

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT
OF THE
PRINCIPAL TOWNS
IN
SCOTLAND;

TO ACCOMPANY
WOOD'S TOWN ATLAS.

EDINBURGH:

SOLD BY W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, ENGRAVERS, &
JAMES RITCHIE, STATIONER, HIGH STREET;
AND W. SWINTON, PRINCE'S STREET.

1828.

Price with Atlas, Bound, £5 : 5.

Wm. Bell

PREFACE.

IN submitting to the Public the accompanying Plans of the Burgh and other Towns of note in Scotland, the Publisher has been induced thereto by the solicitation of his Friends and a number of Subscribers, at whose suggestion a short account of each Town is added.

The developement of knowledge naturally increases the desire to obtain it; and amongst other means of exciting additional interest, the knowledge of our own Localities, though frequently neglected, is certainly not the least important. Our own Island still affords sufficient materials for the Antiquary, and the northern portion of it especially, not only illustrates, by its more ancient features, many

of the most remarkable events recorded in our historic annals ; but presents, in the striking improvements of modern times, a spectacle highly gratifying to the Philanthropist, and to all who are interested in the science of Political Economy. It is therefore hoped, that the present Collection of Engraved Plans, executed with such precision, that even the smallest Dwelling-house is laid down, will be found useful, both as indicating the situation and present condition of many of those ancient habitations, which occupy so conspicuous a place in the history of former days, and as exemplifying the progress of improvement during recent times.

In a mercantile point of view, the work will serve the purpose of a Directory, by pointing out, not only the situation of such Towns as are distinguished for particular manufactures, but also, the precise spot where the manufactories are to be found ; while to those entrusted with the management of the Burghs themselves, the Plans will naturally suggest the best and most convenient mode of effecting their future improvement and extension.

These Plans have been for some time before the Public in a detached form, and are now presented collectively, accompanied by a Topographical description of each Town, stating, as far as could be done, in a very abridged form, the staple Manufacture and Trade of each—its Municipal Government—Revenue—Religious Establishments—Schools—Banks—Markets—Fairs, &c. and a brief notice of any remarkable circumstances in the several localities, which might interest national feeling, as well as prove attractive to the general reader and Tourist.

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HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF ABERDEEN.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY JOHN MOIR.

1825.

HISTORY OF ABERDEEN.

Adm. Bib.
ABERDEEN, the Capital of the County of the same name, is situated in North Latitude $57^{\circ} 5'$, and $2^{\circ} 24'$ West Longitude, from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. It is divided into the Old and New Town. What is called the New Town, however, is in reality the most ancient of the two, and only acquired its present distinctive appellation when rebuilt after its destruction by the English in the year 1336. The New Town has in general a southern exposure, being situated on the north bank of the river Dee, at a short distance from its efflux into the sea. The Old Town, which may almost be regarded as a continuation of the New, stretches to the north. It consists of little more than one main street, and extends to the margin of a reach in the river Don, at the distance of nearly a mile from the sea.

The name ABERDEEN, in the Gaelic *Obairreadhain*, signifies a space of ground between the confluence of two rivers. This appellation corresponds exactly with the situation of the town in ancient times. The river Don, till the beginning of the last century, had its course through the Old Town links, emptying itself into the ocean on the south side of the Broad-hill, near the north-east corner of the boundary of the city royalty ;—

and there is every reason to think, from the appearance of the ground, that at a remote period it joined the Dee a little to the east of the Castle-hill; for existing documents shew, that so lately as the reign of James V. the main channel of the Dee, unconfined by bulwarks as at present, skirted the high ground on which Castle-Street is built.

ABERDEEN PROPER, or what has latterly been termed the New Town, is a place of very considerable antiquity. It appears to have been known to the Romans, under the name of Devana, towards the close of the first century of the Christian era. The few huts, of which at that time it must have consisted, seem to have been situated in the immediate vicinity of the street now designated the Green. This, with Shiprow, is unquestionably the most ancient part of the town. In the course of time, the buildings appear to have gradually extended up the ridge now occupied by Broad-Street and Gallowgate. The Castle-hill appears to have been occupied at a remote period as a fortress; but there were no houses on the south side of Castle-Street till after the commencement of the 16th century, and the low grounds adjoining the quay were not gained from the river till about the middle of the 17th century. The streets already mentioned, with the Upper and Nether Kirkgate, were all that the town consisted of till after the period of the Reformation. The others are comparatively of modern erection. Queen-Street, North-Street, the houses on the Quay, Marischal-Street, Belmont-Street, and the suburb of Gilcomston, were built during the latter part of the last century. The greater part of Footdee, and almost all the other streets, have been erected within the last

twenty years. The alterations and improvements which have taken place in the city of Aberdeen since the year 1800 are truly astonishing. Many old houses, which were of wood, have been taken down, and replaced by handsome structures of stone. Three spacious approaches to the town have been formed, and carried in direct lines to the very centre of the city, by means of which the inconveniences of the old, narrow, and circuitous routes are now entirely avoided. That from the north-west by George-Street is spacious and regular. The approach from the north-east by King-Street is handsome, and even elegant. The grand approaches, however, from the south and west particularly attract the notice of the stranger. These meet at Union-Place, and are conducted thence in a straight line through Union-Street to the Cross. This street is carried over others by three bridges, one of which can boast of an arch 132 feet span, the largest and finest in Scotland. At the distance of two miles, in each direction from the Cross, there are bridges over the rivers Dee and Don. The bridge of Don consists of a single Gothic arch, 67 feet span, and is romantically situated between two projecting rocks which here confine the channel of the river. It was founded about the close of the 13th century, and the expence is said to have been defrayed by Bishop Cheyne, who then held the see of Aberdeen. The bridge of Dee was projected by the munificent Bishop Elphinston, the founder of King's College, and was finished by his successor Bishop Dunbar in the year 1520. It is a handsome and substantial structure of seven semi-circular arches. Attached to each of these bridges, there was a chapel in the days of popery. Amongst the many improvements connected with the city of Aberdeen, those

which have been made upon the harbour are conspicuous. In ancient times the only quay was a small piece of artificial work near the Shore-brae and adjoining to Shiprow. In the year 1623 it was extended thence to Footdee, by which a considerable part of the basin was cut off, and converted into building ground. About twelve years ago, the quay was extended much farther down the channel, with the view of joining it to the pier at the mouth of the river. This pier, at the entrance to the harbour, was begun in the year 1755, and twenty years after was extended 1200 feet into the ocean. Another addition to it of 900 feet was made about ten years ago; and the work, a most magnificent one, is now completed in that quarter. The object of this great undertaking was to prevent the mouth of the river from being filled with sand, which it formerly was, during the prevalence of storms from the north-east. A breakwater from the southern shore, of about 800 feet in length, has also been constructed, for the purpose of contracting and deepening the channel, and of protecting the entrance of the harbour from south-easterly storms. It is in contemplation, agreeably to the plan according to which these works have been constructed, to convert the whole of the interior of the harbour into a wet-dock, with flood-gates at the entrance, and the ground on the opposite side into sites for warehouses.

In connection with these details of the progressive extension and improvement of ABERDEEN, it will be satisfactory to ascertain the population of the city at different periods of its history. The earliest existing document which can throw light on this question, is a list of

heads of families liable to public assessments about the year 1400, from which the total number of inhabitants has been estimated at 2800, or perhaps 3000,— a population of no inconsiderable magnitude when the state of the several towns of Scotland at that time is taken into view. Its rank and importance in these days may be inferred from its position in the roll of royal burghs; having occupied, in the year 1357, the second, and, in the year 1367, the first place, next to Edinburgh. From the register of baptisms, which commenced in the year 1572, the population of the city of Aberdeen proper, or the parish of St Nicholas, at that period, may be reckoned to have amounted to 3900, or 4000. The city appears to have increased rapidly, till the pestilence and the troubles in the reign of Charles I. arrested its progress; for the register of baptisms shews a population, in the year 1603, of 6800; and in the year 1643, of 8900. From this last period the number of inhabitants appears to have gradually declined, till after the union of the kingdoms in the year 1707; which may be accounted for, both from the ungenial influence of a despotic government, and the prevalence of pestilence and famine. In the year 1660, the population had decreased to 7800; in the year 1688, to 6900; and seven years subsequent famine reduced it, at the period of the union, to 5600. The above statements, however, do not include the city of Old Aberdeen. In the year 1755, by actual enumeration, the population of the city of Aberdeen proper was found to be 10,488; and if the suburbs and the Old Town be added, the whole may have amounted to 12,000 souls. The following is a statement of the progressive increase of the population of the city and suburbs since that period.

	Population in the year				
	1770,	1790,	1801,	1811,	1821,
City,.....	14,400	16,386	17,597	21,629	26,484
Suburbs,.....	1,200	3,000	4,400	6,500	9,993
Old Town,.....	1,500	1,713	1,715	1,911	2,065
Total,.....	17,100	21,099	23,712	30,540	38,540

In the three last of these statements, the sailors belonging to the town are not included. Including these, the population in the year 1821 may be estimated at 40,500 souls. At the same period, there were, in the city of Aberdeen proper, 2113 houses, occupied by 6188 families; in the suburbs, 862 houses, occupied by 2587 families; and in Old Aberdeen, 322 houses, occupied by 594 families: making a total of 3297 houses, occupied by 9369 families. Of the families, 330 were employed chiefly in agriculture, and 6952 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft occupations.

ABERDEEN is locally situated in two parishes, St Nicholas and St Machar. The former comprehends the city of Aberdeen proper, and in the latter the suburbs and the Old Town are situated. St Nicholas is of a very limited extent; but St Machar embraces a large district of country to the north and west of the town, the population of which however is not included in the above statement. In the parish of St Nicholas there are eight churches and chapels connected with the national establishment, the cure of which is served by ten clergymen. The value of their stipends may be estimated as follows,

viz. one of L.290, one of L.240, two of L.230, four of L.200, one of L.180, and one of L.160 per annum.

The religious establishment in the parish of St Machar consists of one church and one chapel of ease, the cure of which is served by three ministers, whose stipends may be estimated at L.340, L.300, and L.200 per annum. These places of worship are capable of seating 12,000 persons; but this accommodation is far from being adequate to the population belonging to the established church. Dissenters of almost every description are to be found in Aberdeen; but some of their places of worship are extremely small. The Dissenting Meeting-houses are as follows, viz. one Roman Catholic, two Scotch and one English Episcopal; five Secession, three Congregational, one Relief, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Quaker, one Glassite, one Berean, and one non-descript. Besides these, there is a Seaman's chapel, where divine service is performed by the ministers of several religious denominations alternately. In ancient times there were many religious institutions in Aberdeen attached to the Romish hierarchy. The Old Town was the see of a Bishop, whose seat was transferred thither from Mortlach in the year 1136. Some of the Bishops were distinguished men, of whom Bishop Elphinston, the founder of King's College and University, in the Popish church, and Bishops Forbes and Scougal, in the days of Protestant Episcopacy, stand pre-eminent. There were, in all, 27 Popish and nine Protestant prelates. Previous to the Reformation there were also in Aberdeen monasteries of the Trinity, Dominican, Carmelite, and Franciscan friars, and a convent of the nuns of St Katharine, besides several hospitals; there were likewise two

collegiate churches, one in the city, and one in King's College.

ABERDEEN enjoys a great advantage above most of the provincial towns of Scotland by means of her literary institutions. The most important of these are the Universities of King's and Marischal Colleges. King's College, which is situated in the Old Town, is the most ancient of the two. It was founded by Bishop Elphinston in the year 1494, in virtue of a bull from Pope Alexander VI. which was confirmed by King James IV. in 1497. The establishment consists, at present, of a Principal, Sub-Principal, and Professors of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Oriental Languages, Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy: Lectures are also delivered on Chemistry and Natural History. A Chaplaincy has also been recently instituted, with the sanction of the General Assembly of the National Church. Marischal College was founded in the year 1593, by George Earl Marischal, and obtained almost immediately the sanction of the King and the Church. It is endowed for a Principal and Professors of Divinity, Oriental Languages, Greek, Mathematics, Natural and Civil History, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, Medicine, and Chemistry. Latin is also taught; and Lectures are delivered on Law, and on several branches of Medical Science which are not strictly connected with the duties of the Professor of Medicine. Each of the colleges is governed by a Chancellor and Rector, the former chosen by the professors, and the latter by the students. The number of students attending both is upwards of 600. In each of the colleges there is an extensive library, containing many valuable

books, and some rare manuscripts. The Museum of Natural History is by no means extensive ; but in Marischal College there is an uncommonly fine apparatus connected with the Natural Philosophy department. For the support of students whose circumstances are moderate, there are many bursaries, some of them of considerable value. There is a grammar school, both in the Old and New Town ; the latter is endowed for a rector and three masters ; and both are attended by about 300 boys. Besides these, there are other seminaries devoted to the instruction of youth in almost every branch of useful, scientific, or elegant education. Several of these have permanent endowments, whilst others depend for subsistence merely on the taste of the public for the several departments of knowledge which they embrace.

There are many charitable or benevolent institutions in the city. The most prominent of these are the Poor's Hospital, the Infirmary, the Lunatic Asylum, Gordon's Hospital for the maintenance and education of the sons of decayed burgesses and tradesmen ; the Bishop's Hospital, from the funds of which eighteen old men are supported ; and Mitchell's Hospital, for maintaining five widows, and five unmarried daughters, of burgesses of Old Aberdeen. There are also several foundations for charity schools ; and, besides, there are numerous voluntary associations for charitable purposes, both of a secular and religious nature.

The city of ABERDEEN has long been a place of considerable trade. Five or six centuries ago, the curing and exporting of fish appears to have been a flourishing article of commerce ; Aberdeen fish were then exported to several of the English towns, and also to the

continent. About the beginning of the last century, an active trade was carried on with the Low Countries, when woollen stockings were manufactured in great quantities for sale in Holland. This branch of commerce only ceased on the subjugation of the Netherlands by the French. In the year 1766, the Aberdeen Banking Company was established, which was productive of the most material advantage to the commerce of the place; besides this, there are now two other banking establishments in the city, and two branches of banks from the metropolis. There are, at present, extensive woollen, linen, and cotton manufactories in the town and neighbourhood, which give employment to several thousand persons; there are also establishments for the manufacture of tape, sail-cloth, carpets, paper, and pins; several large breweries for ale and porter; a nail manufactory, coach-works, brick-works, and founderies. The trade of ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent; and the number of vessels belonging to the harbour has of late greatly increased. In the year 1814 there were connected with the town, exclusive of the adjoining creeks, 160 ships, making 23,400 tons register, and employing 1,280 men; at present there are about 240 ships, making 37,000 tons, and employing 2000 men. Of these, 14 vessels are engaged in the whale-fishery, with about 50 men to each. The trade in fish, for which the town was celebrated in ancient times, is still carried on. Findon-haddocks, so called from a village in the neighbourhood where they are cured, are regularly exported to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and many other places, where they are esteemed a great delicacy. Salmon are also caught in great abundance in the rivers

Dee and Don, and form an article of very considerable demand in the London market. Another lucrative branch of commerce is the exporting of stones from the granite quarries which abound in the vicinity; the streets of the metropolis are paved with this durable substance; and one of the finest bridges over the Thames has been constructed of the same material.

Several of the public buildings in Aberdeen are worthy of notice. Of the churches, the most venerable is the parish church of St Machar, which was formerly the cathedral. All that now remains is the nave, surmounted with two spires at the west end. The roof, which is of oak, finely blazoned with coats of arms and inscriptions, is justly admired. The central tower, which stood at the east end of the present building, fell about the close of the 17th century, and buried the transept and the choir in its ruins. The two parish churches of St Nicholas are adjoining to each other, being separated only by a cross aisle, over which is a tower and pyramidal spire 140 feet in height. The East church is a plain Norman building, divided, like the church of St Machar, by two rows of pillars surmounted with pointed arches. The West church was founded about 70 years ago on the site of a fine old Gothic structure which had gone to ruin a short time before. It is a handsome structure in the modern Roman style, divided by two rows of piers, over which are semicircular arches. Here the magistrates have a gallery, and the seat of the chief magistrate is adorned with an elegant mahogany canopy. The wall behind is enriched with several scripture pieces on tapestry, executed by a native of the city. None of the other churches or chapels on the establishment are remarkable.

The Dissenting meeting-houses are all plain structures, with the exception of the Scotch Episcopal Chapel, lately erected, the front and interior of which are in imitation of the Gothic.—Of the other public buildings, King's College is one of the most interesting; it is in the form of a square; the steeple is vaulted with a double cross arch, above which is a beautiful imperial crown, supported by eight pillars, and closed with a globe and double cross. A small spire rises from the centre of the chapel; and at another corner of the court is a large square tower, built by contributions from General Monk and his officers when quartered in the city. In the chapel is the tomb of Bishop Elphinston, the founder of the college. Remains of ancient carved work adorn the walls. The south side of the quadrangle is a plain range of building, erected over an arcade. Marischal College is a very plain unadorned structure, consisting of a centre and two wings. One of these is surmounted by a tower, containing the College observatory, in which are several valuable astronomical instruments. In the halls of both colleges are numerous paintings, chiefly portraits of distinguished characters. The Town-house is a large and substantial building; over the old prison adjoining is an elegant spire 120 feet high; the court room at the back is very elegant, and the Town-hall is a lofty spacious apartment. Immediately opposite is the Cross, a hexagonal building, from the centre of which springs a fine Corinthian column, surmounted with an unicorn. Over the cornice are carved in relief the heads of ten of the Stuarts, with the royal arms of Scotland, and those of the city of Aberdeen. Gordon's Hospital is a handsome edifice, with a small spire in the centre, and a statue of

the founder over the entrance. The front of the Medical Society's Hall is in the purest Grecian style, ornamented with a portico of the Ionic order. A similar, though larger portico, gives a fine appearance to the New Assembly rooms. The Bridewell is very spacious, and is built in the castellated fashion. The only other buildings calculated to attract notice are the bridges already mentioned, the Barracks, 'Trades' Hall, and Lunatic Asylum.

ABERDEEN is one of the most ancient royal boroughs in Scotland. Before civic corporations were known in this country, King Gregory bestowed several special marks of royal favour on the inhabitants. The most ancient charter extant is from King William the Lion, in which he grants to his burgesses of Aberdeen the free enjoyment of their merchandise, after the manner in which their ancestors had exercised in the time of Malcolm his grandfather. He gave two other charters, by which the burgesses were exempted from paying tolls and customs in any market or fair within the kingdom; and at the same time established a mint, and erected a palace, in the Town. The constitution of the burgh was originally vested in an alderman and four bailies, with a common-council, elected with the consent and assent of the community assembled in the Guild Court. In the middle of the 15th century, an act of Parliament was passed ordaining the old council annually to choose the new. The spirit of this enactment has obtained ever since, although it has frequently excited opposition and complaint. At present, the magistrates and council consist of nineteen persons, fifteen of whom must vacate their seats at the end of the year. The office-bearers are

composed of a Provost, four Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, ten merchant councillors, and two trades-councillors. The Provost is high-sheriff and coroner, and the Bailies his deputy-sheriffs and coroners within the city and liberties. The Dean of Guild, besides having the power of marking and stamping all weights and measures, is custodier of the standard weights and measures, not only within the city but also of the whole county of Aberdeen. In the burgh there are seven incorporated trades, viz. Hammermen, Bakers, Wrights, and Coopers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Weavers, and Fleshers. A deacon, chosen annually, presides over each, and a deacon-convener over the whole.

The paving, cleaning, and lighting of the streets of the city, and the supplying of the town with water, is under the superintendance of commissioners of police, chosen annually by the inhabitants agreeably to an act of Parliament. The expence is defrayed by assessment on the house-rents within the burgh. A regular night-watch has lately been added to the establishment. The whole has been productive of the greatest advantage to the public.

Our limits will not admit of much historical detail respecting the events which have distinguished the city at different periods. In addition to what has been stated, it may be observed, that Aberdeen was frequently a royal residence, not only in the time of William the Lion but also in that of the Alexanders. In the years 1244 and 1264, the town was destroyed by accidental fire. In 1292 the castle was delivered up to Baliol, and garrisoned by English troops, who afterwards plundered and burnt the town on the approach of Sir William Wallace.

The citizens of Aberdeen were amongst the first that joined the standard of King Robert Bruce. They defeated a body of English near Inverness, and soon after took the castle by storm, and put the garrison to the sword. In the year 1336, the town was again pillaged by the English, and, being set on fire, burned for six days, till the whole was reduced to ashes. King David, on his return from France, assisted the citizens to rebuild these houses, and held his first Parliament in the town in the year 1343. Robert II. the first of the Stuarts, occasionally made Aberdeen his residence. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, the citizens marched out in battle array to oppose the Highland army under Donald the Lord of the Isles, when most of the principal burgesses, with the provost, were slain. During this century bloody conflicts often took place on the streets, and the citizens were frequently at war with the turbulent clans in the neighbourhood. At the period of the Reformation, in the year 1560, the monasteries of the city were destroyed; and the interior furnishing of the choir of the cathedral, with the lead on its roof, as well as the altars in the church of St Nicholas, were removed. During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. the inhabitants at first manifested a disposition to oppose the covenant, which was then subscribed by almost all the nobility, clergy, magistrates, and people of Scotland; but the majority afterwards acceded to this celebrated bond. Amidst the many conflicts which followed at this period the town suffered severely. The inhabitants were repeatedly pillaged, the funds of the corporation were exhausted, and the ravages of the plague completed the work of devastation by carrying off 2000 persons. At the Revolu-

tion, several of the clergy of the city refused to conform ; and, being ejected from their livings, became Episcopalian dissenters. During the rebellious of 1715 and 1745, the great majority of the citizens, being Presbyterians, were faithful to the established government. The town was occupied by the rebels at both these periods, but no very daring acts of outrage were committed. On both occasions, however, the regular election of magistrates was prevented. The history of the city since that time is chiefly a detail of its progressive improvement. The magnificent plans for altering and ornamenting the town were unfortunately, a few years ago, the means of embarrassing the funds of the corporation ; and, in the year 1817, owing to an irregularity in the annual election of the magistrates and council, the sett of the burgh was forfeited. The old council, however, were authorized soon after, by a warrant from the Government, to elect a new ; and, during the few years that have elapsed since that period, the prosperity of the corporation has revived, and the funds of the city are once more in a flourishing condition.

THE END.

ANNAN.



ANNAN is a Royal Burgh, in the parish of that name, and capital of the district of Annandale. It is 79 miles from Edinburgh; 89 from Glasgow, 16 from Dumfries, 43 from Kirkcudbright, and 9 miles west of Gretna Green. The Town is situated near the discharge of the river Annan into the Solway Firth. It is one of the most Ancient Towns in Scotland, having received its Charter from Robert de Bruce, who was Lord of Annandale before the accession of that House to the Scottish Throne.

The houses are neat and well built, and the Town has been greatly improved of late by new streets opened in the east and north parts: and a number of good new houses built. At the east end of the Town is a fine new Church with a Tower and Spire, and at the west end are the Town House and Markets, with a Spire and Clock. The Academy is an elegant building, with apartments for the Rector, and School Rooms, where Latin, Greek, and the French languages are taught, as also Mathematics, Writing, and Arithmetic. It is governed by the Magistrates and a com-

mittee of the Heritors. There is a well conducted Subscription Library, and several benevolent Societies.

Formerly Annan carried on a considerable trade in wine and the exportation of corn,—at present the principal trade is in cured bacon, hams, and the exportation of corn to the amount of 20 to 30,000 bushels annually. A manufactory for spinning cotton has been established by a Manchester Company, which has greatly added to the prosperity and population of the Town.

The old bridge across the river Annan has been taken down, and a new one is now erecting on its site, towards the expence of which a grant of £3000 has been obtained from Government, and the remainder of the expence, supposed to amount to £4000. additional, will be defrayed by the County.

The mouth of the river forms a good harbour, having water for vessels of 250 tons to within half a mile of the Town, where a commodious quay has been erected.

Annan is governed by a provost, two bailies, fifteen councillors, a treasurer, dean of guild, and town-clerk. It possesses extensive burgh roods and commonties, the latter of which have been divided, and are in a state of high improvement. The revenue of the Town, arising from Fisheries, Tolls, Feu-duties, &c. is about £600 per annum. It joins with Dumfries, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to Parliament.

Annan was a Roman station, and the veromum of the geography of Ravenna. It seems to have been held by the Britons after the departure of the Romans, till they were subdued by the Saxons of the Northumbrian Kingdom,

when it came to the Scotch. It afterwards became a principal port, and was granted with the territory of Annandale and Lochmaben to the ancestors of Robert Bruce, by some of whom a castle was built. This castle was in later times occupied as a church, but having become a ruin it was deserted, and the original wall now forms part of the jail of Annan.

By the accession of the Bruce family to the throne it became a Royal Burgh. Upon the death of David the the Second in 1371, this castle, Lochmaben, and the Lordship of Annandale came to Randolph Earl of Murray, who was regent during the minority of David, and, with his sister Agnes, it went to the Dunbars Earls of March. After their forfeiture it went to the Douglasses. The Douglasses also lost it by joining with the Duke of Albany, brother of James the Third, who had revolted against the King, and plundered the Fair of Lochmaben with 500 horsemen on St. Magdalen's day, 22d July 1483, where they were defeated, when Douglas was taken prisoner, and Albany fled to England. After this period it remained in the hands of the King, and became the great key of the Western Border. It now belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun, and is a Marquisate in the family of Johnstone.

The parish of Annan is about eight miles in length, and from one to three miles in breadth. The surface is mostly level, and the soil in general a rich clay. Potatoes are much cultivated here, which are of an excellent quality, and in great request for seed. The river Annan intersects the parish, whose banks are ornamented with belts of planting, as are also most of the elevated grounds. There is a valu-

able salmon fishing on the river. Coal is found in considerable quantity ; limestone, granite, and free-stone are abundant.

The district of Annandale was a part of the Roman province of Valentia, and abounds with Roman Stations and Antiquities. Part of the Wall of Severus, the camp at Birrens, with that at Brunswark, and the remains of a military road, can be easily and distinctly traced. The ruins of the castle of Auchincass, once the seat of Randolph Earl of Murray, the Regent, covers above an acre of ground, and yet conveys an idea of the strength and extent of the building. The ancient castles of Hodlum and Comlongan, are in a tolerable state of preservation ; but, with the exception of these two, most of the other old fortalices and towers, erected on this part of the Border, are now taken down or in complete ruin.

The market day of Annan is Friday, at which large quantities of pork are sold. There are annual fairs held on the first Thursday in February—on the first Thursday in May—the third Thursday in August—first Tuesday after the 29th of September—on the third Thursday in October, and on the first Tuesday after the 11th day of November.

Population, town and parish, 1811, 3341.

Do. do. 1821, 4486.

ARBROATH.



ABERBROTHOCK, commonly called ARBROATH, is a Royal Burgh in the county of Angus or Forfar, it is distant 17 miles from Dundee, 12 from Montrose, and 14 from Forfar the county town. Its name is descriptive of its situation, where the Brothock, a small stream, said to signify "the muddy water," discharges itself into the ocean.

The town, which is now a thriving seat both of commerce and manufactures, was celebrated at a former period for its stately and richly endowed Abbey, founded about the year 1178 by King William the Lion, and dedicated to Thomas a Becket of Canterbury, who was then esteemed a saint and martyr.

The ground occupied by the Abbey and its adjoining garden was enclosed with a strong wall; the length from north to south being 1150 feet, the breadth on the north side of the area 706, and on the south 484. The height of this wall was from 20 to 24 feet, with battlements at intervals. The tower at the north-west corner, which formed the regality prison, is still entire, being about 24 feet

square, and 70 feet high. The tower at the south-west corner of the garden, has, with the addition of a few layers of plain mason-work, and a paltry spire covered with slates, been converted into a steeple for the present parish church. The remains of the Abbot's house, converted into a private mansion, are still standing, and in good repair. The ruins of the Abbey Church occupy a considerable portion of the north side of the area. They exhibit a specimen of the early pointed style, with small lancet shaped windows. The great western entrance was of the Saracenic order, with a circular window above. A similar window, though smaller, appears in the north transept.

The south wall of the church is all that remains entire; the north wall has altogether disappeared. Part of the east end of the church, where the high altar stood, has been preserved; and the two towers at the west end present a mutilated aspect, the highest battlement or pinnacle remaining being about 100 feet from the ground. The pillars that supported the roof are gone, and only their foundations can be traced. Four of these appear to have been much larger than the rest, and probably sustained the weight of a central tower.

The length of the church inside from east to west was 270 feet, the breadth of the middle aisle 35, and of each of the side aisles $16\frac{1}{2}$, making the breadth of the whole church 68 feet. The length from the west end to the transept was 148 feet, the breadth of the transept $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and length from north to south 132 feet. The length from the transept to the east end of the church was $76\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the height of the walls, judging from marks of the roof on the ruins, appears

to have been about 67 feet. Adjoining to the church, towards the east end, stands the Charter house, in a state pretty entire, consisting of two vaulted apartments, the one over the other. The foundations of the cloisters may still be traced in the convent church-yard.

Little is known respecting the early state of the town of Arbroath, as the records of the burgh were lost about the beginning of the last century. It is only, however, since the year 1760 that it began materially to increase in extent and population. About this period the town consisted only of the High Street, Market-gate, Old Shore-head, Apple-gate, and Lordburn. There were no houses on the Abbey grounds, where fore and back Abbey Streets are now situated. There were no suburbs in the parish of St. Vigeans, nor were the streets within the royalty west of the Brothock then built.

The first indication of any trade or commerce being carried on at Arbroath subsequent to the charter granted by King John of England in 1204, may be dated from the year 1304, when an agreement was made between John Geddy, abbot at the time, and the Burgesses of the Town, binding himself and his successors in office to bear the greater share of the expense of building and maintaining a harbour, which vessels might enter, and where they might lay in safety, in consideration of a certain yearly duty to be paid by the townsmen out of every rood of land within the burgh. In 1725 the old harbour, which was situated at the foot of the High Street, was abandoned, and a new one constructed on the west side of the Brothock. Though small for the present state of the trade connected with it,

it is well executed, in the form of an oblong basin. The whole is artificial, and cased with stone work, having an outlet to the sea 31 feet in width. This entrance can be shut at any time against the violence of the waves, by means of wooden beams fitted to a groove, into which they are let down at pleasure. The number of vessels belonging to the harbour in the year 1780 did not exceed 18, measuring about 900 tons. In the year 1792 they amounted to 23 vessels, 1704 tons, at present (1827) the number of vessels is 67, registering 5628 tons. The principal foreign trade is to the Baltic, from which Flax is imported. This is spun into yarn at several mills in the town and neighbourhood, whose machinery is driven by steam. Three of these are extensive works, and give employment to many hands. The original manufacture carried on in the town was that of Osnaburgh linens, established before the middle of last century. This has since given place to the manufacture of dowlas, sheetings, shirtings, and sail cloth.

Besides the parish church there are two chapels of ease belonging to the Establishment, and dissenting meeting houses in connexion with the Secession, Episcopalians, Methodists, Glassites, Congregational Independents, and Bereans.

The literary establishments of the town consist of an Academy, having a rector, and three other teachers. The branches taught are the Latin, French, and English languages, with mathematics, arithmetic, and writing. There are also many private schools, in which the common branches of education are taught.

Arbroath cannot boast of any rich charitable endowments. The most considerable is a mortification for the benefit of the widows of Shipmasters. There are two or three smaller ones for the benefit of poor householders, and for the education of a few poor children.

Arbroath is generally said to have been erected into a royal burgh by King William the Lion, the founder of the Abbey. There can be little doubt that this monarch bestowed peculiar privileges on the town; although it may be fairly questioned whether royal burghs, in the sense in which the term is now understood, had any existence at so remote a period. Before the reformation, the town, as a burgh, appears to have been dependent in a great measure on the Abbot: the burgesses being under the government of two bailies, one of whom was chosen by the Abbot, and the other by themselves. The revenue of the burgh is about £2000 per annum, of which £900 arises from shore dues. The present charter is a *nova dona* from James the Sixth in the year 1599, in which, as a reason for the grant, it is stated that their old evidences of royalty had been abstracted by the Bishop of Murray. The town council cannot exceed 19 in number, amongst whom there are a Provoost, two Bailies, a dean of Guild, and deacon convenor. The power of the Magistrates is much the same as in other royal burghs in Scotland. There are seven incorporated trades, viz. Smiths, Glovers, Tailors, Weavers, Shoemakers, Wrights, and Bakers.

The only public buildings in the town worthy of notice are the Town-house, which is handsome, the Trades-hall

and the Academy. The parish Church, in the steeple of which is a peal of three bells, has by no means an attractive exterior, though the inside, with a double tier of galleries, has somewhat of a venerable appearance. The two Chapels of ease are neat, though plain, structures; and there is a simplicity in that which has been erected in the suburbs which pleases the eye. The Signal Tower for communicating with the Bell-rock Light house, is worthy of the attention of the stranger. It is both substantial and elegant in its aspect, and possesses every convenience that can be desired in such an edifice.

The general appearance of Arbroath is not such as to entitle it to be considered a handsome looking town. Market-gate, and the lower part of the High Street, are, at the same time spacious, and the latter, besides the Town-house and the Trades hall, which have ornamented fronts, contains many excellent houses. Most of the secondary streets, especially in the suburbs, are rather mean looking than otherwise, owing principally, not to a deficiency in width but to the circumstance of the majority of the tenements being only one storey in height. Elegant houses, however, are occasionally to be met with in every quarter of the town. Most of the buildings are of a reddish coloured sandstone which is found in the immediate vicinity. The ruins of the Abbey form a picturesque object from whatever quarter they are viewed. Arbroath has a south east exposure, and the winds in that direction are often severely felt during the winter months. The surrounding country, however, is pleasant, and well cultivated; and the view of the estuary of

the Tay, and the coasts of Fife and East Lothian, which is enjoyed from the beach and every surrounding eminence, renders the situation agreeable.

Population in 1811, 5380, Town and Parish.
1821, 8970.

A Y R .



A Y R is a Royal Burgh of great antiquity, and the County Town of Ayrshire,—the Circuit Court is held here, and it is also a Presbytery seat. The town is situated on a point of land between the rivers Ayr and Doon, near the junction of these rivers with the Firth of Clyde. Ayr is 77 miles west by south of Edinburgh, 12 south-west of Kilmarnock, 12 south of Irvine, and 34 miles south-west of Glasgow.

The old part of the town forms something like a crescent, and the houses in this quarter, including the principal street, are irregularly built in the ancient style, with their gables and corners projecting into the street,—the main street is broad and spacious with a row of houses on each side, and contains some handsome buildings,

The other streets, like those in all old towns, are narrow ; but the inconvenience of their being ill paved and dirty, which has sometimes been complained of, is in a great measure obviated by new pavings and other improvements, and they are now lighted with Gas. The obstruction of the Tolbooth and buildings connected with it in the High Street,

has been removed, (1827) and a spacious Street opened from the New Bridge to Wellington Square. The old Spire is intended to be replaced by a handsome structure in a different situation. New Streets, too, are laid out, and new buildings are rising in all directions: many of these houses possess a very considerable degree of elegance. The New Square called Wellington Square rivals many in the metropolis for elegance—the west side of this Square is occupied by a noble building for a new County Hall, Court rooms, &c. erected at the joint expence of the Burgh and County, and cost £27,000. The front of this edifice is ornamented with a handsome Portico, and within the square is a neat plot of ground laid out with gravel walks, inclosed by a cast iron rail. Behind the Town Hall are two Prisons, one for Debtors, and one for Criminals, commodiously arranged for health and comfort.

Ayr was erected into a Royal Burgh by William the Lyon, about the year 1202, and the privileges granted by that Charter are still enjoyed by the Burgh in the original form and extent. The name of the Town originates from that of the river. *Ahre*, the Celtic name signifying *Shallow*, which is descriptive of the river at this place; in opposition to the *Dohn* or *Doon*, which is a deep and copious stream, falling into the Clyde on the south, at the distance of about a mile from the town.

In ancient times it appears that the trade of Ayr was very considerable, the merchants then carried on an extensive commerce with France, by exporting Salmon, as well as corn, and other productions of the country,—importing in return the wines and brandy of France; but from the ri-

valship of Glasgow, the foreign export trade of Ayr has much declined. The principal trade of this port is now the exportation of coal, of which article upwards of 60,000 tons are annually shipped to Ireland alone. The exportation of pig-iron, coal tar, &c. the produce of the iron works in the County, is also considerable,—the whetstone, called Water of Ayr Stone, deserves mention also, as an article of export. Besides the Salmon Fishings on the Rivers Ayr and Doon, there is an extensive White Fishery carried on here on the sand banks on the coast. Both these fisheries are valuable, and there are two companies with large establishments for the curing and exportation of their produce. In both the Ayr and Doon, the Salmon are plentiful; and the fishings in these rivers produce a rental of upwards of £500. per annum.

There are between sixty and seventy vessels belonging to the Port of Ayr, and their Importations consist of Hides, Tallow, &c. from South America,—Provisions, grain, &c. from Ireland,—Timber from America, and Hemp and Iron from the Baltic.

The manufacture of Leather is carried on to a large extent, and Soap making is on a large scale,—these are the two principal manufactures; but there are others, as, Candles, Ropes, Shoes, Hats, &c.

The Academy, founded by subscription in 1798, is a most valuable institution. It is conducted by a Rector and five Masters and Assistants,—this Seminary was created a Body Corporate by the Crown, under certain directors, so it is properly a Royal Academy. Here are taught the English, Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, French, Italian, German, and Oriental Languages,—writing, arithmetic, draw-

ing, mathematics, navigation, geography, logic, rhetoric, botany, chemistry and natural philosophy. This Academy has acquired a high degree of celebrity from the abilities of its teachers, and the excellent system of Education which they have followed. The number of Pupils attending this seminary, average 500.

The old Church was built in the year 1654, and is still in good repair. In 1808 a new Church was built fit to contain about 1200 persons. Besides the Churches of the Establishment, there are two places of worship belonging to the Secession church, one to the Relief, one Moravian, one Methodist, and an Independent chapel. The Secession churches are properly in the adjoining parish of St. Quivox, as is also an elegant Roman Catholic chapel, newly finished. The Independent chapel is adjoining the parish of Newton, where there is also an Established church.

The ancient church of Saint John the Baptist, is noted for being the place where the Scottish Parliament met in the year 1315, when they unanimously confirmed the title of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland, and settled the order of succession among the members of the family. This church was converted into a place of arms, and surrounded by fortifications during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, the ruins of which remain, and the tower or steeple of St. John's church still remains entire.

There is a subscription Library upon an enlarged plan, containing many thousand volumes, in all the various departments of Literature and the Arts.

Ayr possesses a number of charitable endowments, the chief of which is the Charity House, or Towns' Hospital,—

this house was built by subscription in 1756, and is capable of containing sixty paupers, though there is seldom so many. This establishment is chiefly supported by its own funds, arising from lands and donations, or from what is called in Scotland, mortifications. The Dispensary, supported by subscriptions, gives medicine and aid to the sick poor. The Sailors Society instituted in 1581, support their own distressed members. The Merchant Society was formed in 1655, with a fund for the support of decayed members, their widows and orphans. The Ayr Universal Society, and many other charitable and benevolent institutions, on a smaller scale, are ably conducted.

It was in the town of Ayr that the heroic Sir William Wallace, the protector of Scotland, first commenced his opposition to the English under Edward the first, and here that monarch established one of his most powerful garrisons. It is noted also, as being the birth place of Johannes Scotus, surnamed Erigena, who flourished in the ninth century; celebrated throughout Europe for his learning, ready wit, and powerful elocution, exerted in the metaphysical disputations of his time. This town also gave birth to the Chevalier Ramsay, author of the travels of Cyrus, and other works. The more modern, but no less celebrated Robert Burns, the Scotch Poet, was born at Alloway in this neighbourhood, in a small cottage, now a public house, where the apartment in which he was born is shewn; and near to this spot an elegant monument has been erected to his memory on the Banks of the Doon, amidst the scenery which gave inspiration to his muse. Alloway-kirk is on the

Banks of the Doon, and both the kirk and river are immortalised in “ Tam o’ Shanter.”

The harbour of Ayr is formed by the river Ayr at its influx into the estuary of the Firth of Clyde, on the north side of the town. The entrance was formerly much incommoded by a bar of sand being frequently formed across its mouth, by a north west wind, and having only twelve feet of water at spring tides. These inconveniences are now removed, and the harbour greatly improved, by carrying out an extensive stone pier into the sea, which gives an additional depth of water, for vessels entering the harbour; and superior accommodation whilst within it. The harbour of Ayr is now preferable to any of its size on this coast, and when other contemplated improvements are completed, will greatly increase the mercantile importance of the town of Ayr.

The whole of Ayrshire abounds with inexhaustible Seams of Coal, Freestone, Limestone, Ironstone, and with several rich ores of Lead and Copper. None of these minerals, except Coal and Freestone, are in the immediate neighbourhood of the town; but their proximity to Ayr, the principal seaport in the County, is an important advantage to the shipping interest of the town. Large quantities of grain are also shipped from the port of Ayr. From the low and level situation of the town on the shores of the Clyde the air is in general moist. This level tract of sandy soil, extends for more than a mile to the south and north of the town, affording to the Inhabitants the most commodious walks and rides, and extensive links or downs for the exercise of the favourite Scotch Game of Golf.

There are many elegant seats in the vicinity of the town of Ayr, on the romantic Banks of the Doon, which present to the eye a succession of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery. The distant views on the opposite side of the Firth are highly interesting. On a clear day is seen the island of Arran with its majestic cloud capped mountains, and on the south the celebrated Ailsa Craig, is seen rising from the ocean to the height of 940 feet perpendicular.

The establishments for private tuition in the town are conducted on the most respectable plans,—every branch of modern education, and all those accomplishments which embellish society, are here to be procured. The town of Ayr has long been a gay and fashionable place. Its annual Horse Races, patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of Ayrshire, and the neighbouring Counties; under the lately adopted name of the Western Meeting, are accompanied by the usual amusements, and are numerously attended. It is also, at times, one of the places appointed for the meeting of the Caledonian Hunt; and it has a small but neat, Theatre, occasionally opened to gratify the lovers of the Drama.

The municipal government of the town consists of a Provost, two Bailies, a dean of Guild, Treasurer, ten merchant and two Trades Councillors; and along with Irvine, Rothesay, Inverary, and Campbeltown, returns a member to Parliament.

The principal market day is Friday, and a cattle market is held every Tuesday.*

The Ayr Bank is an old and respectable establishment, and there is also a branch of the Bank of Scotland in the town. There is a considerable printing business carried on, and the Ayr Advertiser is a well conducted Newspaper. The population of the town appears to have been in ancient times much more considerable than at a later period. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, a plague, is said by tradition, to have carried off two thousand of the Inhabitants.

The Population of the town and parish, as given by Dr. Webster in

1755	was	2965.
By the census of	1801	5492.
	1811	6291,
	1821	7455.

Newton-upon-Ayr, situated upon the north side of the river, opposite to Ayr, is an ancient Burgh of Barony; and owes its erection and privileges to Robert Bruce, who established here a Lazar House called Kyle Case, for eight leprous persons, in consequence of himself having been affected with leprosy on his sleeping on the ground here after the fatigue of the chase.

The town consists of one principal street, and some cross lanes, containing many good and substantial houses. It is governed by a separate magistracy consisting of two Bailies, a treasurer, and six councillors, who are chosen by its own Freemen, forty-eight in number; every freeman having a vote,—but without parliamentary representation. It communicates with the town of Ayr by a handsome bridge, and is a seaport of great antiquity. The harbour belongs entirely to the town of Ayr.

The principal employments of the Inhabitants, are weaving for the Glasgow Manufacturers, and Fishing. Newton-upon Ayr is a small parish, about one and a half miles long, and one broad. The soil is mostly flat and sandy.

The Population of the town and parish in 1801 was 1724.

1811 2809.

1821 4027.

Wallace-town is a thriving village adjoining Newton-upon-Ayr, the Inhabitants of which are also employed chiefly in the weaving trade for Glasgow. Population of this village about 1800.

* The annual fairs were at this date (10th October, 1827,) altered to the times after mentioned, in consequence of the old periods interfering with other fairs in the county, viz. New-years day fair on Thursday and Friday immediately before the second Wednesday of January, being Glasgow New-years-day Fair.—Palm Fair, on the first Tuesday in April.—Midsummer Fair, on Thursday and Friday, before the second Monday of July, being Glasgow Midsummer Fair,—and Michaelmas Fair, on the second Thursday and Friday in October, all new style; and of these Fairs where two days are mentioned, Thursday is for business in woollen goods, &c. and Friday for horses, &c. The cattle as before on the last Friday of April.

BANFF.



BANFF is a royal burgh and sea port town, pleasantly situated upon the western bank of the river Doyeron, at its entrance into the Moray Frith, and lying upon the southeasterly declivity of a small hill, or rising ground, called the Gallowhill; whose base is adjoining the mouth of the river, extending southwards along its banks, with a gentle ascent for upwards of a mile; leaving as it recedes from the sea, some beautiful and extensive haughs, between it and the river, (formerly the property of the community.) On one of these haughs called the Daw-haugh, stands Duff-House, the princely residence of the Earl of Fife, surrounded with extensive gardens, policies, pleasure grounds, and thriving plantations; said to be 14 miles in circumference. The ancient castle formerly a place of great strength, and occasionally a royal residence, is now converted into a modern mansion, the property of the Earl of Findlater. Part of the old wall remains, the moat, and entrenchments are still visible. A fine bridge of seven arches crosses the Doyeron.

Banff is situated in Latitude $57^{\circ} 40' 58''$ and Longitude $2^{\circ} 31'$. It is 165 miles N. by E. of Edinburgh, 43 N. by W. of Aberdeen, 70 E. by N. of Inverness, and 33 miles East of Elgin. It is a place of great antiquity, the county town of Banffshire, and the seat of the Courts of Law. Banff was spoken of as a royal burgh, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, in 1057, and was then endowed with an ample patrimony of lands, with the salmon fishings in the river and in the sea. To these grants were afterwards added the lands belonging to the Carmilites, which were nearly of equal extent and value. These grants were corroborated to the burgh, by Robert de Bruce, and subsequently confirmed by Robert the Second, by charter dated 7th October, 1372, and endowing it with the same privileges as Aberdeen, and vesting its government in a provost, bailies and Council, like other royal burghs. Banff joins with Elgin, Cullen, Kintore and Inverary, in sending a member to Parliament.

There are six incorporated trades, viz. Hammermen, Shoemakers, Tailors, Coopers, Weavers, and Wrights, belonging to the burgh, who hold their privileges from the magistrates by contract, dated 8th October, 1680, by which contract, after conferring different privileges on the incorporations and giving them two votes in the town-council, the deacon of each trade is taken, bound "to convene his incorporation, with such armour as they have, to defend the magistrates, &c. and not to convene in arms, without the order of the magistrates and council, else to forfeit their burgh-ship," &c.

The town is of an irregular form, and although some of the streets and bye lanes are narrow, yet the principal streets are of tolerable width. Many of the houses, are good, and built with granite or freestone. The town-house was finished in 1798, it is 78 feet in front with a handsome spire and clock. This is a fine building, containing elegant assembly-rooms, rooms for the accommodation of the county gentlemen, Sheriff-Court and clerks office, town-chamberlain, and various other apartments for public business. It also contains an airy and secure debtors prison, and cells for felons, with two strong vaults underneath, which have been occasionally used as a prison, and in times of scarcity as a public kitchen.

The church is a fine new building, and there is a handsome English chapel containing a fine toned small organ. There are also large and commodious meeting-houses belonging to the secession church, independents, methodists, congregational union, and a Roman catholic chapel.

Public and private education are amply provided for in Banff. The academy has been long and justly celebrated as a seminary of learning. There are also several respectable Boarding Schools, for young ladies, where the polite and fashionable branches of female education are taught with success,—many of the young ladies of Banff are not only acquainted with Spanish, Italian and French, but also with Latin, which they can read and translate (even the higher classics,) with ease and elegance. To the Academy there is attached a Charity School founded and endowed at the joint expence of the Heritors and Kirk Session, but there has been no separate teacher for some years. The

late Alex. Pirie, Esq. Merchant, founded a Charity School, vesting it in trust in the Town Council and Kirk Session, and endowed it with a salary of £40. per annum for the teacher, and £20. more for books and stationary for the scholars; besides funds for the erection of a schoolmaster's house and school-rooms. The six incorporated trades have also founded a school for the children of the members of their incorporations, which is supported by them by subscriptions, and the fees of teaching. The school has been numerously attended and satisfactorily conducted. There is, besides, a charity school for girls and deserted children, supported by private contributions.

The poor of the town are also amply provided for, exclusive of the ordinary weekly collections at the church doors. Alexander Cassie, Esq. a native of Banff, by will dated the 8th February 1819, bequeathed the sum of £19,500 to the Magistrates and Council in trust, the interest of which to be expended half-yearly towards the support of poor aged and infirm persons of both sexes, incapable of maintaining themselves by labour, born within the precincts of the burgh; and helpless orphans and other deserted children of both sexes, born as before, till they attain the age when they may be deemed capable of providing for themselves.

Miss Wilson, also a native of Banff, who died in 1825, left a considerable heritage, and a large sum of money affording together an yearly annuity of £10. Sterling, to each of six decayed tradesmen, and six women who have never been married, and who have resided 20 years in Banff, maintaining irreproachable characters.

George Smith, late of the island of Grenada, (besides establishing an academy at Fordyce, and endowing it with 16 Bursaries of £20. each,) by his will, dated 29th November 1789, bequeathed "One thousand pounds Sterling, or its equivalent in stock, to be deposited in the hands of the magistracy of Banff, to be by them applied towards endowing an hospital, or infirmary, to be erected in any convenient place they shall be able to attain, either near Fordyce or Banff." This bequest has not yet been applied to its original destination.

Another very large sum bequeathed by the late James Wilson, by his will, dated 16th December 1799, for the benefit of the poor of Banff, also under the charge of the magistrates; but which it is said has not yet been drawn by them, being life rented by the sister of the testator.

The harbour of Banff is unsafe when strong northerly winds prevail, and is often choked up with sand banks which are constantly shifting in stormy weather. About the year 1817 or 1818, a new pier and bason was projected by the magistrates, which has turned out to be totally useless as a place of safety, after having expended upon it upwards of £22,000.—Last year (1826) several new vessels were wrecked in its bason while unloading, and the remainder of their cargoes either lost or destroyed.

The trade and shipping interest of the burgh, have long been in a declining state, and both would be annihilated, but for the trifling commodities necessary for the use of the inhabitants and near neighbourhood; and a few cargoes of corn and herrings annually exported from this port. To

revive trade and commerce various attempts have been made within the last 20 years, but with little success. Among others, a company was formed under the firm of the London Shipping Company, who began to trade with four small vessels, but in a few years the Copartnery was dissolved, with a considerable loss, over and above the Company's stock.

The next attempt was a Whale or Greenland Shipping Company. The business was begun with one vessel called the Triad, and next year the Company purchased another vessel called the Earl of Fife—but she having been unfortunately wrecked on leaving the harbour for Greenland, on her second voyage, with all her stores and fishing implements on board, the Company was dissolved, and the Triad sold, on her return in the end of the year 1820, with a great loss to the Company, reported to have been 15 or £16,000.

About the same time some spirited individuals started with two boats for the herring fishery, with much and encouraging success; and in 1819, there were from 50 to 70 boats, fully manned and equipped, from the port of Banff alone, independent of those from the neighbouring stations within the district. But from that time to the present day, the fishing has yearly declined, and the curers from other places who had come here to reside, have gradually left the place to establish themselves in the neighbouring stations, where there are no magistrates, and many of the towns-people have followed their example, so that the number of boats now (1827,) from the port of Banff, are not more than 20 or 30, while the number from Macduff will be about 70,

and nearly an equal number from Whitehills, both these stations are about a mile from Banff.

Notwithstanding, attempts are still making to renovate the shipping interest, and last year a new Company was formed for the London trade, who began with three fine smacks all of which have made uncommonly quick passages, and done their duty with much satisfaction to the public.

The neighbouring proprietors having now built safe and commodious harbours, with good warehouses and moderate shore and harbour dues ; it must require both time and perseverance to recover a trade long diverted into other channels, where much encouragement and safety is given for its continuance.

The harbour was formerly defended by a small battery, which is now converted into a station for the coast guard, for the prevention of smuggling.

A stocking and thread manufactory was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent about 30 years ago, but the former was given up about the year 1804, and is now carried on to a very trifling extent, although Banff and its neighbourhood affords good accommodation, and many facilities, for that branch of manufacture.

A cast iron foundry has lately been erected at Banff by a spirited and respectable inhabitant, with every prospect of success and public patronage. The castings of every description rival the best works of the kind we have any where met with, and it will prove a most valuable accommodation to the country. This foundry is the first esta-

blishment of the kind ever erected in the north, except a small one at Inverness, for common work, erected by the brother of this individual.

The curing of fish, and the exportation of salmon are the principal lucrative branches of commerce. Some kelp is made about Troop-Head.

Besides the Quarter Sessions, a Justice-of-Peace Court is held on the first Monday of every month.

There are four annual fairs held at Banff, viz. on the 7th of January, on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, O. S. and the third Tuesday in December, O. S. and a weekly market on the Fridays for meal, butcher meat, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, &c. There is also a meal market, but which is little frequented, the town being principally supplied by private dealers. The weights and measures now in use, conform to the new imperial standard, except the coal measure, the old barrel being still in use, as it is narrow, and measures more coal from the same cargo than a vessel whose diameter is double the width, as prescribed by the new Act.

Although the trade of Banff is limited in the mean time, yet the place affords some powerful facilities for an increase, there being no fewer than three branch banking establishments in the town, besides several money lenders.

The parish of Banff, which is six miles in length, by two in breadth, is beautifully diversified by gentle rising grounds, the soil in general is rich loam, limestone is abundant, but the want of coal, renders it of no use to the agriculturist. The coast on the west is bold and rocky,

but forms a fine sandy beach towards the river Boindie, from which river the name of the town and parish is supposed to be derived, as in some old charters it is spelled Baineffe, and Baineff. The famous Dr. Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, was a native of this parish.

Population of the town and parish in 1821, was 3855.

BERWICK ON TWEED.



BERWICK is a Borough on the borders of England and Scotland, situated on the north, or Scottish side of the river Tweed. It is a town of very considerable importance, and is distant from Edinburgh, south-east, 53 miles,—15 miles east of Dunse,— $22\frac{1}{2}$ north-east from Kelso,—63 miles north by west of Newcastle, and 340 north by west of London. Longitude $1^{\circ}58'$ west, Latitude $55^{\circ}45'$ north.

Berwick was originally a Scotch town, formerly the capital of Merse, or March; but became subject to England finally in the reign of Edward the Fourth. Though under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts in England in most matters, yet in others it has an exclusive jurisdiction and has some peculiar customs and privileges. A small district called *Berwick Bounds*, running about three miles north from the town on the sea shore, about the same distance up the Tweed, and a line drawn from these two extremities on the north west, is the extent of these 'Bounds,' attached to the town.

Berwick is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity at a short distance from the sea, where the Tweed joins it. It is surrounded with high walls, having the river for a moat on the south, and a ditch on every other quarter. Till very lately it was regularly fortified. Some of the gates, and one draw bridge are yet standing; but the Castle, which was formerly of great strength, is now in ruins. The cannon that formerly stood on several of the walls, were, in consequence of a ridiculous panic in 1818, removed to Leith Fort, by government. The barracks form a large regular square, and can accommodate two regiments of foot.

The town of Berwick is in general well built,—the ancient part of the town is irregular, and the streets narrow; but the more modern streets are wide, containing many neat and commodious houses, and are well paved, cleaned, and lighted. The Town house is a handsome structure with a lofty tower or spire, in which are eight bells and a fine clock,—this clock strikes the quarters of the hour and has four dials. The Church is a neat building, but has no steeple or bells; the Inhabitants are summoned to divine worship by the bells of the Town house. The Rectory is in the Diocese of Durham, and belongs to the dean and chapter,—their Vicar serves the Church. There are two places of divine worship belonging to the Kirk of Scotland, one to the Church of England, two Secession Chapels,—one baptist meeting house, one relief, one methodist, and one Roman catholic chapel. There is an excellent charity school in Union Street, in which 40 boys are taught reading, English grammar, writing, and accompts. They are

annually clothed, and when of age go out to apprenticeships or services. The free schools are six in number, and are supported at the expence of the corporation;—they consist of three reading schools, one for the Latin and Greek languages,—a mathematical school, and a writing school; to all or either of which, the children of freemen have gratuitous access.

The Town of Berwick has been the scene of many a bloody contest between the English and Scots, from the earliest period; and as often has it changed masters. It is a place of very great antiquity, and always considered of the utmost importance. It was incorporated by David the First of Scotland. Its first English Charter was granted by Edward the First, and the Charter by which they now hold their liberties was granted by James the First. Berwick is mentioned in history as a place of great strength in the reign of Osbert, one of the last Kings of Northumberland,—and is said to be the place where the Danes landed in one of their incursions under their leader Hubba, in the year 867. It continued for some time in the possession of the Saxons, and afterwards of the Danes, until it was taken by assault in the year 904, by Gregory the Great, King of Scotland.

In the reign of William the First of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, Berwick was given up to the English, on the following occasion:—William was taken prisoner by stratagem at Alnwick in the year 1174, carried before Henry the Second, who was then in France—kept prisoner at Falaise in Normandy, and was obliged to deliver fifteen hostages, along with the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Edinburgh,

and Stirling; and to do homage for the kingdom of Scotland, as the price of his liberty. Richard, (says Buchanan) who succeeded his father Henry, in 1189, restored these castles, and sent back the hostages, “freeing William and his posterity from all covenants, either extorted by force, or obtained by fraud;” and suffered him to enjoy the realm of Scotland by the same right, and within the same limits, as any of his predecessors had held it. William gave Richard 10,000 morks in silver, to assist his preparations for an expedition to the Holy Land. During these contentions Berwick was repeatedly burnt down and rebuilt. It was here that Edward the First, on the 2d August 1291, held an Assembly of the States of England and Scotland, to determine the rival claims of the two competitors for the crown of Scotland, Baliol and Bruce; when, after more than fifteen months conference, namely, on the 17th November 1292, Edward, as it best suited his policy, favoured the claims of John Baliol. Berwick has been considered as belonging to England, since it was taken by Sir Thomas Stanley in the reign of Edward the Fourth.

The town of Berwick, as already mentioned, stands on the north, or Scotch side of the Tweed, and is joined to England by an ancient stone bridge of fifteen spacious arches, supposed to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The length of the bridge is 947 feet, and only 17 feet wide,—over each of the piers there is an outlet on either side for the safety of foot passengers; a precaution rendered necessary from the narrowness of the bridge. The sixth pier on the Berwick side is the boundary which separates Berwick from the County Palatine of Durham. This

pier is distinguished by *sods*, placed upon it, and forms the legal division of Scotland from England. A great part of the trade of Berwick is the exportation of salmon, taken in the Tyweed, for the London market,—some of which are sent up alive, or packed in ice, fresh; but the bulk of the export of this article is in the pickled state. The fishing commences on the 10th of January and ends on the 10th of October, during which period great quantities are taken, sometimes to the number of 200 to 300 at one haul. The fishings on the Tweed, belonging to the town, comprehends a space of seven miles from the mouth of the river up to Norham, and rent for upwards of £12,000 per annum.

Besides the salmon taken in the Tweed, the merchants rent, or contract, for a great part of the salmon fishings throughout Scotland. Vast quantities of white fish, lobsters, &c. are also contracted for here, and sent to London; and a considerable quantity of herrings are cured in the neighbourhood. Large cargoes of eggs are collected from all parts of the country, and sent to London for the use of the sugar boilers.

The grain, chiefly grown in Berwickshire, shipped at this port, amounts to 80 or 100,000 bolls per annum, exclusive of that sent inland to the markets of Dunbar, Haddington, and Dalkeith, which may amount to nearly the same quantity. Berwick is one of the principal ports in England for the exportation of corn, meal, and flour.

Some wool is also exported, and the imports of wood from Norway, and articles from the Baltic, are considerable.

The harbour is very good, and has lately been much improved by the erection of a fine pier, extending 770 yards into the sea, this pier is one of the most fashionable promenades of the inhabitants, during the summer. Berwick is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, coroner, treasurer, four bailies, and six constables, chosen annually; and returns two members to Parliament. The chief magistrate is the mayor, who with the recorder and aldermen, (that is, those who have served the office of mayor,) are constituted by charter, justices of the peace, of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery. By these, at the quarter sessions, and gaol deliveries, all offences committed within the borough are tried. All actions for land or debt to any amount, within the liberties of the town, may be tried in the Court of Pleas, held every fortnight; the mayor, recorder, and four bailies, are the judges. The corporation, under their charter, enjoy large estates in land, the rental of a great part of which is annually divided among the burghesses.

The chain bridge of suspension over the Tweed in the neighbourhood was finished in 1820, and was the first of the kind in Europe. It is a singularly elegant production of science and art combined.

Although Berwick is reckoned neither in Scotland or England, yet the English judges hold assizes in it. The "Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed," is separately mentioned in all Proclamations and Acts of Parliament relating to the empire at large. It is destitute of all kinds of manufactures although favourably situated for several of them.

A Banking Company, under the firm of the Tweed Bank, is established here, and also a private Bank. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on the second Wednesday in May, for cattle and horses—on the first Wednesday before the 26th day of August, and on the first Wednesday in November.

Population by the census in 1821, was **8723**; viz. 3964 males, and 4759 females.

BRECHIN.



BRECHIN is a royal burgh, in the parish of the same name, in Angus-shire, of which Forfar is the county town, and was anciently an episcopal see. It lies $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north east of Forfar, 8 west of Montrose, 25 south of Stonehaven, $26\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Dundee, and $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh.

It is situated on a rising ground, (whence its name) which is washed by the river south Esk. It consists of one street up the face of the acclivity, another nearly at right angles, and it has a third from the west adjoining, with some bye lanes. The royalty extends from the cross about half-a-mile in every direction, and the suburbs a considerable way farther. To the south and east are the *Tenements*, which are two streets of some length, independent of the burgh of Brechin, being without the royalty, and held in feu of Sir James Carnegie of South Esk.

Brechin is a well built town, and contains a number of good houses; those lately erected are handsome. The town is well supplied with water, by means of leaden pipes.

At the lower end of the south, or Nether Tenements, is a stone bridge of two large arches over the South Esk. The town had many years ago been walled round, as the names of South, West, and North Ports, still indicate. It was twice destroyed by fire, by the Danes in the year 1012, and again by the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645.

A bishop's see was founded here by David the First in 1140, richly endowed. That part of the cathedral which still remains, is an ancient Gothic pile, supported by twelve pillars, and having a door and window in the west end, of curious and beautiful workmanship. When entire it was 166 feet long, and 61 feet broad. At the north-west corner is a square tower, with a handsome spire, together 120 feet high. The present parish church, occupies the west end of the cathedral, which was some time ago repaired at very considerable expence, and makes an elegant place of worship.

Adjoining to the church on the south-west, is one of those round towers, of which this and another at Abernethy, are all that remain in Scotland. Antiquarians have long been divided in their opinions, concerning the time when these towers were erected, and their use. One conjecture is, that they were watch towers, several suppose them to have been *belfries*, whence the criers summoned the people to prayers, while not a few, knowing that similar towers are to be found in Ireland, named *the land of sanctity*, think that they must have been places in which penitents were confined till restored to the bosom of the church. This tower contains four openings or windows at the top, directed to the four cardinal points, and commands a tol-

erably extensive view. That at Abernethy overlooks the Firth of Tay, and part of the valley of Strathearn, and this at Brechin is directed towards the great valley of Strathmore. The conjecture that these were watch-towers, is but ill supported, the view from the tower of Brechin is very limited, extending only to Montrose on the east, and a short way into the valley of Strathmore, neither is the view from the tower at Abernethy very extensive.

The tower at Brechin is a circular column of great beauty and elegance, 80 feet high, with a kind of spire or roof 23 feet additional, of an octagonal form, making the whole height 103 feet, the diameter at the base is 16 feet. The building consists of 86 courses of stone, not regular in their depth, some of them measuring 24, some of them only 9 inches, and the stones somewhat deeper at one end than the other, so that the courses bear some resemblance to a screw. This fabric has sustained little injury from time. The door is about 6 feet from the ground, 22 inches wide, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the sides are formed of large blocks of the same sand stone, of which the rest of the tower is built. Nearly in the centre of each stands a human figure on a kind of bracket, supposed to be one of the apostles, having a rod or staff in his hand. The lintel is another block of sand stone cut into a semicircular arch, over the centre of which, stands the figure of our Saviour stretched on the Cross, whence has arisen the probable conjecture that this tower was built after Christianity had been introduced into Scotland. The sole is another block of the same kind of stone, on each end of which are the figures of two animals, conjectured to be a lion and a lamb, the whole entrance is

ornamented with two borders of small circles, which surround the figures described.

In a lane at the upper part of the town, are some remains of the chapel of Maison Dieu, an hospital founded by William de Brechin, and confirmed by James the Third in 1477, part of the revenues of which are still applied by the magistrates, its patrons, towards the support of the poor, and part to pay the salary of the master of the grammar school, called Preceptor of Maison Dieu.

Near to the town stands Brechin Castle, the ancient seat of the family of Panmure, and residence of the honourable William Ramsay Maule. It was built in 1711, on the brink of a perpendicular rock overhanging the South Esk, and erected on the site of the old castle which sustained a siege of 20 days, in the year 1303, by the English army under Edward the First. Notwithstanding every effort used to compel the besieged to surrender, the brave governor, Sir Thomas Maule, held out till he was killed by a stone thrown from an engine, when the place was instantly given up. A descendant of this brave man was, in 1616, created Lord Maule of Brechin, and Earl of Panmure. The estates and title were attained in 1715. While the property is again in possession of the family, the Peerage has not yet been restored.

Brechin is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital master, convenor of trades, a trades councillor, and five ordinary councillors. It has six incorporated trades, and joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Montrose, and Bervie, in returning a member to Parliament. Brechin is a presbytery seat. A town court

is held in it every Wednesday, and a Justice of Peace court on the first Wednesday of every month.

Three new schools were erected a few years ago by subscription, one for the languages, taught by the preceptor of Maison Dieu, of which the crown is patron, another for the parochial school under the patronage of the heritors and magistrates, and the third for the mathematical department.

Besides the church belonging to the parish there are in Brechin two episcopal chapels, two meeting houses belonging to the united associate synod, one for the anti-burghers who refused to unite, and one for a very few methodists.

Two works have long since been established here, in which yarn is bleached on chemical principles, and these are carried on with such activity, that 10,000 lbs. are whitened at each, in the course of a week. Streams from the South Esk turn, at the lower extremity of the town, two mills for spinning linen yarn, one of which contains 16 frames, and the other 26, besides flour and other mills.

One distillery of considerable extent, established here, has attracted notice, by the superior quality of its whisky, and operations are about to be commenced in another.

A porter brewery is also carried on here with success, and a tannage; but the business which occupies far the greater part of the working classes in this place, is the manufacture of coarse linens, the yarn of which has previously been bleached. This branch of trade is managed here, in favourable times, as in the other towns in Angus, with great and increasing activity.

A branch of the Dundee Union bank, and one of the Montrose bank, is established here.

The weekly market is on Tuesday, and there are three great fairs held every year, viz. on the third Wednesday in April; the second Wednesday in June, called Trinity fair, the greatest in the north of Scotland for sheep, cattle and horses; and on the second Wednesday of August. Besides these, a market is held on the Tuesdays after each term of Whitsunday and Martinmas for hiring servants. There are horse markets on the last Tuesday of February, and all the Tuesdays of March, and cattle markets each Tuesday during winter.

The population of the town in 1821, was 4520, since then it has considerably increased.

Latitude, $56^{\circ} 40'$ north, Longitude, $2^{\circ} 18'$ east.

Population town and parish, 1811, was 5559.

1821, 5906.

CRIEFF.



CRIEFF is a town situated in the county of Perth, and stewardry of Strathearn. It is about 17 miles west from Perth, and 22 north from Stirling.

Some have supposed that it derives its name from the Gaelic term Crubba Cuoc, which signifies the side of the hill; others from the word Craobb, a tree.

This town is a place of respectable antiquity,—various notices of it occur in the Annals of Scottish History. Justice Courts in air sat at Crieff at a period of a very distant date. It formed the head-quarters of the army of Montrose more than once during the civil wars of the 17th century, and in the two last eras of intestine commotion, it was traversed and occupied by the insurgent and royalist forces. In the year 1715 it was burned down by the Highlanders, and in all probability it would have undergone the same fate in 1745, if the Duke of Perth had not interfered to preserve it from destruction.

Crieff stands on the slope of a hill, having a fine exposure to the south-east, south, and south-west. It would be dif-

difficult indeed, to convey by mere description, any adequate idea of the almost incomparable prospect of woods, rivers, vallies, and lofty mountains which the position of this town commands. The beauties of the surrounding scenery have justly become a theme of admiration to every intelligent traveller.

The town takes the rank of capital of Upper Strathearn, and constitutes the central point of communication between the north-west Highlands and the Lowland Counties. The new line of road from Inverness to Edinburgh by Tay-bridge also passes through this town.

From the salubrity of its atmosphere, Crieff has long been styled the Montpelier of Scotland. Lovers of the sublime and beautiful in nature, and persons of delicate health, frequently make it a place of sojourn. On every hand arise the magnificent seats of the nobility and gentry of this district—Drummond Castle, Strowan, Lawers, Clathick, Ochertyre, Millearn, Ferntower, Mouzie, Cultoquher, Abercairnle Abbey, Inchbrackie, Dollerie, Castle Strathallan, Culdees Castle, Broich, and other elegant mansions adorn the country around Crieff, and several of them appear in the full view of the streets of the town.

The greater number of these residences present attractions of the most powerful interest to the eye of taste and genius. No portion of the kingdom can, it is presumed, exhibit so many romantic and splendid villas within a similar space.

The Right Honourable Lord Gwyder, Anthony Murray, Esq. of Crieff and Dollerie, and Alexander Maclaurin, Esq.

of Broich, are the chief proprietors of the town. The ground is feued from the superiors at the rate £16 per acre.

A large part of the inhabitants is employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. The operations of brewing and tanning are also carried on to a considerable extent. On the streams in the vicinage, distilleries, corn, lint, oil, wool, paper, fulling, malt and bark mills, meet the eye in rapid succession.

Crieff was from time immemorial the emporium of the North for the sale of black cattle, till about the year 1770, when the great annual trysts were removed to Falkirk.

The former parish church was a Gothic building of a peculiar shape and size. At the pulling of it down in 1787 many bright gold coins of Robert the First, each of them equal in breadth to a modern guinea, and in value to 5s. 3d. Sterling, were found deposited in a niche of the wall about six feet from the ground. These curious relics of the olden time came into the possession of some of the neighbouring gentry,

The Steward of the Royal Demesne of Strathearn, kept his court at Crieff, till the Earldom was forfeited to the Crown, in 1320, by the treason of its heiress, Joanna, daughter of Malise, the last Earl.

This lady married the English Earl de Warren. The office of Steward afterwards became vested in the House of Drummond, who enjoyed it until the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in the year 1748.

A baron bailie now exercises the authority of that ancient and noble family, in the name of Lord and Lady Gwydyr.

There is a public library in the town, originally founded by a donation of books from the Honourable Baron Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. of Ochertyre, and since that time enlarged and supported by subscription. There is also a Coffee-room for newspapers and reviews.

Mallet the poet, and Dow the historian of Hindostan, according to popular tradition, were educated at the school of Crieff. The late Dr. William Wright, an eminent physician and naturalist, and Dr. Thomas Thomson, one of the living ornaments of science who now occupies a chair in the University of Glasgow, were natives of Crieff. The late Dr. John Barclay, the celebrated anatomist, though not a native of this town, passed his youth in its vicinity.

A weekly market is held every Thursday, and a number of general fairs take place during the course of the year.

The population of the whole parish in 1776 was 1977 ; in 1792 it was 2640 ; in 1811 it was 3300 ; in 1821 it was 4216 ; and in 1827 the inhabitants of the town itself might amount to about 3700.

CUPAR OF FIFE.



CUPAR is a Royal Burgh, and the County Town of Fife-shire. It is 22 miles north-east of Kinghorn, 10 west of St. Andrews, 12 south-west of Newport on Tay, 10 east from Falkland, and 30 miles from Edinburgh. It is delightfully situated on a plain, having a dry soil, and southern exposure on the banks of the river Eden, at its junction with a small stream called the Lady-burn. Cupar is 6 miles from Gairbridge, the nearest shipping place on the Eden; and 9 miles from the junction of the river with St. Andrews Bay.

Cupar is a burgh of very great antiquity, having been from the most remote period the place where the Thanes of Fife held their Courts of Justice. The names of commissioners from Cupar are found in the Rolls of Parliament in the reign of David II.

The Castle of Cupar is frequently mentioned in history as a place of strength and of great importance in troublesome times, but no vestige of it now remains. Its site is occupied by a school house, and a small Theatre; so that

this spot, which in former times resounded with the din of arms and the deeds of the mighty, is now become the peaceful seat of learning, and the scene of scathless encounters!

On the *Play Field*, adjacent to the Castle Hill, the plays of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount were exhibited. The ‘Satyr of the three Estates,’ was acted here in the year 1555. From a manuscript play of Sir David Lindsay, in the possession of David Garrick, it appears that the Play-field of Cupar in Fife was well known and frequented, and had been in use long previous to this period,—indeed few towns of note in Scotland were without them. The play of the Satyr of the three Estates is what may be considered as the origin of the Scottish Drama, or, of those plays called Moralities, which were then first divided into acts and scenes, though representations of what were called Mysteries, or holy plays, were exhibited by the Clergy in Scotland long before this date.

From the low situation of the town of Cupar, it is not seen at a distance; it is seen from the east, but the point of view from whence it is seen to the greatest advantage is the north-west. The Streets are broad and spacious, and contain many elegant houses. The principal streets are the Bonnygate, the Millgate, or Waulker gate, the Crossgate, and St. Catherines. The latter is a new and elegant street, in a line with the Bonnygate; in this street is situated the County Hall and Public Rooms, and an Inn of very superior architecture, affording every accommodation to the traveller. This street, particularly, may vie with some of the best streets in the metropolis.

This town, taken altogether, is one of the neatest, most regular, and best built county town in Scotland,—The ancient part of the town, with all its irregularity, has disappeared, and Cupar may almost be said to have been rebuilt within the last half century, and continues to extend its dimensions in every direction. It is noted for its well paved streets, which are kept remarkably clean, and well lighted.

The Parish church, which is a collegiate charge, is a handsome modern building. The turret, which is detached from it, belonged to an ancient church, and has a beautiful elliptical spire, much admired for its light and airy appearance. The Episcopal Chapel is a beautiful building elegantly fitted up, and an ornament to St. Catherine Street.

Cupar has been much and justly celebrated for the excellence of its schools, and it possesses a valuable public library. About four years ago an Academy was established here by subscription. The town council gave over to the subscribers their two schools on the Castle Hill, and the Theatre, and also the salaries of the former schoolmasters. This very flourishing establishment is conducted by a rector and four masters, who teach English reading and elocution, writing and drawing, arithmetic and mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, and the Latin and Greek languages. There are about 300 pupils attending the different classes. There is no parish school, but there is about a dozen of seminaries for the ordinary branches of education in the parish, partly supported by subscriptions, but chiefly by fees from the scholars.

There was a convent of Dominicans, or Black Friars, at the east end of the town with a fine chapel, founded by

the prior of St. Andrews in the year 1415; no traces of this edifice remain. The tower of the parish church already mentioned, is the most interesting piece of antiquity in the town, the spire was built by Mr. William Scot, minister of Cupar, in the year 1642.

The new prison erected on the south side of the Eden, is much more like an elegant modern mansion, than a prison, but it can only be admired for its outward appearance; for the internal accommodations do not correspond with its exterior.

The principal trade of the town is the manufacture of brown linen, which is here carried on to a large extent,—from five to six hundred thousand yards have been annually stamped. There are spinning mills on the falls of the Eden, and one is erected on the Lady burn. There are also manufactures of ropes, candles, brick and tyle works, tan works, and several breweries.

The town is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of Guild, thirteen Guild councillors, and eight trades councillors or deacons, elected by the eight incorporated trades. It joins with St. Andrews, Dundee, Forfar and Perth, in sending a member to Parliament. The revenue of the town is about £500 per annum. Cupar being the county town, and head burgh of Fifeshire where the Courts of Law are held, and the public business of the county transacted, render it a place of great resort, and gay appearance. The celebrity of the schools induce a great many families to reside here for the education of their children, and adds greatly to the general superior appearance of the town and its Inhabitants.

An extensive Printing Office has been long established here, conducted by a spirited individual (Mr. Robert Tullis, Printer to the University of St. Andrews,) who has printed many beautiful editions of the Classics; under the revision of Dr. John Hunter of St. Andrews, which, for accuracy and typography, are not inferior to any editions hitherto produced in this country.

The places of divine worship in Cupar, are, the established, or parish church, an episcopal chapel; a relief, united secession, original burgher, and Baptist meeting houses. There is in Cupar an established branch of the British Linen Company, and another of the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

There are eight annual Fairs held here, viz. on the first Thursday in January,—first Wednesday in February, O. S.—first Wednesday in April,—10th day of May, N. S.—and the last Wednesday in May, O. S.—25th day of July, O. S.—first Thursday in October O. S.—and the 11th day of November, O. S.

Population by the census of 1811, 4758.

1821, 5892.

DALKEITH.

DALKEITH is a considerable town in the parish of the same name, and shire of Edinburgh. It is 6 miles south-east of Edinburgh, and 18 miles north-west of Lauder, on the great south road from the capital. Dalkeith is situated on a narrow strip of land between the rivers North and South Esk, the banks of which are beautifully wooded and embellished with elegant seats of the most distinguished families in the county.

The principal street, called the High Street, is handsome and spacious, and contains a great number of elegant buildings, the cross streets of communication from the north and south of the town, are wide and handsome, and the whole of the town is neat, clean, well paved, and airy. The church stands on the north side of the High Street, and is a venerable Gothic fabric, founded by James Douglas Earl of Morton, in the reign of James the Fifth. Facing this edifice, is the tolbooth, a plain substantial building, having two ducal coronets in the front, bearing an inscription, EC. FR. M.L.B. 1648.

The Grammar School of Dalkeith has long maintained a very high character for the abilities of its teachers, and many of the brightest ornaments of literature have here received the rudiments of their education. Besides the grammar school, there is a school conducted on the new system, for the education of children of both sexes, a large charity work house, or town's hospital, for the maintenance of the indigent belonging to the town, and several other benevolent institutions. There are several excellent inns in the town, a ball room elegantly fitted up, a mason lodge, &c. The rivers furnish numerous falls of water for driving machinery on their banks, and these falls are occupied by corn, flour, and snuff mills, skinneries, &c. in the immediate vicinity of the town. An iron mill and bleach-fields are in the neighbourhood.

Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, and gives the title of Earl to the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. The only magistrate is the Baron bailie, appointed by his Grace. The town as to its police revenue, is under the management of 15 trustees, (including the Baron bailie, who is considered preses) appointed by Act of Parliament. This act gives two pennies Scots on every Scots pint of ale or beer, brewed for sale, or vended within the town and parish, the monies arising from this; the sweepings of the streets, and some small property; is the only revenue of the town, which is small, yet by judicious management, much public good has been done. The Inhabitants are not burdened with any town's assessments, except the impost on beer as above mentioned. The town is about to be lighted with

gas, by a joint stock Company. The works (June 1827,) are proceeding rapidly.

Dalkeith is an elegant and gay town, and the summer resort of parties of pleasure from the capital, drawn hither by the enchanting beauty of the scenery, as well as by the excellent accommodation afforded to visitants. From Edinburgh to Dalkeith, by the villages of Roslin and Lasswade, forms one of the most pleasant, picturesque, and delightful tours in the neighbourhood of the capital.

Dalkeith is one of the first markets for grain in Scotland. Monday is the market day for meal and flour, Thursday for grain. Very large quantities of oats are sold every market day, brought from the south country, viz. the upper part of Berwickshire, East Lothian, and Teviotdale. Of the grain at market, it is not uncommon for the sales to amount to 5000 bolls on a market day, and may average 3000 bolls per week, through the year, when the country produces a fair crop. This large quantity is all disposed of in a limited time, and for ready money, a matter of great importance to the farmer. On the ringing of the market bell, the sacks are opened, the carts as they arrive are placed in regular order on the High Street, or market place, and the sample sacks having been all ranged in rows, the bell rings at 12 o'Clock, and all is instantly bustle and activity—the samples are examined—the bargains made—the money paid, and the whole corn sold in the short space of a quarter of an hour; at half past twelve the bell again rings, and a similar scene again takes place, as to wheat, barley, beans and pease.

Dalkeith contains a few thriving manufactories, but cannot be considered a manufacturing town. The established manufactures, are those of leather, candles, soap and hats, but the chief support of the town is its markets, and trade with the surrounding country.

Adjoining to the town, is Dalkeith House, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the southern bank of the north Esk. This elegant and extensive building was erected about the beginning of the last century, by the family of Scott, upon the site of an ancient castle which had been long in the possession of the Douglas family, and was afterwards the frequent residence of the Regent Morton, during the minority of James the Sixth, at which time it was significantly called the "Lion's den." This edifice consists of a main body and two wings, with ornaments of the Corinthian order in front. The hall, the grand stair case, and the several suits of rooms are large, and finished in the highest stile of elegance; superbly furnished, and contain a fine collection of valuable paintings. The beauties of the situation are much heightened by the serpentine windings of the two rivers, which form a junction about half a mile below the House. The banks of both rivers are beautified by natural woods, and most romantic scenery, and art has added extensive walks, laid out with great taste. Within view of the house there is an elegant bridge of polished freestone, built within these few years as an ornament to the grounds, a cascade at this spot has a fine effect. The park, which is amongst the largest in the country, containing 800 Scotch, or 1000 English Acres,

is surrounded by a stone wall, and well stocked with deer; it is adorned with a quantity of fine wood, and a number of venerable oaks.

Smeaton or East Park House, within the inclosures, contains a menage and an aviary, the garden grounds are tastefully laid out, and kept in the highest order, these grounds contain a great variety of exotic plants, and are famed for the excellence of their productions. The Palace of Dalkeith was honoured by being the residence of his Majesty, on his visit to Scotland in August 1822.

The market of Dalkeith is noted for its plentiful and excellent supply of all kinds of meat, particularly mutton, vegetables are abundant and cheap, and the town is in the immediate neighbourhood of extensive fields of coal.

Besides the parish church, there are meeting houses, or places of worship belonging to the united associate synod, the relief, original burghers, independents, and methodists.

There are three bank branches in the town, one of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, one of the Leith Bank, and one of the National Bank of Scotland. The Leith Bank is the oldest of the three.

The stables belonging to the Midlothian hunt are here, and the hounds are kept in the vicinity, and regularly hunted in the neighbourhood.

A fair is held here in May, on the first Tuesday after Rutherglen fair, but the principal fair, known by the name

of Dalkeith fair, is held on the third Tuesday in the month of October.

Population, town and parish, in 1811, 4709.

1821, 5169.

DINGWALL.



DINGWALL is a Royal Burgh in the parish of that name, and County of Ross. It is 23 miles north by west of Inverness, 26 south-west of Tain, 20 south-west of Cromarty, 10 north of Beaully, and 178 miles N. N. west of Edinburgh.

The town is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain at the west end of the Firth of Cromarty, which is navigable for small vessels as far up as the town. It appears that the town of Dingwall was anciently much more extensive than at present, causeways and foundations of houses have been found some hundred yards distant from the present site of the town. The name was formerly Dingnaval, expressive of the richness of the soil of the low grounds.

It was erected into a Royal Burgh by Alexander the Second in the year 1226, which erection and privileges were confirmed by a charter granted in the reign of James the Fourth. By these charters Dingwall is entitled 'to all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the burgh of Inverness.'

The town consists of one neat well paved street, and several lanes, the buildings are substantial, and many of them handsome. It is well situated for trade, but hitherto no particular branch of manufacture has been introduced.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of Guild, treasurer, and 10 councillors; and it joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to Parliament.

Near the town are the ruins of the Castle of Dingwall, the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. It has been a regular fortification, surrounded by a deep ditch and glacis, where not defended by the sea, and stands close upon the shore.

The Earl of Ross was the most powerful of the Scottish Barons, and proprietor of a great part of this country, previous to the forfeiture of the last Earl. Many of the ancient families in Ross-shire held their estates from him by charters dated, 'apud castrum nostrum de Dingwall.' Near the church is an Obelisk which was erected by George, first Earl of Cromarty, Secretary of State for Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne. It stands upon an artificial mount, the bottom of which covers about two-thirds of an English acre. It is only six feet square at the base, and rises in a pyramidal form to the height of 57 feet. It was erected to distinguish the burying place of the family. A Mineral Spa, similar to that of Harrowgate, is situated about four miles to the west of the town.

Dingwall is a post town, and the neighbourhood is ornamented by a number of beautiful mansions. It has a good parish school, two English academics, and a young Ladies

Boarding School. Besides the parish church there is an episcopal chapel.

The weekly market day is Friday, and two annual Fairs are held; on the first Tuesday in July O. S. and on the Tuesday before old Christmas.

The parish of Dingwall forms nearly a square of two miles. It occupies a fine valley, with part of the sloping sides of the hills which form the valley,—a great proportion of which is in a very high state of cultivation. There is but little waste land, and the whole parish forms a beautifully diversified scene of hill and dale; wood and water, corn fields and meadows. The river Conan runs through the parish, and falls into the Cromarty Firth. It abounds with Salmon and Trout, and on it is a very productive Salmon fishery,—formerly pearls of great value were found near its mouth.

The Population of the town and parish, as stated by Dr. Webster, was in 1775, 997, in 1791 it was 1379.

in 1801, 1418.

1811, 1508.

1821, 2031.

DUNBARTON.



THE Royal Burgh of DUNBARTON, is in the parish of the same name ; and is the county town of Dunbarton-shire—it is 15 miles to the north-west of Glasgow, and 59 miles west from Edinburgh. It is situated on a low peninsula, almost surrounded by the river Leven, about half a mile above the junction of that river with the Clyde.

This town is of very great antiquity, having received its first charter from Alexander the Second in the year 1221, by which it enjoyed very extensive privileges. This charter having been lost, all its ancient rights were confirmed by a charter of *novo damus* from James the Sixth in 1609. By these grants it possesses a large common of some miles in extent, and the valuable privilege of salmon fishing in the river Leven, and on the Clyde, from Kelvin to Loch Long,—part, however, of these privileges, as to the Clyde fishing, have been lost by not using their rights.

The town has one principal street, called the High Street, bending to the circular course of the river Leven. This street is broad and spacious, and well paved, contain-

ing a number of handsome modern houses—there are also several smaller streets, or lanes, and a large suburb stands on the west side of the river, in the adjoining parish of Cardross, on the road leading to the village of Renton. In the neighbourhood of Dunbarton is the hunting seat of Robert de Bruce. Near the east end of the town, and fronting the High Street, stands a handsome church, with a spire and clock. The old town house, which included the jail, is now in ruins; but an elegant building has recently been erected, containing a spacious court room and public offices for the use of the town and county. Immediately adjoining stands a newly erected comfortable jail, surrounded by an extensive court.

Besides the established church there is a burgher meeting house, and a Roman catholic chapel. A little to the north of the town, on the bank of the river, are the ruins of a Collegiate church, founded by the Queen of Alexander the Second.

Dunbarton has a grammar school under the patronage of the magistrates and council. It contains also a Sunday school, and others, for the education of children of both sexes; a public library, and several benevolent societies. There are two good inns, affording every accommodation to travellers.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten councillors, and has five incorporated trades. It joins with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in sending a member to Parliament.

Some time prior to the year 1609, this town suffered greatly from an inundation of the rivers Clyde and Leven. In that year the King and Parliament granted to Dunbarton, 37,000 merks Scotch, for raising bulwarks to resist any future inundations of these two rivers,—but these do not appear to have been completed, so as to reclaim the land lost, amounting to nearly 200 acres, which is almost overflowed every tide. The ruins of buildings are still discernible.

The suburbs are connected with the town, near to its west end, by a bridge of five arches over the Leven, built by government about 50 years ago; the centre arch is 52 feet span; the whole length of the bridge being above 300 feet.

The estuary of the Leven forms a good harbour, where an extensive quay, and a capacious dock, has been constructed. The latter is 220 feet long, and 35 feet broad, and is considered as one of the best docks on the Clyde. There are also two building yards, in which about 40 sailing vessels have been built within the last three years, of from 45 to 280 tons burden, and 30 steam vessels of from 70 to 210 tons register.

The Leven is navigable by coasting vessels to the town of Dunbarton, and there are nearly 2700 tons of shipping, registered and unregistered, belonging to the port.

The resident burgesses of Dunbarton have the privilege of exemption from all river and harbour dues, payable at the port of Glasgow; by virtue of a contract entered into with that City, and ratified by Act of Parliament in the year 1701.

Dunbarton carries on a very considerable domestic trade, and the weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers, employs a number of looms, besides several considerable printfields and bleachfields in constant employment. But the principal manufacture of the town is that of crown, or window glass, bottles, &c. made here to a very large amount, this being the largest establishment of the kind in Scotland.

These works employ a large portion of the shipping belonging to the port of Dunbarton; and give work to upwards of 300 persons, and pay an annual Excise duty of nearly £120,000. Sterling.

The less important manufactures of this town, are linen, linen yarn, leather, candles, hats, glue, excellent breweries, and several tan works.

The chief imports are corn, meal, and timber; also kelp and sand for the use of the glassworks. The revenue of the town amounts to about £900. per annum, arising chiefly from the fishings on the Leven, the towns customs or dues, an extensive moor of upwards of 2000 acres, and other property belonging to the burgh.

Dunbarton is the seat of a presbytery, belonging to the synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Dunbarton Castle, so famed in Scottish history, is situated about half a mile from the town, on a point of land formed by the junction of the Clyde and Leven. It is placed upon the top of a basaltic rock, forming two remarkable craggy summits separated by a deep chasm. The sides of this rock are precipitous and irregular, composed of rude basaltic columns, of which huge masses have been

broken off, and fallen to the bottom. The buildings, consisting of the Barracks, Batteries; &c. placed upon the top of the rock, have a most imposing effect, and must have been impregnable in ancient times. The entry to the fortress was anciently from the west, but now by a gate at the south-east corner,—and within the ramparts are the Governor's House, Officers lodgings, and Guard House. From hence the ascent is by a very long flight of stone steps, leading up through the chasm to the upper Batteries where there are a Barrack for the Soldiers, and a reservoir for water. This fortress, according to Boethius was possessed by the Caledonians, and resisted all the efforts of the Romans under Agricola to reduce it. It was the strongest fortification in the Kingdom in the time of the venerable Bede and deemed impregnable. It was, however, reduced by famine in the year 756, by Egbert, King of Northumberland,—and was taken by Escalade on the 2d April, in the year 1571.

The Sword of Sir William Wallace is preserved in Dunbarton Castle, a relict held in veneration by all Scotchmen.

Many parts of the rock is said to be highly magnetic, affecting the compass at a considerable distance. The true Scots Thistle is found here in great abundance.

The Castle of Dunbarton was once considered as commanding the navigation of the Clyde and the key to the Western Highlands; it is consequently included in the articles of union, as one of the four forts to be kept in repair.

It is garrisoned by a governor, lieutenant-governor, a subaltern officer, and a party of invalids. The views from the summits are particularly grand, comprehending a distant

prospect of the majestic Ben Lomond. The firing of a cannon from the Prince Regent's Battery resembles many peals of thunder, from the sound reverberating from one hill to another.

The market days are Tuesday and Friday, and there are Fairs held on the third Tuesday in March; on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in August, and a large cattle market is held on Carman-moor, distant two miles, on the first Wednesday in June.

Population of the Town and Parish in 1811, 3121.

1821, 3481.

DUNDEE.



DUNDEE is a large and flourishing sea port and a royal burgh, in the parish of that name, and county of Angus, seated on the north side of the river Tay, about 12 miles from the mouth of that river, where it falls into the German Ocean, Long. $3^{\circ} 3'$ west of Greenwich, Lat. $56^{\circ} 27' 23''$ north. It is 22 miles east from Perth, 18 miles south-west of Arbroath, 14 south of Forfar, and 40 miles north by east of Edinburgh.

Dundee is a presbytery seat. It is a large and well built town, consisting of four principal streets, diverging from the High Street or Market place, which is a spacious square, 360 feet long, and 100 feet in breadth, with several cross streets and lanes. On the south side of this square stands the Town House, an elegant structure, having a handsome front adorned with piazzas, and a spire 140 feet high. This building was finished in 1734, from a plan of the elder Adams, and contains the Guild Hall, the Court Room, Town Clerk's Office, &c., with vaulted repositories for the Town's Records. The upper floors are employed

as a prison, and the under part is occupied as an office by the Dundee Banking Company. At the east end of the square the Trades Hall presents a conspicuous appearance, it is an elegant building with a front of Ionic pillasters, and a very neat cupola. The under floors are occupied as shops, above are rooms for the different incorporations, and a large hall for general meetings, which also serves the purpose of a Subscription Coffee Room. In Castle Street, so named from an old castle which stood there, stands an elegant episcopal chapel, and in the same street a very neat theatre. To the west of the High Street, is the old church, in which were originally four places of worship, and it has been, when entire, a very magnificent edifice. It has a large square Gothic tower or steeple, 156 feet high, at the west end; said to have been erected by David Earl of Huntingdon, in 1189, in consequence of a vow made to the Virgin Mary, for his deliverance from shipwreck on his return from his third crusade. A new and elegant church is now built adjoining to this old church.

The Sailors hall in Yeaman Shore, is a neat edifice, containing a spacious hall for general meetings, and smaller committee rooms, apartments for their records, and convenient lodgings for their officer, in the ground floor. The Infirmary is a large plain building, opened in 1798, for the reception of the indigent sick. A dispensary previously established under the patronage of Lord Douglas, is now attached to this institution. About a mile from the town, on an eminence towards the Hill of Dundee, stands Dudhope Castle, an ancient fabric, now converted into barracks.

Dundee contains many charitable and benevolent institutions, a detail of which our limits forbid us to enter upon. Most of the streets are neat, clean, well paved and lighted with gas, and the houses, where they are not elegant, are well built and commodious. The Nethergate and Over, or Uppergate, strike off from the High Street to the west, and the Murray-gate, and Seagate to the eastward. The town is well supplied with water, every street has a public well, conveyed to the town in leaden pipes.

The situation of the town is most delightful, commanding a fine view of the opposite coast of Fife, the passage of the river, with the numerous vessels passing up and down the Tay. To the west of the burgh, the environs are ornamented by the great number of the residences of the more opulent citizens, on the bank of the river. These mansions are in beautiful situations, handsomely built, and many of them elegant, and adorned with planting and shrubery. Upon the whole this town seems to have a right to its ancient appellation of "Bonny Dundee."

The town of Dundee has long been famed for its seminaries of education, and very early evinced a predilection for literature. The academy is an excellent establishment, where the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, &c. are taught by able masters, the collection of philosophical apparatus is extensive. There is a public grammar school, and English schools, with many other seminaries for all the useful and ornamental branches of modern education.

The harbour is admirably situated for trade, admitting vessels of great burthen. It has been lately greatly enlarged, a wet dock and a graving-dock have been added, and a new pier is nearly finished. There are at present about 170 vessels belonging to the port of Dundee, measuring about 17,000 tons, manned by 14 or 1500 Seamen. There are ten ships employed in the Whale fishery, about 70 in the foreign trade, and the remainder in the coasting trade. Of these coasters 12 are in the London trade alone, which sail regularly twice a week. Dundee is one of the first commercial ports in Scotland. The principal imports are flax from the Baltic, timber from America,—West India produce, spirits, wines, &c. and coal and lime. The exports consist of manufacturing and agricultural produce. The chief manufacture is that of linen of all kinds, brown linen has always been a staple article of manufacture. Bleached linen has been introduced only of late years, and promises to do well, the articles manufactured are imitations of the sheeting and duck of Russia, and the doulas and shirting of Germany. Sail cloth is a great article of Dundee manufacture. In the last war it amounted to the amazing quantity of 700,000 yards per annum,—now it is considerably less. Bagging of all kinds, both for home use and exportation, is extensively made. Dundee thread, coloured and white, has been long in great esteem, and still continues to be manufactured.

The quantity of Flax annually imported amounts to 5 or 600 tons, the whole of which is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. There are several extensive

lint spinning mills in the vicinity, and some large bleach-fields.

Ship building is extensively carried on, Sail making, Rope making, &c. Soap making, Sugar baking, Tanneries, Breweries, &c. are established here, as also a number of minor domestic manufactures.

Dundee was erected into a Royal Burgh by King William the Lion, but all the records having been carried off or destroyed by Edward the First,—Robert de Bruce, recognized the rights of the burgh, by granting a charter dated at Aberbrothick, June 22. 1326,—these rights were confirmed and enlarged by charters from succeeding princes, and finally confirmed by a charter from Charles the First, and ratified by Parliament 14th September 1641.

Dundee was burnt by Edward the First. It was taken and burnt by Richard the Second, again by the English in the reign of Edward the Sixth. It suffered greatly in the troubles of Charles the Second's reign, and during the usurpation of Cromwell; being sometimes under one master, and again at the mercy of another. It was taken by storm by the Marquis of Montrose; and was lastly stormed and completely pillaged by General Monk in 1651, when 60 ships were captured in the harbour, and afforded to the captors a booty in plate and money, "exceeding" says an old author, "all the plunder they had attained in the wars throughout all the three nations," at this time every soldier in Monk's army had £60. Sterling of plunder to his share.

The town is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of Guild, treasurer, and fifteen councillors, and joins with

Forfar, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Perth, in returning a member to Parliament. The revenues of the town amount to £4000. per annum.

Besides the three churches belonging to the establishment, there are several dissenting churches, viz. two Scotch episcopal, one English episcopal, one burgher, one relief, three independent, two united secession, one antiburgher, two baptist, one unitarian, one Gaelic, one methodist, and one Roman catholic chapel.

There are three Banking Companies in Dundee, viz. the Dundee Banking Company, Dundee New Bank, and the Dundee Union Bank. There is also a branch of the British Linen Company Bank, and a private bank.

The market day is Friday, and annual Fairs are held on the first Wednesday after the 26th day of May (at Glamis,) on the second Tuesday in July (at Stobs,) the 15th day of August, 19th September, 22d October, and the first Wednesday after the 22nd day of November (at Glamis.)

The Population of the town and parish by the census of

1801, was 26,084.

1811, 29,616.

1821, 30,575.

DUMFRIES.



DUMFRIES is a Royal Burgh in the parish of that name, and the County Town of Dumfries-shire. It is delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Nith, about nine miles above the confluence of that river with the Solway Firth. It lies 72 miles south of Edinburgh, 80 south by east of Glasgow, 20 miles north east of Castle Douglas, 27 north east of Kirkcudbright, and 341 miles from London, by way of Manchester. The situation of the town, rising gradually from the river, is beautiful and advantageous. The town consists of one principal street, parallel to the river, of nearly a mile in length ; and eight cross streets and lanes, nearly one third of a mile in breadth. The houses, in general, are handsome, and the public buildings elegant. The town has a light and airy appearance, the streets are wide, well paved, clean, and lighted with gas. The High Street is nearly 100 feet wide, and in it are many superb shops and warehouses. The environs of the town are adorned by many neat houses and plantations—and the prospect, which is terminated at the distance of a

few miles, by a continued chain of hills, covered with wood, or cultivated to their summits, exhibit a richness of scenery seldom exceeded.

There are two handsome churches belonging to the establishment, with spires and clocks, one relief, two united secession, one episcopal, one methodist, and one independent meeting houses, with a Roman Catholic chapel. The parish church, St. Michael's, is very ancient, and deserves notice for its cemetery, which contains many elegant, curious and antique monuments. In the north-west corner of this church yard is interred the remains of the celebrated Robert Burns, the Scots Poet, who died in Dumfries on the 22d July 1796, in the 37th year of his age. A splendid mausoleum was erected to his memory by the admirers of the immortal bard, at an expence of £1500; raised in a short time by public subscription. The foundation stone was laid on the 5th June 1815, and the body removed from the place where it was originally interred, on the 19th day of the following September. It is a beautiful sepulchral monument, which, for symmetry and chasteness of design, has scarcely its equal in any age or country. An appropriate inscription, and a most classic marble sculpture, is placed in the interior of the edifice. It is surrounded with handsome iron pallsades—planted with evergreens, and is certainly a cemetery worthy of Caledonia's highly-gifted Bard.

The Infirmary is a magnificent building, founded in 1776, at a period when very few charities of a similar kind were in Britain, and this is yet the only one in the south of Scotland. It is under the management of governors, and is

supported by annual subscription, donations, &c.—there is a lunatic assylum connected with it. The poor's hospital is another praiseworthy establishment—it was founded in 1753, by two brothers of the name of Moorhead, merchants in the town; and is supported by collections at the church doors, legacies and donations. The greatest care is paid to the health, morals, and comfort of its poor inmates; and the children of the destitute are taught to read and write. There are also many religious and benevolent societies in Dumfries,—among others, a ladies free school.

The academy was founded in 1802, and stands upon one of the most healthy and delightful situations to be found in the town or neighbourhood—the entire expense of the building was defrayed by voluntary subscription. The magistrates are patrons, and, with the Town Council, have the appointment of the masters. There is a handsome theatre, with a projecting portico, tastefully decorated internally, and illuminated with gas. It is well attended during the season, and can generally boast of superior performers. The town-house is a large and elegant structure, containing a very spacious court room, and other offices. Nearly opposite to the court room stands the jail; from whence the prisoners to be tried are conducted through a subterraneous passage which communicates with the court room. There are two subscription libraries; two subscription reading and news rooms, well supplied with the London and Provincial papers, and magazines—in one of these rooms there is an excellent billiard table.

Dumfries being the county town of the shire, and, as it were, the capital of the whole district of Galloway—pos-

sessing the advantage of an easy and frequent intercourse with the metropolis, and all the chief towns in Scotland, it becomes a place of resort for the nobility and gentry of the adjoining counties. Independent of those who have only amusement in view, many are attracted hither by its excellent seminaries of education, the cheapness of living, and the salubrity of the air. Thus, Dumfries possesses more elegance of manners, and greater gaiety, than is to be found in any town of its size in Scotland. The proportion of the inhabitants, who are descended of respectable families, and have received a liberal education, is greater in Dumfries than in any other part of the island; and these, in consequence, give a more elevated and polished tone to the manners and general character of the people. There are annual horse races in the month of October, and the Caledonian Hunt meet here every fifth year.

The town is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, two town clerks, and twelve councillors. There are seven incorporated trades, with each a deacon chosen from among themselves, who elect one of their own number to be convenor, and another to be box master, these form what is called the grand committee of the seven trades. Dumfries, along with Lochmaben, Annan, Sanquhar and Kirkcudbright, returns a member to Parliament. The revenue of the town is about £1600 per annum.

The assizes for the County of Dumfries, and the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright are held here twice in the year, viz. in April and September; it is also the seat of the Sheriff and Commissary Courts, and of the Presbytery and Synod.

A small Debt Court, and Borough Courts, are regularly held here.

There are several excellent Inns where every accomodation is found, and the utmost attention paid to the wants and wishes of the traveller. One of these (the Commercial Inn,) is most deserving of notice, for its having been the head quarters of the Pretender, Charles Stuart, in December 1745. The town has a most active police, the commissioners of which, have aided most effectually the spirit of improvement shewn by the Inhabitants, as to removing nuisances, and making alterations and amendments on the streets, new market places, a timber bridge for foot passengers over the Nith, &c. &c.

A new suit of rooms for balls and assemblies is in progress, and a spacious quay is to be built on the banks of the river. The town is amply supplied with water by means of pipes, under the management of a water company. There are two stone bridges over the Nith, the lower bridge consists of nine arches, built in the 12th century, the other is an elegant structure built in the year 1800. In a square nearly in the centre of the town, stands a fine doric pillar, erected by the County of Dumfries, to the memory of the late Duke of Queensberry.

Dumfries possesses no staple manufacture, although almost every branch of mechanical and commercial industry is practised. The commercial advantages of this port have been greatly increased within a short period, by obtaining an act of Parliament, empowering a certain number of commissioners to be annually chosen to conduct the shipping concerns of the river; since which period, great and impor-

tant improvements have been effected. The dangerous sand banks in the Solway Firth have been made comparatively safe, by placing buoys in the Scotch and English channels, obstructions of every kind have been removed, the river Nith has been confined by great and solid embankments, and stone jetties; new cuts have been made where necessary, so that now most of the vessels may discharge their cargoes close to the town, which were obliged to unload at a considerable distance down the river. The consequence of all this has been, the vast improvement of the shipping interest. In the years 1808-9, the river dues from the shipping were only about £300 annually, now they are (1827) above £1000,—the tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port, amounts to upwards of 4000 tons.

The chief imports are timber, iron, hemp, tallow, coal, slate, wine, &c. the exports consist of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, and freestone. Considerable business is done in the manufacture of hosiery, chiefly lambs-wool. Hats are made, and there are several tan-yards, extensive breweries, and a distillery.

Dumfries was a place of some consideration in the twelfth century. It was in the Franciscan Church of this town that Robert Bruce slew the traitor Cumin who had betrayed his secrets to Edward, on the 10th of February 1305. While England and Scotland were separate kingdoms, Dumfries was a place of strength where the Scots Borderers retired from the hostile incursions of the English. Since the beginning of the last century, it has made gradual and steady advances in wealth and population. Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the chief of the family of Crichton.

Many ancient customs, formerly observed in Dumfries, are now abolished, but one still exists, the shooting for the Silver Gun. King James the Sixth, in one of his journies to England, presented to the trades of Dumfries, a small silver tube like a pistol barrel, called the Silver Gun; with his royal licence to shoot for it every year, as a prize to the best marksman among the incorporations of the town. This has now dwindled down to an exhibition once every seventh year, and the birth day of the reigning monarch is the day fixed for the celebration of this festival. The last took place on the 23d April 1824.

The printing business is carried on in Dumfries, and there are two weekly news-papers published, both have an extensive circulation, and are respectably conducted. There are branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the Galloway Bank. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday for domestic purposes, on Wednesdays the Cattle market is the largest in Scotland, and during the season many thousand carcasses of pork are sold. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in February, O. S.—this Fair is remarkable for the immense quantity of hare skins sold, in some years to the value of £6000. On the 26th day of May, or the Wednesday thereafter; on the 25th September, or Wednesday after; and on the 22d November, or Wednesday thereafter. These are chartered Fairs, and a vast number of Horses are shewn, these are more resorted to than any Fairs in the South of Scotland.

Maxwelltown, formerly the village of Bridge-end is now a Burgh of Barony, in the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, and

connected with Dumfries by the two bridges across the Nith. In no instance have the good effects of erecting a village into a Burgh of Barony been more conspicuous than Maxwelltown. The charter was obtained from the Crown in 1810, and since that time from being a poor village, notorious for disorderly conduct, for it was a remark of the late Sir John Fielding's, that he could trace a rogue over the whole Kingdom, but always lost him at the Bridge-end of Dumfries, it has improved in the value and extent of houses, and increased considerably in the number and respectability of its Inhabitants. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and Councillors.

The Population of the town and Parish by the census of

1801, was 7288.

1811, 9262.

1821, 11,052.

DUNFERMLINE.

DUNFERMLINE is a royal burgh in the parish of that name, and county of Fife. It is situated in the western district of Fife-shire, about 3 miles from the Firth of Forth, on an eminence rising to 227 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a most extensive, varied, and beautiful prospect. It lies 3 miles north of the port of Limekilns, 5 miles south of Charlestown, 6 from the North Queensferry, 7 north-east from Culross, 10 south by west of Kinross, and 17 miles north-west of Edinburgh.

Dunfermline has one principal street, the High Street, extending from east to west, and continued westward by Bridge Street, and eastward by East Port Street. It runs along the face of the hill, and is crossed at right angles by other streets, in which are many elegant and well built houses. The Town House is in Bridge Street and has a spire and clock. The Jail is in the same building. Nearly in the centre of the High Street, stands the Guild Hall, now private property, and occupied as an Inn. It contains assembly rooms, and apartments for meetings of public

bodies, and has a steeple 132 feet high. Few old houses remain in the town to mark the taste of ancient times.

The ground falls with a considerable declivity to the south, and the lower part of the town is called the Nether-ton. The size of the town is rapidly increasing by the feuing of the lands of Pittencrieff on the west of the burgh. This part of the town is joined to that within the burgh, by a bridge or rather an earthen mound, on which a street is formed (Bridge Street,) of 300 feet long. The water of Lyne passes from north to south, dividing the royalty from the suburbs of Pittencrieff.

Dunfermline is the seat of a presbytery, and one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the county. The manufacture of damask and diaper table-linen, has here been carried to the utmost state of perfection, and is the staple manufacture of the town. It has been so from a very early period, and now employs the bulk of the population. The introduction of machinery, so universal in all the branches of the weaving trade, has had a tendency to reduce the number of looms wrought by the hand, though there are still from 1500 to 2000 employed in the town and vicinity. There are several spinning mills and bleachfields in the neighbourhood of the town, soap works, tannaries, &c.

The government of the town is vested in a provost, two bailies, dean of Guild, and twenty-two councillors, annually elected, and joins with Queensferry, Culross, Stirling, and Inverkeithing in returning a member to Parliament. The revenue of the town is about £1500. per annum.

The ingenuity of the inhabitants in weaving, appeared at an early period,—there is preserved in the chest of the incorporation of weavers, a man's shirt wrought in the loom, more than a century ago, by a man of the name of Inglis; which is without seam, or the least assistance from the needle. The button for the neck, alone, baffled his ingenuity. A woman's shift is also preserved, made at a later period, by a man named Meldrum, upon the same principles.

At a very early period Dunfermline became a royal residence, Malcolm the Third, surnamed Canmore, who reigned from the year 1057 to 1093, resided in a tower or castle, built upon a peninsulated hill, formed by the water of Lyne, in a valley on the west of the town. He was also the original founder of the church, or monastery of Dunfermline. A palace was afterwards built not far from the tower on the east, in a most romantic situation, the south-west wall of which remains a monument of the magnificent fabric, of which it was a part.

The monastery as mentioned, was founded by Malcolm Canmore, for monks of the order of St. Benedict, and was completed by his son Alexander the First. It continued to be governed by a prior till the reign of David the First, who raised it to the dignity of an abbey, and who in 1124, translated thither 13 Monks from Canterbury. The abbey was richly endowed, and derived part of its revenues from distant parts of the kingdom. It was a magnificent and extensive fabric, but fell an early sacrifice to the plundering army of Edward the First in the year 1303. All that was at that time saved of this magnificent edifice was the



church, and a few cells of the Monks. These were demolished at the reformation—so that the remains of the abbey are inconsiderable.

A part of the ancient abbey was occupied till within the last few years as the parish church. The old steeple remains, from the top of which there is a very rich and extensive view of the surrounding country, and of more remote districts of Scotland, comprehending altogether, it is said, not fewer than 14 counties. Here are interred Malcolm Canmore, and his Queen, Margaret, with seven other kings of Scotland, and five queens, besides many of the most eminent men of the kingdom; Dunfermline having been appointed by Malcolm Canmore, to be the royal cemetery of Scotland.

In clearing the ground for the erection of a new church, the remains of that celebrated hero, King Robert the Bruce was discovered on the 18th February, 1818. On the 5th November, 1819, these sacred remains, after the inspection of the Barons of Exchequer, &c. were re-interred in the spot where they had been originally deposited in the year 1329. The new church is erected over his grave, and the pulpit is placed directly over his ashes.

The burgh held of the monastery of Dunfermline for more than two centuries, and became a royal burgh by a charter from James the Sixth, dated 24th May, 1588. In this charter, called a charter of confirmation, the king ratifies sundry charters, donations and indentures, by John and Robert, abbots of Dunfermline, and in particular, one, dated 10th February 1395, by which the abbot and convent renounce in favour of the eldersmen and community, the

whole income of the burgh belonging to their revenue, with the small customs, profits of Court, &c. reserving, however, the "power of punishment should any of the magistrates be guilty of injustice in the exercise of their office." The present set of the burgh was fixed by a decret arbitral of the committee of the convention of royal burghs, 13th July, 1724.

The high school in Queen Ann Street, is a commodious building, and the system of instruction ably conducted. There are other schools for the various branches of education, and some charitable establishments and institutions. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel of ease belonging to the establishment, three chapels in connexion with the united secession, one old burgher, one relief, one baptist meeting house, and a chapel belonging to the methodists. There is a branch of the Bank of Scotland, and one of the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

The market days are Tuesday and Friday, the former is the corn-market day, and annual fairs are held on the third Wednesday in January, O. S. on the second Wednesday in March, the fourth Wednesday in April, the first Wednesday in July, the first Tuesday in August, the fourth Friday in September, and the fourth Wednesday in November.

The parish of Dunfermline is about eight miles long from north to south, by six in breadth, the soil is fertile and mostly under tillage, but to the north of the town it is more barren and uncultivated. There are some lakes in the parish, and a good deal of planting. It abounds with valuable mines and minerals, coal of a very superior quality is found

in almost every part, great quantities of which are exported from the neighbouring sea ports of Inverkeithing, Limekilns, and Charlestown. Freestone is in abundance, of a fine quality, as is also whinstone for paving. Limestone is wrought to an immense extent, the Earl of Elgin's lime-works are the most extensive in Britain. Ironstone is found in abundance, and is exported in great quantities to the Carron Works.

The Population of the town and parish by the census of

1801,	was 9,980.
1811,	11,649.
1821,	13,681.

Of this population the royalty contains nearly one half. The Town, including Pittencrieff suburb, above 11,000.

DUNKELD.



DUNKELD is an ancient burgh of Barony in the united parishes of Dunkeld and Dowally, and county of Perth; charmingly situated on the north bank of the river Tay. It is 15 miles north of Perth, 20 south-east of Blair in Athol, 12 west of Blairgowrie, and 57 miles north of Edinburgh.

The scenery around Dunkeld has always been the admiration of visitors. Nature has been profuse in producing and combining every object that can form the grand, the picturesque, and the beautiful in landscape; and the taste of the noble proprietor has improved these beauties to their utmost extent. The scenery in this neighbourhood is nowhere surpassed in Scotland.

Dunkeld was the capital of ancient Caledonia, and had a monastery of Culdees founded in it by a Pictish king, about the dawn of Christianity. This monastery was converted into a bishopric by David the First in the year 1130, and ranked in his time as the first in the kingdom. The cathed-

dral, which is about 200 feet long, and 60 wide, has been a fine building, though now much delapidated, the architecture is partly Saxon, and partly Gothic. The choir is still entire, and used as the parish church—it was built by Bishop Sinclair in 1350, who is buried here. It also contains the tomb of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, natural son of Robert the Second, commonly called the Red Wolf of Badenoch; he was excommunicated for burning the town and cathedral of Elgin, but having made his peace with the clergy, was buried in holy ground.

The bishopric was held by many men celebrated for their learning and abilities, amongst others, by Gavin Douglas in the year 1516. On the north side of the choir is the charter house, built by Bishop Lauder in 1469, the vault of which is now used as the burial place of the family of Athol; and the upper room is occupied as a charter room by the Duke. The tower at the west end of the north aisle is remarkably elegant.

Dunkeld is a flourishing little town, and the chief market town of the Northern Highlands. It carries on some manufactures of linen and yarn, and a considerable tannery is in full employment. The town lies to the east of the cathedral and parish church, and extends northward on both sides of the great Highland road. The houses in general are plain and well built; the buildings in the new streets (Athol and Bridge Street) are more elegant. The Duke's Arms Inn is an elegant and commodious building at the Cross. It has a Grammar school, Mason lodge, &c. Besides the parish church, there is a Glassite chapel and a

missionary church. A magnificent bridge of seven arches has been thrown over the Tay, at an expence of £30,000, of which government gave £5000—the remainder was paid by the Duke of Athol. One of the arches is a span of 90 feet, two are of 84 feet, and two of 74 feet span—the other two smaller are land arches. This bridge was begun in 1805, and finished in 1809. The construction of this bridge was in some degree novel—it was chiefly built on dry land, and the course of the river was then turned to answer the bridge.

The government of the town is vested in a Baron Bailie, appointed by his Grace the Duke of Athol, who is the superior. Charles the Second offered it a charter of erection into a royal burgh, but the offer was declined. The town has been hitherto much circumscribed by the policies of the Duke on three sides, and by the river on the south; but since the bridge has been finished, the delightful plain on the south bank of the Tay has been purchased, and feued out for building. Dunkeld was formerly much resorted to by invalids in summer, for the benefit of goat's whey—to this beverage, the salubrity of the air, the serenity of mind produced by the contemplation of the charming scenery, with the moderate exercise thereby induced, could not fail to contribute most essentially to the cure.

Dunkeld House, the principal seat of the Duke of Athol, stands a little to the north of the cathedral, and is a plain neat building, without any of that magnificence generally seen in a ducal residence. The gardens are extensive, and abound with fruit, which here arrives at great perfection.

The plantations have been much extended, and occupy above four thousand acres. The gardens, the cascade, the extensive pleasure grounds, and delightful scenery, are the objects which attract the notice of the Tourist, both foreign and native.

Ossian's Hall, or Hermitage, on the small river Braan, from whence the cascade is seen to the best advantage, is described by Mr. Gilpin, as a scene the most interesting of the kind he ever saw. "The whole scene, and its accompaniments," he observes, "are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. The composition is perfect, but yet the parts so intricate, so various, and so complicated, that I never found any piece of nature less obvious to imitation, it would cost the readiest pencil a summer's day to bring off a good resemblance."

In the year 1648, Sir James Galloway, master of requests to James the Sixth, and to Charles the First, was created Lord Dunkeld,—his grandson James being attainted at the revolution, the title became extinct.

The weekly market day is Saturday, and there are five annual fairs, viz. on the 14th day of February, N. S. and on the 25th, O. S., on the 20th day of June, should any of these days fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, it is not held till Tuesday. On the 8th and the 31st days of December, O. S. should any of these days be Sunday, it is held on the Saturday preceding.

There is in Dunkeld a branch of the Perth Banking Company, and another of the Commercial Bank of Scotland; whose chief trade is in discounts for the extensive

tract of Highland country northward, where a very considerable traffic in cattle is carried on.

Population of the Town and Parish, 1811, 1360.
1821, 1364.

EDINBURGH.

THIS magnificent City, the Metropolis of Scotland, is situated in the northern part of the County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian ; and lies in $55^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude, and $3^{\circ} 14'$ west longitude from Greenwich ; nearly a mile and a half south of the Firth of Forth, and about the same distance from Leith, the sea port of Edinburgh. It is 16 miles west of Haddington, 42 east of Glasgow, 128 south S. west of Aberdeen, and 156 south of Inverness. It is distant 390 miles, north by west of London, and $92\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carlisle.

This City is more than two miles long, is about the same in breadth, and the circumference of the whole is nearly eight miles, it is rapidly increasing in all directions.

It stands upon three distinct hills or elevations. The old town occupies chiefly the centre elevation, extending, nearly in a straight line, from the perpendicular rock on which the Castle is built, at the wes-

tern extremity, to the Palace of Holyrood House on the east.

The High Street occupies the flat surface of this central ridge, and measures from the gate of the Castle to the Palace-gate, 5570 feet in length, and in general 90 feet in breadth. From the High Street descend numerous lanes or *closses* on the declivities, north and south of this central ridge. Parallel to the High Street, in the valley on the south, runs a street called the Cowgate, from 10 to 20 feet in breadth; the rising ground in this direction is covered with buildings; forming a mixture of the ancient and modern architecture, extending in streets, squares, and villas, to a distance of one and a half miles.

The northern valley, called the North Loch, is laid out in ornamented grounds on the west, and the whole of this valley is in progress of being laid out in the same manner.

A mound of earth crosses this valley to the westward, which was formed with the earth dug from the foundations of buildings in the new town, and is nearly 1000 feet long, about 200 in breath, and 80 feet high above the surface of the valley. At the north end of this mound, there has lately been erected a beautiful square building, appropriated to the Royal Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. Near the eastern extremity of this valley, it is crossed by a beautiful Bridge, called the North Bridge, founded in the year 1763. This Bridge consists of three great central arches of 72 feet each, with two smaller ones at each end. The length of the Bridge is 1270 feet, the breadth 50 feet, and the height 68 feet. North Bridge Street is terminated on the north by

Princes Street crossing it at right angles, and the Register Office, one of the most elegant edifices in Edinburgh.

The southern valley is crossed by a Bridge called the South Bridge; this Bridge was opened in 1788, and consists of 22 arches, one of which only is visible; which is the centre arch over the Cowgate. This bridge is on a line with the North Bridge, and crosses the High Street at right angles; forming an elegant street of nearly equal length with the High Street, and dividing the old town into nearly two equal halves.

The New Town stands upon the horizontal ridge, on the north side of the old town, having an inconsiderable elevation on the south, declining to the sea on the north, and may be divided into two parts, viz. the New Town designed in 1767, which is completed; and the other additional buildings, streets, and squares, erecting on the east, west, and north, of the former.

Edinburgh is naturally divided by the North Loch into the Old and New Town, communicating by the North Bridge, and Earthen Mound. The New Town having been laid out on a regular plan in 1767, is one of the finest cities in Europe. The whole has been built within the last 60 years, of beautiful free stone, superior to any in the kingdom. A plan for building, what may be termed an additional New Town between Edinburgh and Leith, and on the east and west of Leith walk, is in progress and rapidly extending, so that in a few years Edinburgh will be joined to its ancient sea port. Edinburgh being noted for learning and the fine arts, and from its general magnificent appearance has been justly called the *Modern Athens*.

This "Romantic Town," situated on three separated and distinct rising grounds, is surrounded in all directions, except the north, by a succession of beautiful hills. In the immediate vicinity of the Town, on the east is the Calton Hill, ornamented by a lofty Monument to the memory of Nelson, the Observatory, New Jail, Bridewell, &c. and, there is laid the foundation of the grand National Monument. On the south side of this Hill, the Royal High School is building, and new streets are rising on the declivities. The whole of it is laid out in beautiful walks and terraces. The various views from these walks are noble and extensive, commanding both the Old and New Towns, the Firth of Forth, and adjacent country,—the Shipping in Leith Roads, and the mouth of the Firth, with the German Ocean, and Fife Hills in the distance; altogether presenting a combination of rich scenery, which has been compared to the famed view of the Bay of Naples.

Near the City, on the east, rises Arthur's Seat, to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea, and from its peculiar shape called the Lion. On the south side of this hill, is a perpendicular rock, exhibiting a grand range of Basaltic columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, 50 to 60 feet high, and five feet in diameter. Adjoining to this hill on the west, Salisbury Craigs present to the city, a green sloping declivity, crowned by a lofty terrace with a front of broken rocks and precipices, presenting one of the finest natural ornaments of this romantic town. The beautiful eminence of Corstorphine Hill, finely wooded, rising in the midst of rich vallies, rears its summit on the west; near to this on the south-west, is the beau-

tifully wooded hill of Craig Lochart. The hills of Braid and Craigmillar are in the neighbourhood, on the south, and south-east; and the extensive range of the Pentland Hills, at a distance of five miles on the south, rear their lofty summits to the height of 1450, to 1700 feet above the level of the sea. These hills form a magnificent amphitheatre, in which stands the Metropolis of North Britain.

The abundance of building materials found in the immediate vicinity of the City, particularly stone and lime of superior quality, have in an eminent degree, given a beauty and stability to the edifices of Edinburgh, no where excelled, and justifies the appellation bestowed upon it, of the "City of Palaces." From the facility afforded by the natural declivities of both Old and New Town, in making sewers; and underground works, for carrying off the soil, the former has *now* got free of its old reproach, and the latter is one of the cleanest Cities in Europe.

In the year 1753, Edinburgh occupied nearly the same extent of ground which it had done for centuries before. Since that period, it has been enlarged to three times its bulk. During the last thirty years, particularly the improvements both in the Old and New Town, have been astonishing. Streets, Squares, Churches, and public edifices, have risen in rapid succession; old and inconvenient buildings have been removed, and replaced by elegant houses; and the pavements and foot-paths improved and renewed.

It would be superfluous to attempt a description of all the improvements and public buildings that have been made and finished within the last fifty years. The Regent Bridge is the most splendid of the re-

cent improvements in Edinburgh; this bridge is in a line with Princes Street, and by a road cut into the rock on the east side of the Calton Hill, looking down upon the Old Town; forms a new, elegant, and romantic approach to the City, from the east. This bridge was founded in 1819. In this street are situated, the Post Office, Stamp Office, Waterloo Hotel, &c. built in the first style of architectural elegance, and affording an easy communication with the beautiful walks and terraces, around the Calton Hill. The College when completed, will be for elegance and magnitude, superior to any building of its kind in the world. The new buildings for the accommodation of the Courts of Law, in the Parliament Square, are on a grand scale; and when completed, by the additions intended to be made on the space left vacant by the great fires in 1824, will be the most magnificent suit of buildings in Edinburgh.

The venerable and stately Church of St Giles, forming the north side of the Parliament Square, is also to be improved. The County Hall, Advocates' Library, &c. is an extensive and beautiful group of building

Edinburgh is not a Manufacturing Town, in the general meaning of the term. It has a few manufactures of Silk, Linen, Shawls, Stockings, &c.—these may be stated as employing six to seven hundred looms. There are several Cast Iron Foundries, Brass Founders, Mill Wrights, Machine Makers, &c. The Printing and Publishing of Books, are important branches of trade.—This trade, with its attendants of Book-binding, Bookselling, and Stationary, is now carried on to a great extent. In the year 1763, there

were only six Printing Houses in Edinburgh; the number of Presses now, are from 180 to 200; and the works executed here, are not surpassed in elegance and correctness by any in Europe.

The Courts of Law, and the University, are the chief supports of the City, and the great resort of families from all parts of the island, attracted hither by the fame of its academies and schools, are the principal dependance of the tradesmen, and shop-keepers.

The commerce of Edinburgh, is not so considerable as might be expected in the metropolis of Scotland; yet from its being the resort of the opulent and gay from all quarters, the diffusion of the circulating medium is extensive, and its money transactions are numerous and important. There are five public Banking Companies, namely, the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank, and the National Bank; besides a number of private Banks of great respectability. All the public Banks issue promissory notes of various value, but none under one Pound sterling, payable on demand, either in specie, or Bank of England notes. Two of the private Banks only, issue notes, viz. Sir William Forbes and Company, and Ramsays, Bonars and Co. The other private banks, seven in number, discount Bills, and employ their capital in all the various branches of the banking business.

No city of its size contains more literary men than Edinburgh, whose reputation stands pre-eminent in every branch of literature, and it has long been famed over the world, for its Medical School and establish-

ments. It possesses also numerous Societies and Institutions, Religious, Philosophical, and Literary, and many for the improvement of the arts and sciences, and others which embrace every object of national utility and interest. The education of the poor is amply provided for, by the many establishments for that purpose; and in no city are charitable institutions more numerous; these comprehend receptacles for the alleviation, or cure, of every form of human misery.

The Royal Infirmary is a noble building, founded in 1738; and exclusive of its great utility as an hospital for patients, from both town and country, it has in an eminent degree, contributed to the celebrity of the Medical School of Edinburgh.

The river, or Water of Leith, takes its rise in the Pentland Hills, and after a course of fourteen miles, falls into the Firth of Forth, at Leith, forming the harbour of Leith at its junction. This being the only river in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, the natural beauties of its banks, have been increased by the erection of numerous elegant seats, and extensive plantations. Short as the course of this river is, yet within that distance, it gives motion to the machinery of upwards of one hundred mills, in its course to the sea.

Besides corn, meal and flour, snuff, lint, and spinning mills, there are three large, and four smaller paper manufactories; Bleachfields, Distilleries, S - neries, Tan-works, and Saw-mills. The Water of Leith runs through a part of the New Town on the north, and is there crossed by two stone bridges. The river north Esk, at a distance of from 6 to 9 miles

of Edinburgh on the south, has also numerous falls occupied by machinery ; amongst others, there are nine extensive paper manufactories, for writing and printing papers. Almost all of these mills employ the new method, or patent, or web machine, by which three fourths of the former manual labour, is saved in the first formation of the sheet. The neighbourhood of Edinburgh, is the chief seat of the paper manufacture in Scotland, from whence large quantities are sent to the London market.

The origin of Edinburgh is lost in the obscurity of ages. The etymology, and the early history of the City are involved in equal obscurity ; the most probable conjecture, is that which derives the name from the compound Gælic word, Dun-Edin, or Edwinburgh ; a name by which it is still known in the Highlands of Scotland. The Castle of Edinburgh is mentioned in Scottish history, as the place where Queen Margaret, widow of Malcolm Canmore, died in the year 1093. The first traces of Edinburgh as a Town, are found in a charter granted by David the First, in 1128, in favour of certain Canons Regular, for whom he founded the Abbey of Holyrood-house ; where it is styled *Burgo meo de Edwinesburg*. The first Parliament held here, was in the year 1216. Edward the First having carried off, or destroyed the records of the country in 1295, render this period of its history dark and uncertain.

In the year 1392, Robert the First granted to Edinburgh, the town of Leith, with its harbour and mills.

The City of Edinburgh in the thirteenth century, was confined to a very limited space, around the Cas-

tle Hill, where the houses were crowded together, more for the sake of being under the protection of the Castle, than from choice of situation, and appears to have been extended gradually to the east and south west of the fortress. It was for the first time, surrounded by a wall in 1450, when James the Second granted the inhabitants a charter to fortify the Town; and about the same time, presented the incorporated trades with a standard, which still exists, known by the name of the Blue Blanket; this wall was again built, and the circuit extended, in 1571. All the houses in the old town are of a great height; eight flats, or stories, as they are here called, are common, and some are ten, and even twelve stories high. This uncommon elevation seems to have arisen from the confined space on the middle ridge forming the High Street, and from the desire to be near to the Castle. The *lands*, or houses in the *wynd*s or lanes, on the declivities on each side of this street, are also very high; these lands have a common stair, giving access to the separate lodgings or flats, and it is not uncommon to find from 18 to 24 families in the same building; thus rendering these crowded abodes, not only unhealthy and uncomfortable, but dangerous from fire.

The land in the neighbourhood of the capital is in the highest state of cultivation, and rents high for garden ground and villas. The modern mansions and gentlemen's seats are numerous and splendid. In the immediate neighbourhood, may be noticed the houses of Belmont, Beechwood, Clermiston, and others; Collinton House and Dreghorn, Redhall,

Hailes, and Spylaw; Dalmahoy, the principal seat of the Earl of Morton; and Hatton, formerly belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale. To the east of the metropolis is Prestonfield, and the House of Duddingston, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Abercorn. Duddingston Loch is a beautiful and romantic sheet of water, near this mansion, at the foot of Arthur's Seat.

One of the most remarkable of the recent events in the history of Edinburgh, and in our national annals, is the visit of His Majesty George the Fourth to Scotland, and honouring the Palace of his ancestors with his presence. On the 14th August 1822, the Royal George, having His Majesty on board, anchored in Leith Roads. While here His Majesty received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. The weather being unfavourable His Majesty did not land till the 15th about noon. He was dressed in an Admiral's uniform, with a Thistle and sprig of Heath on his hat; and a superb St Andrew's Cross, presented to him by Sir Walter Scott, in name of the Ladies of Edinburgh. This evening the town of Leith was most superbly illuminated. The procession to Edinburgh by Leith Walk was magnificent; and at Gayfield Place His Majesty was received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, who, at a temporary barrier, delivered to him the Keys of the City. The cavalcade, after traversing a part of the new town, arrived, by the Regent Bridge, Calton, and Abbey Hill, at the ancient Palace of the Scottish Kings; which His Majesty entered, amidst the deafening shouts of triumph of a population remarkable for loyalty

and attachment to their Kings,—of discharges of cannon placed upon the the Calton Hill and the Craigs, on both of which the Royal Banner proudly waved, as well as by a royal salute from the Castle; after a short stay, His Majesty went to Dalkeith House, which had been fitted up for his residence.* On the 15th the King remained at Dalkeith House, where he repeatedly expressed himself highly delighted with his residence, with the reception he had met with on his landing, and the orderly and decorous appearance of his Scottish subjects, and the intellectual dignity of their manner. A most brilliant illumination took place in Edinburgh this evening, never exceeded on any former occasion. On Saturday the 17th His Majesty held a Levee—the attendance on which was most numerous and splendid. The King, in compliment to the Country, appeared in complete Highland costume, made of the Royal Stuart Tartan. The Company of Royal Archers did the duty of Body Guards.

* Dalkeith House stands about six miles south from Edinburgh, in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Dalkeith, on the site of an old Castle, once the property of the Douglas Family, which, when occupied by the Regent Morton, during the minority of James the Sixth, was called the Lion's Den. The park is much admired for its extent, and the beauty of its scenery; the trees within it are large, venerable, and disposed in groups, that afford a shelter from the elements to the numerous animals inhabiting it, which enjoy a perfect immunity from every violence. The two beautiful and christaline rivers of North and South Esk, after meandering through grounds the most classical and romantic, enter the park, the one in front, the other in rear of the palace, each flowing through a dell, exhibiting every natural and artificial beauty, and uniting a little below the palace, roll their combined streams through the remainder of the grounds.

At the Levee not less than 2000 persons were presented. On Monday the 19th His Majesty held a Court, and Closet Audience at Holyrood Palace, when many loyal addresses were presented. On the 20th the King held a Drawing Room, which was attended by about 500 ladies of the most distinguished rank, fashion, and beauty in Scotland. On the 22d His Majesty visited the Castle. On this occasion the streets presented a scene of extraordinary animation. The Regalia of Scotland (which had been previously removed to Holyrood from the Castle), was carried in procession, and afforded to the delighted populace a sight of their long lost Crown and Sceptre. The procession was most impressive,—it was splendid without being gaudy; and while the variety of the different costumes was admirably calculated for effect, the judicious mixture of the Clans with their tartan habiliments, and of the assembled troops, formed a happy relief to the official splendour which marked the other parts of the pageant. His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshall's uniform. The King ascended the upper platform placed upon the half moon battery, where he gave three cheers, waving his hat; and was cheered by the immense multitude who occupied the Castle Hill, the streets, and the surrounding elevations. On the 23d His Majesty reviewed the whole Volunteer Cavalry and Yeomanry of the principal lowland districts, on the Sands of Portobello. In the evening the King attended a splendid Ball, given by the Peers, in the Assembly Rooms, George Street. On the 24th His Majesty honoured the City by his presence at a splendid Banquet, given

by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, in the Parliament House. On Sunday the 25th, the King attended Divine Service in the High Church of St Giles. In his way from the Palace to Church, he was received by the populace of Edinburgh, with that reverence and respect which the Scotch pay to the Sabbath,—the people reverently took off their hats, but not a voice was raised to hail his appearance! Great as their exultation must have been to behold their Sovereign in the midst of them, the sentiment of piety alone predominated; and of the great multitude collected, not one of them for a moment forgot the divine precept, to keep the Sabbath-day holy. On the 26th His Majesty paid a private visit to the Palace of Holyrood, for the purpose of inspecting its apartments;—same evening he attended a Ball given by the Caledonian Hunt. On the 27th the foundation stone of the National Monument was laid on the Calton hill, with a splendid Masonic Procession, by Commissioners representing His Majesty. On the same day the King visited Melville Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Melville. His Majesty dined alone at Dalkeith House; and in the evening visited the Theatre.

On the 28th His Majesty entertained a large party at dinner in Dalkeith House, and on the 29th he took his departure from Port Edgar near Queensferry, after visiting Hopeton House, the princely mansion of the Earl of Hopeton.

It would be difficult to determine, whether the reception which His Majesty met with, from his Scottish subjects, was more flattering to the King, or ho-

nourable to the people. His Majesty remarked to Lord Lyndoch, after he arrived at the Palace, "that he had often heard the Scotch were a proud nation; and they had reason to be so, for they appeared to be a nation of Gentlemen; he himself was proud of them." The multitude who witnessed the memorable spectacle of His Majesty's landing, from all parts of the kingdom, was estimated at 300,000.

Sir William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was Knighted at the Banquet; and Captain Adam Ferguson, and Mr Henry Raeburn, the celebrated portrait painter, were Knighted at Hopeton House.

The antiquities of Edinburgh and its vicinity, are numerous, and consist chiefly of the remains of religious establishments; from the number and variety of these ruins, they cannot be described in a work like this. The Castle of Craigmillar is a ruin of great antiquity, about two miles south from Edinburgh, it was founded in 1212, and was at times the residence of Mary, Queen of Scots,—it is seated on a rock 274 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a most extensive view. A small room in one of the upper turrets, is shewn here as Queen Mary's Bed room, and it is worthy of remark, that in all the places where she has resided, the rooms which she occupied are of very small size, this one is only seven feet by five, yet has two windows, and a fire place. A Village in the vicinity still retains the name of little France, from having been the residence of Queen Mary's French attendants.

Although the increase of the population of Edinburgh, within the last 50 years, has been great and rapid, yet

it has not kept pace with the increase and extent of the buildings, during the same period. This may be accounted for, by remarking the rapid strides of improvement made in the comforts of life and refinement, demanding more domestic accommodation than was required half a century ago. To this cause may be added, the great and constant demand for lodgings, or temporary accommodation for students and occasional visitors to the City,—these lodging houses consist of a number of apartments, which must be rented, although they are only partially occupied, for a season; or, may remain unoccupied for the whole year; and there are many houses now possessed by one family, which, 50 years ago, would have accommodated a dozen.

Edinburgh has fourteen Churches, and seven Chapels of Ease, belonging to the Establishment, and one Gaelic Chapel; there are six Chapels belonging to the Church of England. The Dissenters are very numerous,—there are six places of worship belonging to the United Associate Synod, one to the Associate Synod, one Original Burghers, one Original Anti-burghers, four Relief Congregations, one Cameronian, two Independents, four Baptist, one Methodist, one Roman Catholic, one Berean, one Unitarian, one Glas-site, one Society of Friends, one New Jerusalem Temple, and one Jews' Synagogue.

The population of Edinburgh, including the parishes of South and North Leith, is thus stated at the following periods. In the year 1755, 57,220, in the year 1775, 69,039. These results were taken from a calculation of the number of families, reckoning six as

the average of each family. But from an accurate survey made in 1791, the number of Families were found to be 18,654, and the number of Inhabitants 74,886, which gives an average of *four* to each family only ; this comes nearer to the truth, and agrees with the calculations of Dr Price, and those of the Statistical account of Scotland. In the year

1801, the Population including Leith, was 82,560.

1811,.....102,987.

1821,.....138,235.

Edinburgh has a weekly market on Wednesday, for Corn, Cattle and Horses, and an annual Fair, held on the second Monday of November, called All Hallow Fair.

the average of each family. But from an accurate survey made in 1771, the number of families was found to be 12,371 and the number of inhabitants 74,923, which gives an average of four to each family; this number agrees to the truth, and agrees with the observations of Dr Price, and those of the statisticians of Scotland. In the year 1791 the population including Dublin was 82,700.

1791	82,700
1801	102,257
1811	132,232

Edinburgh has a weekly market on Wednesday for Corn, Cattle and Horses, and an annual Fair, held on the second Monday of November, called All Hallows Fair.

ELGIN.

ELGIN is a Royal Burgh, and the County Town of the shire of Elgin, or Moray. It is 190 miles north of Edinburgh, 63 north-west of Aberdeen, 9 west of Fochabers, 12 east of Forres, and 42 miles east-north-east of Inverness.

The municipal constitution of the Town consists of a Provost, 4 Bailies, and 12 Councillors. It has a Dean of Guild, and six Incorporated Trades, and joins with Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintore, in returning a Member to Parliament. The revenue of the Town is about £700, and is at present very economically and judiciously disposed of.

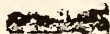
Elgin boasts of a very high antiquity. It is said to have been built by Helgy, General of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray, about the year 927. At what time this town was erected into a Royal Burgh, is quite uncertain. The oldest charter extant, is from Alexander the Second in 1231, who grants to the Burgesses of Elgin, a Guild

of Merchants, with as extensive privileges as were enjoyed by any other Burgh in Scotland. Charles the First in 1633, establishes and confirms all the grants of his royal predecessors. In 1620, James the Sixth granted to the Town of Elgin, the hospital of Maison Dieu, formerly a popish establishment; the revenue of which, now goes partly to the support of schools, and partly to provide four poor men with a house, garden, gown, and four bolls of barley to each.

The trade of this burgh is not extensive, being entirely dependant on the population of the agricultural district, by which it is every where surrounded. One Woollen manufactory, belonging to Mr Johnston (at present, 1827,) may be said to be the only species of manufacture carried on. An important Free-stone Quarry has lately been opened on the property of the Earl of Fife, in the Quarrelwood, near Elgin, by an Aberdeen Company, who propose to send the stone to Edinburgh, London, &c. &c. The colour is beautiful, and the surface and grain of the stone, is the finest in the island. It rises in vast blocks and masses, some of them 34 feet long, and four feet square, and slabs have been got 12 feet by 10, and six inches thick. From this and the adjoining Quarry, all the stone with which the public buildings in Elgin have been erected, and which are so highly and justly admired, has been taken; for ornamental Architecture, there is no stone that we are acquainted with, so perfectly adapted.

Elgin is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lossie, about five miles above its influx into the Moray Firth. It consists of one principal Street, about

one mile in length, running east and west, and having six or seven cross Streets and lanes. At the east end of the Town stands its noble Cathedral, founded in 1221, and richly endowed; magnificent and elegant though in ruins. It was in the olden time, called the "Lanthorn of the North," and is at present the most beautiful of all the Scottish Cathedrals. In the middle of the High Street, a new Church has been just erected, on a Grecian plan, with a portico at the west, and a handsome tower at the east end. This is one of the most commodious, best arranged, and neatest churches, probably in Scotland. It is formed of polished ashler from the adjoining quarry, and does great credit to the architect, Mr Simpson, and the builder, Mr Fraser. Proceeding westward in the High Street, we find the new Assembly Rooms, built of the same beautiful material, for the Trinity Lodge of Free Masons, under the direction of Mr Burns of Edinburgh; and distinguished for their convenient arrangements and just proportions. At the extreme west end, stands, on a gentle eminence, "Gray's Hospital," for the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin, and forming an admirable vista to the High Street, and the surrounding country. In the vicinity of the Town are scattered, with no unsparing hand, a great variety of elegant cottages of the most tasteful forms, embellished with a profusion of shrubbery, and excellent fruit gardens; giving to Elgin a minuatire resemblance of the celebrated Cheltenham. At the extreme east end of this Town, is intended to be erected a noble institution for the support of the aged poor, male and female, and for the support and education of poor children, until the age of 14.



The funds for this purpose, amount to the splendid sum of £70,000, and were appropriated by the late Major General Anderson, who, from a very humble station in the Indian Army, rose by his talents and conduct, to that rank, and to the acquisition of this princely fortune. When "Anderson's Institution" is completed, we do not know a small Town in Scotland which will possess so many and such elegant public buildings as Elgin.

Situated in the midst of a rich and fertile country, blessed with the finest climate in the kingdom; and possessing one of the best regulated and well attended Academies, and several excellent Female Boarding Schools; having cheap and plentiful markets, and good Society at a moderate expense; Elgin is naturally drawing to itself, all the spare population of the surrounding country, whose objects are the education of families, early associations, or personal comfort.

Besides the Church belonging to the Establishment, there is an English Chapel, two meeting houses in connexion with the Secession, one Independent, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic Chapel.

There are branches of the Aberdeen Banking Company, and British Linen Company.

Elgin has two weekly markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and annual Fairs are held on the first Tuesday and Wednesday after the new moon, following the 18th day of February, on Thursday in Passion week, the last Tuesday and Wednesday in May, the first Tuesday and Wednesday after the 24th July, the first Tuesday and Wednesday in October, and

the first Tuesday and Wednesday in December, all
old stile, except the last.

The Population of the Town and Parish in

1811, was 4602.

1821, — 5308.

And since then has considerably increased.

FORFAR.

FORFAR is a Royal Burgh of considerable antiquity in the Parish of Forfar, in the County of Forfar, in the Kingdom of Scotland. It is situated on the banks of the River Forfar, about 12 miles from Perth, and 10 miles from Dundee. The Burgh is bounded on the north by the River Forfar, on the south by the River Forfar, on the east by the River Forfar, and on the west by the River Forfar. The Burgh is divided into several wards, and is governed by a Council of Burgh. The Burgh is one of the most ancient and most flourishing in Scotland. It was first mentioned in the reign of King David I. in the year 1130. It was then a small town, but it has since increased in size and importance. It is now one of the largest and most important towns in Scotland. The Burgh is situated on a fertile plain, and is surrounded by a wall. It has a fine view of the River Forfar, and of the surrounding country. The Burgh is a very healthy place, and is well supplied with water. It is a very pleasant place to live in, and is a very good place to visit. The Burgh is a very important place, and is a very good place to live in. It is a very pleasant place to live in, and is a very good place to visit. The Burgh is a very important place, and is a very good place to live in. It is a very pleasant place to live in, and is a very good place to visit.

FORFAR.

FORFAR is a Royal Burgh of considerable antiquity, in the Parish of Forfar; it is the County Town of Forfarshire, and is the seat of a Presbytery.

It is 14 miles North of Dundee, $12\frac{1}{2}$ South West of Brechin, 15 West of Arbroath, and 56 miles North by East of Edinburgh. The ground on which the Town is situated is uneven, and the streets, as in most old towns, are irregular.

The Town has been greatly extended within these few years, and the new Houses have much improved its appearance. The Church, which is situated nearly in the centre of the Town, is capable of containing 2000 persons,—an elegant spire was added to the Church in 1814, and forms the principal ornament of the Town.

Besides the Parish Church, there are three other places of worship in the Town, viz. a Scottish Episcopal Chapel, a United Secession Church, and an Independent Meeting House.

The Sheriff Courts are held in the Town. A Court Room, and other accommodations necessary for public business, have been recently erected at the expense of the County. The Building is elegant, and well a-

dapted for the object of its erection. The Town Hall and the Prison are connected with the new Building.

On the North side of the Town is an eminence, on which stood the Castle of Forfar, the occasional residence of Malcolm Canmore. To mark this spot, the Magistrates several years ago, removed to it the ancient Cross of Forfar.

The Loch of Forfar lies to the West of the Town ; it is about two miles in length, the breadth does not exceed, at any part of it, one fourth of a mile.

The government of the Town is vested in a Provost, Two Bailies, a Treasurer, Eleven Merchant Councillors, and the Deacons of the Incorporated Trades. Forfar joins with Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, and Cupar in Fife, in returning a Member to Parliament.

The inhabitants of Forfar are principally employed in the manufacturing of Osnaburghs and Linen Sheetings. The goods made in the Town have long maintained a high character in the Market ; and this circumstance has contributed to the increase of the trade of the town. The distance of any sea port, and the price of coals, which are all sea borne, are inconveniences which have been much felt, and surveys have been made to ascertain the practicability and expense of making a Canal, or a Rail-way to Arbroath or Montrose. The execution of either of the plans, would prove of incalculable advantage, not to Forfar alone, but to the district of Strathmore.

The weekly Market is held on Saturday, and Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in January, the first Wednesday in May, O. S., the 26th June, the first

Tuesday in July, the first Tuesday in August, the last Wednesday in September, the 29th day of October, and the first Wednesday in November, some of which are well frequented.

Dundee New Bank, Dundee Union Bank, and Arbrogath Bank, have branches established in Forfar.

There is a commodious Parish School Room in the Town, besides a neat building and ample play ground, for the Burgh Schools. This Building was erected, and the Salaries of the Teachers are paid by the Town-Council.

The Parish of Forfar is about five miles in length, from north to south, and nearly five miles in breadth. The general appearance is level, with the exception of the Hill of Balmashanar, and the Hill of Lawer. The soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the Town is light and sandy, but clayey towards the south of the Parish. The Loch of Restennet has been drained, to obtain the Marl found in its bed. At Restennet, which lies to the East of the Town, there was a Priory; the ruins of which still exist, and shew it to have been of considerable extent. Freestone is found in the Parish.

The Population of the Town and Parish was, in

1801, 5167.

1811, 5652.

1821, 5897.

By a Census made since that period, the population exceeded 6000,—the population of the Town and Burgh-lands is about 5000.

FORRES.

FORRES is a Royal Burgh, in the Parish of that name, and County of Moray or Elginshire. It lies 12 miles west by south of Elgin, 11 east by north of Nairn, 20 miles east of Fort George, 32 north east of Inverness, 90 north west of Aberdeen, and 156 north by west of Edinburgh.

The situation of the Town is very delightful, covering the crest and sides of a low ridge, which, sloping to the north and south, shows numerous gardens, intermingled with the houses, its abrupt termination being crowned by the ruins of a Castle, from whose Terrace the whole of the surrounding country is visible, stretching around in a rich plain, bounded by wooded or fertile banks, above which rise the distant mountains. A rivulet, issuing from the woods, near Sanquhar House, winds round two sides of the Town. It is crossed by three handsome Stone Bridges, leading from the different outlets.

The High Street, which extends about three-fourths of a mile east and west, presents many handsome private buildings. The Jail and Town House in the cen-

tre, is remarkable for its Tower and Cupola of curious, but not inelegant Architecture. Further to the east a building is in progress of erection, for the joint purpose of the St Lawrence Lodge of Masons, and Assembly Rooms, which, for interior arrangement, extent, and the elegance of its Façade, may challenge competition with most buildings in the north of Scotland. Still farther to the east stands Anderson's Institution, built of polished free stone, with a handsome spire. To the west is situated the Parish Church, which, when a proposed Tower is added, will further embellish the Town. There are also two handsome and commodious Chapels for the Members of other religious professions. The comfort and cleanliness of the place is much improved by means of common sewers, which extend under the High Street, and are carried along some of the larger Streets or Lanes, which branch from it.

It is uncertain when Forres was erected into a Royal Burgh, but ancient records mention it as a Town of considerable importance so early as the thirteenth century. But before that period, it must have been a place of some consequence, since, in the tenth century, King Duffus brought robbers, from Ross, and Caithness, to be there executed.

The Town is governed by a Provost, three Bailies, a Dean of Guild, and eleven other Councillors, making in all sixteen. It joins with Fortrose, Nairn and Inverness, in returning a Member to Parliament. Besides the Established Church, this Town contains a Meeting House in connexion with the the United Secession, and an Independent Chapel. There is a Parochial Grammar School, where Latin, Greek, &c.

are taught, as also Geography, Mathematics, &c. There is a seminary under the patronage of the Magistracy for the Education of young Ladies.

Some years ago, John Anderson, Esquire, late of Glasgow, and a native of a neighbouring Parish, (Kinloss,) left considerable funds for building and endowing a School for the Education of the children of the poor of the Parishes of Kinloss, Rafford, and Forres. This building was finished in 1824, and is called Anderson's Institution. Some legal difficulties have prevented the full designs of the Testator from being carried into execution, but they are nearly overcome, and a further benefaction to the same Institution gives promise of an extension to the Establishment, so that Teachers of eminence may give such a celebrity to it, as to attract a number of families, whom, but for the want of such a seminary, would have long since taken advantage of the cheapness of living, the salubrity of the air, and the beauty of the neighbourhood.

There are several Charitable Societies, the most valuable is that for the Relief of Indigent and Aged Widows, established and administered by some benevolent Ladies of the place. There are two Mason Lodges; and an annual Meeting is held, called the Trafalgar Club, of which the Duke of Gordon is Patron and President.

The Manufactures of Forres are very limited. Linen yarn was formerly exported in great quantities, but that branch of Trade has almost entirely fallen off, and the Trade of the Town is now chiefly domestic.

There is a branch of the British Linen Company Bank.

The Market days are Tuesday and Friday, when there is an excellent supply of Meat and Poultry, with Fruit and Vegetables in their various seasons. There is an abundance of Fish carried from the village of Findhorn, situated at the mouth of the Bay and River of the same name, about five miles distant. Findhorn is the Port of Forres, from which Coals, articles of Merchandise, &c. are brought, and from which Packets for London and Edinburgh, sail every fortnight.

Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in February, second Wednesday in April, 25th and 26th days of June, the 10th day of August, or the Wednesday thereafter, second Wednesday and Thursday in November, all old stile, and on St John's day, if on a Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, otherwise it is held on the Wednesday thereafter.

The Parish of Forres, is about four miles long, by two and a half in breadth; the soil is generally arable and fertile to the West and North, and is let at the rate of from 5 to £7 per acre,—but it is poor, and covered with heath, to the South and East. The Town lies nearly in the centre of the Parish, and the river Findhorn, which abounds in Salmon, forms its northern boundary. The Fishings, which were formerly productive and valuable, have of late years become less so. The river, though navigable for small boats, to within two miles and a half of the Town, is seldom used for transport. There is one Quarry of Limestone in the Parish, and one of a hard stone applicable to building, but none of Freestone have as yet been found suited to such purposes.

There are several gentlemen's seats in the Parish,

of which Tannachy, on the plain to the north of the Town, and Sanquhar House to the south, are the most remarkable; the latter, embowered in wood, looks through a noble vista on the Town, the view stretching far and wide over the Moray Firth, and the mountains of Sutherland and Ross.

The environs of Forres, even within the Parish, afford many beautiful rides and walks, and if extended beyond its bounds, the banks of the Findhorn, towards its source, offers some of the finest river scenery in Scotland. But the chief attraction as a promenade, are the Cloven, or Cluny Hills, which arise to some considerable height, immediately behind the Town to the south. The highest of these Hills, which, as their name imports, rise in an isolated cluster, is crowned by an octagonal Tower, dedicated to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson. To this, by personal labour, and pecuniary contribution, the Inhabitants of Forres have carried roads, which, sometimes winding around a shoulder, at others, forming Terraces, by embracing a whole hill, finally meet near the Tower, amidst thriving plantations, which cover the greater part of them. It is almost impossible to describe with effect, the splendid view from the summit; it comprises all the elements of grand and picturesque scenery, plain and wood, sea and mountain. It must suffice to say, that part of nine Counties are distinctly visible, as the more distant prospect; whilst a home view of twelve gentlemen's seats, circle within a small radius round its base.

When Alexander, Earl of Buchan, natural son of Robert the Second, better known by the name of the Wolf of Badenoch, burnt Forres, in the fourteenth

century, no mention is made of a Castle. It is therefore probable, that the ruin which at present stands on the Castle Hill, is not an edifice of a remote date; a supposition strengthened by its style of architecture. According to Buchanan, Culenus, successor to King Duffus, destroyed the Castle, and put the governor to death, for the foul murder of that King in the tenth century, within its walls. It is probable therefore, that no other building was erected on its site, until the one at present covering it.

About a quarter of a mile from the Town, on the Elgin Road, lies a stone clasped with iron,—a species of repulsive interest is attached to it, from marking the spot where Witches were executed.

The most remarkable of the Danish Monuments, is Sweno's Stone, or Pillar, near Forres. It is admitted by all Tourists, to surpass in elegance and grandeur, all the other Obelisks in Scotland; and is said to be the finest Gothic Monument in Europe. It is thus described by Mr Pennant. "It is three feet ten inches broad, and one foot three inches thick; the height above ground, is twenty three feet; below, as is said, twelve or fifteen. On one side, are numbers of rude figures of animals, and armed men, with colours flying; some of these men seem bound like captives. On the opposite side was a cross, included in a circle, and raised above the surface of the stone. At the foot of the cross, are two gigantic figures, and on one of the sides is some elegant fret-work." Mr Cordiner in his letters on the Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland, has exhibited a fine drawing of this monument. He supposes it to have been erected in me-

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GLASGOW.

GLASGOW is a large and populous City, in the Nether Ward of Lanarkshire, on the banks of the River Clyde, west longitude $4^{\circ} 16'$, and north latitude $55^{\circ} 53'$; it lies 44 miles west of Edinburgh, 22 east of Greenock, 34 north of Ayr, and 28 miles south-west of Stirling.

Glasgow is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland; there is no authentic record in existence, by which the date of its origin can be ascertained. Many conjectures have been formed, but fortunately these speculations are more a matter of curiosity than utility. It is certain, that in the year 560, a Bishopric was founded here by St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, who died in 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground where the Cathedral now stands, and where his tomb is yet to be seen; if this date be assumed as the probable origin of the Town, it may surely satisfy the most stubborn stickler for the antiquity of the place. This Bishopric was erected into an Archi-episcopal See in the year 1484.

Glasgow is said to have been erected into a royal burgh, by William the Lion in 1172. It however appears, from an old document extant, that this Town

was governed by a provost and magistrates in the year 1268, and that they then held Courts of Justice. In 1611 the City received a Charter from James the Sixth, and another from Charles the First in 1636,—these Charters were confirmed by Parliament in 1661, and 1690.

The Trade and industry of the City at a very early period, seems to have been confined chiefly to the produce of the Fishery in the Clyde; so early as the year 1420, this trade was conducted to a considerable extent, by exchanging with France, their cured Salmon and Herrings, for Wine, Brandy, and Salt; and they possessed some Shipping so early as 1546, which made captures of the ships of England. In 1667 a Company was formed for the prosecution of the Whale Fishery; and the Soap manufacture was introduced about the same period.

About the year 1680, we find that the merchants of Glasgow continued to export considerable quantities of cured Salmon and Herrings to France; this commerce must have been carried on in hired vessels from some of the English ports, as, previous to the Union (1707) the town possessed no Shipping of their own, and Dunbarton was their harbour;—then Greenock and New Port Glasgow. The first vessel built on the Clyde, the property of Glasgow, which crossed the Atlantic, was in the year 1718, from which period may be dated the rise of the Tobacco trade.

The Union of the kingdom had laid open the trade to America and the West India Islands; and a small trade to Virginia and Maryland was begun, by sending out goods for the use of the Colonies, and returning with cargoes of Tobacco. The great increase of

this trade into the Clyde for a number of years, had raised the jealousy of the merchants of London, and other English ports engaged in the same trade, who accused the Glasgow merchants of fraud upon the revenue ; this accusation was followed up by a number of new restrictions and vexatious regulations being laid upon the trade,—these impositions were the cause of a considerable falling off in the importations to the Clyde, till the year 1735.

The commerce with America continued to advance till the year 1750, when a new system commenced, by opening warehouses in the New World, managed by partners in the mercantile establishments of Glasgow ; this plan not only increased the extent of their transactions, but opened up new sources of trade, so that before the unfortunate war which separated these colonies from the mother country, the trade of Glasgow with America had attained its greatest height,—the annual importations of Tobacco were from 35 to 45,000 hogsheads. In the year immediately preceding the war, 57,143 hogsheads were imported, of which 12,000 only were for home consumption.

Such was the extent of the imports of Tobacco into the Clyde, as to engross more than the half of that article imported into Britain. In one year, out of 90,000 hogsheads imported, Glasgow alone engrossed 49,000.

The American war was a severe blow to the trade of Glasgow and Greenock—it unfortunately happened that the balances due by America to Glasgow were uncommonly great ; and as this trade then employed nearly the whole of the capital and enterprise of the City, many of the most opulent merchants were ruined,

who had every reason to believe themselves independent of the fluctuations of commerce.

o But although the favourite commerce of the City was thus for a time destroyed, the spirit which had been successfully roused was not extinguished,—new sources of trade and industry were sought for,—the West India trade, partially begun in 1732, was extended and vigorously prosecuted,—the Continent of Europe presented a wide field for exertion, and this partial chèque given to commerce was amply compensated by the great increase of Manufactures which had been on the advance for years past, and to which the loss of Trade, gave an additional stimulus.

91 The Trade of Glasgow with America, and the West Indies, is now equal in extent to that of any Port in the Kingdom. The coasting Trade is also very great, and their commerce with the continent of Europe, and with all quarters of the Globe, correspond with the wealth, enterprise and spirit of the inhabitants of the western Metropolis of Scotland.

11 The Manufacture of Linen, Lawns, and similar articles were introduced into Glasgow, about the year 1725, and continued to be the staple Manufacture, until almost superseded by the introduction of that of Cotton, about the beginning of the war with America; since which period this Manufacture has made the most rapid improvement, and has been prosecuted with vigour, attended with the greatest success, and now unrivalled in any part of the Kingdom. The capital employed in the Cotton Trade is immense; Machinery has been introduced into every department, and new inventions, and improvements have rapidly followed each other. Every Article of Cotton Ma-

nufacture is made here ; the Muslins, Printed Calicoes, Shawls, and Policates of Glasgow, are known and admired in every quarter of the Globe, for beauty, variety of pattern, and cheapness. The late invention of the Power Loom, has given a facility to the Manufacture of the coarser species of Cotton Goods hitherto unknown. These Looms are numerous, and occupy many large and elegant buildings in the City, and are driven by Steam. In 1827, there are 11,000, Hand Looms. In the early stage of the Cotton Manufacture, the principal Spinning Mills were in the country, where falls of water could be obtained, some of them at very considerable distances ; but since the application of Steam Engines, to the purpose of driving machinery, these works have been transferred to the City and Suburbs, and Steam Engines, from two to fifty Horse Power, are now universally employed wherever machinery is required.

The extension of the Cotton Manufacture naturally led to the Establishment of Bleachfields, Printfields, Dye-Works, &c., and these works have kept pace with the rapid increase of that Trade. The Inkle weaving was introduced into Glasgow in the year 1732, having then been surreptitiously obtained from Harlaem, and was the first of these machines in Britain.

The manufacture of green glass Bottles was established on a very limited scale in the year 1730, and that of Flint Glass, &c. about 50 years afterwards—a small manufactory of Pottery ware, the first in Scotland, was carried on here about the same period.—The first Printfield in the vicinity of Glasgow was established at Pollock-shaws about the year 1742 ; and

Brewing at this period was chiefly confined to private families. Type-founding was early established in Glasgow, and the Types of this manufactory have long been famed over Europe and America for their neat and elegant formation. The manufacture of Cudbear, a Dye stuff prepared from a species of lichen, or rock-moss, is carried on here to a great extent, and unequalled perfection.

The Staple Manufacture of Glasgow (Cotton), gives employment to a number of Chemical Works, Dye Works, Calendering Works, &c., and the great quantity of Machinery necessary in the construction of the numerous Spinning Mills, Power Looms, Steam Engines, and other works in the City and neighbourhood; besides the making of Machinery, for all parts of the kingdom, employ a vast number of Millwrights, Engineers, Boiler-Builders, Iron and Brass Foundries, Smiths, Plumbers, &c.

The Sugar Refining is here an extensive business; the Distillation of Spirits, is carried on in the vicinity on a very large scale; and the Breweries are many and extensive.

To the various articles belonging to the Cotton Manufacture, may be added those of Linen, Damask, Carpeting, Hats, Leather, Shoes, Saddlery, Gloves, Glass and Pottery Ware, Bricks, Tiles, Tobacco-Pipes, Ropes and Twine, Wire drawing and Wire work, Hair Cloth, Soap and Candle making. The Silk Manufacture has recently been introduced into Glasgow, with every appearance of success. There are several Paper Mills in the vicinity of Glasgow, where Writing, Printing, and coarse Papers are manufactured. Printing in all its branches is carried on,

and the Book Trade is extensive.—Book-binding, Book-selling and Stationary, are principal articles of trade.

The Exports of Glasgow consists of every description of Cotton Goods, Shawls of Silk and Cotton, and of Cotton only; Silks, Glass, Whisky, Soap, Saddlery, and the various Manufactures of this City, and Paisley. The principle Imports, are Sugars, Rum, Cotton, Coffee, &c. the produce of the West India Islands, Wine, Brandy, Fruits, &c. Tallow, Hemp, Iron, Timber, &c. from the Continent of Europe, and all the various productions of the United States of America, the British settlements of Canada, and Nova Scotia, the Continent of South America, and the East Indies.

The City of Glasgow is chiefly built upon the North Bank of the Clyde, on an acivity rising gently to the north, the River skirts the south side of the City. The Suburbs are very extensive, of these, the Barony Parish, extending a considerable distance around the City, except on the south, where it is bounded by the River, is the most populous. The Suburbs on the south side of the River, forming the Parish of Gorbals is also extensive; these Suburbs contain nearly one half of the population of the City, and a large portion of the Manufacturing Establishments and public works. The communication with the southern Suburb is by two elegant Stone Bridges, and a wooden one; the most ancient of these Stone Bridges has eight, and the other seven Arches; the Wooden Bridge supplies the place of a Stone one, which was destroyed in the great storm of 1792.

To describe the City of Glasgow cannot be at-

tempted in a short account like the present ; this is rendered superfluous by a reference to Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, which furnish the most complete and minute details of the rise and progress of this City.

Glasgow, although reckoned the second City in Scotland, is first in point of population and Manufacturing interest, as well as Trade. The principal Street, running east and west, acquires the names of the Gallowgate, Trongate, Argyle Street, and Anderson's Street, and extends in length one mile and three quarters ; the principal Street running north and south, called the Salt-Market, High Street, Kirk Street, and Castle Street, is nearly one mile long ; a fine Street runs parallel to the first mentioned, on the north, called Duke Street, and George Street, nearly a mile in length ; and from all these Streets a number of others branch off to the north and south. From Argyle Street, and the Trongate, three Streets lead to the Bridges, and River-Side, viz. the Salt Market to the Wooden Bridge ; Stockwell Street to the Old Bridge ; and Jamaica Street, to the New Bridge. The houses in all the Streets, are substantially built, with fronts of Hewn Stone ; the Streets are spacious and well paved, kept clean, with foot paths on each side ; the City and Suburbs are abundantly supplied with water, and the Streets and Shops are lighted with Gas. There are three large Squares, the largest is George's Square, in which stands the Statue of General Sir John Moore, a native of this City, who fell at Corunna in 1809. St Andrew's is a spacious Square, in the centre of which stands the elegant Church of that name ; St Enoch's Square,

encloses St Enoch's Church. The City and Suburbs occupy a space of ground of nearly 700 acres. The Green of Glasgow is on the north Bank of the River, to the east of the Town ; this public park is of essential benefit to the inhabitants, and adds much to the beauty of the City. This beautiful Green is laid out with gravel walks, and has always been a favourite promenade of the inhabitants, and the admiration of strangers ; this Park contains upwards of 100 acres, and is certainly one of the finest public parks in the Kingdom ;* here stands a monumental obelisk erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, in 1806 ; and here, on the Bank of the River, is situated the Humane Society House, where an apparatus for restoring suspended animation is kept, with boats, drags, &c. in case of accidents on the River. On the Green stands the public Washing House, an extensive establishment, where upwards of one hundred persons can be employed in washing at the same time ; there are two other similar establishments in the north quarter of the City.

Glasgow possesses numerous magnificent public buildings. The Cathedral or High Church, deserves to be first mentioned, it was founded by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, in the reign of David the First, in whose presence it is said to have been consecrated.

* A Ride and Drive round the Green, two and a half miles in length, is now in course of finishing, under the direction of Mr. Cleland. The Sweeps in the interior of the Park, and on the Banks of the River Clyde, are beautiful, and do great credit to his taste. This bids fair to be one of the finest Rides in the kingdom, connected with a great Town.

This magnificent and venerable edifice stands on the high ground at the upper, or north end of the High Street, and is one of the most elegant and entire specimens of Gothic Architecture in this country,—it had been intended to be finished in form of a cross, but the transverse part has never been built. It is 284 feet long from east to west, 65 broad, and 90 feet high within walls, with two large towers, on one of which, near the centre, a Spire was built about the year 1420, ascending to the height of 220 feet,—it is lighted by 157 windows, and supported by 147 pillars. This building is occupied as two parish churches, the Inner and Outer High Church—in the Choir are some remarkable ancient monuments; below the Inner Church is a vaulted Cemetery, used as a place of worship for the Barony Parish, till the year 1801, when it was converted to its original purpose. The Cathedral is surrounded by an extensive Burying Ground. This noble monument of the taste and splendour of the Romish Church, made a narrow escape from the destructive rage of the Goths and Vandals of the Reformation.—The Magistrates had received orders to pull down all the monuments of idolatry,—workmen were assembled by beat of drum, to raze the Cathedral, but it was saved by the spirited opposition of the deacons and craftsmen of the City, whose names ought to be recorded, and revered, while a stone of this beautiful structure remains.

There are many other Churches, whose names only can be mentioned here; they are all of them handsome buildings, and most of them in an elegant stile of Architecture. Blackfriars, or College Church, was built in 1699, the Tron Church erected in 1794, upon

the site of the Old Church of that name, built in 1637, the Steeple of which remains; the Rams-horn Church, built in 1720, St Andrew's Church, an elegant building erected in 1756, St Enoch's, built in 1780, the Barony Church, built in the year 1798, St George's, an elegant Gothic fabric, with a fine Steeple 162 feet high, built in 1807, Gorbals Old Church, built in 1729, and Gorbals New Church, built in 1800, St John's Church, a chaste Gothic building, with a Tower 138 feet high, erected in 1819, and St James's Church built in 1816. A neat Episcopal Chapel was erected in the year 1751; an elegant Catholic Chapel was erected in 1815, on the banks of the Clyde, which cost £13,000.

Glasgow supports the following places of Divine Worship. Besides 12 Churches, and 6 Chapels of Ease, belonging to the Established Church, there are 8 Relief Meeting-Houses, 8 Chapels belonging to the Secession Church, 4 Gaelic Churches, two Scotch Episcopal Chapels, 2 Baptist Chapels, 1 Cameronian, 3 Independent, 2 Original Burghers, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 New Jerusalem, 3 Methodist, 1 Seamen's, 1 United Chapel, and 1 Catholic Chapel.

The City of Glasgow has long been renowned for its numerous and valuable establishments for Literature and Education. In no city in the world has superior attention been paid to the acquirement of useful knowledge, the study of Literature, and of all the arts and sciences, which improve or adorn society. The University of Glasgow, next to that of St Andrews, is the oldest in Scotland. This celebrated seminary was founded in the year 1450, by William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, and the same year Pope Nicholas V. granted a Bull of Constitution at the request of James the Second, who, in the year

1453, conferred upon it many immunities, besides being amply endowed by the founder. The Reformation in Religion in 1560, almost annihilated the College; the members who were ecclesiastics dispersed themselves to avoid the fury of the populace, and it thus continued in a low state till James the Sixth granted a new charter of erection, and bestowed upon it some valuable property; from that time it increased in reputation, until it has attained its present celebrity. In this University there are a Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, and Professors of Divinity, Church History, Logic, Anatomy, Mathematics, Theory and Practice of Physic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Civil Law, Practical Astronomy, Natural History, Greek, Humanity, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, Oriental Languages, Midwifery, and Materia Medica. The College is a venerable building, and its antique Gothic ornaments towards the Street, present a singular contrast to the modern buildings in its vicinity. It is divided into four courts, with ample accommodation for the Professors and Class Rooms, &c., and occupies a space of nearly 10,000 square yards.

The number of Students average about twelve hundred annually, attending the different classes. The Library contains a large and valuable collection, to which all the students have access. In the Park or Gardens of the University, which are of large extent, stands the Observatory, well fitted up, and largely supplied with the most improved Astronomical Instruments, for the use of the Professor of that science.

The Hunterian Museum is a most noble acquisi-

tion to the College,—it was bequeathed by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter of London. The building for its reception was erected in the College garden in 1805,—it is in the form of a Grecian Temple, in the purest stile of that Architecture, with a colonade in front. The Collection consists of rare Books and Manuscripts in every department of Science, but particularly Medicine; an invaluable collection of Anatomical preparations,—of Coins, Medals, rare Paintings, Birds, Quadrapeds, and Reptiles; and a large collection of natural and artificial curiosities.

This bequest also contains the collection of the late Dr. Fothergill, who died in 1780, and by whom a large collection of Shells, Insects, Corals and Fossils was made, and purchased by Dr. Hunter. The Collection of Coins contains those of every age and country, some of them struck eight hundred years before the Christian æra; the Medals consist of a series in gold, silver, and copper, of all countries and states, ancient and modern,—many of them are unique, and this collection is considered to be the most complete in Europe,—they are valued at upwards of £40,000.

The Andersonian Institution was founded in 1796, by the late Mr. Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow, who left to Trustees his valuable Apparatus, his Library and Museum, and other property.—From his funds, aided by a liberal public subscription, a handsome building was erected, containing a lecture-room and other apartments. The intention of the founder was to afford the means of instruction in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, to Mechanics, and others, who do not intend to enter any of the Universities. Popular Lectures are regu-

larly delivered on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, as applicable to the useful arts,—Botany and Natural History.

From the Andersonian Institution, the *Mechanics' Institution* is certainly derived.—This establishment commenced in the year 1824, and is solely appropriated to the purpose of instructing the operatives employed in the various branches connected with the staple trade of the City. In this institution, Lectures on Chemistry and Mechanics are regularly delivered; and occasional Lectures on other branches of science.—The fees are so trifling, that attendance on these Lectures is within the reach of every one. The utility of such establishments were speedily appreciated, and have become general over the kingdom. A complete knowledge of Chemistry and Mechanics are essentially necessary in every manufacturing City; and it may be affirmed, that in no city in Europe is the knowledge of these branches of science more universally diffused than in the City of Glasgow.

The Public Grammar School is of very ancient origin,—it is known to have existed previous to the University. The present Schools are large and commodious, in which are taught Greek and Latin, Grammar, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic; the establishment consists of a Rector and four Masters, and there are in general about 600 pupils. The academies and seminaries, established for private tuition, Boarding Schools, &c., are numerous and respectable; there are several public Libraries, a Literary and Philosophical Society, and many other literary and scientific establishments. Among the many gratis establishments for the education of the children of

the poor, may be named the General Session's School, for the educating 300 boys and girls in reading, writing and accounts; and the Glasgow Highland Society Schools, for the education of 340 boys, descendants of Highlanders,—30 of whom are annually apprenticed to trades, and clothed for the first three years of their apprenticeship; and three other schools, supported by the same Society, for children of both sexes. The number of children educated at the Charity Schools, Sunday Schools, and other similar institutions, within the royalty, amount to upwards of 10,000.

No city in the kingdom is more distinguished than Glasgow for liberality to the indigent, and for its charitable institutions,—the Town's Hospital, or Poor House, built in 1733, for the maintenance and support of the aged poor, the funds support about 1600 Paupers;—Hutchison's Hospital, is a beautiful building with a Spire and Clock; this Hospital, was founded in 1639, by George Hutchison, a Writer, and Thomas Hutchison, a Preacher, in Glasgow, for 12 poor Men, and 12 Boys. From the increase of the funds by donations and otherways, the number of Pensioners on the funds are upwards of 200, and 80 Boys are clothed and educated.

The Trades have an Hospital for the maintenance of their poor, and the different incorporations have also established funds for the support of their decayed members and widows.

The Royal Infirmary is an elegant building, situated on a large and well aired spot of ground to the north-east of Kirk Street, near the Cathedral, on the site of the Archbishop's palace. It was erected in

1794, by public subscription. The management is excellent, and the arrangements are commodious and appropriate. The Lunatic Asylum was built by subscription in 1810, it stands on an eligible situation, about half a mile west of the Infirmary, it is on an excellent plan, and has apartments for 136 patients, besides other rooms. Near this is the Magdalene Asylum, built by subscription in 1812, for the reception of unfortunate females, who are employed in washing, dressing, and needle-work. In the class of benevolent institutions, must be ranked as none of the least, the Deaf and Dumb Institution; this philanthropic establishment was commenced in 1816, upon a small scale; since which time, buildings have been erected by subscription on a piece of ground near the Monkland Canal Basin, which accommodates 50 Pupils, who are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and their proficiency is equal to the most sanguine hopes of the projectors. In this class also must be placed the Lock Hospital, Dispensary, and many other similar establishments on a smaller scale.

From the abundance of Free Stone in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, and other building materials, all the houses are handsome, and the Public Buildings have an elegance of Architecture, not inferior to many in the Metropolis of Scotland, even those buildings erected solely for manufacturing purposes, are substantial, and many of them elegant. Among the public buildings worthy of notice, may be narrated the Town Hall, built in 1636, Assembly Rooms, Exchange Buildings, the Coffee Room, the most elegant in Britain, Tontine Hotel, Merchant's Hall, Trades Hall, Custom House, Bonding Warehouse, Weigh

House, Post Office, elegant Barracks for 1000 men, Cavalry Barracks, the New Court House and Jail, which cost £34,000, and is considered the most elegant building in the City, Bridewell, Police Office, &c. the public Markets and Bazaar, the new Theatre, built in 1804, at an expense of £20,000, is one of the largest provincial Theatres in the kingdom; the old, or Minor Theatre, Concert Room, Circus, the Botanic Garden, Willow Bank Baths, the Dairy of 200 Cows, perhaps the largest in the kingdom, the Glasgow Gas Company, and two Water Companies, large establishments. The stupendous Aqueduct Bridge over the river and valley of Kelvin, is a little to the north of the city, and is worthy of the attention of the traveller.

The City of Glasgow being situated nearly in the centre of Scotland, and communicating with the German Ocean, by the great Canal, and with the Atlantic by the Clyde, enjoys extraordinary advantages as a sea-port Town, and at the same time, conveniently situated for an extensive inland trade. The commercial relations of the city, with every quarter of the Globe are important, and the manufacturers have establishments in London, most of the principal Towns in England, and almost in every country in Europe.

The larger vessels belonging to the City, load and discharge their cargoes at the sea-ports of Greenock and Port Glasgow, from, and to which, heavy goods are conveyed by lighters, dragged by Steam Vessels up and down the river. The Quay at the Broomielaw is the place or birth of these lighters, as well as the rendezvous for the numerous Steam Boats, which ply regularly for passengers and goods, to Ireland, Li-

verpool, and the north of Scotland, and its Islands ; as also, for the sailing vessels, or regular traders, from the Irish Ports, the west coast of England, and for the shipping from the Islands and western coast of Scotland. Port Dundas is the station for Passage Boats, and Trading Vessels, to, and from the Frith of Forth, &c. by the Canal ; it has two commodious Basins, with extensive warehouses for Grain, &c., a Custom-House, and Shore dues office. The Maritime affairs of the river, are managed by an officer appointed by royal Charter, in 1636, with power to exercise a civil and criminal jurisdiction, from the bridge of Glasgow, to the Clough, near the mouth of the Clyde, 26 miles below the Town.

The municipal government of the Town, is vested in a Lord Provost, three Merchant Bailies, and two Trade's Bailies, a Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treasurer, Master of Works, twelve Merchant Councillors, and eleven Trade's Councillors, annually elected at Michaelmas. There are fourteen incorporated Trades, viz. Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Masons, Fleshers, Gardners, Barbers, and Dyesters.

Glasgow joins with Dunbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in returning a Member to Parliament. The Magistrates have the aid of a well regulated and active Police. The Barony Parish has a separate magistracy, consisting of a Provost, four Bailies, a Treasurer, and Dean of Guild, annually chosen. The Gorbals is also a burgh of Barony, and governed by a Provost, two Bailies, and four Councillors, chosen annually ; both of these burghs have a separate Police Establishment.

Nothing has contributed more to the rapid increase of this City, than its favourable situation in the midst of an extensive Coal country, and the consequent cheap and abundant supply of that indispensable article in a manufacturing district ; add to this, the local advantage of communicating directly by water carriage, with almost every quarter. These favourable circumstances, have made Glasgow one of the very first manufacturing Towns in the kingdom ; and there is not, perhaps, another that has extended so much, and doubled its population, in the short period of twenty years.

Glasgow has three Banks belonging to the City,—the Glasgow Bank Company, the Thistle Bank, and the Ship Bank ; and Branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Co., Commercial Bank, and Royal Bank of Edinburgh, and fifteen branches of nearly all the Provincial Banks of Scotland ; a branch of the Belfast Bank, and an Exchange and Deposit Bank.

The Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and annual Fairs are held on the second Monday in January, Thursday before Easter, Monday after Whitsunday, second Monday, and five following days of July, and Wednesday after Martinmas.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

For Statistical details, Glasgow is now conspicuous in Europe, Mr. Cleland having published several Statistical works, some of which have been translated into foreign languages. The following is taken from them.

Population in Glasgow.

Year.	Souls.	Year.	Souls.
At 1560.....	4500	At 1763.....	28,300
1610.....	7644	1780 suburbs included	42,832
1660.....	14,678	1785.....do.....	45,889
1688.....	11,948	1791.....do.....	66,578
1708.....	12,766	1801.....do.....	83,769
1712.....	13,832	1811do.....	110,460
1740.....	17,034	1819do.....	147,197
1755.....	23,546	1821do.....	147,043

In 1819, Mr Cleland published an Enumeration of the inhabitants of this City, classified into Ages, which has since been followed in the Government Census for 1821.

*The following are some of the Results drawn from
the Enumeration of 1819.*

Families... ..	31,445
Married Men... ..	21,473
Widowers and Bachelors	2,440
Widows and Spinsters... ..	7,532
Wives residing with their husbands	21,473
Males under 12 years	23,099
Females do.	22,006
Males from 12 to 18 years	8,176
Females do. do.	8,033
Males, 18 and upwards	4,692
Females, do.	5,917
Male Servants	845
Female do.	6,870
Male Lodgers	8,269
Female do.	8,372
Belonging to the Established Religion	80,319
Dissenters	58,633
Roman Catholics	8,245
Scotch	129,917
English	1,797
Irish	15,208
Foreigners	275
Houses	31,445
Apartments	71,788
Houses unoccupied	1,331
Apartments in do.	3,655
Tenements Building	155

Total Males	68,994
Ditto Females	78,203
Total Persons	147,197

Average number of persons in each family 4 and $\frac{687}{1000}$

The Married Men are to all the other Males as 21,473 to 47,521.

The Married Women are to all the other Females as 21,473 to 56,730.

The Children under 12 years of age are equal to one-fourth and $\frac{56}{1000}$ of the whole population.

For every apartment there are 2 persons and $\frac{50}{1000}$ to occupy it.

There is one Change-house, or place where spirituous liquors are sold, for every 20 families of all descriptions.

In 1821, there were registered, Baptisms	2661
Marriages	1465
Burials	3686
Children of the Poor Vaccinated	1288

Sittings in the Churches on the Establishment,	26,150
Reformed Presbytery	1,100
United Secession	8,816
Original Burghers	2,750
Relief	10,010
Relief Independents	950
Independents	3,120
Methodists	4,110
Episcopalians	721
Roman Catholics	2,200
Unitarians	600

Sectaries, whose Worship is conducted by	
Lay Elders '... ..	3,352
Five places of Worship Building, suppose	6,121
	<hr/>
	70,000
Number of Poor in the Town's Hospital	347
Number on Nursing Wages	540
Families on Meal	468
	<hr/>
Total on the Funds of the Hospital	1,355

Cost of each in the House £8:3:6.

Quantity of Meal given weekly, 28 Bolls 10 Pecks.

Price of Meal per Boll 16s. 8d.

Rate of Assessment per £100. 4s. 6d.

Valuation of Property on which Assessment

is made - -	£5,582,600 0 0
Amount of Annual Assessment	12,560 17 0

In the Government Enumeration volume, for 1821, the following tribute is paid to Mr Cleland.

“ 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 in Scotland, though not to the same extent of minute investigation, by which Mr Cleland's labours are distinguished.”

Since that period the University of Glasgow has conferred on him the Degree of Doctor in Laws.

GREENOCK.

GREENOCK is a large Town and Sea Port, in the Parish of the same name, in Renfrewshire ; 22 miles west of Glasgow, 35 north-east of Irvine, 15 from Paisley, 3 from Port Glasgow, and 66 miles from Edinburgh ; it is situated on a narrow stripe of land, between a high Bank on the south, and the Frith of Clyde on the north. This Town is unrivalled in point of situation, commanding all that is grand and picturesque in scenery, combining wood, water, and mountains ; among the latter, the majestic Ben-Lo-mond, looks down from his towering elevation upon his humbler compatriots.

The location of Greenock, is also favourable for Trade and Commerce.

Greenock was erected into a Burgh of Barony, by Charles First, in the year 1642, with the privilege of a weekly Market, on Friday. The Municipal Government consists of two Bailies, and nine Councillors. The revenue is about £13,000, per annum, including that of the Harbour.

The Town contains one principal Street, extending

nearly a mile, and running from east to west, bending with the curve of the River, with several parallel Streets along the Quays, intersected by cross Streets. The west end of the Town, contains the most elegant and commodious Houses; the east end is more crowded and confined; but of late years, rapid improvements are making in this direction.

In the centre of the Town is a large Square, in which is situated the new Church, an elegant building, with a lofty Spire; and the Town House, is on the west side of the Square.—Among the many elegant public edifices in Greenock, the Custom-House deserves particular notice, as a grand National Structure, and most appropriately situated, the grand front faces the River, having a large open space to the Quay; the Architecture is of the Grecian order, and in the highest stile of elegance; it is so extensive as to afford accommodation to both the departments of Customs and Excise; the north front towards the River, being the entry to the Custom-House, and the east front the entry to the Excise Office; both of these fronts are ornamented by four lofty Doric Pillars, supporting a handsome pediment, admirably executed. The Assembly Rooms in Cathcart Street, are in the same stile of Architecture, as the Custom House, and the Rooms are splendid and elegant; in the lower parts of this edifice, are the establishment of the Greenock Bank, the Subscription Library, and Commercial Coffee Room, and Reading Room, elegantly fitted up, and well supplied with the London and provincial Newspapers, Magazines, &c. Another very elegant Reading Room, has lately been built near the Square; and a monument for the cele-

brated James Watt, who was a native of Greenock, has been subscribed for, and about to be erected.

There is also in Greenock a well conducted Infirmary, a Bridewell and Jail, a neat Theatre, an established Grammar School, and a School for Mathematics, &c. patronised by the Town; besides many private seminaries, where every branch of modern Education is taught. There are several Charitable and Religious Institutions, and many Benefit and Friendly Societies. The Police establishment is excellent, and the Streets are well paved, lighted and cleaned.

Exclusive of three Churches and a Chapel of Ease, belonging to the establishment, there are in Greenock, a Gælic Chapel, an English Chapel, two United Secession, an Original Burgher, Relief Congregational, Baptist, Methodist Meeting Houses, and a Roman Catholic Chapel.

Greenock enjoys from its situation numerous advantages, as a place of Trade and Manufacture; and these advantages have been fully appreciated.

It appears that this Town carried on a small Trade with the Baltic, and other Ports of Europe, previous to the Union in 1707.—From the latter period, a brisk Trade was successfully prosecuted with America, and the West Indies, through this Port, chiefly by Shipping, belonging to Glasgow. Greenock, as well as Glasgow, suffered very considerably by the disasters of the American War, which put an end to this Trade, but not to the energies of its inhabitants; new sources of Trade and Commerce were sought for, and established. The formation of the great Canal, in 1790, by opening a communication with the Forth

and Clyde, or from the Western to the Eastern Seas, gave facility and expedition, for an extensive Trade, to the Eastern Coasts of the Kingdom; and from this time, the increase of the Trade, and Shipping of Greenock, may be dated.

The Mercantile and Shipping Trade of Greenock is now very considerable, comprising in its Foreign Trade an extensive importation of Rum, Sugar, and other West India produce; Timber, Naval Stores, &c., from America; Wines, Fruit, &c., from Spain and Portugal; many Ships are also employed in the Baltic Trade, and in the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Greenland, and Davis Straits. The Trade with Ireland employs a number of vessels, and those employed in the Coasting Trade are many, and to all parts of the kingdom; and a number of vessels now trade to the East Indies. The Herring Fishery is also prosecuted on an extensive scale.

The Harbours of Greenock are large and commodious, capable of containing 500 sail of Shipping. That part of the Harbour, to the eastward of the old one, has been lately completed at an expense of £60,000, and they have depth of water sufficient to float ships of great burthen. The Quays are spacious, and have convenient sheds, supported by iron pillars, for the security of goods on the transit. There are Dock-yards fit to receive ships of any size, and three extensive Ship-building yards. There is a Sand-bank, which extends from Dunbarton to a short distance to the westward of the Harbour, which narrows the Road for vessels opposite the Town; but at the tail of this bank there is deep water and anchorage for the largest vessels. About a mile to the west of the

Town, close to the south bank of the Clyde, there is a Battery of 14 Guns, but no Barracks have been erected, and no troops are quartered in the Town.

Greenock derives the most important advantages from its Steam Vessels; besides the number of these vessels regularly navigating the Clyde, to and from Glasgow, and the intermediate ports on its banks, where they land and take in passengers; there are many large and elegant Steam Boats, fitted up in a superb style, for passengers, which sail at stated periods, with the utmost regularity, for Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, Inverness, Campbeltown, the Islands, &c., including all the principal places in the Highlands, on their route to and from Greenock. It may with justice be added, that there is no port in the kingdom which affords such facilities to the traveller, by this mode of conveyance, as Greenock.

Besides the extensive trade of Greenock, this Town possesses many important Manufactures.—There are here five establishments for the Refining of Sugar, four Rope Works on a large scale, and some smaller ones; the largest Tan-work in the country, and three other Tanneries; three Distilleries on an extensive scale, two Breweries, three Foundries, a Pottery, a Flint Glass Manufactory, a Bottle Work, three extensive Ship-building yards, where vessels of 800 tons have been built, and many large Timber yards. The Cotton Manufacture has not hitherto been introduced, but it is probable, from the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, and taking advantage of a stream of water in the immediate neighbourhood, which has lately been brought round a space of 8 miles, and falls introduced, to drive and accommodate 50 Mills,

that this Town will soon participate with Glasgow and Paisley in this branch of manufacture.

In the seventeenth century, Greenock was only a small village, inhabited chiefly by Fishermen, and without a Quay or Harbour. The increase of the Town since the Union, has been rapid, and it is now considered as one of the first Ports in Scotland; new Streets and Squares have been planned in every direction, particularly to the west end of the Old Town, and these streets are filling up with rapidity.

The public Markets are clean and commodious, and well supplied with Butcher Meat, Fish and Vegetables; having the luxuries, as well as the conveniences of life. The Shops are handsome, decorated with taste, and abundantly filled with goods of every description.

The village of Crawford's Dyke, or Carts Dyke, adjoining to Greenock on the east, is a Burgh of Barony, erected by Charles I. in the year 1633, and may therefore be reckoned co-equal in point of antiquity with Greenock, from which it is separated by a small burn, and is no way divided from the Town, but by its municipal separate government,—it has a small Harbour and Quay. In this village are situated the Glass and Bottle Works of Greenock.

There are many pleasant bathing villages in the neighbourhood of the Town. The village of Helensburgh, on the opposite side of the Frith, is a neat bathing village, delightfully situated on the north bank of the Clyde, and much resorted to by the inhabitants of Greenock, in the summer season. The village of Gourrock is no less commodious; and Dunoon surpasses them both, for a summer residence. Helensburgh

forms a striking and picturesque object, from the Quays of Greenock, distant six or seven miles, to, and from which, Steam Boats pass daily, during the bathing season.

There are here two Banking Houses, the Greenock Bank, established in the year 1785, and the Renfrewshire Bank, in 1802. A Gas Work has lately been introduced, and its lofty stalk, with those belonging to the different Sugar Houses, add much to the picturesque appearance of the Town, from the water.

The weekly Market is on Friday, and annual Fairs are held on the first Thursday in July, and on the fourth Tuesday in November.

The Population of Greenock and Crawfords Dyke, are thus stated in the year 1695, at 1651,—in 1755, 3858,—in the year 1782, at 12000,—in 1811, at 20,000, and in 1821, at 25,000, besides Mariners at sea, or abroad.

There is a strong and general opinion that the
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condition of the poor, and to provide for the
education of the children of the poor.

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HADDINGTON.

HADDINGTON is an ancient Royal Burgh, in the Parish of Haddington, and the County Town of East Lothian, lying on the great Post Road, from Edinburgh to London.

It is distant from Edinburgh 17 miles east,—11 west of Dunbar,—10 south of North Berwick, and 38 miles north-west from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is situated on a plain of great extent, on the banks of the river Tyne, and consists chiefly of four Streets, which intersect each other. The High Street, which is a continuation of the road from the metropolis, is spacious, clean, and well paved; containing a number of good modern buildings; and here are to be found many elegant and well furnished shops. The other streets are neat and airy, well paved and lighted. The Tolbooth in the High Street, is an old erection, with a cupola and clock; attached to this edifice are the County Rooms, Assembly Rooms, and Sheriff Court Rooms. An additional building has recently been added to this ancient fabric, consisting of a large, and splendid Town Hall; above this, there are three convenient rooms for Debtors, and underneath the Town Hall, are cells for criminals. Many new and elegant houses have been built in the Town, within

the last thirty years, and it has in consequence, lost much of its antique appearance, and may now be styled a handsome Burrough Town. An ancient cross still stands in the High Street.

There were temporary Barracks for 2000 foot, and 500 Horse, with Artillery Barracks, erected in the vicinity of the Town, during the late war.

The Town is joined by a Bridge of three arches, across the Tyne, with the Nungate, which is without the Royalty.

The date of the erection of Haddington into a Royal Burgh, cannot now be ascertained, as all its ancient records are lost. It is certain, that a Nunnery was built about a mile below the Town, on the north bank of the Tyne, in what is now called the Nungate, by Ada, Countess of Northumberland, and mother of Malcolm the Fourth, and William the Lyon; for Nuns of the Certertian Order, in the year 1178. In the charter of erection, it is stated as being near *meum Burgum de Hadinton*. The side walls of this building are much delapidated, but the gables, with a vestige of the roof still remain.

The Prioress conveyed away the lands belonging to this house, to William Maitland, younger of Lethington, in the year 1567. It was in this Abbey that the Parliament was convened, 7th July 1548, during the siege of Haddington, which gave consent to the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with the Dauphin, and for her education at the Court of France.

The Town of Haddington was destroyed by fire, in 1216, upon King John penetrating into East Lothian, who burnt Dunbar and Haddington. It was

again consumed by fire in 1244. In 1296, Eve, Pri-
 oress of Haddington, submitted to Edward the First,
 and had her rights restored. In the year 1306, Ro-
 bert the Bruce, gave to his Town and people of Had-
 dington, a renewal of the grant of their liberties, both
 Political and Commercial. In 1355, it was burnt by
 Edward the Third. Adam de Haddinton, and Adam
 de Congalton, were appointed by the Town of Had-
 dington, in the year 1357, to meet with the other
 Burgesses, for treating of the liberation of David
 the Second, who had been taken prisoner at Dur-
 ham, by the English, and kept captive in England
 for twelve years. On Christmas eve, 1358, a most
 extraordinary inundation nearly destroyed the Nun-
 nery, the river, swollen by excessive rains, swept
 away Houses, Villages, and Bridges, and num-
 bers lost their lives in attempting to save their
 property. Henry the Fourth, having entered Scot-
 land with a great army, arrived at Haddington,
 on the 15th of August 1400, where he celebra-
 ted the Assumption of the Virgin, and remained
 there three days, previous to his departure for Leith.
 On St Ninian's day, 1421, this Town suffered greatly
 by an inundation of the river, and in 1432, again was
 nearly depopulated by a pestilence, which then afflic-
 ted the land. It was set fire to, by the English, when
 they evacuated the Town, on the 1st October 1549 ;
 and was totally consumed by fire, 1598. On the 4th
 October 1775, the Tyne rose 17 feet perpendicular,
 and laid half the Town under water, and continued so
 for several hours.

There is a Brass Plate at the corner of a street,
 commemorative of this event, bearing this inscription,
Quod non noctu, Deo gratias, nemo enim perit.

On the north side of the Town, stands the Church of the Franciscans, founded in the year 1214; it is 210 feet in length from east to west, 110 feet broad in the transept, and 65 feet broad in the choir. The west end of this church, was repaired at an expense of five thousand pounds, in a stile of great magnificence in the Gothic taste; and is now used as the Parish Church; the rest of this ancient fabric, with the tower, is an unroofed ruin. This Church was anciently called the "Lamp of Lothian," for its magnificence. In a corner of this edifice, is the burying place of the family of Lauderdale; who for many ages possessed Lethington, in Haddington-shire, now the property of Lord Blantyre. In the Aisle, are many marble statues of the Lauderdale family, as large as life, reclined on beds of state.

John Knox, the celebrated Reformer, was born in the suburbs of Haddington, and the house where he was born, is still pointed out, in the Gifford-Gate. The village of Gifford, four miles from Haddington, also claims the honour of giving birth to this distinguished character.

The Town is governed by a Provost, two Merchant, and one Trade's Bailie, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, and Town Clerk, the Convener, and nine Deacons of the Incorporated Trades, sixteen Merchant, and two Trade's Councillors. The revenue of the Town, amounts to about £1,500 per annum; and it joins with Dunbar, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in returning a member to Parliament.

A Justice of Peace Court is held here, on the first Thursday in each month, for the dispatch of business; —small Debt Court, &c. and the Sheriff holds a Court every Thursday. Circuit Courts were formerly held

here, but for some years past, all criminal cases are sent to Edinburgh. Haddington gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton Family.

The principal Trade of Haddington is in corn ; it is indeed the chief Grain Market in Scotland, and regulates all the other grain markets in the Country. There are no great Manufactures in the Town or neighbourhood ; a small quantity of coarse Woollen Cloth, and Blanketing is made, though these Manufactures were formerly much more considerable. There are some large Tan-works, and the Haddington Distillery, is upon an extensive scale ; there is also a Distillery in the Nungate, besides Breweries ; but the principal dependance of the Town, is upon its markets. The Butcher-Market is neat, clean, and well contrived for shelter, and abundantly supplied with choice meat of all kinds ; it may also contest the palm for quality, with any Market in Scotland.

There are several charitable Institutions, for relief of the destitute, as well as for the education of the poor, and some benefit Societies, of the most respectable kind. The Grammar School is well conducted by able Masters, as are also other Schools for English, Writing and Accounts, and an Academy for Mathematics, Geography, and the higher branches of Education. The Boarding Schools for young Ladies, are of the most respectable description. The Town possesses a valuable Library.

The Parish of Haddington comprehends nearly a square of six miles, in general arable, well enclosed, and in the highest state of cultivation ; abounding in Coal, Lime Stone, and Free Stone. The River Tyne intersécts the parish, in which are numerous elegant

seats. Amisfield, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss and March, is a beautiful modern house, of 109 feet in length, by 77 in breadth. The Gallery contains many capital paintings by the first masters, of these only a few can be named here.—Vertumnus and Pomona, by Rubens, the Crucifixion, by Imperiali, the Sacrifice of Iphigenia, by Pompeo, Venus and Adonis, by Baracci, the Flight into Egypt, by Murillo, and the Baptism by Poussin, &c.

The park contains nearly 700 acres, in which is one of the finest gardens in Scotland. The beautiful estates of Lethington or Lennox Love, Stevenston, Clarkington, and Letham, as well as Amisfield, are all in the immediate vicinity of Haddington.

Besides the Parish Church, there are two Chapels belonging to the United Secession Church, one to the Original Antiburghers, one to the Independents, and one Episcopal Chapel. There is a branch of the Bank of Scotland, and one of the British Linen Company's Bank. The Market-day is Friday, for Corn and Barley, at half past Twelve o'clock, and for Wheat, at One o'clock. There is a Tryst held on the first Friday, after Rutherglen Horse-Market in May, a Fair on the second Thursday in October, and a Tryst on the Friday before Edinburgh Hallow Fair, in November.

The population of the Town and Parish in

1801, was 4049.

1811, —4370.

1821, —5255.

And of this population the Town contains about 3500.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON is an ancient Town, in the parish of Hamilton, and middle-ward of Lanarkshire. It is delightfully situated in a beautiful and highly cultivated country, watered by the rivers Clyde and Avon. The Town lies 11 miles south-east of Glasgow, 15 west by north from Lanark, 8 miles south of Airdrie, and 37 miles west by south of Edinburgh.

The Town is handsome, though irregularly built along the bottom of a rising ground, extending nearly a mile in length. The Town formerly stood clustering around the palace—the residence of the Duke of Hamilton,—but the lower part of the Town having been removed for the purpose of extending the pleasure-grounds in that direction, it has stretched to the south and west, and left the palace entirely detached. There is a neat Town-house and Jail, and a very commodious Market-place. The Parish Church, situated on a rising ground above the Town, is an elegant building of modern appearance,—it is a Collegiate charge of a very ancient date, having originally been made Collegiate by Sir James Ha-

milton in the year 1451, for a Provost and Prebendary. Hamilton is the seat of a Presbytery.

It can boast of several Benevolent and Friendly Societies, Sabbath Schools, and other Charitable Institutions. There is an Hospital founded by the family of Hamilton, for the reception of 8 Old Men,—another called Robertson's Hospital for 9 Old Men,—and Aikman's Hospital for 4 Old Men.

The Town of Hamilton is very ancient, and was erected into a Burgh of Barony in 1456. In the year 1548 it was made a Royal Burgh by Queen Mary; but the rights and privileges thus acquired from the Crown, were resigned into the hands of William, Duke of Hamilton, after the Reformation, who, in 1670, erected it into a Burgh of Regality, dependant upon him and his successors, in which state it still remains.

Hamilton Palace is a large edifice, till lately forming three sides of a quadrangle, and appears to have been built at different periods—the greater part of it in 1690. Three years ago, very extensive additions to the ancient edifice were begun, which are now (1827) in a state of considerable forwardness, and promise, when completed, to render the Palace one of the most splendid ducal residences in our country. Several of the rooms are large and lofty, and the superb Gallery contains the best collection of Paintings in Scotland. Daniel in the Lion's Den, and a painting of Lord Denbigh going a hunting, both by Rubens; are very fine, particularly the first mentioned, which is considered one of the best pictures of that great master. The Marriage Feast, by Paul Veronese, is much admired, with many other valuable paintings by

the first masters. His present Grace has added to the collection many valuable specimens of the Art, besides a considerable number of Cabinets, Vases, &c., of great beauty and value. There is also a marble statue of Venus Genetrix, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum, purchased by the late Duke when on his travels. The park and pleasure-grounds are extensive.

In the middle of the park, and on a rock overhanging the west bank of the Avon, stand the ruins of Cadzow Castle, the ancient manor-house, when the district was known by the name of Cadzow. It retained this name till it was given to Sir Gilbert de Hamilton by King Robert the Bruce, who gave it the name of Hamilton. Opposite to these ruins, on the other side of the Avon, is a building, said to be a model of the Castle of Chatelherault in Normandy, from which the family of Hamilton have the title of Duke of Chatelherault, conferred originally upon James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, the Regent, during the minority of James the Sixth. The park contains some of the stateliest oaks in Scotland, and is well stocked with Fallow-deer, and with cattle of the ancient Caledonian breed. A little below Cadzow are the remains of Barncluith, affording a beautiful prospect of the wooded banks of the Avon, and a rare specimen of the terraced style of gardening in the pure Dutch fashion.

A fine square of extensive and elegant Barracks for Cavalry, stands about a quarter of a mile from the Town, on the road to Glasgow.

Hamilton was long famed for the Spinning of Linen

Yarn, and the Manufacture of Thread Lace,—both are now much declined. The weaving of Cotton goods has succeeded these, and is carried on to a great extent—nearly one thousand looms being employed in this branch of business by the Glasgow and Paisley Manufacturers.

Besides the established Church, there are two Chapels belonging to the United Secession Church, and one to the Relief Church. Hamilton is a great thorough-fare, in consequence of the daily resort of strangers, especially during the summer months, to witness the delightful scenery in the direction of Lanark, and in the neighbourhood of that ancient Town.

There is a branch of the British Linen Company Bank, and one of the Paisley Union Bank, established in Hamilton. The Market day is Friday, and annual Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in January, O. S. on the second Thursday in February, on the First Friday after the 15th day of May, O. S. the last Thursday in June, O. S. the second Thursday in July, the second Thursday in August, O. S. and the second Thursday in November, O. S.

The Parish of Hamilton is about six miles long, and as many broad, it is watered by the Clyde and Avon, over which there are three Bridges; one of these over the Clyde, called Bothwell Bridge, is remarkable for the defeat of the Covenanters by the Duke of Monmouth, in the reign of Charles the Second, on the 21st day of June, 1679. The land is all arable, and the soil is rich and fertile, particularly on the extensive meadows and holms on the Banks of

the Clyde. The Banks of the Avon are steep, and covered with natural wood ; and there are some extensive plantations in the parish.

Coal is found in every part of the parish, and wrought in several places, in the immediate vicinity of the Town. Lime Stone abounds in the upper part of the parish, where it has been wrought in one place for more than a century. Iron Stone, and Free Stone are abundant ; and there are many Chalybeate Springs. Fuller's earth, and fine clay, fit for the potter, is found in several places of the parish.

The late celebrated Dr. William Cullen, was born here, and received the first rudiments of his education in Hamilton, where he practised for some time as a Surgeon, till called to a Medical Chair, in the University of Glasgow, and from thence to Edinburgh.

The Late Mr. John Millar, Professor of Law, in the University of Glasgow, was also a native of this Parish.

The population of the Town and Parish in

1801, was 5302.

1811,—6453.

1821,—7613.

And the Town contains about three-fifths of the whole population.

HAWICK.

HAWICK is a thriving Town, in the Parish of that name, and County of Roxburgh, on the great road from Edinburgh to London, by Carlisle. It lies 49 miles south of Edinburgh, 44 north of Carlisle, 20 west of Kelso, 10 west by north of Jedburgh, and 11 miles south of Selkirk.

The Town stands chiefly upon the east bank of the river Tiviot, where the water of Slitridge falls into that river, and consists principally of the High Street, which runs nearly parallel to the Tiviot, about half a mile in length, with a large market-place at the south end of the Street. The other parts of the Town lie upon the south and west sides of the Slitridge, over which, there are two stone Bridges of communication—one of which is very ancient; over the Tiviot, a handsome Bridge forms the communication with the country to the north. The High Street is broad, regular, and spacious, and contains many good and handsome buildings, the south-west part of the Town, is more irregular. The Town Hall in the High Street, is a

commodious plain erection, in which are apartments for transacting the municipal business of the Town, Justice of Peace Courts, &c. A very handsome building in Buccleuch Street, called the Subscription Rooms, was finished in 1821, and is a great ornament to this quarter of the Town. The Academy at the west end of the Town, will be a handsome and commodious building, and is most appropriately and delightfully situated, for the purpose of an extensive seminary of education. The Parish Church stands between the southern and western banks of the Slitridge, on a beautiful circular eminence, formed by a turn of that river, at the south end of the High Street, or market-place, near to the two Bridges, which cross that water, and form the junction of the two divisions of the Town. The Crescent is on the eastern bank of the Slitridge water, in this quarter of the Town, and is a beautiful row of elegant modern houses.

Besides the Parish Church, there are in Hawick, two Churches belonging to the United Secession, one Relief, one Baptist Meeting House, and a very neat plain Meeting House, in Buccleuch Street, belonging to the Society of Friends.

Hawick is a Burgh of Barony, independent of the Lord of erection, and appears to have existed free from a very early period. But the rights and documents of the Burgh, having been either lost or destroyed, during the inroads of the English Borderers, a charter was granted in 1545, by James Douglas, Comes de Drumlanark, confirming to the Burgesses, such rights and lands as they formerly possessed. This charter was confirmed, in toto, by another, gran-

ted by Queen Mary, in the month of May, of the same year. In consequence of these charters, the Burgesses elect their Magistrates annually, viz. two Bailies, and two representatives of each of the seven incorporated trades, which, with fifteen standing Councillors, elected for life, manage the affairs of the town. Hawick possesses all the immunities and privileges of a Royal Burgh, except that of sending Members to Parliament. The revenue of the Town, amounts to 4 or £500 per annum. The whole of the Town is well paved and lighted, and is most abundantly supplied with excellent spring water, conveyed to every part of the Town by leaden pipes.

Hawick carries on a very extensive manufacture of Stockings, which employ between five and six hundred Stocking Frames. In the Spinning and Carding of Wool, chiefly Lamb's Wool, much business is done. There are eight or ten Carding and Spinning Mills, some of them on a large scale, wrought by water, and containing Machinery of the most improved construction. It is computed, that from eight to nine hundred thousand pounds weight of wool, is annually carded and spun into yarn, and that of this quantity, one half is made into Hose in Hawick, and the remainder sold in Glasgow, and other manufacturing towns in England; Carpets, and Blankets, are also manufactured here, to a considerable amount. The Tanning of Leather, and the Dressing of Sheep and Lamb Skins, are important branches of trade, and the making of Gloves and Thongs, employ a number of hands. Corn and Flour Mills, are on the banks of the rivers, and there is a large Brewery in the Town. A Branch of the

British Linen Company's Bank, has been long established here.

There are two public Libraries in Hawick, and two Reading-Rooms, amply supplied with the London and provincial Newspapers. A Mechanic's Institution, or School of Arts, has been lately established, which promises to be of the utmost utility. The Agricultural Society, or Farmers Club, instituted here in 1776, was among the first establishments of the kind in Scotland. Hawick may be considered as one of the first Trading and Manufacturing Towns in the South of Scotland.

Hawick and its environs are the admiration of every stranger. The Banks of the Tiviot are extremely picturesque and delightful, and the approach to the Town from the south, can no where be surpassed in beauty. The extensive nursery grounds, which are in the immediate vicinity of the Town, contain a most extensive collection of all the Fruit, and Forest Trees, Flower Plants, Roots, &c. which have been naturalized in this Country. These extensive grounds, add much to the embellishment of the surrounding romantic scenery.

The parish of Hawick is extensive, and the general appearance is hilly, but none of any considerable elevation,—all of them are green, affording the finest sheep pasture. There are several traces of military stations in the parish, both circular and rectangular; and near the south side of the Town, there is one of those ancient moats, or laws, where the baronial jurisdiction was exercised in Feudal times.

The *Fanners*, or Wincrowing Machine, which may

be said to have been the first attempt to abridge Agricultural manual labour, by machinery ; was the invention of Andrew Rodger, a farmer in this parish, in the year 1737, and at that period met with great opposition, as setting aside *the good old way!* what would our grand-fathers have said, had they seen the country covered with *Thrashing-Mills!*

The celebrated Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the Scottish Poet, and translator of Virgil, was Rector of Hawick. He died in London of the plague, in 1522.

The weekly market day is Thursday, and four annual fairs are held here, viz. on the 17th day of May, 17th of July, 21st of September, and the 8th day of November. A Cattle Tryst is held on the third Tuesday in October, to which immense numbers of Black Cattle are brought for sale, in passing from Falkirk Tryst, to Carlisle and Newcastle Fairs.

Population of the Town and parish, by the census of

1801,	was 2798.
1811,	—3688.
1821,	—4387.

INVERARY.

INVERARY, (in Gaelic, In-ar-aoreidh), is a Royal Burgh, in the Parish of that name, and the County Town of Argyleshire. It is 72 miles N. N. East of Campbelltown,—30 south-east of Oban,—60 north-west of Glasgow, and 103 miles west by north of Edinburgh.

Inverary is situated on a small Bay, near the head of Loch Fyne, where the river Aray, over which there is an elegant stone Bridge of two arches, falls into that arm of the sea. It is a small, but increasing Town, consisting chiefly of one street, and a row of houses facing the Bay, built with great uniformity. The houses are substantial, and all covered with slate. The old Town was, in the 14th century, a small ill-built village, situated on the north side of the Bay, and was removed to its present situation, by His Grace the Duke of Argyle; the greater part has been built by His Grace, who is proprietor of the whole Town.

About the beginning of the 14th century, Inverary was fixed upon, by the Argyle family, as the place of

their residence ; and as the hereditary jurisdictions of Sheriff and Justiciary were vested in that family, it became of course, the seat of the Courts and the County Town.

In the principal street, stands a handsome Church, in which, divine worship is performed, both in Gælic and English. On the Shore, is the Court-House and Jail, a very neat substantial building, which adds much to the noble appearance of the Town, as seen from Loch Fyne. There is an excellent Grammar School, supported by His Grace the Duke of Argyle, and a Female Charity School, endowed by Her Grace the Duchess. There are two good Inns, which afford every accommodation to the traveller and visitor.

Inverary was erected into a Royal Burgh, by a charter from Charles the First, dated at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, on the 28th January 1648,—and probably the last charter granted by that unfortunate Monarch, who was beheaded 30th January 1649. The municipal government of the Town, is vested in a Provost, two Bailies, a Town Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff-Substitute, Dean of Guild, Water Bailie, and a Council. It joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, and Campbelltown, in returning a member to Parliament.

The revenue of the Town arises from the petty customs, and the rent of a common ; these together, produce about £100 per annum. The late Duke Archibald, added to the revenue, a perpetual grant of £20 per annum, secured upon his estate.

There are some small manufactures of Linen, Woollen, and other domestic articles carried on ; but the chief support of the Town, is the Herring Fishery,

which appears to have existed from time immemorial. The Merchants of France, were in use to come here, and barter their Wines for Herrings. A point of land, still called the Frenchman's point, is said by tradition, to have been the place where this traffic was carried on. The Arms of the Town, are a nett with a Herring, and the motto "Semper tibi pendeat halec." About the year 1754, a Lancashire Company erected a furnace for smelting Iron Ore in the neighbourhood of the town, by means of wood charcoal, but this establishment has been lately broken up. The surplus of the Herring Fishery, is now sent to the Clyde Market.

At a short distance from the Town, at the extremity of the bay on the north, stands the Castle of Inverary, the princely residence of the Duke of Argyle. It is a square building, with a round tower at each angle, and a high glassed Pavilion or Cupola in the centre,—it is built of a gray coloured Stone, the sombre hue of which harmonizes well with the surrounding scenery. The Architecture of this noble mansion is highly finished Gothic, and the site particularly beautiful and commanding. From the southern front there is an extensive view for many miles down Loch Fyne,—from the lawn the scenery is grand beyond conception,—the Aray with its beautiful cascades,—the expanse of Loch Fyne,—the hill of Duni-coich, rising like a pyramid to the height of 700 feet, clothed to the summit with a thick wood of ornamental trees, and surmounted with a Gothic watch-tower or observatory,—the banks of Essachossan, with the distant hills and mountains, forms such an assemblage of the grand, beautiful, and sublime, as rarely meet

in one view. The Hall is hung round with Arms, and other antique ornaments, suited to the grandeur of a Highland Castle, but the rest of the house is superbly fitted up in the modern stile, with exquisite taste.

On entering the Bay, the Castle has a very majestic appearance, and the rising wood, which, for a considerable distance, adorns the domain, give to the Town an appearance of superior grandeur; every stranger is struck with the neatness of the Town, which, though small is well built, and some of the houses may be denominated elegant.

The enchanting scenery of Inverary and its neighbourhood, together with the comfortable accommodation of its Inns, attract a throng of genteel visitants in the summer season. From a convenient part of the Town, a well built Quay projects so far into the Bay, as to enable Vessels of considerable burthen to load and unload at low water.

The parish of Inverary, is about 18 miles long, and 3 in breadth, the general appearance is hilly, and even mountainous, interspersed with several tracts of flat ground, particularly about the Town, and the Vale of Glenshira, which is nearly 5 miles long. A considerable part of the flat ground is arable, with a deep rich soil, but the rest is shallow, and not naturally fertile.

An improved system of Agriculture is followed on many farms, and here a species of *drying barns*, are in use; a contrivance of the utmost utility in a country subject to wet and protracted harvests. The parish lies along the coast of Loch Fyne, and is watered by the Rivers Aray and Shira, which fall into that arm of the Sea, near the Town; the latter in its

course forms an expanse of water, called Loch Duah, “ or the black Loch,” from the darkness of its bottom, or its depth. In very high tides the sea flows up to this lake, and it is common to take Herrings, and other Sea-fish in the same draught-net with Trout and Salmon. The plantations in the parish are extensive and valuable, and indeed every glen not fit for culture, and almost every mountain, is adorned with trees.

Among the objects of attraction to the visitor of Inverary may be mentioned, Glenshira, Duncoich, the falls on the river Aray, Essachossan, the Marriage Tree, and the Cemetry, about a mile from the Town.

Races are occasionally held for Horses bred in the county,—Fairs are held on the 26th May, or the last Friday in that month, and first Wednesday in June, for Wool, &c. and in October for Black Cattle and Horses; there are nominal Markets on Tuesdays and Fridays. There is a branch of the Renfrewshire Bank established in Inverary, for conducting the money transactions of the place.

The population of the Town and parish by the Census

1811, was 1113.

1821,——1137.

INVERNESS.

INVERNESS is a Royal Burgh, in the parish of that name ; and is the County Town of Inverness-shire. It is 19 miles S. S. W. of Cromarty, 38 miles west of Elgin, 115 west-north-west of Aberdeen, and 156 miles north of Edinburgh. Longitude $4^{\circ} 5'$ west, Latitude $57^{\circ} 30'$ north.

Inverness is pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Ness, where it discharges its waters into the Moray Frith. It is a large and well built Town, having many elegant houses, and consists of four principal streets, namely, Church Street, East Street, Castle Street, and Bridge Street, with many smaller streets and lanes branching off from the main streets. The principal streets are spacious, well paved and lighted, and kept remarkably clean. It is the Capital of the North Highlands of Scotland, and derives much importance from being the County Town, and the seat of the Courts of Justice, as well as the seat of a Presbytery ; and when to these we add, the elegance of its appearance as a Town, and the great respectability of its inhabitants, it may justly claim the distinction of a Capital.

Nearly in the centre of the Town stands the Court House, a large modern building ; connected with this

is the Tolbooth or Jail, having a handsome tower, terminated by a very elegant spire. The Northern Meeting Rooms, for Assemblies, &c., is an extensive and elegant erection. The Exchange is a modern building appropriated for business.—Opposite to this edifice is the Athenæum News Room, to which all strangers are liberally admitted,—it is abundantly supplied with the London, Edinburgh, and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, &c. The Academy, erected in 1790, is a spacious and elegant building situated in New Street,—it contains a large hall, besides school-rooms, and apartments for the Rector and Masters—it has a large pleasure-ground in the rear, for the recreation of the Scholars—is conducted upon the most liberal principles, and is in fact, a college without the name. The Infirmary is situated on the west bank of the Ness, and forms a prominent feature among the public buildings of the Town. It consists of one large central front, with four elegant pillars, and two wings; the whole enclosed in a spacious area with iron pallsades. The Parish Church is a large plain building; near to it is the Gaelic Church,—the Chapel of Ease, in New Street, is a large handsome building. The English Chapel is a neat building surmounted by a cupola. There are many other Public Buildings, on a description of which our limits do not permit us to enter.

Inverness is a Royal Burgh of great antiquity, having got its first charter from Malcolm Canmore, which charter had been renewed by successive sovereigns, down to James the Sixth, when the constitution or *Sett* of the Burgh, was finally settled.

It is governed by a Provost, four Bailies, a Dean

of Guild, and Treasurer, assisted by fourteen Councillors, composing a Town Council of twenty-one persons. The old Council annually elect a new, and the new Council elect their Office-bearers. There are four incorporated Trades, two of whose Deacons, and the Convener, are Members of the Council. It joins with Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres, in returning a Member to Parliament.

From the date of their charter from James the Sixth, to the Revolution in 1688, the inhabitants of Inverness were industrious and enterprising,—they carried on a considerable trade in Corn and Skins,—the greater part of the Town consisted of Granaries, Kilns, and Malting Barns. They exported Grain to France and Holland, and all the home consumption of Malt, in the shires of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness,—the western and Orkney Islands, were supplied by the Corn Merchants of Inverness.

After the Revolution, the Town from various causes, suffered a gradual decline, so much so, that at the period of the Rebellion in 1745, it appeared little more than the ruins of what it had been. In the centre of the Town, there were many ruinous uninhabited houses, and in other parts of it, every step exhibited the ruins of a Kiln, a Granary, or other building. In the year 1746, the Town began to revive, and the spirit and industry of the inhabitants, to resume their wonted vigour, and from that time to the present, its improvement has been progressive; particularly for the last fifty years it has been rapid; and the many new and elegant buildings, which have risen in all parts of the Town, are convincing proofs of the increase of its mercantile affluence. The old parts of the

Town, are now almost wholly rebuilt, and its bounds are yearly extending in all directions. There is a fine Stone Bridge of seven arches, leading from Bridge Street, over the Ness, uniting the two parts of the Town, of which the south part is by far the most populous and extensive, and where the principal business is transacted. A little above this Bridge, and nearer the Frith, an extensive Wooden Bridge has been erected, which also crosses the Ness, for the conveniency of foot passengers. Immediately above this Bridge are the Quays, which are commodious and well constructed, and admit vessels of 200 tons to load and unload.

The Harbour is safe, spacious, and commodious, and vessels of 500 tons may ride in safety in the Frith,—about a mile from the Town, nearly opposite the Quay, on the west side towards the Ferry, a small Quay has been constructed, where ships of great draught of water, are enabled to discharge their cargoes.

The Shipping belonging to the Port, are chiefly employed in carrying to London, the produce of the Salmon Fishery of the Ness, which is very considerable ; as also the skins of Deer, Otters, and other animals caught in the County. The imports in return, consist of Hardware, Haberdashery, Wine, Groceries, &c. from London. Coal, Iron, Lime, &c. are imported coastways. The chief Manufactures, are those of Hemp and Flax.—Some attempts have been made in the Cotton and Woollen manufactures, to no great extent. There are several Tan-works, Candle-works, Brick and Tyle-works, &c. carried on.

The domestic trade of the Town is very great ; the

retail trade, commanding the supply of an extensive district, of which Inverness is the Capital, the communication with which is facilitated, by the excellent roads which branch off in every direction, from this centre point. The Shops are handsome and well supplied with almost every fashionable article of luxury and use,—more money is circulated here than could be supposed, in so remote a part of the Island.

The coast abounds with Seals, but no regular establishment has hitherto been formed for taking advantage of this species of fishery, which might prove a source of wealth, and give employment to a number of hands.

The environs of Inverness are extremely romantic, and the land in a high state of cultivation,—the river Ness forms a grand object in the picturesque beauty of the surrounding scenery. Not far from the Quay, on the south, stands the ruins of a Fort, built by Oliver Cromwell, now called the Citadel. At a short distance to the west of the Town, stands Tom-na-hourick, “the hill of faries,” a beautiful insulated hill, covered with trees. It is of a singular shape, nearly resembling a Ship, with her keel uppermost. Its base, is a parallelogram, the length of which is 1984, and the breadth 176 feet, from which it rises to the height of 250 feet, above the level of the river.

Near this mount is the Hill of Craig-phatric, a steep and rugged hill, 1150 feet above the level of the Ness, which runs at its foot,—it is noted for the remains of one of those fortifications, which, from the vitrified appearance of the stones, and the marks of fusion which they exhibit, have received the name of

vitrified Forts. They have been found in other parts of the island, but this is by far the most complete and extensive of these remarkable fortifications to be seen in Britain. The fall of Foyers, near the Generals Hut, where that river falls into Loch Ness, is one of the most tremendous falls known to exist. Dr. Garnet in his Tour, thus mentions it, "This is undoubtedly one of the highest falls in the world, and the quantity of water is sufficient to give it consequence,—the scene is awful and grand." The height of the fall is 212 feet; "though an immense body of water falls down the Niagara, in North America, yet its height is not much more than half the height of this, being only 140 feet."

About three miles south-east of Inverness, is Culloden Moor, memorable for the fatal defeat of the rebel army, on the 16th April 1746, by the King's Troops, under the Duke of Cumberland, which put an end to the attempts of the Stuart Family, to regain the British Throne. Near this spot is Culloden House, the seat of the Forbes's of Culloden, where Prince Charles lodged the night before the battle.

The language generally used by the common people is the Gaelic,—but the English language is spoken by the superior classes, with a purity of pronunciation not to be equalled in any part of Scotland. The Gaelic is also spoken here in its utmost purity—both languages are so familiar, that it is common to hear children at play, put a question in Gaelic, and receive an answer in English.

Besides the churches and chapels already mentioned, there are Meeting Houses belonging to the fol-

lowing Dissenters, viz. one to the United Secession, one Methodist, one Independent, and one Roman Catholic Chapel.

The weekly Market day is Friday, and there are five annual fairs, namely, Candlemas Fair, held on the first Wednesday after the 14th day of February, or on the 11th O. S. if on a Wednesday ; St Andrew's, the first Wednesday after the 18th July, N. S. Marymas, the first Wednesday after the 15th August, O. S. or on the 26th N. S. if on a Wednesday, the first Wednesday after 11th November, O. S.

Cattle Markets are appointed by the Invernessshire Farming Society to take place on the 18th April, the 19th May, on the Friday after the Strathgarre Market, or Fair in August, the 28th day of September, the third day after the Beauuly Market in October, and on the 18th day of November. The Milch Cow Market is held on the Wednesday preceding the Auldearn Market.

There is a branch of the Bank of Scotland, one of the British Linen Company, and one of the Perth Banking Company, established in Inverness.

Population of the Town and parish, by the Census of

1801, was 8732.

1811, — 10,757.

1821, — 12,264.

IRVINE.

IRVINE is a Sea-port Town, and Royal Burgh, in the Bailiwick of Cunningham, and County of Ayr, seated at the mouth of the river Irvine, on the Firth of Clyde. It lies 7 miles east by south-west from Saltcoats,— $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ayr,—25 south of Glasgow,—7 west of Kilmarnock,—and 67 miles west by south of Edinburgh.

The Town is situated upon a rising ground, on the north bank of the river, the estuary of which forms the Harbour, which is commodious, having ten or twelve feet of water on the bar at spring tides. The situation is dry and healthy. The principal part of the Town consists of one broad and spacious Street, stretching from south-east to north-west. Betwixt the Town and the river, on an eminence, stands the Parish Church, a very handsome building, with a Spire and Clock, which, from its situation, exhibits a beautiful object of itself, and commands an extensive view of the Firth of Clyde, and the lofty mountains of the island of Arran. An Academy was erected at the north end of the Town in the year 1814, the expense of which was defrayed in part by public subscription, and a part by the Town of Irvine. It is a very hand-

some building, and an ornament to this end of the Town ; in this Academy are taught the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, Mathematics, and other useful and ornamental branches of modern education. A free School supported by subscription, affords instruction to about one hundred and twenty children,—there are likewise several Sabbath Schools, and Friendly Societies.

The Town-House stands in the centre of the Town ; it is an ancient fabric, the date of its erection is unknown. There is a commodious News-Room, regularly supplied with the London, Edinburgh, and Provincial Papers ; and a Library on a large scale, affords a fund of instruction and amusement to its numerous subscribers.

On the south side of the river, and connected by a Bridge, there is a row of houses on each side of the road leading to the Harbour, built on an uniform plan, inhabited chiefly by sea-faring people. A similar row of houses are built upon the road leading to Ayr. Neither of these suburbs are within the royalty, but are locally situated in the parish of Dundonald.

It is uncertain at what period Irvine was erected into a Royal Burgh, but a Charter is extant which was granted by Alexander the Second, confirming the grants of former Sovereigns. It appears that Irvine was a place of considerable consequence so early as the year 1205.

The government of the Town is vested in a Provost, two Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and twelve Councillors ; and it joins with Ayr, Rothesay, Campbelltown, and Inverary, in returning a member to Parliament. The Magistrates of Irvine, formerly

possessed a very extensive jurisdiction over the Barony of Cunningham and Largs, now abolished. The revenues of the Town are extensive, arising from the customs, and a large tract of land, belonging to the community.

The principal trade of Irvine is the Shipping of Coal for Ireland, of which, from 28 to 30,000 tons are annually shipped to that quarter alone. There is a Ship-building yard, Rope-works, Tan-works, &c. and numbers are employed in the Weaving of Cotton Goods, for the Glasgow and Paisley Manufacturers.

The imports into Irvine, consist chiefly of Grain from Ireland, of which, from 8 to 10,000 quarters are annually imported, besides large quantities brought coastways, from Galloway. Iron, Timber, Slates, Lime Stone, are also considerable articles of importation. The Shipping belonging to the port of Irvine, amounts to 80 or 90 Sail, employing about 600 Seamen. Formerly an extensive Herring Fishery was carried on here, but it has been superseded by the Coal trade.

Exclusive of the Established Church, there is a Meeting House for those in connexion with the United Secession, one Relief, and one Baptist Chapel. There is a branch of the Ayr Bank, and another of the Paisley Banking Company.

The environs of the Town of Irvine are embellished by the beautiful seat of the Earl of Eglington, with the extensive pleasure-grounds, and the delightful mansion of Bourtree-Hill. The religious sect named Buchanites, took their rise in this place, from a woman of the name of Simpson, (Mrs. Buchan); their principal tenets were, the community of goods, and that true believers had no occasion to die. This woman

possessed a most persuasive eloquence, and made a number of proselytes, many of whom were possessed of considerable property. This sect made a great noise for some time, which induced the magistrates to expel them legally from Irvine.

To a place called New Cample, near Thornhill in Dumfries-shire, Mrs Buchan with her followers ultimately retired; and here their ridiculous frenzy got leave to evaporate in peace and quietness,—and here the New Jerusalem expedition terminated in the cultivation of the ground, and an application to honest industry.

Irvine is the seat of a Presbytery. The Market-day is Tuesday, and Fairs are held annually, on the second Wednesday in May, and the third Monday and Wednesday in August.

The parish of Irvine extends about two miles along the river Irvine, or Irwine, which separates it from the parish of Dundonald, and its breadth is no more than two miles. On the coast, and on the banks of the river, the surface is flat and sandy; but about the Town the soil is a light loam, and abundantly fertile. The face of the country is beautified by clumps and belts of planting, affording at once both shelter and ornament. In this parish is an old castle belonging to the Eglingtown family, said by tradition to be the remains of a Nunnery, where there was a chapel, a church-yard, and a village. But of these no vestige remains but the walls of the castle.

The Population of the Town and Parish by the census
of 1801, was 4584.

1811, — 5750.

1821, — 7007.

Of this population the Town contains 5000.

JEDBURGH.

JEDBURGH is a Royal Burgh, in the Parish of the same name, and the County Town of Roxburghshire. It is 45 miles south of Edinburgh, 11 west of Kelso, 10 east of Hawick, and 12 miles north of the English Border.

The local situation of Jedburgh is delightful; it is situated on the banks of the river Jed, from whence its name, on the declivity of a Hill, and surrounded on all sides, by hills of a considerable elevation. It is a very ancient Burgh, and was a place of some importance, in the year 1165, as appears from a charter of William the Lyon, granted upon founding the Abbey of Jedburgh, or Jedwarth, as it is there sometimes called. It has the honour of Parochial precedence, being the oldest Parish in Scotland, of which any historical record has been transmitted to posterity. Jedburgh continued to be a place of considerable im-

portance, and early in the seventeenth century, was one of the principal Towns on the English Border.

There are four principal Streets in Jedburgh, which cross each other, at right angles, terminating in a large Square or Market-place; the High Street runs parallel to the river, and that from the Castle Hill to the New Bridge, is broad, well paved, and clean. Within these few years, many new houses, in a fine style have been built, and many other improvements made, which have added greatly to the beauty of the Town. The County Gaol and Bridewell, built about three years since, is a fine building, it stands upon the site of the old Castle, and is called Jedburgh Castle. The arrangements and accommodations of the interior of the building, are well suited to the purposes for which it was built, and from its elevated situation, forms a grand object in the approach to the Town. The Town Hall, founded by the Marquis of Lothian in 1811, is an elegant and spacious building. It contains rooms for transacting the business of the Burgh and County, the Sheriff and Justiciary Court Rooms, &c. The English and Grammar Schools, under the patronage of the Magistrates and the Heritors, are conducted upon the best principles, and supplied with able Teachers. There are also three public Libraries. A Dispensary was here established in the year 1810, which has been a great benefit to the Town and County.

Jedburgh, like the other Border Towns, suffered a temporary decline, in consequence of the Union of the two kingdoms in the year 1707. Previous to this period, the Town of Jedburgh, as well as all the Bor-

der Towns, carried on an extensive contraband trade with England, by introducing various articles, such as Malt, Skins, and Salt, which at that time, paid no duty or tax in Scotland, and were therefore advantageously exchanged for English Wool, which they exported from the Firth of Forth to France, and the returns from thence yielded a very great profit. The loss of this source of gain, was followed by the depopulation and consequent decay of the place to a considerable extent ; and it is only of late years, by the introduction of a few manufactures, particularly those of Woollen, that the Town has revived. At present, the manufacture of Narrow Cloths, Carpets, Flannels, Blankets, and Stockings, are carried on to a very considerable amount, and are upon the increase. The Tanning of Leather, and the Dressing of Sheep Skins, are also considerable branches of trade. But the want of Coal, is an insuperable obstacle to the *extensive* introduction, and progressive advance of manufactures in the Town and neighbourhood of Jedburgh ; there is no coal nearer than Ryecheester, twenty miles distant on the English Border ; and the nearest coal field to the north, are in the Lothians, at double that distance from the Town. There are several large Peat-Mosses in the neighbourhood, which supply the inhabitants with fuel, who are unable to purchase coal, an article that sells here at a higher price, than in any other place in Scotland.

Besides the Parish Church, there are three places for divine worship, belonging to dissenting Congregations, viz, two to the United Secession, and a Relief Chapel.

A branch of the British Linen Company's Bank was established here in the year 1791, and from that period, may be dated the rapid enlargement of the Town, and the increase of manufactures. A Bank for the Savings of the Poor, was established in 1816, under the management of a Committee, which has been eminently successful, and done much good to the lower classes, by inducing habits of industry and economy, by furnishing the means of securing and accumulating their small savings, upon a principle heretofore unknown.

Jedburgh is governed by a Provost, four Bailies, a Dean of Guild, and a Treasurer, assisted by a select Council of the principal citizens, and along with Lauder, North Berwick, Haddington, and Dunbar, returns a Member to Parliament.

Jedburgh is the seat of a Presbytery; and the Courts of the Southern Circuit of the Lords of Justiciary, and the Lords Commissioners of the Jury Court, are held here. The Southern Circuit, includes the Counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, and Peebles, and are held in the months of April and September. The Sheriff Court is held here once a fortnight, the Justice of Peace Court, for the Jedburgh district, is held on the first Tuesday of every month, and the Magistrates hold a Court every Saturday. The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are also held here.

The river Jed takes its rise on the Carter Fell, and runs along the south-east side of the Town; there are seven Bridges upon this river, within a mile of the Town of Jedburgh. The Town is abundantly supplied

with excellent water, conveyed to it by leaden pipes. The neighbourhood of the Town, is noted for its fine Orchards; and excellent Free Stone is abundant in the Parish.

The old Castle of Jedburgh, situated on an eminence at the Town head, (now occupied by the new Goal), was a place of great strength and consequence in ancient times, it was retaken from the English in 1409, by the Duke of Albany, who demolished it; the Keys of this Castle, were lately found, in digging near to the spot on which it stood.

The Abbey of Jedburgh, founded by David the First, for Canon Regulars, is situated on the banks of the Jed, on the south side of the Town, and has been a large and magnificent fabric, in form of a cross. Part of the west end is fitted up for the Parish Church, which has a fine circular window in the gable. It runs from east to west, and appears to have been originally three stories high,—in the first and second stories there are nine arches in each. The west end from the steeple, and the south front are the most entire parts of the ruins—the steeple is also nearly entire, and about 120 feet high. To preserve, as far as possible, this venerable fabric from total ruin, a subscription was set on foot, to repair the Abbey in such a manner as not to interfere with, or alter the original Gothic,—a strong proof of the good taste of the projectors of this praise-worthy undertaking. For a number of years past, the lofty pile of quadrangular building, or tower, had been observed to discover symptoms of serious decay, which if not checked, might one day prove fatal to the whole structure.

To provide against this, the gaps have been filled up, and huge iron bars, have been employed to unite more firmly the opposite sides of the quadrangle, and to impart a greater degree of strength to the whole fabric. The ancient narrow stair, which reached from the bottom to the top of the Tower, but which from its decay in some parts, rendered the ascent rather perilous, has been repaired, so that now (1827,) the visitor has it in his power to enjoy from a great elevation, a most interesting view, as the country around abounds with rich and romantic scenery. The ancient Chapel, where the service of the Catholic Church was wont to be performed, and which was appropriated to the interment of the more remote ancestors of the Marquis of Lothian, has been covered in. The effect of the whole repairs is such, as fully realizes the expectations of the original projectors, and to compensate for the labour and expense which has been bestowed upon this venerable pile.

There was also a convent of Franciscans in this Town, founded by the citizens in 1513, but besides their houses, they had no revenues, being mendicants.

The Market-day is Tuesday, and there are four annual Fairs, namely, the first Tuesday after Whitsunday, the second Tuesday in August, O. S. on the 25th of September, and the first Tuesday in November, O. S. There are also two public hiring markets, on the Tuesday immediately before the 26th day of May, and the 22d day of November.

In the year 1755, Dr Webster calculated the population of the Town and Parish of Jedburgh, at 4000,

but there is no date referred to, by which this calculation was made. In the year 1775, the inhabitants were numbered with great accuracy, and found to be short of 2000. The Population of the Town and Parish by the Census, taken by order of Government in

1801, was 3834.

1811, — 4454.

1821, — 5251.

KELSO.

KELSO is a considerable Town in the parish of the same name, in the county of Roxburgh, 42 miles South by East of Edinburgh, 23 from Berwick upon Tweed, 60 from Carlisle, 9 West of Coldstream, 11 east of Jedburgh, and 9 miles north of the English Border. It is pleasantly situated on an extensive plain on the north side of the River Tweed, opposite the junction of the Tiviot with that river, and is surrounded on all sides by hills covered with wood, which form a beautiful amphitheatre.

The Town is built in the Flemish stile. The principal street runs in a direction parallel with the river, at the southern extremity of which is a spacious Square or Market-place, from which diverge four of the principal Streets at equal distances. Within the last two years, the north side of the Square has been nearly all rebuilt, and elegant houses erected; this Square also contains the principal shops. A new Street has also been opened from the north-east corner of the Square, parallel with Roxburgh Street, at present the principal entrance to the Town from the

north. Another new Street is being formed to connect West and East Roxburgh Streets.

On the east side of the Square an elegant Town House was erected in the year 1816, containing a handsome and lofty hall for Town and County meetings, with other apartments for the transaction of the public business. In the hall the Justice of Peace Courts are held on the first and third Fridays of every month, for the recovery of small debts of not above £5; for punishing petty offenders, and settling disputes between master and servant, &c.; the hall is adorned with a very fine portrait of the late Duke of Roxburgh. The Bailie of the Duke of Roxburgh also holds a Court in it every Saturday, to determine disputed debts not exceeding forty shillings, and for minor offences.

Kelso is a Burgh of Barony, and is governed by a Baron Bailie, appointed by the Duke of Roxburgh, and fifteen Stent-masters; seven of whom are nominated by the Duke, the others are elected by the Merchants, and the five Incorporations. These have the power of imposing a Cess upon the inhabitants, according to their circumstances, for defraying the necessary expenses of the Town; and by the excellent regulations that are generally adopted, it is rendered one of the most clean, comfortable, and respectable towns upon the Border.

On the south side of the Town are the venerable remains of Kelso Abbey, founded by David the First in 1128, for the Monks of Tyronenses, and had many Churches and lands belonging to it. King James the Sixth granted this Abbey to Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford in 1605, upon the forfeiture of Francis, Earl

of Bothwell, when the Town was erected into a Burgh of Barony. During the recent repairs of this monument of ancient magnificence, on removing the rubbish at the base, the fragment of a Bell was found, which is calculated to have been about three feet in diameter, and of the weight of one and a half tons. The ancient stone Cross was also found in tolerably good preservation, which has been replaced in its proper situation upon the pediment over the large doorway leading into the transept. Several years ago, in digging in the ruins of the Abbey, a stone coffin was found, supposed to have contained the remains of the first Abbot in Kelso Abbey,—this precious relict was for some years deposited in the Abbey; but some years ago, was taken for a watering trough on the public road.

Roxburgh Castle is an ancient ruin, situated on an isthmus formed by the Tweed and Tiviot, equally admired for its strength as a fortress, as for the beautiful prospects it affords. It has been in a ruinous state since the reign of James the Second.

Opposite to the old Castle of Roxburgh, on the north side of the Tweed, stands the princely mansion of Fleurs, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Roxburgh. In front of the house, on the banks of the river, is a Holly-tree, to mark the spot where James the Second was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle in 1460.

A fine new Bridge of five large arches crosses the Tweed, this Bridge is extremely handsome, and whether we contemplate the elegance of the design, or the solidity of the structure, it is not surpassed by a similar work in the island. The old Bridge stood about

fifty yards farther up the River, and was carried away by a flood in 1798.

Besides the Parish Church, which is of an octagonal figure, there are five other places of worship belonging to different denominations of Dissenters. There are three public Libraries; an excellent Grammar School, conducted by a Rector; a Society for the Education of Poor Boys; and a most praise-worthy Establishment for the Education of Females on the Lancasterian principle. Among the Benevolent Institutions in Kelso, may be enumerated the Dispensary, fitted up with Hot and Cold Baths, and which admits a limited number of patients into the Establishment; the Spinning Society; two Societies of Gardners; and two Mason Lodges.

The Manufactures of Kelso are chiefly those of Blankets, Plaidings, Stockings, and Linen; but the principal trade is the Tanning of Leather, and the Dressing of Sheep and Lamb Skins, which is carried on to a great extent; also a Distillery and a Brewery. The town being situated in the centre of a populous country, carries on a good inland trade. The Royal Mail has lately run through this town, which will be of advantage to it,—a railway from hence to Berwick is about to be formed, and a Company has been organised for lighting the town with Gas.

Kelso is a place of great gaiety and respectability; the inhabitants are people of polished manners; and in no town in Scotland will a stranger meet with a more respectable society. It is often the seat of the Caledonian Hunt, and has well attended races, which take place every Spring and Autumn. The races are confessedly superior to any in Scotland. The course

was formed at an immense expense, with an elegant stand, by the late Duke of Roxburgh.

The variety of charming prospects which the neighbourhood of Kelso exhibits, renders selection a difficult task. The views, however, presented from the Castle of Roxburgh, and from Fleurs, deserve particular notice. The scene from Kelso Bridge, partakes so much of the picturesque and elegant, that it calls forth the admiration of every spectator.

From the Town is seen the majestic ruins of the ancient Abbey, and the handsome modern fabric of Ednam House,—at a short distance to the north-west, the lofty building of Fleurs, between the rivers the remains of Roxburgh Castle, and near to this, Springwood-Park. Towards the east, Pinnacle-Hill and Wooden; at a distance of a few miles, the Eilden Hills rising in perspective, the ruins of Home Castle, the Hills of Stitchell, and Mellerstain. Add to these prospects, the winding course of the rivers before their junction, with an Island in each,—the banks covered with wood,—the steep precipices of Maxwell and Chalk-heugh, and a variety of other grand objects. This scenery, taken from any point of view, forms such an assemblage of the beautiful and sublime in landscape, as is seldom equalled.

The weekly Market-day is Friday, chiefly for Corn; and the annual Fairs are held on the second Friday in July, and on the 2d November, for Cattle,—and large Cattle Markets, for Horses, Sheep, Black Cattle, &c. are also held on the second Fridays of December, January, and February,—every Friday in March, and the second Friday in April and May.

Population of the Town and Parish, 1811, was 4408.

1821, ——— 4860.

KILMARNOCK.

KILMARNOCK is a large and populous Town in the County of Ayr, and district of Cunninghame; seated in a valley on both sides of a rivulet of the same name, which falls into the river Irvine about half a mile below the Town.

It is 12 miles distant from Ayr, $21\frac{1}{2}$ from Glasgow, and $65\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh, by Glasgow.

Kilmarnock is a burgh of Barony—the first charter in its favour was granted to Thomas Lord Boyd in 1591, which was renewed and enlarged by a Charter granted to William Earl of Kilmarnock, and ratified by Parliament in 1672. Upon the attainder of that family in 1745, the superiority of the Burgh became vested in the Crown. It has since devolved on his Grace the Duke of Portland.

The name of the place is said to be derived from the Cell of Marnock, or St Marnock, a Bishop who died and was interred here, A. D. 322. The Town is governed by two Bailies, a Treasurer, and Sixteen Councillors, and has a well regulated Police Establishment.

Kilmarnock stands in a pleasant situation,—the old

part of it is irregularly built, few of the streets being laid out on a uniform plan—but along with the extended manufactures of the place, the Town has increased in magnitude and elegance. The new part of the Town has been laid out on a regular plan, the streets are wide and spacious, well paved and lighted with Gas, the houses are handsome, and many of them elegant. The Town has lately been extended in a south-easterly direction, to the Water of Irvine, by a Building Society, which has for its object, to furnish each Member with a house at a period of years, by paying for the same by monthly instalments.

Kilmarnock was lately divided into two Parishes, viz. the High and the Low Church Parishes. The Low Church is a Collegiate charge, the Clergymen of which officiate every alternate Sabbath. Besides these Churches, there are two belonging to the United Secession, one Relief, one Original Burghers, one Reformed Presbyterian, one Independant, and a few Methodists and Baptists.

Half a Century ago, Kilmarnock was a small straggling Town, known chiefly for the Manufacture of a peculiar Night-Cap, distinguished by the name of Kilmarnock Cowl, and the well known Scottish Blue Bonnet, Tartan Plaid, &c. Since that time it has become the largest manufacturing Town in Ayrshire. The adjoining Village of Riccarton, though in a distinct Parish, may also be considered as forming a part of the Town.

The manufacture of Woollen goods is carried on here on a very extensive Scale, of which species of goods, Carpeting forms by far the most prominent branch. The Carpets here have become successful rivals to

the famed Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, and others of English Manufacture; and are made here from the most expensive fabric and pattern, down to the lowest priced and plainest patterns. The Scotch Bonnet and Military Cap form still a very considerable article of the Kilmarnock Manufacture. These Manufactures are managed with spirit and industry—the capital employed is great, and in no part of the Island has the spirit of enterprize and improvement displayed itself in a more conspicuous manner. The wealth and Population of the Town have kept pace with the extension of manufactures. To these already mentioned, large, and still increasing branches of the Woollen Manufacture; must be added, that of Silk, Cotton and Worsted Plaids and Shawls, Silks, Muslins and Calicoes, in an endless variety of pattern and fabric. To these staple Manufactures we have to add several extensive Tanning and Leather Dressing Establishments, Large Dye Works, Calico Printing and Bleaching to a great extent; Spinning Mills, Breweries, Saddlery, Shoes, &c. &c. and several extensive Nursery Grounds, occupying above 50 acres of ground. The Glove Trade, which flourished here about 30 years ago, and afforded abundant employment to the Female Population, is now completely annihilated; although the inducements to carry it on are as numerous as formerly. The Leather Dressers send about 60,000 Skins annually to London, fit only for the above purpose, which could be sold here at a lower rate, and Manufactured into Gloves at less expense than in England. There are several very extensive Collieries in the immediate vicinity of the Town, and here that most valuable Coal

for Malting, has been found in abundance. This Coal is better known by the name of *Blind Coal*, having little or no smoke, yet a much greater heat than any other Coal. Immense quantities of both Fire and Blind Coal, are conveyed by a Railway, which has lately been constructed by his Grace the Duke of Portland, between this Town and the commodious harbour of Troon, where they are shipped for Ireland, &c.

There is a branch of the Ayr Bank, and one of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, established here.

The Academy is a large and commodious building, in a healthy situation. Here all the branches of useful education are taught, as also the Languages, and higher accomplishments of Polite Literature. It has proved a very fertile nursery for the Universities. There is a Charity School for the education of the poor, with several Sunday Schools, and other charitable and benevolent institutions.

An institution on the principal of the Mechanics' Institution of Glasgow, was formed in 1825. It consists now of nearly 200 members,—is conducted by a Preses, Vice-preses, Secretary, Treasurer, and Six Directors; their Library consists already of 500 volumes, and some experimental apparatus.

Besides a monthly Lecture delivered by rotation by a few of the members, a Course of Lectures is provided for from the Funds of the Institution, annually.

An excellent Public Library, by Subscription, was instituted in 1797, which contains about 3000 well selected volumes.

The Town Hall, built in the year 1805, is a handsome edifice, containing the Court Rooms and Public

Offices. The Justice of Peace Court is held every alternate Monday, and the Magistrates hold a Court every week. An elegant Public Reading Room was built by Subscription in 1814, near the centre of the Town, which is well supplied with the daily London, Edinburgh, and Provincial Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.—it is well lighted with gas, and is a place of general resort. The Merchant Society, which has for its object to provide for decayed members, has lately built a very elegant Inn and Hotel, (The George), which is one of the principal ornaments of the Town. This, and several other respectable Inns, are well frequented, as Kilmarnock is the great thoroughfare from Glasgow to Ireland, as also to England by Dumfries and Carlisle.

About half a mile north-east of the Town, stands the ancient edifice of Dean Castle, formerly the residence of the noble, but unfortunate family of Kilmarnock. It was destroyed by fire in 1735, and remains a monument of fallen grandeur and magnificence. In the south-west of the Town stands an old building, called Kilmarnock House, once occupied by the noble family of Glencairn, with its pleasure grounds in a very neglected state,—though they still form one of the most delightful walks near the Town. The house is now occupied as a dwelling-house and sewing school.

The Duke of Portland is the principal proprietor, and takes the lead in the improvements of the Town. Soulis' Cross which gives name to a quarter of the Town, is a stone pillar 8 or 9 feet high, erected to the memory of Lord Soulis, an English nobleman who

was killed on this spot in the year 1444, by one of the Kilmarnock family.

An excellent Observatory has been constructed and fitted up by Mr Thomas Morton, an extraordinary self-instructed artist, who has been of great utility in promoting the improvement of the Carpet Manufacture.

A Gas Company was formed in 1823, under a well regulated system of management, by a committee of 12, and a sub-committee of 4. The shops and streets are lighted by Gas, as well as most of the public establishments.

The weekly Market-day is Friday, and annual Fairs are held in February, (Fasten's Eye), on the first Tuesday of May, O. S., the third Wednesday in July, O. S., and the third Wednesday of October, O. S. To these may be added, the first Friday after the Terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, which get the name of *Duds-day Friday*, from servants purchasing their necessary apparel, &c. on these days. These Fairs, as well as the weekly Markets, are numerous attended, as Kilmarnock is the centre of the most highly cultivated and populous part of Ayrshire.

The Population of the Town and Parish in 1775, by Dr Webster, was 4403. By the Census of 1791, 6776.—1801, 8079.—In 1811, it was 10,148, and in 1821, 13,769. It is now (1827) calculated to amount to 18,000.

KIRKCALDY.

KIRKCALDY is a Royal Burgh, and Sea-port, in the parish of that name, and County of Fife. The Town consists of one principal Street upwards of a mile in length, and stretching along the foot of a bank, from south to north, with a few parallel and cross streets, diverging from either side of the main street.

It lies on the north side of the Firth of Forth, close upon the beach; the road to Dundee, Perth, &c. passes through it. Kirkcaldy is three miles east of Kinghorn, thirty-one miles south from Dundee, and thirteen miles north from Edinburgh. The street is very irregular and crooked; in some places it is of a good width, and in others very narrow—the houses in general mean, and built without regard to regularity. It contains, however, some good houses; and many new and elegant houses have recently been built, in which, uniformity of plan has been attended to, particularly in the new laid down streets; and many judicious improvements have been made on the old parts of the Town.

The Parish Church, situated on the rising ground at the back of the Town, was built in 1807, after a design by the late Mr Elliot, having the ancient stee-

ple of a former church attached to it. The Town House and Jail, which formerly projected considerably upon the Street, was, in 1825, pulled down to remove the obstruction, and an elegant building, with a handsome spire, has been since erected, after a design by Mr Angus, Architect, Edinburgh, containing thirteen Prison Rooms, besides ample accommodation for Courts, public business, &c. with airing ground and other conveniences. This building cost about £5,000, of which upwards of £600, was subscribed by individuals, and the remainder paid from the corporation funds of the Burgh.

There is an elegant Coffee-Room, and News-Room. A Subscription Library was formed in 1800, which now contains some thousand volumes, in general well selected. In 1818, a building was erected by subscription, containing Assembly-rooms, Library-room, &c. In 1825, a Market-place, with Granaries above, was erected for the sale of Corn in Stock, on Saturdays, weekly, which is well attended, and considerable business done. There are several Charitable Establishments, Sunday Schools, Benevolent Societies, &c. Kirkcaldy being a principal thoroughfare, it contains several good Inns, affording every accommodation to the traveller.

Besides the Parish Church, there are Meeting Houses in connexion with the United Secession, Original Burghers, Relief, Baptists, an Episcopal Chapel, and a Tabernacle.

The Town is governed by a Provost, two Bailies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, and a Council of twenty-one Members, of whom ten are Mariners, eight Merchants, and three Craftsmen. It joins with Dysart,

Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in returning a Member to Parliament. The revenue of the Town, about twenty years ago, did not exceed £300 per annum, but such has been the increase of business, particularly of the Shipping at the Port, that the revenue now (1827,) amounts to about £1500 per annum.

The date of the origin of Kirkcaldy as a Town is unknown, there being no traces of its history prior to the year 1334, when David the Second, made it over to the Abbots of Dunfermline, as a Burgh of Regality. It continued in their possession till 1450, when the commendator and convent disposed to the Bailies of Kirkcaldy, and their successors for ever, the Burgh and Harbour, with all the Customs, Immunities, and Privileges. It appears soon afterwards to have been erected into a Royal Burgh, and all its privileges were ratified and confirmed by a charter from Charles the First in 1644, and the Burgh created De Novo, into a free Royal Burgh, and free Port, with new and enlarged immunities.

Kirkcaldy took an active part in the civil wars of this period, and in consequence thereof, the Town was nearly ruined. In the year 1673, the Shipping belonging to the Port, was reduced from a hundred sail, to twenty-five; and nine years after this, the Town applied for relief to the Convention of Royal Burghs.

The trade of the Port again revived after the Revolution; but the Union with England, which fettered the trade of Scotland, with so many restrictions, again caused a great decline. So much so, that about the middle of last century, two sloops which went as passage boats to Leith, constituted the whole Ship-

ping belonging to the Town. It was not till the year 1763, that the trade of the Town began to flourish.

The Harbour, which is at the north-east end of the Town, is safe and commodious, being well sheltered from north winds, by the high ground above it. It consists of an outer and inner Harbour, and has been much improved lately by a judicious extension of the eastern pier; and by deepening the interior; by which the Shipping is better accommodated, and the depth of water is now about thirteen feet in spring tides. There are about fifty square-rigged Vessels belonging to the Port, and four Whalers; three Smacks about 130 tons each, trade regularly to London, and three of a smaller size to Leith, besides small Craft; Kirkcaldy is one of the Passage Boat stations to the Lothians. It is the seat of a Custom-House, whose jurisdiction extends along the coast from the mouth of the River Leven to the Harbour of Aberdour. It carries on a considerable Baltic and Dutch trade. The tonnage at present (1827) belonging to the Port is $6,808\frac{19}{24}$ tons.

The Manufactures of Kirkcaldy are those of Striped Hollands, Tickings, and Checks of all descriptions, which are made here to a large amount, and are the Staple Manufacture of the place. Some Linen, Stockings, and Cotton Goods, are also Manufactured. There are several Flax Spinning Mills in the Town and vicinity, and extensive Bleachfields. Two Foundries have been long established here, which turn out all kinds of Cast Iron work; equal to any made in the country. A Distillery on a large scale is carried on, and there are several extensive Breweries. Ship building is carried on to a small extent, Rope mak-

ing, &c. There are two large Tan-works, and three Salt Pans constantly at work. There is a Pottery which makes white and brown Earthen Ware, Brick Works, &c. ; and Coal is wrought in the skirts of the Town.

There is a branch of the Bank of Scotland in Kirkcaldy, one of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, one of the Glasgow Bank, and one of the National Bank of Scotland,—the latter has lately erected a handsome House for an Office and Agent's House, upon the site of the old Jail, after a design by Mr Hamilton, Architect, Edinburgh.

The Parish of Kirkcaldy is about two and a half miles long, and one mile broad,—the surface rises gradually from the coast to its northern extremity,—the soil is in general a fertile black loam. The beautiful Bay in front of the Town, and the extensive pleasure grounds of Dunnikier, the seat of Sir John Oswald, in the back ground, the house of Raith, with its beautiful ground and Observatory in the distance, present a rich scenery in the rear of the Town ; while the constant succession of Vessels passing up and down the Firth in front of the Town, give animation to the delightful prospect.

This Parish has produced many eminent men—Michael Scott of Balwirie, who flourished in the thirteenth century, was so learned in Languages and Philosophy, that like Friar Bacon, he was esteemed a Magician ; wonderful are the stories told of Balwirie, even to this day. In the last century, this Parish gave birth to three of the most celebrated Scotchmen,—Dr J. Drysdale, the well known Patriot and Statesmen, the late Mr Oswald of Dunnikier, and

Dr Adam Smith, the author of the "Theory of Moral Sentiments," and the "Wealth of Nations," who deserves to be ranked among the foremost of our Philosophers. It is said that Dr Smith got the first idea of the *division of labour* from observing the *Nailers* at work in the adjoining village of Path-head, who were for ages famed for their superior Manufacture of nails. The room in which Dr Smith composed his immortal work "The Wealth of Nations," is still to be seen, a mark on the wall caused by leaning his head against it, while he dictated to his amanuensis, was carefully preserved for a number of years, but it is now obliterated by the room being repainted.

The Revenue of the Post Office, Kirkcaldy, is upwards of £2000, per annum.

Population of the Town and Parish in 1801, was 3247.

1811, — 3747.

1821, — 4452.

This last number consists of 2064 Males, and 2388 Females. The Town contains above 4000 of this population.

KINROSS.

KINROSS is an ancient Town, in the parish of Kinross, and the County Town of Kinross-shire ; delightfully situated on a fertile plain, at the west end of Loch Leven, on the great north road from Edinburgh. It lies 15 miles south from Perth, 13 miles north of Inverkeithing, 19 west of Cupar, and 27 north by west of Edinburgh.

Kinross is rather a straggling Town ; the old part is irregular and mean, but of late years the appearance of the Town has been much improved by the erection of a great number of new houses, built in a good stile ; the Streets paved, and a more modern appearance given to the whole of the Town. The old Town House, or Prison, situated near the middle of the Town, is a very old building, and about to be superseded by a new edifice, erecting at the north entrance into the Town, on an elegant plan, to contain the County Rooms, Sheriff Court Rooms, &c. There are three excellent Inns, where the traveller will meet with every accommodation.

Kinross was formerly noted for its cutlery ware,

and a Manufacture of brown Linen ; both of these have gradually given way to the weaving of Cotton Goods, carried on here to a considerable extent, by the means of agents, for the Glasgow Manufacturers.

A Sheriff-Court is held here every Tuesday for expediting the business of the County, and a Justice of Peace Court every first Monday of the month, for determining causes under the Small Debt Act, and other offences.

Kinross is a place of considerable antiquity, but more remarkable for its vicinity to Loch Leven ; this is a noble sheet of water, situated at the foot of the westernmost of the Lomond Hills ; it is about twelve miles in circumference. In this expanse of water there are four islands, the largest of which is St Serf, on the south east side, containing an area of forty acres, on it formerly stood the ancient Priory of Loch Leven, dedicated to St Serf, or Servanus, said to have been founded by Brude, King of the Picts, who made a grant of this island to the Culdees. In the reign of David the First, this island was bestowed on the Clergy of the Church of Rome. Andrew Winton, author of the Loch Leven Chronicle, who died in the reign of James the First, was Prior of this place.

The Castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence, stands on another island in the north-west part of the Loch. This island is about two acres in extent, and the Castle stands nearly in the middle of it, encompassed by a rampart of stone. This Castle, according to tradition, was the seat of Congalus, son of Dongartus, King of the Picts, who is said to have founded it about the year 452. It was granted by Robert the Third, to Douglas, Laird of Loch Leven,

—it was formerly a very strong place, and could accommodate a numerous garrison. The principal part that remains of this building is a square tower, which stands upon the northern part of the rampart. But the circumstance, however, which renders this place conspicuous in Scottish History, is its having been the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots. After the flight of Bothwell, and Mary's surrender to her rebellious subjects at Carberry Hill, the Scottish Nobles resolved that she should be confined during her life, in the Fortress of Loch Leven, and they subscribed an order for her commitment. The Lords Ruthven and Lindsey, were appointed to inform her that they were commanded to put in execution the order for her commitment; they charged her women to take from her all her ornaments and her royal attire; a mean dress was put upon her, and in this disguise they conveyed her with precipitation to the prison appointed for her; here she was kept under the care of the Mother of the Earl of Murray, (soon after made Regent of Scotland,) who had been married to Douglas of Loch Leven, and who treated her with great indignity and barbarity. Mary here suffered all the miseries of a rigorous captivity of eleven months; here, too, she was forced to sign the resignation of her Crown, to her infant Son, and the appointment of Murray as Regent during his minority. She was liberated from this captivity by George Douglas, her keeper's youngest brother, a youth of eighteen years of age, who stole the keys of the Castle from his brother, released the royal prisoner, and conveyed her from the island to the opposite shore, at seven o'clock in the evening of the 2d May 1568,

where she was received with great joy by some of her most zealous adherents. A bunch of keys, supposed to be those of the Castle, which Queen Mary threw into the Loch when she made her escape, were found a few years ago, and are now in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. The place where the Queen landed on the south-west side of the Loch, is still pointed out by the inhabitants of Kinross, to the numerous visitors of this interesting spot.

Loch Leven abounds with fish, among which are Pike, Perch, Char, Eels, and very fine Trouts of a peculiar delicacy. The fishing is rented at one hundred pounds per annum, by a fish-monger in Edinburgh. The other two smaller islands are only of note as tending to heighten the picturesque and beautiful scenery. Around the Castle are some ancient trees, whose moss grown trunks announce their antiquity, and whose shrivelled tops scarce afford shelter to a few solitary crows, now the only tenants of this solitude.

Kinross House, in the vicinity of the Town, is a large and elegant structure, built in 1685, by the celebrated Architect, Sir William Bruce, for his own residence. The neighbourhood of the Town is delightful; and besides Kinross House, there are several gentlemen's seats on the borders of the Loch, remarkable for the beauty of their situation.

The Parish of Kinross is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from north to south, and nearly the same at its greatest breadth. Lime Stone and Coal are found, but none further north than Kinross; and Iron Stone is found in the County. The surface is flat, and the soil is

chiefly a rich loam on a bottom of gravel. It is watered by three small streams, the north and south Quiech, and the Gairney, which empty themselves into the Loch. Agriculture, in this district, is in a great degree of forwardness, and the County is in a high state of improvement.

Besides the Parish Church, there is a meeting house belonging to the United Associate Synod. Fairs are annually held on the third Wednesday in March, the first of June, the third Wednesday in July, and on the 18th day of October, all old style.

The Population of the Town and parish, in

1801, was 2124.

1811, — 2214.

1821, — 2563.

And of this last number, the Town contains about 1600.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary sources, as well as the specific techniques employed for data processing and statistical analysis.

The third part of the report details the findings of the study. It presents a clear and concise summary of the results, highlighting the key trends and patterns observed in the data. The author also discusses the implications of these findings for the field of study.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research. These suggestions are based on the limitations identified during the study and aim to guide other researchers in their work.

LANARK.

LANARK is a Royal Burgh, in the Parish of that name, and the County Town of Lanark-shire. It is situated on a gently rising ground; within half a mile of the river Clyde, about 650 feet above the level of the sea. Lanark is 25 miles south-east of Glasgow, 15 miles east by south of Hamilton, and 32 miles west of Edinburgh.

The Town contains one principal street, nearly half a mile long, bending from the east to north-west, and another street parallel to this, called the north Vernal. The Wellgate is a handsome street running south from the High Street, and the Bloomgate, and Castle Street, stretch from the centre of the Town to the west, or Castle Hill. The Town is neat, well paved, and clean, and contains many good buildings. The Parish Church, in the High Street, is a large and elegant edifice; the Town Hall and Jail are also in the same street. The Grammar School is a commodious and well conducted seminary; there is a Charity School, and a Subscription School, for the education

of the children of the poor. There is a Relief Chapel, and a Meeting House belonging to the United Secession Church. The Town has several good Inns, where the best accommodation is afforded to the traveller. There is an elegant and well conducted Library, and News-room, supported by Subscription. A Justice of Peace Court, is held here on the first Monday in every month, and Quarter Sessions are also held here. This Burgh has the custody of the Standard Weights of Scotland.

Lanark is a Royal Burgh of great antiquity, and appears to have been very early a place of eminence, for here, Kenneth the Second, who died in 863, held the first Assembly or Parliament, mentioned in Scottish History. It received a charter from Alexander the First, which with subsequent ones, from Robert the Bruce, and James the Fifth, were finally ratified by Charles the First, on the 20th February 1632. The Castle of Lanark, was situated on an eminence to the west of the Town, where the Bowling Green now is, and was a place of strength, having sustained several sieges in the wars with England. It was burnt down in the year 1244, and no vestige of it now remains.

The Town is governed by a Provost, two Bailies, a Dean of Guild, thirteen Merchant Councillors, and the seven Deacons of the incorporated trades. It joins with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in returning a Member to Parliament. There was a Monastery of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, founded by King Robert the Bruce in 1314, and an hospital, dedicated to Saint Leonard—the lands belonging to which are now the property of the Burgh. A little to the east of the Town are the ruins of a very ancient church,

Lanark is also remarkable, as being the scene of the first great military exploit of the celebrated William Wallace; that Patriot having here commenced his glorious career, by the defeat and death of William de Hesilrig, or Hesilope, the English Sheriff of Lanarkshire. Wallace had married a lady of the name of Bradfoot, the heiress of Lamington, and lived with her in privacy, in the Town of Lanark; while here, he with a few friends, had a fray with a party of English, when Wallace was overpowered, and fled to Cartlane Craigs; on this the Sheriff seized his lady, and put her to death. To revenge her death, it is said, that Wallace having collected his friends, attacked the Sheriff in the night, killing him with 240 Englishmen.

The chief trade of Lanark is the making of Shoes, a few Stockings are also made; but the Cotton manufacture employs the bulk of the population. William Lithgow, the celebrated traveller, was born, died, and buried in this Parish. The scenery around Lanark is particularly interesting; the banks on both sides of the Clyde, are precipitous and rocky, beautifully wooded, and the romantic scenery at the celebrated "Falls of Clyde," are visited and admired by all travellers.

About a mile south of Old Lanark, in a deep valley, on the northern bank of the Clyde, is situated the beautiful Village of New Lanark. This village was begun in 1785, for the accommodation of the work people, employed at the Cotton Mills here, erected by the late David Dale, Esq. of Glasgow. This spot was almost a morass, when feued by Mr Dale, from the late Lord Braxfield, and had no other re-

commendation, than the very powerful command of the water of the Clyde. A subterraneous passage through a rocky hill of nearly 100 feet, is the means of affording abundance of fall, and an almost unlimited command of water, for driving Machinery. These Mills are the most extensive Cotton Spinning Mills in the island ; there are four Spinning Mills, each 130 feet long, the whole Machinery of which is driven by the water, conveyed by the same aqueduct ; the other requisite buildings are many, and form a large assemblage of stately edifices. The village is regularly built according to a plan, is neat, and the greatest attention paid to the streets, &c. being clean, by the constant employment of two scavengers. There is a large washing house, and bleaching green, for the use of the community. The greatest attention is paid to the morals of the children and others employed at these works ; there is a public day-school for those who can attend, and an evening school for those who are employed during the day, and all are taught gratis. The village of New Lanark, with its lofty mills, and their busy inhabitants, with the wild and woody scenery around, arrests the attention of every stranger.

We cannot do better than give a summary of the remarks of a deputation sent from Leeds in 1819, to inspect Mr Owen's establishment at New Lanark, and who speak of it in the highest terms of commendation.

“ New Lanark, (they say,) consists of a population of 2293 individuals, of which 483 are children under ten years of age ; these are all in schools, learning reading, writing, accounts, music, and dancing. The

next class of the population comprises the boys and girls between ten and seventeen years of age. These are regular in business, and mild and engaging in their manners. The adult inhabitants of New Lanark are clean, healthy, and sober. Intoxication, the parent of so many vices, and of so much misery, is almost unknown; the consequence of which is, that they are all well clad, and well fed, and their dwellings are clean and inviting; and in this well regulated colony, where almost every thing is made, wanted by either the manufactory or its inhabitants, no cursing or swearing is any where to be heard. There are no quarrelsome men, nor brawling women."

The parish of Lanark is between 4 and 5 miles in length, stretching along the northern bank of the Clyde, and about three in breadth. The greatest part is flat and capable of culture, but in the vicinity of Lanark, extremely undulated into ridges and hal-lows. For more than three miles along the Clyde, the banks are high, precipitous, and rocky, fringed with natural wood, and forming, with the falls of the river, the most picturesque scenery. The arable soil is various, partly light, and partly clay loam, on various bottoms. Coal, Lime-stone, and Freestone, are every where to be found.

A description of the " Falls of the Clyde" is not our province, they have often been powerfully delineated,—suffice it to say here, that the Clyde, as a *commercial* river, is the first in Scotland, and yields to none in beautiful views and picturesque scenery; among the majestic and romantic, must always be included the Falls of Bonyton, Stonebyres, and Corra Linn, in the neighbourhood of Lanark. From the

most remote corners of the kingdom, strangers daily arrive to gratify their curiosity, in viewing these charming scenes, and will doubtless continue to do so, while a taste for all that is beautiful and grand prevails in Britain.

The weekly Market-day is Tuesday, and it has nine annual Fairs, viz. on the last Tuesday of February, the last Wednesday of April, the last Wednesday of May O. S. the first and second Tuesday in June, the last Wednesday in July O. S. the last Friday in August O. S. the fourth Friday in October, the first Wednesday in November O. S. and the last Tuesday in December. There is a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland established in Lanark. Lanark is the seat of a Presbytery.

Population of the Town and Parish, including

New Lanark,	1811, — 5667.
	1821, — 7085.

LEITH.

LEITH is a large Town, in the County of Edinburgh, anciently called Inverleith, and the Sea-Port of Edinburgh. It is about two miles north-east of the Metropolis, on the banks of the Water of Leith, at its confluence with the Firth of Forth, which forms the Harbour, and divides the Town into the two districts of North and South Leith. Although the distance from Edinburgh is two miles, yet the splendid road to it, on both sides, is so much covered with elegant Buildings, that it appears rather an extensive street, than the road to the Port.

The old streets in Leith are narrow and confined, and the houses inconvenient, but on the Shore there are now many elegant Buildings, though the street is inconveniently narrow for the traffic now carried on.

The two districts of North and South Leith are joined by two elegant Draw Bridges across the Harbour, one built in 1788, and the other in 1800; and a Bridge to the West of the Harbour forms a junction with the new Streets and Buildings of North Leith, the Docks, and with Leith Walk.

Within the last fifty years, Leith has made rapid improvements in its Buildings and Trade,—from a place of comparatively small consequence it has arisen

to be a Port of the first rank for Foreign Commerce and domestic Trade. The ancient parts of the Town have been nearly renovated, and a number of elegant edifices, public and private, have been built within this period.

We can only mention briefly the most eminent of the Public buildings, stating, that in general, Leith contains many new, elegant and handsome dwellings, and that what is new, will stand a comparison with any similar modern structures.

The Exchange Buildings, one of the largest Public edifices in Leith, are a very handsome suit of buildings, containing an elegant Coffee-Room, Assembly Rooms, Sale Room, Subscription Library, and Hotel; these buildings are three stories high, ornamented in front by four Ionic columns—the stile of Architecture is Grecian.

The Assembly Rooms are lofty and spacious, splendidly fitted up, and have seven beautiful lustres, illuminated with Oil Gas. The Coffee-Room is also in the first stile of elegance. The Custom-House and Excise Office is a large and handsome building, erected in 1812, at an expense of 12 to 13,000 Pounds, and stands on the North side of the Harbour. The Trinity House in the Kirkgate was built in 1817, and is a very handsome building in the Grecian stile, built upon the site of the old Trinity House, erected in 1555. The expense of this edifice was £2500. Nearly opposite to this building stands King James's Hospital, founded by the Kirk-Session of Leith in 1648, for the reception of aged women.

The Grammar or High School, which stands in an airy and healthy spot, in the south-west part of the

Links, was built by subscription in 1805. It is a neat building surmounted with a small spire and Clock; the Class Rooms are large and commodious; and the different classes are taught by able masters.

The Old Church of North Leith was founded in 1493, by Robert Ballantine, Abbot of Holyrood House, and William, Archbishop of St Andrews. This venerable fabric was, in 1826, converted into a Granary, after having been dedicated to the purpose of Religion for upwards of 330 years! A new and elegant Church for North Leith was founded in 1814, after a design by Mr William Burns. It is in the Grecian stile of Architecture, a large and beautiful fabric, with a fine portico, supported by columns, surmounted by a handsome Spire 158 feet high, and a Clock,—it contains 2000 Persons, and cost £12,000.

South Leith Church was founded in 1496, built in the Gothic stile, with a Steeple and Clock. It was anciently called St Mary's Chapel, and the Steeple was added to it in the year 1674,—tradition says that Cromwell used it as a stable for his horses. A convenient Chapel of Ease was erected in 1773, which accommodates 1500 people. There is a very neat Episcopalian Chapel, erected in 1816, called St James's, in Constitution Street. Besides these Churches, there are several neat Meeting-houses belonging to the United Secession Church, 1 Methodist, 1 Relief, and 1 Independent Chapel.

The New Jail was built in 1826, on the site of the Old Jail, in the Tolbooth Wynd—it is in the Saxon stile of Architecture. The Old Jail, now taken down, was the original, or first Jail erected in Leith, and was built in the year 1556, in the reign of Queen Mary,

who, on the application of the inhabitants, granted them liberty to build a Jail. An elegant suit of Baths were erected at Seafield, a little to the east of the Town, in 1813, at an expense of £8000. This elegant building has fronts to the north and west, with a handsome porch. It contains on the under floor, Hot, Tepid, Cold, Pump and Shower Baths, seventeen in all; besides a large Plunge Bath,—the rest of the building is occupied as a Hotel.

To mention all the public buildings, and others deserving of notice in Leith, would carry us beyond the limits of our plan; these details are to be found in a recent work, “Mr Campbell’s History of Leith;” a work of great merit, wherein the particulars are to be found which we cannot give. Few Towns in Scotland can exhibit a greater number of ancient buildings than Leith, or of houses, in whose history are involved a greater number of Antiquarian notices. In all the struggles for civil and religious liberty, Leith has borne a prominent part, from the earliest history of the Town. In 1329, Robert the First made over the *Harbour* and Mills of Leith, to the citizens of Edinburgh, for the yearly payment of fifty-two merks; at this period the adjacent grounds belonged to Logan of Restalrig; and in 1398, the Town Council of Edinburgh, were obliged to purchase these grounds from Logan, at an exorbitant price, for their own accommodation. It appears that the Town Council of Edinburgh employed every means to destroy the trade of Leith; they purchased the exclusive privilege of carrying on every species of traffic in the Town, of keeping warehouses for the reception of merchandize, and of keeping Inns for the entertainment of stran-

gers. The Magistrates of Edinburgh, their superiors, even went so far, in 1485, as to prohibit, under severe penalties, the taking of a *Leither* into partnership; and that none of the revenues of Edinburgh should be farmed by an inhabitant of Leith.

To relieve themselves from these oppressions, the inhabitants of Leith, purchased from Logan for £3000 scotch, the superiority of their Town, and it was erected into a free Burgh of Barony, by Mary of Lorraine, who promised to erect it into a Royal Burgh; this however was never done; and her daughter, Queen Mary, in violation of the rights of the people of Leith, sold the superiority of the Burgh to the Town Council of Edinburgh; to whom it has since been confirmed by the grants of successive sovereigns.

About this time, the inhabitants of Leith were divided into four classes, viz. Mariners, Maltmen, Trades, and Traffickers; who were erected into Corporations by the same charter; of the Incorporations, the Mariners are first; the second class are Maltsters and Brewers; the third class consists of Hammermen, Wrights and Masons, Baxters, Tailors, Cordiners, Weavers, Fleshers, Coopers, and Barbers; the fourth class are Merchants. These classifications continue to this day.

The most ancient record in which Leith is named, is in a charter of foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood, in the year 1128, by David the First, where Leith was granted, with other places, for the support of that Abbey. In 1467, in the reign of James the Third, Leith had become a place of considerable note, and Ship building was then carried on. During the reign of James the Fourth, in the year 1511, an ex-

traordinary Ship of War was built at Leith, of dimensions so great, says an old chronicle, as to exhaust all the woods in Fife!

It appears that the Town and Shipping of Leith were burnt in 1313, in 1410, and in 1522. In 1544, Henry the Eighth sent an army into Scotland, who burnt the Town of Leith, and the Abbey of Holyrood-house, when a captain, under the Earl of Hertford, carried off the Brazen Font from that Chapel, arrogantly dedicating it in his own name, to the Church of St Albans in Hertfordshire. Leith was again burnt in 1547, with all the Shipping belonging to the Town.

Leith sustained a severe siege in 1559-60, by the French, during the regency of Mary of Lorraine. Mary Queen of Scots landed at Leith, from France, on the 20th August 1561. James the Sixth, with his young Queen, landed here from Denmark in 1590. A plague desolated Leith, in the year 1580, and the same pestilence carried off 3000, or nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants, between the months of April and December 1645. The Town was laid under contribution by Cromwell in 1650, and here he built fortifications and established a powerful garrison. At this period many wealthy English families settled in Leith.

Amongst the memorabilia of Leith, we must not omit the landing of His Majesty George the Fourth, on the 15th August 1822, a period that will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Leith; the preparations for this august ceremony, were conducted with all the shew and magnificence which the occasion demanded, and which the people, at all times remarkable for loyalty, could exhibit.

The Harbour of Leith has nine feet water at neap, and sixteen feet at spring tides, but the Roads, which lie about a mile from the mouth of the Harbour, afford excellent anchoring ground for ships of any size. In the beginning of the last century, the Town Council of Edinburgh improved the Harbour at a great expense, by carrying out a stone Pier a considerable way into the sea, at the extremity of which is a light house, and there is another at Inch Keith, a small island in the middle of the Firth of Forth,—and in 1777, they erected a new Quay on the north side, widening and deepening the Harbour at the same time,—the old Harbour has two dry Docks for building and repairing ships.

In the year 1799, an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorizing the Magistrates to borrow £160,000, for the purpose of enabling them to execute part of a range of Docks designed by John Rennie, Esquire, Civil Engineer. The eastern Wet Dock, next to the tide Harbour of Leith, was begun in 1800, and finished in 1806. The middle Wet Dock was begun in 1810, and finished in 1817. Each of these Docks are Two Hundred and Fifty yards long, and One Hundred yards wide, covering an area equal to ten and a fourth English Acres, and sufficient to contain 150 vessels of the ordinary classes which frequent the Port. On the north side of these, are three graving Docks, each 136 feet long, and 45 wide at the bottom, and 150 feet long, by 70 wide at the top, the width of the entrance is 36 feet.

The two Wet Docks cost about £175,000, the three Dry Docks, £18,000, the Draw Bridges, £11,000 odds; and the ground occupied by the Docks and

Warehouses, £80,500, making a total of £285,000, exclusive of £8,000, the expense of the Bridge over the water of Leith. The proposed Dock, to the west of those already finished, is to be 500 yards long, by 100 wide, extending to the deep and spacious tide Harbour of Newhaven. This however, with the extensive improvements on the Pier and Harbour, &c. are for the present suspended; the cost of these improvements is estimated at above £300,000.

The Shipping interest of Leith is very great,—an extensive Foreign Trade is carried on with Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Hamburgh, Holland, France, and Spain; the Ports of the Mediterranean, the West Indies, America, and Van Dieman's Land. Several Vessels are employed in the Whale Fishery, and the Trade is very extensive. The number of Vessels, Foreign and Coasters, arriving at the Port of Leith in 1826, was 3628, and the sailings for the same year, 2056. The Shore dues in 1826, were upwards of £12,000. There are a number of Shipping Companies. The London Trade alone, employs 21 Smacks, which sail regularly at stated periods, three times a-week, besides four Steam Vessels in the same trade, which sail twice a-week, during the summer season,—all these vessels are commodiously and elegantly fitted up for passengers, and afford a facility of communication between the two Capitals of the Island hitherto unknown. There is also a Liverpool, Hull, Hamburgh, &c. Shipping Companies; and vessels employed by various other Companies, in the coasting trade with all parts of Scotland. An Australian Company was formed in 1822, who have four vessels of about 400 tons each, employed in conveying

Goods and Passengers to New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land.

Ship Building, Sail Cloth Manufactories, Rope Making, &c. are carried on on a great scale ; and there are several Saw-Mills, on the Water of Leith.

The Ferry to the opposite coast of Fife, employs a number of Sailing and Steam Boats. There are seven Glass Houses which make Bottles, and Crown Glass, and one where Crystal only is Manufactured and Cut. Bottles have been made here since the year 1707. There is also Soap Works, Candle Works, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Foundries, a Card Manufactory, and many other domestic Manufactures. Printing is also carried on.

There is a " Leith Bank," built in 1805 ; previous to this date, there was only a branch of the British Linen Company Bank ; but from the increase of trade, these establishments have grown with the prosperity of the Port, so that now (1827,) there are five Banking Establishments, viz. the Leith Bank, and branches of the British Linen Company, the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, and the National Bank of Scotland.—Leith has a Merchant Company, whose exertions have been of the greatest advantage to the Shipping trade of the Port. There is a Company of Solicitors, Insurance Companies, &c.

Leith is governed by a Baron Bailie with the title of Admiral of Leith, appointed by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, with three deputies, who have the title of resident Bailies, with an Assessor and Town Clerk, who hold Courts for the punishment of petty offences.

Leith was first walled round and fortified in 1549, by D'Esse ; these walls which were probably only of

earth, were demolished in part, in the year 1560, after the expulsion of the French, and the remainder about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Citadel in North Leith was built by Monk, soon after Leith had been taken possession of by Cromwell's army. It consisted of five bastions of a pentagonal form, with a gate to the east; it was demolished after the restoration of Charles the Second, who bestowed it on his favourite Lord Lauderdale, who sold it afterwards to the Town Council of Edinburgh for £6000. The gate is the only part that remains.

A bastion is built close by the New Docks,—and the Harbour is defended by a Martello Tower rising from the Sea, at the Black Rocks, about three-quarters of a mile from the present Pier,—it was built by government at an expense of £17,000.

On the 16th September 1779, Paul Jones, the noted pirate, made his appearance in the Firth of Forth, with three Ships only, with the intention of destroying the Shipping in the Roads and Harbour of Leith. Providence so ordered it, that he was blown out of the Firth, without accomplishing his design. Soon after this period a Battery of nine Guns was erected to the westward of the Citadel; between Leith and Newhaven, which has now become the Head Quarters of the Royal Artillery in North Britain; two Companies being here stationed under the command of a Field Officer. The Barracks can accommodate 250 Men, and 150 Horses.

In many of the old parts of Leith, there are houses still inhabited by the lower classes, which appear at one time to have been possessed by the Nobles of the land. One house bearing the date of 1579, is proba-

bly the oldest in Leith, as the whole Town was burnt in 1544, by the Earl of Hertford.

The house where King Charles the Second lodged on the night of his arrival in Leith, when invited hither by the Scottish Parliament in 1650, is still inhabited. Mary of Lorraine had a dwelling in Leith for some time, and Cromwell had lodgings here; the honour of which is claimed by many an antique fabric. A handsome old house in the Shirra-Brae, is said to have been the residence of the Logans of Restalrig, it bears a stone with the initials I. L. and the date 1636. Logan having been concerned in the Goury conspiracy, his oldest Son, Robert Logan, was cited for High Treason, 15th February 1609, and his Father not appearing, (being dead,) his bones were, in compliance with a barbarous custom of that age, brought into the Parliament house, condemned for High Treason, and the whole Estates of the Logans, real and personal, were forfeited, and their posterity rendered incapable of succeeding to, or of holding offices, honours, or possessions.

Leith possesses many valuable institutions. The chief of the charitable establishments is, the Trinity House, or Mariner's Hospital, founded in 1555, by Mary of Lorraine, Queen Regent of Scotland; and supported by a small poundage on Seamen's wages, and on the Tonnage of the Shipping. There is a Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick, a Female Society for Indigent Sick Women, a Sympathetic Society, Leith Boy's Charity School, Female Charity School, several Missionary and Bible Societies, Friendly Societies, &c. There are two public Li-

braries, and a Reading Room, a Literary Society, instituted in 1814, Society of High Constables, &c. &c.

In 1771, an Act of Parliament was obtained, appointing certain persons Commissioners of Police, and authorizing a levy of sixpence per pound, upon the valued rent of the Town. Since that period vast improvements have been made in paving, cleaning, and lighting the streets, (ultimately with Oil Gas,) removing nuisances, &c. The Town has now an abundant supply of water. The Police are vigilant, and the whole of this department is well conducted, and judiciously executed. In 1819, a neat and commodious suit of markets were built, remarkably elegant and spacious; they are of an octagonal form, having three different entries; the stalls are around the area, neatly fitted up and lighted with Gas. They contain Butcher, Fish and Vegetable Markets, all connected, and plentifully supplied with every Article in Season.

Newhaven is a Village about a mile west of Leith, which of late has been considerably extended; it is much frequented in Summer for Bathing Quarters. It has a convenient Pier for the accommodation of the Passage Boats to the Fife Coast.

The elegant Chain Pier at Trinity, immediately to the west of Newhaven, was projected and executed by Capt. Brown, and is supported by chains suspended on wooden piles; it projects 600 feet into the Sea, affording depth of water sufficient for the larger Steam Vessels to receive and discharge passengers at all times of the tide.

Population of Leith 1811, was 20,363.

1821, 26,000.

LINLITHGOW.

LINLITHGOW is a Royal Burgh, in the parish of Linlithgow, and the County-town of Linlithgow-shire or West Lothian. It is 16 miles west from Edinburgh, 31 miles east of Glasgow, 8 east of Falkirk, and 3 miles south of Borrowstounness.

It is delightfully situated on the northern slope of a hill, on the banks of a Loch, and surrounded with hills. The Town consists of one Street, half a mile in length, and some bye lanes; the Street is broad and spacious, except, where a little to the west of the Cross, it narrows considerably. The Town, till of late years, had an old and antiquated appearance; but most of the old houses have been rebuilt, and this Town now assumes a more elegant and modern aspect. The Town-house is an elegant building, erected in 1668,—it has got an addition in front of seven Cast Iron Arches, of neat workmanship, which form Piazzas. The public School-rooms are behind this edifice.

Linlithgow is a Burgh of great antiquity, but the date of its erection is unknown; it was constituted one of the principal Burroughs in the Kingdom, in the reign of David the First; it has since received many charters, which were all confirmed by a charter of nova

damus, from James the Fifth, in 1540, by which the government of the Burgh is vested in a Provost, four Bailies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, twelve Merchant Councillors, and eight Deacons of Crafts; and joins with Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, in returning a Member to Parliament. The revenue of the Burgh is about £700 per annum.

Linlithgow is the sixth in rank of the Scottish Burroughs, and has the custody of the Dry Measures of Scotland. This Town was the scene of many remarkable transactions in Scottish History, and was for many centuries the seat of royalty. The Royal Palace of Linlithgow, stands on the north-side of the Town, on an eminence, the site of a Roman Station. It is a large quadrangular building, with towers at each corner, having a court in the interior, in the centre of which was a fine well with jets d'eau,—it overlooks the Lake to the north, and was one of the noblest residences of royalty in Scotland. The parks and pleasure-grounds are extensive, and yet, contain many lofty trees. This Palace contained a large and lofty Hall for the Meetings of Parliament, and in the front is the Chapel royal. At the north-west corner, is the room in which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was born, on the 8th day of December 1542; and adjoining to it is the royal closet. This magnificent palace was burnt by the royal army in 1746, on their march to the battle of Falkirk. It is now roofless, but exhibits a most majestic appearance, even in ruins. It was greatly embellished by James the Fifth, and his grandson James the Sixth rebuilt the north side of the court. The Earls of Linlithgow were heritable keepers of the palace, previous to their

forfeiture in 1715, at that period, the keeping of the palace was given to the family of Hamilton. At the south-east corner of the palace, almost adjoining it, is the Church, the founder and age of which is unknown. It is a noble piece of Gothic Architecture, 182 feet long, 100 broad, and 90 feet high, with a fine Spire at the west end, ornamented with an imperial crown; it has withstood the ravages of time, and most wonderfully escaped the destroying fangs of the mob of the reformation, who were satisfied with pulling down the monuments of idolatry that were on the outside of the fabric only!—It was in St Mary's aisle of this church, where James the Fourth, saw an apparition in the shape of a venerable old man, who warned him of his fate at the fatal battle of Flodden. The Church is dedicated to St Michael, the patron of the Town, and in it is the seat formerly reserved for the Kings of Scotland. The west-end of this church was once used as a burial-place, but Cromwell removed the Grave-stones, and made it a stable for his dragoon horses. It has been repaired in a stile suitable to the grandeur of the fabric, at an expense of £4000.

Opposite the Town-House, is the Cross Well, originally built in 1620, of singular and beautiful appearance; it was rebuilt in 1807, after the ancient model. It is of a hexagonal figure, ascended by steps, the water descends from the highest part of the fountain, and is received into a basin, from whence it is spouted out of the mouths of six grotesque figures into a larger basin, with curiously ornamented sides, from this basin it again issues through the mouths of six other imaginary beings into another basin, still

more capacious, which is surrounded by full length human figures, male and female, dressed in various ancient costumes. Here all the streams concentrate themselves, pass unperceived through a pillar, and make their final exit through another mouth, in a large stream, from which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The whole of this Architectural curiosity was planned, and the richest parts of the ornaments executed, by a mason of Edinburgh, Robert Gray, who had only one hand! the whole of this extraordinary structure is crowned by a lion, supporting the royal arms of Scotland.

Several other fountains of plain masonry, are met with in various parts of the Town, insomuch, that Linlithgow is famed to a proverb for its Wells.

Some of the more remarkable occurrences which have taken place in Linlithgow, deserve to be mentioned in an account of the Town. In the reign of Robert Bruce, one Binnock took the Castle, then held by an English Garrison, by introducing a wain of Hay, which concealed a number of armed men; they killed the Garrison, and razed the Castle. At Linlithgow Bridge, a battle was fought between the Earls of Arran and Lennox, during the minority of James the Fifth. In a house on the south side of the street, a little west of the cross, Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, shot the Regent Murray, from a balcony on the 23d January 1571; and here, the famous solemn League and Covenant was burnt with great formality in 1662, with every mark of dishonour and indignity, which the Court party could invent. It was also the place where the Scottish Parliament frequently met.

The staple trade of Linlithgow, is the Tanning of Leather, and Shoemaking, both on a very extensive scale. It has a Brewery, and several Distilleries are in the neighbourhood. About a mile from the Town is a large Printfield, and Bleachfield.

The Union Canal passes close by the south side of the Town ; an extensive Basin of capital mason work, affords accommodation to the numerous vessels trading on the Canal.

The Aqueduct Bridge over the river Avon, is unrivalled in the United Kingdom ; it stands upon twelve arches, and adds greatly to the interesting scenery in the vicinity of Linlithgow.

Besides the Established Church, there is an Independent meeting house, and two Churches belonging to the United Secession. Friday is the weekly market day, and Fairs are held annually, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday in January, the 25th February, third Friday in April, second Thursday in June, the second day of August, and first Friday in November.

The population of the Town and Parish by the Census

of 1801, was	2557.
1811, —	4202.
1821, —	4692.

MONTROSE.

MONTROSE is a Royal Burgh, and Sea-port Town, in the County of Angus, or Forfar, seated in a flat sandy peninsula, formed by the German Ocean, the river south Esk, and a large expanse of water, called the Bason. It is 13 miles north of Arbroath, 22 south of Stonehaven, 21 east by north of Forfar, 8 east of Brechin, and 94 miles from Edinburgh, on the great northern road.

The Town is neatly built, consisting of a fine spacious main street, with other streets diverging from it. The houses, though not elegant, are in general well built and regular. Many houses in the south end, or old part of the Town, have their gables to the street, in the Flemish style; but the new erections in the streets lately laid out, are in a higher degree of elegance and taste.

The Parish Church is a handsome building, elegantly finished, 98 feet in front, by 65 feet over walls; but the old steeple to which it is attached, and its confined situation, render it inconspicuous. The Episcopal Chapel on the Links, to the eastward of the Town is a very neat building, elegantly fitted up, and has a very fine Organ.

The Academy is also on the Links, or Downs, and is a handsome erection with an elegant dome. The Lunatic Asylum was erected in 1779, in a most eligible situation. It is a plain commodious fabric, and can boast of being the first institution of this kind in Scotland. Since its first erection it has been enlarged to answer the purposes of an hospital for the indigent sick, and of a dispensary for the relief of outdoor patients. A large building has been lately erected on the Downs, by subscription, where there is an establishment for the relief of unfortunate sufferers by Shipwreck, &c.

The Town House, in the centre of the principal street, is a neat plain building of two stories, with an arcade below, and rooms for public business above. A public Library was established by subscription in the year 1785. It is conducted on a most liberal plan, and now contains many thousand volumes, by the best authors. A Mechanic's Library has also been formed, it already contains a valuable collection.

The enumeration of the public buildings and establishments of the Town, would far exceed our limits.

Montrose has been long distinguished for the excellence of its Academy and public Schools, where every branch of liberal education is taught, in a manner not inferior to any part of the kingdom. These schools have attracted notice, not only for the excellent accommodation of the pupils, but from the high character they have acquired, from the mode of conducting these seminaries, and the eminence of the masters. Private establishments are numerous, and afford the means of acquiring every genteel and modern accomplishment.

Montrose is a Town of much gaiety and splendour ; it has its Theatre, Balls, Monthly Assemblies, and various other places of amusement ; and has of late, been distinguished for its well attended Races. It justly deserves to be accounted one of the first provincial Towns in the Island, for its size, and not less eminent for being the residence of persons of opulence and fashion, than for the spirit for commerce, and the industry of its inhabitants.

In point of antiquity, Montrose ranks among the foremost, as a Royal Burgh. It has enjoyed extensive municipal privileges for upwards of six hundred years, having obtained its first charter from King David the First. The Government of the Town consists of a Provost, three Bailies, a Dean of Guild, Treasurer, Hospital Master, Eight Merchant, and four Trade's Councillors ; the Councillors are annually elected by open poll of the Guildry and Trades. The revenue of the Town, arising from Fisheries, Shore dues, &c., is about £3000 per annum ; it joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, and Brechin, in returning a Member to Parliament. Montrose gives the title of Duke, to the chief of the noble family of Graham. This title was first conferred by King James the Fourth, on David, Earl of Crawford.

The Harbour is formed by the mouth of the river south Esk, and an arm of the sea ; it is large and commodious, affording a safe retreat for vessels in tempestuous weather, and the river affords safe anchorage below the town. Light-houses have been erected by voluntary subscription, at a great expense, which are of the utmost utility to the shipping frequenting this port. The Quays are built on a most

judicious plan, substantially executed, and correspond with the great trade of the Port.

Montrose is a Custom House Port, comprehending within its bounds, the coast from the lights of Tay on the south, to Bervie Brow, or the Tod Head, on the North.

An extensive wooden Bridge was, in 1793, thrown over the South Esk, taking advantage of the small island of Inch Brayock, to the westward of the Harbour, which opens up a free communication with the south part of the country, and supersedes the Ferry Boat hitherto in use, at all times a troublesome and precarious passage.

The commissioners on this Bridge, are now endeavouring to raise funds for the erection of a Chain Bridge of suspension, which, if executed, according to the plan proposed, will be one of the most magnificent structures in the island. The present Bridge is 800 feet long, and 33 feet broad, having a stone arch at each end, the timber part alone is 411 feet long. The river is here very deep, having 35 feet water at spring tides, and 20 feet at low water in ordinary tides, and so rapid, that during ebb, it runs at the rate of six miles an hour. The building of this Bridge cost £13,000, and leads to an elegant new Street, opening into the centre of the Town, obtained by cutting through a considerable Hill, called Fort Hill, on which the ancient Castle of the Constable stood; the Bridge allows a communication with the river above, by means of a draw.

The Shipping trade of Montrose is very considerable; a great number of Vessels are employed in the Baltic trade. The coasting trade is extensive, and there are four large Vessels employed in the Whale fishery.

The exportation of pickled Salmon, and the produce of the Cod and Ling fishery, forms a large portion of the trade ; but the trade in Corn is by far the most important branch of the export trade. The traffic in grain, from the port of Montrose, exceeds that of any other port in Scotland.

The Manufactures of the Town, are chiefly those of Osnaburghs, Sail Cloth, and coarse Linen, which are made here to a great extent. The Tanning of Leather, forms a considerable branch of the Manufactures of the Town ; there are several extensive Rope-works, besides many other Manufactures of less importance.

The Links, or Downs of Montrose, between the Town, and the Sea, are the most extensive of any in Scotland, comprehending a circuit of two miles ; this large extent of fine smooth surface is well adapted for the exercise of the ancient game of golf, (a game peculiar to Scotland,) which is here greatly practised ; on these Downs also is the race-ground, inferior to none in Scotland.

Exclusive of the Established Church, this Town contains an English and a Scotch Episcopal Chapel, and Meeting Houses belonging to the Burghers, Secession, Baptists, Glassite, United Secession, Congregationalists, and Methodists.

The Banking Establishments are, the Montrose Bank, Branch Banks of the British Linen Company, Dundee Union, and one private Bank.

The Market day is Friday, and two annual fairs are held, on the first Wednesday after Whitsunday, and Martinmas, old style.

Population of the Town and Parish

in 1811, — 8955.

1821, — 10,338.

The Population of the Town in 1825, was 11,000

NAIRN.

NAIRN is a royal Burgh, in the parish of that name, and the County-town of Nairn-shire, situated upon the coast of the Moray Firth, where the river Nairn flows into that arm of the Sea. The Town is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, near the shore, and consists chiefly of one neat Street.

Nairn lies 21 miles north-east of Inverness, 18 miles west of Elgin, 100 north-west of Aberdeen, and 164 miles north of Edinburgh.

The Town and County Jail, in the centre of the Town, is an elegant edifice, containing the County Rooms, Court-Rooms, &c. The County-Room is remarkably fine, spacious, and elegant, and is frequently used for balls and assemblies. The whole structure is in an elegant stile of Architecture, built of beautiful Free-stone, and surmounted by a very handsome spire. The Town is neat and clean, and in general the houses are good and substantial; the Harbour though small, is convenient; and considerable improvements have of late been made upon it,

by the erection of a handsome Stone Pier, and other additions ; the expense was defrayed by subscription, aided by Government.

At the west end of the Town, a neat monument has been erected to the memory of Mr John Straith, who was forty years school-master at Nairn, as a tribute of respect by his numerous scholars. There are several benevolent, and other societies of a very respectable description ; there is a Subscription Library and News-Room, the latter of which is open to the admission of strangers.

The date of the erection of Nairn into a Royal Burgh is unknown, as the oldest charter in existence is one from James the Sixth, dated in 1589, being a renewal of one granted by Alexander, probably the First of that name, King of Scotland.

That charter was confirmed by one from Charles the Second in 1661, by which the government of the Town is vested in seventeen persons, viz. a Provost, three Bailies, a Dean of Guild, Treasurer, and eleven Councillors, nine of whom to be a quorum. The Gentlemen of the County are eligible to any of these Offices in the Burgh, except Bailie, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer. The whole trades form only one Incorporation. Nairn joins with Fortrose, Inverness, and Forres, in returning a Member to Parliament. The funds of the Town were formerly very considerable, but have been much delapidated by time. The white fishing on the coast is carried on to a considerable extent, and employs about 12 or 14 boats ; the Salmon fishing in the river is also productive. The Herring Fishery has of late years been prosecuted with great spirit

and success, and the quantity cured, amounts from 17 to 18,000 barrels per annum.

The exports of Nairn consist chiefly of the produce of the different Fisheries, and of Fir wood; from the extensive woods and plantations of the county. The imports are Coal, Lime-stone, and Merchant goods.

The Town of Nairn has undergone some local changes; it was originally situated about half a mile from the spot where it now stands, and was defended by a castle; the ruins of which are now covered by the sea, so that only the foundation of it is visible in neap tides. This ancient castle was a royal fort in the reign of Malcolm the First.

Nairn formerly gave the title of Baron to the family of Nairn, attainted for their concern in the rebellion in 1745.

The weekly Market-day is Friday, and there are annual Fairs on the 18th day of February, on the first Tuesday in March, the first Friday in June, on the 26th day of July, if on a Wednesday, the first Friday after the 28th of September O. S., on the 10th day of October O. S., and on the first Tuesday after Inverness Martinmas Market.

Besides the Established Church, there is a meeting house belonging to the Secession, and an Independent Chapel.

The Parish of Nairn is eight miles long from north to south, and six broad from east to west. Along the coast the soil is sandy, and clay on the banks of the river Nairn; and the southern district is a rich heavy mould. From the coast of the Moray Firth, the ground rises gradually to the south, terminating in the hill of Urchany, which is 500 feet above the level of

the sea. On the north side of the hill of Geddes, is an old Castle, called Finlay's Castle, which has been a place of strength; and on the east side of the same hill, are the remains of the Castle of Rait, said to have been a residence of the powerful family of Comyn.

The Population of the Town and parish, by the Census
of 1801, was 2215.
1811, — 2504.
1821, — 3228.

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY is a large Manufacturing Town, in Renfrewshire, seated on the banks of the river White Cart, about three miles above its junction with the river Clyde.

It was anciently noted for one of the richest Abacies in Scotland ; but since the year 1760, it has acquired greater celebrity, as being the seat of most extensive and flourishing manufactures. Paisley is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Glasgow, $16\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Greenock, 3 south of Renfrew, the County Town, and $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Edinburgh, Long. $4^{\circ} 20'$ west of Greenwich, Lat. $55^{\circ} 52'$ north.

This very flourishing Town, distinguished as one of the principal seats of Scotch Manufactures, has only of late years risen to importance. In the beginning of the last century it is mentioned in a history of Renfrewshire, as an inconsiderable Town, consisting of one street about half a mile long, with some bye lanes branching from it, with a population less than two thousand souls. It is now (1827,) the fourth in rank as to population, of the Towns in Scotland. The

Burgh, or old Town of Paisley, stands on the west bank of the river Cart, and runs in a direction from east to west, upon the southern slope of a ridge of hills, affording a delightful prospect of the City of Glasgow, and the adjacent country. The New Town, consisting of many streets, occupies a level surface on the eastern side of the Cart; it is laid out on a regular plan, and contains a great many handsome buildings. To the east, west, and north of the Town, are suburbs with distinct names, as Williamsburgh, Charleston, Maxwellton, &c.

Besides the Abbey Church, to be afterwards mentioned, Paisley contains four other churches belonging to the Establishment, viz. the High Church, on the Oxshaw Head, a large and elegant fabric, with a spire 161 feet high; from this steeple is a most extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The Middle Church, St George's Church, a new and elegant building, and the Gælic Church. It contains also places of worship belonging to the following Dissenters, viz. an English Chapel, three Churches of the United Seession, two Relief, one Reformed Presbytery, three Independent, one original Burgher, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic Chapel.

The Charity House is a large building opposite to the Quay, in an open situation, supported by a small assessment on the inhabitants. The Castle is an extensive public building. It is a large turreted and embattled fabric, containing spacious and elegant rooms for County and Burgh meetings, Public Offices, &c., a County Jail, a Debtor's Jail, a Bridewell, and Prison Chapel. The Coffee Room at the Cross, is an elegant building; here also stands the steeple of

the former Town House. The public Coffee Room is a most elegant apartment, beautifully lighted with Gas, amply provided with all the London and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, and other periodicals; this elegant room is liberally thrown open to strangers.

The Public Buildings and Institutions in Paisley can only here be mentioned, as they are too numerous to describe. Besides the Town's Hospital, there is a House of Recovery, a Grammar School, which is a Royal Foundation, four established Schools, Hutchison's Free School, and four Charity Schools, supported by Legacies and Subscriptions. There are three public Subscription Libraries, one of them entirely Theological, a Philosophical Institution, a Mechanic's Institution, with an extensive Library, Medical and Surgical Societies, a number of Sabbath Schools, a Roman Catholic School, several Bible Societies, and other benevolent institutions. There are many Friendly Societies, and a Merchant, and an Episcopalian benevolent Society.

Near the centre of the New Town, the Earl of Abercorn, built, at his own expense, one of the largest and most commodious Inns in the kingdom.

The Abbey of Paisley, of which the Abbey Church and the Aile are almost the only remains, was founded in the year 1160, by Walter, great Steward of Scotland, as a Priory for Monks of the order of Clugni. It was afterwards raised to the rank of an Abbey, and the lands belonging to it were, by Robert the Second, erected into a Regality, under the jurisdiction of the Abbot. After the Reformation, the Abbey was secularized, and in 1588, erected into a

temporal Lordship, in favour of Lord Claude Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Chatelherault, who was created Lord Paisley. This family is now represented by the Marquis of Abercorn, who takes his second title of Baron Paisley from the Town. The buildings of the Abbey were greatly enlarged and beautified in 1484, by George Schaw, then Abbot, who surrounded the whole precincts with a noble wall of hewn stone. This wall stood till 1781, when the garden being feued by the late Earl of Abercorn for building upon, the wall was used by the fuers in the construction of their houses. It had a stone with an inscription in uncouth rhyme, stating that it was built by Abbot George Schaw, in the year 1484. Part of this wall remains, and the stone having the inscription, is preserved in the front of one of the houses in Lawn Street.

The Abbey Church is one of the most interesting public structures of which Paisley can boast, and what remains of the Abbey shews it to have been a magnificent gothic edifice. The Nave exhibits three tier of arches in the interior, and is neatly fitted up, and serves as the Parochial Church of the Abbey Parish, it contains many ancient monuments, and sepulchral inscriptions. The choir is levelled to within a few feet of the ground, but the north transept is more entire, and exhibits in its large northern window, a venerable relic of ancient ecclesiastical magnificence. It is thus mentioned by Pennant, "The great north window is a noble ruin, the arch very lofty, and the middle pillar wonderfully light and entire, only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two side aisles, by very lofty pillars,

with gothic arches ; above this is another range of pillars much larger, being the segment of a circle, and above, a row of arched niches from end to end, over which the roof terminates in a sharp point. The outside of the building is decorated with a profusion of ornaments, especially the great west and north doors, than which, scarce any thing lighter or richer can be imagined." This church was repaired about thirty-five years ago. At the south-east corner of the church is an Aisle, probably the private oratory of the Monks, now the burying place of the family of Abercorn ; it is 48 feet long, by 24 broad, and in the opinion of Mr Pennant, " is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley ;" this he says in allusion to its remarkable echo, which was in his time one of the finest in the world, and has been noticed by most topographers in a stile of enthusiasm. Much of this echo is now lost, partly from the rebuilding of a large tomb, consecrated to the memory of Margery Bruce, (the daughter of King Robert Bruce, wife of Walter, great Steward of Scotland, and mother of King Robert the Second, from whom descended the royal line of Stewart,) and partly from laying open the brick work which filled up the interstices of a beautiful window. Near to this monument are the graves of Elizabeth Muir, and Euphemia Ross, both consorts of Robert the Second.

The revenues of this Abbey were the richest in Scotland, comprehending a great deal of property in every part of the Kingdom, besides the tythes of 28 different parishes. The *Chronicon Clugniense*, or the *Black Book of Paisley*, so often referred to in *Scottish History*, was a chronicle of public affairs and

remarkable events, kept by the Monks of this Abbey. It is thought to have afforded Fordun the materials for his *Scotichronicon*, which agrees with it in every remarkable particular.

The Municipal Government of the Town is vested in three Bailies, a Treasurer, Town-Clerk, and seventeen Councillors, annually elected. The Bailies are *ex officio* Justices of the Peace. The revenues of the Burgh, are about £3000 per annum.

Paisley enjoys all the privileges of a Royal Burgh, except that of parliamentary representation; the freedom of the Town is more easily procured than in Royal Burroughs, which is one great cause of its astonishing increase and rapid extension. One peculiarity may be noticed, that the Streets have in general, names descriptive of the various Manufactures of the Town, as Silk Street, Gauze Street, Cotton Street, Lawn Street, &c.

It received its first charter of erection, from James the Fourth, in the year 1488, having at that period been erected into a Burgh of Barony, under the superiority of George Schaw, the Abbot of the Monastery, and his successors. There is a well regulated Police Establishment for both old and new Town, and many distinguished improvements have lately been introduced; the lighting of the Streets with gas was effected in 1824, and a more full supply of water for the Town, by means of pipes, is in progress.

The river White Cart, on the banks of which Paisley is situated, runs from south to north, and falls into the Clyde, after joining the rivers Gryfe and Black Cart at Inchinnan Bridge, about three miles below the Town. From some obstructions in the river,

which could not be removed, it was found necessary to construct a small Canal to obviate these inconveniences. This work was completed in 1791, at an expense of £4000, and so great has been the advantages of this Canal, that Vessels of from 40 to 50 tons burthen can come up to the Town, where there are two commodious Quays. The Ardrossan Canal passes along the south-side of the Town, and has a Basin and Wharfs, it crosses the White Cart, about a mile above Paisley, by a beautiful aqueduct Bridge of one arch.

Paisley has been long celebrated, particularly for its Manufacture of all kinds of fancy goods, and at this period is the acknowledged and unrivalled seat of this Manufacture. In delicacy of texture,—variety and elegance of pattern, the goods of Paisley, have no competitor in the market, and are well known and appreciated all over Europe. To enumerate these would be to reckon up and to follow all the changes of fashion daily taking place, and to describe the materials of which these never ending changes are made; suffice it to say, that every conceivable fabric of Silk, Cotton, Wool, &c. and admixtures of these materials, are here made in endless variety, and to a boundless extent.

Soon after the Union of the Kingdoms, the trade of Paisley began to be considerable, in the Manufacture of Bengals, coarse Checks and Handkerchiefs, which found a ready market, and were much esteemed in England; at this time the trade was chiefly managed by Pedlars. About the year 1760, these articles were succeeded by the Manufacture of Muslin, Lawn, Linen, Gauze, and White Thread. About the same

period the Silk Manufacture was introduced ; since the decline of this last article, about the year 1784, the Cotton Manufacture has been carried to an extent unknown before. The Cotton Spinning Mills are numerous, and Weaving by Hand and Power Looms, employs a great proportion of the population. The Calico Printing works, Bleachfields, and Dye-works, are many, and upon a large scale ; there are two large Distilleries, Breweries, Tan-works, Soap, Allum, and Coperas works, &c. &c.

The inhabitants of Paisley are ingenious, and among the working classes, there is a degree of intelligence and a taste for literature, seldom met with ; a proof of this is the numerous Reading-rooms, and Libraries supported by this class, as well as the many institutions solely adapted to the improvement of Mechanics—and a proof of their ingenuity is to be found in the many valuable improvements made upon the Loom and its appendages. The annual value of the Manufactures of Paisley have been estimated at one and a half millions sterling.

The country around Paisley is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences ; opposite to the Town the ground is hilly, one of the heights called Stanley-brae, rises to 680 feet above the level of the Sea. On the north-side of the Town, the ground is remarkably level, having formerly been a morass, but now cultivated. Coal, Lime-stone, and Free-stone are abundant in the Abbey Parish of Paisley, and there are still some remains of the ancient “ Forest of Paisley.”

There is a great quantity of Printing and Book-work carried on in Paisley ; there are two well con-

ducted Weekly Newspapers, the Paisley Advertiser, and the Renfrewshire Chronicle, and lately, small periodicals have been printed and issued in shoals from the Paisley Press. Wilson, the celebrated American Ornithologist, and Tannahill, the Lyric Poet, were natives of Paisley. There are two Banking Companies in the Town, viz. the Paisley Banking Company, and Paisley Union Banking Company, and a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. The weekly market-day is Thursday, and annual fairs are held on the third Thursday in February and May, on the second Thursday in August and November. St James's Fair of Paisley is the greatest of these Fairs, and each of them is held for three days successively.

Perhaps no Town in the kingdom has made such a rapid increase in the number of its inhabitants as Paisley, within the same period.

The population of the Town, and the Abbey parish,
in 1755, is stated to have been 4290,
1792,..... 24,592,
1801,.....by the Census...31,179,
1811,.....do..... 36,722,
1821,.....do..... 47,006,
And now, 1827, it may fairly be stated at.....50,000,

PEEBLES.

PEEBLES is an ancient Royal Burrough, and the County Town of Peebles-shire, delightfully situated on a fine plain on the northern bank of the river Tweed, over which is an ancient Stone Bridge of five arches, supposed to have been built in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. A little to the west of this Bridge, the Tweed is joined by the Eddlestone or Peebles Water, from the north, (over which there is also a bridge,) which divides the Old, from the New Town.

Peebles lies 22 miles south of Edinburgh, 6 west of Innerleithen, 27 east from Lanark, 50 east from Glasgow, and 54 miles north from Dumfries.

The Town consists of one principal Street, and the Northgate. The public buildings are handsome structures, and elegant beyond what is often met with in small towns; indeed, the whole of the houses in Peebles, are neat, commodious, and well built. Some of the public buildings deserve notice. The Church erected in the year 1782, on the site of the old Castle, stands on an eminence at the west end of the High Street, it is built of hewn stone, and has a lofty Spire. The Town Hall contains commodious apartments for the Sheriff Court, County Meetings, &c. The Tontine is a handsome building of modern

date, and has a spacious Assembly Room, fitted up with great taste.

The Jail, Mason's Lodge, two meeting houses belonging to the Secession Church, and the Grammar Schools, are likewise handsome buildings, the latter, facing a large green, which is common to the inhabitants, and affords an excellent play ground.

Of the ancient buildings of Peebles, there remains the ruins of the Church of St Mary, with its steeple entire, standing in the centre of the Church-yard, and the ruins of Cross-Kirk, built by Alexander the Third, in 1257, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and Saint Nicholas; the steeple of this church is also entire. Alexander built a house contiguous to this church, for himself, which continued for ages to be a royal residence. It was here the Poem of "Peebles to the Play" was written, in which is described, many of the diversions and festivals of the times, by James the First.

The approach to Peebles from the north, is by the street called the Northgate, leading into the High Street, which lies at an angle turning to the west. Eddlestone water, leaving its southerly course, winds to the west before it joins the Tweed. This river runs along the south side of the Town on the east, and its junction with the Tweed, forms an angular point of land, which is the termination of the New Town to the west. This peninsula is laid out in ornamental grounds, and a large bowling green; here stands the Parish Church, Jail, and Town Mills. The High Street runs to the east from this point, which is very spacious, clean, and tastefully paved.

The Old Town is also situated on the northern bank of the Tweed, divided from the new Town by

Eddlestone water. It was a royal residence, from the time of Alexander the Third, in the thirteenth century, down to the accession of James VI. to the throne of England.

Peebles-shire is a pastoral County, but the Haughs on the banks of the Tweed, and Peebles water are rich and fertile; the Town is situated in the centre of the Parish, on a large and beautiful plain, almost surrounded by hills, forming an extensive amphitheatre. At a short distance from the Town, is Nidpath Castle, the property of the Earl of Wemyss and March; and the romantic ruins of Hørsburgh Castle, stand a few miles below the Town.

In the more immediate neighbourhood of Peebles, are the elegant modern mansions and extensive plantations of King's Meadows, Hay Lodge, the beautiful villa of Alexander Campbell Esq. Kerfield, Venlaw, Rosetta, Minden, and Langside.

Sir John Hay Bart. of Smithfield and Hayston, is the principal proprietor in the parish. A few years ago, Sir John erected an elegant Wire Bridge over the Tweed, in a most romantic Glen, about a mile below the Town, which facilitates the communication with his estate, lying on both sides of the river, and is at the same time, a much admired ornament to the grounds.

There is no charter extant, by which the date of the erection of Peebles into a Royal Burgh can be ascertained, but the probability is, that it was early in the reign of Alexander the Third, the munificent patron of this Town.

So late as the reign of the James's, there was a Mint here, where Scotch gold was coined to a con-

siderable amount. The site of the Mint is still distinguished by the name of the *Cunzie Neuk*, i. e. money corner. On a hill about half a mile east from the Town, called Janet's Brae, are the remains of two ancient British Camps.

The Government of the Town is vested in a Provost, two Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and twelve councillors, annually chosen on the first Monday after the 29th of September. The revenue of the Town amounts to about £700 per annum, arising from land rents, mills, and other public property. It joins with Lanark, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, in returning a Member to Parliament.

Peebles is a Presbytery seat, and Sheriff Courts are held on the Tuesday of every week. The Freeholders of the County, meet annually on the 30th April, and on the 30th of September, for the dispatch of public business; and the Lieutenancy, meet here annually in the month of September, for filling up, and correcting the Militia Lists of the County.

The Town of Peebles has been long and deservedly celebrated for the excellence of its Schools, and still maintains its reputation. The healthy situation of the place, remote from the contamination of a great town, the superior abilities of the teachers, and the excellent accommodation for the boarders, have operated in rendering the Boarding Schools of Peebles, the best seminaries for the education of youth, of any within an equal distance of Edinburgh.

The Manufactures of Peebles consist chiefly of Stockings, and a number of Weavers are employed by the Glasgow Manufacturers. There is an extensive Brewery in the vicinity of the Town, long fa-

mous for the excellence of its Ale. There is a well managed Library, seven Benefit or Friendly Societies; and a thriving Bank for Savings, under the management of the Magistrates.

The Royal Company of Archers, or King's Body Guard for Scotland, meet here annually, to contend for the prize of an ancient Silver Arrow, given to the best marksman, by this Burough.

The weekly Market is held on Tuesday, and annual Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in January, on the first Tuesday in March, the second Wednesday in May, the first Tuesday in July, the Tuesday before the 24th day of August, the first Tuesday in September, the 17th day of October, and the first Tuesday before the 12th day of November.

Population in the year 1811,	2485.
1821,	2705.

PERTH.

PERTH, or St Johnston's, is a large and very ancient Royal Burgh, the capital of Perthshire, and the ancient capital of Scotland. It is situated on the west bank of the Tay, at the opening of an extensive plain, surrounded in the vicinity by the most picturesque hills, to the south and west, and having in the distance to the north, a view of the sublime amphitheatre of the Grampians. It is $43\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Edinburgh, by Queensferry, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Dundee, 61 miles north by east of Glasgow, and 15 miles south of Dunkeld. Longitude $3^{\circ} 27'$ west of Greenwich, and Latitude $56^{\circ} 22'$ north.

Perth is more regularly built than any old Town in Scotland; it has four principal Streets, running east and west, Mill Street, High Street, South Street, and Canal Street; these are crossed by others at right angles, but the principal Streets from south to north are Princes Street, St John's Street, and George Street, which leads to the Bridge. The extensive grounds anciently belonging to the Monastery of

Black Friars, has been laid out within the last thirty years, on a regular plan, for a New Town, and is rapidly filling up with handsome houses. Rose Terrace is a beautiful range of buildings, in the centre of which is the Academy, with the river and north Inch in front; the Crescent, Athole Place, and Charlotte Street, are all in this quarter, and distinguished for elegance of Architecture. To the south of the old Town, new Streets are also laid out; Marshall Place, fronting the South Inch, contains several elegant houses.

The City of Perth is regularly and substantially built, the principal Streets are broad, well paved, cleaned, and lighted with Gas. The public buildings are all handsome, and many of them possess a high degree of architectural ornament. Most of the very old parts of the Burgh have recently been rebuilt, and the Streets improved and embellished by the erection of handsome modern houses. In fact, the City of Perth is the neatest, and most regular built Town in Scotland, if we except the New Town of Edinburgh; the Town occupies a space of about one and a half miles in circumference.

The Church of St John the Baptist, situated between the High Street and the South Street, is a very ancient structure, originally built in the form of a cross; it has been almost entirely rebuilt at different periods, but the remains of the primitive fabric evince that it was once an elegant structure. It has a high tower and a clock; in the tower, there is a set of musical bells, covered by a portico, and an antique spire surmounts the whole. This Church is fitted up for three places of worship, called the east, west and middle churches. It was in this Church that John

Knox, preached his first Sermon against idolatry, before some of the Nobles of the land, on Thursday the 11th May 1559; and by the indiscretion of a Priest, a mob was raised which destroyed all the Monasteries and religious houses in the Town and neighbourhood. A weekly Sermon has been regularly preached upon Thursday ever since that time. At the west end of the High Street, stands a very elegant Chapel of Ease, called St Paul's Church; these four Churches, with the Gaelic Chapel, belong to the Establishment. Besides these Churches, there is a Meeting House, belonging to the Independents, two in connexion with the United Secession, two Relief, one Associate Synod, one Original Burgher, one Methodist. The English Chapel in Princes Street, is a small, but neat building; the interior is handsomely fitted up, and has an excellent organ.

The Academy in Rose Terrace, is a large and elegant building, adorned with massy pillars in front; here are taught Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chymistry, Arithmetic, Geography, Logic, and the principles of universal Grammar; these are taught by the Rector and his assistant, and there is a Teacher for the French, Spanish, Italian, and German Languages; another for Writing, and Book-keeping, and one for Drawing and Painting; all these branches of education are taught by Masters of the first eminence, and have acquired a celebrity that will not be soon lost. The Grammar, or High School has long been a renowned Seminary of classical education, not inferior to any in the kingdom, and has produced some of the first scholars of the age. There are three English Schools, the Masters of which have salaries,

and are appointed by the Magistrates. There are also a number of private schools ably conducted, and several Boarding Schools, for young Ladies, of the most respectable description.

The new County-rooms, and Jail, are among the most prominent of the public buildings of Perth; this large structure stands at the east end of the South Street, on the west bank of the Tay, near the spot where Gourie House stood; the architecture is Grecian, and the front to the river is considered as one of the most handsome in Scotland. It is ornamented by an elegant portico in the centre, having twelve massive fluted pillars, which support a beautiful pediment; this edifice is a standard of correct, simple, and dignified architecture, sufficiently ornamented, and chastely elegant; the whole is built of beautiful Free Stone. From the entrance-hall a passage leads off to the County-hall, a splendid room 68 feet by 40, which occupies the south wing. The centre contains a spacious semi-circular room, appropriated purposely for the Justiciary Hall, with a gallery capable of containing 1000 persons; adjoining, are retiring Rooms for the Jury, Witnesses, &c. On the same floor, are the Sheriff's Court, and Clerk's Rooms, and an arched fire-proof room, for security of the Town's records, &c. Above is an elegant Assembly or Ball-room. The whole of the arrangements are excellent, and do honour to the Architect.

Immediately to the westward, and in the rear of this edifice, is the new Prison House; it contains two Jails; the southern division is fitted up as a Debtor's Jail, with suitable conveniences; the northern division is appropriated for a Felon's Jail, embracing all the

late improvements in prison discipline. The Goaler's house is at the entrance gate, from which a subterraneous passage conducts the prisoner to the bar of the Court Room. The total expense of these buildings has been nearly £30,000.

The Exchange Coffee-room is situated in George Street; it is a very spacious room, elegantly fitted up, and beautifully illuminated with Gas. It is liberally supplied with the London, Edinburgh, and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, and Periodicals.

The Free-mason's Hall, built in 1818, on the site of the old Parliament House in the High Street, is a handsome building, containing a very large room occasionally used as an Auction Mart, as well as for the meetings of the Brethren. An elegant little theatre has been lately erected in Athole Street; it is neatly and appropriately fitted up with great taste.

At the top of George Street, near the Bridge, a most elegant monument has been recently erected to the memory of the late worthy Provost Marshall of Perth. It is of a circular form, with an elegant Ionic portico surmounted by a dome, said to be a model of the Pantheon at Rome. The interior contains the public Library rooms, and the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society; this building was erected by private subscription. The Royal Lunatic Asylum is a large oblong building, begun in 1823. This Asylum is now (1827,) open for the reception of patients. It is situated in a park of twelve acres, on the acivity of Kinnoul hill, with a delightful view of the Grampians, the Tay, and the surrounding country. The house consists of three floors, laid out on

an improved plan, for the division and classification of patients. It is plain chaste Doric architecture, and from its superior internal arrangements, is probably one of the most complete receptacles of its kind in the kingdom. The funds for its erection, was bequeathed by a Mr Murray, a native of Perth, and will contain one hundred patients. The Town's Hospital, or Poor House, situated near to the west end of South Street, was founded and endowed by King James the Sixth, by charter under the great seal, dated 29th July 1587, out of the lands, houses, and duties, belonging to the Popish religious establishments; it stands upon the site of the ancient Carthusian Monastery. There are three charitable establishments, called the Lethendy mortifications; the first in 1660, provides for the maintenance of four persons of sixty years of age, belonging to the Burgh of Perth; the second in 1686, to support one poor person of the name of Jackson, failing a poor relation of the Lethendy family; and the third is a burthen on the same lands for special purposes. Exclusive of these, the City of Perth contains several other valuable and well supported charitable institutions, viz. the Perth Dispensary, a Society for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, a Destitute Sick Society, a Female Society for the relief of indigent old Women.—Perth Bible Society, was begun in 1812. There is also several Male and Female Schools, for educating the children of the Poor, all conducted on liberal and enlightened principles.

Perth is among the first Provincial Towns in Scotland, for Literature and the Fine Arts. There are many valuable institutions for these purposes, of the

most respectable description. The "Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth," was founded in 1784, for the purpose of promoting antiquarian research, as well as every subject connected with Philosophy, Belles Letters, and the Fine Arts. The Society possess a large collection of valuable coins, medals, and manuscripts, besides a variety of natural curiosities; their cabinet of minerals is uncommonly rich.

The bridge of Perth forms the communication with the Burgh of Kinnoul, commonly called Bridge-end, from its local situation. This Burgh contains many of the most beautiful seats in the immediate vicinity of Perth, both on the sides of Kinnoul hill, and on the banks of the river.

The Palace of Scoon, which lies on the banks of the Tay, above Perth, was the ancient residence of the Scottish Kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many splendid actions. Here formerly stood an Abbey, founded by Alexander the First in 1114, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Scoon is said by some historians to have been the ancient capital of the Picts, but it certainly was the chief seat of the Scottish Monarchs, as early as the time of Kenneth the Second, who began his reign in 843. Here was the famous stone seat, used as the coronation chair of the Pictish Monarchs, prior to the reign of Kenneth the Second, who brought it to Scoon, where it remained as the coronation chair of the succeeding Scottish Kings, till 1296, when Edward the First carried it to England. The Palace of Scoon is a large modern building, and contains many spacious apartments, with many old Paintings, Tapestry, &c.—The

village of Scoon is neat, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

The Bridge was begun in 1766, and finished in 1772, it consists of ten arches, one of which is a land arch; the whole length is upwards of 900 feet, its breadth is 22 feet; it is founded upon piles of wood, ten feet below the bed of the river. This noble bridge was completed at an expense of £30,000, defrayed partly from the forfeited estates, and the City of Perth; and partly by subscriptions, and finally by a toll.

At the west end of Athole Street, are the Barracks, built in 1795, fitted up originally for 200 Cavalry, but now converted into infantry Barracks, capable of containing a regiment of 1000 men. They form a large square, are built of free-stone, and enclosed by a high wall.

Near the entrance of the Town from the south, at the head of the south Inch, stands the depot, built for the reception of prisoners of war, in 1811-12. "The Depôt of Perth, is situated at the south-east end of the south Inch, upon the east side of the high road, before entering the Town. This extensive edifice deserves mention, as being one of the most complete buildings, in this species of architecture, in the kingdom. It consists of five large buildings of stone, three stories high, placed in a semi-circular form, with an Hospital, and separate Prison, of rather smaller dimensions. Within the square, and before entering to the prison yards, are the houses for the Governor, Surgeon, and others belonging to the establishment; Guard-houses, Store-houses, &c., the whole surrounded by a strong wall, on which are pla-

ced the sentry-boxes for the guards, divided off from the prison yards, by a dry ditch and interior low wall, with an iron rail. Inside of this rail, and open to the prison yards, is a Canal of running water, for the use of the prisoners, besides an abundant supply of spring water. The interior of the prison flats, are divided longitudinally into three spaces, by rows of cast iron pillars, with two horizontal rails of the same metal, which serve as supports for the Hammocks, each prisoner having one ; the middle space is the passage through the house. These pillars and rails are hollow tubes, with openings at certain distances, for carrying off the heated air ; the whole communicating with the external air, by means of pipes. Besides these means of ventillation, and the windows in each flat, there are large ventilators in the roof of each prison house. Each of the five prisons contain with ease, 12 to 1300 men, exclusive of the separate prison and hospital. The situation is airy and healthy, the rear overlooks the river Tay, of which it is within a few hundred yards. It was built by Government, at an expense of upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, easily contained, and secured nearly 7000 prisoners. The discharge of the prisoners at the peace, and consequently of the military, who guarded them, was sensibly felt by the Town of Perth, as at least the supply of provisions, &c. for 9000 mouths, was cut off in the course of two months."

The Town is governed by a Provost, who has the title of my Lord, and who is also Sheriff and Coroner, a Dean of Guild, three Merchant, and one Trades Bailie, Treasurer, eight Merchant Councillors, four Trade's Councillors, the eight Deacons of the Incorpor-

porated Trades, Town Clerk and Chamberlain. The Town court sits every Tuesday and Saturday, and the Town Council meet on the first Monday of every month. The revenue of the Town is nearly £5000 per annum. Perth joins with Forfar, Dundee, Cupar, and St Andrews, in returning a Member to Parliament.

Perth is the second in rank to the metropolis, and the seat of a Synod and Presbytery. It was erected into a Royal Burgh, by William the Lion; the charter is dated at Stirling, 10th October 1210. This charter expressly confirms the privileges which the Burgh enjoyed in the time of his grand-father, King David, who died in 1153, and adds new privileges thereto; at that period it was reckoned the capital city of the Scottish Kingdom, and it is called the City of Perth, in several public documents in the reign of James the Sixth.

Prior to the reign of the Stuart Family, Perth was the usual residence of the Scottish Monarchs. It has been the scene of many important transactions on record in the history of the country; fourteen Parliaments were held here between the years 1210, and 1459. In 1298, its walls were rebuilt by Edward the First, who made it the residence of his deputies, till they were expelled by Robert the Bruce. King James the First was murdered here, in the Monastery of the Black Friars, on the 21st February 1437, by Robert Graham, who gave him 28 wounds, and his Queen two, in defending him. In 1545, five men, and a woman, were burnt here for heresy. In 1644, Perth was taken by Montrose, after the battle of Tippermuir, and it was the Head-quarters of the pre-

tender, and the Earl of Marr, in 1715. It was also occupied for some time by the army of Prince Charles, in 1745.

The tide from the German Ocean, flows up the Tay, two miles above the Town. At spring tides, Vessels of 100 tons burden can come up to the quay. The Shipping interest is very considerable, and upon the increase ; Ship-building is carried on, Rope-making, &c. There are several Shipping Companies, whose Vessels are engaged in the coasting trade with Glasgow, Dundee, Leith, and Newcastle, eight of these Vessels are in the London trade. Perth is a port of the Custom House.

Great improvements are projected upon the river, by forming a Basin and Canal to convey Goods to the Town ; when the state of the river, from swells or low tides, prevents the regular approach,—as also by deepening the river, and removing obstructions. These improvements are much wanted.

The Salmon Fishings on the Tay, in the vicinity of Perth, are extensive, producing an annual rent of £7000, of which, about a sixth part belongs to the community ; the Salmon are sent to London, either packed in ice, or pickled, the latter method is most common ; a Vessel sails every third or fourth day for London, during the Fishing season.

Linen was formerly the staple Manufacture of Perth, but has of late years given place to that of Cotton ; nearly 3000 Looms are employed on Ginghams, Shawls, Muslins, and other Cotton fabrics, exclusive of those Looms employed in the neighbourhood, whose produce are sold in the Perth market. There are several large Manufactures of Leather,

Boots, Shoes, and Gloves ; for which articles Perth has long been eminent. There are several Manufacturing Villages in the vicinity, where there are Bleachfields, Printfields, and Spinning Machinery.

Next to Edinburgh and Glasgow, the printing trade is no where in Scotland, carried on to a greater extent than in Perth. A Newspaper called the Perth Courier, was begun here in 1810, and continues to maintain its reputation.

There are two Banking Companies in Perth,—the Perth Bank, and the Perth Union Bank, besides branches of the Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company. The weekly market-day is Friday, and a Cattle market is held on the South Inch, same day, from the third Friday in December, to the middle of June. A Horse market is held also on the South Inch, on the first Friday of May annually. Fairs are held on the first Friday in March, the first Friday in April, first Friday in July, first Friday in September, the third Friday in October, and the second Friday in December.

Population by the Census of 1801, was 14,878.

1811,——16,948.

1821,——19,068.

Of this last Number there was

8775 Males.

and 10,293 Females.

PORTOBELLO.

PORTOBELLO is a considerable village, in the parish of Duddingston, three miles east of Edinburgh, on the coast of the Frith of Forth.

It derives its name from a Cottage still standing, so denominated in commemoration of the taking of Portobello on the Spanish Main, by Admiral Vernon in 1739. For many years, it could boast of only a few scattered houses, erected chiefly for the workmen employed in the manufacturing of Brick and Tyle, for which there is abundance of fine clay adjoining the village on the west.

This village is situated in a beautiful surrounding country, sheltered from the west by Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs, which have a gradual slope to the sea. The agreeable softness of the sandy beach, the purity of the air, the convenient distance from Edinburgh, the advantage of a post three times a-day, and the facility of communication by means of the numerous coaches constantly passing and re-passing, have rendered it one of the most desirable places of

resort for summer fashionables, as well as for the valetudinarian. It has accordingly been much frequented for sea-bathing; and, of late years, the demand for Lodgings, which are well suited for the accommodation of Bathers of all ranks, has been on the increase.

What may be called the old part of Portobello, contains many handsome houses, with neat plots of shrubry in front, and garden ground in the rear of each tenement. The houses range along the Musselburgh road, from which there are three principal streets, besides others not yet completed, extending to the sea-shore. The streets lately formed, running south and west, present many spacious buildings, not much inferior in elegance to any in the Metropolis, to which, by a new line of road, they are intended to approach. Another line of road is also projected, to intersect the one now mentioned, on the west of the village, which, when finished, will open up a direct communication with the great South Road, of considerable importance to this neighbourhood.

The building for Hot and Cold Baths is very commodious, and well adapted for the purpose to which it is appropriated. A neat Chapel belonging to the Established Church, was erected in 1810; and recently, there have been added, two Episcopal Chapels, and a Chapel in connexion with the United Associate Synod, all handsome edifices.

Exclusively of the Brick and Tyle works already noticed, there are manufactories for Earthen-ware, various preparations of Lead, Blacking, Varnishes,

Mustard, &c. At Joppa, in the immediate vicinity, there are Salt-pans, on an extensive scale, where are also produced Epsom Salts of a superior quality.

The stationary population, which, in 1821, was 1912, has since increased, and, with the addition of Summer residents, may be reckoned upwards of 3000.

ROTHESAY.

ROTHESAY, or Rothsay, is a Royal Burgh, in the parish of Rothesay, in the Island and County of Bute. The Town is excellently situated for trade, having a fine harbour at the bottom of an extensive Bay (Rothesay Bay), on the north-east side of the Island, in which there is safe anchorage. The local situation of the Town is most peculiarly advantageous for carrying on an extensive Herring Fishery, which are plenty in the Bay, and all round the Island.

Rothesay lies 22 miles north by east of the island of Arran, 12 miles from the great and small Cumbrae, 52 miles west by south of Glasgow, and 95 miles west by south of Edinburgh. Latitude $55^{\circ} 50'$ north, Longitude $5^{\circ} 17'$ west.

At a very early period of its history, Rothesay appears to have been a considerable town, and much more populous than in after times, if a judgement may be formed from the number of ruinous, delapidated, and uninhabited houses which were to be seen so lately as the year 1760. By the Statistical account, the population in 1766 was only 1158, both town and

parish. The town seems to have been gradually on the decline since the demolition of the castle in 1685.

About the year 1760, a Herring Fishery was established here, and carried on for many years with great success, in consequence of which, the ruinous houses were rebuilt, and several new streets were added. About the year 1760, the town possessed only one decked vessel of inconsiderable burden, but in the course of the following thirty years, they had accumulated shipping to the amount of 4246 tons. Under the fostering care of the Earl of Bute the industry of the inhabitants has been exerted; and by vigorous perseverance, and the aid of their public spirited and noble proprietor, Rothesay has become a place of consequence. The town remained stationary for a number of years, till lately, when it became a fashionable watering place; many fine streets have been laid down, and some elegant houses have been built, in consequence of the rapid demand for genteel accommodation. These new streets stretch out from the old town, to a considerable distance on the north and east sides of the Bay.

The erection of the Government Custom House, and the establishment of a large Cotton Spinning-mill, in the year 1778, gave a new impulse to the industry of the inhabitants, by affording employment to the young, and to those who could not be employed in the more active business of the Fishery.

This Manufactory employs about four hundred persons, and the Weaving by Power Looms, lately introduced, with a number of other branches of the Cotton Manufacture, connected with the spinning and weaving trade, will give employment to many more.

The Herring Fishery, Curing, &c. employ the bulk of the population of Rothesay, and indeed, of the whole island of Bute. They have a few vessels employed in the carrying trade to Glasgow and other ports. From Glasgow the town is supplied with coal; there are indications of coal on the island, but none have been found worth working. Peat is found on the island, which supply the inhabitants of the parishes with fuel, though coal is chiefly used in the town. The natives of the island are represented as being fond and partial to a sea-faring life. The English and Gaelic language are spoken indiscriminately by the inhabitants.

Rothesay is the County Town of Bute-shire, where the courts of law are held for the trial of minor offences; all criminal cases are sent to Inverary. The shire of Bute includes the islands of Bute, Arran, the Great and Little Cambrays, Inchmarnock, and the small Island of Pladda.

The government of the town is vested in a Provost, two Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and twelve Councillors, annually chosen; and unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbelltown, and Inverary, in sending a Member to Parliament. This shire, and that of Caithness, return a Member alternately.

Rothesay is a very ancient Royal Burgh, having received its first charter from Robert the Third, in the year 1400, when its castle was a royal residence; and its privileges were further confirmed and extended, by a charter of James the Fourth, in 1585. The town is more immediately under the patronage of the most noble the Marquis of Bute, under whose auspices

ces the harbour has been rebuilt and improved, at an expense of four or five thousand pounds.

The Island of Bute was from very early times, a part of the patrimony of the Stuarts—large possessions in it were granted to Sir John Stuart, son of King Robert the Second, and it has continued in that line to the present time. There are several Danish Towers in the island; but the most remarkable remains of antiquity are the ruins of Rothesay Castle, with a Fort, Barracks, and Draw Bridge, which was formerly a residence of the Kings of Scotland.

This Castle is supposed to have been built in the end of the tenth, or beginning of the eleventh century, and stands nearly in the centre of the old part of the Town of Rothesay, the ruins of which are so completely covered with Ivy, that very little of the walls can be seen. Here is still pointed out, the bed chambers and banqueting rooms of Robert the Second, and of Robert the Third, who was the last of the Scottish monarchs who inhabited this venerable pile. The Castle was in succeeding ages the principal residence of the Stuarts, ancestors of the present family of Bute, long the hereditary constables of the kingdom. It continued to be their residence, until it was burned by the Duke of Argyle, in the intestine troubles of 1685. The Earl of Bute retains the title of hereditary keeper of the Palace, or Castle of Rothesay. Rothesay gives the Scottish title of Duke, to the heir apparent of the Crown; this title was first given to the oldest son of King Robert the Third, about the year 1398.

The Castle of Rothesay is mentioned in history,

in 1228, when it was besieged by Husbac the Norwegian, and Olave the Dane, King of Man; and taken after a stout resistance. It was taken by the Scots after the battle of Largs, in 1263; this was the last invasion of the Norwegians and Danes, in which they were so totally routed, that the King of Norway, Haquin, or Haco, died of grief for the loss of his army, soon after, in Orkney. The Scotch army at the battle of Largs, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Alexander the Third, was commanded by Alexander Stuart, great grandfather of Robert the Second, the first of the royal line of Stuart. The Castle of Rothesay was taken by the English, during the reign of John Baliol, (1294,) and surrendered to Robert Bruce in 1311. Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, took the Castle and fortified it in 1334, but it was soon after taken by Bruce, the Steward of Scotland. Robert the Second resided in the Castle, in 1376, and again visited it in 1381. Robert the Third died in Rothesay Castle, (of grief occasioned by the death of his son, Prince David, first Duke of Rothesay, and the captivity of his next son, James I., who was taken prisoner by the English,) in the year 1406.

Mount Stuart, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, from whence he takes his second title, is an elegant house, situated three miles east of Rothesay, and about two hundred yards from the east shore of the Bay, commanding an extensive view of the Firth of Clyde. A forest of fine old trees surround the house, and the pleasure grounds are extensive. The natural beauties of the place have been much increased by the fine taste of the noble proprietor. The Marquis is Admiral of the County of Bute, in virtue of a commis-

sion from His Majesty, and is independent of the Lord High Admiral of Scotland.

Besides the Parish Church, there is a Chapel of Ease, belonging to the Establishment, and an Anti-Burgher meeting house.

A branch of the Greenock Bank, and another of the Renfrew Bank, is established here. The market-day is Wednesday, and fairs are held on the first Wednesday in May, on the third Wednesday in July, and on the first Wednesday in November, all old style. The Population of the Island of Bute, is above 7000.

The Population of the Town and parish of Rothesay,
by the Census 1811,——3544.
1821,——4107.

Of which there are 1774 Males, and 2333 Females.

SELKIRK.

SELKIRK is a Royal Burgh of great antiquity, and the County-town of that district of Tweeddale, to which it gives its name. It is 36 miles south from Edinburgh, 11 north from Hawick, 7 west from Melrose, and 22 miles from Peebles.

Selkirk is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the south bank of the river Ettrick, commanding an extensive prospect in every direction. Formerly the Town was but meanly built, and could convey to a stranger, no idea of its ancient importance. It has of late been greatly improved, the Streets have been levelled and paved; and many large new houses have been built, some of them elegant. A new Town-house, containing apartments for the Sheriff Court, Town's Courts, and for public and other meetings; and a good Library-room, has lately been built, adorned with a handsome Spire and Clock.

The old Jail, which stood in the middle of the Street, has been taken down; and a new Prison has been built in a more eligible situation, on the north side of the Town, surrounded by a high wall, enclosing an area, in which the prisoners have liberty to walk.

Selkirk is governed by two Bailies, who with a

Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, are elected annually, and form its Magistrates. The Town Council consists of these Magistrates, of the four old Magistrates, ten Merchant Councillors, five Deacons, and five Colleagues to these Deacons, elected by the Trade's, (the former from Leets shortened by the Council,) and five Trade's Councillors, elected by the Council, —in all 33 persons.

Formerly, like other Royal Burghs, the Town had a Provost, but has had none for more than a Century. John Riddell of Haining, was, in December 1687, nominated Provost by a commission from King James the Seventh, and his privy Council; and though he only continued in office till the Revolution, yet, short as his reign was, it had been one of such terror and misrule, that the Town never again elected a Provost. The Council, when they gave an account of their sett to the convention of Burghs, in 1709, stated, that since their last Provost, Haining's time, they had *contented* themselves with two Bailies. Selkirk joins with Peebles, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in returning a Member to Parliament. The revenue of the Town is very considerable, amounting to upwards of £800 sterling per annum, arising from the rent of three large commons, Mills, Feus, &c. Its last charter was granted by James the Fifth, in the year 1538.

The name of this place, is derived from the Celtic, *Sheleck-grech*, signifying the Kirk in the wood, expressing the situation of the place itself, and the state of the surrounding country.

The citizens of this Burgh, like the other inhabitants of the Sheriffdom of Ettrick Forest, rendered themselves famous by adhering to the fortune of their

Sovereign, James the Fourth. Of 100 citizens who followed that Monarch to the unfortunate field of Flodden, a few only returned. Of the trophies of that day, there yet remains in the possession of the Incorporation of Weavers, a standard, taken from the enemy, by a Member of that body, a man of the name of Fletcher, and of whom there are still lineal descendants in the Town. The sword of William Brydone, the Town Clerk, who led the citizens to battle, and who was knighted for his valour, is yet in the possession of his descendants.

The desperate valour of the citizens so exasperated the English, that they reduced their defenceless Town to ashes ; but their grateful Sovereign James the Fifth, shewed his sense of their services, by a grant of an extensive tract of Ettrick Forest,—the trees for rebuilding their houses, and the property as a reward for their heroism.

Selkirk is well situated for the Establishment of the Woollen Manufacture on a large scale ; but hitherto, the making of Stockings, and the spinning of Woollen Yarn, to a considerable extent, have been the only attempts in the Woollen Manufacture. An Inkle Manufactory has been long established here ; and a Tan-work, which does a great deal of business.

The river Ettrick, and Yarrow, form a junction, and empty their waters into the Tweed, about a mile to the east of the Town. The beautiful Villa of Bowhill, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, the stately ruins of Newark Castle, standing upon a peninsula, cut out by the surrounding stream ; the many elegant mansions in the neighbourhood, together with the Burgh of Selkirk, the fertile straths, and the ser-

pentine windings of the two rivers; these form a beautifully romantic, and highly diversified landscape, which is much heightened by the wild grandeur of the scenery around Newark Castle. This is supposed to have been the birth place of the celebrated "Mary Scott, the Flower of Yarrow." The intrepid African Traveller, Mungo Park, was born at Foulshiels, four miles from Selkirk, on Yarrow Water. Selkirk gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas.

Besides the Church belonging to the Establishment, there is a Burgher meeting-house in the Town; a Sabbath Evening School has been long in operation. There is a public Library, a Bank for Savings, and a Benefit or Friendly Society.

The Justice of Peace-Court is held on the first Tuesday of every month, for the recovery of debts under £10 sterling, as well as for other public business. A Town Court is held by the Magistrates, on Tuesdays and Fridays, for managing the business relating to the Burgh, and to award for the recovery of debts under £5.

The Lieutenancy of the County hold their annual Meetings here, for preparing the Militia Lists of the County.

The weekly-market is held on Wednesday, and there are six Fairs in the year, held on the first Wednesday in March, on the 5th day of April, the 15th day of July, the 21st day of August, the 31st day of October, and the 19th day of December.

Population of the Town by the Census of

1821, was 1804.

Town and Parish in 1811, — 2466.

1821, — 2728.

ST ANDREWS.

ST ANDREWS is a Royal Burgh of great antiquity, in Fife-shire, and was once the Metropolis of Scotland, sometime the seat of regal government, long an archiepiscopal see, and still the seat of the oldest Scottish University ; it lies in $56^{\circ} 19'$ north latitude, and $2^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude, from Greenwich ; 39 miles N. N. E. of Edinburgh, 9 east of Cupar, 10 N. W. of Crail, and 10 miles north of Anstruther.

St Andrews is about a mile in circuit, pleasantly situated on a ridge of rocks, projecting into the sea, at the bottom of the Bay, to which it gives its name ; the rivers Eden and Kinlowie, empty themselves into this Bay. The Town has a southerly exposure, and the ridge on which it stands, terminating in an abrupt precipice to the N. E. and N. W., gives the Town an appearance of great elevation and grandeur. The Town consists of three principal streets, and some cross streets, or lanes ; South Street, extending from the Cathedral on the east, to the West Port, is straight, broad and spacious, and contains a number of elegant modern houses, though many old ruinous

houses still remain ; Market Street occupies the centre of the Town, and here the Town House and Jail are placed in the middle of the street ; North Street is broad and spacious ; in this street stands St Salvador's College, the houses are generally mean and ruinous. There was formerly a street to the north of this, called Swallow Street, said to have been the residence of the Merchants, but of this street no trace remains.

The Town was erected into a Royal Burgh, by David II. and a confirmation of its privileges, granted by a charter of Malcolm II. is still preserved in the Town House, where the silver keys of the city, and the axe which decapitated Sir Robert Spottiswood, and other loyalists, are still to be seen. The municipal government of the Town is vested in a Provost, four Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and Council ; it has seven incorporated trades, and joins with Cupar, Dundee, Perth, and Forfar, in returning a Member to Parliament.

It is evident, from the ruins of houses widely scattered in every direction, particularly to the north of the Town, that St Andrews must have contained at one time a very large population, not only from its being the seat of an archbishop, and his courts, but as containing the University, Abbeys, Priories, and religious houses attached thereto, of the first seat of learning in Scotland.

It was likewise a place of commerce, and enjoyed an extensive foreign trade ; even so late as the reign of Charles the First, not less than 30 or 40 vessels belonged to the port of St Andrews.

The Harbour is safe and commodious, but of diffi-

cult access in strong easterly winds. An elegant light-house lately erected, adds much to the value of the other improvements made of late years on this harbour, and is also of great importance to vessels engaged in the coasting trade at large. About 10 or 12 vessels, at present belong to this port, chiefly employed in the coasting trade. The manufactures consist principally of the weaving of coarse Linen, Osnaburghs, and Sail Cloth. But the chief support of this ancient royal Burgh, is the University. A suit of commodious Baths are erected to the west of the Castle, and this Town has become a resort for company, during the bathing season.

The celebrated university of this city, was founded in 1411, by Bishop Wardlaw, and the next year he obtained from Benedict XIII, the bull of confirmation, it consisted originally of three colleges. St Salvador's college in North Street, was founded in 1455, by the celebrated Bishop Kennedy, the buildings form three sides of a square, with a handsome steeple and spire 156 feet high, over the gateway, in which there is a clock. The chapel of this college, is in use as a church, to the parish of St Leonard's; it had a fine gothic roof, which was removed about 70 years ago; at which time the beautiful tomb of the founder, was much injured by the ignorance of those who conducted the repairs. In this tomb were discovered, in 1583, six silver maces of very elegant workmanship, one was presented to each of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, and three remain here, one of which is a model of the tomb, and of much superior workmanship to the others. In this college are preserved two silver arrows, which were annually

shot for, a century ago, with a great number of medals appended, on which the names of the victors are engraved.

St Leonard's College, founded in 1512, by Prior Hepburn, stands at the east end of South Street. These buildings have been converted to other purposes, since the union of this college with St Salvador's, in the year 1747; and the two thus united, go by the name of the United College. In the United College, there are a Principal, and Professors of Greek, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Humanity, Civil History, Mathematics, and Medicine. This college is patron of eight parish churches.

St Mary's College is situated in South Street, and was established by Archbishop Beaton, in 1538. About the year 1579, the university was completely remodelled under the direction of the celebrated George Buchanan, and St Mary's College being appropriated to the study of Divinity alone, was afterwards called Divinity or New College. It has a Principal, and Professors of Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages. By the Act of Parliament, passed in 1747, which united St Salvador and St Leonard, these two colleges have the Library in common, and are under one Chancellor, with a principal to each.

Adjoining to St Mary's, on the east, is the University Library, a room 76 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 28 feet high, it contains upwards of 30,000 volumes. Immediately below the Library, is the room where the Parliament met, that condemned to death, Sir Robert Spottiswood, and five other royalists, after the battle of Philip-haugh, in 1645.

The Town Church was built about the year 1112,

and almost entirely rebuilt in 1797; it is a large heavy looking edifice, with a Steeple and Clock, commodiously fitted up. In the south aisle of this church is the magnificent tomb of Archbishop Sharp, who was assassinated, in Magus Muir, 3d May 1679; it bears a very flattering epitaph, and is a piece of most exquisite workmanship.

The ruins of the Chapel, and Tower of St Regulus, is by far the most ancient structure in the place; it is more than a thousand years old; the Chapel is 31 feet by 25, the walls are still entire, but it has no roof; the Tower is of the same dimensions as the breadth of the Chapel, 25 feet square, rising to the height of 108 feet, there is a stair inside by which it is ascended with ease. The Cathedral was founded in 1159, by Bishop Arnold, and finished in 1318, by Bishop Lamberton,—160 years after its foundation. Its length from east to west, was 370 feet within walls, and 65 feet broad, the transept 180 feet from north to south; at the distance of 230 feet from the west end, it had six high Towers, one on each corner of the Church, one on the south gable of the transept, and one on the centre of the church. Three of these towers still remain, each 100 feet high, that in the centre must have been considerably higher. This magnificent structure was demolished by the reformers, in 1559.

The Augustine Priory, was situated to the southwest of the Cathedral, and founded in 1120, by Bishop Robert, in the reign of Alexander First. All that remains of this large edifice, is a vault or two,—part of the gate and the wall which surrounded the premises is still nearly entire; it has sixteen round and square towers, and extends 870 yards in length 22 feet high, and encloses a space of 18 acres.

The Dominicans had a convent in this City, without the west-port of the north-gate, founded by William Wishart, Bishop of that See, in 1274 ; nothing now remains of this edifice, but a part of the garden wall.

The Grey-friars had a convent in South Street, founded by Bishop Kennedy, and finished by his successor Patrick Graham, about the year 1478, and dedicated to St Francis. The only remains of these buildings is a small fragment, with an arched roof, in the Gothic stile, extremely elegant, supposed to have been the north cross aisle of the Chapel. There was another religious house, called the Provostry of Kirk-heugh, situated on the high ground, above the harbour, said to be the most ancient religious establishment in St Andrews, now wholly destroyed.

To the north of the Town stands the ruins of the Castle, said to be built by Bishop Roger, about the year 1200. It was repaired and enlarged by Bishop Lamberton, about 1328. It sustained several sieges in the wars with England, and continued in a ruinous state, until it was repaired by Bishop Trail, about the end of the fourteenth century, who died here in 1401. It appears to have been a quadrangular building, surrounded by the sea, on the east and north, and defended on the land side by a fosse. Cardinal Beaton resided in this Castle, and the window is still shewn, out of which he glutted his eyes with the martyrdom of George Wishart, on the 1st March 1545, attended with circumstances of peculiar barbarity ; and in this castle, the Cardinal met a deserved death, from the hands of the Reformers, on the 29th May 1546.

Many of the most remarkable events recorded in the History of Scotland, have been transacted in St

Andrews, and the numerous venerable ruins of its former grandeur and magnificence, impress strongly upon the mind, a very high idea of the ancient splendour of this ecclesiastical city.

So early as the beginning of the sixth century, tradition states St Andrews to have been the seat of the Culdees, or first Christian Priests of the country ; and it yet remains, after the revolutions of ages, one of the first seats of learning in Scotland. It was also, from a very remote period, a place of trade, with foreign countries, by bartering the produce of its herring and white fishery, for articles of luxury, then probably in great demand for the religious establishments of the city.

The University of St Andrews can boast among the names of its professors, many of the most distinguished characters of former times ; and still continues to produce from its seminaries in modern times, many able and distinguished individuals, in every branch of science and literature.

In addition to the Churches belonging to the Establishment, there is an Episcopal Chapel, and a Burgher, and Independent Meeting-house.

A branch of the Bank of Scotland has been long established in the Town.

The market-day is Monday, and annual Fairs are held on the second Thursday in April, 23d day of May, the first Tuesday in July, the first day of August, and on St Andrew's day, the 30th November, all old stile, except the last one.

Population of the Town and Parish in 1811, was 4311.
1821, — 4899.

STIRLING.

STIRLING, (or as it was anciently written, Strive-line, the place of strife or contention), is an ancient town, and capital of the County of Stirling-shire, situated upon the south side of the river Forth, on a hill, which, rising from the east, terminates abruptly in a steep rock upon the west. It lies 35 miles north-west of Edinburgh, 28 north-east of Glasgow, 7 miles north of Denny, 7 miles west of Alloa, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Perth, by Auchterarder. Stirling holds the fifth rank among the Royal Burghs of Scotland; it is the seat of a Presbytery, and a Circuit Court is held here.

In the Council Chamber of the Burgh is kept the *Jug*, appointed by Act of Parliament, 1618, to be the standard for liquid measure in Scotland. Longitude $3^{\circ} 59'$ west of Greenwich, Latitude $56^{\circ} 6'$ north.

The situation of Stirling is beautiful and romantic; the site of the Town and Castle strongly resembles the old town of Edinburgh, standing upon the sloping ridge of a rock, on the precipitous west end of which stands the Castle. The High Street on the summit of the hill, is broad and spacious; the other streets are narrow and irregular, and the buildings bear the

marks of antiquity. The whole of the streets are, however, clean, well paved and lighted. The Town House, in the High Street, is a large edifice, having a lofty tower with a clock, and a set of music bells. In this building are apartments for conducting the business of the Burgh. Behind this edifice is the Jail, upon an excellent plan, containing also a spacious and elegant Hall for the Circuit and Sheriff Courts, &c. There are two churches, called the East and West Kirk,—the former is a very fine building, erected by Cardinal Beaton; the latter was founded by James the Fourth, in 1594; as a chapel for a monastery of Franciscans.

Besides the Established Churches, there are three meeting-houses in connexion with the United Secession Synod, one Baptist, one Burgher, one Independent, and one English Chapel. One of the meeting-houses belonging to the Secession, was the first Seceding Church in Scotland; and a monument is erecting to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Erskine, the first Seceding Minister, whose remains were interred within its walls.

The Athenæum is an elegant building, with a Spire 120 feet high,—having a Clock with four Dial-plates; the ground floor is occupied as Shops, and the upper flats are the Reading and News Rooms, with a Library, consisting of some thousand volumes of ancient and modern literature, well selected and arranged. The front of this building is circular, at the head of two streets, and is a very striking ornament to the town. Near to this structure is the Corn-market, a large and commodious building, where much business is done; and adjoining it is the Butcher-market.

In the Castle Wynd stands Argyle's Lodgings, built in 1633, by Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, Secretary to Charles the First. It afterwards came into the Argyle family; and here Duke John resided in 1755. It is now occupied as the Military Hospital. At the top of the High Street stands Marr's Wark, begun in 1572, during the Regency of that nobleman, but never finished. On the north side of the town several new streets have been laid out, and contain many elegant modern houses; and great improvements are making in the old part of the town. The town is abundantly supplied with water, brought in pipes from Gillies Hill, at a distance of three miles.

Stirling is a town of much gaiety and elegance, containing many genteel families of moderate fortune, who reside here, and who contribute much to enrich and enliven the place; attracted thither, not only by the beauties of the town, but by the fame of its Academy and Schools. The Academy, the Grammar school, and the English schools are all large and commodious, placed in airy and agreeable situations, and taught by masters of the first respectability. The private schools for ornamental education are of a superior class. Stirling gave birth to Robert Rollock, the first Principal of the College of Edinburgh, 1583, — Dr John Moore, author of *Travels in France*, &c. and many other literary characters.

There are three Hospitals, or Alms-houses, in Stirling. The first was endowed by Robert Spittal, Tailor to King James the Fourth; it was built in 1530, for the support of poor tradesmen; the revenue of this house is about £550 per annum. He also built the Bridges of Doune and Bannockburn, and executed

several other works of great utility. The second was founded by John Cowan, in 1639, for twelve decayed Guild Brethren ; this Hospital is situated to the south of the church, and has a steeple and bell ; it has apartments for the meetings of the Guildry ; the revenue is £3000 per annum. The third was founded by John Allan for the maintenance and education of the children of decayed tradesmen. The revenues are about £486 per annum. In the year 1808, Alexander Cunningham, Merchant, left the sum of £3000, as a fund for educating the children of poor Freemen Mechanics, and for the purpose of augmenting the pensions to their widows. There are other minor charitable and benevolent institutions in the town ; but none in which disease can find a refuge.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a Provost, four Bailies, a Dean of Guild, Treasurer, and fourteen Councillors—in all 21 ; 14 of whom are Merchants, and 7 deacons of the incorporated Trades. There is a singular bye-law in this corporation, by which the members of the council bind themselves by oath, to take nothing from the burough in consideration of their services. Stirling unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Culross, in returning a Member to Parliament. The revenue of the town, arising from the Salmon Fisheries, Shore-dues, Markets, &c. amount to about £2500 per annum.

Besides the ordinary jurisdiction in civil causes, the Magistrates have also an extensive criminal jurisdiction, equal to the power of Sheriffs, within their own territories.

Stirling is a place of very great antiquity. It is

mentioned by Buchanan in the ninth century. The most ancient of the Town charters, is one by Alexander the First, dated at Kincardine the 18th August 1120, but this evidently appears to be, not a charter of erection, but only confirming some additional privileges formerly conferred on the Burghers and Freemen.

About the middle of the twelfth century, it became a Royal residence. David the First kept his Court in it, probably that he might be near to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which he had founded. The palace is within the walls of the Castle, but it does not appear to have been fitted up in a magnificent stile, till it became the favourite residence of James the First. It was the birth place of James the Second; and here, he murdered with his own hand, his kinsman William Earl of Douglas, in the month of February 1452.

James the Third was very fond of this palace, and built a noble hall for the meetings of Parliament, which is now converted into barracks. Adjoining to the Parliament House, is the Chapel Royal, erected by James the Sixth, in 1593, for the baptism of his Son, Prince Henry. This Chapel has also undergone a similar reverse of fortune, being converted into a store-room and armoury. James the Fifth was crowned here, and the palace as it now remains, was the work of that Prince. It is a stately building in the form of a square, with a court in the centre; externally, it is very richly and curiously ornamented with grotesque figures standing upon pedestals. It is now used as barrack wards, for the soldiers of the

garrison, and affords a house for the Governor, and apartments for the inferior Officers.

The Castle, situated on the western extremity of the rock, on which the Town is built, is at least coeval with the Town itself. In 1009 it was the place of rendezvous of the Scotch army, during an invasion of the Danes. In the twelfth century it was one of the most important Fortresses in the kingdom, and was one of the four strong holds given up to the English, as part of the ransom of William the Lion, who had been taken prisoner by them, in the year 1174. During the usurpation of Edward the First, it was several times taken and retaken by the English and Scots ; in the former of whose hands it remained for ten years, until retaken by Robert Bruce, after the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. It was a short time in the possession of the English in 1333, and was lastly taken by General Monk, in the year 1651. It was besieged by the rebels for a short time in 1746.

Stirling is one of the Scottish Forts, which by the articles of Union are always to be kept in repair. There are 36 Guns mounted on the ramparts, and it is commanded by a Governor, Deputy Governor, Fort Major, and three Subalterns. Upon the rock on the south-side of the Castle, is a flat enclosed piece of ground, which was the place where the Tournaments were held ; and on one side is a spot of ground, where the Ladies sat to witness the combats, still called the Ladies' rock.

The prospect from the Castle Hill is delightful, as well as extensive ; the view to the east is particularly beau-

tiful, embracing the tortuous windings of the Forth, the interesting ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, the Abbey Craig, and the City of Edinburgh in the distance. Indeed, the fine views from all parts of the town, and the approach to it from all quarters, are truly grand, equalled by few, and exceeded by none in Scotland, if we except that from Edinburgh Castle. The rock is Basaltic, composed of jointed pillars, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form. Around the Castle is a beautiful walk, carried from the town, cut in many places out of the solid rock, which exhibit to advantage, the composition of the pillars, of which the mass is formed.

Stirling has a considerable inland trade, and some foreign trade, chiefly to the Baltic; vessels of 60 to 70 tons, can come up to the Quay, but the navigation of the Forth from Alloa, is circuitous, and no wind can possibly be a fair one, either going up or down, blow from what quarter it will, owing to the remarkable turnings and windings of the river. An idea of this navigation may be formed, when it is mentioned, that the distance from Alloa to Stirling by land, is only six miles, while by water, it is no less than twenty-four.

So early as the year 1600, Stirling manufactured a considerable quantity of Shalloons, &c. for exportation, but this trade has declined. It has long been celebrated for its Tartans and Carpets, the latter of which is the principal manufacture of the place. The Woollen manufacture employs the bulk of the population, though a good many cotton goods are also made. Since the visit of His Majesty to Scotland, in 1822, the demand for tartan has greatly increased, as

at that time, it became a fashionable article of dress, from the example of Royalty ; and since that period many Societies have been formed, who wear the ancient garb of old Gaul.

The Stirling Bank is an old establishment, and there is also a branch of the Bank of Scotland in the Town.

The Market-day is Friday, and Fairs are held annually, on the first Friday in February, on the last Friday in May, the first Friday in August, the third Friday in September, the first Friday in November, and the second Friday in December.

The population of the Town and Parish, (which is confined to the Burrough, and a small territory round it, including a small village, called the Abbey,) was

by the Census, in 1801, — 5271.

1811, — 5820.

1821, — 7314.

STONEHAVEN.

STONEHAVEN, or Stonehive, is a sea-port Town, in the parish of Dunnottar, in Kincardine-shire, situated on that part of the coast, where the river of Carron, and the water of Cowie, pour their joint streams into the German Ocean. It lies 15 miles south by west of Aberdeen, 22 miles south by east of Montrose, 13 north-east of Laurencekirk, 67 north-east of Perth, and 116 miles north-east of Edinburgh, by Dundee and Perth.

It consists of an old and new Town. The old town stands upon the south of the Carron, and is a straggling and irregularly built place, adjoining the Harbour; containing two streets of houses, built on ground originally fued by one of the Earls Marischal. The parish church of Dunnottar, is built on a picturesque and sequestered spot, about a mile and a half from the harbour.

The Harbour is a natural Basin, sheltered on the south-east, by high rocks, and protected from the sea, by a stone pier on each side; which renders it extremely convenient for loading and discharging car-

goes, as it has at all times a great depth of water. The southern pier was completed in the summer of 1827, and adds greatly both to the size and safety of the harbour.

The new Town, lying on the northern side of the Carron, is locally situated in the parish of Fetteresso, on grounds feued by Barclay of Urie. It is laid out upon a regular plan, of wide streets and squares, on a level peninsula, formed by the waters of Cowie and Carron. The principal streets run south and north, and are parallel with the sea-shore, by which they are bounded on the east. Allardice Street, and Barclay Street, are filled up with handsome slated houses; and the buildings in the other streets are going on rapidly. In the centre of Barclay Square, is a very commodious market-house, surmounted by a Tower.

The new church lies at a short distance to the north-west of the town, in the parish of Fetteresso. There is an Episcopal Chapel in the old town; a neat meeting house, in Mary Street, in the new town, belonging to the United Secession; and a small chapel, in connexion with the Wesleyan Medothists, was founded in the year 1827. The County Hall, and Jail, &c. form three sides of a square, and are situated in the old town. There are two Lint Spinning Mills, an extensive Brewery, and a Rope walk. The Bank of Scotland has a branch established in Stonehaven.

The trade of Stonehaven is limited; notwithstanding its fine situation, the manufacture of brown Linen, which has been introduced, is the only article which is doing well. Some white fish are cured, and a good deal of oil is made, obtained chiefly from the

dog fish, which are abundant on the coast. Of late years, a spirit for trade has shewn itself, and the commerce of the town is rapidly increasing. Within the last ten years, Stonehaven has acquired a busy and cheerful appearance, and is the residence of many respectable families.

Stonehaven is a Burgh of Barony, the jurisdiction of which, by the charter, is vested in Magistrates, chosen by the superior, and feuars. The Sheriff Courts for the County, are held here every Wednesday and Friday, and a Justice of Peace Court is held on the first Monday of every month, for the recovery of small debts, &c. The turnpike road to Aberdeen, passes through the Town, and another road goes directly to Perth, through the valley of Strathmore.

The ancient Castle of Dunnottar, upon the beach, at a short distance from Stonehaven, exhibits one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland. It is situated upon a perpendicular rock, rising 150 feet above the level of the sea. The top of this rock is a plain of three acres in extent, and is connected with the main land, by a narrow and precipitous isthmus. The ruins that remain, still occupy one half of the ground; the whole top of the rock, appears to have been covered with buildings. The entrance into the Castle, is flanked by a square tower of great strength, and defended in its interior, by several sally-ports, which, before the invention of Artillery, must have rendered it impregnable.

This Castle was the seat of the Marischal family, who were attainted in 1715, and is now the property of Sir Alexander Keith, of Ravelston and Dunnottar, the descendent and representative of that family. It

withstood all the efforts of Cromwell, and at last made an honourable surrender. It was built during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, by an ancestor of the Marischal family; and so great was its reputation for strength and security, that in 1651, it was made the depository of the Regalia of Scotland, to secure them from the English army. In the summer of 1685, a body of non-conforming Presbyterians, were confined in a vault of this Castle, (still known as the "Whig's Vault,") in consequence of which, a number of them died, and two who attempted their escape by the window, fell over the precipice, and were dashed to pieces. A stone in the church-yard of Dunnottar marks the place of interment, both of those who died in captivity, and of the unfortunate individuals who perished in the "forlorn hope" of effecting their liberation.*

The Market-day is Thursday, and particularly for cattle, and grain, on the Thursdays from Martinmas

* The Grave Stone above alluded to, has recently acquired additional interest, from its having been, above thirty years ago, the scene of a rencountre between Sir Walter Scott, and that remarkable character, now so familiarly and widely known, under the name of "Old Mortality." This circumstance is mentioned by the great Novelist himself, in his preface to the Chronicles of the Canongate, in the following words. "It was Mr Train who recalled to my recollection the history of Old Mortality, although I myself had a personal interview with that celebrated wanderer, so far back as about 1792, when I found him on his usual task. He was engaged in repairing the grave stones of the covenanters, who had died while imprisoned in the Castle of Dunnottar, to which many of them were committed prisoners at the period of Argyle's rising. Their place of confinement is still called the Whig's Vault."

to Candlemas ; and annual Fairs are held on the first Thursday before Christmas, O. S. the first Thursday before Candlemas, O. S. the second Thursday in June, second Thursday in August, and the first Thursday in November.

The parish of Dunnottar is of a triangular figure, extending about four miles each side. It is situated on the coast ; and the Strath, called the How, or Hallow of the Mearns begins here, and running through the parish, divides it nearly into two equal parts. The surface is generally uneven, but there are no risings which deserve the name of hills, except the Grampians, which are the boundary of the parish on the west. Towards the coast, the soil is a clay loam, but as it recedes inwards, it degenerates into a wet gravelly moor. The coast is bold and rocky, and there are many deep caves in the rocks frequented by sea fowl.

The new Town of Stonehaven, is in the parish of Fetteresso, which bounds Dunnottar, on the north. This parish is about ten miles' long, and six broad, of which one third is arable, the rest is moor and moss ; the richest part lies between the rivers Carron and Cowie. This parish is rapidly improving in agriculture, through the spirited example of the patriotic Mr Barclay of Urie. The sea-coast continues to be bold and rocky. Near Stonehaven, the ruins of the Thane of Cowie's Castle, are still to be seen. On a hill called King's Dikes, the vestiges of a rectangular encampment are very distinct.

The Population of the Town and Parish 1811, 1886.
1821, 1797.

to Cambridge, and I shall stay in the field of the West
Thursday evening, the 20th, and the 21st Friday
before Cambridge, the 22nd, and the 23rd Saturday in
London, and the 24th in the West, the 25th
day in London.

The present situation is a situation of affairs, ex-
tending about 100 miles in length, and is situated on
the coast; and the distance from the first station
of the line to the second, and from the second to
the third, is about 10 miles each. The
distance from the first station to the second is
about 10 miles, and from the second to the third
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distance from the first station to the second is
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STORNAWAY.

STORNAWAY is a considerable thriving Town, in the Island of Lewis, in the Parish of that name, and shire of Ross. The old part of the Town is situated at the head of the Loch of Stornaway, on a point or ness of land jutting into it; the newer parts of the Town, stretch to the north and south of this point, along the margin of the Loch. It stands upon the north-east side, of the northern division of the island. Longitude, $6^{\circ} 24'$, Latitude $58^{\circ} 10'$.

The Town is well built, and consists of Point Street, regularly laid out, and crossed by bye lanes; this Street terminates on the west at the Pier Head. Dempster Street, and Bay Head Street, stretches along the beach to the north; and other Streets range to the south-east of the Bay. Kenneth Street, runs parallel to Dempster Street, facing the Harbour. Church Street, which crosses from the last mentioned Street, and Kenneth Street, leads to the church, a little east of the Town.

Stornaway is a Custom-house port, the building appropriated to this purpose is neat and commodious.

The Town-house, at the corner of north Beach Street, is a plain substantial building ; the Mason Lodge in Kenneth Street is a handsome building, occasionally used as an Assembly Room, and for public amusements ; the church is an elegant edifice of an oblong square form, handsomely and commodiously fitted up ; and there are two good School Houses. Many new Roads and Streets are laid out, and some of them already built upon.

Stornaway was, within the last twenty years, only a small fishing Village, but from the spirited and patriotic exertions of Lord Seaforth, the proprietor, and the grant of irredeemable feus for building, it has become a place of considerable importance as a Fishing station. It has a Post Office ; and a packet sails regularly once a week with the Mail and Passengers.

No place in the north of Scotland, and in an insulated situation also, has made more rapid strides at improvement, both in a domestic and commercial point of view, than Stornaway. The fisheries, especially for white fish, is conducted on a large scale. The number of boats fitted out annually for that fishery, amount upon an average to 120 ; the Herring fishery has of late been on the decline. The whole coasts of the Island of Lewis, and its numerous Bays, afford great quantities of Shell Fish, and are well adapted for the white and Herring fisheries. The river also abounds with Salmon and Trout.

The inhabitants of Stornaway and the coast, are chiefly employed in the fisheries ; those of the interior, in the rearing of Sheep and Black Cattle, which are here, as in the other northern islands, of a small size.

The Parish of Stornaway is of great extent, forming an isocetes triangle, two of the sides of which measure about ten miles, and the third about seven miles long. The general appearance is a flat moor, with a small extent of cultivated land; on the coast, the soil is generally a mixture of moss and sand, tolerably fertile.

The extent of sea coast is about 35 miles, and the shores are partly sandy, but general rocky, presenting many Bays or inlets, the chief of which, are Broad Bay, South Bay, Loch Stornaway, and Loch Grimshader; all these Bays afford anchorage for Vessels employed in the fisheries; but Loch Stornaway is particularly excellent; Ships of any burden have sufficient water, good ground, and no heavy sea can enter it.

On an elevated situation, on the north-west side of the Harbour, stands Seaforth Lodge, the occasional residence of Lord Seaforth; around this mansion are small plantations of Birch and Hazel, almost the only wood to be seen in the parish; though from the number of roots of trees, which are every where dug up, it would appear, that in former times, the island had been covered with wood.

There are numerous monuments of antiquity to be found here, as Duns, Fortified Castles, Druidical edifices, Cairns, and upright Stones. The most remarkable of what is generally denominated druidical circles, is to be seen near the village of Cullernish, in the neighbouring parish of Uig. The circle consists of twelve stones or obelisks, each about seven feet high, and distant from each other about six feet. In the centre is an obelisk of a larger size, 13 feet above ground. Directly south from the circle, stands three

obelisks, running out in a line, another similar to the west, and one to the east. Towards the north, there are two straight ranges of obelisks, reaching by way of an avenue, to an opening between two of the stones which form the circle. Each of these ranges consist of six stones placed in a regular manner, one exactly opposite to another; all the stones stand on end, and are in the same rough state, as taken from the shore.

The Island of Lewis, also contains one of the most entire Danish Forts, or Duns, to be found in Scotland. It is circular, with a double wall of dry stone, 30 feet high, very broad at the base, and narrowing to the top, like the frustum of a cane.

In the Parish of Stornaway is a remarkable cave, into which the sea flows at high water; it is a noted resort of Seals,—many of which are killed in it.

The population of the Town and Parish in
 1801, was 2974.
 1811, — 3500.
 1821, — 4119.

FINIS.

Turnbull and Sons, Printers, Edinburgh.