were destroyed.

"In 1566, Henry Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, came to this City, on a visit to his

[1] Report of the Royal Commission, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 7th October, 1831.

[2] Titles of the ancient and noble house of Hamilton:—Alexander Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault, Marquis of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Hamilton, Aven, Polmont, Machanshire, Innerdale, Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, and Dutton premier Duke and Marquis of Scotland.

Creations:—Scotch Honours, Earl of Angus by King Robert I., about 1327; Lord Hamilton, by act of Parliament, 1445; Earl of Arran, 10th August, 1503; Marquis of Hamilton, 19th April, 1599; Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, to the first Marquis and his heirs male and successors for ever, by patent, dated at Dalkeith, 14th June, 1633; Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Aven, Polmont, Machanshire, and Innerdale, by patent, dated at Oxford, 12th April, 1643, to the first Duke and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his brother, William, Earl of Lanark, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the eldest heir female of the body of the first Duke; which all failing, to the nearest lawful heirs whatsoever of the first Duke.

British Honours:—Duke of Brandon in Suffolk, and Baron of Dutton in Cheshire, 11th Sep. 1711.

French Honours:—Duke of Chatelherault in Pictou, 8th Feb., 1548; Heritable Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood House, 10th Aug., 1646.

The present Duke Alexander, son of Duke Archibald, was born 3d October, 1767. During his father's life time he was made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark, and Colonel of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia; was chosen member of Parliament for the town of Lancaster, at the general election, 1802; was sworn a privy Councillor on 19th June, 1806; and on 4th Nov. 1806, summoned to the House of Lords by writ, by his father's title of Baron of Dutton in Cheshire; and was in that year appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh. He married, at London, 26th April, 1810, his cousin, Miss Susan Euphemia Beckford, second daughter of William Beckford of Fonthill Gifford, in Wiltshire, (whose mother was daughter and co-heir of the Hon. George Hamilton, sixth son of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn,) by Lady Margaret Gordon, only daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne by whom he has a son, William Alexander Anthony, Archibald Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, born 15th February, 1811, and Lady Susan.—*Douglas Peerage, vol. i. p.* 725. His Grace of Hamilton has lately succeeded to additional titles and estates by the demise of a relation.

father, who resided in a house on the east side of Limmerfield, a little south from the new Barony Church, a part of the south wall of which is still preserved. As the King was taken ill, the Queen came from Stirling to see him in this house, where she resided till he was so far recovered as to be removed to Edinburgh, in the neighbourhood of which he was soon after murdered. On 30th September, 1578, Robert Stewart, Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew, the father of Henry Darnley, was entered a Burgess, and, in the same year, elected Provost of Glasgow.

"In 1566, the General Assembly approved of the Church Discipline, but the Parliament did not confirm the votes of the Assembly, nor formally deprive the Bishops of their power, though all Church affairs, from that time, were managed by Presbyteries and General Assemblies. In the year 1574, they voted the Bishops to be only pastors of one parish; and, to show their power, they deposed the Bishop of Dunkeld, and deleted the Archbishop of Glasgow. In the year 1577, they ordained that all Bishops be called by their own names, and the next year they voted the very name of a Bishop a grievance.[1] In 1580, the General Assembly, with one voice, declared Diocesan Episcopacy to be unscriptural and unlawful. The same year King James VI., with his family, and the whole nation, subscribed a Confession of Faith, with a Solemn League and Covenant annexed, obliging themselves to maintain and defend the Protestant doctrine, and the Presbyterian Government, and in 1587, the King, being at the full age of twenty-one, consented to an Act to take away Bishops' Lands, and annex them to the Crown.

"If Dr. Heylin is to be believed, his Majesty, from the time he came to the English Throne, and even before it, had projected the restoration of Episcopacy in the Kirk of Scotland, and reducing the two kingdoms to one uniform government and discipline. Upon his Majesty's arrival in England, he took all occasions to discover his aversion to the Scots Presbyterians, taxing them with sauciness, ill manners, and an implacable enmity to kingly power. He nominated Bishops to thirteen Scotch Bishopricks, which he himself had formerly abolished; but their revenue being annexed to the Crown, their dignities were little more than titular.

"In 1581, the King appointed Mr. Robert Montgomery, Minister of Stirling, to be Archbishop of Glasgow, with the understanding that he was to confer the title of hereditary Lords of the Bishops' Castle on the Lennox family, with all the emoluments pertaining thereto, for the paltry consideration of 1000 pounds Scots, some horse corn, and poultry. The people, considering the Archbishop erroneous in doctrine, and loose in morals, opposed his entry, by getting Mr. Howie to preach at the time he was to be inducted. Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, Provost of Glasgow, being desirous of obeying the King's commands, went to the church, and desired Mr. Howie to break off his sermon, which refusing, the Provost pulled him out of the pulpit. In the struggle, some hair was drawn out of Mr. Howie's beard, several of his teeth knocked out, and his blood shed. On this Mr. Howie denounced the judgment of God on Sir Matthew and his family. M'Ure in his History of Glasgow, says, that in less than 70 years this opulent family was so reduced that they subsisted by charity.[2] The Church, considering the transaction with the Lennox family illegal and disgraceful, the Archbishop was forced to resign the benefice. He afterwards became minister of Symington, and latterly of Stewarton, in Ayrshire, where he died."

To save the repetition of authorities, it may be sufficient to say, that the following excerpts are from the Town Council, and the Session and Presbytery Records. Some of them are curious, and others, when compared with the present state of society, highly interesting.

"In 1582, the Booth doors of Merchants and Traffickers were to be steaked on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of sermon, and the masters of booths were enjoined to keep the hour of preaching, under the penalty of L.20 Scots, without a lawful cause admitted by the Session. The Fleshers were censured for killing flesh in time of the preaching on the week days. There were to be no superfluous gatherings at banquets (christenings) or marriages, the price of the dinner or supper was not to exceed eighteen-pence Scots, (1½d. sterling,) and persons married were to find caution

[1] Vpone the xv. (xxv.) day of Julij. 1578, the said Parliament wes fensit in the grat Hall of the Castle of Stirling, and thairefter proclamatioun wes maid at the mercat croce of Stirling, commanding all estaites hafing woit to compeir within the hall of the said Castle, vpone the morne, quhaire they sowld have frie acces to enter and woit according to the accustomed ordour. At this tyme their come at command of the Kingis letter, certain men weill bodin in airmes furthe of the barronis of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundie, and Perthe to keip gairdhouse in the town of Stirling during the tyme of the Parliament, swa that incaice ony insurrection sowuld bein, they sowld stay the same.—*Moysie's Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, taken from Mr. James Dennistoun's (younger of Dennistoun,) Contribution to the Maitland Club, p.* 11.

[2] There is a valuable portrait of Mr. Howie in possession of the Trades' House of Glasgow.

to that effect. On 26th December, five persons were appointed to make repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Zuil, (Christmas). The Baxters to be enquired at to whom they baked Zuil bread.

"On 16th August, 1587, the Session appointed the following disciplinary fines to be exacted: "Servant women, for a single breach of chastity 20lbs. for her relief from Cross and Steeple.[1] Men servants 30lbs. or else to be put in prison eight days and fed on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the Jugs. As for the richer sort of servants, the fines were to be exacted at the arbitrement of the Kirk. This act not to extend to honest men's sons and daughters, but they to be punished as the Kirk shall prescribe. Men servants were released on paying 40 shillings, and women servants 30lbs; those who did not pay were to be fed 15 days on bread and water. Harlots were to be carted through the town, ducked in Clyde, and put in the Jugs at the Cross on a market day.[2] The punishment for adultery was to satisfy six Sabbaths on the Cockstool at the pillar, bare footed and bare legged, in sackcloth, then to be carted through the town, and ducked in Clyde from a pulley fixed on the Bridge." The release from excommunication was as follows. "A man excommunicated for *relapse in adultery*, was to pass from his dwelling house to the Hie Kirk six Sundays, at six in the morning at the first bell, conveyed by two of the Elders or Deacons, or any other two honest men, and to stand at the Kirk door bare footed and bare legged in sackcloth, with a white wand in his hand, bare headed till after the reading of the text, in the same manner to repair to the pillar till the sermon was ended, and then to go out to the door again and stand there till the congregation pass from the Kirk, and after that he is released."

"At that period, the Presbytery admonished their ministers to be diligent in their studies, grave in their apparel, and not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothes. The Brethren (Presbytery) interpret the Sabbath to be from sun to sun; no work to be done between light and light in winter, and between sun and sun in summer. Subsequently, the Brethren declared the Sabbath to be from 12 on Saturday night, till 12 on Sunday night. The Session directed that the drum should go through the town, to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on Sundays, either by old or young. Games, golfs, alley bowls, &c., were forbidden on Sundays; and further, that no person go to Ruglen to see plays on Sunday. Parents who had bairns to baptize, were to repeat the Commandments distinctly, Articles of Faith, and the Lord's Prayer, or be declared ignorant, and *some other godly* person present their bairn, with farther punishment, as the Kirk shall think fit. That no proclamation of Banns be made without the consent of parents; persons who cannot say the Commandments, were declared to be unworthy of marriage. Because of the many inconveniences by marriages on Sundays before noon, the Session enact, that none be made till the afternoon. The Communion was celebrated in 1587 during three Sundays running.

"In 1588, the Session appointed some ash trees in the Hie Kirk Yard to be cut down, to make forms for the folk to sit on in the Kirk—no woman to sit upon, or occupy, the forms men should sit on, but either sit laigh, or else bring stools with them. Intimation was made, that no woman, married, or unmarried, come within the Kirk door to preachings, or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither to lie down in the Kirk on their face, in time of prayer, with certification, that their plaids shall be drawn down, or they be raised by the beadle. The Session considering that great disorder hath been in the Kirk, by women sitting with their heads covered, in time of sermon, sleeping that way; ordains intimation to be made, that none sit with their heads covered with plaids in time of sermon. The beadles were to have staffs, for keeping quietness in the Kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they are to get 4d., and 2d. for each baptism. All this for ringing the bell, and rowing up the knock, and for setting the forms in the Hie Kirk and Blackfriar's Kirk, and also the new Kirk. The Kirk beadles to allow none to enter the Steeple to trouble the knock and bell there; but to keep the knock going at all times, and the 5 hour's bell in the morning, and 8 hour's bell at even, and that for a long space. The Minister gave the dead bellman a merk to buy a book, to enter the names of the dead with their age.

"On 26th December, 1588, the Town Council and Deacons of Crafts directed the West Port to be transported to the Stockwell head. The Magistrates considering the manifold blasphemies and evil words spoken by sundry women, direct the master of works to erect jugs, three or four steps up that they may not be torn down.

"On 1st June, 1589, the Town Council met, to consider the King's letter, charging this Burgh,

[1] The Clerical Prison at that period was in one of the Church Steeples.

[2] The Jugs till within these few years were appended to the Steeple at the Cross.

and all other Burghs and Towns, to go to the north, on his Majesty's service. The Council considering that his Majesty is at present at Hamilton, direct the three Baillies, together with Robert Chirnesyd, Hector Stewart, John Steel, and the Treasurer, to go to Hamilton, and endeavour to get the King and his Chancellor, to free the town of this burthen." It appears that this was not agreed to, as at a subsequent meeting, the Council enacted, that "threescore hagbutteris"[1] should be appointed for his Majesty's service, at Aberdeen, and that the town should be stented for their outfitting. On the same day, Mr. Patrick Walkinshaw, Sub-Dean of Glasgow, was directed to remove himself, his servants, and goods, from the south mid chamber, occupied by him in the tenement of the alms house, near the Archbishop's Palace. After directing that wine, bread, meat, and other necessaries, be sold at particular prices, under severe penalties, the Town Council enacted, that no market be kept upon Sundays, and that persons blaspheming and swearing, shall be punished according to law.

"On 9th August, 1589, Walter Prior of Blantyre, tacksman of the teinds of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the Communion, he was spoken to, to provide a hogshead of good wine. The time of convening on the Sundays of the Communion, was four o'clock in the morning. The Collectors assembled on these occasions in the Hie Kirk, at three o'clock in the morning. At that period, the Town Council enacted, that wine shall not be sold dearer than 18 pennies Scots for a Scotch pint, and ale not exceed 4 pennies Scots = one-third of a penny, sterling, for two English quarts.

"On 7th October, 1589, the Water Baillie reported to the Magistrates, that there were six Lepers in the Lepers' House, viz., Andrew Lawson, Merchant; Steven Gilmour, Cordiner; Robert Bogle, son of Patrick Bogle; Patrick Brittal, Tailor; John Thomson, Tailor; and Daniel Cunningham, Tinker.

"On 18th July, 1590, David Duncan, servant to George Esdale, and William Blair, piper, were accused before the Baillies, the said Duncan for climbing upon the Cross, and breaking it, and Blair for playing upon the head of the Cross with his pipe. The Cross has been long since removed.

"On 4th August, 1592, James VI. seemed to be deeply impressed with the propriety of establishing the Presbyterian form of Church government in Scotland; for, rising from his seat in the General Assembly, he took off his bonnet, and with his hands and eyes lifted up to heaven, he said, "I praise God, that I have been born into the world, at a time when the light of God's word clearly shineth forth, neither eclipsed with the mist of ignorance, nor presented by the false lights of superstition.—I thank God, who has honoured me to be the king of a country, in which there is the sincerest Kirk in the world, (these words 'the sincerest Kirk in the world,' he repeated three times) the Kirk of Geneva keep Pasc and Zule (easter and christmas). What authority have they in God's word for these? where have they any institution for them? as for our neighbours in England, their service is an evil said mass in English; they want nothing of the mass but the lifting." Then turning to every side of the church in which the Assembly was sitting, he said, "I charge you my good people, Ministers, Doctors, Elders, Gentlemen and Barons, to stand to your purity, and to exhort the people to do the same, and I, forsooth, so long as I brook my life and crown, I shall maintain the same against all deadly." According to Calderwood, the members of the Assembly were in a devout ecstacy, and for a considerable time, nothing was heard but praising God, and praying for the king. But this exultation was not of long duration, for eleven years had only elapsed, when James, seated on the English throne, forgot all his promises.

"In 1603, the same monarch, in a conference with Dr. Raynolds and some English Divines, regarding Church government, "broke out into a flame, and instead of hearing the Doctor's reasons, or commanding the Bishops to answer them, told the Ministers that he found they were aiming at a Scotch Presbytery," which, says he, "agrees with monarchy as well as God and the devil, than Jack and Tom, Will and Dick, shall meet at their pleasure, and censure both me and my Council; therefore, pray stay one seven years before you demand that of me, and if then you find me pursy and fat, and my windpipe stuffed, I will perhaps hearken to you; for let that agreement be made up, and I am sure I shall be kept in breath, but till you find I grow lazy, pray let that alone. I remember how they used the poor lady, my mother, in Scotland, and me in my minority." Then turning to the Bishops, he put his hand to his hat, and said, "my Lords, I may thank you that these puritans plead for my supremacy; for if once you are out, and they in place, I know what would become of my supremacy for *no Bishops, no King*. Well, Doctor, have you anything to offer?" The Doctor

[1] A musketeer, "He renforsit the towne vitht victuales *hagbuttaris* and munitions."—*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scotch language.*

Euerie landit man within the samin sall haue an *hagbute* of founde, callit hagbute of crochert, with thair calmes, bullittes, and pellokis, of leid or irne, with powder convenient thairto, for euerie hundreth pund of land that he hes of new extent.—*Act, James V.*, 1540, *c.* 74.

replied in the negative; and the King then rising from his chair, said, "If this be all your party have to say, I will make them conform, or I will hurry them out of this land, or else worse," and he was as good as his word.[1]

"For a considerable time previous to 1604 very serious differences had arisen between the merchant and trades' ranks, regarding precedency; to put an end to which, and to restore peace in the Burgh, a submission was entered into on 10th Nov., 1604, which led to the Letter of Guildry. The Letter, which consists of 54 articles, *inter alia*, sets forth, that after great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen, and considered, and repeatedly advised by both the states of the merchants and craftsmen, has concluded, that in all time coming there shall be a Dean of Guild and a Deacon Convener, &c.—On 16th Feb., 1605, at a meeting in the Council House, the Right Hon. Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood, Provost, informed the meeting that the Provost, Baillies, and Council being ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common weal of this Burgh, have accepted, received, and admitted the said Letter of Guildry, and in token thereof have subscribed the same.

"On 3d March, 1608, the Session gave intimation, that there should be no meetings of women on the Sabbath, in time of sermon, and that no hostler should sell spirits, wine, or ale, in time of sermon, under pain of 20 pounds, and that there should be no buying of timber on the Sabbath, at the water of Clyde, from sun-rising, to sun-setting. Similar enactments were frequently made before and after this period. In the same year, the Laird of Minto, a late Provost, was accused of a breach of chastity. The Session considering his *age*, and the *station* he held in the town, pass him with a reprimand.

"At a meeting of the Town Council, on 9th April, 1609,—Present, Provost Houston, Baillie Braidwood, Old Baillies Anderson and Rowat, George Muir, Dean of Guild, and Ninian Anderson, Deacon Convener, the Provost informed the Council, that the Magistrates had been charged the sum of 100 pounds by the Clerk Register, for the Book called the 'Regium Majestatem,' that they were in danger of horning for the same; and that as the town was not stented, and as the Council did not find it convenient to advance the money, (*L.*8 : 6 : 8d. Sterling,) he had borrowed it from William Burn, Merchant Burgess.

"It would appear that the Letter of Guildry had only removed the burghal discontent, as on 19th May, 1609, the Provost informed the Council that the Earl of Glencairn, and the Lord Semple, with their friends, were to be in this town on Monday next, conform to the ordinance of the secret Council, for the purpose of compromising their deadly feuds; therefore for eschewing of all inconveniences of trouble which may happen, (which God forbid,) the Council directed that the number of 40 persons, with one of the Baillies, and the whole Council, should attend upon the Provost, and that one of the other two Baillies, and threescore men should attend at the lodgings of the said noblemen—all the foresaid persons to have long weapons and swords, and to be in readiness to accompany and convoy the said noblemen, with their friends, in and out, in making their reconciliation conform to the ordinance of the secret Council, and the drum to pass through the town, to advertise and warn all the inhabitants to be in readiness with their arms foresaid, and to meet the Provost and Baillies on Monday next, at seven hours, on the Green, that the foresaid number of persons may be chosen, and that under the penalty of five pounds. On 19th August following, the Council granted a warrant to John Bernit, master of works, for *L.*41 : 10 : 0., as the expenses of wine and confections spent at the Cross, upon the 5th day of July, the King's day, my Lord of Glasgow being present with sundry other honourable men.

"On 6th October, 1610, the Town Council enacted, that there should be no middings (dunghills) on the fore streets, nor in the flesh market, meal market, or other market of this Burgh, under the penalty of 13s. 4d., and that no timber lie on the High Street above year and day, nor any turf, turf stakes, or lint, be dried upon the High Street, under the penalty of 13s. 4d., and that the fruit, kail, and onion cramies,[2] stand betwixt the gutter and the house, and that each stand and flake be an ell in length and breadth.

"The Council, at the same time, ordained, that the lepers of the Hospital should go only upon the causewayside, near the gutter, and should have 'clapperis,'[3] and a cloth upon their mouth and

[1] Neal's History of the Puritans, Vol. i. p. 328.

[2] Crame, a merchant's booth, a wooden shop, or a tent where goods are sold. Hence the Creams of Edinburgh, which are small shops, or booths, projecting from the adjoining walls.—*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scotch Language.*

[3] As by the Mosaic Law, Lepers were obliged to give warning of their approach; so in Scotland Lepers were obliged to wear a clapper to warn others to keep at a distance. Thus shalt thou go beggand fra hous to hous with cuppe

face, and should stand afar off while they receive alms, under the penalty of being banished from the Town and Hospital.

"On 28th May, 1612, mention is made in the Session Records of holding the train of the corpse at burials, the Session and Magistrates discharge the bringing out of bed-straw to the street, after the carrying out of the corpse, under pain of 5 pounds; that no man, woman, or child, shall be buried within the Hie Kirk, or any other Kirk, or the Barony Kirk, except their friends pay 5 pounds to the Session. If either Magistrate or Minister give leave to break ground in the Kirk Yards without paying the dues, they shall pay 20 pounds. The Session still disposes of burial places in the Hie Kirk Yard, and appoints them that get lairs near the dyke, to build the dyke beside their lair.

"On 22d December, 1613, Mortality Bills were directed to be made in this city for the first time.

"On 5th January, 1628, the Town Council directed that the Causeway from the Cross down the Saltmarket, be laid as near as can be to the Booths on both sides to make the street broad. On the 5th of April following, the Council agreed with James Colquhoun, wright, and John Boyd, mason, to build and repair the decayed parts of the Library House at the Hie Kirk, put the roof thereon, joist and loft the same, and cover the same with lead, for 3,100 merks, to be paid by the town, conform to their contract.

"On 23d May, 1629, the council directed a warrant to be given to the treasurer for 72 pund, for two hogsheads of wine to the Archbishop of Glasgow, over and above the custom bill. On the 4th of July following, the council for good and reasonable causes, and considerations moving them, and for the love and favour they bear to Mr. Robert Wilkie, their minister, and especially to help him to pay his *dochters tocher*, ordains the Treasurer to give him 500 merks.

"In 1630 a Subscription was entered into for building a Library, &c., in the College,[1] and on 3d March in the same year, the Presbytery censured the Ministers of Glasgow for dispensing with public repentance for money. At that period, the ordinary prison for kirk delinquents, was at the back gallery of the Blackfriar's Kirk. On 24th April, the Magistrates directed the New Well in the Trongate to be slated in the best form, and two pumps made and clinked with all diligence. On 5th June following, the Council directed a warrant to be given to the Treasurer for 40 punds money, disbursed by him as follows, *viz.*: to Linlithgow drummers, 10 merks; to the fifers and drummers of Ayr, 10 merks; to the drummer of Paisley one dollar; to the Post who brought a letter from the Secret Council, 29 shillings; to the drill-master, 20 merks; and to the towns drummers, 8 pund 19 shillings and 8 pence, for their services during the time of the muster. On 17th July, Mr. William Wallace, master of the grammar school, got 20 merks to bear his charges for riding to Edinburgh, about the grammar, to be imposed upon the country.

"In 1634 the Blackfriar's Church was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to Charles I. who declared it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that 'the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it.' On the 6th June, 1635, a contract was entered into between the Archbishop with consent of the Chapter, on the first part, the Magistrates on the second, and the College on the third part, reciting that the Blackfriar's Kirk was in ruins, and that the College had re-disponed it to the town, who meant to repair or rebuild it, and who had raised a sum of money by the disposal of seats, for enabling them to endow a minister with the stipend of 1000 merks; the College were to receive a certain number of the second best seats in the New Church. From these causes the Corporation of the city has but a small pecuniary interest in the Blackfriar's Church. The contract was confirmed by a charter from Charles I. on 1st July, 1636. The same charter conveys to the Magistrates and Council the patronage of the Blackfriar's and St. Mary's Churches, and nominates the Magistrates Justices of the Peace within the burgh.

"In 1635, the Magistrates purchased from the Earl of Glencairn, the Manse of the Prebendery of Cambuslang, in the Drygate, which they fitted up as a House of Correction for dissolute women; and such was the vigilance of the Session, that they directed the women to be whipped every day during pleasure.

"On the 1st July, 1636, Charles I. authorised the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, by char-

and *clappir*, like ane Lazarows. Go lerne to clapp thy *clappir* to and fro, and lerne aftir the law of Lepers ledc.—*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scotch Language.*

[1] In the year 1630 a Subscription was commenced for the purpose of building a Library, providing Books, and otherways enlarging the fabric. The amount subscribed in the course of three years was very considerable, and though many of the largest subscriptions were never paid, the sum realized in this manner at that period was nearly 30,000 merks, or *L.*20,000 Scots. With the produce of these contributions a large portion of the College was built.—*Report of the Royal Commissioners*, 1831—*p.* 227.

ter, to elect a Water Baillie, with more extensive powers than formerly. This Magistrate is empowered to exercise a maritime civil and criminal jurisdiction on the River, from the Old, or Stockwell Street Bridge, to the Clough Stone at the mouth of the Clyde, about 26 miles below Glasgow.

"On 3d October, 1637, the said day compeared Mr. Robert Stewart, servitor to the most Rev. Father in God, Patrick, Archbishop of Glasgow, who produced a letter from the Archbishop, desiring the said Baillies and Council to receive James Stewart, of Floack, Merchant Burgess, as Provost, to the first Tuesday after Michaelmas, 1638, which desire they thought reasonable; and, therefore, the said Baillies and Council sent for the said James, who came and accepted of his office; and thereafter the said Provost set down a leet for the Baillies, to be presented to the said Archbishop, that he might nominate three of them for the year to come.

"The Laigh Kirk Steeple was built during this year. The Tron or public weights were kept in the under part of this steeple for a number of years, hence the name Tron. The dues of the Tron, which formerly belonged to the Archbishop, were conveyed to the College, who still draw a small sum from the town in lieu of them.

"On 5th May, 1638, the Council agreed to license Duncan Birnet to teach music within the Burgh, provided he takes no more 'skolleges fra the bairns than James Sanderis was allowed.' The Council also, on the 11th August, granted warrant to the Treasurer to pay L.50 to John Boyd for translating the Stockwell in the High Street, and setting it down in another place, and taking down the well at the Cross, and translating the head that was thereon, and setting it on the new well in Stockwell-gate. The same day they authorised the master of work now in Flanders, to purchase for the town's use 50 muskets with 'stalfis and bandeleiris,'[1] and 50 pikes. On 8th September, the Council ordered three-score young men to be elected and trained to handle arms, to begin on Tuesday next, and the driller to have for his pains 40 shillings each day, for his coming out of Edinburgh, aye until he be discharged, with his horse hire hame and a-field.

"On 25th September, 1638, the Principal and Regents of the College, petitioned the Town Council for help to build the new work within the said College. The Council condescended and agreed to give to the building of said work 1000 merks when the work is going on, and another 1000 merks to buy books to the Library whenever they buy their books to make a library to the said College. The money to be advanced by the Provost and Baillies who may be in office at the time.

"On 8th October, 1638, the Provost, Baillies, and Council, understanding that his sacred Majesty has been graciously pleased to indict a general free assembly, to be holden in this city, the 21st November next, to which it is expected that a great number of noblemen, commissioners from Presbyteries, and other commissioners will repair hither, therefore it is statuted and ordained, that no burgess or inhabitant within this burgh, shall set, or promise to set, for rent or otherwise, or give to any friend, any house, chamber, or stable, until they first acquaint them therewith, that the Provost, Baillies, and Council may give a license thereto to the end, that every one may be lodged according to their quality and ability in this city, under the pain of 100 pounds, and imprisonment of their persons during the Magistrates' will. And likewise that those give obedience to this who are appointed to survey the houses within the city, and also that no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables, than shall be appointed by the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, and ordains the same to be intimated through the town by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance.

"On 3d November, the Town Council, understanding that a great number of people will convene within this Burgh at the ensuing Assembly, they statuted and ordained, that there be a guard of men kept through the day, and a watch at night, under the direction of the Provost and Baillies. On 18th December, the Treasurer was directed to purchase for the Town's use, 100 muskets, with 'stalfis and bandelerais,' 30 pikes, 400 cwt. of powder, and 400 cwt. of match.

"On 21st November, this famous Assembly met in the Nave of the Cathedral. During the preceding year, Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, had ordered a service book to be read in the Scotch Churches, which the people thought savoured of the Mass. This innovation afforded a fit opportunity for the friends of the Presbyterian form to exert themselves in the cause; they, therefore, with great assiduity procured a numerous attendance at this assembly. The celebrated Marquis of Hamilton was Lord High Commissioner. The venerable Mr. John Bell, minister of the Tron Church, preached, after which Mr. Alexander Henderson was elected Moderator. The assembly was attended by a great proportion of the nobility, and other persons of rank and consideration in Scotland. The Presbyterian party carried every thing their own way. The Commissioner protested, and dissolved the assembly.

[1] Staffsuerd, a sword more proper for thrusting than for cutting doun, "wyth a staffsuerd Boyd stekit him that tyde.—*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scotch Language.*

After his Grace had departed, the assembly held 26 diets, when they decreed, 1st, The abjuration of Episcopacy. 2d, The abolishing of the service books, and the high commission. 3d, The proceedings of the six preceding assemblies during Episcopacy were declared null and void. 4th, They deposed and excommunicated the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Galloway, Brechin, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Argyle, and Dunblane, and a number of other clergymen. 5th, The Covenant being approved of, was ordered to be signed by all ranks under pain of excommunication; and, 6th, Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament.

"On 22d December, the Provost, Baillies, and Council, understanding the good and commendable order that was kept within this Burgh during the last General Assembly, by removing the poor from the causeway, and sustaining them in their own houses, to the great credit of the City, and contentment of all strangers resorting here for the time. And seeing the same is both godly and honest, they statute and ordaine, that the poor be kept and sustained in their houses, as they are at present; and the inhabitants of this Burgh to be *stented* to this effect. On this day week each Councillor is to propose his overture as to the best way it can be accomplished. The said day the Council ordered, that those inhabitants who did not put out 'candills and bowattis' [1] the time of the late Assembly, conformably to the Act thereanent, shall be outlawed and punished.

"The intestine feuds which had so long afflicted the country, broke out into open rupture about this time. On 16th February, 1639, the Town Council ordained, that all persons, of whatever estate, should attend the weaponschawing on the 1st April, properly armed, under the penalty of 40 punds, and that the Magistrates purchase muskets, powder, and match with the money raised by the stent, and that Thomas Morrison and Walter Nelson carry the colours at the weaponschaw. It was also ordained, that the Magistrates should send out 100 men to the Border, for the common defence, at the Town's expense, George Porterfield to be the Captain, and to march to Lord Montgomery's Regiment. A Proclamation was sent through the Town, by sound of drum, commanding all the inhabitants who intend to carry muskets, to have each 2 punds of powder, 2 punds of lead, and 5 fathoms of match. Fifty additional men were ordered to the border, the four remaining companies were to be drilled once a-week. As a proof that the circulating medium was not then over abundant in this city, a Proclamation was made on 15th June, by sound of drum, ordering the inhabitants to bring in the whole of their silver-plate to be bestowed in defence of the good common cause, conformably to the ordinance of the Committee in Edinburgh, and ordain James Stewart, late Provost, Walter Stirling, Dean of Guild; Gavin Nisbet a late Deacon Convener, and John Barns, to receive the same. On the 19th instant, two persons were ordered to go through the Town, and take an inventory of the Silver-Work, that the same may be ready to be sent to Edinburgh, conformably to the direction of the Committee of supply for the common cause. The Treasurer was directed to pay 60 punds to Robert Wilson, Smyth, for 582 swan feathers that were sent to Edinburgh. At this period, persons who declined to subscribe the Covenant, were debarred from the ordinances.

"On 30th June, 1639, the Town Council directed a dyke to be built at the head of the Stockwell Street, and a port put therein, and a dyke to be built from the lit-house to the Custom-house, at the bottom of the Stockwell Street, with a port therein; likewise, one between the Bridge and the deceased John Holms' house, in a comely and decent form, with all convenient diligence. The Custom-house, at that period, was at the south-west corner of Stockwell Street.

"On 19th March, 1640, intimation was made by the Session, that all masters of families should give an account of those in their families who hath not the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c., and that every family should have Prayers and Psalms morning and evening; some of the fittest men to assist the elders in promoting this work. On 8th January, in the following year, the Session, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly held at Aberdeen, enacted that the Magistrates should cause all monuments of idolatry to be taken down and destroyed, *viz.*, all superstitious pictures, crucifixes, &c., both in private houses and in the Hie Kirk. Next day it was reported that they found only three that could be called so, *viz.*, the five wounds of Christ, the Holy Lamb, and Quintigerne, or a pro-nobis.

"On 27th May, 1640, the Town Council ordained Patrick Bell, the late Provost, to ride to Edinburgh, to attend the down-sitting of the Parliament on the 2d of July next, and to give his advice for

[1] Bowattis, a hand lanthern, "ye suld vse the law of God as ye wald vse ane torche when ye gang hayme to your house in a myrk nycht; for as the torche or *bowattis* shawis you lycht to decerne the rycht waie hayme to your house fra the wrang way, and also to descerne the clein way fra the fowle way: evin sa aucht ye to vse the law or command of God as a torche, bowattis, or lanterin."—*Archbishop Hamilton's Catechisme*, 1551, *Fol.* 78, *b.*

the preservation of the religion, liberties, lives, and estates of the inhabitants. On the 11th August following, the Council, understanding how comely and decent it is, and creditable to the City, to have the causeways free of 'middings and foulay,' statute and ordain that the same causeways be kept clean hereafter, and that no middings or foulay be suffered to remain thereon; the said foulay to be brought off by the backsides, and borne, and led away, and they commit the care thereof to the Baillies.

"On the 19th June, 1641, the Council directed the Treasurer to pay Mr. Gavin Forsyth 162 punds, for his bygone services in baptizing infants within this City, and visiting the sick in the time of the Town's necessity, and for preaching God's word on Tuesdays. On the 17th August, the foundation stone of Hutcheson's Hospital was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutcheson. The Hospital stood on the north side of the Trongate, where Hutcheson's Street is now formed. It had an ashlar front, and a Steeple 100 feet high. On 1st December, the Council enacted that some Holland cloth, and Scotch linen cloth, with some plaids, as also two gallons of *aquavitæ*, and four half-barrels of *herring*, be sent as a present to Mr. Webb, servant to the Duke of Lennox, as a testimony of the Town's thankfulness to him for the pains he took in the Town's business. The said day the Marquis of Argyll exhibited, in presence of the Town Council, a Commission from the Secret Council, anent the transporting of 5,000 men to Ireland, desiring the Council to provide boats and barques for their transport. After much reasoning, it was thought fit that the freight of each soldier should be 30 shillings, and that the soldiers and boatmen should have 6 shillings in the day for victuals during the time they are at sea, the whole to be paid by the community.

"On 12th February, 1642, the Council ordained, that the Master of work should have 200 merks to distribute to the poor, especially to the poor ignorant people who comes from Ireland.[1] Ordains him to lend to Captain Gibson one of the Town's tents, to be restored to the town on his coming home.

"On the 15th October, 1642, the Council ordained a proclamation to be made, by tuck of drum, changing the Market-day for meal, bear, yarn, salt, and shoes, and all manner of stalls, from Monday to Wednesday, except the Fairs and principal Market-days which shall happen to fall on Monday.

"On 13th July, 1643, the Session appointed some of their number to go through the Town on the market-day, (till the Magistrates provide one for that office,) to take order with banners and swearers, &c. The Session applied to the Town Council on the 23d July, to provide an honest man for that purpose. Swearers were to pay 12*d.*, and searchers to go through the town to observe the transgressors. The Act of Parliament against swearers, &c., to be read from the pulpit on Sabbath next. Intimation was given that swearers, blasphemers, and mockers of piety, should be rebuked at the furm before the pulpit for the second fault, and for the third at the piller, over and above the fine. And on 5th August, the Session enacted that adulterers should be imprisoned, and then drawn through the town in a cart, with a paper on their face; thereafter to stand in the jugs three hours, and be whipped. It appears that this punishment was frequently inflicted. During this year, two hair gowns were bought for the use of the Kirk.

"On 12th December, the Council ordained the drum to be sent through the Town, to certify that

[1] Looking generally at the state of morals in the three kingdoms, it is no less curious than interesting, to remark the distinction, in vulgar life, which prevails in each.

In England, much ignorance prevails, which tends greatly to the corruption of the morals; while, at the same time the mass of the people are tractable, and possess a great share of good nature.

In Scotland, a character totally different is exhibited. Strongly attached to the duties of religion, and almost universally taught to read by means of the national parochial schools, the mass of the labouring people are moral and parsimonious, and generally industrious, although, at the same time, not exempted from blemishes. The duties imperative on the Established Clergy, to attend minutely (at least in the rural parishes,) to the progress of the children, in a knowledge of religious and moral duties, have tended much to elevate the vulgar in Scotland, above those in almost every other country in Europe. The effect of the system pursued at least, proves the practicability of results equally favourable by the same means in the sister kingdom.

Ireland, unhappily, although blessed with a land producing plenty, exhibits a state of morals in vulgar life, which is truly lamentable. In spite of a numerous Clergy of the Church, to which a great number of the people are attached, and from whom they are supposed to receive religious instruction, it appears to produce little or no moral effect. Constitutionally good tempered, although subject to paroxysms of rage and fury, which are often productive of great excesses, they are, nevertheless, susceptible of good impressions, and, under more favourable circumstances, might be rescued from the deplorable ignorance and the influence of those ill regulated passions which render these valuable and interesting people less useful, less comfortable, and less happy, than under a better system might be attainable. The country is fruitful beyond any other portion of the British islands; and yet the majority of the people are miserable.—*Colquhoun on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire*, p. 121.

the officers would be chosen out of those who enrol themselves for the present common expedition. Captain George Porterfield was elected Captain of the Company, and the Town was to fit out William Barclay as Lieutenant, and Johne Buchanan as Ensign.

"On 24th February, 1644,[1] the Treasurer was ordained to pay 296 punds for the outfit of the soldiers in the late expedition. To six baggage-men 32 punds, 14 baggage-horses, at 50 merks each. The Town bought two horses for 88 punds, and paid 13 punds 6*s.* 8*d.* to two carriers for taking the arms of the foot company to Lauder.

"On 4th of May, 1644, the Council ordered the Treasurer to pay 77 punds to George Mitchelson, chirurgeon to the late expedition, for two horses for him and one of his two men to ride on; and to Johne Lykprivick, 24 punds for the carriage of his chest and baggage to Dumfries, and a horse for his other man to ride on; as also to pay Coline Campbell 49 punds 6*s.* 8*d.* for the charges of his company in Edinburgh with the Marquis of Argyll, and the Chancellor's bairns. On the 10th of August following, the Council ordained that those who had lent out their muskets for the late expedition, were to have muskets given them; and the master of work was directed to send to Holland for 120 sword-blades; and the officers of the Burgh were enjoined in all time coming to wear every man his sword and halbert; and a guard kept at all the ports in the day time. A warrant was given to the late Treasurer to pay the cadgeris 130 punds 10 shillings for carriage of the soldiers' baggage from Tweed to Musselburgh, and from thence to this Town. Ordains the Saltmarket port to be taken down and built nearer the water.

"On 15th August, 1645, James, Earl of Montrose, obtained a signal victory over 7,000 Covenanters at Kilsyth, under General Baillie, 6,000 of whom were put to the sword, and the remainder mostly destroyed in Dullater Bog. This disastrous event excited great alarm in Glasgow; but, as no means of resistance was left, Provost Bell sent Sir Robert Douglas of Blaikerton and Commissary Fleming to propitiate the Earl, and to invite him and his army to Glasgow. His Lordship having accepted the invitation, was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants. After receiving the apologies of the Citizens for the part they had taken in public affairs, he encamped next day at Bothwell, on his route to England. On the 15th of the following month, General Leslie, (afterwards Earl of Leven) who had been detached from the army in England, defeated Montrose at Philiphaugh. Immediately after this victory, Leslie laid the City of Glasgow under a contribution of £20,000 Scots, which he jeeringly said was to pay the interest of the money the Town had laid out in entertaining the Earl of Montrose.

"Previous to this defeat, Montrose, as the King's Lieutenant, summoned a Parliament to be held at Glasgow, on 20th October, 1645, but Digby and Langdale, who were to have opened the Parliament, retired when they heard that Leslie, with one half of his horse, was approaching the City.

"Sir Walter Rollock, Sir Phillip Nisbet, and Ogilvie of Inverquharity, three of the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh, were executed at Glasgow, Rollock on the 28th, and the others on the 29th October, 1645. On this taking place, Mr. David Dickson, Professor of Divinity in this College, said, 'The wark gangs bonnily on,' which passed into a proverb. It would appear that soon after

[1] On 9th November, 1644, the Magistrates of Glasgow issued the following proclamation:—"As it has pleased God to visit the south country with the plague of pestilence, the inhabitants are hereby commanded to fence and build up the foot of their closes and yards, that no passage be had through the closes, and also that no inhabitant of this Burgh suffer any stranger to enter the same, nor to receive them into their houses, without a testimonial, and that none of the absent inhabitants be allowed to return to their own houses, till they show the Magistrates a testimonial of health."

On 2d December, 1646, a collection was made in all the churches for the inhabitants of Perth, which were visited with pestilence. On 13th January, 1648, public thanksgivings were made in all the churches, for the removal of the plague.

In 1649, the City was afflicted with the plague, civil war, and famine. In 1652, a fire destroyed about one-third part of the City, after which I find no entry of plague in any of the Records. The periods when this City was afflicted with pestilence, are formerly narrated.

London used always to suffer heavily from the plague, and in the great pestilence which, originating in the East, in 1345, reached England in 1348, 100,000 persons died.

The plague was in London at the following periods:—

In 1348, persons died of the plague,	100,000	Brought forward,	171,000
In 1563, above	20,000	In 1625, above	35,000
In 1592, above	15,000	In 1636, above	10,000
In 1603, above	36,000	In 1665 the last great plague carried off	68,596
Carried forward,	171,000	Total, above,	284,596

The conflagration which destroyed the whole City occurred in 1666, after which the plague languished, and finally disappears from the Bills of Mortality in 1679.[1]

[1] Government Statement of the Population for 1831, p. 11.

this the war became unpopular, as the Session declared, "That they are not satisfied as to the lawfulness, necessity, and manner of prosecuting the war, and desire that the levy may be stopped, and that religion, loyalty, and the King may be kept in their proper place. Mr. Baillie, Professor of Divinity, and Mr. Gillespie, Minister of the Outer Kirk, to draw up a remonstrance to Parliament. These clergymen were highly respectable. Mr. Baillie had been Minister of the Tron Church, afterwards Professor of Divinity, Principal of the University, and a Member of the famous Assembly which met at Westminster when the Confession of Faith was drawn up. Mr. Gillespie was afterwards Principal of the University, and a great favourite with the Protector, Cromwell.

"On 4th August, 1646, the Session complained that people walked beside the trenches on the Sabbath-day, and enacted, that the Ports should be kept shut in time of sermon, because of the Highlandmen.

"The western district of Scotland having been required to furnish Quotas for the army during the troubles in Charles I.'s reign, the City of Glasgow refused to comply. The Magistrates and Council were, therefore, summoned to answer to Parliament for their contumacy. Although their conduct was common with the great part of the nation, Provost Stewart and the Magistrates were imprisoned for several days, and an Act passed on 1st June, 1648, depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June, therefore, the Town Council met, when they were directed to elect Colin Campbell to be Provost, and John Anderson, James Fram, and William Neilson, to be Baillies. The Council was completely changed, and made up of those who served in 1645. The degradation of the Magistrates, and the undue interference with the political concerns of the Burgh, did not sum up the misery of the Town, for four Regiments of horse and foot were sent to Glasgow, with orders to quarter chiefly on the Magistrates and Council, and the Session. This order was most punctually executed, for the Members of Council and the Session had each to quarter and entertain with meat and drink, ten, twenty, or even thirty soldiers. The oppression was so great, that in ten days they sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots. Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall on 30th January, 1649.

"On 13th April, 1649, Parochial Sessions were first appointed: but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of Government, his Majesty, Charles II. put them down by royal proclamation, and it was not till April, 1662, that the legal restriction was removed. On 6th July, 1649, the Session intimated, that any person who knows any point of witchcraft or sorcery against any one in this burgh, shall delate the same to some of the Ministers or Magistrates. On 9th October, the whole poor in the several quarters of the town was ascertained, and an allowance given them. The full maintenance was 18d. weekly, and the Magistrates afterwards applied for settling a *stent-roll* accordingly, which, together with the weekly collection, was given them for their allowance, and beggars were not allowed on the streets or at doors, and constables were appointed for that end in every quarter. Such as would not pay their monthly stent for the poor were to be debarred from the communion.

"Oliver Cromwell having been appointed Captain-General of the forces, the English Parliament sent him down to make war upon the Scotch. Having arrived at Dunbar, an engagement took place on 3d September, 1650, which gave him immediate possession of Edinburgh; on which he marched to Glasgow, and took up his lodgings, and held his levies in Silver Craigs House, on the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite the Bridgegate.

"Cromwell having learned that Mr. Patrick Gillespie, Minister of the Outer High Church had the chief sway in Ecclesiastical affairs, sent for him, and, after a long conference, gave him a prayer. On the following Sunday he went in state to the Cathedral Church. Mr. Zachary Boyd, the distinguished paraphrast,[1] having been appointed to preach, took occasion to inveigh against Cromwell, on which Thurlow, his Secretary, said he would pistol the scoundrel. 'No, no,' said the General 'we will manage him in his own way;' having asked the minister to dine with him, Oliver concluded the entertainment with prayer, which, it is said, continued three hours.

"In 1653 Cromwell dissolved the Rump or long Parliament, which had first met in 1640, and was immediately appointed protector of the kingdom, with powers little short of royalty.

"On 7th August, 1656, the Session requested the Magistrates to make more room in the Hie

[1] Although Mr. Boyd was an able and pious divine, his Paraphrases on the Bible have been justly subjected to animadversion. His Pulpit or Family Bible, a thick Quarto, with a Concordance, printed in 1648, he bequeathed to his loving spouse, Margaret Monro. This relict, which was presented to the late Rev. Dr. Rankine, minister of St. David's Church, by a relative of Mrs. Boyd, is now the property of his son. This Bible is rendered more valuable from a number of curious marginal notes in Zachary's hand writing, unnecessary to transcribe here.

Kirk, and in the Laigh Kirk, in regard they do not contain those who come to hear sermon on the Sabbath and week days. On 4th September it was reported that the Magistrates and Council had made an act that the Kirks should be enlarged by *lofting* or otherwise. On the 7th October in the following year, the Magistrates were spoken to for making a partition wall in the Outer Kirk, or lofting it above, in respect that great prejudice comes to the minister and hearers in that Kirk from cold. It would appear that at that time the Outer High Church included the nave of the Cathedral.

"On 30th September, 1658, the Protector wrote a letter to the Provost, wherein he desired that the election of the Magistrates should be delayed till he had time to make up his mind on the subject.

"During the same year, the Magistrates of Glasgow, desirous of making a harbour for their shipping at Dumbarton, were opposed by the Magistrates of that burgh, on the ground that it would raise the *price of provisions to the inhabitants.*

"On 16th June, 1660, the Session having taken into their consideration the Lord's merciful providence in returning the King's Majesty to his throne and government, do judge it their duty to set apart some time for public thanksgiving to God for the same. The Restoration took place on 1st May, and such was the persecuting spirit of the times, that on 14th September following, the Privy Council sent an order to the Magistrates of Glasgow, to desire Principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th August, when, for the favour he had shown to Cromwell, he was sent to Edinburgh Jail, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass Island, along with a number of Ministers. After a period of confinement, the Principal was brought before Parliament and liberated.[1]

Soon after the Restoration an attempt was made to force Episcopacy on the people of Scotland, and nowhere was this attempt more opposed than in Glasgow, where the great body of the people were Covenanters. The King having appointed Mr. James Sharp, Minister of Crail, to be Archbishop of St. Andrews; and Mr. Andrew Fairfowl, Minister of Dunse, to be Archbishop of Glasgow, and two other Ministers to be Bishops, they were ordained in London, and on 10th April, 1662, arrived in Edinburgh. The Clergy and Laity of Glasgow, with a few exceptions, having refused to conform to Episcopacy, the Earl of Middleton, and a Committee of the Privy Council, came to Glasgow on 26th September, 1662. The Council met in the Fore-hall of the College, when, after the usual preliminaries, Lord Middleton informed the Committee that the Archbishop desired the Royal Order for uniformity to be enforced. This was agreed to by all but Lord Lee, who assured the Committee that the enforcement of that order would desolate the country. In the face of this it was enforced, when upwards of 400 Ministers were turned out, and took leave of their flocks, in one day, among whom there were five belonging to Glasgow, *viz.* Principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, Ralph Rogers, and Donald Cargill. Early in 1678 the Committee of Council returned to Glasgow, where they remained ten days. They sat on Sunday during Divine Service, administering a bond for preventing all intercourse with the exiled Ministers; and such was the terror which accompanied their proceedings, that Provost Campbell, Baillies Johnston, Campbell, Colquhoun, and others, to the number of 153 persons, signed the obnoxious bond. The Council, the better to enforce their arbitrary measures, summoned some of the Chieftains and Clans,

[1] "In 1661, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, principall of Colledge of Glasgow, the same is he who caused build that famous and late structure of the said Colledge, was also pannelled, and it was thought by all that he should have suffered death, but by his handsome address to the Parliament, making some kind of acknowledgment of his rashness in preceding practices, (which Mr. James Guthrie neither did nor would doe,) and having obtained the commissioner's favour gott free, and in a few years after did at Leith."—*Memorialls by the Rev. Robert Law, p.* 11.

"In the years 1665 and 1655, more than 35,000 merks, raised chiefly by subscriptions, were expended on the College buildings, and about three years afterwards, above 5,000 merks. In these last sums were included part of the bequest of Mr. Zachary Boyd, a Presbyterian Minister of Glasgow, who, as appears from an inscription on one of the walls, and from other documents, bestowed in all *L.*20,000 Scots on the Buildings, the Library, and three Bursaries. About the same period a contribution of *L.*20 Sterling a-month, or *L.*240 a-year was granted by the Council of State in aid of the Fund for building. By a Charter of Oliver Cromwell, in 1654, ratified in 1657, several grants were added, as 1. The gift of the superiority of the Bishoprick of Galloway. 2. The benefices and other revenues belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, to the extent of *L.*200 Sterling yearly. 3. The privilege and liberty of printing of Bibles in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and other languages, with all books relating to the Faculties of Theology, Jurisprudence, Medicine, Philosophy, and Philology, and all books whatever, if ordered and privileged to the press by the University. 4. The vacant stipends of all parish churches where the University are titulars and proprietors of the benefices. This last privilege, which was intended to endure for seven years, was productive of considerable emolument as long as the commonwealth lasted. The composition money for the entry of vassals in Galloway was also considerable; but this, like the other articles in the Charter, yielded only a temporary benefit."—*Report of the Royal Commissioners*, 1831, *p.* 227.

afterwards designated the Highland Host. These rapacious mountaineers, unaccustomed to discrimination, plundered the inhabitants of every thing they could lay their hands on. Under such an order of things emigration to Holland or Geneva was the only safe alternative. On 2d February following, the Host left Glasgow for Ayrshire; and on their return, in small detachments, loaded with plunder, they were attacked by the students and the other young men of the town, who, recollecting their former practices, relieved them of their burthens, and showed them the way to the Highlands through the West Port.

"In 1665, Dean of Guild Bell laid the foundation stone of the Merchants' Hall, on the south side of the Bridgegate. The building was from designs by Sir Robert Bruce of Kinross, Architect to King Charles II." Sir Robert has been very successful with the steeple, which is still considered one of the best in the city. The Hall, from its situation in the lower part of the town, and want of accommodation for the Merchants of Glasgow, was sold in 1816. It is a curious fact not unworthy of record, that although sixteen years have elapsed since the Merchants sold their Hall, that respectable and wealthy corporation are yet without a Hall of their own to meet in. The Trades' Hall, erected in 1791 from designs by Robert and James Adam is an ornament to the city.[1]

"In 1671, Charles II. and James Duke of York, gave such countenance to the Catholics, that their numbers increased all over the country, which excited great alarm in Glasgow.[2]

"In 1674 the Royal Burghs drew up a representation of their grievances, which was very ill received at court.[3]

"In 1678, the Parliament determined to check the growth of Popery. They excluded the Duke of York from the Crown of England and Ireland, and voted the King's standing army and guards to be illegal." It was then that the famous statute, 'the Habeas Corpus Act' passed, which confers on the subject an absolute security from oppressive power. At that period, the country was divided into two political parties, which, for the first time, were called Whig and Tory, as terms of reproach. The Whigs were so denominated from the cant name given to the sour Presbyterian Conventiclers, (Whig being milk turned sour). The Tories were denominated from the Irish banditti so called, whose usual manner of bidding the people deliver, was by the Irish word, 'Toree,' or, 'give me.'

"In 1676 Mr. James Dunlop, of Househill, on the information of Archbishop Burnet, was summoned before the Privy Council, and fined 1000 merks for neglect of duty as baillie-depute of the regality of Glasgow, in allowing conventicles to be held at Partick, Woodside, &c. and was declared incapable of his holding his office, although he was not accused of mal-administration.[4]

[1] "When Provost Aird was Dean of Guild in 1696, he caused a board to be put up in the Hall, on which there were Scripture directions how to buy and sell with a safe conscience." The Provost's dwelling-house was opposite the hall, having one front to the Bridgegate and another to the Goose Dubbs, now the St. Giles of Glasgow.

[2] "In 1671 Poperie increased. In England, Scotland and Ireland, exceedingly great numbers of the gentry of England turn Popish out of desygn. A Popish Colledge sett up in Ireland, at Dundalk, and a Popish Primate in it, who went through a great part of the Kingdom consecrating Priests notwithstanding all the acts made against them, yet such is their boldness."—*Law's Memorialls, p.* 42.

[3] "The Burrows of Scotland having mett in August, 1674, for the good of the Burrows within this kingdom, drew up a letter to the king's Majesty, in answer to a letter that came from his majesty to them, wherein they charge the blame of the many troubles upon the acts of the preceding parliament, of which the Duke of Laderdale was commissioner, and for rectifying the same they intreat for the sitting of a new parliament. This is lookt on by the Duke of Laderdale as too high language, and a deed not only reflecting on himself but on the acts of parliament. These that had chief hand in this letter are incarcerat, viz.:—the provost of Aberdeen, William Anderson, provost of Glasgow, and the provost of Jedburgh, all at Edinburgh, beingsummoned aforehand by a lyon-herald to enter themselves to the tolbuith of Edinburgh against such a day, which they did; for so was the king's letter to his counsell, that they should be put in close prison, and there await till farther orders. The provosts of all the Burrows of Scotland that consented to this letter which they sent to the king's Majesty were summoned in to compear before the counsell. They were enquired who were the authors of this letter, particularly provost Anderson of Glasgow, and indirectly he let fall that Sir George Mackenzie, advocat, was the man. After some continuance in prison, they were all fyned, William Andersonin 6000 merks, who paid it afterward and received his bond, he that was late provost of Glasgow. The provost of Aberdeen in 3000 merks, the provost of Jedburgh in 2000 merks, and so are let out of prison to their own dwellings.

"February 1676, came soldiers to Glasgow, both foot and horse, and marrs all privat meetings, and meetings in the country are marred each Sabbath by the horsemen, so that the presbyterian ministers, for the tyme residing in Glasgow gol, off the town and severalls of them seek dwelling elsewhere. Now the Parliament of England propose a test to be taken by all members and others in power to this purpose. I, A. B. to swear to maintain the Protestant religion with church and civill government as its now established in England, and never to alter the same. The import of this is to maintain prelacy in the church. All the House of Peers took it."—*Idem, p.* 73.

[4] "Aprile 1676 did a committee of the king's councell sitt at Glasgow, to witt: the Lord Ross, Lord Elphinston, and Archbishop Burnet of Glasgow; and conveened before them Sir Archibald Stewart of Castle Milk, James Hamilton of

"In 1677 a great fire took place in Glasgow, when 130 houses and shops were destroyed.[1]

"The Rev. Richard Cameron, a zealous covenanting minister, fell at Airmoss, in Kyle, on 20th July, 1680, while nobly defending the civil and religious liberties of his country.[2]

Akinhead, Alexander Wardrop of Dalmarnock, Laird of Westburn, and —— Hamilton of Neilsland, Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, Matthew Cumin, merchant in Glasgow; Hew Corbet of Hardgray, for hearing of outed presbyterian ministers, some whereof were intercommuned by the stats; and becaus they would not give bond not to hear any outed ministers any more, and to keep the kirk, were imprisoned in Glasgow tolbooth, where they remained till the last of June, on which day they were taken away with a guard of the king's troop to Edinburgh tolbooth, and then appeared before the king's councell July 21st, and were fyned by them for keeping conventicles. Sir Archibald Stewart of Castle Milk was dismist upon bond, to compear when called for; Akinhead was fyned in 2,500 merks; Westburn in 300 lib.; Nielsland in 1000 merks; Hardgray in 1000 merks; Mr. Ninian Hill in 1000 merks; Alexander Wardrope in 50 merks; and Matthew Cumin in 300 merks, and were to keep the tolbuith till they paid it, or gave bond for it. Nothing done to Pollock, Maxwell, nor Torrance. Some others were summoned, sic as Mr. Hugh Smith; Mr. John Spreull, wrytter; John Johnstone, merchant; John Drew, merchant; John Stirling, merchant; Culbert Campbell, merchant; and several others that did not compeir, for which they were denounced, and put to the horn and letters of caption raised against them, and sought after.

"June 1677. There was great trouble to them that kept conventicles in and about Glasgow by soldiers. The king's councell also caused summoned severalls of the merchants and others of the city, to compear before them; they hearing of the hard usage some mett with, do not compeir. John Anderson of Dowhill, becaus he wold not give his oath to answer whatever was demanded him, was fyned in 9000 merks, and put in prison untill he pay it. Mr. James Drummond, probationer, takin out of his bed in the country, on a Sabbath day, being supposed to have come out of the town to keep a field meeting that day, and so shutt up in prison; he was taen by the soldiers. The women that they gott at the meetings they rob of their plydes and bibles. Mr. Traill, son of Umquhile, Mr. Robert Traill was then apprehended, and both he and Mr. Drummond are sent to the Basse.—*Law's Memorialls, pp.* 90, 135.

[1] "November 3d, 1677. A fire brake up in Glasgow in the heid of the Saltmercat, on the right near the Cross, which was kyndled by a malicious boy, a smith's apprentice, who, being threatened, or beat and smitten by his master, in revenge whereof, sets his workhouse on fyre in the night-tyme, being in the backsides of that fore street, and flyes for it. It was kindled about one in the morning, and having brunt many in the backsyd, it breaks forth in the fore streets about three in the morning; and then it fyres the street over against it, and in a very short tyme burned down to more than the mids of the Saltmercat on both sydes, fore and back houses were all consumed. It did burn also on that syd to the Tron church and two or three tenements down on the heid of Gallowgate. The heat was so great that it fyred the horoledge of the tolbooth there being some prisoners in it at that tyme, amongst whom was the Laird of Caraldone. The people brake open the tolbooth doors and sett them free, the people made it all their work to gett out their goods out of the houses, and there was little done to save houses till ten of the clock, for it brunt till two hours afternoon. It was a great conflagration, and nothing inferior to that which was in the yeir 1652. The wind changed several tymes. Great was the cry of the poor people, and lamentable to see their confusion. It was remarkable, that a little while before that tyme, there was seen a great fyre pass through the streets in the night-tyme, and strange voices heard in some parts of the city.—*Idem, p.* 135.

[2] "Richard Cameron joined Donald Cargill in Ayrshire, with whom he drew up the form of a testimony, agreeably to what the afflicted state of the church and country seemed to require; and, accompanied by twenty armed persons, affixed the declaration to Sanquhar Cross, on 22d June, 1680. In this testimony, they found themselves called upon to declare their adherence to the monarchical system of Government, acknowledged by the Covenants, while they disowned Charles Stuart, as their lawful Sovereign, although descended, 'as far as they knew,' from their ancient Kings, for his perjury and breach of Covenant—for his usurpation over the Church, and his tyranny to the State—declared war against him and his supporters, and protested against the Duke of York as a Papist succeeding to the Throne. These proceedings called forth a proclamation from the Council officers—a reward for the apprehension of any of those concerned in the rebellious deed. Orders were also issued to Dalziel, to send out parties to scour the country, and secure the ringleaders. While these were actively patrolling the obnoxious quarters, a party of 120 dragoons surprised a party of Covenanters, of 40 foot and 26 horse, headed by Hackston of Rathellet, with whom was Richard Cameron and his brother, at Aird's Moss, in Ayrshire. The persecuted, who knew they had no mercy to expect, drew up their horse at the entry of the moss, and, on the advance of the King's troops, boldly attempted to charge through them, but they were quickly surrounded, and, after a brave resistance, were either all killed or wounded. Richard Cameron and his brother fell on the field; but Hackston, severely wounded, and made prisoner, was reserved for a more cruel death. Richard Cameron's head and right hand were cut off, and sent to Edinburgh; but, with more than common barbarity, they were carried to his father in prison, who was tauntingly asked if he recognised them. 'Oh! yes,' said the venerable old man weeping as he took them up and kissed them, 'they are my son's—my own dear son's;' then meekly added, 'it is the Lord—good is the will of the Lord. Hackston was carried faint and bleeding before Dalziel, at Lanark, who, unmoved by his situation, threatened to roast him, and ordered him to be put in irons, and fastened to the floor. When he reached the Capital, he was carried in on horseback, with his face to the tail. Before the Council he refused to own the authority of the King, being in direct opposition to God, and theirs as derived from him. On this he was remitted to the Court of Justiciary, was found guilty, and, from the bar, he was taken to the scaffold. After his hands were both cut off, he was drawn to the top of the gallows by a pulley, and while alive, let down to within reach of the executioner, who tore his heart from his bosom, and threw it upon the scaffold; he then stuck it upon a knife, exclaiming, here is the heart of a traitor. His body was quartered, and the parts affixed at St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Leith, and Burntisland."—*Aikman's History of Scotland, Vol. iv. pp.* 585, 586. The pikes for such exhibitions, in this City, were only removed about 40 years ago, from the side of the old Jail, fronting the High Street

"Among the long catalogue of ejected ministers there were none more obnoxious than Mr John Law, minister of Campsie, and Mr. Donald Cargill, minister of the Barony of Glasgow.[1]

"In 1681, the election of Magistrates was delayed, because the Duke of York, afterwards James II., had not made up his mind who should be elected.[2]

"In 1684, a number of Covenanters were hanged in Glasgow, and their heads stuck on pikes on the east side of the Jail, their bodies were buried at the north side of the Cathedral Church, near where a stone with an inscription is placed in the wall. This Martyrs' stone has a long inscription on it which terminates with the following words:—

"'These nine, with others in this Yard,
Whoes heads and bodies were not spar^{d},
Their testimonies foes to bury,
Caus^{d} beat the drums then in great fury,
They^{ll} know at Resurection day,
To murder Saints was no sweet play.'"

At the Howgate Head, a former place of execution near the Monkland Canal Basin, a monumental stone is placed, on which there is the following inscription:—

'Behind this stone lyes
James Nisbet,
Who suffered Martyrdom at this place,
5th June, 1684;
Also, James Lawson and Alexander Wood,
On 24th October,
For their adherence to the word of God, and
Scotland's Covenanted work of Reformation.'

The stone was renewed a few years ago by the Monkland Canal Company.

"On 12th February, 1687, James II. issued a proclamation, which he called the First Indulgence. By this the Papists were allowed the full exercise of their religion, and the Presbyterians allowed to meet in private houses, but discharged from meeting in barns or meeting houses, or in the fields.

[1] "1679. Mr. John Law, minister at Campsie, was taken for preaching in the fields, though an innocent preacher, and committed prisoner at Glasgow, and then carried to Edinburgh, from that to the Bass, where there were several other ministers, and there continued untill July, and then they were lett free upon bond and caution of 10,000 merks, to compear when called for.

"Upon the 15th of September, 1680, being the Lord's day, did Mr. Donald Cargill (who excited the people to the rebellion at Bodwell,) keep a conventicle in the Torrwood, and there at his own hand, pope lyk, did excommunicat the king, Duke of York, Duke of Monmouth, the Chancellor Rothes, the king's advocat, and General Dalzell, and the Lord Rosse. Some of his hearers told he grounded his service on 1 Cor. v. Some of them fixed copies of it on the Mercat-cross of Edinburgh and the doors of the Parliament-house, and other remarkable places; also they reported that there were more yet to be excommunicated. O whither shall our shame go, at such a hight of folly are some men arrived.

"July 13, 1681, is Mr. Donald Cargill, minister, taken by the Dragoons above Lanark, (whiles they were seeking of a countryman who had killed one of their number,) and brought to Glasgow prison the same day, and the next day carried to Edinburgh prison by solders, where he was keept closs prisoner with two solders in his room with their gunns, and the door lockt. There were other two of his attendants taken with him—one Mr. Walter Smith and one Mr. Boik, who had been at the late fight at Bothwell Bridge, as well as himself was Mr. Donald, being carried before the councel and interrogat whether he had excommunicat the king? answered, That that being a church affair the church, not they, were competent Judge. Being interrogat, What he thought of the murder of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews? replied, That he had no accession to it, but he knew from scripture that some men had done the like, but whether these that did that deed had the same spirit, and were actuated by it, he knew not. And to their other affairs he was charged with, referred them all to probation, whereupon he was by them referred over to the Justice-General and witness summoned in against him. The said Mr. Donald, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Boik, with other two countrymen, were condemned to die, and accordingly suffered death at Edinburgh, by hanging, and having their heads struck off were put upon the ports of Edinburgh. Mr. Donald's last words going up the ladder were these: 'The world is weary of me and I am weary of the world.' It was observed that when Mr. Smith was inveighing against the government that Mr. Donald clapt on his shoulder and called him to be silent. These last had the offer of their lives providing that they would acknowlege the king's authority and bid God bless the king, but they refused it, saying it was not consistent with their principles."—*Law's Memorialls, pp.* 146, 205.

[2] "October 3, 1681, did the Duke of York come to see Glasgow, and was wellcomed by all the soldiers with vollies, and by the townmen, who sent out to meet him with the Archbishop Rosse, with acclamations of Joy, and by the town itself with bonefires and ringing of bells. He lodged in Provost Bell's; his house was wellcomed also by the Colledge with short speaches, one from the Rector, Docter Birsbane, in Inglish—another from the Principal, Mr. Edward Wryght, in Latin—another from Mr. Blair, eldest Regent, in Latin also. He received a box of gold from the town weighing a pound, wherein was put his burgess ticket. Next day he goes to Dumbrettan and is wellcomed there with a small treat, and

On 24th February, the Council thanked the King for his Proclamation, and approved of giving liberty to the Papists; the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow joined issue with the Council, the Duke of Hamilton, however, and the Earls of Panmure and Dundonald would not give their approbation; the two latter were therefore removed from the Council, but the Duke was of too much consequence to be disobliged. During these transactions the Prince of Orange (aided by the English and Scotch, who had gone over to Holland,) completed his arrangements, and on 3d November, 1688, the Dutch Fleet landed in Torbay. On his arrival, the Prince gave orders that his great Standard should be put up. It had this motto, 'The Protestant Religion, and Liberties of England.' The white flag was put uppermost and the red flag under it. When the fleet neared the land, a minister of the Church of England, on board of the Golden Sun, got up on the poop of the ship, and flourishing the bible in his hand, cried out, 'For the Prince and the Protestant Religion.' The bells along the shores were all set a-ringing, and the English and Scotch regiments were the first who went ashore. On 13th February, 1689, the Crown of England was tendered to William and Mary, and on 11th April they were proclaimed at Edinburgh. On 11th May the Scotch Commissioners were introduced to the King and Queen at Whitehall, when the Earl of Argyle administered the Coronation oath to the King. The Duke of Hamilton was appointed Commissioner to the Scotch Parliament; Lord Melville received the Seals as Secretary, and Viscount Stair was restored to the office of Lord President of the Court of Session, of which he had been unjustly deprived. Thus was the glorious Revolution effected.[1]

"In 1689, on the abdication of James II. the City of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 rank and file, and sent them to Edinburgh under the command of the Earl of Argyle, to guard the Covenanters." This regiment then got the name of the Scotch Cameronians, and subsequently the 26th regiment of foot. During this year, the Magistrates were elected by a poll vote of the Burgesses, but in the succeeding year, an act of William and Mary impowered the Magistrates and Council to elect themselves.

"On 4th June, 1690, the Presbytery of Glasgow, considering that this is the first diet after the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of Church Government, directed Mr. Joseph Drew to go to Stirling and preach to the people of Glasgow who had been driven there on account of the troubled state of the kingdom.

"On 1st October, 1691, the Session allows all young students whom Mr. Woodrow recommends, to sit in the North Quarter Session, that they may witness discipline upon their promise of secrecy. Marriages shall be between eight in the morning and eight at night. If they be in the house of the party they shall pay 10s.

"On 2d May, 1695, an Act was read from the pulpits in the City, against buying or selling

a little box of gold given him, wherein his burgess ticcat of that town also was put, and returns to Glasgow that night' after he had Dined at the Halcat with my Lord Rosse. The day after he returns to Edinburgh.

"October, 1681, The two Regiments lying at Glasgow, viz. the Red and blue Regiments, tooke the Test before their commanders, in the green of Glasgow. Argyle, the President of his Majesties Council, would not take the Test, on which he is turned off, all his places of trust as Councillor, as a trustee of the Exchequer, and as extraordinar Lord of the Session, and appointed to make account of his intromissions with his lands and rents since the king's restoration of them to him, one part being given by the king to himself, another part for portioning his brethren and sisters and his Lady Mother's Joyntour, and a third for payment of his debts, the complants of his creditors were now taken into consideration. At this time Duke Hamilton made Knight of the Garter and preses of the king's council of Scotland, and for that has 1000 lib. sterling.

"January 14, 1682, There is an act of Council ordering the covenant, Sanqhair Declaration, Rugland and Lanerk Declaration, and Cargill's Covenant, to be burnt at the Mercat-cross of Edinburgh, by the hands of the new made hangman, and accordingly it was done on the 18 day of that month. Alexander Cockburn, the hangman in Edinburgh, was hanged and hung in chains, for murdering a blue goun beggar.—*Law's Memorialls*, pp. 207, 238.

[1] "Mr. James Dalrymple, afterwards President of the Court of Session, and Viscount Stair, was youngest Regent in the University of Glasgow, having been appointed in 1641, at the age of 22. It was at that time the practice for every Regent, when he took the oath of office, to engage to vacate his charge in the event of his marriage; and Mr. Dalrymple having married in 1643, demitted accordingly, but was re-appointed by the Moderators of the University."—*Report of the Royal Commissioners*, 1831, *p.* 221.

[2] "The Roman Catholic Religion prevailed in this city from the formation of the See, which is said to have been in 560, till the Reformation of Religion in 1560. The Presbyterian Ministers, however, did not get complete possession of the Cathedral Church till the nomination of Mr. David Wemys in 1572, and even then it appears that the Presbyterian form of Religion had not been established on a solid basis, as

"From 1572 to 1592 a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church. From 1592 to 1610 it was strictly Presbyterian.

"From 1610 to 1638 it was again Episcopalean. In 1638 it resumed the Presbyterian form; and retained it in its fullest vigour till 1662. In 1662, it was a third time Episcopalian; and in 1688, at the Revolution, the Presbyterian form of Church Government was formally and finally fixed for Scotland."

things on the Sabbath; also, against feeding horses in the fields, or hiring horses to ride on the Sabbath, except in cases of necessity, of which the Magistrates are to be made acquainted. The ancient and laudable custom of Elders visiting the families once a-quarter revived.

"On 12th March 1698, the Magistrates of Glasgow granted an allowance to the Jailor for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary. The Elders and Deacons, two and two, were enjoined to search the change-houses in their proportions on the Saturday nights at 10 o'clock, and to delate the drinkers and houses to the Magistrates.

"In 1699, a number of the citizens of Glasgow having entered deeply into the Darien Speculation in South America, the Stewarts of Minto, and others connected with this City were ruined.—On 19th June, Provost Peddie laid the foundation-stone of a new church, on the site of the Old Blackfriars'. The first preaching in the new church was on Sunday, 18th January, 1702.

"In 1700, the Market in Bell Street was opened. This Market was built several years before Bell Street was opened to the east. It was exclusively for Fleshers who were not Members of the Corporation; at first they brought in sheep and lambs in carcases, and retailed them on the market-days. This market was long known by the name of the Country Market, and subsequently by the Mutton Market, from the circumstance of the country fleshers not being able to procure neat cattle for slaughter. For a number of years bypast this market has been used by freemen fleshers, who sell all kinds of butcher-meat in their stalls.

"In 1703 there were 12 town-officers and a piper belonging to the City, as appears from the tailor's account, dated 30th June, *viz.*, 'For macken 12 shout of claise for the towne-offishers, 36 punds. For macken cot and wascot for Highland Piper, a lad 3 days, at 4 shillings a-day.' The Dutch thread was charged at 3 pound per lb.—On 1st July, 'the Session, with consent of the Magistrates, direct a Box to be placed at the Hie Kirk Yard, and a man to ring a Bell at Burials to receive gratuities for the poor. The beddals are all to have a share of the money given for seeing the Kirks up the way. They are only to drink a part of it, drinking the whole is an *auld gaw in their backs.*

"In 1707, the Union with England was effected. This measure was so inimical to the citizens of Glasgow that the Magistrates found it necessary to prohibit more than three persons from assembling together on the streets after sun-set."[1]

"In 1715, when the Rebellion broke out under the Earl of Marr, the City of Glasgow raised a Regiment of 600 men at their own expense, which marched to Stirling under the command of Colonel Aird, the late Provost, and joined the King's forces. In a letter from the Colonel to the Lord Provost, dated Stirling Bridge, 9, P.M. 13th Nov. 1715, he says, 'We are still confirmed that the Duke of Argyle is master of the field, and for a proof of it he has sent in sixty prisoners, whereof eight or nine are Gentlemen. About an hour ago I am informed by one of the guard that Barrowfield is one of them, and that he spoke with him. We hear also that there are other considerable prisoners that are not yet come in, and that the Earl of Panmure and Lord Strathmore are mortally wounded; thereafter we heard that Strathmore is dead. This is the best information I can give you yet, being waiting on the guard at the Bridge; any parties that have come in with the Prisoners here bring with them a number of Highland plaids, swords, targets, and scarlet cloaks, and some of

[1] "The Parliament of England and the Parliament of Scotland sits down at London and Edainburgh, on 19th October 1669. The King's Speech to the Parliament of England, desires that the Union with Scotland, which King James, his granfather, had begun to bring about, should be completed, and this was seconded by a Speech by My Lord Keeper to the same purpose.

"July 28th, 1670, the parliament of Scotland sits down again, Lord Lauderdale being commissioner. Commissioners are nominat for to meet with the Commissioners of England to treat of the union of the two kingdoms and articles thereof. Twenty-five in wholl are appointed to goe to London after the close of the Parliament, seven Earls Marshall, Athole, Rothes, Loathean, Laderdale, Tueddale, Kincarden, three bishops, Sharpe of St. Andrews, Lighton, commendator of Glasgow, Hamilton of Galloway, and four Lords of the Session, Sir Archibald Primrose, Sir James Dalrymple of Stairs, Sir John Baird of Newbyth, Charles Metlan of Hatoun, together with Sir Andrew Ramsay, provost of Edinburgh, Sir Patrick Murray, and the Laird of Blackbarroine, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Robert Sinclair, advocat, Sir William Bruce, clerk to the bills, Sir Andrew Prestoune, doctor of medicine, Mr. Arskin, and others, who were to meet at Westminster the 14th of September, 1670.

"When the commissioners did meet about the union of the two kingdoms they could not agree in the articles, wherefore the king thought fitt not to pursue it further. The lyke was before in king James the 6th tyme done. Neither at this time the Englishes nor the Scotch generally were pleased with the overture of the union. My Lord Rothes, Sir John Nisbet the king's advocat, and Sir James Dalrymple, (who at this time was made Lord President of the session of Scotland,) did behave themselves well in that affair."—*Law's Memorialls, pp.* 20, 31.

the broad swords have silver hilts, and assure us that the loss on our side is very inconsiderable, not above one hundred men, but that the general officers are all safe, that they hear of no inferior officers killed but one or two Ensigns. Hay has got a slight wound in the arm, and Colonel Hally has got two wounds in the left arm. One of the Scotch Greys has taken the Rebels' Royal Standard. The Duke, with the Generals and all the Officers, keep together, and expect another hit of them to-morrow if they stand, and the Duke was once master of the Rebels' artillery and magazine, but wanting horses could not get them off to the place he designed to incamp.'

"On 5th Dec. Argyle came to this City, and took up his lodgings with Campbell of Shawfield; next day, attended by the Magistrates and several of the Nobility and Gentry, he reviewed Newton's and Stanhope's Regiments of Dragoons, and inspected the trenches on the west side of the town. The Rebels, although discomfited, were not defeated, the main body having bent their course towards the south, had several encounters with the King's forces with various success, till, at the battle of Preston, in Lancashire, they were completely defeated, and having laid down their arms were put under a strong guard. All the Noblemen and leaders were secured, and some of them were shot by order of a Court Martial; the others were sent to London, and led through the streets pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party; the common people were imprisoned in Chester and Liverpool. The Rebellion being thus ended, the law was put in force with all its terrors, and the prisons of London were crowded with persons whom the Ministry determined to punish. The Earls of Derwentwater, Nithsdale, Carnwath, and Wigton, the Lords Wedrington, Kenmure, and Nairn, were tried and received sentence of death, except the Earl of Wigton. No entreaties could save them; five of the common men were hung, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, twenty-two were executed at Manchester and Preston, and about a thousand were transported to North America.

"In 1717, the Convention of Royal Burghs passed an act, prohibiting persons from trading in Glasgow, unless they resided eight months of the year within it.

"The royal visitation of the University, in 1717 and 1718, deprived the Students of the right of voting in the election of the Rector, and appointed the election to be made by the plurality of votes in a University meeting, composed of the Chancellor, Dean, and Principal, (the office of Rector being vacant,) and all the Professors and Regents, the said members being restricted to a man of probity and judgement, of known affection to the Government in Church and State, who is not a minister of the gospel, nor bears any other office in the University. It is believed that the regulations of this visitation originated in some feelings and jealousies connected with the political circumstances of the country, and had reference to the wish of persons attached to the interests of the Stuart family, being raised to situations of importance and influence.

"The royal visitation of 1727 prescribed a number of regulations which have been in force ever since. *Inter alia*, the right of electing a Rector was declared to be in all the matriculated Members, Moderators or Masters, and Students. Some alterations were made on the distribution of the supposts into nations. The *Natio Glottiana Sive Clydesdaliæ*, and the *Natio dicta Rothsay* continued as originally settled. But into the *Natio Laudoniana Sive Thevidaliæ* were introduced all matriculated members from England and the British Colonies; and the *Natio Albaniæ Sive Transforthiana* was to include all foreigners.[1]

"On 11th November, 1725, the Session enacted that the Elders and Deacons should go through their proportions, and take notice of all young women who keep chambers alone, especially those suspected of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and advise them to get *honest men*, or take themselves to service.

"In 1728, the Town Council passed an act, prohibiting builders and others from building, or altering houses, until they applied for, and obtained, authority from the Dean of Guild Court: they also prohibited persons from driving large stob nails into cart wheels, under the penalty of *L.*5 Scots, as the *nails injured the causeway.*

"In 1729, the Town Council sold the lands of Proven, consisting of 2,012 acres, to Robert Lang and others, at the price of *L.*5,374 : 4 : 8. sterling, besides a feu duty of *L.*103 : 8s : 0. sterling. The lands of Petershill were sold to William Stobo, about the same period; and, in 1730 the Wester-Common, or Hamilton-hill was sold to James Rae.

"In 1735, Mr. James M'Crae, Governor of Madras, and citizen of Glasgow, presented the community with the equestrian statue of William III.: it was set up at the Cross in this year. During

[1] Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1831, p. 222.

the same year the town purchased some old houses and vacant ground near the Cross from John Graham of Dougalston, for the purpose of building a Town Hall, Assembly Room, &c. At that period, the Town's herd drove the cows, belonging to the burgesses, to the north-west Common, since known by the names of Bell's Parks and Blythswood Parks, by the Cowlone, a narrow lane bounded by two hedges, now Queen Street. The cows were milked at Cowcaddens, and then driven out to Cowlairs.

"In 1736, the Foundation Stone of the Town Hall, and the first Assembly Rooms, was laid by Provost Coulter. The Hall and Assembly Rooms were opened in 1740. Although Deacon Corse was the master mason, his foreman, the celebrated Mungo Naismith carried on the work, and carved the caricature heads on the key stones of the arches of the Arcade, so justly admired.

"Till the Assembly Rooms were opened in 1740, the Glasgow Assemblies were held in the Merchants' Hall, Bridgegate. These assemblies were usually well attended, the Duchess of Douglas, for several years, not only patronised them, but led down the first dance.

"In 1739, the Foundation Stone of St. Andrew's Church was laid by Provost Aiton. Deacon Corse was also the master mason to this elegant building, which is nearly a copy of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, but the entire management was committed to Mungo Naismith. The formation of the Portico is allowed by professional persons to be unique. The architrave lintles over the columns have perpendicular joints, without any appearance of support. This is effected by internal juggles, while an iron bar, sunk in the stones, prevents the lateral strain. When this master-piece of masonry, which occupied about seven years, was completed, the Magistrates presented Mr. Naismith with the freedom of the City, and gave him a burying place in the north-west burying ground, near the gate, now the property of Mr. Alexander, Patentee of the Theatre Royal."

"The Rebellion of 1745 afforded the Citizens of Glasgow, an opportunity of showing their loyalty to the Government, by raising two Regiments of 600 men each, at their own expense. On 27th July, 1745, Prince Charles Edward, son of the Pretender to the British Crown, landed on the coast of Lochaber from France, for the purpose of recovering what he called his father's right, and was soon joined by 1500 Highlanders. On receiving information of this, the Ministry sent Sir John Cope with a small body of Troops to oppose his progress. By this time the Young Pretender had arrived at Perth, where he performed the ceremony of proclaiming his father King of Great Britain; from thence he went to Edinburgh, increasing in numbers as he went along; here he again proclaimed his father, and proceeded to dissolve the Union, which was still considered a great grievance. In the mean time Sir John Cope being reinforced by two Regiments of Dragoons, resolved to give the enemy battle, the Rebels attacked him near Preston Pans, and in a few minutes put him and his Troops to flight, with the loss of 500 men. Having been joined by the Earl of Kilmarnock, the Lords Balmerino, Cromerty, Elcho, Ogilvie, the eldest son of Lord Lovat, and their vassals, the Rebels marched to Manchester, where they were joined by Colonel Townley and about 200 men. When they were within 100 miles of London, a dissention took place among the Chieftains, which induced them to return homewards. At Carlisle they crossed the river Eden and Solway Frith, and entered Scotland, and having marched to Glasgow, they laid that City under severe contributions.[1] From thence they advanced to Stirling, where the Young Pretender was joined by Lord Lewis Gordon with his Clan; other Clans coming in, and supplies arriving from Spain, the Pretender's affairs seemed to assume a promising aspect; and on being joined by Lord Drummond he invested the castle of Stirling. General Hawley who commanded a considerable force near Edinburgh, undertook to raise the siege, and advanced towards the Rebel army as far as Falkirk, when an engagement ensued, which ended in the entire defeat of the King's Forces, with the loss of their tents and artillery. One of the Glasgow Regiments was

[1] The zeal which this City showed for his Majesty's Government, so exasperated the Rebels, that had it not been for the timely intervention of Cameron of Lochiel, the Town would have been completely destroyed. On 14th September the Magistrates received a letter from Prince Charles, demanding L.15,000 Sterling from the Corporation, with all their arms and arrears of taxes. This demand did not give great alarm, as the Magistrates expected relief from the forces of Sir John Cope, who were then on their march to the north. The result of that expedition being unfavourable, Mr. John Hay, W.S., Edinburgh, with a party of horse accompanied by Glengyle, the Chief of the M'Gregors arrived in Glasgow, and produced another letter, wherein they had a discretionary power to reduce the demand, in the event of their finding it necessary. The Magistrates now saw the necessity of treating and compounded for L.5000 Sterling, and L.500 in goods.

Upon the return of the Rebels from England, this same Mr. Hay came to Glasgow with the first of their army, and made a new demand on the Corporation, which it was unable to resist, viz. 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 cloth coats, 6,000 pairs of shoes, 6,000 pairs of hose, and 6,000 bonnets. These exactions of money and goods, together with the expense of raising and maintaining the two Regiments, and supplying the Rebel army for ten days with every necessary was more than the Town could well bear.

engaged in this battle, and behaved with great bravery. The victorious army having set out for the north, was followed by the Duke of Cumberland with 14,000 Troops. At Aberdeen he was joined by the Clans who were still attached to the House of Hanover, and coming up with the Rebels at Culloden in Inverness-shire, he defeated them with great slaughter, which put an end to the Rebellion and the hopes of the Stuarts."

The Conquerors behaved with the greatest cruelty, refusing quarter to the wounded, the unarmed, and the defenceless, while the soldiers anticipated the duty of the executioner. The Earl of Kilmarnock, and Lords Balmerino and Lovat, suffered death; thirty-seven officers were hanged, drawn, and quartered, and a great number of the common men transported to America.

Immediately after the suppression of the Rebellion, the Highlanders were deprived of the use of their ancient garb. After many years humiliation, as the Highlanders considered it, the Kilt was restored to them, through the exertion of the Marquis of Graham, the present Duke of Montrose. The abolition of the Hereditary Jurisdictions which then took place destroyed for ever, the arbitrary authority which the Chieftains exercised over their Clans.

In 1756, the Steeple of the Cathedral Church, above the upper battlement, was destroyed by lightning. During the storm, a party of recruits was at drill in the Nave of the Cathedral, when, unfortunately, a sergeant and one of the recruits were killed, by the falling of some stones. On this occasion, Mr. Naismith showed great professional skill in the erection of a scaffold, and in repairing the Steeple.

At that period, there were no houses in Argyle Street, between Virginia Street, and Bishop Street in Anderston, a distance of more than a mile, except the Milton Brewery Buildings, opposite to Madeira Court, now in progress of being removed—a very few inferior houses, some malt-barns, and thatched hovels.[1] Glasgow and Anderston are now connected by valuable buildings. In 1757, Provost John Murdoch built his elegant Mansion in Argyle Street, now the Buck's Head Hotel; and, at the same period, Provost Colin Dunlop, grandfather to Mr. Colin Dunlop, of Tollcross, vied with him in building an adjoining Mansion, the back premises of which are now known by the name of Wilson's Court. These remained the principal houses in the town for a great number of years.

In 1760, the Highland Society of Glasgow purchased a piece of ground fronting Argyle Street and Virginia Street, from Mr. M'Dowall of Castlesemple, for L.260 : 11 : 6, on part of which they built the Black Bull Inn, which they let to George Harrison at a rent of L.100, and afterwards to Mr. Herron on a lease of 19 years, from Whitsunday 1768, at a rent of L.140. Upon the expiry of Mr. Herron's lease, some repairs were made on the premises, which were let to Mr. Durie for 19 years, at a rent of L.245. At the expiry of that lease, the late Mr. George Macintosh of Dunchattan, the great Patron of the Society, introduced Mr. John Craig, who had been at Rome, studying architecture, and me into the direction, that our professional services might be the more available. The result was—the erection of a Ball Room—the other buildings in Virginia Street—the renovation of the Inn, and the formation of two Shops to Argyle Street. When these operations were completed, the premises were let for 19 years to Mr. George Burn, at a rent of L.750. When this lease expired, the value of property at the west end of the town had so much increased,[2] that with the addition of two shops the premises were let to Mr. Burn, and others, on a lease of 7 years, at a rent of L.1,168. In 1831 they have been again let to the same parties for 7 years, at an increased rent.

The former and present Directors have great merit in conducting the affairs of this admirable charity; for after putting their property, in Argyle Street, in complete repair, and building elegant School Houses in North Montrose Street, the debt of the Society is under L.3,000, while their rental is upwards of L.1,200 per annum, besides the increasing fines of new members.

The American War may be said to have commenced on 19th April, 1775. On that day a body of the Colonists appeared in arms at Lexington; on their refusing to retire, a skirmish ensued, when 65 British soldiers were killed, and 180 wounded. On the news of this reaching Glasgow, the Magistrates called a public meeting, when resolutions were entered into to support the Government. A corps of 1,000 rank and file, afterwards the 83d regiment of foot, was raised at an expense

[1] It is a curious fact, not unworthy of a place here, that in 1621, after the city of Edinburgh had received a Royal visit from James VI., the Estates and the Town Council passed acts for having the houses covered with lead, slates, or tile, which till then were almost all covered with thatch. In 1677 the Council enacted that persons who continued to have thatch on their houses, in contravention of the Acts of 1621 should be severely fined. What a change in a century and a half!! Edinburgh in 1677 covered with thatch, in 1832 a city of Palaces unequalled in Europe.

[2] About the year 1759, Mr. Glassford bought Mr. Campbell of Shawfield's house and garden, which fronted the Stockwell Street, adjoining Mr. M'Dowall's property, near the Black Bull Inn, for L.1,680, and Mr. Glassford's son, Henry, sold it on 1st January, 1791, to Mr. William Horn for L.9,850.

of about L.10,000. To give countenance to recruiting, and to show their determination to oppose the Americans, above five hundred of the principal inhabitants formed, as it were, a recruiting party. Mr. John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; Mr. James Finlay, father to Mr. Finlay of Toward Castle, played the bagpipe, while other eminent merchants and citizens performed the duty of fifers, or carried broad swords, colours, or other warlike ensigns. Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw, Mr. Spiers of Elderslie, and others, hired their ships as transports; but Mr. Glassford of Dugalston, disapproving of the warlike preparations, laid up his ships in Port Glasgow harbour.

Till the appointment of a Statutory Police, in 1800, the citizens of Glasgow performed the duties of watching and warding.[1] The Town Council, who had been long desirous of a separate Police, appointed an Inspector on 2d March, 1778, with a salary of L.100; but this having met with great opposition from the citizens, he resigned his office on 5th September, and it was abolished on 26th November following. The Council still desirous for a separate Police, made another effort, and on 16th December, 1788, appointed an Intendant of Police and a number of subordinate officers. The Intendant, for whom a gold chain was made, was invested with Magisterial powers, and the inhabitants were directed to pay the same deference to him as to the other Magistrates. Having nominated the staff of the Police, the Town Council applied for an Act of Parliament to defray the expense of the proposed establishment, but as the inhabitants, who were to be assessed for its support, were not to have a vote in the election of Ward Commissioners, a powerful and successful opposition was set on foot, and the bill was lost; and it was not till 1800 that a Police act was obtained for this city. This establishment, which is based on popular principles, holds a high rank among the Police establishments in the country.

About the year 1781, or 1782, the late Mr. John Jamieson, Surgeon, returning from Paris, brought an umbrella with him, which was the first seen in this City. The Doctor, who was a man of humour, took great pleasure in relating to me how he was stared at with his umbrella. For a number of years, there were few used in Glasgow, and those were made of glazed cotton cloth. Now every child at school, mechanic, and servant, is provided with an umbrella.[2]

Till about 1785, the public markets and shops were the only places where the inhabitants could be supplied with necessaries. At that period, a farmer in the neighbourhood, who raised vegetables, retailed them on the streets, to the prejudice of the gardeners, who, in retaliation, employed a number of boys and girls, called gallopers, who went from door to door with vegetables in baskets. Having driven the farmer from the streets, the gallopers were discharged, and the former mode of supply resorted to. Since a number of the wealthy inhabitants have gone to reside in Blythswood Town, at a great distance from the old established markets; the Beef, Mutton, and Vegetable Markets in King Street, are comparatively deserted; and such is the rage for beef shops in all the principal streets, that some of the fleshers pay *L.*80 per annum for a shop, when they could have a stall in the public market rent free. Although butchers' shops, even in the principal streets may not be deemed a legal nuisance, they have become very offensive.

Mr. Pattison, one of our spirited citizens, has lately fitted up a market in Buchanan Street, for the sale of butcher meat, poultry, vegetables, &c., which, for convenience, elegance, and regulation, is not equalled in any town in the kingdom.

Of late years the system of hawking all kind of necessaries, provisions, articles of dress, &c., has become injurious to shop-keepers who pay scot and lot, the hawkers actually waylaying their customers. The hawkers of soft goods, hosiery, small wares, baby linen, &c., might be profitably accommodated in a saloon, to be erected in the centre compartment of the Bazar in the Candleriggs, where they might have stalls from sixpence to one shilling per week. While this would relieve the streets, it would also accommodate persons in narrow circumstances, who might keep a stall in such a place, but could not think of carrying a basket from door to door.

Forty years ago, there were only three or four flying stationers in Glasgow, and these confined

[1] The City Guard, usually composed of about 40 householders met in the Session House of the Tron Church, which were then under the same roof. The Guard was appointed by the Magistrates, who named a Captain for the night, and that functionary nominated Captains of divisions, who perambulated the streets. Having been occasionally on that duty, I can state, that the zeal of the perambulating party, *after refreshment*, was more conspicuous than their judgment. On the 8th February, 1793, when the guard had retired from duty, the officer took the fire from the chimney and put it on the hearth, and in the course of two or three hours the Church was burned to the ground.

[2] In 1763, there was no such thing known, or used, as an umbrella; but an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, who had occasion to walk a good deal in the course of his business, used one about the year 1780; and in 1783, umbrellas were much used, and continue to be so, and many umbrella warehouses are opened, and a considerable trade carried on in this article. The fashion is spread through Scotland.—*Creech's Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, p.* 91.

themselves to proclaiming ministers' elegies, the dying speeches and last words of malefactors, or some extraordinary event; but now it is a regular trade to prepare the marvellous, and a numerous body of nondescripts get a living by proclaiming them.

On 26th August, 1786, Herrings were taken as far up the River as Dunglass, and sold in Glasgow at fourteen for a penny, and on 6th of November following, the tack extended to Peat Bog, above Glasgow. At that period Salmon was very cheap, large slices, broiled, were sold in King Street at one penny each. The price is now very different. Salmon at particular times of the year, is sold here at from three to four shillings a pound.

In 1787 the Cotton Manufacturers proposed to reduce the price of weaving, on which a number of weavers stopt work, and after parading the streets, on 3d September, burned and destroyed a number of webs in the Drygate and Calton. Provost Riddell called out the military, under the command of Colonel Kellet, and the riot act was read; the mob refusing to disperse, three men were killed, near the Hangman's Brae, and several wounded.

Common Sewers:—In 1790, the New Town Building Company, made the first Common Sewer in this city; it was in George's Square and Buchanan Street, and terminated in St. Enoch's Burn, where it crossed Argyle Street. Some time after this, Mr. John Stirling of Cordale, made a Sewer to drain his town-house, now the east compartment of the Royal Exchange; and from 1809 to 1812 the Sewers in Stockwell and Jamaica Streets, and a few subordinate ones, were made at the expense of the Corporation of the City, aided by the Statute Labour Conversion Fund. The formation of the great proportion of the Sewers, and the renovation of the Streets were, however, reserved for my superintendence. From 6th September, 1814, till 15th September, 1819, more than four miles of common Sewers were made in the streets. In 1820 the common Sewers in forty-five streets in the Royalty, extended to five miles and twenty-six yards; and since that time they have been extended to upwards of seven miles.

The revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country, during 1793–4, that an Act of Parliament was passed, authorizing his Majesty to accept the military services of such of his loyal subjects as chose to enroll themselves as volunteers, for defence of our inestimable constitution. The necessary arrangements had no sooner been made, than a number of the citizens of Glasgow offered their services to Government, which was immediately accepted. A list of the corps, and the names of the officers, will be found in the Appendix.

In 1799 and 1800, the failure of the crops was so great, that provisions could not be got through the usual channels. The Magistrates and Council, and a number of benevolent individuals, entered into a subscription, and purchased grain, for the supply of the working classes. The purchases amounted to *L.*117,500. On the return of plenty, the concern was wound up, which showed a loss of *L.*15,000. As a large proportion of this came from the Corporation funds, a bill was brought into Parliament, for taxing the inhabitants for a part of the loss, but it was so vehemently opposed, that the Magistrates withdrew it.

In the latter end of 1816, and beginning of 1817, the stagnation of trade was such, that the working classes, in the City and Suburbs, could not find employment. The distress of the workers was so great that it was found necessary to raise money for their relief, by voluntary subscriptions; of a large sum raised, the Committee distributed *L.*9,653 : 6 : 2 among 23,130 persons.

In 1818, the lower classes of this City and Suburbs were severely afflicted with Typhus fever.[1] No sooner had the disease made progress, than *L.*6,626 : 14 : 1 was raised for the relief of the afflicted sufferers, by voluntary contribution. The accommodation in the Royal Infirmary being quite inadequate for the number of fever patients, the subscribers built a temporary Fever Hospital at Spring Gardens, fitted to contain upwards of 200 beds. The Hospital was opened on 30th March, 1818, and closed on 12th July, 1819; between these periods, 1,929 Patients were admitted. The greatest number at one time was 212, and the deaths amounted to 171. During the period of the disease, upwards of 5,000 apartments in the City and Suburbs were fumigated; 600 lodging-houses were examined, infected bedding was burned, and the owners supplied with new bedding.

In 1819, the working classes were again thrown into great distress, for want of employment. The seeds of discontent, which had been widely sown, took deep root in this part of the country, and

[1] This nervous fever is most frequently the consequence of contagion. It most commonly attacks persons of weak nerves, a lax habit of body, and a poor thin blood—those who have suffered great evacuations, a long dejection of spirits, immoderate watchings, studies, fatigues; also those who have used much crude, unwholesome food, vapid impure drink, or who have been confined long in damp foul air, who have broken the vigour of their constitution by whatever cause.—*Medical Journal—Causes of Typhus.*

ended in what has been emphatically called *Radicalism.* At this alarming crisis, when thousands of workers paraded the streets, demanding employment or bread, upwards of 600 persons were almost instantly employed at spade work, or breaking stones for the roads. Exclusive of the exertions of the authorities, and individuals in the Suburbs, the Magistrates of Glasgow simultaneously employed upwards of 340 weavers at spade work in the Green, nearly the whole of whom remained for upwards of four months.

It is only justice to these persons to say, that, by kind usage and vigilant superintendence, not one of them left their work to attend political meetings, held in their view, although thousands marched past them with radical ensigns, accompanied by well dressed females carrying caps of liberty.[1]

The distress continuing during 1820, a large distribution of clothing, meal, and coals, were given to such persons as could not find employment. The distress was such, that 2,040 heads of families were under the necessity of pawning 7,380 articles, on which they received *L.*739 : 5 : 6. Of the heads of families, 1,946 were Scotch; and 97 English, Irish, or Foreigners; 1,375 had never applied for, nor received, charity of any description; 474 received occasional aid from the Committee, and 194 were Paupers.

In 1822, when George IV. visited Edinburgh, the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, and the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, presented loyal addresses to his Majesty, an account of which will be found in the Appendix.

On the morning of Sunday, 16th February, 1823, the great tenement fronting the Saltmarket and Prince's Street, known by the name of Gibson's Land, fell into the Saltmarket and Prince's Street, with a tremendous crash, carrying a part of the corner tenement in Prince's Street along with it. It is almost miraculous that in such a catastrophe one man only lost his life. Mary Hamilton, servant in a house of bad fame, was in the one pair of stairs floor when the house fell. I was early at the spot, and found this woman on the street floor standing erect, in a space just large enough to contain her, the stones and timber of the four upper stories forming an immense pile over her head. It was six hours before she could be removed from her perilous situation, and when extricated, she complained of a pain in her arm, from its being fixed in between two pieces of wood. The interposition of Divine Providence was manifested, in a remarkable degree, in favour of this woman.

M'Ure, who wrote his history of Glasgow, in 1736, in describing Gibson's Land, says, "The great and stately tenement of land, built by the deceased Walter Gibson, Merchant, and late Provost of Glasgow, stands upon eighteen stately pillars, or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture, conform to the direction of that great architect, Sir William Bruce. The entry consists of four several arches towards the Court thereof. This magnificent structure is admired by all foreigners and strangers."

At the present time, (May, 1832,) this City is afflicted with that dreadful epidemic, Cholera Morbus. An account of its progress will be given in the Appendix.

The following very interesting article is taken from Mr. Dugald Bannatyne's Scrap-Book:—

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, and during the greater part of the first half of it, the habits and style of living of the citizens of Glasgow were of a moderate and frugal cast. The dwellinghouses of the highest class of citizens, in general, contained only one public room, a dining room, and even that was used only when they had company, the family, at other times, usually eating in a bed-room. The great grandfathers, and great grandmothers, of many of the present luxurious aristocracy of Glasgow, and who were themselves descendants of a preceding line of burgher patricians, lived in this simple manner. They had occasionally their relations dining with them, and gave them a few plain dishes, put on the table at once, holding in derision the attention, which they said their neighbours, the English, bestowed on what they ate. After dinner, the husband went to his place of business, and, in the evening, to a club, in a public-house, where, with little expense, he enjoyed himself till 9 o'clock, at which hour the party uniformly broke up, and the husbands went home to their families.

The wife gave tea at home in her own bed-room, receiving there the visits of her "cummers," (female acquaintances,) and a great deal of intercourse of this kind was kept up, the gentlemen seldom making their appearance at these parties. This meal was termed the "four hours." Families occasionally supped with one another, and the form of the invitation, and which was used to a late period, will give some idea of the unpretending nature of these repasts. The party asked, was invited to eat an egg with the entertainer, and when it was wished to say that such a one was not of their society,

[1] James Wilson was hung and headed at Glasgow on 30th August, 1820, for high treason.

the expression used was, that he had never cracked a hen's egg in their house. This race of Burghers, living in this manner, had, from time to time, connected themselves with the first families in the country. Intermarriages with the neighbouring gentry had been frequent in the preceding century; and early in this, Robert Bogle, and Peter Murdoch, married daughters of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, and Peter Bogle married a daughter of the Viscount of Garnock.

The people were, in general, religious, and particularly strict in their observance of the Sabbath, [1] some of them, indeed, to an extent that was considered by others to be extravagant. There were families who did not sweep or dust the house—did not make the beds, or allow any food to be cooked or dressed on Sunday. There were some who opened only as much of the shutters of their windows as would serve to enable the inmates to move up and down, or an individual to sit at the opening to read.

Influenced by this regard for the Sabbath, the Magistrates employed persons termed, "Compurgators," to perambulate the City on the Saturday nights; and when, at the approach of twelve o'clock, these inquisitors happened to hear any noisy conviviality going on, even in a private dwellinghouse, they entered it, and dismissed the company. Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets and public walks, during the time of divine service, on Sunday, and to order every person they met abroad, not on necessary duty, to go home, and if they refused to obey, to take them into custody.

The employment of these compurgators was continued till about the middle of the century, when, having taken into custody a gentleman, walking on Sunday in the Green, he prosecuted the Magistrates for an unwarranted exercise of authority, and prevailing in his suit, the attempt to compel this observance was abandoned.

The wealth introduced into the Community after the Union, opening the British Colonies to the Scotch, gradually led to a change of the habits and style of living of the citizens. About the year 1735, several individuals built houses, to be occupied solely by themselves, in place of dwelling on a floor, entering from a common stair, as they hitherto had done. This change, however, proceeded very slowly, and up to the year 1755 to 1760, very few of these single houses had been built—the greater part of the most wealthy inhabitants continuing to a much later period to occupy floors, in very many cases, containing only one public room.

After the year 1740, the intercourse of society was by evening parties, never exceeding twelve or fourteen persons, invited to tea and supper. They met at four, and after tea, played cards till nine, when they supped. Their games were whist and quadrille. The gentlemen attended these parties, and did not go away with the ladies after supper, but continued to sit with the landlord, drinking punch, to a very late hour. The gentlemen frequently had dinner parties in their own houses, but it was not till a much later period that the great business of visiting was attempted to be carried on by dinner parties. The guests at these earlier dinner parties were generally asked by the entertainer upon 'Change, from which they accompanied him, at same time sending a message to their own houses, that they were not to dine at home. The late William Cunningham, meeting the Earl of Glencairn at the Cross in this way, asked him to take potluck with him, and having sent immediate notice to his wife, of the guest invited, entertained him with a most ample dinner. Some conversation taking place about the difference between dinners in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Lord Glencairn observed, that the only difference he knew of was, that in Glasgow the dinner was at sight, while in Edinburgh it was at fourteen days' date. These dinner parties usually terminated with hard drinking, and gentlemen, in a state of intoxication, were in consequence to be met with at most evening parties, and in all public places.

The dinner hour, about the year 1770, was two o'clock.[2] Immediately after that, it came to three o'clock, and gradually became later, till about 1828, it reached six o'clock. The first instance of a dinner of two courses, in Glasgow, was about the year 1786; and the lady who made this change, in the economy of the table, justified herself against the charge of introducing a more extravagant

[1] In 1763, it was fashionable in Edinburgh to go to Church, and people were interested about religion. Sunday was strictly observed by all ranks as a day of devotion, and it was disgraceful to be seen on the streets during the time of public worship. Families attended church with their children and servants, and family worship was frequent.—*Creech's Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, p.* 100.

[2] In 1763, people of fashion in Edinburgh dined at two o'clock, or a little after it; business was attended to in the afternoon. It was a common practice to lock the shops at one o'clock, and to open them after dinner at two. In 1783, people of fashion, and of the middle rank, dined at four or five o'clock. No business was done in the afternoon, dinner of itself having become a very serious business.—*Creech's Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, p.* 98.

style of living, by saying, that she had put no more dishes on her table than before, but had merely divided her dinner, in place of introducing her additional dishes in removes.

Up to the middle of the century, commercial concerns, whether for manufactures, or foreign trade, were, in general, carried on by what might be termed Joint Stock Companies of credit. Six or eight responsible individuals having formed themselves into a company, advanced each into the concern a few hundred pounds, and borrowed on the personal bonds of the Company whatever farther capital was required for the undertaking. It was not till commercial capital, at a later period, had grown up in the country, that individuals, or even companies, trading extensively on their own capital, were to be found.

I have been told that the first adventure which went from Glasgow to Virginia, after the trade had been opened to the Scotch by the Union, was sent out under the sole charge of the Captain of the vessel, acting also as supercargo. This person, although a shrewd man, knew nothing of accounts; and when he was asked by his employers, on his return, for a statement of how the adventure had turned out, told them he could give them none, but there were its proceeds, and threw down upon the table a large "hoggar," (stocking,) stuffed to the top with coin. The adventure had been a profitable one; and the Company conceiving if an uneducated, untrained person had been so successful that their gains would have been still greater, had a person versed in accounts been sent out with it. Under this impression, they immediately dispatched a second adventure, with a supercargo, highly recommended for a knowledge of accounts, who produced to them, on his return, a beautifully made out statement of his transactions, but no "hoggar."

The Virginia trade continued for a considerable time to be carried on by Companies formed, as has been described. One of the partners acted as manager; the others did not interfere. The transactions consisted in purchasing the goods for the shipments made twice a year, and making sales of the tobacco which they received in return. The goods were bought upon twelve months' credit, and when a shipment came to be paid off, the manager sent notice to the different furnishers, to meet him on such a day, at such a wine shop, with their accounts discharged. They then received the payment of their accounts, and along with it a glass of wine each, but for which each paid. This curious mode of paying off these shipments, was contrived with a view to furnish aid to some better born young woman, whose parents had fallen into bad circumstances, and whom it was customary to place in one of those shops, in the same way that, at an after period, such a person would have been put into a milliner's shop. These wine shops were opposite to the Tontine Exchange, and no business was transacted but in one of them.

From the kind attention of my distinguished and much valued friend, Mr. Bannatyne, I have been enabled to communicate a document, in the Appendix, from which it appears, that in 1759 the Americans were dependent on this country, for almost every article required for their domestic economy. But the document will be felt by the reader to possess an interest of a higher character, when they learn from whom it came, and with whose family economy it has made us acquainted. It is an order transmitted by George Washington to Messrs. ——, containing a list of articles, to be sent out for the use of his family. The order, from which this copy is taken, is in Washington's own hand-writing, and subscribed by himself.

Prior to the breaking out of the American war, the Virginians, who were looked up to as the Glasgow aristocracy, had a privileged walk at the Cross, which they trod in long scarlet cloaks and bushy wigs, and such was the state of society, that when any of the most respectable master tradesmen of the city had occasion to speak to a tobacco lord, he required to walk on the other side of the street till he was fortunate enough to meet his eye, for it would have been presumption to have made up to him. Such was the practice of the Cunninghams, the Speirs, the Glassfords, the Dunmures, and others; and from this servility the Langs, the Ferries, the Claytons, and others who were at the head of their professions, and had done much to improve the trade of the city, were not exempt. At that period profane swearing was considered a gentlemanly qualification, and dissipation at entertainments was dignified with the appellation of hospitality and friendship; and he who did not send his guests from his house in a state of intoxication was considered unfit to entertain genteel company. Latterly the rising generation of the middle class, better educated than their fathers, engaged extensively in trade and commerce, and by honourable dealing and correct conduct, procured a name and a place in society which had been hitherto reserved for the higher grades. Since the opening of the public coffee-room in 1781, the absurd distinction of rank in a manufacturing town has disappeared. Wealth is not now the criterion of respect, for persons even in the inferior walks of life who conduct themselves

with propriety, have a higher place assigned them in society, than at any former period of the history of the City.

Families who were formerly content to live in the flat of a house in the Old, have now princely self-contained houses in the New Town. Entertainments are now given more frequently, and the mode of giving them is materially changed; persons who formerly gave supper parties and a bowl of punch, are now in the way of giving sumptuous dinners, entertaining with the choicest wines, and finishing with cold punch, for which Glasgow is so celebrated. The value of the table service, and the style of furniture in the houses of many of the Glasgow merchants are inferior to none in the land. In drinking there is a mighty improvement: formerly the guests had to drink in quantity and quality as presented by their host, now every person drinks what he pleases, and how he pleases, after which he retires to the drawing-room, and drunkenness and dissipation at dinner parties are happily unknown. Profane swearing is considered highly reprehensible, so much so, that swearing in good society is never heard. The working classes are better lodged, clothed, and fed, than formerly, and since the formation of the water companies, they are more cleanly in their houses, and healthy in their persons.

With the exception of Hutcheson's Hospital, the Town's Hospital, the Incorporations, and a few societies, our numerous charitable, benevolent, and religious institutions, have been all got up during the last forty years. The Bible and Missionary Societies have contributed greatly to break down every thing like distinction among individuals professing different religious opinions. The City Mission, recently established, bids fair for improving the morals of the most worthless of our population. The inhabitants of this city are justly characterized as charitable and humane, and on all proper occasions the feeling of compassion and of active benevolence is never awanting. Though this be the general, it is, however, by no means, the universal character of the population; for there are many persons among us who live as if they existed only for themselves, and desired to know nothing but what may be conducive to their own private advantage. Persons who are placed in circumstances above the labouring artisan may be classed into three divisions.

The first in order, but last in respect, are those, who though wealthy, or at least in easy circumstances, lend a deaf ear to the tale of woe, and neither contribute their time nor their means to the relief of the wretched.

The second are those who give none of their time to the public, and whose charities are in a manner extorted through the influence of respectable applicants, or the force of public opinion. Than this class, who may be considered the drones of society, there are none more ready to find fault with the administrators of the municipal or charitable concerns of the town, and none more anxious to grasp at that patronage which so justly belongs to those who give so much of their valuable time to the general concerns of the community without fee or reward.

The third class are those who voluntarily contribute their time and money to the service of the community in the various departments of usefulness. Through the providence of God this class, of late years, has greatly increased in number, respectability of character, and worldly estate, which, when taken in connexion with other circumstances, have tended greatly to the increase of religion, morality, and active benevolence.[1] The spirit which actuates the benevolence of Glasgow, is ever present in times of difficulty. The knowledge of this important fact should tend greatly to prevent discontent in the minds of the indigent, and mitigate their sufferings in times of distress.

[1] The charitable and benevolent institutions of our country are characterized by an eloquent author in the following sublime language: "The records of antiquity describe with glowing colours the Pyramids of Egypt—the Walls of Babylon—the architecture of Greece, and the martial spirit of Rome; but the bright pages of British History abound with instances of public and private worth, beyond all Grecian elegance and Roman patriotism. On the pathless ocean and in the tented field, the sons of Britain have performed deeds of valour which have excited the admiration of the world; but it is in the acts of Samaritan charities that they are most pre-eminent among the nations; there is not an ill to which suffering humanity is exposed, but finds in Great Britain its asylum.

"Foreigners visit our shores to contemplate their numerous institutions, and they look on with admiration; they are more honourable than captured banners, they form monuments more durable than the triumphant arch or the bronze column. If I wished to exhibit our country to a foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbours—to her garden landscape—to her proud Metropolis—to her countless marts of opulence and commerce—I would not unfurl her trophied flags, or unroll our immortal charter of her liberties. No, but I would lead him to the charitable institutions—I would point him to the family of the Monarch, exciting the people to the source of philanthropy."

RESULTS

AND SUMMARY OF FACTS NARRATED IN THIS WORK.

FROM THE POPULATION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS IN 1831.

Births—Males, . . .	3,527	Females, ...	3,341	Excess of Males, . .	186
Males under 5 years, . .	15,422	Females, ...	14,855	Excess of Males, . .	567
Males under 10 years, . .	28,549	Females, ...	27,435	Excess of Males, . .	1,114
Males under 15 years, . .	39,040	Females, ...	38,155	Excess of Males, . .	885
Males under 20 years, . .	47,529	Females, ...	50,411	Excess of Females, .	2,882
Males under 30 years, . .	62,706	Females, ...	73,419	Excess of Females, .	10,713
Males—entire population, .	93,724	Females, ...	108,702	Excess of Females, .	14,978
Burials—Males, . .	2,701	Females, ...	2,484	Excess of Males, . .	217

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLDERS.

Married men, 30,032; Widowers, 1,790; Bachelors, 1,437; Male Householders, 33,259; Widows, 6,824; Spinsters, 1,882; Female Householders, 8,706; Total families, 41,965.

The Births, including 471 Still-born, being 6,868, and the Population 202,426, there is one birth for $29\frac{47}{100}$ persons.

The Marriages being 1,919, and the Population 202,426, there is one Marriage for $105\frac{48}{100}$

The Burials being 5,185, and the Population 202,426, there is one Burial for $39\frac{4}{100}$ persons.

The number of Families being 41,965, and the Population 202,426, there are $4\frac{82}{100}$ persons to each family.

The Births being 6,868, and the number of Marriages 1,919, there are $3\frac{57}{100}$ Births to each Marriage.

COUNTRY TO WHICH THE POPULATION BELONGS.

Scotch 163,600; English, 2,919; Irish, 35,554; Foreigners, 353; Total, 202,426.

RELIGION OF THE POPULATION.

Established, 104,162; Dissenters and Episcopalians, 71,299; Roman Catholics, 26,965; Total, 202,426.

In 1791, the Roman Catholics in Glasgow were few in number; Mass was then celebrated clandestinely in a dwellinghouse in a close at the bottom of Saltmarket Street. The Catholic Chapel in Clyde Street built in 1815, is a great ornament to the City. The Chapel in Gorbals is commodious.

CLERGYMENS' STIPENDS.

The average stipend of Parochial Clergymen in Lanarkshire, in 1831, was L.253 : 13 : 2., the lowest, conformably to Act 50, Geo. III., c. 84, L.150, the highest nearly L.500. There are seven of the lowest, and two of the highest in the county.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

From the opening of the Royal Infirmary in 1795 to 1831, both inclusive, 50,452 patients have been admitted. Fever cases, 14,089. The whole dismissions and deaths, 50,108. Remaining on 1st January, 1832, 344. In the first half of the above period, the whole admissions were 13,107. Fevers, 1,347, a little above one-tenth. In the second half of the above period, the whole admissions were, 37,345. Fevers, 12,742, nearly one-third. Income of the Infirmary during the years referred to, L.159,006 : 19 : 8½. Expenditure, L.142,989 : 19 : 5½. Stock, L.16,017 : 0 : 3.

VACCINATING THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

From May 1801, when the Faculty commenced Vaccinating in their Hall, to 16th May, 1831, 39,397 children of the poor have been Vaccinated gratis.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS, AND EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING THEM.

The number of Paupers in the City and Suburbs being 5,006 and the Population 202,426, there is one Pauper for every $40\frac{43}{100}$ persons.

The number of Paupers being 5,006 and the sum expended for their maintenance or relief L.17,281 : 18 : 0½., shows the cost of each Pauper to be L.3 : 9 : 0½. If the sum, for the relief of Paupers, were paid equally by the whole non-recipient population, the proportion to each would be *one shilling and ninepence, and a small fraction.* The sum of L.17,281 : 18 : 0½., includes the entire Expenditure of the out and in-door Paupers, Surgeons' Salaries, Medicines, Clothing and educating Children, maintaining Lunatics, Funeral Charges, &c.

The cost of each Pauper in St. John's Parish is L.3 : 8 : 10½. The poor in this parish are maintained, or relieved,

on the parochial system, introduced by Dr. Chalmers, in 1820, *i. e.* by the Kirk Session, from its own resources, without receiving any part of the general assessment for the poor, although the inhabitants of St. John's Parish are assessed for the maintenance of the poor generally, in the same manner as other citizens.

In 1790, the Assessment for the maintenance of Paupers in the 10 Parishes or 26 Police Wards of the Royalty exclusive of the Suburbs, was L.1,420; in 1800, L.4,534; in 1810, L.5,770; in 1820, L.13,136 : 2 : 3, and in 1830, L.7,866 : 18 : 9. The collections at the Parish Churches and Chapels in connexion with them, and the fees for Registration of Marriages, &c. when added to the Assessment, make up the amount for the maintenance of the Poor in the Royalty.

NUMBER OF PERSONS LICENSED TO RETAIL SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

In 1820, there were 919; in 1823, 1,147; in 1827, 1,294; in 1830, 1,393.

The number of persons licensed to retail Spirituous Liquors in the 10 Parishes of the City being 1,393, and the number of families 19,467, gives one licensed person, or public house, to $13\frac{97}{100}$ families. If the number of persons who retail spirituous liquors, without being able to obtain a license, were taken into account on the one hand, and the number of temperate families who never use a public house on the other, it may be said, that in this City, there is, at least, one place where Spirits are retailed for every *twelve families!!!* At the License Court, in April, 1832, the Magistrates refused to renew the licenses of persons who had been convicted of keeping disorderly houses. They also refused all applications for new licenses.

SUPPLY OF COALS IN GLASGOW.

In 1830, 261,049 Tons of Coals were brought into Glasgow, of which 124,000 tons were exported. On an average of 28 years, ending in 1830, each person in London consumed one chaldron and twelve hundred parts, the chaldron containing 27 cwt. In 1830, each person in Glasgow consumed one London chaldron and fifty-nine hundred parts. On 2d March, 1829, the first quality of Newcastle coal was sold in London at 40s. 9d. per chaldron, and the second at 32s. 6d. In Glasgow, during the same year, a waggon of 24 cwt. was sold at 9s. The Government duty of 6s. per chaldron on Newcastle Coals carried coast-ways has just been taken of.

LIGHTING BY GAS.

The Gas Light Company was incorporated, by Act of Parliament, in 1817, Capital L.150,000. The first lamp which was lighted with gas in the streets, was put up in the Trongate by the Gas Company, on 5th September, 1818. In 1831, the Company had laid upwards of 100 miles of gas pipes in the streets. There are 152 Retorts in the work, each capable of making 5,000 cubic feet of Gas in 24 hours. In generating the gas, 9,050 tons of cannel coals are used in the year.

GLASGOW AND CRANSTONHILL WATER COMPANIES.

Prior to 1804, the inhabitants of this City were scantily supplied by 29 public and a few private wells. In 1831, there were 38,237 renters of water in Glasgow and its suburbs. The Companies from their commencement in 1806 and 1808, have laid out L.320,244 : 10 : 1, in procuring pure filtered water to the inhabitants.

MAIL AND STAGE COACHES.

The first Mail Coach from London to Glasgow, arrived on 7th July, 1788. In 1832, there are 61 Stage Coaches which depart from, and arrive in, Glasgow, every lawful day, with the following exceptions; viz., 2 coaches depart and return twice every day, 3 do. three times a-day, 3 do. three times a-week, 4 do. four times a-week, the Royal Mail every day. These Coaches are drawn by 183 horses, 671 are used in the journeys, and there is accommodation for 832 passengers. In 1788, the Mail took 63 hours from London to Glasgow. In 1832, it takes only 44 hours to accomplish a journey of 403 miles, and there is now a prospect of its arriving in 41 or $41\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The unprecedented expedition in bringing the news of the second reading of the Reform in Parliament Bill in the House of Peers, to Glasgow, is worthy of record; it shows what can be done in the way of travelling. Their Lordships divided at twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock, on the morning of Saturday the 14th of April, 1832, when it appeared that there were, contents, 184; non-contents, 175; majority for the Bill, 9. Mr. Young, the editor of the Sun newspaper (Old Sun) left the Strand at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, and arrived in Miller Street, Glasgow, on Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the house of his agent, Mr. Atkinson, in a post chaise and four, with copies of his paper, containing no less than twenty-two and a half columns of the debate, little more than an hour being occupied in setting up the types and correcting and printing the paper. The journey, including all stoppages, was accomplished in thirty-five hours and fifty minutes. When it is considered that horses for the Mail are always in readiness, that in Expresses delays necessarily occur, and that in this instance newspapers were given out at every town, the feat is the more remarkable.

NUMBER OF STEAM BOATS ON THE CLYDE.

On the 1st of January, 1812, there were no Steam Boats in Europe. In the latter end of that month, Henry Bell launched the Comet at Glasgow. In 1832, there are 59 Steam Boats on the Clyde at Glasgow, a number of them above 200 tons burthen. The Manchester, belonging to Messrs. James Martin, and James and George Burns and Co., is in the Liverpool trade. She is 387 tons burthen, and is propelled by 2 engines of 100 horse power each.

[1] It appears from Dr. Kay's Statistical Work, just published, that Poverty in Manchester is on the increase. "In the township of Manchester, were returned in the four winter months of 1827—8 : 30,717 cases. In 1828—9 : 31,482. In 1829—30 : 42,833. In 1830—31, 45,887.

STEAM ENGINES, COTTON MILLS, AND POWER LOOMS.

The first Steam Engine for Spinning Cotton in Glasgow, was erected in 1792. In 1832 there are 176 Engines =2,979 horse power, average power $20\frac{664}{1000}$; 44 Cotton Mills, in which there are 640,188 mule and throstle spindles. In these mills there are 1,344 spinners, exclusive of all other workers. In 49 of the Cotton and Weaving Mills, in Glasgow, or belonging to it, there were, in April, 1832, 10,897 workers, viz., from 9 to 10 years old, 252: 10 to 12, 921; 12 to 14, 1,154: 14 to 16, 1,200; 16 to 18, 1,308: 18 to 21, 1,606: 21 and upwards, 4,456. There are no children under nine years of age employed in any mill or public work belonging to Glasgow manufacturers. Although, for want of time, the whole mills are not included in this list, there is sufficient to exhibit the relative ages of the workers. The sexes and wages are shown in the table.

RENTAL OF GLASGOW, AND HOUSE DUTY.

The Rental of the 26 Police Wards in the Royalty, in 1803, was L.81,484. In 1831, L.319,372. The House Duty, &c. payable to Government by the whole Barony Parish, in 1830, was L.5,388: 9: 7½. Of this sum, the possessors of houses in the 9 Wards of Blythswood Town paid L.4,321: 17: 5, leaving only the sum of L.1,066: 12: 2½ to be paid by the possessors of houses in the Burghs of Calton and Anderston, the village of Bridgeton, the minor villages, and the whole of the landward part of the Parish.

PROPERTY, INCOME, ASSESSED, AND LAND TAXES.

In the 26 Police Wards, in 1806-7, these Taxes amounted to L.78,861: 19: 5¼. In 1815-16, when the Property and Income Taxes were taken off, to L.100,047: 11: 4½.

REVENUE OF THE GLASGOW POST OFFICE.

In 1781, the Revenue of the Glasgow Post Office was L.4,341: 4: 9. In 1831 it amounted to L.35,642: 19: 5. In 1698, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson had a grant from King William, of the whole revenue of the Post Office of Scotland, with a pension of L.300 *per annum*, to keep up the Post. Sir Robert, after deliberation gave up the grant, thinking it disadvantageous. In 1707, at the Union with England, the gross Revenue of the Post Office in Scotland, was under L.2,000. In 1831, it amounted to L.204,593.

FOOT PAVEMENTS COMMON SEWERS, AND WATER CLOSETS.

Prior to 1776 there were no foot pavements in the city or suburbs. In 1832 there are upwards of 100 miles of pavements. The first common sewer in Glasgow, was made in 1790. In 1832 there are upwards of seven miles of sewers. Till the formation of the Glasgow Water Works, in 1806, there were very few Water Closets in the city, but they are now to be found, not only in the first, but in the second and third rate houses.

NUMBER OF SHOPS IN GLASGOW.

In 1712, there were only 202 Shops in the City, the highest rent was L.5, and the lowest 12s. At that period there were 54 Shops in the Saltmarket, and only 30 in the Trongate. In 1831 there were 3,184 Shops in the City and Suburbs, viz.:—in the City, 2,141; in Barony, 751; in Gorbals, 292. Some of these Shops are rented at L.200 and upwards.

GLASGOW DIRECTORY.

The Directory published in 1783 contained a list of the Magistrates and Council, Ministers, Professors, Physicians, Surgeons, Procurators, and 12 Midwives. With the exception of Dr. Monteath, Physician, and three members of the Faculty of Procurators, viz., Messrs. John Lang the Dean, Alexander Robertson, and Robert Grahame, all the others are now dead. In 1789 Nathaniel Jones' Directory contained only 1,539 names, whereas in 1831 the Post Office Directory contained 9,618 names.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The Glasgow Spring Circuit of 1772 and the Autumn Circuits of 1779, 1782, and 1796 were maiden. There was no criminal business in Stirling, Glasgow, Ayr, or Dumfries at the Autumn Circuit in 1782. At the Spring Circuit in 1828, there were more persons brought to trial than had ever been done at any time in Scotland. That court was opened on 15th April by the Right Honourable Lord Justice Clerk Boyle and Lord Alloway, Archibald Alison, Esq., Advocate Depute. During eight days the Court sat 93 hours, averaging nearly 11¾ hours per day; 70 Jurymen were summoned, viz., 26 special and 44 common, of whom 64 were in attendance. The indictments enumerated 84 cases; viz., from Lanarkshire 72—Renfrewshire 11—Dumbartonshire 1—and 1369 witnesses, viz., Males, 1085, Females, 284. Persons accused 115, of whom Males, 89—Females, 26—of whom 83 were convicted, 19 fugitated for non-appearance, 5 assoilzied, and 8 not called, being convicted on other indictments. It reflects no small honour on all concerned, that among so many pannels and witnesses there were no misnomers.

From 1765 to 1830 both inclusive, 89 persons were executed in Glasgow, of which number five were females, viz., in 1767, Agnes Dougall for Murder, in 1784, Jean Lindsay for Housebreaking, in 1786, Elizabeth Paul for Housebreaking, in 1793, Agnes White for Murder, and in 1828, Isabel M'Menemie for Assault and Robbery. During the first 12 years, there

were only 6 persons executed, while in the last 12 there were 37. During 66 years previous to 1831, there were 26 in which there were no executions, 15 in which there was one, each year, 10 two, 7 three, 4 four, 1 five, and 2 in which there were six.

Criminals Reprieved:—During seven years, viz., from May 1810 to May 1817, thirteen men who had received sentence of death, had their punishment commuted to transportation for life, viz., 1 for Murder, 2 for Robbery, and 10 for Housebreaking. From May 1823 to May 1830, eight men who had received sentence of death for Robbery, Housebreaking, or Theft, had their punishment commuted to transportation for life.

Criminals Transported:—During five years and a half, viz., from the Spring Circuit, 1825, to Autumn, 1830, there were tried and transported from Glasgow no less than 360 prisoners belonging exclusively to Lanarkshire, viz., Males, 273, Females, 87, viz., for life, 55; fourteen years, 149; seven years, 156.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY BRIDEWELL, &c.

In 1830, 293 persons, viz., Males, 121—Females, 172—were maintained in the Bridewell of Glasgow, at an expense of L.945 : 17 : 4., while, in the Penitentiary, at Millbank, the maintenance of 566 persons, during the same year, amounted to L.17,983 : 7 : 0. The average expense of a culprit, in the Hulks, is L.34 per annum; in Millbank Penitentiary L.56 : 15 : 0. During the period of 7 years, ending 31st December, 1831, 19 prisoners died in the Glasgow Bridewell, The deaths in the Penitentiary are not enumerated in 1831; but, in the year 1821, 17 persons died in it.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.

In 1821, the population was 244,387; in 1831, 316,790, viz., Males, 150,202; Females, 166,588; increase in 10 years, 72,403. Inhabitants of the towns in the county, 263,046; of the rural part, 53,744. Under Ward, 216,836; Middle do., 64,743; Upper do., 35,211. The population of the 39 landward parishes included in the above, amounts to 114,364. Males in the County, 20 years old, 73,632.

Occupations in the Landward Parishes, viz:—Families chiefly employed in agriculture, 4,205; Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, 13,106. All other families not comprised in the two preceding classes, 5,604.

Population how employed in the Landward Parishes, viz.:—Occupiers of Land employing labourers, 1,478. Occupiers of land not employing labourers, 1,286. Labourers employed in agriculture, 3,679. Males employed in manufactures, or, in making manufacturing machinery, 5,217. Males employed in retail trade, or in handicraft, as masters or workmen, 8,350. Wholesale merchants, capitalists, bankers, professional persons, and other educated men, 840. Labourers employed by the three preceding classes, and in other labour, not agricultural, 4,832. All other Males 20 years old, except servants, including retired tradesmen and masters diseased in body and mind, 1,281.

The Marriages in the 39 Landward Parishes being 1,090, and the population 114,364, there is one marriage for $104\frac{92}{100}$ persons.

The number of families being 22,915, and the population 114,364, there are $4\frac{99}{100}$ persons to each family. As the registers of births and burials in several of the landward parishes are confessedly inaccurate, correct results cannot be drawn from them.

The legal church accommodation was fixed in the case of the parish of Dingwall, on 22d June, 1787, when the Court of Session decided that accommodation should be provided in the parish church for two-thirds of the examinable persons in the parish, or in other words, two-thirds of that part of the population above 12 years of age, equal one sitting to $2\frac{16}{100}$ persons.

The church accommodation in the 39 landward parishes being 44,588, viz., Establishment, 26,292; Dissenters, 18,296; and the population 114,364—there are $2\frac{56}{100}$ persons for each sitting. In these parishes there are 215 Schools.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, &c., IN 1831.

England, 13,089,338; Wales, 805,236; Scotland, 2,365,807; Army,[1] Navy, &c. 277,017;[2] Islands in the British Seas, 104,394; Ireland, 7,802,365; Total, 24,444,157. *From the British and Irish Government Census.*

North American Colonies 911,229; West Indies, Gibraltar, Malta, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, &c., 3,083,542; of this number, 829,665 are Slaves. *From Parliamentary Returns.*

POPULATION OF SOME OF THE GREAT TOWNS IN 1831, AND INCREASE FROM 1821 TO 1831.

London, 1,776,556, increase $19\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; Edinburgh, 162,156, increase, $17\frac{1}{4}$; Dublin, 203,652, increase, $9\frac{1}{4}$.

Glasgow, 202,426; increase, $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Manchester, 182,812; increase, $36\frac{1}{2}$; Liverpool, 165,175; increase, $38\frac{3}{4}$; Birmingham, 146,986; increase, $37\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds, 123,393; increase, $47\frac{1}{4}$; Plymouth, 75,534; increase, $23\frac{1}{4}$; Bristol, 59,074; increase, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Aberdeen, including Old Machar, 58,019; increase, $29\frac{1}{2}$; Paisley, 57,466; increase, $22\frac{1}{4}$; Dundee, 45,355; increase, $48\frac{1}{4}$; Bath, 38,063; increase, $3\frac{1}{4}$; Greenock, 27,571; increase, $24\frac{3}{4}$; Perth, 20,016; increase, $4\frac{3}{4}$; Kilmarnock, 18,093; increase, $41\frac{1}{2}$.

[1] The regular Army of the United Kingdom, of all ranks on 1st January, 1832, amounted to 51,571. The regiment of Artillery of all ranks, 4,589. Marines on shore of all ranks, 4,324. Militia Staff of all ranks, 2,697. Volunteers of Great Britain of all ranks, 20,399. Yeomanry of Ireland of all ranks, 31,422. Police of Ireland of all ranks, viz., Constabulary Police, 6,623. Peace Preservation Police, 744. Total, 122,369.—*Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 12th April,* 1832. *T. Spring Rice.*

[2] Army, Navy, &c., in 1801, 470,598; in 1811, 640,500; in 1821, 319,300; and in 1831, 277,017.—*Government Census.*

APPENDIX.

THE FOLLOWING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS ARE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE, K.B., COLONEL OF THE 52D REGIMENT.

John Moore was born in the Trongate of Glasgow, nearly opposite the Tron Church, in the year 1761. He was the son of Dr. Moore, well known to the literary world. His grandfather was the Rev. Charles Moore, Minister of Stirling. This gentleman was a native of Armagh, in Ireland; he married Miss Anderson, of the family of Dowhill and Stobcross, whose father and several of her relatives were Provosts of Glasgow.[1] Her mother was a Miss Hay, of the Kinnoul family.

Mr. Moore's mother was Miss Simpson, the niece of Dr. Simpson the celebrated Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

The subject of this memoir attended the Grammar School of Glasgow, but left that City very early in life, and resided in the family of a Clergyman in Switzerland, where he acquired a knowledge of the French and German languages. When very young, he was appointed to an Ensigncy in the British Army, and when his father went to travel with the Duke of Hamilton, he accompanied them. In Dr. Moore's interesting letters on Italy, the Ensign is there alluded to under the designation of Jack, without its being stated that he was the son of the Author. At that time Ensign Moore resided at Vienna, where he attracted the notice of the Emperor, Joseph the Second. Having been promoted to a Lieutenancy, he declined the most flattering offers, made him by that Prince, to enter his service, having previously refused offers of the same kind from the Duke of Brunswick, who was killed at Jena.

Soon after the commencement of the American war, Lieutenant Moore was promoted to be Captain and Pay-master in the Hamilton Regiment, (afterwards the 82d Regiment of Foot,) and, about that period, to acquire a more perfect knowledge of accounts and Book-keeping, he spent some time in the Counting-house of Mr. George Macintosh, of Dunchattan, a Merchant in this City, who had married his father's sister.

In America, he repeatedly distinguished himself in the field, and in 1784, when Captain of Grenadiers, in the 82d, he represented the Lanark district of Burghs, and spoke occasionally during the six years he was in Parliament, but his career there was not in any way remarkable. His promotion went on rapidly after this. He served as Brigadier-General under General Lake in the Irish Rebellion, which broke out in 1796. The General having ordered thirteen thousand men, in four divisions, to attack Vinegar Hill, the seat of the rebel government, Brigadier Moore, at the head of one of the divisions, sustained the repeated attacks of 5000 rebels, during six hours, and ultimately obtained a complete victory.

He served in the West Indies, and was a Major-General in the campaign of the British in Corsica. He greatly distinguished himself in the storming of Calvi, where he was wounded. Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards the first Lord Minto, was sent out as Civil Governor of the Island, and, in consequence of a dispute with him, the Major-General was sent home to England in arrest. He was, however, immediately appointed to a new Command, and a Court Martial refused him. When under Sir Charles Grey, in the West Indies, he was engaged in much hard fighting. He served in Holland, and, having received a shot in the head at the Helder, was left for dead on the field, but recovered as if by a miracle. In Egypt he commanded the landing, in front of the enemy, which was considered one of the finest military displays upon record, and he was present in all the subsequent actions, in one of which he was severely wounded.

When the war broke out in 1803 he was appointed to the chief command of the Kent district, and in November 1804 was created a Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath.[2]

[1] Mr. Anderson of Stobcross began to form the Village of Anderston upon one of his unproductive farms in 1725.

[2] Although Sir John Moore's family had the same armorial bearings as the noble Irish houses of Drogheda, and Mountcashel, he did not on his elevation to the honours of the Bath, select the supporters borne by these noblemen, as is customary where the privilege of using supporters is attached to the family name, but chose a Highland soldier as one supporter, and a British Light Infantry man as the other, in allusion to his having been carried off the

Soon after Mr. Fox came into office, in 1805, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, but Marquis Cornwallis dying and Lord Minto having been named Governor General, he declined to serve under that nobleman. He was soon appointed to the command of a large reinforcement of Troops, destined for the army under Sir James Craig in the Mediterranean, and continued to act as second in command to General Fox in Sicily till the latter officer resigned, when Sir John Moore succeeded to the chief command. He did not long continue in that situation, but came home in 1808 with a division of the Army which was not permitted to land in England, but continued its voyage to the Baltic, where, however, Sir John found it impossible to arrange a plan of operations with the Swedish Government, and he was considered to have shown considerable diplomatic dexterity, in withdrawing his troops in such a way as not to compromise the peaceable relations of the two Countries.

On his return to Britain he was despatched with a reinforcement to the army in Portugal, and as Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir H. Barrard and Sir Arthur Wellesly were all recalled in consequence of the proceedings connected with the convention of Cintra, Sir John Moore was named to the conspicuous situation of Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Peninsula. He proceeded at the head of the army of Spain, from Lisbon to Salamanca, leaving Sir John Cradock, now Lord Howden, in command at Lisbon. The history of this Campaign is most faithfully and ably detailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Napier; the melancholy result is still fresh in the minds of the inhabitants of this country; and most military men consider that the skill displayed by Sir John in the trying circumstances in which he was placed, in conducting one of the most memorable retreats on record was not inferior to his acknowledged bravery and devotion. Still there are military persons of high authority who maintain, that, had he more highly appreciated the qualities of the troops under his command, and more accurately valued the real prowess of the French soldiery, the results might, in all probability, have been different;—but, be this as it may, the issue of the campaigns of his immortal successor, the Duke of Wellington, has dispelled all mistaken ideas of the comparative merits of the British and French soldiers, from the mind of every unprejudiced person; although previous to the Peninsular war, the soldiers of France were generally thought to excel those of Britain in military qualifications. It is farther to be remarked, that the occurrence of the Austrian and Russian wars relieved the Duke of Wellington from a portion of the weight of the French armies, which was directed by Napoleon in person, against Sir John Moore. The opposition of the day pushed Ministry hard at this time, and Mr. Canning did not hesitate at once to attempt to shift all the blame of the Peninsular transactions (if blame there was) from the shoulders of Ministry, upon the deceased General, on the sagacious principle that "dead men tell no tales;" he was not present, and never could be present to defend himself.

On 16th January, 1809, Lieut.-General Sir John Moore fell in action with the enemy at Corunna, by a cannon shot. Lieut.-General Hope, afterwards the Earl of Hopeton,[1] having succeeded to the command, in his despatches to Government, said, "I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the consolation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour, by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of life, spent in her service—like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory,—like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served."

In moving the thanks of the House of Peers to the Generals and Officers, under whose conduct, and by whose exertions, the signal battle before Corunna had been won, the Earl of Liverpool "regretted that the splendour of that glorious victory had been clouded by the fall of the gallant and accomplished officer, who had led the army through such hardships to such glory. Sir John Moore was among the most valuable of his country's sons. He had exclusively devoted his life to her service, and her interests and her honour were always the first objects in his sight, and the constant aim of his unwearied exertions. Such were the high motives that supported the spring of all his actions, and which formed a life that proved as useful to his fellow countrymen, as it was glorious to himself. It required only such a death to consecrate his fall, and to make it a subject of regret to those who can estimate the void it has left in the country."

In private life, Sir John was conspicuous for excellence and virtue. His manners were, in the high-

field by two soldiers of the 92d Regiment, when he was supposed mortally wounded in Holland—and in reference to the circumstance of his having been the first to introduce and organize Light Infantry troops in the British army.

Sir John's utmost exertions and the offer of a large reward, could never enable him to discover the soldiers who carried him off the field—he concluded therefore that they had been both killed. This speaks highly for the Highlanders—with the certainty of having succeeded in a deception of the kind, no Highland soldier in the army at the time could be found capable of taking credit for a feat which he had not performed.

[1] The gallant Earl of Hopeton, the companion in arms, and the early friend of Sir John Moore, died at Paris in 1823.

est degree, polished and conciliatory, and his personal appearance, although somewhat effeminate, was no less eminently beautiful than his mind. He was a most affectionate son; his last words were "Say to my mother;" here his voice failed him, "Hope—Hope, I have much to say, but cannot get it out."

He was most benevolent in all his actions; for whilst moving in the first ranks of fashionable life, he devoted a great part of his pay, which was the only fortune he possessed, to charitable purposes. He lived on a footing of intimacy, and, indeed, of constant confidential friendship, with the late Duke of York and Mr. Pitt.

Sir John Moore's surviving brothers are, Admiral Sir Graham Moore, who has often distinguished himself in action, Mr. James Carrick Moore, known for his literary talents, and Mr. Francis Moore, formerly Under Secretary at War, and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland. These gentlemen are all married, and have families. Sir Graham married Miss Eden, the niece of Lord Auckland, and sister of Lady Brougham; Mr. Francis, the Countess of Eglinton, who has been dead many years; and Mr. James Carrick Moore, Miss Henderson, an English lady.

When the melancholy news of Sir John's death reached Glasgow, his fellow-citizens viewed it as a great national loss. After vent had been given to the expressions of grief, which was not confined to any class of the community, Provost Black called a public meeting, for the purpose of entering into a subscription, for erecting a monument to the memory of the hero, who, at the head of the British army, in Spain, fell gloriously in the arms of victory, on the plains of Corunna. In a few days the subscription amounted to upwards of *L*.4,000.[1] Flaxman was selected to make the monument: it is a colossal bronze statue, on an Aberdeen granite pedestal, and has the following inscription:—

To Commemorate
The Military Services of
Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, K.B.,
Native of Glasgow,
His fellow-Citizens
Have erected
This Monument,
1819.[2]

The Monument is placed on the south side of George's Square. The Statue, which is about three tons weight, is made of brass cannon, taken from the enemy.

The Marquis De La Romana caused a very splendid Monument to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, in a conspicuous situation, to which the remains of the deceased hero have been removed from the obscure place, where they were deposited in the fortress of Corunna. The following inscription is placed on the Monument:—

To the Glory
of the English General Moore, and his valiant countrymen,
Spain Grateful.

A Monument, to Sir John Moore, has been erected, at the public expense, in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is executed in marble by Bacon, and represents the Hero's interment by the hands of Valour and Victory, while the genius of Spain (distinguished by the shield bearing the Spanish arms,) is planting the victorious standard on his tomb. Victory lowers the General to his grave by a wreath of laurel. The Monument bears the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K.B., who was born at Glasgow in the Year 1761. He Fought for his Country in America, in Corsica, in the West Indies, in Holland, Egypt, and Spain: and, on the 16th of January, 1809, was slain by a cannon ball at Corunna.

[1] The following Subscribers to the Monument were Sir John's class fellows in the Grammar School:—Major General Sir Thomas Monro, Bart., and K.C.B., who was Governor of Madras at his death; Mr. Yuille of Darleith; Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch; Mr. M'Kenzie of Craig Park; Mr. Spreull of Linthouse; Mr. Furlong of Glaspin: Mr. Hozier of Newlands; Mr. Lindsay of Oatlands; and Mr. Alexander Harvie, Merchant in Glasgow. The Lady of the late Rev. Dr. Porteous, minister of St. George's Church and Parish, was a liberal subscriber to the Monument of her nephew, of whom she was justly proud. From enjoying the friendship of the venerable and highly respected Doctor and his Lady, I became acquainted with the early history of Sir John Moore.

[2] This inscription was written by Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS MONRO, BART., K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thomas Monro, the subject of this article, was born at Glasgow, on 27th May, 1761. He was the son of Mr. Alexander Monro, a Virginia Merchant in this City, and the second of a family of five sons and two daughters, all of whom lived long enough to witness the growing reputation of their relative, whilst the greater number lived to see it at its height. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Stark, descended from the Starks of Killermont. She was sister to Dr. William Stark, the distinguished Anatomist.

Young Monro was a pupil in Mr. Bald's Class, in the Grammar School of Glasgow, and was the Schoolfellow of Sir John Moore. He was endowed by nature with a robust frame, great courage, extraordinary agility, and great presence of mind. In every manly and athletic exercise he excelled, and in his knowledge of the pugilistic art, he was unrivalled among his play-fellows, and although he was known by the name of Millie Monro, he was never known to provoke a quarrel. After finishing his Course at the Grammar School, he entered the College, and studied Mathematics under Professor Williamson, and Chemistry with Dr. Irvine. The latter repeatedly affirmed that he never had a more promising pupil. In 1777, he was admitted into the Counting-house of Messrs. Sommerville and Gordon, West India Merchants. [1] About this time the Congress of the United States passed the Act of Confiscation, which brought ruin on the father, and many other respectable Merchants in Glasgow; the Mercantile prospects of the son were therefore blasted; and India was now thought of as the field for future exertion. A Cadetship was procured on 20th February, 1779, when he quitted home to push his way through life.

The following contains a general view of his Civil and Military promotions:—

Cadet in 1779.	Colonel, 15th June, 1815.
Ensign, October, 1780.	Brigadier-General, December, 1817.
Lieutenant, 11th February, 1786.	Companion of the Bath, October, 1818.
Brevet Captain, 7th February, 1796.	Major-General, August, 1819.
Captain, 15th June, 1796.	K.C.B. November, 1819.
Major, 7th May, 1800.	Governor of Madras, 1819.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th April, 1804.	Baronet, 1826.

After a service of twenty-seven years in India, actively and busily employed, either in a Military or a Civil capacity, Lieutenant-Colonel Monro desired to return home. As a Soldier he had served with marked distinction in many Campaigns; as a Civil Officer, he had discharged duties more ardnous and more important, than probably ever before fell to the share of a British Functionary in the East; and his talents, both for business and war, were acknowledged, on all hands, to be of the very highest order. But it was not in the mere routine of Regimental and Revenue affairs, that Colonel Monro was admitted to possess a degree of intelligence rarely equalled. His thorough knowledge of the Native Languages; his intimate acquaintance with the Native Character; his facility of seeing into, and unravelling the intricacies of Native Diplomacy, rendered his opinion, on all points connected with Indian administration, peculiarly valuable, and he was invariably consulted by the several Governors-General.

After a pleasant voyage of rather more than five months, Colonel Monro landed at Deal on 5th April, 1808, and from that period up to 1814, when he returned to India, he was engaged in the society of his friends, in attending Lectures on Chemistry and Political Economy, and in giving his advice to Government and the Company in matters connected with India.

A very unfavourable impression having been formed against the judicial system in the East, the Court of Directors determined to send out a Commission, with full power of enquiring into, and ameliorating such defects as might be found to exist; and Colonel Monro's intelligence in Judicial as well as Financial subjects was so apparent to all who had an opportunity of appreciating it, that he was at once selected as a fit person to be placed at its head. He accepted the appointment, but previous to his setting out, he formed a matrimonial connexion on 30th March, 1814, with Miss Jane Campbell, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. Richard Campbell of Craigie House, Ayrshire. Seven weeks had barely elapsed when the Colonel and his Lady left England, and on the 16th September, they reached Madras. Having accomplished the object of his mission, he returned to Scotland in June 1819. While at sea, Mrs. Monro was safely delivered of a son, who bears his father's name and inherits his honours. The Colonel who had received the rank of Brigadier-General, had only been at home a few weeks, when he was appointed to the high and responsible office of Governor of Madras; and almost at the same time the rank of Major-General, with the insignia of K.C.B. was conferred on him, as a reward for his distinguished services. Sir Thomas and Lady Monro having given their son in charge to his maternal grandfather, left this country in December 1819, and arrived at Madras on 8th June, 1820. Sir Thomas was received with all the state due to his high station.

In 1822, Lady Monro met with a severe accident by a fall from her horse, from which she did not

[1] In the same Counting-house there were two young gentlemen, Mr. James Dunlop and Mr. William Wallace, who also exchanged the quill for the sword, and the three adventurers met again for the first time under the walls of Seringapatam in 1799, each holding a high and responsible situation in the army, employed in the reduction of that city.

soon recover. Sir Thomas was in consequence deprived of her society for nearly a year, the medical attendants requiring her to reside at Bangalore, while the Governor's official duties led him elsewhere. In September, 1823, a second son was born to Sir Thomas, who soon after birth was seized with a dangerous distemper, and reduced to the point of death. After various consultations, an immediate removal to Europe was recommended. Severe as the parting was to the parents, they yielded to their fate, and in the month of March, 1826, Lady Monro, with her infant, embarked for England. It was a long and a painful farewell, Sir Thomas and his Lady never met again.

Sir Thomas, to give occupation to his mind whilst in a state of anxious suspense, resolved to pay a farewell visit to his friends in the Ceded districts. Attended by a small escort and his friend, Dr. Fleming, they reached Anantapoor on 29th May, 1827, and on 5th July the party reached Tolmagerry, where the Cholera raged with extreme violence. Sir Thomas was attacked with that dreadful disease in the morning, and died on the evening of the same day.

On the arrival of the sad intelligence at Madras, the following extraordinary Gazette was published, "Madras, Monday, July 9th, 1827. With sentiments of the deepest concern, the Government announces the decease of the Honourable Sir Thomas Monro, Baronet, Knight Commander of the most Honourable order of the Bath, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George. This event occurred at Putteecondah near Gooty, on the evening of Friday, the 6th instant."

The eminent person, who was thus suddenly bereft of life, was on the eve of returning to his native country, honoured with signal marks of esteem and approbation from his Sovereign—from the East India Company, which he had served for more than forty-seven years—from every authority with which he had occasion to co-operate—from the public at large, and from private friends. From the earliest period of his service, he was remarkable among other men. His sound and vigorous understanding—his transcendent talents—his indefatigable application—his varied stores of knowledge—his attainments as an oriental scholar—his intimate acquaintance with the habits and feelings of the native soldiers, and inhabitants generally—his patience, temper, facility of access, and kindness of manner, would have secured him distinction in any line of employment. These qualities were admirably adapted to the duties which he had to perform, in organizing the resources, and establishing the tranquility of those provinces where his latest breath had been drawn, and where he had long been known by the appellation of *Father* of the people. In the higher stations, civil and military, which he afterwards filled, the energies of his character never failed to rise superior to the exigencies of public duty. He had been for seven years at the head of the Government, under which he first served as a Cadet, and afterwards became the ablest of its revenue officers, and acquired the highest distinction as a military Commander. He had raised its character and fame to a higher pitch than it ever enjoyed before. His own ambition was more than fulfilled, and he appeared to be about to reap an honourable retirement, the well-earned rewards of his services and his virtues, when these have received the last stamp of value from the hand of death.

"Though sensible how feeble and imperfect must be any hasty tribute to Sir Thomas Monro's merits, yet the Government cannot allow the event, which they deplore, to be announced to the public, without some expression of their sentiments.

"The flag of Fort St. George will be immediately hoisted, half mast high, and continue so till sunset.

"Minute guns, sixty-five in number, corresponding with the age of the deceased, will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

"Similar marks of respect will be paid to the memory of Sir Thomas Monro, at all the principal military stations and posts dependant on this presidency.

"By order of the Government, D. Hill, Chief Secretary, Fort St. George, 9th July, 1827."

The publication of the preceding order was followed by a meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, on 21st July, when Sir John Doveton proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

"That this meeting largely participates in the affliction of all classes of the community, native, as well as European, at the calamity which has occurred, in the death of our late revered Governor, Major General Sir Thomas Monro, K.C.B., Baronet,—That this meeting, many of whom were members of the same profession, many fellow-labourers in the same field, and all eye witnesses of his conduct, take pride in the fame which this most honoured servant of the East India Company first acquired, in duties and scenes that are familiar to them, and which during the last seven years, he consummated, by the most eminent and approved public services, at the head of the Government of the Presidency.

"That his justice, benevolence, frankness, and hospitality, were no less conspicuous than the extraordinary faculties of mind with which he was endowed, and the admirable purposes to which he constantly applied them; and that he commanded, in a singular degree, the veneration of all persons by whom he was known.

"That to perpetuate the memory of his public and private virtues, a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of erecting a Statue to his memory."

As soon as the above Resolution became known in the several Provinces subject to the Madras rule,

subscriptions were eagerly offered by all classes of the inhabitants, and a sum was raised in an incredibly short space of time greatly beyond all precedent. Out of this the Committee appropriated eight thousand pounds for the purpose of procuring an Equestrian Statue of the lamented Governor, and Colonel Blackburne, Colonel Cunningham, Colonel Wilkes, Colonel R. Scott, C.B., Mr. John Ravenshawe, and Mr. Alexander Read, in England, friends and admirers of the deceased, were solicited to take upon themselves the charge of seeing the work properly executed. These gentlemen employed the celebrated Chantry to make a Bronze Statue of Sir Thomas.

The Native community, vieing with the Europeans, entered into a voluntary subscription in honour of their friend, and resolved—

First—" That a choultry of sufficient dimensions to accommodate native travellers and merchants of all *castes*, be erected at Gooty, as a permanent memorial of the unanimous feelings of the native inhabitants of the district, on the death of their venerated benefactor.

Secondly—" That an extensive Tope of Mango and other fruit trees, (besides a well with steps) be planted at Putteecondah, at the spot where their venerated benefactor breathed his last.

Thirdly—" That should the funds, raised by subscription, be more than enough for the above purposes, the surplus shall be appropriated to the erection of Native Choultries elsewhere, or of other useful works of public convenience.

Fourthly—" That the Honourable the Governor in Council be respectfully solicited to endow the Charity Choultry with sufficient funds for its support.

Fifthly—" That the Tomb, which it is intended by Government to erect over the remains of the illustrious deceased, and the Charity Choultry at Gooty, be placed in charge of one on the same Establishment for the purpose of insuring the preservation of both.

The Subscription amounted to about thirty thousand rupees, while the cost to be defrayed by Government, of providing food for travellers and their servants, will not exceed the moderate sum of sixteen hundred. After taking this into consideration, the Government resolved—

" That a proper and substantial Stone Monument be erected at Gooty over the remains of the late Major-General Sir Thomas Monro, Bart. and K.C.B.

" That ten caconies of land be allowed, for planting trees and sinking wells, at the public expense, round the spot at Putteecondah where Sir Thomas Monro died.

" That a Choultry and Tank be built at Gooty, for the accommodation of travellers, to be called, ' The Monro Choultry and Tank,' suited to the extent of the population of the place, and to the nature of the thoroughfare.

" That an Establishment of Servants be maintained for the preservation of the Tank and Choultry, and for providing travellers with water; all at the public expense."

These observations have been selected from an able work, " The Life of Major-General Sir Thomas Monro, Bart. and K.C.B.," in three volumes octavo, published in 1830, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, from which it appears that Sir Thomas was on the most intimate terms of friendship with the first men of the day. With the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Hastings, Lord Amherst, Mountsteward Elphinstone, Sir John Moore, Hon. Lord William Bentick, Sir John Malcom, Sir Graham Moore, and Mr. Kirkman Finlay, he seems to have been on a most friendly footing. Sir Thomas had a great liking for the scenes of his youthful days. His father formerly resided in the summer months at North Woodside House, now the property of Mr. Archibald Hamilton. On his return to Scotland in 1808, he visited this house, although his family had long left it. He bathed in Jackson's Dam in the Kelvin, adjoining the house; wandered through the woods; sat down upon the old bench; and even climbed the aged tree, among whose branches, or at whose roots he had so frequently indulged his youthful taste for reading. Accompanied by his early friend, Mr. Hamilton of North-Park, he perambulated the thoroughfare closes from Stockwell Street, near Monro's Court, (where his father lived,) to the Saltmarket, remarking, that many a time he jinked his play fellows in these intricate closes.

In writing to his friend, Mr. Kirkman Finlay, Sir Thomas said, "There is no shaking off early prejudices. When I see a man that came from Glasgow, I consider him china, although I know he came from the *delph-house*. I remember when I was in Sommerville and Gordon's house, about the time of the appearance of the ' Wealth of Nations,' that the Glasgow merchants were as proud of the work as if they had written it themselves; and that some of them said, it was no wonder that Adam Smith had written such a book, as he had had the advantage of their society, in which the same doctrines were circulated with the punch every day. When I saw your opinion on Trade quoted in Parliament by Mr. Huskisson, I felt as much gratification as if I had some share in the matter myself. I had great pleasure in reading your letter of 23d February, 1826, because it reminds me of old times and places which I always think of with delight. When I come to visit you at Castle-Toward I hope to find plenty of knowt and stane dykes, and black-boyds. The dykes are useful for more things than one; they keep us in the practice of louping, they help to ripen the black-boyds, and they enable us to parley with the knowt without danger.

"I have read lately that there are 25,000 Irish weavers and labourers about Glasgow. I am afraid there can be very few of what you call right, proper Glasgow-men left. I suspect that you have not now many of the pure old breed of right, proper Glasgow weavers whom I remember about the Grammar-School Wynd and the back of the Relief-Kirk, (now Albion Street Chapel-of-Ease). They are probably now like a Highland Regiment, of which I once heard an old sergeant say, that 'what with Irish, and what with English, they were now *no better* than other men.'"

Sir Thomas was brought up in the communion of the Scotch Episcopal Church, to which he continued sincerely and steadily attached to the day of his death. He never permitted a day to pass without setting aside some portion of it to devotional exercises; and as the reading of the Scriptures formed a part of these, his knowledge of their contents was remarkably accurate. The following rather ludicrous anecdote is illustrative of this fact. In 1823, during the examination of Sir John Bradley King before the House of Commons, Sir John Newport, Mr. Butterworth, and others, were extremely anxious to know the verse in Holy Writ which was supposed to form part of an Orangeman's oath; chiefly because it was asserted that mention was made in it of the Divine command to root out the Amalekites. Sir John Bradley King refusing to satisfy the House in this particular, the anxiety to effect the discovery became more intense. The verse, it was reported, was to be found in the Book of Joshua. Mr. Canning suggested that probably it would not be found there. Mr. Butterworth also declared that he had examined the Book in question, but could not discover it. Sir John Newport then quoted the chapter and verse. Mr. Butterworth retired to examine the verse again, but returned with a report that the Amalekites were not mentioned in the verse quoted. The debate, after a long discussion, turned off upon some other point, and the important discovery was never made. When these circumstances were communicated to Sir Thomas, who caused all the debates in Parliament to be regularly read to him, he smiled, and after making some humourous remarks on the conduct of the parties engaged in the fruitless pursuit, observed, (without looking into the Bible,) that they might have saved themselves and the House much time and trouble if they had looked into the 3d verse of the 15th chapter of the 1st Book of Samuel.

In corresponding with his early friends, Sir Thomas was not forgetful of the ladies. His unpublished letters to Mrs. William Bogle, of this City, exhibit alike the powers and the playfulness of his mind. His numerous letters to his sisters, particularly to Mrs. Erskine, are truly delightful.

COLONEL SIR NEIL DOUGLAS,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE 79TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, &c. &c.

Neil Douglas, a native of this city, chose a military life in 1800, and joined the 21st Regiment of Foot. In 1804, he received a Company in the 79th Regiment: he was at Copenhagen with the Earl Cathcart, and with Lord Nelson, in Sir Hyde Parker's expedition; with Sir John Moore, in Spain, at the battle of Corunna; and the affair at Flushing; he was afterwards attached to the Staff of Sir Thomas Graham (Lord Lyndoch) at Cadiz; and severely wounded at Busaco. On his return to England, in 1811, he was promoted to the Majority. In 1812, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Regiment. In 1813, he joined the Marquis of Wellington in Spain. In the command of his Regiment, he was at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nive, Neville, and Toulouse. The Regiment having greatly distinguished itself, the Lieutenant-Colonel received four Medals in honour of these affairs. At the Peace of Paris, 13th May, 1814, he came home, and, on Napoleon's return to France from Elba, 1st March, 1815, the Lieutenant-Colonel joined the Duke of Wellington at Brussels; he commanded the Regiment at Quatre Bras, on 16th June, 1815, and was severely wounded in the thigh. The distinguished gallantry of the Regiment on that occasion was narrated in the Gazette; and on 4th July, 1815, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas was made a Companion of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath. At the particular solicitation of the Duke, he was again recommended for the honours of the Bath, along with his Majors, who were both severely wounded; on this occasion he received another Medal. On 2d August, 1815, he was made a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa by the Emperor of Austria; and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on 21st August, 1815, conferred on him the honour of a decoration of the Military Order of St. Vladimir.

On the recovery of his wound, after the Peace of Paris (20th November, 1815), he returned to England, and on the 27th May, 1825, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel in the army.

On 13th September, 1831, the King was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, A.D.C. to his Majesty, Companion of the honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th or Cameron Regiment of Highlanders, and Knight of the Royal and Imperial Military Orders of Maria Theresa and Saint Vladimir.

LIEUTENANT STIRLING.

John Stirling, after finishing his education, chose the profession of Arms, and his ardent spirit soon found field for enterprise. He was respected at home as a youth of great promise, kind, affectionate, and accomplished, while his manly conduct, and bravery as a soldier, procured for him the respect and esteem of his Brethren in Arms. His career was short, but his death was glorious, and seldom have such honours been paid to so young an officer as are recorded on a Splendid Cenotaph, erected to his memory, in the Nave of the Cathedral of Glasgow.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Lieut. John Stirling,
of the Bombay Army,
Eldest son of William Stirling, Esquire,
Merchant in Glasgow,
Who, attached to the Cavalry,
of his Highness the Nizam
Fell, while gallantly leading an assault
Against the Fort of Dundhoster,
On the third of January,
M.DCCC.XXVIII,
Aged Twenty-three years.
His remains are interred near the spot
Where he bravely fought and fell,
And in Testimony
Of the sense entertained by the Nizam's Government
Of his heroic conduct,
A monument has been raised over his Grave
At the Public expense.

This Cenotaph,
Is erected by his Brother Officers
Of the Nizam's Cavalry,
In Testimony
Of their high Esteem
Of his public and private worth,
M.DCCC.XXIX.

MR. JAMES WATT,

The great improver of the Steam Engine, son of Mr. James Watt, Merchant in Greenock, and grandson of Mr. Thomas Watt, Professor of Mathematics in Crawfurdsdyke, was born at Greenock, on 19th January, 1736. Having received the rudiments of his education in that town, he came to Glasgow in 1752, and resided with his maternal uncle, Mr. John Muirhead, Timber Merchant. In 1754, he went to London, where he was bound apprentice to a Philosophical Instrument-maker, and in 1757, or 1758, he returned to Glasgow, and commenced business on his own account. At that period, the business of Philosophical Instrument-maker requiring patronage, the Principal and Professors offered him the use of apartments in the College, adjoining those possessed by the Messrs. Foulis, the celebrated Printers, and gave him the title of Philosophical Instrument-maker to the University. This circumstance laid the foundation of after intimacy with the celebrated Professors Simpson, Smith, Black, Dick, Mr. Robinson, and other distinguished persons connected with the University. As the College premises, however, did not suit the purposes of his trade, Mr. Watt opened shop first in the Saltmarket, nearly opposite St. Andrew's Street, and afterwards in Buchanan's land, Trongate. In 1768, he gave up shop, and retired to premises in King Street, opposite the Wynd church, and in 1769 he commenced the business of Civil Engineer, in which capacity he was much employed.

Mr. Watt was twice married, first to Miss Miller, daughter of the chief Magistrate of Calton, and then to Miss M'Gregor, daughter of Mr. James M'Gregor, an eminent Merchant in this city. His widow, an affectionate son, and two grand-daughters survive him. The Son, Mr. James Watt, resides at his splendid seat, Aston Hall, near Birmingham; one of the grand-daughters married Mr. Alexander Blackie, Banker in Aberdeen; and the other, Dr. Gibson, Physician in Edinburgh; they have both families. It appears from the family burying ground, that the Watts have been long residenters in Greenock.[1] An account of Mr. Watt's experiments in improving the Steam Engine, will be found in pages 145, 146.

The following excerpts from the speeches of distinguished individuals, met to do honour to the memory of Mr. Watt, must gratify every person who has the good of his country at heart, and who desires to see merit rewarded.

At a Meeting held in Freemason's Hall, London, on 18th June, 1824, for erecting a Monument to James Watt, the Earl of Liverpool—then at the head of his Majesty's Government in the chair.[2]—His Lordship said—"Gentlemen:—We are assembled here for the purpose of paying a public tribute of respect and gratitude, to the memory of one of the most extraordinary persons, to whom our country has given birth. It will not be denied, that amongst the benefactors of mankind, there are few, who can have a greater claim to public gratitude, than those who have improved the *productive powers of human industry*, and where shall we find in modern times, or I may say in any age of the world, such an invention as the Steam Engine? Of that invention, the late Mr. Watt, by his improvements, may be said to have been almost the author. I had the honour of having some personal acquaintance with him, and a more excellent and amiable man in all the relations of life, I believe never existed, and I am commanded by the King, to say, that he is deeply sensible of his merits, and is most anxious that there should not be any subscription in testimony of services like those of Mr. Watt, in which his name should not appear. His majesty has authorized me to put down £.500 in his name."

Sir Humphrey Davy, President of the Royal Society, felt, "That he ought to apologize for rising so immediately to address this meeting, but as the distinguished person whose memory we have met together to honour, owes his claims to the gratitude of society to his scientific labours, and as he was one of the most illustrious fellows of that institution for the promotion of natural knowledge, over which I have the honour to preside, I consider it as a duty incumbent on me, to endeavour to set forth his peculiar and exalted merits, which live in the recollection of his contemporaries, and will transmit his name with immortal glory to latest posterity. Those who consider James Watt only as a great practical mechanic; form a very erroneous idea of his character, he was equally distinguished as a natural philosopher and a chemist, and his inventions demonstrate his profound knowledge of those sciences, and that peculiar characteristic of genius, the union of them for practical application. The steam engine before his time was a rude machine, the result of simple experiments on the compression of the atmosphere and the condensation of steam. Mr. Watt's improvements were not produced by accidental circumstances, nor by a single ingenious thought; they were founded on delicate and refined experiments, connected with the discoveries of Dr.

[1] THE BURYING PLACE OF MR. WATT'S FAMILY AT GREENOCK.

The following inscription is engraved on a table of the family tomb in the West Church Yard, Greenock.

T. W. M. S.

This is the burial place of Thomas Watt,
Professor of Mathematics in Crawfurdsdyke,
His wife and children.

Thomas Watt, died February 28, 1734, aged 92.
Margaret Sherar, his spouse, died March 21, 1735, aged 79,
Lived in marriage 55 years.
On the same tomb, a monument is erected with the following inscription.
In memory of James Watt,
Merchant in Greenock,
A benevolent and ingenious man,
And a zealous promoter of the improvements of the town,
Who died 1782, aged 84.
Of Agnes Muirhead, his spouse,
Who died 1783 aged 52.
And of John Watt their son, who perished at sea,
1763, aged 23.
To his revered parents, and to his brother,
James Watt,
Has erected this monument.

[2] The monument by the celebrated Chantry, about to be placed in Westminster Abbey, is worthy of the Philosopher, of George IV., of the other Subscribers, and the Artist.

Black. He had to investigate the cause of the cold produced by evaporation,—of the heat occasioned by the condensation of steam:—to determine the source of the air appearing when water was acted upon by an exhausting power:—the ratio of the volume of steam to its generating water,—and the law by which the elasticity of steam increased with the temperature; labour, time, numerous and difficult experiments were required for the ultimate result; and when his principle was obtained, the application of it to produce the movement of machinery, demanded a new species of intellectual and experimental labour. He engaged in this, with all the ardour that success inspires, and was obliged to bring all the mechanical powers into play, and all the resources of his own fertile mind into exertion, he had to convert rectilineal into rotary motion, and to invent parallel motion. After years of intense labour, he obtained what he wished for, and at last by the regulating centrifugal force of the *governor* place the machine entirely under the power of the mechanic, and give perfection to a series of combinations, unrivalled for the genius and sagacity displayed in their invention, and for the new power they have given to civilized man. Upon the nature of this power I can hardly venture to speak: so extensive, and magnificent a subject, demands a more accomplished and able orator.

"The Archimedes of the ancient world, by his mechanical inventions, arrested the course of the Romans, and stayed for a time the downfal of his country. How much more has our modern Archimedes done? He has permanently elevated the strength and wealth of this great empire, and during the last long war, his inventions and their application were amongst the great means which enabled Britain to display power and resources, so infinitely above what might have been expected from the numerical strength of her population. Archimedes valued principally abstract science; James Watt on the contrary brought every principle to some practical use, and as it were, made science descend from heaven to earth. The great inventions of the Syracusan died with him:—those of our philosopher live, and their utility and importance are daily more felt; they are among the grand results which place civilized above savage man—which secure the triumph of intellect and exalt genius and moral force over mere brutal strength, courage and numbers. The memory of James Watt, will live as long as civilized society exists, but it surely becomes us who have been improved by his labours—who have wondered at his talents, and respected his virtues, to offer some signal testimony of our admiration of this great man. This indeed cannot exalt his glory, but it may teach those who come after us that we are not deficient in gratitude to so great and signal a benefactor."

Mr. Huskison, President of the Board of Trade:—"It has frequently happened that philosophers who have made brilliant and useful discoveries by watching the phenomena of the physical world, the combinations of chemistry or the mysterious workings of organic life, have only been able to turn their discoveries to the purpose of averting evils threatening, and often destroying the precarious tenure of human existence. Thus Franklin disarmed the thunderbolt, and conducted it innocuous through our buildings and close to our firesides—thus Jenner, stripped a loathsome and destructive disease of its virulence, and rendered it harmless of devastation—thus the present President of the Royal Society (of whom it is difficult to say whether abstract science or practical life has been most benefited by his discoveries,) sent the safety lamp into our mines to save, as its name implies, their useful inhabitants from the awful explosion of the fire damp. But the discovery of Mr. Watt went farther, he subdued and regulated the most terrific power in the universe—that power which by the joint operation of pressure and heat probably produces those tremendous convulsions of the earth, which in a moment subvert whole cities and almost change the face of the inhabited globe. This apparently ungovernable power, Mr. Watt brought into a state of such perfect organization and discipline (if I may use the expression,) that it may now be safely manœvred and brought into irresistible action:—irresistible but still regulated, measured and ascertained, or lulled into the most complete and secure repose at the will of man and under the guidance of his feeble hand. Thus, one man directs it into the bowels of the earth to tear asunder its very elements, and bring to light its hidden treasures: another places it upon the surface of the waters to control the winds of heaven, to stem the tides, to check the currents, and defy the waves of the ocean: a third perhaps, and a fourth, are destined to apply this mighty power to other purposes still unthought of and unsuspected, but leading to consequences possibly not less important than those which it has already produced."

Mr. Brougham, now the Lord High Chancellor:—"I had the happiness of knowing Mr. Watt for many years in the intercourse of private life, and I will take upon me to bear a testimony in which all who had that gratification, I am sure will join, that they who only knew his public merit, prodigious as it was, knew but half his worth. Those who were admitted to his society will readily allow that any thing more pure, more candid, more simple, more scrupulously loving of justice than the whole habits of his life and conversation proved him to be, was never known in society. One of the most astonishing circumstances in this truly great man was the versatility of his talents. His accomplishments were so various, the powers of his mind were so vast, and yet of such universal application, that it was hard to say whether we should most admire the extraordinary grasp of his understanding, or the accuracy of nice research with which he could bring it to bear upon the most minute objects of investigation. There was one quality in Mr. Watt which most honourably distinguished him from too many inventors and was worthy of all imitation, he was

not only entirely free from jealousy, but he exercised a careful and scrupulous self denial, and was anxious not to appear even by accident as appropriating to himself that which he thought belonging in part to others."

Mr. Wilberforce :—" It is the glory, my lord, of the country in which we live—a glory to which in the whole history of the world, no country was ever before entitled in so eminent a degree, that individuals by the honourable exercise of their own superior talents and virtuous industry, may rise to the highest rank and the most abundant affluence. To those who are acquainted with the fortunes of many of the public men of our own day, it cannot be necessary for me to specify instances of this kind which must at once occur to their recollection. It is gratifying to reflect that we live in a country in which we may point to the man who next to the king upon the throne, occupies the highest station in the community, and say with truth, that it was not by obsequiousness and servility, by court favour or political intrigue, that he rose to his high rank and his splendid fortune, but through the blessing of providence, in the honourable exercise of his own faculties, and it is a delightful consideration that many a man in a humble and obscure situation, may be cheered and animated in his toilsome and exhausting course, by calling to mind that the same paths to destination are open to himself also, by which others before him have ascended to greatness and to glory."

At a public meeting held in the town hall of Glasgow, on 24th November 1824, for the purpose of erecting a monument to James Watt, the Honourable Mungo Nutter Campbell, of Ballimore, Lord Provost, was called to the Chair. His Lordship informed the meeting, that although several of his fellow citizens were inclined to support the grand monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, yet he had no doubt they were all ambitious of contributing in erecting a monument which would at once perpetuate Mr. Watt's memory, and adorn the city which gave birth to those mighty efforts of his genius.

Professor Jardine said—" That he was one of the earliest friends of Mr. Watt, and had the happiness of living with him in habits of intimacy and friendship, the greatest part of his life. The great man to whose memory we are now met to do honour, may be compared with men of the first rate genius in ancient or modern times. Sir Isaac Newton was the great discoverer of the gravitation of worlds. Mr. Watt as a great inventor in the arts which changed the relative states of many things on this globe, and after all the wonderful things he has effected, has opened up unbounded prospects of what may yet be expected. One claim Mr. Watt has to fame, which was denied even to Sir Isaac Newton. The doctrine of gravitation was for a long time disputed by French and other philosophers, and another system preferred ; but the invention of Mr. Watt was immediately adopted. His claim to unrivalled fame has been universally admitted. "

Mr. Monteith of Carstairs, M.P.—" Would not enlarge upon the transcendent talents of Mr. Watt, when he considered that in this city the genius of that great and good man was nurtured and matured,—when he considered that Glasgow numbered him among her citizens, and above all, when he considered that every class of the inhabitants from the highest merchant and manufacturer to mechanics of every description had derived the greatest benefit from his talents, he anticipated a unity of sentiment in the cause for which they were met."

Mr. Finlay of Toward Castle—" Had the happiness of having enjoyed for many years frequent opportunities of knowing and admiring Mr. Watt's great mind, and of seeing his extensive usefulness. That beautiful comparison which not a great many years ago, had been applied by an eloquent member of the House of Commons, to an illustrious statesman, then recently dead, might with truth and propriety have been applied to characterize the great mind of Mr. Watt: it was like the proboscis of an elephant which could pick up a needle or rend an oak. To an extent and variety of knowledge which no other individual possessed, was joined a kindness and liberality which made that knowledge the property of the public, and available on all occasions to the advancement of the arts and manufactures of his country. He might be said to be a great reservoir of knowledge to whom the men most eminent in this kingdom for their talents and their usefulness were always happy to apply, and where they were certain to find the most important information."

Mr. Ewing of Dunoon Castle—"Had also the gratification of an acquaintance with the celebrated person who was the occasion of this meeting. He admired him for the modesty of his manners, simplicity of his character, the accuracy of his observations, and the extent of his intelligence. Every thing that he said proceeded fresh from the source of a fertile and original understanding. The stamp of genius was impressed on the discussion of every subject with which he came into contact. With regard to Mr. Watt's improvements on the Steam Engine, we can never look at this wonderful machine without being reminded of the description of the war-horse in the book of Job, 'out of his nostrils cometh smoke, and he rejoiceth in his strength.' We can never look on this wonderful machine without recalling the classical tales of the giants, and realizing the feats of the sons of Titan and the labours of Hercules. It has been said that knowledge is power, and applying the maxim it may be safely asserted that Mr. Watt has brought an

accession of more effective, productive, and permanent strength to this empire, than, to use the phrase of Swift, all the tribe of politicians put together. What a cheering, what a bright, what a noble stimulus did the example of Mr. Watt present to the mechanics of this city, where his first efforts were brought forth. To the recent establishments for the instruction of mechanics, he looked forward with equal pride. The system had originated in this city, and was now advancing over the whole kingdom, so that it cannot now be said that for lack of education,"

'Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.'

"It was contemplating such an object, looking to a monument for James Watt, not only as a memorial of the past, but an excitement to the future; not only as an expression of gratitude from the present generation, but as a stimulus to genius yet unborn, that he anticipated the happiest effects, and that the passing spectator when he cast his eye upon it would exclaim, 'Glasgow expects every man to do his duty.'"

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, among whom were the late Lord Provost Smith, Dr. Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in this university, Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Mr. Dunn of Duntocher, Mr. Houldsworth of Cranstonhill, and others. But as the subject had been nearly exhausted by the previous speakers, those gentlemen contented themselves with shortly expressing their admiration of Mr. Watt's transcendent talents, and their cordial approbation of the purpose of the meeting. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Thomson said, "He had the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Watt for twenty-five years, and he might truly say that he never knew a man who was possessed of more extensive and comprehensive knowledge; he was equally at home in discussing the most profound topic of philosophy or the most trifling subject in the Belles Lettres," and in conclusion, the learned and celebrated chemist said, that "the Steam Engine of Watt was the *most magnificent present ever made by science to the arts*, and that great man had contributed more to the prosperity and aggrandizement of Great Britain than any other individual who had ever existed."

The meeting agreed that the monument should be a Bronze Statue on a granite pedestal. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to fix on an artist, and a situation for the monument, viz., the Hon. the Lord Provost, the very Reverend Principal Macfarlan, Messrs. Robert Findlay, Kirkman Finlay, James Ewing, James Oswald, James Cleland, and John Hart. Mr. Chantry having engaged to make the monument, it is now erecting at the Southwest corner of George Square—a marble monument, to the memory of Watt, by the same artist, is about to be placed in the Hunterian Museum.

MR. PATRICK COLQUHOUN.

Mr. Colquhoun was a most enlightened and public spirited citizen. The services he rendered to Glasgow and to the country, were very important and highly valued; no civilian connected with this city ever merited or received so many marks of public approbation. It would be tedious to enumerate the votes of thanks he received from all quarters. In 1783, the Convention of Royal Burghs voted him a piece of plate for eminent mercantile services. In 1785, the Cotton Manufacturers presented him with four pieces of plate. In 1788, the Governor and Council of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, a piece of plate, value L.100. In 1789, Mr. Colquhoun settled in London. At that period, the inferior Magisterial duties of Westminster were conducted by what have been denominated *Trading Justices*, and nothing could be on a worse footing than the state of the Police. The legislature to obtain a purer and more intelligent Magistracy introduced the stipendiary system in 1792, by establishing seven public offices, with three Justices to each, and Mr. Colquhoun was appointed to one of them. In 1795, he published his work on the Police, and subsequently his "Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," a work of great merit and research, which went through several editions. In 1797, the University of Glasgow conferred the distinguished honour of Doctor of Laws on him. In 1800, the West India Merchants presented him with plate to the value of L.500, and immediately thereafter, the Russian Company requested his acceptance of plate to the value of one hundred guineas. In 1817, when I last had the pleasure of visiting him, he was still discharging his magisterial duties, though evidently suffering under a pressure of years which he had spent in the service of his country. In the following year he retired from office. A Biographical Sketch of this meritorious individual, understood to have been written by an affectionate son, is worthy of the parties.

The following inscription is on a Monument, erected to the Memory of Mr. Colquhoun, *in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.*

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.

Sacred to the Memory of Patrick Colquhoun, Esquire, LL.D., elected during three successive years

Lord Provost of Glasgow. He founded in that city the Chamber of Commerce, the Royal Exchange Tontine, and essentially promoted the Trade and Manufactures of Scotland.

A Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex, and for twenty-five years a Magistrate of that and the adjoining counties. He originated and gratuitously carried into effect the Marine Police, an establishment by which the property of the West India Planter, of the Merchant and Ship owner in the port of London, was protected from plunder to a great extent, the revenue of the Crown largely increased, and the morals of the river labourers materially improved.

With unceasing energy he suggested and successfully promoted various plans for the prevention of crimes, for the supply of food during scarcities, for meliorating the condition of the poor, and for the education of their children.

The author of the Treatises on the Police of the Metropolis and River Thames, and on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the empire. He published numerous other works on Criminal Jurisprudence, Political Economy, and on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain.

So highly was he respected and esteemed, as well on the Continent of Europe, as in the Colonial possessions of his Majesty, that on the declared ground of his public character and services, the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburgh, constituted him their Resident and Consul General, and the Colonies of St. Vincent, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, their agent in this country.

To a kind and benevolent disposition, he added a mind as fertile in conception, as it was bold and persevering in execution.

He was born at Dumbarton in Scotland, on 14th March, 1745, and, after a laborious life, alike honourable to himself and useful to his country, he died on 25th April, 1820, aged 75 years.

MR. JAMES DENNISTOUN.

Mr. Dennistoun, of Golf-hill, one of his Majesty's Deputy-Lieutenants for the County of Lanark, Manager and Principal Partner of the Glasgow Banking Company, retired from business in 1829. On that occasion a number of the principal Inhabitants of the City and Neighbourhood, taking into consideration the high character which Mr. Dennistoun bore in the Community, and the estimation in which he was held by all Classes, resolved to request his acceptance of a Public Dinner, as a mark of their esteem and regard. Mr. Dennistoun having accepted the proffered compliment, the Dinner was given in the great Hall of the Royal Exchange Buildings, on 2d December, 1829.

The Honourable Alexander Garden, Lord Provost, in the Chair.

Samuel Hunter, Esquire, Croupier.

Stewards.	*Stewards.*	*Stewards.*
Kirkman Finlay,	Robert Dalglish,	James Ewing,
William Hamilton,	Robert D. Alston,	James Cleland,
William Gray,	William Stirling,	Nathaniel Stevenson,
Professor Mylne,	James Smith,	William Dalglish,
Robert Grahame,	David Laird,	Colin D. Donald,
James Buchanan,	John Wright, Jun.	Charles Stirling, Jun.
Henry Houldsworth,	William Dunn,	James Hutcheson,
Robert Aitken,	Frederick Adamson,	Robert Thomson,
Gilbert Watson,	Michael Rowan,	John Alston,
Stewart Smith,	James Eccles,	John Maclellan,
Mungo Campbell,	Theodore Walrond,	John Whitehead,
Stephenson Dalglish,	James M'Inroy,	John Tennant.

Long before the Chair was taken, upwards of *Four Hundred* Gentlemen had taken their places. At Six o'Clock the Lord Provost entered the Hall, accompanied by Mr. Dennistoun; Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, Bart.; Mr. Campbell, of Blythswood, M.P.; Mr. Maxwell, younger, of Polloc, M.P.; Mr. Robinson, Sheriff of the County; Mr. Monteith, of Carstairs; the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan; Rev. Professor M'Gill; Rev. Professor Chalmers; Mr. Dennistoun of Dennistoun; Mr. Fergus of Strathorn; Mr. M'Farlan of Kirkton; Mr. Kincaid of Kincaid, &c. &c.

The Croupier was supported by Mr. William Smith, formerly Lord Provost, and by Mr. James Monteath.

The Company, which was most respectable, was composed of all political parties. As the festival was given in honour of the private virtues of a most excellent man, politics were excluded. The object in view—the respectability of the company—the talent displayed in the speeches, and the sumptuousness of the entertainment, were never surpassed in this City.

The speech of the Lord Provost, in proposing the toast of the day, was distinguished for fine feeling and graceful delivery. After some introductory remarks, his Lordship said, "we are assembled this evening to pay a tribute to the excellence of the character of our guest on my right, and certainly I hazard nothing when I say, that never was tribute more rightly deserved, or more sincerely offered, for the manifestation of our admiration of such genuine worth, is alike due to him and honourable to ourselves. Johnson said of Burke, that no one could, by chance, take shelter with him in a shed to shun a shower, without perceiving that he was a great man. Now, it may be said of Mr. Dennistoun, with truth, that no one could meet him, however trivial the occasion, without perceiving that he was a good man. But I am well aware, Gentlemen, that you all know the estimable qualities for which our friend is so much beloved; that you all know his warmth of heart—his social kindness—his unassuming, but manly, manner; his liberality in business, and his generosity in friendship: and I feel most confident, that I speak not only the sentiments of every one present, but of every one who has the good fortune to know Mr. Dennistoun, when I assert, that if ever a man possessed the full and undivided esteem and respect of society during a long period of active usefulness, it was Mr. Dennistoun, and if ever a man carried with him to the great enjoyments of domestic life, the affectionate good wishes of all, it was Mr. Dennistoun; and, Gentlemen, I shall only add, because it is to the honour of humanity, that I do believe Mr. Dennistoun is without an enemy."

Mr. Finlay, of Toward Castle, said, "In that large assembly of the friends of Mr. Dennistoun, he was about to propose a toast which, he was sure, would not be unacceptable to them. It was, The health of Mrs. Dennistoun and her family. Their guest was now, in some measure, to be withdrawn from public life, and he knew there was happiness and comfort prepared for him in the bosom of his family —long might he continue to enjoy it. It would have been his delight to have enlarged on the virtues of her whose health he had just proposed; but he was aware that female modesty shrunk from all publicity, but with their friend, Mr. Dennistoun, he had no such feeling. He had the pleasure to enjoy his acquaintance for nearly half a century, and during that period his advice and instruction had been of the greatest benefit to him. Among the many excellent qualities which he possessed, there was one which an eminent writer of our own country had declared to be worth tens of thousands—namely, that of always seeing the bright side of things. By the exercise of that feeling he had cheered and comforted many who would, but for him, have sunk under their difficulties."

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Professor of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, "could not have made it at all convenient to leave his Class in Edinburgh at the present time, if only his personal feelings had been concerned in the movement, but he felt, whenever he heard of this friendly meeting, that he owed his company to Mr. Dennistoun on public grounds; and the moral impulse to attend had become perfectly irresistible. He was impressed with the recollection of Mr. Dennistoun's kindness in former days. His claim to the veneration of his fellow-citizens had been well descanted on by others. But there was one claim he had on their gratitude which had not been touched on—he stood identified, in a peculiar manner, with the cause of City Chapels and Schools. Indeed, on more occasions than one he could not have gone through but for his noble munificence. He was unacquainted with the operations of bankers, but he had found out, so far as Mr. Dennistoun was concerned, that if money came in, it came as fully and freely out. Give me, said the Rev. Professor, something like a general display of that wholesale liberality so nobly exemplified by my friend Mr. Dennistoun, and ere long *righteousness shall run down our streets like a mighty river.*"

The speeches during the evening were numerous, many of them eloquent, and all of them descriptive of the high estimation in which their guest was held in the community.

The feeling which Mr. Dennistoun displayed in returning thanks for the distinguished honour done him, and his family, was in unison with his general character,—sensible, manly, and without affectation.

MR. THOMAS TELFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, LONDON, &c. &c.

In a Work of this kind, where men distinguished for scientific attainments are made honourable mention of, it would be reprehensible in the highest degree, to omit a Civil Engineer who stands unequalled in this, or probably in any other country—for the number and importance of his public works—for the estimation in which he is held at home and abroad—and for the uninterrupted length of time in which he has successfully laboured in the public service. Scotland, while enumerating her Sons, may be justly proud of such a man. Mr. Telford was born in the Parish of Westerkirk,[1] in the County of Dumfries, in the year 1757, and was

[1] The small Parish of Westerkirk, which, in 1831, contained only 642 inhabitants, is rendered notable from being

educated at the Parish School. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a Mason, and employed in building a house at Ramerskales, in Annandale, for Dr. Mountjoy, who had returned from being first Physician to the Court of Petersburgh. Mr. Telford continued to be so employed in house and bridge building in his native district of Eskdale, until 1783, when, having been taught architectural drawing at Edinburgh, he proceeded to London, and was for some time employed at the great square of public offices at Somerset House. He afterwards superintended public buildings at Portsmouth Dock Yard, previous to acting generally as an Architect and Engineer.

The following is a note of the principal works conducted by the Projector and Executor of the Menai Bridge, a work seldom equalled in magnitude :—

1788, Shrewsbury Castle converted into a Dwellinghouse.

New Gaol built for the County of Salop.

Twenty-six Bridges in the same County, from 20 to 130 feet span ; two of these over the River Severn.

1798, A Bridge over the River Severn, at the Town of Bewdley, consisting of three arches.

A Bridge, 112 feet span, over the River Dee, at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland.

Bridgenorth Church, see the Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

The Ellesmere Canal commenced in 1790. Length, 103 miles. Chief works. Pont, of Cysyltn Aqueduct, one thousand feet long, and one hundred and twenty-eight feet high. Chivk Aqueduct, six hundred feet long, and seventy feet high.

Highland Roads and Bridges, commenced in 1803. Under this commission was built one thousand one hundred and seventeen Bridges in the Highlands.

The Caledonian Canal, begun in 1804. Locks, each 180 feet long, forty wide, depth of Water, 20 feet.

Dunkeld Bridge, finished in 1809. Nine arches, centre one 90 feet span.

The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal.

Aberdeen Harbour. Extension and Improvements. Commenced in 1810.

Dundee Harbour. Extension and Improvements. Commenced in 1815.

Dundee Ferry Piers on both sides of the River, in 1822.

The Glasgow and Carlisle Road, commenced in 1816, upon which were built 23 Bridges of 150, 90, 80, 60, 50 feet span and under.

The Lanarkshire Roads, including Bridge at Cartland Craigs, 123 feet high, and four other large Bridges.

Increasing the width of the Roadway, over Glasgow Old Bridge with Cast Iron.

The Dean Bridge over Leith Water, at Edinburgh, four arches, each 90 feet span. Roadway above the River 108 feet.

Pathhead Bridge, 11 miles from Edinburgh, on the Dalkeith Road, five arches 70 feet high.

Morpeth Bridge, Northumberland, consisting of three arches.

The Holyhead Road from London to Dublin, including the Menai and Conway Bridges.

Improving the River Weever Navigation, between the Cheshire Salt Works, and Sea Entrance.

Constructing a Tunnel, 3000 yards in length, through Harecastle Hill, upon the Trent and Mersey Navigation, near the great Staffordshire Potteries.

Making a Canal from ditto, 29 miles in length, by Macclesfield, to the Peak Forest and Huddersfield Canals.

Improving the Birmingham Old Canal, formerly laid out by Mr. Brindley.

Making a Canal 39 miles in length, with a Branch 11 miles, to connect the Birmingham Canal with the Shropshire and Cheshire Canals, and open a new communication with Liverpool and Manchester, and thence to London.

Improving the outfalls of the River Ouse in Norfolk, and the Nene in Lincolnshire, including the drainage of the North Bedford Level between the Nene and the Welland.

Constructing the St. Katherine Docks, adjoining Tower Hill, London.

Constructing a Cast Iron Bridge, 170 feet span, over the River Severn, at Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire.

Building a Stone Bridge, 150 feet over the Severn, near the City of Gloucester.

Designing a Stone Bridge, of seven Arches, 50 feet wide within the Parapets, and 500 feet long, about to be built over the Clyde, at Glasgow, on the site of Jamaica Street Bridge.

the birth-place of seven distinguished contemporaries, viz., Sir William Pultney of Westerhall—the four brothers, General Sir John Malcolm, Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm, Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., Major Sir James Malcolm, Colonel Charles William Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, author of the Military Policy of Great Britain, &c. &c., and Mr. Telford, or Sir Thomas Telford, should he ever think of assuming the title, conferred on him many years ago. It is not a little remarkable, that with the exception of Sir William Pultney, all the others are alive, and following their usual avocations. Mr. Telford is now 75 years of age.

Opening a Navigable Communication across Sweden from Gothenborg, on the North Sea, to Soderking, on the Baltic.

In the year 1817, Parliamentary Loan Commissioners were appointed to apply L.1,750,000 towards carrying on Public Works; Mr. Telford was employed as their Engineer and since that time he has examined and reported on the following works, for which aid was requested:—

1. The Regent's Canal, from Paddington, by Islington, to Limehouse.
2. A Cast Iron Bridge across the Thames, from Queen Street.
3. A short Canal between the Thames and Isis, and the Wilts and Berks Canal.
4. For an Extension of Folkstone Harbour, on the Coast of Kent.
5. For Completing the Thames and Medway Canal, from Gravesend to Rochester.
6. For Completing the Gloucester and Berkley Canal, which was done under his direction.
7. For Completing the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal.
8. For the Tay Ferry Piers, which were constructed under his direction.
9. For Rebuilding Folly Bridge, at Oxford, on the site of Friar Bacon's Study.
10. For Making a Short Canal between the River Lee, and the Regent's Canal.
11. For Rebuilding Windsor and Kingston Bridges, upon the River Thames.
12. For Making a Canal from the City of Exeter to the Sea.
13. For Constructing a Harbour at Shoreham, on the Coast of Sussex.
14. For Building a Timber Bridge at Teignmouth, in the County of Devon.
15. For Completing the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal.
16. For Constructing Locks and Wears upon the River Thames.
17. For Completing the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.
18. For Completing Courton Harbour, in Ireland.
19. On the proposed Railway between Waterford and Limerick.
20. On the Ulster Canal, as proposed, in the North of Ireland.
21. On the Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation, previous to the commencement, and while in progress.

Mr. Telford has also made the following extensive Surveys, by direction of the Post Office:—

1. From London, by Ware and Royston, and also by Barnet and Hatfield, to Newark on the Trent.

2. From thence, by York and Newcastle, to Morpeth, also by Doncaster, Boroughbridge, and Durham, to the same place.

3. From Morpeth, by Alnwick, Berwick, and Haddington, to Edinburgh; also, by Wooller, Coldstream, and Dalkeith, to Edinburgh.

4. From Boroughbridge, by Hexham, to Carterfell, on the Teviot Ridge; also, from the same place, by Aldstone Moor, down the South Tyne, and across the Irthing River, to Castleton, in Liddesdale.

5. From Carlisle, by Langholm, top of Ettrick and Traquhair, to Edinburgh.

6. From Glasgow, across Ayrshire, and along the Coast to Stranraer and Portpatrick.

7. From the Holyhead Road, at Dunchurch, by Tamworth and Litchfield, to Newcastle, Staffordshire, and thence in three several directions to Liverpool.

8. From Northleach, in Gloucestershire, by Monmouth, Brecon, Carmaerthen, and Haverford West, to Milford Haven; also, from Bristol, by Newport and Cardiff, along the shore to Pembroke.

The genius of this distinguished Engineer has not been confined to his profession. At an early period of life, he gave indications of poetical talent; and "Eskdale," among his first productions, is reckoned a poem of considerable merit. Unlike the conceited philosopher, ever pluming himself on his own discoveries and success, Mr. Telford is the patron of merit in others wherever it is to be found; and a friendly intimacy with him of nearly thirty years, of which I am justly proud, enables me to say, that his kind disposition, unaffected manners, and easy access, have been the means of raising many meritorious individuals from obscurity to situations, where their talents have been seen and appreciated. Though ever desirous of bringing the merit of others into notice, his own is so much kept out of view, that the orders of knighthood conferred on him, "Gustavus Vassa, and Merit,"—the Gold Boxes—the Medallions of Royalty—and the Diamond Rings from Russia and Sweden, are known only to his private friends.

ROYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS, &c.

The revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country, that an Act of Parliament was passed, authorizing his Majesty to accept the military services of such of his loyal subjects as chose to enrol themselves as volunteers for the defence of our inestimable constitution. The necessary arrangements had no sooner been made, than a number of the citizens of Glasgow offered their services to Government, which were immediately accepted.

ROYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS, RAISED IN 1794.

This Regiment consisted of five companies, and contained 300 rank and file, who served without pay, found their uniforms, arms, and accoutrements, and elected their officers by ballot.

Major Commandant, James Corbet.

Captains, Richard Marshall, William Hamilton, William Clark, John Buchanan, Laurence Craigie.

Lieutenants, John Buchanan, Jun., William Bogle, James Connell, James Spreull, Robert Muirhead. Robert M'Nair, George Rutherford, Charles Macintosh, James Robertson, Robert Stewart.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. William Porteous; Paymaster, Alexander M'Pherson; Adjutant, John Maxwell; Quarter-master, Robert Waddell; Surgeon, Alexander Dunlop.

This Corps was renovated in 1797, under the designation of the 1st Regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers. The following is a list of the officers:—

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant James Corbet; Major, William Clark.

Captains, Lawrence Craigie, William Bogle, James Spreull, Robert Muirhead, Kirkman Finlay, James Connell, Robert M'Nair, Robert Stewart, George Rutherford, Charles Macintosh.

1st. Lieutenants, Robert Struthers, Archibald Bogle, Nicol Brown, Thomas Graham, John Maxwell, James Sword, Daniel M'Kenzie, James Buchanan, William Penny, Robert Watson.

2d. Lieutenants, Patrick Ballantyne, Andrew Blackwood, William Jamieson, Robert Cowan, William Ewing, Robert Waddell, Robert Lindsay, Robert Bogle, Duncan Monro, Alexander M'Pherson.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. William Porteous; Adjutant, William Maxwell; Quarter-master, Duncan Kennedy; Surgeon, Alexander Dunlop; Secretary, Alexander M'Pherson; Agents, Dunlop and Hughes.

THE FOLLOWING CORPS WERE RAISED IN 1797:—

2d. REGIMENT—LOYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment consisted of ten companies, containing 800 rank and file, who received pay and clothing. The officers were nominated by a Committee selected by the public bodies, &c.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, James M'Dowall; Major, Robert Findlay.

Captains, Robert Robertson, Robert Bogle, Archibald Smith, John Gordon, David Connell, William M'Dowall, James Robertson, James F. Henderson, Alexander M'Pherson, James Sword.

1st. Lieutenants, Andrew Reid, Robert Smith, William Liddell, Robert Brown, Thomas Ogilvie, Hugh Campbell, William Lindsay, Thomas Smith, James M'Kenzie, William Davidson, Archibald Paterson, William Kingan.

2d. Lieutenants, John Wotherspoon, Alexander M'Brair, Archibald Campbell, George Alston, D. Hort M'Dowall, Neil Douglas,[1] Ross Corbet, George Gowdie.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. William Taylor.; Adjutant, Thomas Ogilvie; Quarter-master, Walter Ewing; Surgeon, James Towers.

ROYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEER LIGHT HORSE.

This corps consisted of one troop of 60 rank and file, who served without pay, found their own horses, uniforms and accoutrements, and elected their officers by ballot.

Captain Commandant, John Orr; Lieutenant, James M'Nair; Coronet, Charles Stirling.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. William Taylor; Surgeon, William Leckie; Riding-master, James St. Clair.

ARMED ASSOCIATION.

This corps consisted of two Companies, containing 100 rank and file, who served without pay, found their own uniforms and accoutrements, and elected their officers by ballot.

Captain Commandant, Cunningham Corbet.

Captain, Gilbert Hamilton; Capt.-Lieutenant, John Alston.

Lieutenants, Robert Freer, John Shedden, Robert Austin.

Adjutant, William Deans; Quarter-master, John Miller.

[1] Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, A.D.C. to his Majesty, Companion of the Honourable Military Order of the Bath, &c. &c. &c.

The Volunteer system was carried on till the peace of Amiens, which was announced in the London Gazette, on 27th April, 1802; on that occasion, after receiving the thanks of Parliament, the corps were all reduced. The regimental purse of the 1st regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers, contained *L.*1,200 which was given to that inestimable institution, the Royal Infirmary.

The restless spirit and insatiable ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte, first Consul of France, having soon overcome the relations of peace, war became inevitable. On 16th May, 1803, His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, intimating that the negotiations with the French government had been broken off. The peace of Amiens having united all political parties, the system of volunteering, on the breaking out of the new war became universal over the whole country, and was carried on with great zeal and spirit in this city.

THE FOLLOWING CORPS WERE RAISED IN 1803:—

1st. REGIMENT OF GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 800 rank and file, who received pay and clothing; the officers were nominated by a committee.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, Laurence Craigie; Lieut.-Col., William Bogle; Majors, David Connell, John Gordon.

Captains, Robert Robertson, Robert Austin, Robert Muirhead, Robert M'Nair, Colin M'Lachlan, Andrew Reid, Daniel M'Kenzie, Archibald Wallace, Allan Bogle, William Lindsay.

Lieutenants, Ross Corbet, George Alston, Robert Young, Archibald Paterson, Thomas Smith, John Hamilton, William Mirrlees, Alexander M'Pherson, Archibald Douglas, Douglas Alston.

Ensigns, Archibald Hamilton, Matthew Taylor, Thomas Hamilton, Alexander Pattison, William Robertson, George Austin, John Ballingall, John M. Robertson, Andrew Rankine, John Gillies.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. William Porteous; Paymaster, Alexander M'Pherson; Adjutant, Daniel Morrison; Quarter-master, Duncan Kennedy; Surgeon, William Dunlop.

2d. REGIMENT OR TRADES' HOUSE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 600 rank and file, all members of the Trades' House, manufacturers, or master tradesmen, who found their own uniforms and served without pay. This corps, after having been drilled together as privates, elected their officers by ballot, with exception of the Lieut.-Colonels, who, being military men, were requested to join the Regiment.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, Norman M'Allister; Lieut.-Col., John Flyn; Major, Robert Robertson.

Captains, John Morrison, Basil Ronald, James Clelaud, John Graham, John Craig, Robert Waddell, Archibald Newbigging, James Sword, William Liddell, Charles Household.

Lieutenants, Andrew Bald, Robert Smith, William Rodger, Matthew Urie, James Morrison, David Hamilton, Andrew Brocket, John Muir, John Galloway, Andrew Mitchell.

Ensigns, Robert Cairns, William Stark, James Nelson, William Lang, James Hay, James Law, William Broom, Robert Robertson, jun., Andrew M'Farlane, James M'Farlane.

Chaplain, Rev. James Steven (Chaplain to the Trades' House,); Paymaster, John Tennent; Adjutant, Forbes Anderson; Quarter-master, John Ballantyne; Surgeon, William Couper.

The Canadian Regiment, under the command of General Peters, having mutinied here, when the Trades' House Regiment[1] was on permanent duty for 30 days, Government directed the Regiment to remain on duty for 15 days longer.

3d. REGIMENT OR HIGHLAND VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 600 rank and file, the non-commissioned officers and privates of eight of these companies received pay and clothing; the officers were nominated by a committee of gentlemen connected with the Highland Society; the other two companies were Sharpshooters, attached to the flanks, who served without pay, found their own uniforms, rifles, and accoutrements, and elected their officers by ballot.

Col.-Commandant, Matthew M'Allister; Lieut.-Col., James M'Kenzie; Major, Archibald Campbell.

Captains, Kirkman Finlay, Roderick MacDonald, Alexander Campbell, Hugh Goodlet Campbell, James Connell, Archibald M'Lachlan, Colin Campbell, Thomas Graham, William Campbell, A. Donaldson Campbell.

Lieutenants, William Jamieson, Alexander Grant, Donald M'Lachlan, Patrick M'Intyre, Benjamin Mathie, Duncan Monro, Alexander M'Nab, John M'Intyre, James M'Arthur, Archibald M'Nab, John M'Murrich, Peter Stewart.

[1] A Captain in the Trades' House Regiment raised, clothed, and accoutred, ten pioneers at his own expense.

Ensigns, Lauchlan Stewart, Donald Cuthbertson, Mungo Neil Campbell, A. Macintosh, John M'Lean, James Laurie, Duncan R. Leckie, Hugh M'Lachlan.

Chaplain, Rev. John M'Laurin (Chaplain to the Highland Society); Paymaster, Benjamin Mathie, Adjutant, Patrick Auld; Quarter-master, Duncan Monro; Surgeon, Robert Cowan.

4th. REGIMENT OR SHARPSHOOTERS.

This Regiment consisted of eight Companies, containing 500 rank and file, who served without pay, found their own uniforms, rifles, and accoutrements, and elected their officers by ballot.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, James Corbet; Major, Samuel Hunter.

Captains, Robert Stewart, Robert Struthers, Hugh Bogle, Robert Watson, James Bogle, Archibald Bogle, Thomas Ogilvie, Frederick Colquhoun.

1st. Lieutenants, Thomas Meek, James Monteath, John Berrie, David Lillie, Robert Marshall, Thomas D. Douglas, David Lang, William Johnston.

2d. Lieutenants, William Scott, James E. Henderson, William Marshall, John M'Culloch, Andrew Ure, William Aitcheson, Robert Stewart, jun., William Glen.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Ritchie; Adjutant, Andrew Ure; Quarter-master, Robert Speirs; Surgeon, John M'Arthur.

5th. REGIMENT OR GROCER'S CORPS.

This Regiment consisted of five Companies, containing 300 rank and file, who served without pay, found their own uniforms, and elected their officers by ballot.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, Charles Walker; Major, Archibald Paterson.

Captains, Hugh Love, David Bone, Archibald Liddell, John Wilson, John Reid.

Lieutenants, John Russell, jun., James Paterson, William Craig, Robert Taylor, Henry Russell, John M'Alpine, David Cuthbertson, Archibald Denny, Andrew Belch, David Kay.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. M'Gill; Paymaster, Nathaniel Stevenson; Adjutant, William Kelham; Quarter-master, James Hamilton; Surgeon, Dr. James Corkindale.

ARMED ASSOCIATION.

This Corps consisted of six Companies, containing 240 rank and file, who served without pay, found their own uniforms, arms, and accoutrements, and elected their officers by ballot.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, Cunningham Corbet; Major Gilbert Hamilton.

Captains, Robert Freer, George Buchanan, Dugald Bannatyne, Adam Crooks, William Anderson, James Buchanan.

Lieutenants, Alexander M'Kerlie, Robert Davidson, William Meikleham, Septimus Ellis, John Brown, jun., William Glen, John Dempster, John Bannatyne.

Ensigns, Gilbert Lang, David Laurie, James Dale, John Corbet.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Lockhart; Pay and Quarter-master, Charles Campbell; Adjutant, James Mitchell; Surgeon, Charles Wilsone.

ROYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEER LIGHT HORSE.

This Corps consisted of one Troop, containing 70 rank and file, who served without pay, found their own horses, uniforms, and accoutrements, and elected their officers by ballot.

Captain-Commandant, Robert Dennistoun; Lieutenant, George Monro; Cornet, Gilbert Kennedy.

Chaplain, The very Rev. Principal Taylor; Quarter-master, Peter Robertson; Surgeon, Dr. James Monteath.

ANDERSTON VOLUNTEER CORPS.

This Regiment consisted of eight Companies, containing 500 rank and file, who received pay and clothing, their officers were appointed by a committee connected with the corps.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, John Geddes; Lieut.-Col., Hugh Cross; Major, Richard Gillespie.

Captains, Alexander Pollock, Colin Gillespie, John Pattison, jun., Stewart Smith, James Robb, David Strong, Gilbert Lang, James Laird.

Lieutenants, John Jamieson, William Semple, William Monteith, Andrew Crombie, Thomas Jamieson, M. Boston Simpson, Patrick Mitchell, James Graham, David Monteith, William Geddes.

Ensigns, David Young, David Robb, Robert Wiggam, James Cleland, jun., William Young, Alexander M'Dougall.

Chaplain, Rev. James Stewart; Paymaster, Alexander Buchanan; Adjutant, James Mitchell; Quarter-master, James Milligan; Surgeon, Dr. William Anderson.

CANAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

This Corps consisted of four Companies, containing 240 rank and file, who received pay and clothing; their officers were nominated by a committee. This corps was flanked with two pieces of Light Artillery, on Roebuck's construction, and were worked by the same persons who made them.

Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, Hugh Baird; Major, Robert Baird.

Captains, John Baird, Robert Salmon, Andrew Walker, John Paul.

1st. Lieutenants, Robert M'Dowall, William Thomson, George Salmon, John Walker.

2d. Lieutenants, Robert Smith, Crawford Young, James Thomson, Alexander Herbertson.

Lieutenant, commanding Artillery, Robert Aitken.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Burns; Paymaster, George Salmon; Adjutant, Duncan Ferguson; Quartermaster, Robert Young; Surgeon, Dr. John Burns.

The Volunteer Corps were usually put on permanent duty for one month in the year; on these occasions, every individual in the corps received the same pay and allowances as the regular army.

In 1808, when the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia, the whole corps connected with this City were disbanded, except the Canal Volunteers; and the following corps of Lanarkshire Local Militia were immediately embodied.

LANARKSHIRE LOCAL MILITIA.

No. of Regiment.	Commanded by Lieut.-Colonels.	No. of Companies.	Rank and File.	Attached to	Stationed at	Assembled at
I.	Charles Walker,	10	700	Middle Ward,	Glasgow,	Hamilton,
II.	Alexander Renton,	8	560	Upper Ward,	Lanark,	Lanark,
III.	John Geddes, . .	10	700	Lower Ward,	Anderston,	Glasgow,
IV.	Samuel Hunter, .	10	700	Lower Ward,	Glasgow,	Glasgow,
V.	David Connell, .	10	700	Lower Ward,	Glasgow,	Glasgow,
VI.	James Graham, .	10	700	Lower Ward,	Glasgow,	Glasgow,
	Totals, .	58	4060			

The Staffs of these Corps were disembodied soon after the peace of Paris, 20th November, 1815, except the Adjutants, who are retained on half-pay. The arms were sent to the government depôts, and the men are regularly discharged, on the expiry of their engagement of four years.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

As the article University went to press before the Report of the Royal Commissioners was promulgated, the following excerpts from the Report will not fail to be acceptable to the curious reader.

At first, the University had no buildings of its own. It held its meetings in the Chapter-house of the Blackfriars or in the Cathedral. These defects were in some measure supplied by the liberality of the first Lord Hamilton, who, in the year 1459, gave to the Principal and other Regents of the Faculty of Arts, for their use and accommodation, a tenement with its pertinents in the High-street of Glasgow to the north of the Blackfriars, together with four acres of land in the Dowhill, adjacent to the Molendinar burn, a possession to which the designation *the land of the Pedagogy*, was long afterwards applied. The title of this deed is *Carta super donatione Padagogii*, and in the body of the deed itself the noble Donor required certain oaths or obligations to be taken by the Principal and Regents at their first admission to the Regency of Lord Hamilton's College, and in particular they were bound solemnly to commemorate James Lord Hamilton and Lady Euphemia, his spouse *as the founders of the College*.

"In James VI.'s Reign, the Principal was to reside always within the walls of the College, and to lecture every day of the week on the interpretation of the books of Scripture; he was to receive 200 merks as his salary for his labours in the College, and from the tithes of Govan, he was to have three chalders of grain for his charge of that parish. He was to reside so constantly that on being absent three nights without leave (from the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Regents,) his office was to be declared vacant, and another appointed by the King, on receiving intimation of the vacancy from the Regents, and failing an appointment by the King, within 30 days, a Principal was to be elected by the Chancellor, the Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Ministers of Glasgow, Hamilton, Cadder, Monkland, and Renfrew. The Regents were allowed to have board and salaries, of which they were to be deprived if they undertook any other charge except reading prayers in Blackfriars Church. The 12 poor scholars were to be nominated by the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow. The Regents were allowed to marry, (which was not then the

practice in any other College), but not to have their wives within the walls of the College. The whole 15 founded persons were to eat and sleep within the College, and they and all students were to subscribe the Scottish Confession of Faith.

"In 1581, Archbishop Boyd gave the College a right to the customs of the Tron, by which additional donation the funds were enabled to support a fourth Regent, who is understood to have been the teacher of Greek.

"The distribution of the hours of attendance on Lectures and other academical exercises was very minutely specified. Five in the morning was to be the hour of rising. At six, every master was to enter his class room, and examine the Students, and otherwise instruct them till eight. The whole were then to proceed to public prayers, a duty which was not to occupy more than half an hour. From prayers they were to retire separately to their private studies, and revise the morning exercise till nine, half an hour was then to be allowed for breakfast, and study was to be resumed till ten. From ten till eleven, the public Lecture on Theology was to be given to the two higher classes. At eleven, every master was to attend his class, while his Students revised the morning Lectures. At twelve, an hour was allowed for dinner. At one, every master was to hear his Students in their order defend their Thesis, as announced the day before. From the first of April to the first of August, there were to be disputations after supper on play days. On the first, second, and third days of the week, when play was not allowed, the Students from two to three were to be in their rooms; and from three to four to Review the public Prelections. From four to five, the masters were to examine and teach their Classes. At five, the whole Classes assembling in public schools were to dispute before the masters, and the subject of their daily disputations (prescribed the previous day,) were to be Greek and Latin alternately. On Saturday, from ten to twelve, the three higher Classes were to have public disputations. One of each Class in rotation was every third day to exhibit his Thesis, and the two higher classes were to dispute both against one another, and the lower Classes.

"One of the Masters, in his turn acting as Hebdomader, was to perlustrate all the chambers of the Students within the College, and to rouse them from sleep at five in the morning. He was to visit them again at nine in the evening, and mark absentees. He was to preside in the devotions, and to accompany the Students on their way to and from their recreations in the fields. The second, fourth, and sixth day of the week were to be allowed for recreation, from dinner to four o'clock, and on no other days or hours had the Principal or the Master the power of giving their Scholars liberty to play.

"The rules relating to character and conduct were numerous. No profane or disreputable Student was to be admitted. To prevent idleness, the Principal was, every month at least, to take account of the progress of all the Students by questionary trials by writers, or by the interpretation of a Classic author. All who received the degree of Master must have attended the public Prelections on Theology. All were to speak Latin. All Students of Divinity were every fortnight to defend or impugn their Thesis in presence of the Principal and Masters. Every slanderer of another's name was to be expelled with ignominy. No Master of Arts was to associate familiarly with the Students. No one was to enter a tavern or bowling-green, or to play at rackets, or to play at all, except when leave was granted to all, and even then not to be more than a quarter of an hour in the fields. All the Masters were to attend Divine Service regularly with their Students. None were to have leave to absent themselves. After dinner, all the Students boarded at the table were to stand up, while thanks were returned and a Psalm sung. The day before the Holy Communion was to be employed by the Professors in reading to their pupils on subjects connected with that solemnity, and all Professors, Masters of Arts, and Students, were to communicate at the same table. No one was permitted to bear arms, and any Student attacking another to the effusion of blood, was to be chastised and expelled. A Master of Arts committing the same offence, was not only to be ejected, but deprived of his degree. Any one detected in nocturnal rambles, was to be punished with the greatest severity. Swimming was prohibited, and any one offending against this rule was to be beaten with many stripes and expelled.

"The existence of a Cathedral, and a number of religious houses, not only produced a demand for learning, but supplied a sufficient complement of teachers, furnished with all the branches of scholastic erudition, to which any value was attached, before the taste and Philosophy of Greece had been transferred to the west of Europe, and before the invention of printing had begun to accelerate and secure the progress of intellectual improvement. More than 200 years before the foundation of the University, both Black and Grey Friars had established themselves in Glasgow. The Collegiate Church of St. Enoch had a Provost and eight Prebendaries. About the same period, or rather earlier, the Prebendaries in the Cathedral were increased to the number of 32. The Chaplains of altars were also a numerous body, and among their ecclesiastics it must have appeared easy to find many who aspired to the honour of teaching Philosophy, without much prospect of gain. The Priory of Blantyre, the Monastry of Lesmahago, the Provostries or Collegiate Churches of Bothwell and Hamilton (the one having six Prebendaries and the other eight), and the opulent and powerful Abbey of Paisley, having, besides, its larger establishment of Monks, not fewer than 29 Parish Churches attached to it (not to mention Kilwinning and other religious houses in Ayrshire), were all capable of sparing, without inconvenience, such of their inmates as possessed an aptitude for imparting knowledge."

The Rector's Court has power to punish by public reprimand, pecuniary, mulct, expulsion, and in case of a graduate, degradation. In former times, the Rector's court was in use to inflict corporal or

even capital punishment, and there have been instances within the last fifty years, of disorderly Students having been imprisoned under its authority.

In the year 1630, a subscription was set on foot for the advancement of the Library and the fabric of the College, One of the volumes, containing the original subscriptions, having been procured, commemorates the liberality of many of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, as well as of many clergymen and professors, who, possessing very limited stipends, contributed sums, which, in several instances, must have approached or equalled the annual amount of their professional incomes. This volume is entitled "An Inventorie of the voluntar contributions of the sowms of Mony gevin or promesed to be given for the building of an common Librarie within the Colledge of Glasgow, furneshing thereof with Books and otherways inlarging the fabric of the said Colledge to the public and privat use of the students be the persons efter mentionat, according to their severall tickatts and subscriptions in this book." The subscriptions of the most obscure of the individuals appear to have been punctually paid, while those of persons of higher rank were sometimes forgotten. The first leaf of the volume contains this memorandum, "His Majesties contribution was gratiouslie granted at Setown the 14 of Julie 1633." The contribution referred to is entered on a subsequent page, the superscription and the sum being in the hand-writing of the king: "Charles R. It is our gracious pleasure to grant for advancement of the Librarie and Fabrick of the Colledge of Glasgow the sowme of *Two hundred* pounds Sterlin." A note of a subsequent date is added in these words: "This sowme was paid by the Lord Protector An. 1654." The subscription to the volume, (though not in its proper date) is James Marquis of Hamilton 1000 merks May 11, 1631. This was paid in August 1656, by the Treasurer for the sequestrated estates. James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow, paid 1000 merks.

On 24th January, 1655, the Moderators taking into their consideration the great ingratitude of many of the scholars towards their masters, through the non-payment of the Scollages and applying them to profane uses; statute and ordain, that the Scollages shall be paid at the day of entry, or at farthest, at the entry of every quarter. And lest the Scollages and Honoraries foresaid, should either be sordid and dishonest, or exorbitant, it is ordained, that the rates shall be *twelve* pounds Scots ilk quarter for the *primares*, six for the *secondares*, and four for others of inferior degree, provided always, that none of the Regents do exact any thing at all for Scollage from the poorer sort, who cannot maintain themselfs, or do it with straits and difficulty: and provided, also, that for the special favour we bear to the town of Glasgow, and the kindness received from them, and which ought to be entertained betwixt the said town and this university, the children of the citizens and burgesses of Glasgow, shall not be liable in payment of these proportions and rates above mentioned, but only in such proportion as the Town Council and Moderators, after conference, shall agree upon.

Among the distinguished persons of several professions who have been educated on Mr. Snell's foundation, may be mentioned Mr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Adam Smith, and Dr. Matthew Baillie.

The Degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, and Bachelor of Laws, are all honorary. A very small number has been granted in these Faculties. The whole number granted in Divinity in 25 years, from 1801 to 1825, is 59, little more than two at an average in the year. In the preceding 25 years the number was 43, and the greatest number ever granted in one year, within 50 years, has been seven (in 1786). The number of Degrees in Laws, granted since the commencement of the century, has been nearly the same as in Divinity, 56 in all, including the Bachelors of Laws.

The number of Students attending the College in 1827, 8, was 1,257.

In 1818 the Faculty resolved that the fees of the Gown and Mathematical classes should be raised to three guineas. The class-fees paid to the Regius Professors are fixed by the Senate.

Fees in 1832.

Hebrew,	*L.*1	1	0	Anatomy,	*L.*3	3	0
Ecclesiastical History,	1	1	0	Theory and Practice of Physic,	3	3	0
Natural Philosophy, public Students,	4	4	0	Surgery,	3	3	0
Ditto., private Students,	3	3	0	Botany,	3	3	0
Ditto., Experimental Course,	2	2	0	Chemistry,	3	8	0
Moral Philosophy,	3	3	0	Materia Medica,	3	3	0
Logic,	3	3	0	Midwifery,	3	3	0
Greek Public Class,	3	3	0	Roman Law,	5	5	0
Greek Private Class,	1	1	0	Scottish Law,	4	4	0
Free attendance after two Sessions.				Natural History, Zoology,	2	2	0
Humanity,	3	3	0	Mineralogy,	1	10	6
Mathematics,	3	3	0				

The Fee for the Divinity Class has lately been fixed at 2 2 0

The only other fee exigible from all students, as stated in the returns, is 7s. 6d. for the Library.

The Fee for the Divinity Class in Edinburgh is the same as in Glasgow.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER STAMPS, AND ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

A Return of the number of Stamps issued to each of the Newspapers published in London during the year 1831, and the Amount of the Advertisement Duty paid by each.

	TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.	NUMBER OF STAMPS.	AMOUNT OF ADVERTISEMENT DUTY. L.	s.	d.
*	Times and Evening Mail,	4,328,025	16,506	17	6
*	Morning Herald and English Chronicle,	2,606,000	7,416	6	6
	Morning Post,	684,500	5,400	6	6
*	Morning Chronicle, Observer, Englishman, and Bell's Life in London,	2,269,850	4,450	12	0
	Morning Advertiser,	1,140,000	5,591	1	6
*	Public Ledger, Weekly Times, British Traveller, Le Precurseur, commenced 12th February, 1831, Metropolitan, commenced 28th August, and discontinued 20th November, 1831,	452,318	3,766	14	0
	Courier,	1,037,000	2,877	10	6
	Sun,	957,000	996	12	6
	Globe and Traveller,	1,047,125	1,803	7	6
	Star, discontinued 15th October, 1831,	69,000	342	6	0
*	Standard, St. James's Chronicle, London Packet and Baldwin's Weekly Journal,	1,372,600	1,716	18	6
	Albion, now called "The Albion and Star,"	241,250	292	5	0
	John Bull,	307,600	988	1	0
	Atlas,	234,500	670	12	0
	Bell's Weekly Messenger,	489,000	533	1	0
*	Bell's Weekly Dispatch and Country Times,	1,732,391	744	12	6
	Age,	287,000	878	13	6
	News,	197,000	278	8	6
	Examiner,	229,331	384	6	0
*	Sunday Times and Kent and Essex Mercury,	508,000	965	13	0
	Record,	255,950	611	12	6
*	World, Weekly Free Press, discontinued 2d April, 1831,	106,059	405	6	0
	Irishman, commenced 27th Feb., and discontinued 27th March, 1831,	3,475	0	7	0
	Constitution, commenced 3d April, 1831,	25,250	66	6	6
	Alfred, commenced 31st July, 1831,	18,000	47	1	6
	Free Trade Weekly Express, commenced 3d July, and discontinued 7th August, 1831,	4,000	4	11	0
*	Paul Pry, discontinued 13th March, 1831, Intelligence, discontinued 24th July, 1831,	33,300	219	19	6
	United Kingdom,	121,500	371	3	6
	Ballot, commenced 2d January, 1831,	157,150	19	19	0
	Cobbett's Weekly Political Register,	104,500	28	7	0
	Christian Advocate,	65,785	92	8	0
	Court Journal,	130,000	508	11	0
	Literary Gazette,	51,425	463	11	6
	London Gazette,	160,000	895	16	6
*	Spectator, and Athenæum, discontinued 23d July, 1831,	147,000	789	12	0
	Literary Advertiser,	10,050	109	0	6
	Law Advertiser,	32,820	12	19	0
*	Law Chronicle, and Commercial and Bankruptcy and Law Gazette,	5,400	0	17	6
	Farmer's Journal,	96,000	121	19	6
*	County Chronicle, and County Herald,	157,500	911	18	6
	Racing Calendar,	30,450	133	10	6
	Satirist, commenced 10th April, 1831,	48,000	103	8	6
	Englishman's Register, commenced 7th May, and discontinued 2d July, 1831,	2,600	3	10	0
	Academic Chronicle, commenced 14th May, and discontinued 10th September, 1831,	12,050	14	14	0
	Bankrupt and Insolvent Weekly Gazette,	11,125	.	.	
	Circular to Bankers,	13,000	.	.	
	London Mercantile Price Current,	4,500	.	.	
	London New Price Current,	15,900	.	.	
	British and Foreign Price Current, discontinued 20th Sept., 1831,	480	.	.	
	Corn Trade Circular,	3,000	.	.	
	Course of Exchange,	5,520	3	3	0
	Financial and Commercial Record,	2,880	17	17	0
	United Kingdom Gazette,	6,900	.	.	
	Mercantile Journal,	. .	89	19	0
	New Mercantile Journal,	17,450	33	15	6

The Papers marked thus (*) being the property of one person, in whose name the Stamps are taken out, the number used for each Paper cannot be distinguished.

This account is made out from the daily warrants of the number of Stamps paid for at the Head Office by the Proprietors of Newspapers who take out their own Stamps; and from the Returns made to the Board by the Stationers who supply other Proprietors, of the number furnished by them to each of such proprietors.

CHARLES PRESSLY, Secy.

Stamp Office, 13th March, 1832.

SCOTCH NEWSPAPERS.

The return of the number of Stamps used in the Scotch Newspapers, lately ordered by the House of Commons, has not yet been promulgated. The information respecting the number and names of these Newspapers, was obtained from a respectable quarter about a year ago, but from the changes lately made on this kind of property, the following information may be slightly incorrect.

There are 43 Newspapers published in Scotland, viz.:—In Edinburgh, 11; Glasgow, 9; other Towns, 23.

Edinburgh—Caledonian Mercury, Evening Courant, Observer, Advertiser, Gazette, (published by authority,) Weekly Chronicle, Scotsman, Edinburgh Leith and Glasgow Advertiser, Weekly Journal, Evening Post, New North Briton.

Glasgow—Journal, Herald, Courier, Chronicle, Free Press, Scots Times, Saturday Evening Post, Trades' Advocate, Scottish Guardian.

Aberdeen—Journal, Chronicle, Observer; Ayr—Advertiser, Observer; Dumfries—Journal, Courier; Dundee—Advertiser, Courier; Fife—Herald; Greenock—Advertiser; Inverness—Journal, Courier; Kelso—Mail; Montrose—Chronicle, Review; Paisley—Advertiser; Perth—Courier, Advertiser; Stirling—Journal, Advertiser; Elgin—Conrier; Kilmarnock—Chronicle.

The four Scotch Newspapers, combining the greatest circulation, with the greatest number of Advertisements, are the following:—The Edinburgh Leith and Glasgow Advertiser. This paper, published once a week, and delivered to the public gratis, announces a circulation of 11,000; the number of its Advertisements varying from 170 to upwards of 200. The Aberdeen Journal, published once a-week, with a very extensive circulation, has frequently upwards of 200 Advertisements. The Edinburgh Scotsman, and the Glasgow Herald, published twice a-week, are very similar: their circulation, it is believed, is from 1,700 to 1,900. The Advertisements in the Herald vary from 80 to upwards of 100.

NEWSPAPERS IN IRELAND.

FROM PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

In Ireland, there are 69 Newspapers, viz., in Dublin, 18; in the Country, 51.

Number of Newspapers in Ireland, with an account of the number of Stamps issued to each during the Quarter ended on 5th January, 1832.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS AND STAMPS.

Comet, 33,600; Dublin Evening Mail, 82,500; Do. Evening Post, 50,000; Do. Gazette, 3,375; Do. Mercantile Advertiser, 5,500; Do. Morning Post, 15,500; Do. Times, 15,000; Do. Evening Packet, 64,600; Do. Freeman, 11,000; Freeman's Journal, 64,500; Morning Register, 36,500; Pilot, 33,025; Racing Calendar, 306; Saunders' News Letter, 105,500; Sunday Observer, 3,750; Warder, 28,900; Weekly Freeman, 36,500; Weekly Register, 26,000.

IRISH COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Belfast Guardian, 19,600; Do. News Letter, 24,000; Do. Commercial Chronicle, 30,000; Northern Whig, 22,000; Cork Commercial Chronicle, 13,000; Do. Southern Reporter, 52,500; Do. Constitution, 48,000; Carlow Morning Post, 7,500; Do. Sentinel, 3,000; Do. Standard, 4,000; Ennis Chronicle, 900; Clare Journal, 1,675; Ballyshannon Herald, 2,184; Newry Examiner, 14,250; Do. Telegraph, 15,500; Drogheda Journal, 6,400; Fermanagh Impartial Reporter, 1,839; Enniskillener, 1,250; Enniskillen Chronicle, 4,675: Galway Western Argus, 3,725; Galway Advertiser, 2,880; Galway Independent, 6,655; Connaught Journal, Stamps procured from the office of the Galway Advertiser and Independent, for which offence the proprietor has been prosecuted; Kerry Evening Post, 1,700; Western Herald, 3,500; Tralee Mercury, 4,075; Kilkenny Journal, 5,750; Do. Moderator, 3,400; Leinster Express, 3,600; Limerick Chronicle, 5,100; Evening Post, Stamps procured from another Journal; Herald, 10,200; Longford Journal, 3,025; Londonderry Journal, 6,725; Do. Sentinel, 14,463; Mayo-Ballina Impartial, 1,000; Mayo Constitution, 4,800; Telegraph, 7,000; Roscommon Gazette, 1,000; Journal, 1,000; Sligo Journal, 1,875; Clonmel Advertiser, 10,800; Do. Herald, 2,150; Free Press, 10,625; Strabane Morning Post, 1,125; Waterford Chronicle, 8,478; Mail, 7,200; Mirror, 6,000; Westmeath Journal, 600; Wexford Herald, 5,200; Independent, 6,025.

NEWSPAPERS AND STAMPED PUBLICATIONS.

A Return of the number of Newspapers, and Stamped Publications, transmitted through the General Post Office, to various places in the United Kingdom, during the year 1830, so far as the same can be made out, 12,962,000. The account can only be furnished, as regards newspapers, sent from London.

A Return of the number of newspapers, and other stamped publications, transmitted through the General Post Office, to the British Colonies, during the year 1830, so far as the same can be made out, 185,448.

A Return of the different newspapers received from the British Colonies, and transmitted to any part of the United Kingdom during the year 1830, so far as the same can be made out, 12,429.

A Return of the number of English newspapers, and stamped publications, transmitted through the General Post Office, to Foreign parts, during the year 1830; distinguishing the numbers of the several descriptions of newspapers, or other publications, transmitted, whether daily or weekly papers, or otherwise—Daily, 90,770; three days a-week, 17,628; twice a-week, 208; weekly, 185. The newspapers to Mexico and Colombia amounted to 6,004, but cannot be distinguished.

Charges made by the Post Office, and received as Revenue:—One penny halfpenny for each newspaper published in Great Britain, and forwarded to the British Colonies by packet.

Threepence for each newspaper printed in the British Colonies, brought into Great Britain by packet.

Charges made by Clerks of the Roads—The charges made by the Clerks of the Roads, are upon the same principle which has been acted upon by the news-venders, since the trade has been thrown open to them, and in no case exceeds the printed price of the newspaper.

Charges made by Officers in the Foreign Post Office, for English papers to Foreign parts, including the cost of the paper—To Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Madeira, daily paper, *L.*14 : 19 : 0; three days a-week *L.*8 : 0 : 0; two days a-week, *L.*6 : 8 : 0; and weekly, *L.*3 : 14 : 0 to *L.*5 : 7 : 0 per annum. To Germany, the North of Europe, and Lisbon, daily paper, *L.*13 : 19 : 0; three days a-week, *L.*7 : 10 : 0; two days a-week, *L.*6 : 0 : 0; and weekly, *L.*3 : 14 : 0 to *L.*5 : 7 : 0 ditto. To France, Holland, and Flanders, daily paper *L.*13 : 5 : 0; three days a-week, *L.*6 : 18 : 0; two days a-week, *L.*5 : 12 : 0; and weekly, *L.*3 : 14 : 0 to *L.*5 : 7 : 0.

Foreign papers received in this country—Moniteur per annum, *L.*10 : 1 : 0; minor French paper, ditto, *L.*6 : 18 : 0; minor French papers published every fifth day, ditto, *L.*4 : 4 : 0. Newspapers from other countries than France, from four guineas to eight guineas per annum, according to the cost of the paper.

Total amount of Revenue or Emoluments derived therefrom—Revenue, *L.*1,937 : 3 : 9. Emoluments—Clerks of Roads, *L.*4,050—Clerks in Foreign Office, *L.*2,749 : 4 : 6.

F. Freeling, Secretary.

General Post Office, February 10*th*, 1832.

In 1824, the duty paid upon Foreign books, imported into the United Kingdom, amounted to *L.*17,237 : 17 : 3. In 1830, the duty amounted only to *L.*11,865 ; 4 : 4.

William Irving,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector General's Office, London,
December 21*st*, 1831.

NUMBER OF STEAM LOOMS, BELONGING TO GLASGOW MANUFACTURERS IN APRIL, 1828.

Manufacturers' Names.	Situation of the Steam Loom Mills.	Looms in Preparation.	Looms in Operation.
Aitken, George	Hutchesontown,	64	236
Austin, John	Broadly,		60
Black, John and Phillip	Woodside,		320
Brown, Alexander, & Co.	Hutchesontown,		180
Bartholomew, John, & Co.	Calton,		144
Baird, Thomas	Hill-side,		82
Blackburn, Robert, & Co.	Calton,		56
Busby Company,	Busby,		210
Barrowfield Weaving Company,	Barrowfield,		216
Bishop Street Weaving Company,	Bishop Street,		120
Corbet, William	Hutchesontown,		400
Cogan, J. and R.	Graham Square,		240
Corbet, James, & Co.	Tradeston,		170
Clerk & Co.	Woodside,		112
Campbell, Alexander	Port Dundas,		84
Couper, Maitland & Co.	St. Rollox,		208
Dennistoun, Buchanan & Co.	Stanley,	550	50
Duncan, Archibald, & Co.	Anderston,	20	250
Doig, Mrs.	Rothsay,		78
Dunn, William	Milton,		460
Finlay, James, & Co.	Catrine,	20	550
Ferguson, William	John Street,	128	128
Ferguson & Taylor,	West Street,	107	193
Graham, William, & Co.	Lancefield,		180
Graham, William, & Co.	Barrhead,		125
Graham, William, & Co.	Partick,		200
Graham, William, & Co.	St. Rollox,		200
Grant, George, jun. & Co.	Graham Square,		154
Humphrey, Robert	Bridgeton,	65	75
Hunter, William	Sydney Street,		100
Hunter, William	Pollokshaws,		336
Hunter, William	Bridgeton,		30
Herbertson, Alexander	Rockvale,	45	55
Johnston, John, & Co.	Port Dundas,		120
Johnston, John,	Anderston,		96
Johnston, Alexander & Co.	Oakbank,	280	220
King, John	Old Vennal,	62	222
King, Andrew	Cowcaddens,		104
Kelly, William, jun.	Hutchesontown,		60
Lothian, John	Anderston,		120
Muir, Brown & Co.	Hutchesontown,		220
Millar, John	Hutchesontown,		332
Monteith, Henry, & Co.	Blantyre,		475
Marshall, Robert, & Co.	Port Eglinton,		180
M'Leroy, Hamilton & Co.	Calton,	50	150
M'Phail, Dugald, & Co.	Bridgeton,		160
M'Laren, Hugh, & Co.	Tureen Street,	60	
M'Leod, John, & Co.	Anderston,		120
M'Donald, James & Co.	Sydney Street,	108	
M'Lean, John	Tureen Street,		100
M'Gregors & Co.	Kelvinhaugh,	127	80
M'Lellan & Turner,	Tradeston,		162
M'Haffies & Co.	Mitchell Street,		40
Perry, William	Mile-End,		220
Reid & Whiteman,	Dry Dock,		185
Sharp, W. and J., & Co.	Thornliebank,		114
Smith, Andrew, jun.	Burnbank,		192
Sommerville & Son,	Little Govan,	208	
Todd, Charles	Hutchesontown,		478
Watson and Lennox,	Clyde Bank,		205
Wardrop and Harvie,	Greenhead,	116	164
Wardrop & Co.	Greenhead,		112
Watson, David	Anderston,	50	150
		2,060	10,783
			2,060
Totals in 1828,			12,843
The Steam Loom trade has increased considerably during the four years since the above Table was prepared. Since that period, some of the Manufacturers have retired—others have entered the trade, while some of the old firms have added greatly to the number of their looms. It may be near the truth to take the increase at 10 per cent.,			1,284
Supposed number of Steam Looms in 1832,			14,127
In August, 1819, during a period of mercantile distress, I ascertained that in Glasgow, and its vicinity, there were 13,281 hand looms occupied, and 5,256 unoccupied,		18,537	
That in Paisley, Airdrie, Hamilton, Kilsyth, Lanark, and other towns, the looms employed by Glasgow manufacturers amounted to about		13,463	32,000
Power looms, and probable number of hand looms, employed by Glasgow Manufacturers,			46,127

AGES AND WAGES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COTTON MILLS IN GLASGOW AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, IN APRIL, 1832.

*Those marked * although at a distance from the City, belong to Glasgow Manufacturers.*

PROPRIETORS.	AGE—9 to 10.				10 to 12.				12 to 14.				14 to 16.				16 to 18.				18 to 21.				21 AND UPWARDS.				Total workers.
	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Alexander, R. F., & Co.			2	2 6			12	2 8	9	3 4	20	3 5	9	4 7	25	4 6	3	6 0	46	5 3	3	10 0	27	6 0	20	14 10	31	6 7	207
Bartholomew, John, & Co.					22	2 5	51	3 9	36	3 3	33	4 9	24	5 0	36	6 3	18	6 10	30	6 6	7	9 3	28	7 3	53	24 5	55	9 2	393
Bogle, Peter, & Co.	4	3 0	2	3 0	10	3 4	11	3 2	4	4 0	21	4 0	3	7 0	11	6 2	7	7 0	13	7 2	5	20 0	24	7 0	37	24 0	32	8 0	184
Cogan, J. & R.			2	2 6	6	2 6	6	2 6	11	3 6	7	3 6	6	7 0	5	5 4	1	7 0	7	6 6	8	19 0	6	6 9	11	26 0	10	6	78
Couper, Maitland, & Co.	2	2 0	8	2 6	1	2 0	15	3 0	4	3 6	13	4 0	9	7 0	5	6 0	1	6 6	7	6 0	1	15 0	9	6 6	19	30 0	21	8 0	115
*Culcruich Spinning Co.	6	2 9	4	2 9	17	3 3	12	3 3	14	3 9	10	3 9	5	4 0	7	4 0	5	5 0	10	5 0	6	6 6	16	6 6	58	17 0	73	7 0	243
Dunlop, J. & Sons, Broomward	8	2 0			26	2 4	18	2 4	26	3 3	31	3 3	4	4 9	6	4 2	4	6 6	10	6 6	3	7 4	38	6 6	77	20 3	86	7 6	337
Ferguson, William,	2	2 6	2	2 6	5	3 6	10	3 6	3	4 0	3	4 0	3	8 0	2	5 0	7	9 0	15	7 6	4	10 0	78	7 6	62	25 0	127	7 6	323
*FinlayJames, & Co., Ballendalloch			3	1 6	12	2 0	19	2 0	14	2 9	23	2 9	3	3 6	23	3 6	3	5 0	21	5 0			22	6 0	24	10 6	88	10 6	255
* Do. Catrine	6	1 4½	6	1 4½	29	2 0	32	2 0	27	3 6	50	3 6	23	5 3	23	5 3	16	7 6	39	6 9	5	6 7½	34	8 4½	30	14 0	105	6 6	427
* Do. Deanston	8	2 0	8	2 0	11	2 6	10	2 6	19	3 0	27	3 0	6	4 0	33	4 0	11	5 0	20	5 0	8	6 0	25	6 0	11	12 0	75	7 6	307
Graham, James M.					27	3 0	30	3 0											45	6 3					50	23 5	70	6 6	222
Gemmill, William,	7	2 6	5	2 6	7	3 0	7	3 0	4	4 0	4	4 0	11	6 0	7	6 0	3	6 0	6	6 0			1	6 0	24	21 0	7	7 0	93
Houldsworth, Henry,	28	1 3½	24	1 3½	34	2 5	32	2 5	36	3 6½	33	3 6½	24	5 1	22	5 1	21	6 0	36	6 0	12	6 10	32	6 10	40	9 1	124	9 1	498
Lancefield Spinning Co., Tradeston	3	1 3	4	1 4	14	2 2	21	2 0	15	3 4	45	3 6	14	3 9	20	4 9	4	5 4	22	6 6	6	11 5	28	7 9	22	17 5	63	9 2	281
Do. Do. Lancefield	4	2 6	1	2 6	13	3 5	14	3 5	9	4 3	10	4 3	5	5 4	21	5 4	2	6 10	30	6 10	4	7 6	34	7 6	40	25 0	16	8 3	203
Marshall, Robert, & Co.	4	2 0	3	2 3	7	2 6	9	4 0	6	5 0	6	4 1	4	5 0	7	6 6	2	7 0	3	6 6	1	10 0	4	7 8	12	35 0	6	7 6	74
Miller, John,	6	2 0	7	2 0	20	3 2	16	3 2	9	3 3	19	3 3	6	4 0	17	4 0	2	4 3	17	4 3	4	6 6	18	5 0	56	17 0	24	7 0	221
Mitchell & Norris,	1	2 6			4	2 6	5	2 10	11	2 10	10	3 5	8	4 7	16	4 0	4	6 10	8	6 6	4	12 3	8	7 0	28	23 9	28	7 8	135
Monteith, Henry, & Co.	20	2 0	12	2 6	20	2 9	1	3 6	54	4 3	12	3 0	50	6 2	10	6 0	39	8 5	14	6 0	9	13 6	10	7 3	76	24 1	97	8 2	424
M'Gregor, Coll., & Co.	1	2 3			4	2 3	5	2 3	10	3 6	10	3 6	3	4 5	4	4 5	1	6 6	6	6 6			13	6 6	20	23 0	13	7 0	90
M'Laren, Robert, & Co.			4	4 0	13	4 0	17	4 0	12	5 0	9	5 6	5	7 0	23	7 6	12	9 6	15	7 6	5	12 0	10	8 6	37	28 9	33	8 3	195
M'Leroy, Hamilton, & Co.			7	3 1			6	3 0	18	3 2	7	4 2	5	4 1½	10	4 6	9	7 9	9	6 0	21	15 7	19	6 8	31	28 6	13	7 6	155
M'Naught, Peter,	1	2 3	1	1 9	14	2 5	13	2 5	11	3 9	17	3 5	8	4 6	19	4 9	11	7 1	17	6 2	12	15 0	22	7 2	37	19 7	64	8 8	247
M'Phall, Daniel,	1	2 6			10	2 6	15	2 9	5	4 0	10	4 0	5	4 6	10	5 3	2	7 0	10	6 5	1	7 0	9	7 0	29	24 0	17	7 5	124
M'Phall, Dugald,			4	2 6			3	2 10	10	3 7	11	3 6	5	4 2	5	5 5	4	6 3	4	6 8	2	6 6	8	6 8	19	24 7	10	7 2	85
Oswald, Jas., & Co.	14	2 6	16	2 6	19	3 0	24	3 0	22	4 0	32	4 0	18	5 0	22	5 0	20	6 0	44	6 0	8	6 6	41	6 6	8	24 0	112	7 0	476
Shields & Sinclair,							3	3 0	6	6 0	1	6 0	2	6 0	4	6 0	1	6 0			4	20 0	9	20 0	13	20 0	7	20 0	50
Sommerville, John & Sons,	2	3 0			5	3 0	16	3 0	12	4 0	5	4 3	6	6 6	19	6 0	1	6 6	16	6 6			8	6 6	30	22 6	12	7 6	132
	128		114		361		463		417		479		274		419		214		520		143		581		1050		1411		6574

AGES AND WAGES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WEAVING MILLS IN GLASGOW AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, IN APRIL 1832.

PROPRIETORS.	AGE—9 to 10.				10 to 12.				12 to 14.				14 to 16.				16 to 18.				18 to 21.				21 AND UPWARDS.				Total workers.
	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	Males.	Weekly Wages.	Females	Weekly Wages.	
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Bartholomew, John, & Co.					1	2 6			1	3 0	4	4 6			9	6 11	2	7 0	6	10 2½	1	25 0	24	10 0½	21	21 6	43	9 9½	111
Cogan, John & Robert					1	2 6					6	6 0	4	7 0	10	9 0			15	9 0	8	10 6	43	9 0	30	21 6	56	9 6	173
Couper & Maitland					2	4 0			1	4 0	2	4 0	3	8 0	12	6 6	2	12 0					34	7 6	23	22 0	78	7 6	157
*Dalglish, R., Falconer, & Co.					6	2 6					22	7 0	2	8 0	10	7 6			10	7 9			14	8 6	17	18 6	44	8 9	125
Ferguson & Taylor,			1	2 6	4	4 0	9	2 6	3	3 6	20	3 0	6	5 6	18	6 4	3	7 0	60	7 0	7	10 0	72	7 6	60	20 0	125	7 9	418
Gemmill, William,									1	6 6									4	8 0			7	8 0	3	24 0	14	8 0	29
Johnston, Galbraith, & Co.			4	2 6	9	3 0	12	3 0	10	5 6	35	5 6	8	10 0	76	6 6	9	10 0	97	7 9	20	16 0	139	9 0	240	16 0	74	9 0	727
King, John,					3	2 6			1	3 0			3	8 6	14	9 0	4	9 6	12	9 0	2	9 6	43	9 0	41	22 0	101	9 0	227
Lancefield Spinning Co., Partick					7	3 3	2	4 3	2	4 3	9	3 9	4	7 0	26	7 0			23	7 6	1	7 0	38	8 0	37	16 0	40	8 6	167
Do. Do. Lancefield					2	3 0					4	5 9½			12	6 4	4	6 8	30	6 1½			32	7 5	21	19 0	17	7 1	112
Lothian, John,			1	3 6	1	3 6	5	3 0	3	5 0	9	7 6	2	8 0	17	7 6	2	10 0	27	7 6			42	7 6	20	20 0	52	7 6	176
Marshall, R. & Co.					1	1 9			1	4 0	2	3 3	5	4 9	9	6 0			35	7 0	3	10 6	43	7 6	15	20 0	27	7 6	131
Miller, John,					7	2 6					59	3 6	2	4 0	51	6 6			38	7 0			58	7 3	28	20 0	41	7 6	264
*Monteith, Henry, & Co			3	2 0	1	4 6	7	2 7	1	4 3	17	4 6	3	5 9	40	6 6			56	7 4			35	7 2	31	18 4	128	7 8	325
M'Leroy, Hamilton, & Co.					2	3 0	4	3 0	1	6 0	7	7 6	1	7 2	9	7 1			11	7 2	2	12 6	27	7 6	18	20 7	48	7 7	131
M'Phall, Duncan,					2	2 6	3	3 3	2	5 0	8	4 6	5	5 5	22	5 4	3	7 10	42	6 10	4	8 9	69	7 4½	44	20 0	128	7 10	332
Shields & Sinclair,					3	7 6					6	7 6	4	9 0	6	7 6	3	9 0	17	7 6	5	12 0	32	7 6	24	21 0	31	7 6	141
Somerville, John & Sons,			3	2 6			7	3 6	1	4 6	6	4 9	1	3 0	12	4 10	4	7 7	31	9 7	1	10 7	25	9 9	18	21 0	97	9 0	235
Watson, Robert,	1	1 6	3	3 0	4	3 0	4	3 6	3	4 6	14	3 0	1	7 0	26	5 0			24	6 6	1	10 0	31	7 0	23	21 0	54	7 0	185
Watson, David,			2	2 0	1	4 0	1	4 0	1	4 0	10	4 0	3	5 0	34	6 0			20	7 0	1	12 0	28	8 0	20	20 0	37	8 0	157
	1		9		1		65		38		220		60		447		36		538		56		826		560		1235		4323

These Tables were intended to exhibit the Ages, Wages, and number of Workers in the Cotton and Weaving Mills in this City and Neighbourhood; but, as the information collected has been thought necessary for an *immediate* parliamentary purpose, time has not been given for ascertaining the whole. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the unenumerated Mills are similar to those enumerated and that the information contained in the above tables will be found sufficient for forming an average of Ages and Wages.

Summary—Number of workers in the above Mills 10,897, of whom from 9 to 10 years of age, 252—10 to 12, 921—12 to 14, 1154—14 to 16, 1260—16 to 18, 1368—18 to 21, 1606—21 and upwards, 4436.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

When his Majesty, King George IV., was pleased to signify his intention of visiting his ancient Metropolis of Scotland, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, in name and on behalf of the Corporation, humbly solicited his Majesty to extend his visit to that city. Having been informed through Mr. Secretary Peel that the King's time was so limited in Scotland that he could not visit his City of Glasgow, the Corporation of the City and of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, unanimously voted Loyal and dutiful addresses to be presented to his Majesty, at his Court in Edinburgh, by deputations, which were then appointed.[1]

That the respectability of the three Bodies Politic of the Commercial Metropolis of Scotland, might be the more apparent, their deputations resolved to live together in the same house, and to join their equipages on public occasions. With this view, the spacious Mansion, 66, Queen Street, was taken for their accommodation, and stabling provided for eighteen horses.

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[1] DEPUTATIONS.

From the Corporation of the City.

The Hon. John T. Alston, Lord Provost.
Lawrence Craigie, jun.
James A. Brown.
William Graham, jun.
William M'Tyre.
William Snell.
Stewart Smith.
William Lang.
James Reddie.
Robert Thomson.
Joseph Reid.
James Spreull.
James Cleland.

From the Merchants' House.

William Smith, Lord Dean of Guild.
James Ewing.
Robert Findlay.
Kirkman Finlay.
Charles Stirling.

From the Trades' House.

James Hunter, Convener of the Trades' House.
Robert Hood.
Laurence Phillips.
Benjamin Mathie.

PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES DURING THE KING'S VISIT.

On Thursday, 15th August, 1822, the King landed at Leith, and went in grand procession to his Palace of Holyrood, attended by the great officers of state and the public authorities. In the evening, his Majesty retired to his residence in Dalkeith House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh.

On the evening of Friday the 16th, there was a general illumination in Edinburgh.

On Saturday, the 17th, his Majesty held a Levee in his Palace of Holyrood, when 1,200 of his loyal subjects were presented. There were 642 carriages in the procession, many of them very splendid.

On Sunday, the 18th, the King remained at Dalkeith House.

On Monday, the 19th, his Majesty received Addresses from the Church, the Five Universities, and the Episcopal Communion.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the King held a Drawing Room.

On Wednesday, the 21st, his Majesty remained at Dalkeith House.

On Thursday, the 22d, the King, accompanied by his Nobles, Clans, &c., went in grand procession from the Palace of Holyrood to the Castle. On that occasion, the Scottish Regalia was carried by the great officers of state. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, mounted on a beautiful Arabian horse, led by two equerries, carried the Scottish Crown, to which his ancestors were so nearly allied. Since carrying the Crown, the Arabian has enjoyed peaceable retirement.

On Friday, the 23d, there was a Review of Troops on Portobello Sands; and on the evening of that day, the Peers of Scotland gave a Grand Ball to his Majesty.

On Saturday, the 24th, the City of Edinburgh gave a grand Banquet in honour of the King.

On Sunday, the 25th, the King attended Divine Service, in the High Church, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Lamont, Moderator of the General Assembly.

On Monday, the 26th, the Caledonian Hunt gave a grand Ball to his Majesty.

On Tuesday, the 27th, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Grand Master Mason, laid the Foundation Stone of the National Monument on the Calton Hill, in presence of his Majesty's Commissioners, and a great concourse of spectators. In the evening, the King honoured the Theatre with his presence, when Bailie Nicol Jarvie of the *Sautmarket* was introduced.

On Wednesday, the 28th, his Majesty remained at Dalkeith House.

On Thursday, the 29th, the King visited the Earl of Hopetoun, and, on the same day, embarked from Port Edgar, near Queensferry in the vicinity of Hopetoun House, for London.

The retinue of the Glasgow deputations was very splendid. There were 18 servants in rich liveries, three State and four other carriages. A Pavilion was fitted up, near the Barrier at Piccardy Place, where 120 persons viewed the procession, at the King's entry. On the front of the canopy over the Lord Provost's seat, there was the following inscription, "WE COME TO WELCOME OUR KING."

The Lord Provost, the Lord Dean of Guild, and the Convener of the Trades' House, presented addresses to his Majesty at the Levee, from their respective Corporations, and the Members of the Deputations were individually introduced by Mr. Secretary Peel, when the King was pleased to receive them most graciously, and to do them the honour of kissing hands.

At the general Illumination, the residence of the Glasgow deputations was brilliantly lighted up with variegated lamps and transparencies, representing Commerce and Manufactures, surmounted by the City arms, and the Motto "LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."[1]

On the 20th, the Glasgow Deputations gave a grand dinner to a number of distinguished persons. On the 23d, a troop of Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse, commanded by Captain Oswald of Shieldhall, took part in the Review, and was inspected by the King on Portobello Sands, when his Majesty was pleased to express his high approbation of the soldier-like appearance of the troop. In the evening, the Edinburgh troop of Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Lord Elcho, gave a grand Dinner in the Royal Hotel, to Captain Oswald and the Glasgow Troop.

The Lord Provost had the honour of attending the Ball given by the Peers; the Banquet in the Parliament House, and an invitation to the Ball given by the Caledonian Hunt. His Majesty was graciously pleased to express his willingness to confer the honour of Knighthood on the Lord Provost, which his Lordship most respectfully declined. On the twenty-eighth August, the Establishment in Queen Street was broken up.

[1] Since the Reformation the armorial bearing of the City is "Or, a field parti. p. fess, argent and Gules, an oak tree surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth in base, and on a branch in the sinister side, a bell languid, or, all proper;" the Motto, "LET GLASGOW FLOURISH." Before the Reformation, St. Mungo's head, mitred, appeared on the Shield, which had two salmon for supporters; the Motto, "LORD LET GLASGOW FLOURISH THROUGH THE PREACHING OF THE WORD."

The origin of the City Arms is variously accounted for by Nisbet, Spottiswood, Monteith, and others. After a fruitless correspondence with persons learned in Heraldry, regarding the origin of the City Arms, I feel inclined to give the following as a plausible compendium. The Tree is emblematical of the spreading of the Gospel, its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. The Bird is also typical of that glorious event so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being past, the rain over and gone, the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers, were considered so important in matters of religion, that the right of consecration was conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Romish Church. As to the Salmon, it may refer to the tradition of the Lady's marriage ring being lost, and afterwards found in the mouth of a Salmon at the prediction of St. Mungo, in the year 600; or it may have referred to the Staple Trade of the town, which, from a very early period, was fishing and curing of Salmon. A Society of Fishers was formed in 1201, when Malvoison was Bishop, being 144 years before the Stone Bridge at the Stockwell was built. These persons are said to have lived in a row of houses fronting the River, which was called the Fishers' Gate till the Bridge was built, when the name was changed to the Bridgegate. Salt for curing the Society's Fish having been sold in the vicinity of the Fisbergate, gave name to the Saltmarket.

Arms, or coats of arms, are hereditary marks of honour, made up of fixed and determined colours and figures, granted by sovereign Princes, as a reward for military valour, a shining virtue, or a signal public service, and which serve to denote the descent and alliance of the bearer, or to distinguish states, cities, societies, &c., civil, ecclesiastic, and military. The learned Nisbet, in his system of Heraldry, says, that arms owe their origin to the light of nature, and that signs and marks of honour were made use of in the first ages of the world, and by all nations, however simple and illiterate, to distinguish the noble from the ignoble, and that the heroes of Homer, Virgil, and Ovid, had divers figures on their shields, whereby their persons were distinctly known.

There are seven tinctures in Armoury, of which two are metals, the other five are colours. The metals are gold, which is termed Or, and silver, Argent: the colours are, blue termed azure, red-gules, green-vert, purple-purpure, and black-sable. The field or surface on which the arms are placed is quartered by lines; when the division consists of two equal parts, made by a perpendicular line, it is called "*parted per pale*,"—by the horizontal line, "*parted per fess*,"—by the diagonal dexter, "*parted per bend*,"—by the diagonal sinister, "*parted per bend sinister*." If a field is divided by lines into four equal parts, it is said to be quartered. The dexter side of an escutcheon is opposite to the left hand, and the sinister side to the right hand of the person that looks on it.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND FROM THE CONQUEST, AND OF BRITAIN FROM THE UNION, TO 1832.

As THE Reigns of the Kings and Queens of England and Great Britain are frequently alluded to in this work, the following Table may be useful for reference.

Kings' Names.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.			Years from beginning of Reign to 1832.	Buried at
		Y.	M.	D.		
William Conqueror, . .	1066, October 14.	20	10	26	766	Caen, Normandy.
William Rufus, . . .	1087, Sept. 9.	12	10	24	745	Winchester.
Henry I., . . .	1100, August 2.	35	3	29	732	Reading.
Stephen, . . .	1135, Dec. 1.	18	10	24	697	Feversham.
THE SAXON LINE RESTORED.						
Henry II., . . .	1154, October 25.	34	8	11	678	Fontrevrault.
Richard I., . . .	1189, July 6.	9	9	0	643	Fontrevrault.
John, . . .	1199, April 6.	17	6	13	633	Worcester.
Henry III., . . .	1216, October 19.	56	0	28	616	Westminster.
Edward I., . . .	1272, Nov. 16.	34	7	21	560	Westminster.
Edward II., . . .	1307, July 7.	19	6	18	525	Gloucester.
Edward III., . . .	1327, January 25.	50	4	27	505	Westminster.
Richard II., . . .	1377, June 21.	22	3	8	455	Westminster.
THE LINE OF LANCASTER.						
Henry IV., . . .	1399, Sept. 29.	13	5	20	433	Canterbury.
Henry V., ...	1413, March 20.	9	5	11	419	Westminster.
Henry VI., . . .	1422, August 31.	38	6	4	410	Windsor.
THE LINE OF YORK.						
Edward IV., . . .	1461, March 4.	22	1	5	371	Windsor.
Edward V., . . .	1483, April 9.	0	2	13	349	Unknown.
Richard III., . . .	1483, June 22.	2	2	0	349	Leicester.
THE FAMILIES UNITED.						
Henry VII., . . .	1485, August 22.	23	8	0	347	Westminster.
Henry VIII., . . .	1509, April 22.	37	9	6	323	Windsor.
Edward VI., . . .	1547, January 28.	6	5	8	285	Westminster.
Queen Mary, . . .	1553, July 6.	5	4	11	279	Westminster.
Queen Elizabeth . . .	1558, Nov. 17.	44	4	7	274	Westminster.
THE UNION OF THE TWO CROWNS.						
James I., ...	1603, March 24.	22	0	3	229	Westminster.
Charles I., . . .	1625, March 27.	23	10	3	207	Windsor.
Charles II., . . .	1649, January 30.	36	0	7	183	Westminster.
James II., . . .	1685, February 6.	4	0	7	147	Paris.
William and Mary, . .	1689, Feb. 13.	13	0	23	143	Westminster.
THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS.						
Queen Anne, . . .	1702, March 8.	12	4	24	130	Westminster.
George I., . . .	1714, August 1.	12	10	10	118	Hanover.
George II., . . .	1727, June 11.	33	4	14	105	Westminster.
George III., . . .	1760, October 26.	59	3	3	72	Windsor.
George IV., . . .	1820, January 29.	10	4	28	12	Windsor.
William IV., . . .	1830, June 26.	—	—	—	2	Whom God Preserve.

George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George the IVth, was appointed Regent on the incapacity of his Father, on 5th February, 1811.

The Joint Reigns of Henry III., Edward III., and George III., extended to 165 years, 8 months, and 28 days.

THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A very valuable Report has emanated from the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to take into consideration the state of the Coal Trade in the United Kingdom, with minutes of evidence taken before the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, on 8th February, 1830; and it is from the evidence of Messrs. the Hon. Captain Cochran, R.N., John Buddle, Coal Viewer, William Brandling, Chairman of the Coal Committee at Newcastle, Hugh Taylor, Agent and Coal Owner, William Dickson, Controller of the Coal Duties in the Port of London, and Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Collector of the Customs at Sunderland, that the following excerpts have been taken:—

In 1827, there were 606 colliers belonging to the Port of Sunderland, tonnage 102,454, number of ships cleared that year with coals, 7,518. Number of working collieries on the River Tyne, on 31st December, 1828, 41, viz., 23 on the north, and 18 on the south side. On the Wear, 18, viz., 6 on the north, and 12 on the south side; the whole number on both rivers being 59. The vend of coals from the several collieries on the river Wear, in 1828, was 441,337 Newcastle chaldrons; and from the river Tyne, during the same period, coastways, 725,082, and foreign, 59,325.

The number of persons employed under ground, on the Tyne, are as follows: viz., men, 4,937; boys, 3,554; together, 8,491; above ground, men, 2,745; boys, 718; together, 3,463: making the total employed in the mines, above and below ground, 11,954; which, in round numbers, may be called 12,000. On the river Wear, there are 9,000, which, added to the former, make 21,000 in all, employed in digging the coal, and delivering it to the ships on the two rivers. It would appear, that averaging the coasting vessels carrying coals at 220 London chaldrons each vessel, there would be 1,400 vessels employed, which would require 15,000 seamen and boys. Summary—Seamen, 15,000; pitmen and people above ground employed at the Collieries, 21,000; keelmen, coal boatmen, casters, and trimmers, 2,000; making the total number employed, in what is called the northern coal trade, 38,000. In London, shippers, lightermen, and so forth, 5,000; factors, agents, &c., on the Coal Exchange, 2,500; 7,500, in all, in London; making the grand total in the north country, and London departments of the trade, 45,500. This does not, of course, include the persons employed at the out-ports in discharging the ships there. The quantity of coals that can be raised from the Newcastle collieries, with their present establishment, is, at least, double the quantity the markets can take off. The capital employed by coal owners on the Tyne, must amount to about one million and a half; and on the Wear, to from six to seven hundred thousand pounds. The shallowest pit on these rivers is 53 fathoms, from which inferior coal is got, and the deepest working pit is 180 fathoms of shaft; but these frequently go deeper by inclined planes under ground. The cost of a complete working colliery runs from L.10,000 to L.150,000. On the river Tyne, there are only five, and on the Wear, three individuals, who work their own mines; all the rest are lessees or adventurers. An Engine, of perhaps 150 horse power, has been built for sinking a single fathom, as soon as the fathom was sunk, and the tub put in, the engine was removed; at an expense of, probably, L.4,000; whereas the mere labour of sinking the tub would not cost more than L.10.

Consumption of English Coals in 1828, and Local and Municipal Dues on Seaborne Coals:—

	London Chaldrons.	Tons.	Dues.		
In England and Wales, . . .	2,619,010 and	210,549	L.161,659	11	1
Scotland, ...	194,109	293,059	5,240	3	4
Ireland, ...		777,575	28,254	6	0
Total, in chaldrons, tons, and dues,	2,813,119	1,281,183	L.195,154	0	5

In the above quantity for Scotland, there was, for Leith, 3,681 chaldrons, and 161,700 tons; Local and Municipal Dues, L.1,743 : 18 : 0; for Dundee, 42,939 chaldrons, and 45,145 tons; Dues, L.1,326 : 5 : 9½d; for Greenock, 1,953 chaldrons, and 9,322 tons; and, for Glasgow, 972 tons. Greenock and Glasgow paid no Dues, but Aberdeen paid L.1,727 : 6 : 6; Montrose, L.811 : 10 : 0; Dumfries, L.282 : 12 : 3d; Inverness, L.256 : 12 : 4; Dublin, L.20,039 : 11 : 2; Cork, L.5,237 : 6 : 4; Belfast, L.2,163 : 14 : 4; Waterford, L.762 : 5 : 6.

The calculation of the consumption of Coals in England and Wales, in London chaldrons, is as follows:—Manufactories, 3,500,000, Household Consumption, 5,500,000, making 9,000,000, consumed from inland Collieries. The quantity sent coastwise, on both sides of the island, chargeable with the duty of 6s., is 3,000,000, together, 12,000,000. The amount of coast duty is about L.900,000, but this does not include Scotland, because there is no duty chargeable on the Scotch Coal sent coastwise in Scotland.

On 2d December, 1810, there were 21 ships in the London Market, of which 19 were sold. The highest price, viz., for Walls-end, was 73s. for a London chaldron, of 27 cwt.; the lowest 52s. 6d. per do., for South Pent Main. In 1824, a part of the Government duty was taken off. On 1st December, 1828, there were 111 ships at market, of which 61 were sold. The highest price was 38s. for Walls-end, and the lowest 30s. for Gray's Steam Coal, average price in 1823—45s. 10¾; and in 1828—36s. 9¼d. per chaldron.

The Government duty, of 6s. per chaldron, was taken off in 1831.

The average price of a London chaldron of Coals at Newcastle, after leading them from the pit to the

ship, frequently a distance of 7 or 8 miles, is 12s., a sum less than the charge of taking the Coals out of the ship at London, and putting them into the consumer's cellar; these charges are, whipping, 1s. 6d.; lighterage, from the ship to the wharf, 2s.; leading and cartage, from the barge, 7s.; unloading from the waggon to the cellar, 1s. 6d.; land meteage, 6d.; buyer's commission, 1s.—13s. 6d. The operation of whipping, is taking the Coals out of the vessel's hold, and then delivering them, first into a vat, and then over the side into a a barge. The average height that the Coal has to be lifted in this operation, taking it from the breaking of the bulk of the cargo, to the delivery at the bottom of the hold, is about 10 feet. Now, the Newcastle Colliers, for digging the Coal, and for filling it into the baskets, in the face of the works, in which operation they are frequently obliged to use gunpowder, are paid but 7d. to 10½d., for producing the same quantity, where they do not separate the small Coals below. The waggon-men, who fill the Coals after they are teemed over the pit heap, fill them by shovels; they lift them seven feet high, for which they are paid as low as 1½d. up to 1¾d., for lifting the same quantity of Coals seven feet high, which is only one-twelfth part as much as is paid to the whippers for lifting them ten feet high, or, in other words, the whippers have twelve times as much for lifting the Coals ten feet, as the men at the pits have for lifting them seven feet. About three hundred of the whippers, or coal heavers, as they are also called, are soldiers of the guards. Comparing the charges of the whole Colliery workmen, beginning with the Colliers, and going through every branch of the work, digging the Coal, bringing it to the bottom of the pit, frequently a distance of above a mile under ground, drawing it up 100 fathoms, filling and teeming the waggons, driving the waggon horses, working the machinery, and every other item of manual labour, is very little more than double what is paid to the whippers for lifting the Coals ten feet.

In 1824, the freight of an Imperial Chaldron of Coals from Newcastle to London was 14s., in 1829, 12s.

Colliers work by piece work—they are engaged for a year, and are paid at the rate of 14s. per week, although not employed. If colliers had constant employment, they could earn 5s. per day. The collier has a house and fuel, for which he is charged 3d. per week.

There is a great waste in small Coals where there is no market. At some pits, from 90 to 100 chaldrons have been destroyed in a day: if they were not consumed, they would cover the whole surface, and in the burning of them they are extremely destructive. They destroy the crops a great way round, and large sums are paid for injury done to them, and for damage to the ground.

The Davy Lamp, which costs from 5s. to 6s., has introduced quite a new era in Coal Mining; many Collieries are now in existence, and old Collieries have been restored, producing the best Coals, which must have lain dormant, but for the invention of the Davy Lamp, and all this besides the preservation of human life.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE EXTENT AND PRODUCE OF THE DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND COAL FIELDS.

DURHAM.

	Square Miles.
From South Shields, Southward, to Castle Eden, twenty-one miles; thence, Westward, to West Auckland, thirty-two miles; North-east from West Auckland to Eltringham, thirty-three miles; and thence to Shields, twenty-two miles, being an extent of area of . . .	594

NORTHUMBERLAND.

From Shields, Northward, twenty-seven miles, by an average breadth of nine miles, . .	243
	837

DEDUCT PORTION EXCAVATED.

	Square Miles.	
In Durham—on Tyne say, ...	39	
on Wear, ...	40	
	79	
In Northumberland—say thirteen miles by two, ...	26	105
Total square miles, ...		732

	Tons.
Estimating the workable coal strata at an average thickness of twelve feet, the content of one square mile will be 12,390,000 tons, and of 732 square miles, . . .	9,069,480,000
Deduct one-third part for loss by small coal interceptions, by dykes and other interceptions,	3,023,160,000
Remainder, ...	6,046,320,000

This remainder is adequate to supply the present vend from Newcastle, Sunderland, Hartley, Blyth, and Stockton, of 3,500,000 tons, for a period of ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

GAS COMPANY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PROPRIETORS OF LARGE MANUFACTORIES, BY MR. DUGALD BANNATYNE.

I TAKE this mode of addressing you on a subject in which you are deeply interested, conceiving it to be the most likely channel through which the communication I have to make, may reach you generally.

I believe there is no difference of opinion now upon the question, of giving education to the lower orders, or on the advantage of intellectual improvement, to persons in the humblest conditions of life. There has in consequence been for some time a general desire to afford to the people the means of instruction, and schools for teaching reading and writing, have been multiplied in every part of the country. But in merely teaching the people to read, we only open to them the door to knowledge, and unless we can induce them to pass the portal, the stores which lie within will remain useless to them. The people of the different Asiatic nations, have for an unknown period of time, had the advantage of being taught to read; but their languages supplying no practically useful works to which they could have access, no benefit has followed the attainment; and they have not advanced their own condition beyond what it appears to have been two thousand years ago, and have not been able to furnish one solitary contribution to those means which minister to human happiness and enjoyment. The necessity, therefore, of doing something more than simply teaching the people to read, has not latterly escaped observation. Libraries, supported by subscriptions and donations from the higher orders, have been formed in different places for the use of mechanics and artizans; and establishments for teaching them the branches of Science, connected with their respective employments, upon the plan of the lectures given to the Mechanics in the Andersonian Institution here, have been made in Edinburgh and London, and in several of our large manufacturing towns. All this is in excellent spirit, and calculated to do much good. But to make these measures effectually and permanently useful, I am satisfied from the observations which I have had an opportunity of making, that these establishments, after they are once set a-going, ought to be supported and conducted by the people themselves in a great measure, in place of being managed, as is the case at present, by their superiors. We have had sufficient experience of the progressive relaxation which takes place in the management of Public Institutions, by gratuitous Directors from the higher classes, after the fervour which had set the machine in motion, had begun to subside; and the apathy with which the working people soon came to receive every thing that is done by others for their benefit, is matter of daily complaint. But, on the other hand, wherever these same individuals can be led to consider the undertaking in which they are engaged as their own, its success never ceases to be an object of interest to them. The importance, too, which attaches to the management of such a trust, gives rise to honest feelings of self-respect, which besides a value of perhaps still greater consideration, have their weight in keeping up the interest I have now mentioned. These consequences which we see taking place in the opposite systems of Management I have noticed, flow alike from principles inherent in our nature, and serve to indicate to us, that the more closely we can frame our measures for the people, in correspondence with their natural feelings, the more permanently successful they are likely to be.

I have considered it right to preface the communication I have to make to you, gentlemen, with these few general observations. I will now proceed to give you an account of a little institution formed here, for the improvement of a single body of workmen; the history of which will show what is possible to be accomplished by each of you, in the business of education, independent of what may be effected by the greater general establishments for education, which I have taken the liberty of adverting to. If I am not mistaken it will suggest plans for the instruction of the people, more efficacious, more easily executed, and more practically applicable to the end, than any we are yet acquainted with. The Gas Light Chartered Company of this City, in which I hold a considerable interest, and of whose Committee of Direction I have for some years been a member, employs constantly between sixty and seventy men in the works. Twelve of these are mechanics, and the others furnace men and common labourers of different descriptions; forming, altogether, a community not very promising as a body, to be incited to adopt measures for their own intellectual improvement. A little more than three years ago, our Manager at the works, Mr. James B. Neilson, proposed to these men to contribute each a small sum monthly, to be laid out in books, to form a Library for their common use. He informed them, that if they agreed to this, the Company would give them a room to keep the books in, which should be heated and lighted for them in winter; that in this room they might meet every evening throughout the whole year, to read and converse, in place of going to the ale house, as many of them had been in the practice of doing: that the Company would further give them a present of five guineas to expend on books, and that the management of the funds, library, and every thing connected with the measure should be entrusted to a committee of themselves, to be named, and renewed by them at fixed periods. With a good deal of persuasion, Mr. Neilson got 14 of the workmen to agree to the plan. A commencement was thus made. For the first two years, until it could be ascertained that the members would have a proper care of the books, it was agreed that they should not take them out of the reading-room, but that they should meet there every evening to peruse them. After this period, however, the members were allowed to take the books home, and last year they met only twice a-week at the reading-

room to change them, and converse upon what they had been reading. The increase of the number of subscribers to the library was at first very slow, and at the end of the second year the whole did not amount to thirty. But from conversing twice a-week with one another at the library upon the acquisitions they had been making, a taste for science, and a desire for information began to spread among them. They had a little before this time got an Atlas, which they say led them to think of purchasing a pair of Globes. And from among themselves, Alexander Anderson, by trade a joiner, who had had the advantage of attending two courses of the Lectures in the Andersonian Institution, volunteered about the beginning of last winter, to explain to them on the Monday evenings, the use of the Globes. Finding himself succeed in doing this, he offered to give them on the Thursday evenings, an account of some of the principles and processes in Mechanics and Chemistry, accompanied with a few experiments. This he effected with a simplicity of illustration, and usefulness of purpose, that was delightful. He next, and while he was still going on with his lectures, undertook, along with another of the workmen, to attend in the reading-room during the other evenings of the week, and teach such of the members as chose it, Arithmetic. For the business of this Season, the Members of the Society, who conduct every thing themselves, have made a new arrangement.

The individuals of the Committee have come under an agreement to give in rotation a Lecture, either in Chemistry or Mechanics, every Thursday evening, taking Murray for their text book in the one, and Fergusson in the other. They intimate a fortnight before to the person whose turn it is, that he is to lecture from such a page to such a page of one of these authors. He has in consequence these fourteen days to make himself acquainted with the subject, and he is authorized to claim, during that period, the assistance of every member of the Society, in preparing the chemical experiments, or making the little models of machines for illustrating his discourse.

It is a remarkable circumstance in this unique process of instruction, that there has been no backwardness found on the part of any of the individuals, to undertake to lecture in his turn, nor the slightest diffidence exhibited in the execution. This I can attribute only to its being set about without pretension or affectation of knowledge, and merely as a means of mutual improvement; and nothing I conceive could have been better devised for accomplishing this end. Indeed I might with confidence say, that under this simple system of mutual instruction, which has grown out of the train of circumstances above-mentioned, these persons, many of whom when they joined the society, were in a state of complete ignorance, have acquired a clearer idea and more perfect knowledge of the subjects which have been brought under their consideration, than would be found to have been attained by any similar number of students, who had been attending the courses of lectures given in the usual way, by the most approved lecturers. On the Monday evenings, the Society has a voluntary lecture from any one of their members who chooses to give notice of his intention, on either of the branches of science already mentioned, or upon any other useful subject he may propose. And there is with the general body, the same simple, unhesitating frankness and disposition to come forward in their turn, that exist among the members of the committee, with regard to the lectures prescribed to them. I think it will be interesting, and may not be without use, to mention particularly the subjects of the different lectures that have been given since this plan was adopted. They commenced in the month of September, and are as follows:—1st, Upon Solidity, Inactivity, Mobility, Divisibility. 2d, Attraction, Cohesion, and Repulsion. 3d, Attraction of Gravitation. 4th, Centre of Gravity, Expansion of Metals. 5th, Magnetism, and Electricity. 6th, Central Forces. All motion naturally takes a rectilineal line. 7th, Mechanical Powers. 8th, The Lever, Wheel, and Axle. 9th, The Pulley. 10th, The Wedge and Screw. 11th, Attraction of Gravitation. 12th, Wheel Carriages. 13th, The Primitive form of Crystals. 14th, Hydrostatics. The voluntary Lectures began at the same time, and have been as follows: —1st, Upon the Air Pump. 2d, Electricity. 3d, An Introduction to Chemistry, principally to show Chemical Affinity. 4th, The properties of the Atmosphere. 5th, The Corn Mill. 6th, Coal Mining. 7th, Practical Observations on the Blasting of Whin Rocks. 8th, Boring, Sinking, and Mining, and the properties of Sir Humphrey Davy's Lamp. 9th, The Globes. 10th, The Globes. 11th, Navigating a Vessel from the Thames to the Orkney Isles. 12th, The nature of Carbonic Acid Gas. 13th, A description of Captain Manby's invention for the Preservation of Shipwrecked Seamen.

The effect of all that I have been relating, has been most beneficial to the general character and happiness of these individuals, and we may readily conceive what a valuable part of the community they are likely to become, and what the state of the whole of our manufacturing operatives would be, if the people employed in every large work were enabled to adopt similar measures. What might we not then be entitled to look for in useful inventions and discoveries, from minds awakened and invigorated by the self discipline which such a mode of instruction requires?

The Gas Light Company seeing the beneficial consequences resulting from the instruction of their work people, have fitted up for them this winter, a more commodious room to meet in for their Lectures, with a small laboratory and workshop attached to it, where they can conduct their experiments, and prepare the models to be used in the Lectures. The men, last year, made for themselves an air pump and an electrifying machine, and some of them are now constantly engaged, during their spare hours, in the Laboratory

and Workshop. The whole workmen, with the exception of about fifteen, have become members of the Society, and these have been standing out upon the plea that they cannot read. They are chiefly men from the remote parts of the Highlands, or from Ireland. But the others say to them, join us and we shall teach you to read: and I have no doubt of their persuading them to do so. The rules of the Society, which have been framed by the members themselves, are simple and judicious. Every person on becoming a member, pays 7s. 6d. of entry money. This sum is taken from him by instalments, and is paid back to him again should he leave the Gas Work, or to his family or heirs, should he die. Besides this entrance money, each member contributes three halfpence weekly, two-thirds of which, by a rule made this year, go to the Library, and one-third to the use of the Laboratory and Workshop. By a rule made at the same time, which I think a curious indication of the change of feeling produced in these men in the short period since the commencement of the Society, the members may bring to the Lectures any of their sons who are above seven, and under twenty-one years of age. The Library now contains above three hundred volumes. These consist of elementary works of Science, and books of history, voyages, travels, some of the standard poets, a few of our best novels, and Shakespeare's works. The selection of the books purchased by the library funds is, in general, creditable to the members of the Society.

They admit no books on religion into the Library. The members say that there are among them men of a variety of persuasions, Presbyterians, Seceders, Methodists, Church of England men, and Catholics, each of whom would be for introducing books connected with his particular opinions, and thus give occasion to endless, unprofitable disputes. I hope you will agree with me, gentlemen, in considering that there are valuable ideas on the subject of popular education to be gathered from the little history I have just given. It appears to me, that what has been so usefully done by the people at the Glasgow Gas Work, is capable of being effected, not only by the workmen of every manufacturing establishment, but in every part of the country where a few persons can be induced to form a Society for mutual improvement. In places where there is a school-room, the use of it might be had for one or two evenings in the week, and the books might be kept in presses so placed as not to incommode the Scholars. The schoolmaster, too, might probably make a valuable member of the committee. When assistance was wanted to procure these accommodations, the pecuniary contributions of the more wealthy persons of the neighbourhood for this end, would be doubly repaid to them in the improved character of all around them. The course of mutual instruction to be adopted in these little Societies, might be varied to suit every pursuit in life, and each Society prosecuting enquiry in the direction of the particular occupation or business of its own members, would, while they were improving themselves, be in the most likely state to furnish valuable contributions to the stock of general knowledge. Since writing the preceding, which was some weeks ago communicated by me to Dr. Birkbeck, I have read the excellent article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, on the Scientific Education of the People, and am happy to find the general views I had been led to form on this subject, from what I have had an opportunity of witnessing in the different establishments here, sanctioned and confirmed by the able and enlightened writer of this article. Indeed there is so much information collected in this article, on what has been done in different parts of the country, towards instructing the people, and so many suggestions with regard to what may be yet effected, that it is to be wished that it could be printed separately, in a cheap edition, and circulated in every quarter of the country.

This address was drawn up in December, 1824, and it is gratifying to know, that the Workmen's Association still (1832) goes on prosperously; that the Library now contains 700 volumes; that additions have from time to time been made to the chemical and mechanical apparatus; that the weekly Lectures during winter, by one of the members on some subject of Science, or connected with the Arts, continue to be given, and that the Association, now amounting to upwards of seventy, comprehends nearly all the persons employed about the works.

MODE OF APPOINTING JURIES.

An Act to amend so much of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the qualification, and the manner of enrolling Jurors in Scotland, and of choosing Jurors in criminal trials there, and to unite counties, for the purposes of trial, in cases of High Treason in Scotland, as relates to the qualification of special Jurors (22d March, 1826).

Whereas an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act to regulate the qualification, and the manner of enrolling Jurors in Scotland, and of choosing Jurors on Criminal Trials there, and to unite Counties, for the purposes of trial, in cases of High Treason in Scotland,* by which it was, among other things, enacted, that as soon as a roll, or list, of Jurors, qualified as therein directed, should have been made

up, and inserted in the general Jury Book, the Sheriff, and Steward of every County and Stewarty in Scotland, should select therefrom the names of all persons qualified to be special Jurors, in terms of an act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled, *An Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice in that part of the United Kingdom, called Scotland, by the extending of Trial by Jury to Civil Causes,*[1] and such names so selected, should be entered in a book, to be called the Special Jury Book, to be kept in the said Sheriff or Steward Clerk's office of each County or Stewarty, and be open for inspection in the manner therein directed; and the persons whose names should be entered in such Special Jury Book, should be liable to serve as Special Jurors in all civil causes, ordered to be tried by Special Jurors, and on all criminal trials, as therein directed; and whereas, in some counties in Scotland, a sufficient number of Special Jurors, qualified as aforesaid, cannot be found, be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same; That from and after the passing of this Act, every person residing within any County, or Stewarty in Scotland, who shall be infeft in, and possessed of, lands and heritages in any part of Scotland, yielding the sum of one hundred pounds sterling of real rent *per annum*, or upwards, at the time; and also, every person residing within any County or Stewarty in Scotland, who shall be possessed of personal property to the amount of one thousand pounds sterling, or upwards, shall be qualified to serve as a Special Juror in Scotland, inclusive of, and in addition to, those persons qualified to serve as Special Jurors, in terms of the aforesaid Act, passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty.[2]

II. And be it enacted, that as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, the Sheriff of every County in Scotland shall select from the list of Jurors, contained in the General Jury Book of the County, whereof he is Sheriff, the names of all persons qualified to be Special Jurors, in terms of this Act; and such names, so selected, shall be entered in the Special Jury Book of such County, as persons liable to serve as Special Jurors: Provided always, that in making such selection, the Sheriff shall take the names of such Jurors, in the order in which they stand in the said General Jury Book, and shall enter the said names in the same order in the Special Jury Book, immediately after the names which shall have been entered in the said Special Jury Book, at the time of the passing of this Act; and provided also, that in case the names of Special Jurors, entered in the Special Jury Book, shall have been all returned to serve as Jurors, before the names, contained in the General Jury Book, shall, in like manner, have been gone through, the Sheriff, in making returns of Special Jurors, shall recommence to take the names from the top of the list entered in the Special Jury Book, and shall so return the names in their regular order, in which they stand in the said book until new lists shall be prepared.

III. And whereas, in some Counties in Scotland, the number of persons qualified to serve as Special Jurors, in terms of the said Act, passed in the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty, and of this Act, may be so great as not to leave a sufficient number to serve as ordinary Jurors in criminal trials: Be it enacted, that the number of Special Jurors, to be entered at any time in the Special Jury Book, for any County, shall not exceed one-third of the total number of common Jurors, entered in the General Jury Book of such County, after the names of the Special Jurors shall have been deducted therefrom; Provided always, that any Juror who, although qualified to serve as a Special Juror, may, in consequence of this provision, not have his name entered in the Special Jury Book, shall be deemed to be, and shall serve as a common Juror.

[1] An Act to facilitate the administration of justice in that part of the United Kingdom, called Scotland, by the extending trial by Jury to Civil Causes (2d May, 1815). And be it farther enacted, that the said Clerk of the Jury Court, shall cause the name of each and every person who shall be included in the said lists, and summoned as aforesaid, with his addition, and place of his abode, to be written on several and distinct pieces of parchment, or paper, being all as near as may be of equal size and bigness, and shall cause the said pieces of parchment, or paper, to be rolled up as near as may be in the same manner, and to be put together in a box, or glass, provided for that purpose; and when any issue shall be called on to be tried, some indifferent person, by direction of the presiding Judge of the said Jury Court, may, and shall, in open Court, draw out the said parchments or papers, one by one; and if any of the persons, whose names shall be so drawn, shall not appear, or be challenged and set aside, then such further number, until twelve persons be drawn, who shall appear: And after all causes of challenge shall be allowed, or disallowed, the said twelve persons so first drawn, and appearing, and approved as indifferent, their names being marked in the list, and they being sworn, shall be the Jury to try the said Issue; and the names of the persons so drawn, and sworn, shall be kept apart by themselves, in some other box, or glass, to be kept for that purpose, till such Jury shall have given in their verdict, and the same is recorded, or until the Jury shall, by the consent of parties, or leave of the Court, be discharged, and then the same names shall be rolled up again, and returned to the former box, or glass, there to be kept with the other names remaining at that time undrawn, and so *toties quoties*, as long as any Issue remains, then to be tried: Provided always, that in challenging the Jurors, it shall be lawful for each party to have any four challenges allowed, without assigning any cause, the challenges for cause assigned (if any) being first made respectively.

[2] Special Jurors chosen from persons paying Cess in the County, City, Town, or place, from which such Jury shall be taken upon one hundred pounds of valued rent, or paying Assessed Taxes to the Crown on a house of the rent of thirty pounds sterling by the year.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE Court of Justiciary had anciently Justice Ayres or Circuits for distributing justice in the different parts of the kingdom. These, however, had fallen into disuse, and in 1748 by the Stat. 20. Geo. II. c. 43. it was directed that Circuit Courts should be held regularly twice a-year. By the Stat. 30. Geo. III. c. 17. the Spring Circuit must be held between March 12th and May 12th. By the 23. Geo. III. c. 45. the Lords of Justiciary are directed to continue in each Town in the Circuit at least three days, and in no case are to leave any trial that has begun undecided. On 19th June, 1828, an Act, 9. Geo. IV. c. 29. was passed, directing that an additional Circuit Court should be held in Glasgow in the end of December or beginning of January, yearly, and "continued from day to day until the whole criminal business to be brought before the Court at that time is concluded, and no longer." The King, with the advice of the Privy Council, may dispense with this Circuit. The Circuit Court has also a Civil Jurisdiction by way of appeal where the value in dispute does not exceed L.25 sterling. There are three Circuits—the South, consisting of the Burghs of Jedburgh, Dumfries, and Ayr—the West, of Glasgow, Inverary, and Stirling—and the North, of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness.

"The trial of an accused party proceeds before the High Court of Justiciary, or at a Circuit Court, either on *Indictment* or on *Criminal Letters*.

"Indictment is the form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate. It runs in the name of the Lord Advocate, and, addressing the pannel, directly charges him with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial. The Indictment is executed by Messengers at Arms, by Macers of Justiciary, or even by Sheriff Officers, where the Indictment is contained in what is termed the *Porteous Roll*, or presentment by the County; but, in this last case, there must be a precept from the Sheriff. The execution is made, by serving the accused with a copy of the libel and citation, charging him to appear and underlie the law, and that on an Induciæ of 15 days. The accused must have a copy of the list of the names and designations of the witnesses who are to be examined against him, and of the names and designation of the Assize who are to pass on his trial, and no Witness or Juror, whose name is omitted, can be examined as a witness, or can act as a Juror on that libel."—*Bell's Law Dictionary*, Vol. ii. p. 70—third edition.

"Criminal Letters resemble a summons in an ordinary Civil Action. They run in the King's name, state the charge laid against the accused, and the conclusion founded on the charge, and they conclude with the King's *will*, commanding the officers of the law to summon the accused party to appear on a day named, and find Caution to underlie the law. They also contain warrant for citing the Witnesses and Jury, &c., &c., as in the case of Indictment."—*Hume*, Vol. ii. p. 149.

"The form of Indictment is commonly used when the accused is in prison, and that of Criminal Letters when he is at large, either on bail or otherwise,—although there is no invariable rule on that subject."—*Hume*.

By the Stat. 1. William IV. c. 37 (16th July, 1830), it is enacted, "that from and after the first day of August next, after the passing of this Act, every sentence of any Criminal Court importing a capital punishment, if pronounced in *Edinburgh*, or in any other part of Scotland, to the southward of the Firth, or River of *Forth*, shall specify a day for having the same put in execution, not being less than *fifteen* days, nor more than *twenty-one* days after the date of such sentence, and if pronounced in any place to the northward of the said Firth, or River of *Forth*, the day to be so specified shall not be less than *twenty* days, or more than *twenty-seven* days after the date of such sentence." And by the said Act, it is enacted, "that so long, and as often, as an additional Circuit Court shall be held at any town in Scotland during the recess of the Court of Session, in the end of December, and beginning of January, in terms of an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, the immediately succeeding Circuit Court shall not be held in any such town sooner than the twentieth day of April."

Previously to the Act, 16th July, 1830, no sentence importing a capital punishment, pronounced in Edinburgh, or in any place in Scotland to the southward of the Firth, or River of *Forth*, could be put in execution within less than *thirty* days of the date of such sentence, and if pronounced in any place to the northward of the said Firth or River, could be put in execution within less than *forty* days from the date of such sentence.

MODE OF ESTIMATING NUMBERS AT FIELD MEETINGS.

As very erroneous estimates are frequently made respecting the number of persons attending field meetings, public executions, &c., it may be near the truth to estimate a promiscuous population, standing close together, at six to a square yard; thus a park, of an imperial acre, will contain 29,040 persons. A Scotch acre will contain 36,624 persons.

SPIRITS, INCREASE AND DECREASE.

From whatever cause, the influence of Temperance Societies, or otherwise, there has been a diminution in the use of British Spirits during the year ending 5th January, 1831, as appears from the following official Return :—

An Account of the total amount of Imperial Gallons of Proof Spirits, which were consumed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the year ending 5th January, 1832, specifying the quantities which were consumed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and how much in each country was British, how much Colonial, and how much Foreign ; showing the Increase or Decrease, as compared with the previous year.

	Quantities paid Duty for Home Consumption.	Increase, or Decrease, as compared with previous year.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
ENGLAND.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
British,	7,434,047	. .	298,054
Colonial,	3,479,911	. .	23,233
Foreign,	1,217,971	. .	49,426
SCOTLAND.			
British,	5,700,689	. .	306,942
Colonial,	125,702	. .	10,818
Foreign,	39,744	777	. .
IRELAND.			
British,	8,710,672	. .	293,867
Colonial,	18,984	. .	310
Foreign,	10,482	76	. .
THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
British,	21,845,408	. .	898,863
Colonial,	3,624,597	. .	34,361
Foreign,	1,268,197	. .	48,573

J. Ewbank, Gen. Acc.

Excise Office, London, April 6th, 1832.

FOREIGN WINE.

An account of the number of Gallons of Foreign Wine, upon which Duty has been paid for Home Consumption, and the Rate of Duty per Gallon, stated in the Imperial Measure, for the Year ending 5th January, 1832 ; distinguishing Cape, French, Madeira, Portugal, Spanish, Rhenish, and other Sorts, and stating the Gross and Net Produce of Duty for the Year.

Wine entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, in the Year ending 5th January, 1832.

Descriptions of Wine.	Quantity upon which duty has been paid for Home Consumption.	Rates of duty chargeable per Imperial Gallon.		Amount of Duty Received.	
		Until 19th July, 1831.	From 19th July, 1831.	Gross Amount.	Net Amount.
	Imperial Gallons.	s. d.	s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cape,	540,357	2 5	2 9	69,440 0 8	69,330 12 9
French,	278,863	7 3	5 6	85,818 1 9	77,183 15 4
Madeira,	219,102	4 10	5 6	56,073 0 5	53,558 7 7
Portugal,	2,762,935	. .	. .	709,328 15 3	695,485 9 8
Spanish,	2,161,743	. .	. .	552,816 15 6	534,782 17 2
Rhenish,	60,568	. .	. .	15,326 4 1	14,618 9 2
Canary,	97,269	. .	. .	24,847 6 6	24,065 14 10
Fayal,	3,844	. .	. .	972 5 7	963 1 11
Sicilian, &c., &c.,	262,006	. .	. .	66,988 17 11	65,495 14 11
Total,	6,386,687	. .	. .	1,581,611 7 8	1,535,484 3 4

William Irving, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-House, London,
17*th April,* 1832.

TIDE-TABLE.

Dr. William Heron, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's University, has published "Clyde Tide Tables for 1831," which are held in great repute. The Professor takes the tide at Greenock, as two hours earlier than at Glasgow. The following introductory remarks to the Tide Tables are useful and instructive. The Tides are caused by the influence which the sun and moon have on the waters of the ocean. This is inferred from the ebb and flow of the sea, happening simultaneously with the relative changes in position with these luminaries, with respect to each other, and is confirmed by the Newtonian Theory of Gravitation.

The Tide produced by the moon, is nearly three times greater than that occasioned by the sun, and the former thus predominating, the interval, between the consecutive combined Tides, is found almost to coincide with the moon's progress in her periodic course. This interval, however, is modified by the distance of the luminaries from the earth, their declinations, and other incidental circumstances.

At new and full moon, the influence of the sun and moon united, produces the elevation which is called Spring Tide. From these periods, the Tides gradually decrease, until the moon arrives at the quadratures, when the high water is only the difference between the lunar and solar Tides, and is termed the Neap Tide. The Tides now increase daily, till the following Spring Tide, when the sequence already noticed, recurs. Spring Tides, however, do not happen on the days of Full and Change, nor Neap Tides, on the day that the moon enters the quarters, but about two days after.

The Tide-wave rolling northward from the Atlantic Ocean, on its arrival at the British Isles, divides into three branches; one proceeds up the English Channel; another enters St. George's Channel, south; the third flows round the west and north coast of Ireland, and meets the second branch near the Isle of Man.

The Tide that flows up the Clyde, is derived from the two latter branches; and it is easy to conceive how it must partake of the irregularities produced on them by the action of high winds, and hence the anomalies that sometimes are observed, when no apparent cause is operating on the Clyde itself. Likewise high winds in the Clyde, affect the time and elevation of high water; and by considering the form and course of the Frith, it is obvious, that a gale from a northerly quarter, by opposing the flow of the Tide, will cause the time of high water to be earlier, and the height of the Tide to be less than otherwise would be the case, while a gale from an opposite direction, acting in concert with the flowing Tide, will produce a contrary effect.

At places situated near the Ocean, the Tide flows nearly as long as it ebbs. At Greenock, it generally flows rather above six hours—but at Glasgow it flows only for five hours, and ebbs about seven hours; this, however, is modified by the winds. At Greenock harbour-mouth, the depth of high water at Spring Tides, is from eighteen to twenty-two feet; according to the state of the winds, at Neaps, from fourteen to eighteen feet. The depth at low water Spring Tides, is from seven to eleven feet; at Neap Tides, from nine to thirteen feet.

At the Broomielaw, the ordinary depth at the time of high water Spring Tides, formerly was scarcely ten feet; and during Neap Tides, about eight feet; but by the improvements on the banks and bed of the river, the depth of Spring Tides, has been increased to above eleven feet; and at Neap Tides, to nine feet. At low water Spring Tides, the depth is about three feet; and at Neap Tides, about four feet.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

As reference is frequently made in this Work to Old Style Dates, the following narrative will explain the cause of the change.

1st, In the year 1751, it was found that from the year being computed to be rather longer than it really was, it gradually encroached upon the seasons. It was found that the Spring equinox, which, at the time of the General Council of Nice in 325, happened on or about the 21st March, in the year 1751 happened about the 9th or 10th, and that the error was still increasing, and would, if not remedied, cause the equinoxes and solstices to fall at very different times of the year from what they had done in time past. An Act of Parliament (24th Geo. II. chap. 23,) was therefore passed, proceeding upon the preamble of the facts now stated, and calculated to correct the error which had crept in, and to prevent the like happening again. *Eleven* days, therefore, were struck out of the following year to rectify the error; and, to prevent it happening again, the years 1800, 1900, 2100, and every hundredth year, were declared to be common years of 365 days, except 2000, and every four hundredth year, which were made leap years; thus taking away about three days in four centuries. It was also provided, that certain things, depending upon physical events, or

the state of the country, or weather, such as holding of certain Fairs, Salmon Fisheries, &c., should take place upon the same real days as in 1751; leaving events of a different nature to fall on the same nominal days. Had it not been for this regulation, 1800 would have been a leap year, and, therefore, there would now have been twelve days of difference between Old and New Styles, to prevent which, the twelfth day is proposed to be inserted for Fairs and such other things observed by Old Style. But this would defeat the very intention of the Act, which was, by the alteration of the leap years at the end of the Century to regulate time properly, the former nominal year having been too long.

The Vernal equinox happened properly on 21st March, 1753, and, if the new computation be right, (the error is only about one day and a half in 5000 years,) should happen on the 21st March in all time coming; in like manner, a Fair held upon 10th March, Old Style, or 21st March, New Style, 1753, ought still to be held on 21st March and not on the 22d, as that keeps it in the same part of the year in relation to the seasons and the state of the country; for if the proposed 12th day were to be inserted, the Vernal equinox of the supposed Fair of 10th March, Old Style, would gradually change their places forward in the year, at the rate of three days in four centuries, so that they would in course of time fall on 21st June, the present summer solstice. In short, if a twelfth day were added, all these events, which were meant to take place on the same natural days as formerly, would be subjected to the same variation in natural time as before the correction of the calendar.

1st Section, All Courts (except, &c.) are directed to be held, from time to time, on the same nominal days as at present, which shall be computed according to the new supputation, that is to say, eleven days sooner, than the present nominal days.

2d Section, It also appears, from the expression of the Act, that, in the case of those events which are to be observed by Old Style, a twelfth day ought not to be added. The preamble of the Act has been already noticed.

3d Section, The Feasts in the Church of England are to be observed, from time to time, according to certain Tables; that is to say, on the same respective nominal days in which the same are now kept and observed, but which, according to the alteration by this Act intended to be made as aforesaid, will happen eleven days sooner than the same now do.

4th Section, The Court of Session, &c., appointed to meet on certain nominal days, and fairs, &c., depending on nominal days, shall not be held according to the nominal days to be computed by the new calendar, but shall be held upon the same natural days, upon or according to which the same should have been so kept, or holden in case this Act had not been made; that is to say, eleven days later than the same would have happened, according to the nominal days of the said new supputation of time, by which the commencement of each month, and the nominal days thereof, are anticipated or brought forward, by the space of eleven days.

5th Section, The times of opening or shutting Commons, &c., shall commence and begin upon the same natural days and times on which the same should have been so respectively opened, &c., that is to say, eleven days later than the same would have happened, &c.

From all this it is clear, that the Act contemplated a perpetual difference of eleven days only: but the decisive clause is that which regards the sitting of the Court of Session, and the holding of Fairs; these are provided for in the same sentence, but the Court of Session, the best judges of the law upon the point, sit and rise now upon the very same nominal days as before the year 1800, and surely no reason can be assigned why a different interpretation should be given to the very same clause in treating of Fairs: the result, then, seems to be, that only eleven days ought still to be observed in this country, as the difference betwixt Old and New Styles.

VALUE OF SCOTS MONEY.

As Scots Money is frequently alluded to in this work, the following exhibits its value:—Scots Money is a twelfth part of the same denomination of Sterling Money.

Scots.	Sterling.		
A Doyt or Penny is	L.0	0	$0\frac{1}{12}$
A Bodle or Twopence is . .	0	0	$0\frac{2}{12}$
A Plack, Groat, or Fourpence, is	0	0	$0\frac{4}{12}$
A Shilling is	0	0	1

Scots.	Sterling.		
A Merk, or 13s. 4d., or two-thirds of a Pound, is	L.0	1	$1\frac{4}{12}$
A Pound is	0	1	8

Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary.

SUPPLIES FOR GENERAL WASHINGTON'S FAMILY.

THE following copy of an order for supplies for General Washington's family, taken from Mr. Dugald Bannatyne's Common Place Book, shows, that, in 1759, America was not in a condition to supply such furnishings.

Invoice of Sundry Goods to be Shipped for the use of George Washington :—

A light summer suit, made of Dalvoy, by the enclosed measure.
4 Pieces best India Nankeen.
2 Best beaver hats, plain, each to cost a guinea.
1 Piece Irish linen at 4s.
1 Piece of black 6d. satin ribbon.
1 Sword-belt of red morocco leather or buff. N.B. No buckles or rings.
4 lbs. Ivory Blacking.
2 Best two bladed Knives.
1 Pair good Horse Scissars.
½ Ream good Post Paper, Cut.
½ Ream good ditto, 4to., ditto.
A Salmon Coloured Tabby, of the enclosed pattern, with Satin Flowers, to be in a sack and coat.
1 Cap, Handkerchief, Tucker, and Ruffles, to be made of Brussels Lace, or Pointproper to wear with the above Negligee, to cost L.10.
1 Piece Bag Holland, to cost 6s.
2 Flowered Lawn Aprons.
2 Dole Handkerchiefs.
2 Pair Women's White Silk Hose.
6 Pair Fine Cotton ditto.
4 Pair Thread ditto.
1 Pair Black, and 1 pair White Satin Shoes of the smallest sizes.
4 Pair ditto, Callimancoe.
6 Pair Women's best Kid Gloves.
6 Pair ditto Mitts.
1 Fashionable Hat or Bonnet.
½ Dozen Knots and Breast Knots.
1 Dozen Silk Laces.
1 Black Mask.
1 Dozen most fashionable Pocket Handkerchiefs.
2 Pair neat small Scissars.
1 lb. Sewing Silk, shaded.
¼ lb. ditto, cloth coloured ditto.
4 Pieces Binding Tape.
6 M. Miniken Pins.
6 M. Short Whites.
6 M. Corking Pins.
1 M. Hair Pins.
6 lbs. Perfumed Powder.
3 lbs. best Scotch Snuff.
3 lbs. best Violet Strasburgh.
2 lbs. Powdered Blew.
2 oz. Coventry Thread, 10s., to be very fine.
1 Ps. White Satin Ribond, Pearl Edge.
1 Case of Pickles, to consist of Anchovies, Capers, Olives, Salad Oil, and 1 bottle India Mangoes.
1 Large Cheshire Cheese.
4 lbs. Green Tea.
10 Gross of best Corks.
25 lbs. best Jar Raisins.
25 lbs. best Almonds in Shell.
1 Hhd. best Porter.
10 Loaves of Double, and 10 of Single Refined Sugar.
6 Strong Halters, Hempen Reins.
3 Snaffle Bridles.
9 Best Girths.
25 lbs. Brown soap.
12 lbs. best Mustard.
2 Dozen packs Playing Cards.
2 Sacks best English Oats.
1 Dozen Painters' Brushes.
1 Bushel of Tares.
12 Best Hand Padlocks.
18 Bell Glasses for Garden.
2 More Chair Bottoms, such as were wrote for in a former invoice.
1 More Window Curtain and Cornice.
8 Busts, &c., according to the following directions and measures, of copper enamel or glazed, viz :—
1 of Alexander the Great.
1 of Julius Cæsar.
1 of Charles XII. of Sweden;
And another of the King of Prussia—these all to be of the same size, in order to fill up broken pediments over doors, and not to exceed 15 inches in height, nor 10 inches in width.
2 Furious Wild Beasts of any kind, not to exceed 18 inches in length, and twelve in height, but as near that size as may be; drawn as if approaching each other, and eager to engage, at the distance of about 4 feet, to be the same colour as those above.
Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, of somewhat smaller size than the above, to stand on each end of a pediment which is carved, as in the inclosed drawing.
Sundry Small Ornaments for a Chimney Piece that is 6 feet long, and 8 inches broad.
100 lbs. of White Biscuit.
2 Lanthorns.
3 Gallons Rhenish, in pint bottles.
25 Yards Broad Cloth, of the enclosed colour, to cost about 7s. 6d.
15 Yards coarse thick Duffle, of the same colour.
6 Yards Scarlet do., to cost 8s. 6d.
30 Yards Red Shalloon.
30 Dozen whitewashed Coat Buttons.
12 Do. Waistcoat Do. Twist, Thread, Silk, &c., sufficient to make up the above clothes.
40 Yards Coarse Jeans, or Fustian, for summer frocks, for negro servants.
1 Piece Irish Linen, at 1s. 3d.
1 Piece Dowlas, at 10d.
½ Dozen Pair coarse strong thread Hose, fit for negro servants.
6 Coster Hats, at about 5s.
1 Dozen pair coarse shoe and knee Buckles, fit for do.
2 Postillion Caps.
450 ells Osnaburghs.
4 Piece Brown Rolls.
350 Yards Kendal Cotton.
100 Yards Dutch Blankets.
2 Piece Fearnought.
3 Dozen Pair Plaid Hose, sorted.
4 Dozen Monmouth Caps
20 lbs. Brown Thread.
15 lbs. Best Shoemaker's do.

20 sacks Salt.
2 Casks 8d. Nails.
2 Casks 10d. Nails.
10 M 20d. do.
20 M 4d. do.
20 M 6d. do.
6 Spades.
200 lbs. German Steel.
2 Dozen best Staples.
A complete set of Coopers' Tools.
A complete set of Joiners' Tools.
6 Bottles Turlington's Balsam.
8 oz. Spirit of Lavender.
½ lb. Ipecacuanah Powdered.
½ lb. Julap Powdered.
12 lbs. Venus Treacle.
4 oz. Best Rhubarb.
12 oz. Diascordium.
4 lbs. Pearl Barley.
4 lbs. Sago.
4 oz. Balsam Capivi.
5 oz. Liquid Laudanum.
5 oz. Spirit Sal-Amoniac.
5 oz. Spirit of Hartshorn.
4 oz. Spanish Flies.
3 lbs. Bird Lime.
6 lbs. Oil of Turpentine.
2 lbs. Spirit do.
5 lbs. White Sugar Candy.
10 lbs. Brown do.
1 lb. Barley Sugar.
2 lbs. Linseed Oil, cold drawn.
4 lbs. Allum.
1 lb. Spermacetti.
4 oz. Tincture of Myrrh.
4 oz. Balsam Sulphur.
4 oz. Pulvus Basilci.
2 oz. Mei Dulcis.
4 oz. Sal Volatile.
10 lbs. Hartshorn Shavings.
2 Quarts Strong Cinnamon Water.
2 Quarts weaker do.
N.B. All Liquids to come in double pint bottles.
40s. worth of Medicines, proper for horses, among which let there be—
4 lbs. Flour of Brimstone.
4 lbs. Anniseeds.
4 lbs. Garthamums.
5 lbs. Syrup of Coltsfoot.
2 lbs. Diapense.
5 lbs. Black Soap.
4 lbs. Cummin Seeds.
4 lbs. Tinugrick.
2 lbs. Juice of Liquorice.
4 lbs. Long Pepper, and such others as are most proper.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

20th September, 1759.

The above is copied from the original, in General Washington's own hand writing.

CHOLERA.

FROM the earliest records of medicine, physicians have known a disease called *Cholera*, consisting of a violent vomiting and purging of a watery fluid, tinged yellow, with the admixture of bile. This disease prevails chiefly in warm climates, and in the warm season of temperate climates. It is common in our autumn, from the increased heat, and from excess in the use of the fruits of the season.

During the Year 1817, at Jessore in India, a new disease appeared, which, from its being attended with vomiting and purging, was also called *Cholera*. It sometimes gets the epithet *Spasmodic*, from the cramps which attend it; it is called Asiatic, from the place of its origin and early ravages.

The symptoms of Cholera are classed into three stages:—

Stage 1. The first stage is characterized by vomiting, purging, and cramps, or spasms. The matter discharged both ways is faintly white, like whey or rice water, not yellow as in ordinary Cholera. The spasms affect the fingers and toes, the arms and legs, seldom the trunk of the body. The pain which these cramps occasion is often excruciating. Before this stage is formed, that is, before the person can be said to be in a state of disease, there is very often a looseness of the bowels of more or less duration. This has been called the *premonitory* state, from its giving warning of the approaching disorder.

2. The state of Collapse.—This is the most prominent feature of the disease. The Pulse ceases at the wrists, and in all the arteries except the large ones. The voice is weak, and uttered in a whisper. The skin is cold as marble. The breath and tongue lose their natural heat. The eyes sink into the sockets, and have a dark coloured circle surrounding them. Many parts of the body assume a livid bluish, or purple colour. The skin of the fingers is shrivelled as if long immersed in water. There is no secretion of urine. The mind, however, during this abject state of the body, generally retains its vigour.

3. The state of Consecutive Fever or Reaction.—It is usual, that, after the powers of life are depressed, a proportional high state of excitement follows the depression. The pulse returns and beats high. The

skin becomes warm, and redder than natural. The eyes glisten and appear bloodshot. There is a tendency to inflammation over the whole body, and the inflammation fixes on the brain, the lungs, or bowels: accordingly, after death in this stage, some one or other of these organs is found to have been inflamed.

The greater number of patients die in the state of Collapse; and the death happens at various periods, generally from four to twenty hours after the attack. The deaths in the Consecutive Fever are more protracted, from two days to a fortnight. In various countries, and under very different modes of treatment, the fatal cases most generally exceed one-half of the whole number of patients affected.[1]

This dreadful epidemic having run its course in Hamburgh, found its way to England. In the latter end of October, 1831, it visited Sunderland—progressing to Newcastle, Haddington, Musselburgh, Kirkintilloch, Edinburgh, Maryhill in the Barony of Glasgow, till it reached the Goosedubs, the St. Giles of Glasgow.

On 29th November, the Lord Provost called a Meeting of the respectable Inhabitants to consider the propriety of forming a Board of Health, to guard against the visitation of the calamity—to provide for the suppression of Typhus Fever, which had been spreading its ravages through the City and Suburbs, and for which the accommodation of the Infirmary had become inadequate—and to promote the welfare of this great community by every means which could avert the approach, or effect the extinction of disease. The Meeting, which was numerous and highly respectable, were unanimously of opinion that a Board of Health, consisting of a large representation of the Citizens should be established, and subscriptions entered into to defray the expense. The Subscription soon amounted to upwards of £.8,000.

The Board consisted of the Honourable the Lord Provost, Sheriff Robinson, The Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, and a numerous body of Clergy and Laity, among whom were a number of Medical Gentlemen.

The Hon. The Lord Provost was appointed Chairman of the Board,
Robert Strang, Esquire, Secretary,
John Alston, Esquire, Treasurer.

The Board appointed Committees for various purposes, and on 12th December the Lord Provost and one of these Committees met the Medical members of the Board, when a Medical Committee was appointed, to make all necessary arrangements in the event of the services of the Faculty being required.

Dr. John Burns, F. R. S., Professor of Surgery, in the University, was appointed Convener.

Henry Marshall, Esquire, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. } *Joint Medical*
Dr. James Corkindale, LL.B., Surgeon to the City Corporation. } *Secretaries.*

Members of the Medical Committee.

Dr. Richard Miller,	Dr. James A. Lawrie.
Dr. John Balmanno,	Dr. John Spittal,
Dr. Thomas Thomson,	Dr. Robert Badenach,
John Gibson, Esquire,	Dr. Alexander Panton.

The Committee on Hospitals proceeded to fit up five Cholera Hospitals, one Lazaretto, and a large Fever Hospital, exclusive of the Hospitals in Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston. The Cholera Hospitals contain 282 beds, viz., Albion Street, 66; Old Wynd, 40; Town's Hospital, 30; Anderston, 30; Gorbals, 40; Calton, 60; Springbank, 8; and Woodside, 8. The Lazaretto, Woodside road, was fitted up for the reception of persons who left infected houses. The Fever Hospital in Mile-End contains 140 beds. These Hospitals are provided with resident clerks, apothecaries, nurses, medicines, and implements suited to the treatment of Cholera and Fever. Depôts for medicine, fitted up in various parts of the town, are kept open, day and night.

The Fever Hospital was opened on 7th January, 1832, and almost immediately filled with patients; but through the kind and merciful providence of God, there have not been, at any one time, 40 Cholera patients in all the Hospitals put together.

After fitting up the Fever Hospital at Mile-End, and furnishing it with every thing necessary, the Board of Health presented it to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, who now support it from their funds.

Convener M'Lellan made a present to the Board of a Carriage, with a spring bed, for conveying patients, in a reclining posture, from their houses to the Hospitals, which has been found of great use; and Baillie Burn, another of the Magistrates, made a present of a horse and harness. Before this Carriage was used for patients, the Clothing Committee sent two of their servants through the town with it, for collecting cast-off clothing for the use of the diseased poor; and it appears from the Report of the Committee,

[1] This account of the Disease was drawn up by Dr. Corkindale, Medical Secretary to the Board of Health.

23d March, 1832, that, exclusive of new clothing which they purchased, they collected from the inhabitants, and gave out from the Depôt, the following articles, many of them nearly as good as new:—

Men's Coats,	349	Brought forward,	5,823
Ditto Vests,	614	Gowns, Frocks, and Spencers,	988
Pairs of Trowsers,	643	Men's Night Caps, Women and Children's Caps,	800
Pairs of Stockings and Socks,	1,262	Handkerchiefs and Stocks,	298
Pairs of Boots and Shoes,	747	Pairs of Blankets,	33½
Men and Boys' Hats and Bonnets,	514	Bed Covers, Sheets, &c.,	101
Gaiters, Braces, &c.	150	Shawls and Mantles,	86
Men, Women, and Children's Flannel under dresses,	743	Women and Girl's Bonnets	61
Linen and Cotton Shirts and Shifts,	801		
Carried forward,	5,823	Total Articles,	8,190½

The new articles purchased and distributed were 475 pairs of blankets, 91 bed rugs, 10 pieces of strong cotton cloth for shirts and shifts, which were made gratuitously by ladies and their servants. Supplies of clothing were also sent to the convalescent patients in the Fever Hospitals, at the Infirmary, and Mile-End; also, to the Cholera Hospital, Albion Street, and to the Hospital in the Old Wynd, turned into a House of Refuge, to replace infected clothing that had been destroyed. Supplies of blankets were sent to the Medical Depôts—to 27 Police Wards of the City; and Calton, Bridgeton, Camlachie, Cowcaddens, &c., had their due proportion. The Committee relieved from Pawn 800 pairs of blankets, 238 bed covers, and 261 flannel petticoats—in all, 1,299 articles.—*Anth. Wigham, Con.*

The Cleaning and Fumigating Committee caused the closses, staircases, and lanes, where the lower classes resided, to be washed, the houses of the poor whitewashed, and all infected places fumigated.[1] In this important division of labour, the Commissioners of Police took an active part; the Water Companies supplied Water gratis, and the Dean of Guild Court were most assiduous in causing ill constructed dunghills to be renovated, and pig-sties and other nuisances removed from the habitations and neighbourhood of the lower classes.

The Committee on Soup Kitchens have also rendered essential service to the community; for while they relieved the immediate wants of the poor, the wholesome nourishment provided for them, tended, in no small degree, to lessen the influence of disease.

The prevention and cure of Cholera occupied much of the attention of the Medical Committee who were unremitting in their meetings. On 8th February, 1832, they issued an advice, of which the following is a copy:—

Advice by the Medical Committee of the Board of Health, regarding prevention and domestic treatment of Cholera.

PREVENTION.

Cleanliness—Personal cleanliness must be attended to—artificers, particularly working at dirty trades, should frequently wash their bodies with soap and water—body clothes, especially those next the skin, and also bed clothes, should be often washed—impure air is injurious, therefore houses should be well aired, and every kind of filth, particularly in concealed places should be instantly removed.

Dress—Warm clothing, consisting of under garments of flannel, and worsted stockings, should be used, and should be cleaned once a-week. The benefit of flannel cannot be supplied by the substitution of any other material. Wet, especially at night, should be avoided. Damp feet are very injurious.

Intemperance—The use of intoxicating liquors is hurtful, and is dangerous, if carried to excess.

Diet—Whatever article of diet is difficult of digestion, or is found by disorder in the bowels to disagree with the individual, should be carefully avoided. Raw vegetables, undressed fruits, watery potatoes, should be avoided, and vegetables when used should be thoroughly boiled. Butcher meat too long kept, and spoiled fish particularly, ought to be shunned, as highly prejudicial. A nourishing diet, regular both as to time and quantity, and moderate exercise, without fatigue, all strengthen the body, and fortify it against this disease.

[1] The Medical Committee (of which Dr. Thomson, professor of Chemistry, is a member,) gave it as their opinion, that the disinfecting liquor for clothes is chloride of lime dissolved in twenty times its weight of water; to be effectual, the dry powder should be dissolved immediately before using. The disinfecting gas for apartments is chlorine, disengaged from the chloride of lime by sulphuric acid. The gas is diffused through the room, not applied to the walls. The walls are washed with new slacked lime.

TREATMENT.

Cholera generally begins with giddiness, great languor, and more or less uneasiness in the bowels, attended generally with looseness. Feelings of this kind should not give alarm at present, for they are common in all places, and at all times. When, however, the disease prevails, the symptoms above-mentioned should never be disregarded, and an immediate call should be made for medical aid. But as this often cannot be instantly obtained, the three following parts of domestic treatment should be put in practice. The procedure is at least safe, and can do no harm, though the disorder should turn out not to be Cholera :—

Emetic—Two tea spoonfuls of mustard powder, and a table spoonful of common salt, mixed in a mutchkin (imperial pint) of lukewarm water, should be swallowed instantly. This will produce vomiting, which should be encouraged, in the usual way, by repeated draughts of warm water.

Draught—When the vomiting has ceased, forty drops of laudanum should be given in a little toddy, made with half a wine glass of brandy, or good British spirits.

External heat—Every possible means of applying heat to the surface of the body, should be steadily had recourse to. The patient should be wrapped in hot blankets, hot bricks, bottles full of warm water, flannel or muslin bags, filled with hot sand, bran, or salt, should be carefully applied to the trunk and limbs, using, at the same time, continual friction with warm flannel to those parts not covered with the bags. The sand, bran, or salt, may be heated on a girdle, or in a frying pan.

These applications should be persevered in without interruption, till a medical person arrives, who will direct the other management, according to circumstances.

On 15th February, the Lord Provost, and a Committee of the Board of Health, met the district Surgeons, to whom they intimated that in the meantime, and till the disease should develope itself more extensively, it would be necessary, to keep only five of the Medical Depôts, established by the Board, open at all hours, viz.—the Depôts at 225, High Street; 235, Gallowgate; 115, King Street; 245, Argyle Street; and in the centre of Cowcaddens, it being understood that the other Depôts in George's Street, Springburn, and Springbank, should be opened the moment the disease made its appearance in any of these districts.

It was further agreed, that the following Medical Students should be requested to assist the ordinary City District Surgeons, in the event of the disease appearing :—

District Surgeons.	Medical Students.
Dr. Stirling.	
Dr. Bryce.	
Dr. Johnston—	Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Dick, Mr. Herbertson, Mr. M'Donald.
Mr. Miller—	Mr. Davidson, Mr. J. Kelso, Mr. R. Kelso, Mr. G. Peacock.
Mr. Connel—	Mr. Morton, Mr. Brownlee, Mr. Wallace.
Mr. Robertson—	Mr. Kellar, Mr. Watson, Mr. Walker, Mr. Campaign.
Mr. Paterson—	Mr. Cullen, Mr. Stewart, Mr. M'Call.
Mr. Watt—	Mr. Forbes, Mr. Miller.
Mr. Panton—	Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hellawell.
Mr. Dick—	Mr. Kennedy, Mr. M'Intyre, Mr. Crichton, Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Easton—	Mr. John Easton, Mr. Young, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Lynch.
Mr. M'Tear—	Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Smith, Mr. Trainer.

The above-mentioned Medical Gentlemen were instructed, and unanimously agreed, to hand to their Secretary, Dr. Corkindale, every evening by 6 o'clock, Returns of all cases of Spasmodic Cholera, which might occur within their respective districts, for the preceding 24 hours, to enable the Medical Committee to make up their official returns, to be transmitted to the public authorities.

On Sunday, the 12th February, the first decided case of Cholera made its appearance in the vicinity of the suburbs of this City, and, on the following day, the official reports commenced, from which the following Tables have been prepared.

REPORT OF CHOLERA CASES IN GLASGOW AND SUBURBS, FOR EACH DAY, ENDING SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

From commencement on 13*th February, till* 17*th May,* 1832, *both days inclusive.*

FEBRUARY.

		Sunday, 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Sunday, 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Sunday, 26	27	28	29
Remaining at last Report, . . .	One case in the vicinity of the Suburbs.	0	1	1	4	8	6	13	14	17	18	23	28	26	23	36	35	29	
New Cases, ...		3	2	4	7	2	19	6	11	6	14	24	8	14	22	9	7	16	
Died, ...		2	2	1	3	3	0	3	5	4	4	11	8	8	2	8	5	5	
Recovered, ...		0	0	0	0	1	12	2	3	1	5	8	2	9	7	2	8	10	
Remaining, ...		1	1	4	8	6	13	14	17	18	23	28	26	23	36	35	29	30	
From Commencement, 12th Feb. 1832, inclusive, — Total Cases, .		3	5	9	16	18	37	43	54	60	74	98	106	120	142	151	158	174	
„ Deaths, .		2	2	5	8	11	11	14	19	23	27	38	46	54	56	64	69	74	
„ Recoveries,		0	0	0	0	1	13	15	18	19	24	32	34	43	50	52	60	70	

MARCH.

	1	2	3	Sunday, 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Sunday, 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Sunday, 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Sunday, 25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Remaining at last Report,	30	28	26	25	24	26	27	28	25	23	27	19	26	28	20	18	24	23	28	32	31	42	52	45	48	63	68	58	59	55	48
New Cases, ...	10	10	8	5	14	9	16	13	14	12	7	19	10	3	8	13	12	15	15	14	22	29	9	18	33	22	20	16	21	18	12
Died, ...	8	2	5	5	6	3	13	11	12	7	8	3	8	3	8	3	10	9	4	10	5	10	9	8	8	9	15	5	9	10	12
Recovered, ...	4	10	4	1	6	5	2	5	4	1	7	9	0	8	2	4	3	1	7	5	6	9	7	7	10	8	15	10	16	15	6
Remaining, ...	28	26	25	24	26	27	28	25	23	27	19	26	28	20	18	24	23	28	32	31	42	52	45	48	63	68	58	59	55	48	42
Total Cases, ...	184	194	202	207	221	230	246	259	273	285	292	311	321	324	332	345	357	372	387	401	423	452	461	479	512	534	554	570	591	609	621
„ Deaths, . . .	82	84	89	94	100	103	116	127	139	146	154	157	165	168	176	179	189	198	202	212	217	227	236	244	252	261	276	281	290	300	312
„ Recoveries, . .	74	84	88	89	95	100	102	107	111	112	119	128	128	136	138	142	145	146	153	158	164	173	180	187	197	205	220	230	246	261	267

APRIL.

	Sunday, 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sunday, 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Sunday, 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Sunday, 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Sunday, 29	30
Remaining at last Report,	42	36	38	42	44	41	42	38	41	43	42	36	35	45	39	40	38	39	42	35	34	40	38	31	26	24	20	19	21	18
New Cases, . . .	10	16	18	13	11	10	11	14	8	10	7	7	17	9	13	12	21	17	8	16	13	12	5	10	10	8	5	4	4	4
Died, ...	9	5	8	6	10	3	9	6	5	4	5	3	5	5	10	9	8	9	7	7	3	7	5	10	5	7	4	0	4	3
Recovered, ...	7	9	6	5	4	6	6	5	1	7	8	5	2	10	2	5	12	5	8	10	4	7	7	5	7	5	2	2	3	3
Remaining, ...	36	38	42	44	41	42	38	41	43	42	36	35	45	39	40	38	39	42	35	34	40	38	31	26	24	20	19	21	18	16
Total Cases, . . .	631	647	665	678	689	699	710	724	732	742	749	756	773	782	795	807	828	845	853	869	882	894	899	909	919	927	932	936	940	944
„ Deaths, . . .	321	326	334	340	350	353	362	368	373	377	382	385	390	395	405	414	422	431	438	445	448	455	460	470	475	482	486	486	490	493
„ Recoveries, . .	274	283	289	294	298	304	310	315	316	323	331	336	338	348	350	355	367	372	380	390	394	401	408	413	420	425	427	429	432	435

MAY.

	1	2	3	4	5	Sunday, 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Sunday, 13	14	15	16	17
Remaining at last Report,	16	14	12	14	14	18	19	23	25	21	23	20	22	23	21	19	15
New Cases, ...	4	5	7	12	10	5	7	6	6	3	3	5	11	4	2	3	2
Died, ...	2	4	5	9	4	4	2	2	5	1	4	0	7	3	4	3	1
Recovered, ...	4	3	0	3	2	0	1	2	5	0	2	3	3	3	0	4	0
Remaining, ...	14	12	14	14	18	19	23	25	21	23	20	22	23	21	19	15	16
Total Cases, ...	948	953	960	972	982	987	994	1000	1006	1009	1012	1017	1028	1032	1034	1037	1039
„ Deaths, . . .	495	499	504	513	517	521	523	525	530	531	535	535	542	545	549	552	553
„ Recoveries, . .	439	442	442	445	447	447	448	450	455	455	457	460	463	466	466	470	470

Before the first of May, cases of Cholera occurring in the Suburbs of Glasgow, within the Barony Parish, were included in the returns made under the authority of the Glasgow Board of Health. These returns, therefore, besides the Royalty of the City, and Barony of Gorbals, extended over Calton, Bridgeton, Anderston, Woodside, and Springbank.

CASES OF CHOLERA IN THE WHOLE POPULATION DISTRICT OF GLASGOW, CONTAINING 202,426 SOULS.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Recoveries	Remaining
Cases happening in the Barony Parish before 1st May, and not included in the Glasgow Returns, ...	174	74	95	—
Cases contained in the Glasgow Returns for the City and attached Suburbs, to this day, (17th May,) inclusive, ...	1,039	553	470	16
Cases in whole Barony Parish, from 1st May to this day, (17th May,) inclusive,	68	33	29	11
Total, ...	1,281	660	594	27

The dread of the pestilence, as might have been expected, made a deep impression on this community. In this, as in other great manufacturing towns, there are particular districts, ill ventilated and filthy, where the lower classes reside. The knowledge of this, and that the ill fed and ill clothed were most susceptible of disease, increased the alarm. Every known preventive was therefore resorted to. The theatre, and other places of amusement, were shut, visiting and dinner parties suspended, and Sunday evening congregations for sermon postponed. Prayer meetings were held in almost every place of worship on the mornings or afternoons of week days, when fervent supplications were offered up to the Almighty, for mitigating disease, and averting the pestilence.

Although the mortality was chiefly confined to the intemperate, the dissolute, the ill fed and ill clothed part of the population, there were instances where temperate individuals, moving in the higher walks of life, were in a few hours hurried into eternity by the pestilence. The victims were interred soon after death, without ceremony, being attended only by persons appointed by the Board of Health for that purpose.

Although the Disease still existed when this article went to press (17th May, 1832), there is great reason to believe from what has happened in other places, that, as its virulence has gradually abated, it will soon disappear.

The Members of the Board of Health, in its various departments, lay and medical, are entitled to the warmest thanks of the community. Their assiduous, uninterrupted, and daily labours, have, under the kind direction of providence, been the means of mitigating the distress, and saving the lives, of many of their unfortunate fellow citizens. To Provost Dalglish, Chairman of the Board, the community lies under deep and lasting obligations. The name of that gentleman has long been associated with every thing that is benevolent and humane; but, high as his claims to the gratitude of his fellow citizens have been on former occasions, they are now greatly increased. At a period when the city was visited with typhus fever and pestilence, to an alarming degree—trade in a depressed state—and the whole community in political agitation; it required sound judgment and decision of character, mixed with no ordinary share of prudence, to conduct the complicated concerns of this great community, and happily these qualifications were all found in the person of the Chief Magistrate. The populous suburbs have been no less fortunate. In Sheriff Robinson every necessary qualification has been found for discharging the arduous duties devolving upon him.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Number of Persons who died of Cholera in the City and Suburbs, from 13th February to 17th May, 1832, both inclusive, ...

Buried in High Church Yard,	367	Brought forward,	641
Woodside, North,	70	Buried in Woodside, South, Church Yard,	5
Gorbals,	64	Anderston,	5
Calton,	59	Blackfriars,	4
Maryhill,	29	Cheapside,	2
Shettleston,	28	Dr. Mitchell's Crypt,	2
Tollcross,	17	North West,	1
Bridgeton,	7		
	641		660

The expense incurred in the prevention and cure of Fever and Cholera, has exceeded L.10,000, L.8,000 of which was raised by voluntary contribution. It is not the intention of the Board of Health to tax the inhabitants for the sum deficient, many of them, under present circumstances, being unable to contribute the share which the Act of Parliament imposes on them.

FEVER CASES.

The following exhibits the number of cases in Hospitals (during the prevalence of Cholera), with the number of deaths. Although they cannot be enumerated, the number of Fever cases and deaths, in families, was very great.

During 95 days in the Spring of 1831, that is from the 12th of February to the 17th May, both inclusive, there were admitted into the Fever House of the Royal Infirmary, Patients,		289
During the above period, there died of Fever in the same house,		24
During 95 days, the corresponding period in spring 1832, that is, from 12th February, to 17th May, both inclusive, there were admitted into the Royal Infirmary and Mile-End Fever Hospitals, Infirmary Patients,	566	
Mile-End, Do.,	570	
Total,		1,136
During the above period there died of Fever in the same houses, Infirmary,	57	
Mile-End,	56	
Total,		113

The following Table has been constructed with the view of exhibiting the number of Burials in the City and Suburbs during the prevalence of Cholera, that is from 13th February to 17th May, 1832, both inclusive, as compared with the same period in 1831.

Number of Burials in the City and Suburbs, from 12th February, to 31st May, 1831.

In the High Church Yard,	544
Gorbals Burying Ground,	334
Calton ditto,	246
Bridgeton ditto,	80
Tollcross ditto,	65
Woodside, North, ditto,	65
Woodside, South, ditto,	54
North West ditto,	61
Cheapside ditto,	41
Maryhill, ditto,	16
Shettleston ditto,	13
Anderston ditto,	54
Crypt of Dr. Mitchel's Church,	20
St. David's Church Yard,	8
Crypt of St. David's Church,	7
Blackfriars Church Yard,	2
Episcopal ditto,	2
Crypt of the Cathedral,	2
Total in 1831,	1,614
Carried forward,	

Number of Burials in the City and Suburbs, from 12th February to 31st May, 1832.

In the High Church Yard,	1,008
Gorbals Burying Ground,	597
Calton ditto,	428
Bridgeton ditto,	114
Tollcross ditto,	105
Woodside, North, ditto,	81
Woodside, South, ditto,	74
North West ditto,	55
Cheapside ditto,	50
Maryhill, ditto,	38
Shettleston ditto,	37
Anderston ditto,	33
Crypt of Dr. Mitchel's Church,	21
St. David's Church Yard,	6
Crypt of St. David's Church,	6
Blackfriars Church Yard,	5
Episcopal ditto,	1
Crypt of the Cathedral,	0
Total in 1832,	2,659
Total in 1831, brought forward,	1,614
Increase in 1832,	1,045

Thus it appears, that after making allowance for the deaths by Cholera, and the increase of deaths by Fever, in Hospitals, during the 95 days, in 1832, the mortality during that period, exceeded that of 1831 by 296.

Note.—The small number of Fever Patients during the period in 1831 was owing to want of applicants, for the Fever Wards can accommodate easily more than 100 beds; but during the period referred to, the average number occupied did not amount to eighty.

DOCTOR ARTHUR.

When Cholera Morbus had developed itself at Kirkintilloch, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, the Central Board of Health, in London, directed Dr. Arthur, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to repair to Glasgow, to give his professional advice and assistance in that City and neighbourhood, and that distinguished medical officer arrived there a few days previous to the first case making its appearance. The high estimation in which he was held by the Board of Health, and all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, will be best shown by the vote of thanks conferred, of which the following is a copy. "At Glasgow, the 1st day of May, 1832—At a Meeting of the Board of Health for the City and Suburbs, The Honourable the Lord Provost in the Chair.

"The Chairman laid before the Meeting a letter from Dr. Arthur, notifying that it had been officially intimated to him, that he was speedily to be withdrawn from the service on which he had been employed in Glasgow, and the West of Scotland, for the last three months. And this communication having been read, the Board unanimously expressed the high sense entertained by them of the value of Dr. Arthur's services, during the period he had been resident in this City, and of the very efficient and acceptable manner these services, so important to the welfare of the community, had uniformly been discharged by him, and they appointed an extract of this Minute, to be furnished to Dr. Arthur.

"Extracted from the Minutes of the Board, by

"R. Strang, Secy."

ADDENDA TO CHOLERA REPORTS.

Glasgow, May 24, 1832—Remaining at last Report, 7; new Cases, 1; Died, 1; Recovered, 3; Remaining, 4. The new Case was in Goosedubs.

Total Cases since commencement, 1,056; Died, 564; Recovered, 488.

Barony Parish, May 24—Remaining at last Report, 7; New Cases, 0; Dead, 0; Recovered, 0; Remaining, 7.

Total Cases since commencement, 254; Died, 112; Recovered, 135.

Edinburgh, May 24—New Cases, 1; Died, 1; Recovered, 0.

Total Cases, 417; Died, 240; Recovered, 157; Remaining, 22.

Dublin, May 18—New Cases, 50; Died, 4; Recovered, 51.

Total Cases, 2,588; Died, 858.

Trade and Commerce suffered greatly, on account of the pestilence; Government having issued an order, which took effect here, on 15th February, prohibiting clean bills of health; the consequence was, that vessels from Glasgow were subjected to 10 days' quarantine. This restriction, which was not removed till the 14th of April, lay particularly heavy on the trade, from the Clyde to the Mersey.

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[1] The family name, although generally written Foulis, is Faulls.

GLASGOW:
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