



ANNALS  
OF  
GLASGOW

VOL. II.  
—  
CLELAND

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1810-17.

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ANNALS OF GLASGOW  
COMPRISING  
AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITIES,  
AND THE  
Rise and Progress of the City.

BY  
JAMES CLELAND.

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View not each Spire by measure giv'n  
To buildings rais'd by common hands:  
That Fabric rises high as heav'n,  
Whose Basis on Devotion stands,  
PRIOR.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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*Printed by James Hedderwick,*  
FOR BEHOOF OF THE FUNDS OF THE GLASGOW  
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1816.

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## REFORMATION OF RELIGION.

*A Brief Account of the Church in Glasgow, and the Persecutions for the Cause of Religion, which took place in that City, &c. from the Reformation down to the commencement of the Nineteenth Century: collected from authentic Records.*

ABOUT the beginning of the sixteenth century, the corruption of doctrine, the dissolute manners and extreme indolence of the Clergy, had arrived to such a height, as to concur in bringing about the Reformation of religion, which settled the Pres-

byterian form of Church Government in Scotland, by Act of Parliament, in 1660. This great event was preceded by some remarkable prodigies, celestial and terrestrial; in the months of November and December 1556, and of January 1557, a comet shone with great lustre, rivers were dried up in the middle of Winter, and so completely overflowed their banks in Summer, as to carry destruction before them, while hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs fell and destroyed the crops. These visible signs were succeeded by one still more terrific; for a considerable time, a meteor vomited fire both night and day; the flames emitted by this meteor were so near the earth as to destroy the cattle, houses, and corn fields. The whole body of the people conceived that these signs prognosticated immediate destruction, or some great change in the Church and State. Impressed with this idea, numbers of the Clergy renounced their orders, and embraced the Reformed Religion. The dignified Clergy, however, strenuously resisted the innovation; and having perceived that Mr. John Knox, who had been a zealous Roman Catholic, had now become a chief instrument in the cause of defection in the Church, they cited him, in 1556, before their spiritual tribunal, and, in absence, condemned him to death for heresy, and burned his effigy at the Cross of Edinburgh, he having retired to Geneva, where he was elected a Minister of the Reformed Church. Soon after this period, the defection became general over the whole country, for the Friars and other ecclesiastical orders breaking loose from their cloisters, began to preach the doctrines of Reformation. At this important crisis, the Reformers found it necessary to unite firmly together in support of the great cause; the more so, as they had not only the whole weight of the dignified Clergy against them, but had to combat the influence of Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Regent, who was a zealous Papist, and completely under the control of the Court of Rome. Under such circumstances, the chief promoters of the Reformation, determined that every person in the nation

should know precisely what were to be the doctrines and constitution of that Church which they were endeavouring to establish; accordingly, on 29th April 1560, they gave a most solemn charge to six of their Ministers whom they thought most able, *viz.* Mr. John Spottiswood, Mr. John Winram, Mr. John Willock, Mr. John Knox, Mr. John Row, and Mr. John Douglas, "to commit to writing, their judgment touching the Reformation;" they required them to do this "in the name of the eternal God, and as they should answer in his presence."

This was a very important work with which the brethren were charged, who seem to have been turning their thoughts towards it beforehand, for, on the 20th May following, they presented to the Lords of the Congregation \* the First Book of Discipline, fully written; and, it appears, that, at the same time, they had prepared the old Confession of Faith. If, at this period, the form of Church Government for Scotland had been modulated according to that of the Reformed Church in England, it would not have been matter of surprise. Mr. Spottiswood and some of the other Preachers in Scotland, had successfully availed themselves of the support and directions which they received from persons of the English Church; there were others of the Ministers who wished to retain the ancient policy, and to purge it from the corruptions and abuses which had crept into it, for as much as they said they were not to form a new Church, but to reform the old.

Mr. Knox, however, who had the greatest sway, liked that course best which stood in extreme opposition to the Church of Rome, and studied, by all means, to conform the government of the Church to that which he had seen and practised at Geneva. It seems to have been greatly owing to this circumstance, that the simplicity of the Presbyterian form of Church Government has been settled in Scotland.

\* The designation given to the Leaders of the Reformation.

When the Reformation took place, it was found necessary to allow the Roman Catholic Clergy, on their retirement, two-thirds of their former livings for life; the other third being divided among the Reformed Clergy, and those who exercised the functions of the Crown. In a transition so great and so unexpected, it is not surprising that there were a number of Clergymen and others, whose minds were not completely at rest regarding the new doctrines; our Reformers, therefore, found it necessary to appoint certain Clergymen, distinguished for their piety and abilities, to inspect and preside over the Churches in certain districts; Mr. John Erskine, Baron of Dun, was therefore appointed Superintendent of Angus and Mearns; Mr. John Spottiswood, of Lothian; Mr. John Winram, of Fife; Mr. John Willock, of the west; and Mr. John Carsewell, of Argyle and the Isles. Although the districts over which these Superintendents presided, were termed their dioceses, they had no Episcopal consecration, and were subject to the Assembly; the appointment was, therefore, to be considered at an end when Presbyteries were appointed. Although the Presbyterian form of Church Government was established by law, and a General Assembly instituted and convened in 1560, the predilection of our Princes and their Courtiers for Episcopacy, was so great, that the following changes took place: from 1560 to 1572, the Presbyterian form was attended to; from 1572 to 1592, a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church; from 1592 to 1610, the Church Government was strictly of the Presbyterian form; from 1610 to 1638, the Government of the Church was Episcopal; from 1638 to 1662, the Presbyterian Government was exercised in its fullest rigour; from 1662 to 1688, Episcopacy was the form of Church Government; and from the Revolution, down to the present time, the Church of Scotland has been uniformly governed according to the Presbyterian form. Although General Assemblies were instituted at the Reformation, it does not appear that any Synod had met before 1568, nor were Presbyteries appointed till 1581.

At this period, the Assembly declared the office of Bishop, as then exercised, to have no foundation in the Word of God. Congregational Sessions were held from the beginning of the Reformation, administering government and discipline; it was not, however, till 1592, that the Church was divided into Synods and Presbyteries, by Act of Parliament. King James VI. was present in the General Assembly, held at Edinburgh, on the 4th of August 1592. At this period, his Majesty seems to have been deeply impressed with the propriety of establishing the Presbyterian form of Church Government in his kingdom, for, rising from his seat, he took off his bonnet, and with his hands and eyes lifted up to heaven, he said, "I praise God that I have been born into the world at a time when the light of God's Word clearly shineth forth, neither eclipsed with the mist of ignorance, nor prevented by the false lights of superstition.—I thank God who has honoured me to be King of a Country, in which there is the sincerest Kirk in the world, (these words, "the sincerest Kirk in the world," he repeated three times). The Kirk of Geneva keep Pase and Yule\*. What authority have they in God's Word for these? where have they any institution for them? As for our neighbours in England, their service is an evil-said mass in English, they want nothing of the mass but the lifting†". Then turning to every side of the Church in which the Assembly was sitting, he said, "I charge you, my good People, Ministers, Doctors, Elders, Gentlemen, and Barons, to stand to your purity, and to exhort the people to do the same; and I, forsooth, so long as I brook my life and crown, shall maintain the same against all deadly ‡."

\* Easter and Christmas.

† Elevation of the host.

‡ Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, says, that the Eucharist was celebrated in Scotland, in the Presbyterian form, for the first time, in the Great Hall of the House of Cadder, in 1556. This, however, seems to be a mistake, as it appears that Mr. Knox had previously celebrated it in that manner in the House of Finlaystone, at the Earl of Glencairn's, and that the silver cups used on that occasion, are still retained by the Representatives of that noble family.

The members of the Assembly, Calderwood says, were in a devout ecstasy, and, for a considerable time, nothing was heard but praising God and praying for the King. But this exultation was not of long duration, for eleven years had only elapsed, when James, seated on the English throne, had so far changed his opinion respecting Episcopacy, that his favourite expression, of "No Bishop, no King," passed into a proverb; and, on the 24th of March 1603, he prevailed on Mr. John Spottiswood, a learned and popular Divine, to accept of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow. This Prelate had the address to procure an Assembly to meet at Glasgow\*, and to manage it so, that the results were in favour of Episcopacy.

In 1637, when the government of the Church was Episcopal, Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, during Charles I.'s reign, ordered a Service-Book to be read in the Scotch Churches, which was thought to savour more of the mass than the English Liturgy. As this innovation gave offence to the great body of the people, it afforded a fit opportunity for the friends of the Presbyterian form to exert themselves in its cause, they, therefore, with great assiduity, procured another General Assembly, which was holden at Glasgow, in 1638. As the formation and results of this memorable Assembly, forms a prominent feature in the history of the Church, the following description, chiefly abstracted from the Works of Mr. Robert Baillie, who was one of its distinguished Members, and afterwards Minister of the Tron Church, and Principal of the University of Glasgow, will give some idea of its importance:

When the diet of the Assembly drew near, the friends of the Presbyterian form of worship, the better to ensure a full attendance, not only of the members, but of the nobility and gentry who were friendly to their cause, gave it out, that as the Highlands were infested with robbers, it would be necessary for all those who were zealous in the cause, not only to escort

\* At that time the Assembly was ambulatory.

the Commissioners to Glasgow, but to guard them during their sittings. This stratagem had the desired effect, for the Assembly contained not only the influence of the Crown, but the feudal Nobility, joined to the Ministers and lay members. The first day's sitting was on Wednesday 21st November. Although Mr. Baillie does not distinctly say where the Assembly was held, there can be no doubt, from concurring circumstances, that it was in the Quoir of the Cathedral. This magnificent space it would seem was fitted up in the form of an amphitheatre, having a large flat space in the centre. His Grace the Commissioner (Marquis of Hamilton) was surrounded by the chief of the Council, the Treasurer, Privy Seal, Argyle, Marr, Murray, Angus, Lauderdale, Wigton, Glencairn, Perth, Tullibardine, Galloway, Haddington, Kinghorn, Register-Deputy, Treasurer, Justice-General, Justice-Clerk, Southesk, Linlithgow, Dalziel, Dumfries, Queensberry, Belhaven, and many more; at a little distance sat the Commissioners from Presbyteries, Elders of Parishes, Noblemen and Barons, among whom were Rothes, Montrose, Eglinton, Cassillis, Lothian, Wemyss, Loudon, Sinclair, Balmerino, Burleigh, Lindsay, Yester, Hume, Johnston, Keir, Auldbar, Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Durie Younger of Lamington, Sir John Mackenzie, George Gordon, Philroth, Fairie, Newton, &c. &c. There being very few Barons of note in Scotland, but were either Voters or Assessors from Burghs. Three Commissioners attended from each of the sixty-three Presbyteries, and a like number from each of the four Universities. A little table was placed in front of the Commissioner, for the Moderator and Clerk. At the end of the Quoir, the young noblemen were placed, *viz.* Montgomerie, Fleming, Boyd, Erskine, Linton, Creighton, Livinstone, Ross, Maitland, Drumlanrig, Drummond, Keir, Elcho, and sundry more, while a vast number of ladies and gentlemen filled the back seats. The venerable Mr. John Bell, the Senior Minister of the Laigh Kirk, preached; after which, His Grace gave in his Commission, without any

harangue; he was a man of sharp, steady, sober, and clear wit, of a brave and masterly expression; some preliminary arrangements having been gone through, the first sitting was terminated. The Assembly met next day, when a long and important discussion took place, anent electing a Moderator. As the Presbyterian party succeeded in carrying every primary measure their own way, His Grace the Commissioner retired with his Council to the Chapter-House to consult; on his return, Mr. John Bell, who preached the preceding day, presented in leet Mr. John Keir, Mr. John Row, Mr. J. Bonner, Mr. William Livingston, and Mr. Alexander Henderson; when Mr. Henderson was elected by a great majority. The discussion which took place previous to this election, caused so many protests on both sides, that all were tired of them except the Clerk, who received at each a piece of gold. The third sitting took place on Friday the 23d November, at which time the Moderator presented a leet of persons to be voted for Clerk; the Commissioner moved that Mr. Thomas Sandilands should succeed his father as Clerk; this being opposed, the Commissioner, before coming to a vote, moved that his Assessors should vote for the Clerk, which, after much discussion and protestation, was carried, that the Commissioner and his Assessors should have only one vote; after this, Mr. Archibald Johnstone was elected Clerk without dissent. The Moderator craved that the Books should be inspected by Argyle, Lauderdale, and Southesk; but the Commissioner would not allow his Assessors to undertake such employment, as they were refused to vote in the Assembly. A long debate respecting the Bishops ensued, in which, Argyle, one of the Commissioner's Assessors, making a remark, was cuttedly told by the Moderator, that no person should speak here but Commissioners: a keen discussion respecting certain books that were lost, terminated the third day's sitting. The fourth Session was held next day, when the commissions were all scrutinized. On Monday, November 26th, the business of the Assembly began, when Mr. Thomas M'Kenzie came with

a commission from the Chanrie of Ross, which being rejected, he gave in a protestation against ruling Elders, with odious accusations against the Tables\*. Rothes and the Marquis craved instruments of that protestation, "but the man at once left the Town." Mr. Andrew Ramsay, one of the members, got up in a rage, and with great confidence, undertook to prove from Scripture, Fathers' consent of Reformed Churches, our own Church practice, and Assembly acts, that ruling Elders were lawful and necessary members of Assemblies; the Commissioner professing his own insufficiency, promised to produce some person who should prove the contrary. On Tuesday, 27th November, the 6th Session commenced; the Moderator, after a protestation from the Commissioner, was allowed to name a Committee, who should previously meet and assist him in regulating the proceedings. The Commissioner asserting that the nomination should be in the King, while Rothes asserted that the power was vested in the Assembly, or the Moderator, who immediately named four members from the Ministers, three from the Gentry, three from the Burghs, and five Noblemen, viz. Rothes, Montrose, Lindsay, Loudon, and Balmerino. As the Bishops had declined † the

\* Committee at Edinburgh.

† Declinature of the Bishops †.

"The Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland, and others, their Adherents, within that Kingdome. Against the pretended General Assembly, holden at Glasgow, November 21st, 1638.

"Wee, Archbishops, Bishops, and other under subscribers, for ourselves, and in name and behalfe of the Church of Scotland, (whereas it hath pleased the King's Majesty to indict a General Assembly of the Church, to be kept at Glasgow, November, 21st, 1638, for composing and settling of the distractions of the same). First, we doe acknowledge and professe, that a Generall Assembly, lawfully called, and orderly convened, is a most necessary and effectuell meane for removing those evils wherewith the said Church is infested, and for settling that order which becometh the House of God, and that we wish nothing more

† The Declinature, which is now scarce, was gratefully received from the Rev. Author of Adam's Religious World Displayed.

authority of the Assembly, that matter came now to be discussed. On documents being read, the Lords Montgomerie, Fleming, Elcho, Boyd, and young Durie, protested, in name of the complainers, that the Bishops had acknowledged their

than a meeting of a peaceable and orderly Assembly to that effect. Secondly, we acknowledge and professe, as becometh good Christians and faithfull subjects, that His Majesty hath authority, by his prerogative royal, to call Assemblies, as is acknowledged by the Assembly at Glasgow, 1610, and Parliament, 1612; and that it is not lawfull to conveene without his Royall consent and approbation, except we will put ourselves in danger to be called in question for sedition.

" Yet, neverthesse, in sundry respects we cannot but esteeme this meeting at Glasgow most unlawfull and disorderly, and their proceedings voyd and null in law, for the causes and reasons following:

*First*—Because the Table called the Assembly before His Majesty.

*Second*—Because there were more Laicks than Clergie before the Assembly.

*Third*—The Clergie conveened to this Assembly, although having Cures, were never acknowledged by the Bishops, nor recognised by the King.

*Fourth*—The Assembly must be void, because they deposed their Moderators, who were lawfully appointed by their Bishops to govern them.

*Fifth*—Because they appointed a Lay Ruling Elder, who was generally the principal man in the parish, and overawed the Clergie.

*Sixth*—Because the Clergie, in seditious and railing Sermons, have wounded the King's honour and sovereign authority, averring that all authority sovereign is originally in the collective body, by pressing the people to subscribe a Covenant not sanctioned by Authority.

*Seventh*—It is not reasonable that Laymen should have a decisive voice in a Church Court.

*Eighth*—Because the Judges precondemned Episcopal Government.

*Ninth*—Because the Assembly were both Judges and Parties.

*Tenth and Eleventh*—Because they published an infamous and most scurrilous Libel against the Bishops and Archbishops, which they caused to be read on October 28th, in all the Kirks in Edinburgh, notwithstanding my Lord Commissioner's commands to the contrary. The Apostle says not to rebuke an Elder, but to entreat him as a father.

*Twelfth, Lastly*—It is absurd and contrary to reason and the practice of the Church, that Archbishops and Bishops should be judged by Presbyterians, and more absurd, that they should be judged by a mixed meeting of Presbyters and Laicks, conveening without lawful authority of the Church.

" We Protest, that we imbrace and hold that the Religion presently professed in the Church of Scotland, according to the confession thereof, received by the

evitation, and appeared by their proctors, although they had wilfully absented themselves in person; the Commissioner took a counter-protest, and produced some papers, which being violently opposed, he could not refrain from open indigna-

estates of this Kingdome, and ratified in Parliament the yeere 1567, is the true religion, bringing men to eternall salvation, and do detest all contrary error.

" We Protest, that Episcopall Government in the Church is lawfull and necessary; and that the same is not imposed and impugned for any defect or fault, either in the Government or Governours, but by the malice and craft of the devill, envying the successe of that Government in this Church these many yeeres by-past, most evident in planting of Churches with able and learned Ministers, recovering of the Church rents, helping of the Minister's stipends, preventing of these jarres betwixt the King and the Church, which, in former times, dangerously infested the same, keeping the people in peace and obedience, and suppressing of Popery, which in respect either of the number of professors or boldnesse of their profession, was never at so low an ebb in this Kingdom as before these stirres.

" We Protest, that, seeing these who, for scruple of conscience, did mislike the Service-Book, Canons, and High Commission, which were apprehended or given to be the cause of the troubles of this Church, have now received satisfaction, and His Majesty is graciously pleased to forget and forgive all offences by-past in these stirres; that all the subjects of this Kingdom may live in peace and Christian love, as becometh faithfull subjects and good Christians, laying aside all hatred, envy, and bitterness: and, if any shall refuse so to do, they may beare the blame, and be thought the cause of the troubles that may ensue: and the same be not imputed to us, or any of us, who desire nothing more than to live in peace and concord with all men under His Majestie's obedience, and who have committed nothing against the lawes of the Kingdom and Church, that may give any man just cause of offence: and are so far from wishing hurt to any man, in his person or estate, notwithstanding all the indignities and injuries we have suffered, that, for quenching this present combustion, and settling peace in this Church and Countrey, we could be content, after clearing of our innocency of all things where-with we can be charged, not onely to lay downe our Bishopricks at His Majestie's feet, to be disposed of at His Royall pleasure, but also, if so be it pleased God, to lay downe our lives, and become a sacrifice for this atonment.

" We Protest, in the sight of God, to whom one day we must give account, that we make use of this Declinator and Protestation out of the conscience of our duty to God and his Church, and not out of feare of any guiltinesse whereof any of us is conscious to himself, either of wickednesse in our lives, or miscarriage in our callings; being content every one of us for our owne particular, (as we have never shoven ourselves to be otherwise,) to undergoe the lawfull and most exact

tion. On 28th November, before the sitting commenced, a report was spread, in which there was some foundation, that the Commissioner intended to depart and break up the Assembly. The business, however, began respecting certain records of the Church, which the Commissioner asserted were not genuiue; the Assembly, in one voice, notwithstanding,

trials, of any competent judicatory within this Kingdome, or of His Majestie's High Commissioner.

" And we most humbly entreat His Grace to interceed with the King's Majestie, that he may appoint a free and lawfull General Assembly, such as God's Word, the practise of the Primitive Church, and laws of the Kingdome, do prescribe and allow with all convenient speed, to the effect the present distractions of the Church may be settled. And if there be any thing to be laid to the charge of any of the Clergie, of whatsoever degree, either in life or manners, or doctrine, or exercise of his calling and jurisdiction, he may be heard to answer all accusations, and abide all triall, either for clearing his innocencie, or suffering condign punishment, according to his transgressions, declining alwaies this Assembly for the causes above written. Like as by these presents, we, and every one of us, decline the same, the whole Members thereof, and Commissioners foresaid, directed thereto, and every one of them.

" We Protest, that this, our Protestation, in respect of our lawfull absence, may be received in the name of us, under subscribing for ourselves, and in the name of the Church of Scotland, that shall adhere to the said Protestation, and in the name of every one of them, from our well-beloved Doctor Robert Hamilton, Minister at Glasford, to whom, by these presents, we give our full power and expresse mandate to present the same, in or at the said Assembly, or where else it shall be necessary to be used; with all submission and obedience due to our gracious Sovereigne, and His Majestie's High Commissioner: and upon the presenting and using thereof, acts and instruments to crave, and all other things to doe, that necessarily are required in such cases: firme and stable-holding, or for to hold, what hee or any of them shall lawfully doe in the premises.

In witness whereof, as we are ready with our blood, so with our hand we have subscribed these presents, at the Palace of Holyrude-house, Newcastle, and Glasgow, the 16, 17, and 20 dayes of November, 1638. *Et sic Subscriptum:*

Fo. St. Andrae, Arch.

Pa. Glasgow.

Da. Edinburgen.

Tho. Gallovidien.

Fo. Rossen.

Walterus Brechinen.

accepted them as the authentic records of the Church. On the business of the Bishop's declinator being resumed, the Commissioner thereafter produced the King's instructions, subscribed and sealed, wherein sundry things were conceded, but no security given for any thing. The Moderator, in a learned speech, returned thanks to the King for his great favour, yet pressed the Assembly to proceed to a vote. " A sad, grave, and afflicting discussion" ensued: the Commissioner, in a speech, accompanied with tears, spoke much of his sincere endeavours to serve his God, his King, and his Country; of his grief, yet necessity to depart; the causes he alleged, were, the spoiling of the Assembly, by partial directions from the Tables at Edinburgh, and the intrusion of Lay Elders to vote in the Assembly; and His Grace added, that instead of choosing Elders, had the Presbyteries applied to the King, he, out of his good liking to the Assembly, would have taken the voice of so many noblemen and gentlemen, conducive for his services, if they would have had patience to have the right of their interrupted possession restored to them by order. This was warmly answered by Rothes, Loudon, and others: the Commissioner then protested, and discharged the Assembly from proceeding any farther; on which he departed, and was immediately followed by his Counsellors.

The Assembly being now left to themselves, consisting only of one party, resolved, at all hazards, to go on with their work; although Argyle was not a member, he was earnestly requested to countenance the meeting, which he cheerfully did. The Assembly continued their Sessions till 26th December, inclusive, having had in whole twenty-six diets, after the Commissioner left the Assembly.—They decreed,

- 1st, The abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of Perth.
- 2d, They abolished the Service-Books, and the High Commission, &c.
- 3d, The proceedings of the six preceding Assemblies, during Episcopacy, were declared to be null and void.

4th, The Bishops of Galloway, St. Andrews, Brichen, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Glasgow, Argyle, and Dumblain, were deposed and excommunicated, as were also a number of other Clergymen.

5th, The Covenant being approved of, was ordered to be signed by all ranks, under pains of excommunication.

6th, Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament.

7th, A number of Ministers and young Noblemen were appointed Commissioners to endeavour to procure the Royal assent to the whole proceedings of this memorable Assembly, and thus, to use the language of Hume, "Episcopacy, the High Commission, the Articles of Perth, the Canons, and the Liturgy, were abolished and declared unlawful, and the whole fabric which James and Charles, during a course of years, had been raising with so much care and policy, fell at once to the ground." The Assembly having specially ordered Mr. George Winram of Libberton, to present the petition to the King, praying for his royal sanction to their proceedings, he set off for the Court, in London, on 9th January 1639, and was, with some difficulty, introduced to the King and Council, by the Marquis of Hamilton. His Grace, on his knee, read the petition, upon which the King \* made the following singular remark, "When they have taken my head, they will put on my cowl." Mr. Winram waited many weeks for an answer, but received none; the King, however, sent a letter to his Council in Scotland, that he would be at York on the first of April next, when he would give advice in the matter. In the meantime, the Covenanters received private information that their countrymen at Court were required to take an oath, renouncing the Assembly, and promising to give every assistance to the King. Having thus far succeeded, Charles issued out orders for all his loyal nobles and gentry in England to attend his Royal Standard

Charles I.

at York, on the first of April, as he had appointed the Marquis of Huntly his Lieutenant, to oppose his Scotch subjects. Alarmed at these accounts, the leading members of the late Assembly, who had been formed into a standing Committee, called a meeting of the nobles and others interested in the great cause, to be held at Edinburgh on the 20th February, when it was unanimously agreed to raise an army, so as to defend their religious principles. The Covenanters having appointed Leslie to be their leader, cast their eyes at home and abroad for support. Charles having offended the French Court by his answer regarding the Low Country Provinces, the politic and enterprising Cardinal Richelieu, who at that time managed the affairs of France, secretly aided the Covenanters with money and arms. At home, a capitalist, Mr. William Dick, lent them 400,000 merks Scots, and afterwards continued his assistance, for which he was made Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Earl of Argyle having also become a principal leader, hostilities commenced, when the Castle of Edinburgh, the Fortresses at Leith, and, in short, the whole of the country, were in the hands of the Covenanters, except such parts as were under the power of the Marquis of Huntly. Charles, on the other hand, determined to subdue the refractory spirit of Scotland, placed 5000 men under the Marquis of Hamilton, and 20,000 foot and 3000 horse under the orders of the Earl of Arundale. The King and his splendid Court soon joined the camp at Berwick. Thus commenced the civil wars, which for a long period deluged this country with the blood of its best citizens. Before the commencement of hostilities, James, Earl of Montrose, returning from his travels, conceiving himself slighted by the Marquis of Hamilton, joined the Covenanters; the Monarch, however, carried on a private correspondence, which gained him over to his cause. In the meantime, the Covenanters had placed 5000 foot and 2000 horse under his command, and the cadets of his family. On passing the Tweed, his private correspondence was discovered;

on which he avowed his conduct, and asked the Generals, if they desired to call their Sovereign their foe? Uniting himself to the Royal party, he marched into Scotland, and defeated Lord Elcho at Perth, and put Lord Burleigh to flight at Aberdeen. On 15th August 1645, he engaged 7000 Covenanters at Kilsyth, under General Baillie; 6000 of whom were put to the sword, and the remainder were mostly destroyed in Dullater Bog. The City of Glasgow, hearing that Montrose was to give his troops two days rest at Kilsyth, sent Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, and Mr. Archibald Fleming the Commissary, to congratulate His Lordship on so signal a victory; and, in the name of Provost Bell, and the other Magistrates, to invite him and his army to spend a few days in Glasgow. Having accepted the invitation, the Earl and his army were welcomed with great solemnity, and his Lordship was entertained by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants in a very sumptuous manner; and after receiving the apologies of the citizens in good part, and their promises of attachment to the cause of his Royal Master, he encamped next day at Bothwell. The City of Edinburgh sent a similar deputation to Bothwell, and apologised for their conduct in opposing the Royal cause: Argyle, in the meantime, having fled into Ireland; others sought refuge in England or the Isles. Montrose, as the King's Lieutenant-Governor of Scotland, received the homage of the remaining nobility for his Prince, the greater part of whom, however, came on purpose to deceive him, which they easily effected, by bewildering and leaving him and his army in a rugged country, destitute of the necessary supplies.

Montrose, advancing to the south, was surprised at Philiphaugh, and his forces completely routed by Leslie's cavalry, who had been detached from the army in England, to the relief of his distressed party in Scotland. Previous to this defeat, which took place on 15th September 1645, Montrose, as King's Lieutenant, had summoned a Parliament, to be held at Glasgow, on 20th

October. The Committee of Estates, and the Commissioners of the Church, now resolved to go thither, and sent orders to their friends in the Western Shires to attend them on their arrival. Leslie, with one-half of his horse, went with them as a convoy, the other half being sent to Alloa, to destroy the property of the Earl of Marr, on account of his loyalty. Three of the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh, *viz.* Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquharty, were executed at Glasgow; Rollock on the 28th, and the others on the 29th October.

On hearing the account of this execution, Mr. David Dickson, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow College, was so much elated, that he said, "The work goes bonnily on," which passed into a proverb. Montrose, in the meantime, came to the vicinity of Glasgow with his army, but did not enter the City; after remaining for several days, he withdrew his army to Atholl.

Leslie, in his turn, having visited Glasgow, behaved with great lenity to the citizens, though he jeeringly borrowed of them 20,000*l.* Scots, to pay the interest of the sum which he alleged they had lent to Montrose.

Digby and Langdale, who were to have opened the Parliament, which Montrose summoned, found it convenient to keep out of Leslie's way. The papers found in Digby's carriage showed that the King wished for peace on his own terms only. The effects of the defeat at Philiphaugh, where the misfortunes of Montrose and his Royal Master commenced, became every day more apparent. The King, after various disasters, considered himself as little short of a state prisoner in Oxford, then besieged by Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament forces; His Majesty, therefore, by a particular effort, effected his escape from confinement, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Scots army, encamped at Newcastle; here, however, somewhat unexpectedly, he also found himself a prisoner, and subjected to have a guard placed over him. The Scottish Generals and Commissioners did not fail to inform the English

Parliament of the King's unexpected appearance. His Majesty was soon after prevailed on to issue orders to his garrison to surrender to the Parliament forces, and constrained to command Montrose to lay down his arms, and leave the country. As Montrose did not execute these orders with that precipitation which the Covenanters desired, the King was compelled to enjoin him, under pain of high treason; Montrose, therefore, took farewell of his troops, and repaired to Angus, where a vessel was to be in readiness to receive him. The master of the vessel being a furious abettor of the Covenanters, the Earl was advised, by his friends, to repair to another port. Accordingly, along with a few followers, he embarked at Stonehive, in a small sloop, for Bergen, in Norway. This year ended as it had begun, with bloodshed, famine, and pestilence; the latter raged with fury in almost all the towns of Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh, Leith, Aberdeen, Brechin, St. Andrews, and Glasgow. The King remained in the hands of the Covenanters for nine months; during which time, the Scots Commissioners had frequent conferences with the English Parliament, for advising what was to be done in reference to His Majesty; the result was, to send English Commissioners to the King, at Newcastle, whither he and the Scots army had removed.

The Commissioners having repaired to Newcastle, on the 25th of July 1646, required that the King should subscribe the solemn League and Covenant, approve of the Assembly of Divines, who had met at Westminster, and ratify the whole proceedings of both Parliaments. To these requests the King replied, "that if he assented, he would thereby unking himself;" he, however, agreed to certain minor proposals. The Covenanters replied, "they must have all or none;" on which His Majesty said, "that, in that case, he must dismiss them with a refusal."

After several conferences, it was agreed, on both sides, that the Scots should receive 200,000*l.* sterling in hand, and as

much more on a given period, on condition of their withdrawing their army, and surrendering the Kipg without condition.

This proposal being acceded to on 28th January 1647, the King was delivered up, or rather sold to the Parliament Commissioners, who conducted him to Holderly or Holmly House, in Northumberlandshire; he was soon after carried to the army, but General Cromwell, whose great design was to prevent a junction between the King and the Presbyterians, conducted him to Hampton Court, from which he soon made his escape to the Isle of Wight. A few days after the King's departure, a meeting of the general Officers of the army took place at Windsor, when it was resolved alike by the Independents and Presbyterians, (for the army was now divided into religious classes,) that His Majesty should be proceeded against as a criminal. Although the Parliament and the army were now both against the King, they did not enjoy power and authority without molestation, for tumults, insurrections, calumnies, and conspiracies, increasing every where, a second civil war was brought on in 1648.

The party of Independents, of which Cromwell was the Chief, having taken every opportunity of mortifying the Scots, the latter resolved, notwithstanding their having given the King's cause the first fatal blow, to arm in his favour, in consideration of the dangers of the Presbyterian system, and as they were bound by the covenant to defend the person of the King.

In their preparations, however, they were disturbed by discontents and animosities among themselves; each district having been ordered to furnish quotas, the great body of the Clergy took an active hand in opposing the levy, as they dreaded that the Monarchy would be restored without the establishment of Presbytery in England; excited by their discourses, several of the Burghs and Shires became extremely backward. The City of Glasgow having been among the number of those who were refractory, the Magistrates and Council were summoned

to answer to the Parliament for their conduct, although their fault was common to the great part of the nation: Provost Stewart and the other Magistrates were imprisoned for several days, and an Act passed, "1st June 1648," depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June thereafter, the Town Council met, when, having ordered the Act of Parliament of the 1st current, to be promulgated at the Market-Cross, they elected Colin Campbell to be Provost, John Anderson, James Tran, and William Neilson, to be Baillies. The Town Council was also completely changed, and made up of those who served in the year 1645.

The degradation of the Magistrates, and the undue interference with the political concerns of the Burgh, did not sum up the miseries of the Town, for four regiments of horse and foot were sent to Glasgow, with orders to quarter solely on the Magistrates and Council and the Session, and this order was most punctually executed, for the Members of Council and the Session had each to quarter and entertain with meat and drink, ten, twenty, or even thirty soldiers; the oppression was so great, that, in ten days, they sustained a loss of 40,000*l.* Scots.

The Clergy who were in opposition to the levy, were chiefly guided by Argyle. In this unsettled state, disputes occurred between the Commission of the Church and the Parliament; the former insisted, that before raising an army, an oath should be taken that it is not lawful to attempt the King's restitution, till he should first swear and subscribe the covenant in addition to the coronation oath, and that he should extirpate Popery and Prelacy; in the meantime, measures were pursued for furthering the levy. The army being completed to the extent of 22,000 foot and 8000 horse, at an expense of 100*l.* Scots for every foot soldier, and 300 merks for each horseman, they set out on Saturday, 8th July, for England, and next day, the Town of Carlisle was given up to them. At this period, a general spirit of discontent pervaded the

two Kingdoms; the people felt themselves under a military tyranny, and loaded with taxes; the same spirit seized the English fleet, and the whole country was full of insurrection and confusion. The Parliament of England becoming jealous of the Scots, declared them to be enemies, and all who joined them, traitors. Cromwell and the Military Council having made vigorous preparations, the Parliamentary forces gained several advantages over the Royalists in England and Wales. The Marquis of Hamilton, one of the leaders of the moderate Presbyterians, having entered England at the head of a numerous, but undisciplined army, was attacked by Cromwell near Preston, in Lancashire, when his army was routed, and himself taken prisoner. Cromwell, following up his advantage, marched into Scotland, joined Argyle, and placed the power in the hands of the violent Covenanters. Flushed with success, Cromwell prevailed on the Council of General Officers, among other things, to demand of Parliament the punishment of the King for the blood spilt during the war; accordingly, His Majesty was seized, confined, and, after a public trial, beheaded on 30th January 1649.

To the death of the King, succeeded the abolition of Monarchy, the House of Peers, and the establishment of the Commonwealth. An elegant historian, who, drawing the character of this Monarch, says, "that unhappily his fate threw him into a period when the precedent of many former reigns favoured strength and arbitrary power, while the genius of the people now run violently towards liberty. His political prudence not being sufficiently strong to extricate himself from his perilous situation, exposed without revenue, and often without arms, to the assaults of unfettered bigotry."

## CHAP. XIII.

*The Covenanters protest against the Execution of the King—Commissioners sent to Charles, who agrees to their Terms—Montrose made Captain-General of Scotland—Receives Supplies from the King of Denmark, and lands in the Orkneys—Colonel Strachan defeats the Rebel Army—Montrose Tried, Condemned, and Executed in Edinburgh—Charles arrives in the Frith of Cromarty, and signs the Covenant—Cromwell invades Scotland—Battle of Dunbar—The English Army enters Glasgow—Cromwell goes in State to the Cathedral—The Covenanters raise an Army—Is defeated by Lambert—Glasgow laid under Contributions—Charles crowned at Scone—Encamps at Torwood—Marches into England—Battle of Worcester—Defeat of the Covenanters—The King conceals himself in an Oak Tree—Embarks at Shoreham, and arrives in Normandy—The Scots are subdued under Monk—English Judges appointed to the Scotch Courts—Cromwell appointed Protector—Dies, and is succeeded by his Son—Monk convenes a Meeting of the Nobility, &c. in Edinburgh—Repairs to England—Declares in Favour of Charles, who is proclaimed King—Great Officers of State appointed in Scotland—Ministers and Elders congratulate the King on his Return, and implore him to respect the Covenant, on which they are thrown into Prison—Covenanters prohibited from attending Conventicles—Prosecutions raised against them, at the Instigation of Mr. James Sharp—Sharp made Archbishop of St. Andrews—Committee of Privy Council meet at Glasgow—400 Presbyterian Clergymen ejected—Miserable Situation of the Country—Heavy Fines imposed on the See of Glasgow—The Covenanters raise a small Body of Men—Are attacked and defeated near Edinburgh—Magistrates of Glasgow fined for allowing Conventicles—The Privy Council enforce a Bond against Conventicles—The Highland Host appointed—Military ordered to disperse Persons attending Conventicles—Archbishop Sharp murdered—Captain Graham of Claverhouse repulsed by the Covenanters near Drumobog—Pursued to Glasgow—Privy Council take Alarm—Duke of Monmouth appointed Commander in Chief of Scotland—Battle of Bothwell Bridge—Covenanters defeated—A Number of the Prisoners executed, and others sent to Barbadoes—The King suspends the Laws against Conventicles.*

THE whole authority in Scotland was, at this period, in the hands of Argyle, and the Covenanters, who had engaged to defend the monarchical government; they, therefore, immediately protested against the execution of the King, and proclaimed his Son, Charles II., his successor, on condition of good behaviour and a strict observance of the covenant.

Commissioners were sent to Charles, who was then at Bredæ, when he agreed to all their terms. Montrose, who had been on the Continent prior to this event, received from the young King a Commission as Captain-General of Scot-

land. Having collected some followers in the North of Germany, and received supplies from the King of Denmark and others, he set out for the Orkneys, with about 500 men, in hopes of being joined by the Highlanders, but in this he was disappointed. The Committee of Estates, in the meantime, hearing of this affair, sent Colonel Strachan against him, when his whole army were either killed or taken prisoners. Montrose himself, in the disguise of a peasant, was delivered up to his enemies; he was immediately carried before the Parliament at Edinburgh, tried, condemned, and executed on the 21st of May 1650, in the 38th year of his age.

Upon the 23d of June following, in consequence of an agreement with the Commissioners from Scotland, Charles set sail for that country. He arrived in the Frith of Cromarty; and was required, before landing, to sign the covenant; and publish a Declaration agreeable to the Covenanters.

The English Parliament, having now determined to go to war with Scotland, sent Cromwell, whom they had made Captain-General, to invade that country, with 16,000 men. Cromwell advanced to the Scotch army, under Leslie; but not being able to bring that General to an engagement, he retired to Dunbar. Leslie followed him, and encamped on the heights of Lamermuir; Cromwell, by this manœuvre, was so completely hemmed in, that he must either have retired by sea, or capitulated; he was, however, soon relieved from his difficulties by the over-anxiety of certain zealous Clergymen who accompanied the Scotch army. By their entreaties and prophecies, they prevailed on the army "to go down and slay the Philistines in Gilgal," and that Agag, meaning Cromwell, would be delivered into their hands. The army accordingly moved, in spite of Leslie's remonstrances. When Cromwell saw them in motion, he exclaimed, "Praised be the Lord! he hath delivered them into the hands of his servant," and ordered his troops to sing a hymn of thanksgiving. As they advanced, the Scots, though double the number of the English, were

put to flight, 3000 being slain, and 9000 taken prisoners; the remainder escaped to the Castle of Stirling.

This engagement took place on the 3d of September 1650; Cromwell immediately took possession of Edinburgh, and soon after marched for Glasgow, by the way of Kilsyth. On receipt of this information, the Marquis of Argyle and the greater part of the Clergymen fled. The City, at this period, was divided into two factions, *viz.* Presbyterians and Sectaries; the former were Royalists, and the latter Republicans. The latter party being desirous to render themselves useful to Cromwell, sent him information that the former intended to destroy his army. As he must necessarily pass the Castle, the Presbyterians had filled the vault with gunpowder, and were to blow up the whole as the army passed. Whether this information was correct or not, Cromwell wisely turned to the right, and entered the City by the Cowcaddens and Cow-loan, and took up his lodgings in Silvercraig's house, on the east side of the Saltmarket-Street, nearly opposite to the Bridge-gate-Street\*.

As this General knew also how to conquer without the sword, he sent for Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the Minister of the Outer High Church, who, at that time, had the chief sway in ecclesiastical matters, and having entertained him hospitably, and given him a long prayer, the Minister gave out that the General was surely one of the elect. Soon after this, Cromwell went in state to the Cathedral Church. It so happened, that the celebrated Paraphrast, Mr. Zacharias Boyd, the Minister of the Barony Parish, preached in the forenoon, when he took occasion severely to inveigh against Cromwell, so that his Secretary, Thurlow, who sat near him, whispered him for leave "to pistol the scoundrel." "No no," says the General, "we will manage him in another way;" he therefore asked the Minister

\* The Room in which Cromwell held his Levees, is now possessed by Mrs. Morison, as a Sale-Room for Old Furniture.

to dine with him, and concluded the entertainment with prayer, which lasted for three hours, even until three in the morning.

Although an armistice had been concluded, the Covenanters were by no means satisfied, the chief Gentlemen and Clergy in the Counties of Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, and Galloway, therefore, raised a considerable body of cavalry, and committed the command to four Colonels, *viz.* Keir, Strachan, Robin Halket, and Sir Robert Adair. Strachan, though a man of very loose manners, having formerly acquitted himself against Montrose to the satisfaction of the Clergy; they advanced 100,000 merks for raising a regiment, and gave him the chief command. Cromwell no sooner heard of this affair, than he entered into a private correspondence with Strachan, and, by the aid of money and artifice, threw the whole of Strachan's army into confusion, and nearly rendered it useless. Cromwell spent some farther time in Glasgow, and to very good purpose, for his friend and counsellor, Mr. Gillespie\*, managed so well, that with the exception of the battle of Dunbar, he got possession of the south-east of Scotland, without requiring to draw his sword. In this situation of affairs, Cromwell thought it necessary to engage the Clergy in a paper war, in which he maintained the doctrines of independent theology, and retorted on his opponents their favourite argument of

\* In 1652, Cromwell preferred his friend Mr. Gillespie to the Principality in the University of Glasgow; and, in 1655, the Principal went to London, and procured a grant for the College, of the superiority, which formerly belonged to the See of Galloway.

When Cromwell visited the College, Gillespie, in the course of conversation, gave him to understand, that Charles I. subscribed 100*l.* towards ornamenting its principal front; Cromwell took the hint, and ordered the money to be paid. Some time afterwards, when one of the Baillies of Perth was introduced to the Protector, he told him, that Charles had subscribed a considerable sum for a Public Building in Perth, and rather bluntly asked him for the money; when Oliver instantly replied, "I am not Charles's executor." The Baillie, who was not to be intimidated, archly answered, "Deil may care, you are a vitious intruder with his gudes and gear."

providence, alleging, that, in his late successes, the Lord had declared in his favour.

While these polemical disputes were running high, the State sent Colonel Montgomerie with his forces to join the western army, in order to attack the English, then lying at Hamilton. Montgomerie sent notice of this to Keir, who was the only officer uncorrupted by Cromwell and Strachan. Keir determined to be beforehand with Montgomerie, who, by this time, was at Campsie on his march, with about 2000 men; accordingly, on 1st December, he attacked 1200 foot and 3000 horse, under Lambert. Soon after the commencement of the engagement, the Scots were dispersed and pursued as far as Paisley and Kilmarnock, when Keir was made prisoner; the residue having rallied in Kyle, were disbanded by Strachan.

This defeat having increased Cromwell's power, his army soon overspread the country without opposition; Glasgow and other places were then put under heavy contributions. Notwithstanding of these reverses, the King's coronation took place at Scone, on 1st January 1651, with great solemnity; the Royal party considered this as the work of God; the King swore to the covenant, the league and covenant, and the coronation oath, and received an exhortation to observe with sincerity the oaths he had taken, accompanied by a denunciation of plagues against him in the event of failure.

At this period, Gillespie and others called a meeting in the large Room of the Tolbooth, and were very industrious in exclaiming, that a hypocrite, meaning the King, should not reign over this land; that we should treat with Cromwell; and whoever marred the treaty, should be considered as guilty of the blood of the slain.

Charles, notwithstanding his coronation, did not find himself completely at liberty; he therefore made an attempt to join General Middleton, who was then in the mountains. He was, however, pursued and brought back by Colonel Montgomerie. After this, it was thought advisable to leave him more

at liberty. The Scots army having assembled under Hamilton and Leslie, the King joined them, and encamped at Torwood; being soon reduced to difficulties in consequence of Cromwell's movements, he resolved to march into England; accordingly, his army, to the amount of 14,000 men, advanced by forced marches to the south. On this, Cromwell wrote, desiring the English Militia to turn out and oppose the invaders, while he (leaving Monk with 7000 men, to complete the destruction of Scotland) followed the King, and enforced the orders of the Parliament; his army increasing to 30,000 men, he attacked the City of Worcester on all sides, on 3d September 1651, when the whole of the Scots army was either killed or taken prisoners; Hamilton was mortally wounded, and the King himself, after many acts of gallantry, was obliged to fly; the streets of the City were strewed with dead bodies, and the few who escaped, were pursued by the country people with scythes and pitch-forks, and fell victims to national antipathy.

The King escaped in company with fifty or sixty of his friends, and hid himself for forty-one days in various parts of the country. In the course of his concealment, he mounted an oak tree, afterwards called the Royal Oak, where he sheltered himself for twenty-four hours, and saw his enemies in pursuit of him; at last he embarked at Shoreham, in Sussex, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. The Scots by this time were entirely subdued under Monk, who laid siege to Stirling Castle, and obliged it to surrender; there he obtained possession of the Records of the Kingdom, which he sent to England; he then took possession of several of the towns, such as Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. At the first of these places, in order to strike terror into the inhabitants, he put the whole to the sword. English Judges were appointed to decide causes in the Scotch Courts, which they did to general satisfaction; when the Scots were told that justice was administered with great impartiality, one of their leaders archly replied, "Deil mean them, they have neither kith nor kin in the kintra."

In 1653, Cromwell dissolved the Rump, or Long Parliament, which had first met in 1640, and was immediately appointed Protector of the Kingdom; an Act was then made, appointing him Supreme Magistrate of the Commonwealth, with power little short of royalty; he was to enjoy the office for life, and the place was to be supplied at his death by the Council.

Notwithstanding that the Usurper was very successful both at home and abroad, he never felt himself quite at ease; the Royalists being often engaged in plans of insurrection and assassination, he became distrustful of every person; disease attacked him, and he died on the 3d September 1658, in the 59th year of his age. He was a man of great courage, respectable military talents, dexterity, and address; he was also possessed of a good deal of liberality.

At Oliver's death, his son Richard was recognised as Protector. On this event taking place, a rupture was produced between the Parliament and the army, which was followed by the dissolution of the former on 22d April 1659, and soon afterwards, by the dismissal of the Protector. The Long Parliament, which had dethroned Charles I., was now restored, without giving satisfaction to either party.

A general discontent having now pervaded the nation, the Parliament ordered Lambert to destroy the resources of the Royalists; and Monk apprehended and imprisoned several of the nobility in Scotland.

Monk, at this period, having gained the favour of the army, and the confidence of the greater part of the people of Scotland, convened a meeting of Commissioners from a number of Shires, Magistrates of Burghs, and several of the Nobility, in the Parliament House of Edinburgh, on the 15th of November 1659, when he acquainted them, in a speech, that he intended to march into England to redress their grievances, and to restore order; this information was no sooner given, than he was cheered, and received an immediate supply of money. When Monk entered England with his army, he was implored

by people from all quarters to restore the Government, and put an end to anarchy and confusion. On reaching the neighbourhood of London, that Capital was thrown into disorder, and, on the 1st of May 1660, being the very day which completed a century after the abolition of Popery and the establishment of the Reformation, Monk introduced Sir John Granville to Parliament, with despatches from Charles; on which, the House got into an ecstasy of joy, and the King was immediately proclaimed. Monk went to Dover to meet the Prince, who received him with open arms, distinguished him by the name of Father, created him Duke of Albemarle, while he had the glory to place his Sovereign on the throne. In August following, Charles appointed the Earl of Glencairn to be Chancellor of Scotland; Lauderdale, to be Secretary of State; Crawford, Lord Treasurer; Sir John Gilmour, President of the Session; and Mr., afterwards Sir John, Fletcher, Lord Advocate; he also nominated the Lords of the Articles\*.

On 23d August 1660, the Commissioners of the Church, consisting of a number of Ministers and Elders, met at Edinburgh, when they addressed the King, congratulating him on his return, and praying that he would respect the national covenant. The Committee of Estates, hearing of this meeting, caused their papers to be seized, and the members thrown into prison. This step, which was considered as illegal and unprecedented, was merely a prelude to the arbitrary proceedings, oppressions, and cruelties, which were soon to take place. The day after the Ministers and Elders were imprisoned,

\* The Lords of the Articles, were chosen men from the Clergy, Nobility, Knights, and Burgesses. The Bishops, for instance, chose eight Peers, and the Peers chose eight Bishops, and these sixteen jointly chose eight Barons, (or Knights of the Shire,) and eight Commissioners for Burghs, and to all these were added eight Great Officers of State, the Chancellor being President of the whole. Their business was to prepare all matters and bills which were to come before Parliament, so that, in fact, although the King had no negative, he contrived to keep back all obnoxious bills by means of the Lords of the Articles.

the Committee of Estates published a proclamation, prohibiting and discharging all unlawful meetings, whether they were of a civil or religious nature; the latter was now known by the name of Conventicles; and also prohibiting all seditious petitions and remonstrances. On the 14th September, the Council sent an order to the Magistrates of Glasgow, to desire Principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th current, when he was sent to Edinburgh Jail, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass Island, along with a number of Ministers. Notwithstanding these imprisonments, some few had the boldness in their sermons before Parliament, to urge them to do nothing against the work of Reformation. At this period, the Registers and Records of the Kingdom, which had been sent to London by Monk, were ordered to be returned in a ship bound for Kirkaldy, which foundered at sea on the 18th December. It is quite unaccountable how such valuable national property should have been hazarded at sea, when it could have been so easily sent by land. Principal Gillespie having at length been brought before Parliament, he acknowledged his offence, and was liberated.

On the 1st of August 1661, the Privy Council proceeded with rigour against the Earl of Tweeddale, and several gentlemen and Ministers, for their adherence to the Usurper. These prosecutions were instigated at the instance of Mr. James Sharp, who was at that time in London as Commissioner from the Church of Scotland, to represent the loyalty of the Scots Clergy, and to obtain a confirmation of their Presbyterian privileges, but who apostatized from the principles he professed, and joined with others to persuade the King, that Episcopacy was agreeable to the bulk of the people in Scotland. The King, who wished very much for such authority, resolved to re-establish this form of government in the Church, and immediately appointed Mr. Sharp to be Archbishop of St. Andrews, Mr. Andrew Fairfowl, the Minister of Dunse, to be Archbishop of Glasgow; he also filled up other Bishop-

ricks; and an order from the Privy Council was issued, discharging presentations to Presbyteries. Sharp, Fairfowl, and other two Bishops, who had been consecrated at London, came to Berwick on the 8th April 1662, and were met on the road to Edinburgh, by several noblemen and others, and received with great solemnity. The Earl of Middleton, as the King's Commissioner, came to Holyrood-House on Sunday, 4th May, and congratulated the Archbishops on their promotion in the Church. On the 7th of the same month, several other Prelates were consecrated by the two Archbishops; and the next day, they were all received with great pomp in Parliament.

Thus the government of the Church by Bishops was restored, not by the Church, or the State, the Clergy, or the Laity, but by the King's royal prerogative, which was ratified by the Parliament in 1662. To compel the people to approve of the change in the form of their worship, it was found necessary to have recourse to measures which were found to be cruel and oppressive.

When the new Bishops were consecrated and inducted in their Sees, the attendance of all Parsons, Vicars, and Ministers, were required, to give concurrence in their stations, under His Majesty's displeasure. This order, however, was but ill attended to, except in the north; it was therefore thought necessary, that the Earl of Middleton, and a quorum of the Privy Council, should visit the Western Towns, so as to support the measure by their presence. On the 26th September 1662, they came to Glasgow, and were waited on by Provost Campbell and the other Magistrates, and almost every person of note in the neighbourhood. Archbishop Fairfowl complained to the Council, that none of the Ministers had acknowledged his authority as Bishop, and therefore moved that they would agree upon an Act and Proclamation, peremptorily banishing all such Ministers from their Houses, Parishes, and Presbyteries, respectively, as would not now, or betwixt the first of November next,

appear and receive collation and admission from him as their Bishop; assuring the Commissioner, that there would not be ten in his Diocese who would stand out and lose their stipend in this cause. Every desire of the Prelates having now become next to a law, a meeting of Council was convened in the Fore Hall of the College, when the Commissioner laid before the Council the desire of the Archbishop, which was agreed to by all except Lord Lee, who assured them, that such an act would desolate the country, and increase the dislike to the Bishops; he also asserted, that the Ministers would go farther than the loss of their stipends before they would submit; this reasoning, however, had no weight with the meeting; the Act was therefore framed in terms of the Archbishop's demand. This ambulatory Council having finished their business in Glasgow, visited Hamilton, Paisley, and Dumbarton, and having passed through Renfrew, Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick, remained some time in Ayr. As the Council committed many acts of profanity and excessive dissipation, the Presbyterians considered it as a proof, that profanity and Prelacy in Scotland went hand in hand. From Ayr, the Council went to Wigton and Dumfries, and, upon the last of October, returned to Holyrood-House. Soon after this, accounts came to Edinburgh from the west and south Districts, of the distracted state of those parts of the country, occasioned by the silencing of their Ministers. Middleton, therefore, who had been misled by Fairfowl, desired that a Council should be met, and that the Bishops should attend, in order to give advice in what was to be done. On the 23d December 1662, being the last meeting of the Council, it was determined, that the time for the Ministers to obtain collation, should be extended till the first of February next, but if they neglected to comply betwixt and that time, they were to be put out of their Parishes, Presbyteries, and Diocese. Such procedure could not fail to overwhelm the country with grief and indignation. February had scarcely arrived, when the work of ejection began, and it was not long till upwards of 400 Ministers were

turned out, and took leave of their flocks, in one day. Among that number were Principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rogers of Glasgow, Mr. Donald Cargill of the Barony Parish, and nine others, all in the Presbytery of Glasgow. The only Clergymen in that Presbytery who conformed, were Messrs. Hugh Blair, and George Young of Glasgow, and Mr. Gabriel Cunningham of Kilsyth.

The ejected Clergymen were of pious and worthy characters, many of them learned and able Ministers of the Gospel, all of them dear to their people; and among the number, there were many who had suffered under the Usurper for their loyalty to the King.

The Assembly having met in a Church in Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Cotterell surrounded it with horse and foot soldiers, and told the Members that his orders were to dissolve the Meeting; on this they protested, and rose up and followed him, while he led them more than a mile out of the Town, and interdicted them from meeting again in any place above three in number. Thus, says one of its most eminent Members, our General Assembly, the glorious strength of our Church upon earth, is by the English soldiery crushed and trod under foot, without the least provocation from us at this time, either in word or deed.

The Parliament of England, at this period, gave commission to the English Judges and Sequestrators in Scotland, to place and remove Ministers of Churches and Professors of Universities, as they should see cause. The exercise of this arbitrary power gave the Presbyterians great concern.

At this period, the whole country seems to have been in a miserable situation; Baillie emphatically says, "our nobility are ruined; one Duke of Hamilton executed, another slain, their estates forfeited, one part gifted to English soldiers, what remains will not pay the debt, little left to the heritrix; Huntly executed, his sons all dead except the youngest, there is more debt on the house than the land can pay; Lennox living as a

man buried in the house of Cobham; Douglas and his son Angus are quiet men, of no respect; Argyle almost drowned in debt, in friendship with the English, but in hatred with his country; Chancellor Loudon lives like an outlaw about Athol, his lands compromised for debt; under general disgrace, Marishal, Rothes, Eglinton and his three sons, Crawford, Lauderdale, and other persons detained in England, and their lands either forfeited or sequestrated, or gifted to the English soldiers; Balmerino died suddenly, and his son cannot keep the causeway, being drowned in debt; our Criminal and Civil Courts are all in the hands of the English; the Commissary and Sheriff Courts in the hands of the soldiers; strong garrisons are placed at Leith, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, Dumfries, Stirling, Linlithgow, Perth, Dundee, Bruntisland, Dunotter, Aberdeen, Inverness, Inverary, Dunstaffnage, &c.; and our countrymen who were taken prisoners at Worcester, are kidnapped and transported for profit."

Supplementary to this melancholy picture, disputes arose in the Synod of Glasgow, between the Presbyterians and Independents, by which a division took place, which prevented the communion from being dispensed in Glasgow for a number of years.

Under such circumstances, the adherence of the Clergy to the Covenant, and the Solemn League and Covenant\*,

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\* The English Parliament being in great distress, in 1643, became desirous to form a confederacy with the Scottish nation. The person they principally trusted to, on this occasion, was Sir Harry Vane, who, in eloquence, address, and capacity, as well as in art and dissimulation, was not even surpassed by any one in that age so famous for active talents. By his persuasions, was framed at Edinburgh, the Solemn League and Covenant, which effaced all former protestations and vows taken in either kingdom, and maintained its credit and authority for a long period. In this Covenant, the subscribers, besides engaging mutually to defend each other against all opponents, bound themselves to endeavour, without respect of persons, the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy; superstition, heresy, and profaneness; to maintain the rights and privileges of Parliaments, together with the King's authority; and to discover, and bring to justice, all incendiaries

and their aversion to Episcopacy, were considered as crimes meriting all the punishment they received. They were deprived not only of their livings in time to come, but of the last year's stipend, and compelled in the midst of winter, with sorrowful hearts and empty pockets, to wander many miles with their numerous and small families; they were deposed without the smallest shadow of legal procedure, and without being heard upon the reasons of their non-conformation.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1662, imposing fines on all the nobility, gentry, merchants, and monied men of Scotland, to whom the Bill of Indemnity, which had been then granted, did not extend; the reason assigned for these exactions was, that relief might be given to the King's good subjects who suffered in the late troubles. Nine hundred persons in all were fined in the sum of 1,017,353*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots; of these, 439 persons were connected with the See of Glasgow, and were fined in 350,490*l.* Scots. On 2d November 1663, Archbishop Fairfowl died at Edinburgh, and was buried with great solemnity in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-House; he was succeeded by Bishop Burnet, from Aberdeen. A great part of the Churches were now filled with young men from the north, who had not completed their studies, which caused a gentleman in Aberdeenshire to exclaim, "If the Bishops gang on at this rate, we'll no hae a young man in the kintra to herd our cows." The severe laws which were enforced against Conventicles, and the cruelties exercised upon those who were supposed to frequent those meetings, or who absented themselves from Church, and other acts of violence committed against the people, irritated them to such a degree, that they rose in arms in support of the covenant. At one period, the insur-

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and malignants; they bound themselves, also, to preserve the Reformed Religion established in the Church of Scotland. But, by the artifice of Vane, no declaration more explicit was made, with regard to England and Ireland, than that these kingdoms should be reformed according to the Word of God, and the example of the purest Churches.

gents amounted to 2000, but afterwards diminished to 800. Having advanced to Dunbar, near Edinburgh, they were attacked by the King's forces, upon 28th November 1666, when 40 men were killed, and 130 taken prisoners.

The Prelates took care to load the whole body of the Presbyterians as concerned in the rising, and represented those in arms as rebels and enemies to the Government; measures were therefore taken to prevent escape; those who fled from the field of battle were most cruelly murdered by the country people, and the severest vengeance was taken on the prisoners; some were hanged in Edinburgh, and others in Glasgow; at the latter place, the barbarous practice of beating drums on the scaffold was made use of, in order to prevent the devoted victims from addressing the populace, or expressing their complaints.

In 1667, at the conclusion of the Dutch war, the treasury being greatly exhausted, the King, to the great mortification of the Bishops, disbanded a considerable part of the Scottish army. Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Privy Counsellor, said, on that occasion, "Now that the army is to be disbanded, the Gospel will go out of my Diocese\*."

\* The English Parliament met on the 4th of February 1673. They began with repressing some of the King's extraordinary stretches of prerogative, and taking means for uniformity in religious matters. A law was passed, entitled, "The Test Act," imposing an oath on all who should enjoy any public benefice. Besides taking the oaths of allegiance and the King's supremacy, they were obliged to receive the sacrament once a-year in the Established Church, and to abjure all belief in the doctrine of transubstantiation. As the Dissenters had seconded the efforts of the Commons, against the King's declaration of indulgence to Roman Catholics, a Bill was passed for their ease and relief; which, however, went with difficulty through the House of Peers.

In 1678, the Parliament determined to check the growth of Popery, by striking at the root of the evil, and, therefore, brought in a Bill for the total exclusion of the Duke of York\* from the Crown of England and Ireland; which passed the Lower House by a majority of seventy-nine. They next voted the King's stand-

\* The King's brother, who was a Papist.

The Magistrates of Glasgow were fined 100*l.* for allowing Mr. Andrew Martin and others to keep a Conventicle; and Mr. James Dunlop of Househill was summoned before the Privy Council, in 1676, and, on the information of Archbishop Burnet, fined 1000 merks for neglect of his duty as Baillie Depute of the Regality of Glasgow, in allowing Conventicles to be held at Partick, Woodside, &c. and was declared incapable of holding his office, although he was not accused of maleadministration. On the 2d of May, this year, Colonel Brothwick, commanding the forces at Glasgow, received orders to place guards at the City-gates on the Sabbath mornings, so as to prevent people from going to Conventicles in the fields.

The Council being now determined to crush the Conventicles, issued out an order on 1st of November, that the nearest Highlanders, *viz.* the nobility and gentry, with their vassals and tenants, should meet at Stirling, when they would receive arms and ammunition. At this period, a number of the heritors of the Counties of Ayr and Renfrew, met at Irvine, and resolved to inform the Council, that it was not in the compass of their power to suppress Conventicles. When this information was communicated, the Council prepared a Bond, to be subscribed by noblemen, heritors, and others, by which they were to bind and oblige themselves, that they, their wives, families, and servants, should not be present at any Conventicle, and that their tenants and cotters, and their wives, &c.

ing army and guards to be illegal. They proceeded to establish limits to the King's power of imprisoning delinquents at will. It was at this period that the celebrated Statute, called "The Habeas Corpus Act," passed, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive power. These inestimable benefits, however, were not procured with unanimity, for the party-spirit of political faction had well nigh reached its height. Whig and Tory were now first used as terms of reproach. The Whigs were so denominated from a cant name given to the sour Presbyterian Conventiclers. (Whig being milk turned sour.) The Tories were denominated from the Irish banditti, so called, whose usual manner of bidding people deliver, was by the Irish word "Toree," or "Give me."

should likewise abstain from Conventicles; and further, that they should not associate nor commune with Ministers who had forfeited their places, nor confer with vagrant Preachers. A Committee of Council was appointed to accompany the army, with ample powers for its direction in matters of police; they were also clothed with Justiciary powers, constituted a Criminal Court, and directed the Sheriffs and Magistrates how to act.

The forces being now collected to the amount of nearly 5000, they had great store of ammunition, four field-pieces, a great number of spades, shovels, and mattocks; they had also iron shackles, as if they were to lead back a vast number of slaves; and thumb-locks, to use during examinations and trials. So formidable a company in time of profound peace, caused great consternation in the country; and the officers of the army were amazed when they found, wherever they went, peace and quietness, instead of actual rebellion.

At Glasgow the Committee of Council met, and having opened their instructions, they proceeded to disarm the peaceable citizens, and to enforce the Bond. They instructed the Sheriffs to convene the heritors and others within their Counties, for the purpose of subscribing the Bond, and disarming the insurgents. Heritors and all other persons were to subscribe, excepting Privy Counsellors, officers and soldiers in the King's pay, noblemen, and gentlemen of quality who were licensed to wear their swords. In Glasgow, the Bond was subscribed by James Campbell, Provost, John Johnston, John Campbell, and James Colquhoun, Baillies, the whole Council, and some Merchants and Tradesmen, amounting in whole to one hundred and fifty-three. The refusal to sign the Bond, formed a pretext for the desolation of the country, and the personal severities which took place about this time. The Committee remained ten days in Glasgow; they sat on Sunday during divine service, administering the Bond, while the soldiers, who were now termed the Highland Host, were let

loose for plundering those citizens and persons in the neighbourhood who would not sign the Bond.

Upon the 2d of February 1678, the Host, by order of the Committee, began their march to Ayrshire, and, by the 7th, were scattered over Cunningham and Kyle. During their march, they behaved in the most unwarrantable manner, seizing upon all the horses in the ploughs and carts which came in their way, and committing every outrage on the country people. The loss sustained in Ayrshire, before the Committee of Council arrived, cannot be accurately estimated. The Parish of Straiton, alone, suffered by quartering soldiers, plundering, killing sheep and black cattle, and the ransom of prisoners, no less than 12,000*l*. The Parishes of Ayr and Alloway, by quartering and by robbery, and breaking open dealers' shops, 12,120*l*; and the Parishes of Kilmarnock and Finwick, by quartering and plundering, 14,191*l*. The whole loss of Ayrshire, containing forty-five Parishes, was calculated at 137,499*l*. 6*s*. Scots.

Other oppressive measures were yet in store. The Council, upon 11th February, issued a proclamation, discharging masters from receiving tenants and servants, without certificates that they had taken the Bond; and, on 14th February, the Council passed an Act for the public peace, by which all persons were bound, in six days notice, to appear at a particular Court, and enact themselves that they would keep the peace; and every heritor who should refuse to take the Bond should be fined in two years' valued rent, and subject to the same penalty for the non-compliance of their tenants or servants; they were also to pay a penalty of 50*l*. sterling for each time that they, or their tenants or servants, attended a Conventicle.

The Committee of Council, being at length wearied out with enacting, and finding by experience, that the people in the West Country would neither sign the Bond nor rise in arms, as the Prelates expected, ordered the Highlanders home by the end of February; accordingly, they all marched off ex-

cept 500, who, with the standing forces, remained until orders came to dismiss them in the end of April. Upon their return, loaded with baggage, the produce of their spoils, they continued to take free quarters. When they came to the Gorbals of Glasgow, the river Clyde had swelled so very high, as not to be fordable. The Students of the College, and other young men of Glasgow whose friends had formerly suffered by their depredations, determined that they should not again ravage their houses; they, therefore, opposed their passage at the bridge, and ultimately permitted only forty of them to pass at a time, and, after obliging them to deposit their plunder, they conducted them out by the West Port, without allowing them to go through the City.

The Committee of Council followed, and came to Glasgow on the 10th of April; when, having laid down certain regulations to be followed out by the citizens, they returned to Edinburgh on the 24th current, when the whole of their proceedings were submitted to the King, and approved of by his letter to the Council, of 26th March 1678, and afterwards ratified by an Act of Council, on the 2d of May.

The Western Shires being now disarmed, and the Host disbanded, prosecutions were conducted with vigour against all those who had not taken the Bond. In prosecutions against Conventicles, even boys were included and imprisoned.

Among the numerous persons who were prosecuted, were Dame Margaret Stewart, the Lady of Sir William Fleming of Farme, Commissary of Glasgow, in as much that having acknowledged that she was present at a Conventicle at Langside, and at another at the Craigs of Glasgow, and that Presbyterian Ministers preached at her house in Edinburgh, the Court, on the 4th of March 1679, fined her husband 4000 merks, and ordered him to pay it immediately, or find security to pay it in ten days. This is only one of the numerous instances where husbands were made to pay on the alleged, or acknowledged, guilt of their wives.

The Council now passed an Act, commanding all officers and soldiers of the standing forces, to disperse by force of arms, persons who should be found at Conventicles; and in case of resistance, mutilation or death should ensue, the Council engaged to indemnify them from the consequence. To execute this, a new levied force was sent to Glasgow, under the command of Lord Ross, who made strict search for all suspected Ministers and field Preachers, and other obnoxious persons. The Covenanters, aware of the schemes which were laid to exasperate them, had hitherto forbore from all acts of hostility, but an incident at last occurred, which suited the views of the Council: William Carmichael, a man of very dissolute life and abandoned manners, was employed by Archbishop Sharp to search for and prosecute non-conformists in the shire of Fife; this person executed his commission in the most cruel manner. A number of persons who had suffered by his tyranny, being aware that the avenues to legal redress were all shut up, resolved to lay violent hands on him; understanding that he was to be at a hunting party on the 3d of May, nine of them went out early in the morning to meet him, and, by a strange accident, they met with the master, when looking for the man; the Archbishop, returning from Edinburgh to St. Andrews with his daughter, was accosted by these persons in Magus Moor, dragged from his carriage, and put to death with many wounds. The persons who had committed the violence retired to a house three or four miles distant, where they continued till the evening: four men were afterwards executed for this murder, who were nowise concerned with it; and Mr. Hachstown, of Rathillet, was also executed for being present when the murder was committed.

After the death of the Primate, the Council proceeded with more than usual rigour against the Presbyterians; those who frequented Conventicles in small numbers, found it necessary, on account of the insults of the soldiers, to keep more closely together, and even to carry arms for their own defence;

hitherto they contented themselves with having sermons in the fields, and defending themselves when attacked, but their numbers increasing as well as their zeal, they assembled at Rutherglen, on the 29th of May 1679, with Mr. Robert Hamilton, brother to the Laird of Preston, and Mr. Thomas Douglas, a Minister, at their head. Here they published a declaration and testimony against their persecutors, and then publicly burned at the Cross the Acts of the Parliament and Council against Conventicles and in favour of the Bond.

Their proceedings made a great noise, and being highly exaggerated, created considerable alarm; Mr. Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, and at that time a Captain in one of the new levies, received a commission from the Council to kill and destroy all he found in arms at any meeting, to deal with them as traitors, to seize, and, upon resistance, kill all who had any share in the affairs at Rutherglen.

Claverhouse hearing that Mr. Thomas Douglas was to preach, on Sunday the 1st of June 1679, near Loudon-Hill, a few miles from Strathaven, resolved to march against them; public worship had just begun, when the accounts of Claverhouse's approach was received; those who had arms withdrew, being fully resolved to meet the soldiers. Having soon mustered about 200 foot and 40 horsemen, all provided with ammunition, though untrained, yet abundantly brisk for action, they came up with Claverhouse and his party in a moor near a place called Drumbog; this little undisciplined army, without officers, received Claverhouse's first attack with great bravery, and returned it with much gallantry. After a short but warm engagement, the soldiers were defeated with a loss of 40 men killed, and a great number wounded; Claverhouse's horse was shot under him; a number of prisoners were taken, when they were disarmed and dismissed. If Mr. Robert Hamilton, who commanded the party, had been acquainted with military tactics, and pursued Claverhouse direct to Glasgow, he might

have cut up the whole force; he, however, retired to the Town of Hamilton, and marched his party next morning to Glasgow, when an attack commenced. The countrymen laboured under great disadvantages, their horses being untrained, were of little use to them, particularly as the soldiers fired upon them from closes and houses; the result was, that a number fell upon both sides. At length, when the countrymen found themselves grievously annoyed from the houses, they retired in good order to the outside of the Gallowgate Port, expecting that Claverhouse would give them battle in the open fields; but in this they were disappointed; they therefore returned to Hamilton that same night. Claverhouse was so much exasperated on this occasion, that he gave orders that the dead bodies of Hamilton's party should not be buried, but left on the streets to be devoured by the dogs. When some women (for the men durst not interfere) attempted to carry them to the grave, they were compelled by the soldiers to desist. At length, the bodies were taken to the Trades' House Hospital, near the High Church, where they lay till an order was obtained to bury them.

On the 3d of June, the Council heard of the affair of Drumbog; on which, they published a proclamation, declaring the insurrection to have been open rebellion and high treason. On the 5th current, they published another proclamation for assembling the Militia to act in concert with the King's forces; and a third proclamation, on the 7th of June, commanding all heritors and freeholders to attend the King's host. Lord Ross and the other officers of the King's forces at Glasgow, finding the country people assembling in great numbers, judged it prudent to leave the Town; they, therefore, retired to Kilsyth on the 13th current. Next day, when near Falkirk, they received an order from the Council to stop till the Earl of Linlithgow's regiment and other forces should join them, and then to march back to Glasgow all in a body.

The Council having submitted their proceedings to the King, he approved of the whole, and promised them assistance. Notwithstanding of royal approbation, the Council were panic struck when they heard that the force of the Rebels had extended to upwards of 8000 men. Under this emergency, the King, by the advice of his English Council, named his natural son, James, Duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, with very ample powers. The Duke left London on the 15th of June, and arrived in Edinburgh on the 19th, and was that day appointed a Privy Counsellor. He immediately took the command of the forces then at Edinburgh; but, from the want of provisions, his motions westward were slow. He marched from Edinburgh by the way of Livingston and Bathgate, and, on Saturday, June 21st, encamped on Bothwell Moor. A deputation from the other party waited upon him next day with proposals, to which His Grace gave a civil answer; but refused to treat unless they would lay down their arms in half an hour. When the Commissioners returned, the officers engaged in a debate, in which nothing was agreed on, so that no answer was returned to the General; preparations were, therefore, immediately made for an engagement.

The army of the Covenanters, or the Rebels as they were called, lay in Hamilton Moor, on the south side of the river Clyde, surrounded by the river on the north, north-east, and north-west. The Bridge at Bothwell, a pass of much importance, was guarded by a party of two or three hundred men; and, being attacked by Lord Livingston, at the head of the foot-guards, the Covenanters made an able resistance for more than an hour, till their ammunition failed; when they found their powder and ball falling short, they sent an Aid-de-Camp to Mr. Hamilton, who had been appointed their General, for a supply of ammunition, or fresh troops to assist them; instead of this, he ordered them to quit the Bridge, and retire to the body of the army; having immediately complied, the Duke

followed, threw them into disorder, and obtained a complete victory. 1200 surrendered themselves prisoners in the Moor, 400 were killed, and a great many wounded. The soldiers were guilty of great cruelty; several persons, not at all connected with the battle, were murdered in cold blood. Claverhouse and the other officers who had been formerly pretty roughly handled at Glasgow, solicited the General to ruin the West Country; to burn Glasgow, Hamilton, and Strathaven; to kill the prisoners; and permit the army to plunder the Western Shires. But the General, much to his honour, rejected their proposals with detestation. They then requested, that the soldiers might be allowed at least three or four days' plunder in Glasgow, on account of the favour it had shown to the West Country Rebel army; this demand was likewise peremptorily refused; yet, it is said, that the Town of Glasgow, in order to escape plunder at this time, was obliged to quit the Town of Edinburgh (for behoof of particular persons) of a debt of 30,000 merks they held upon property in that neighbourhood.

It would be endless to enter upon the spoils and ravages committed after this engagement; the prisoners were sent off to Edinburgh, where they arrived on 24th June, half-starved, tied two and two. In the meantime, Monmouth paid a visit to Glasgow, and was well received; he then went back to Edinburgh, where he arrived on 26th June. On his arrival, the prisoners were treated with humanity, and all those who promised to live peaceable, were set at liberty; about 300 obstinately refused these easy conditions, and were shipped for Barbadoes, but being stowed under deck in a small vessel, which was cast away off Orkney, 200 of them perished at sea. Two of the Ministers concerned in this affair, viz. Messrs. John King and John Kid, were tried before the Justices, condemned, and executed on the 18th of August. When Monmouth returned to Edinburgh, he was waited on by a deputation of Presbyterian Gentlemen and Ministers, and

requested to use his influence with the King to extend liberty to their party; they were graciously received, and promised that nothing proper should be wanting on his part. Soon after this, the King issued a proclamation, suspending the laws against House-Conventicles, and the Privy Council of Scotland received orders to grant warrants for liberating the Ministers who were in custody.

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#### CHAP. XIV.

*James, Duke of York, made a Privy Counsellor of Scotland—Prosecutions against those concerned in the Battle of Bothwell Bridge—Persecution of Mr. John Spreull—Mr. Donald Cargill, late Minister of the Barony Parish, executed—Test Act enforced—The Earl of Argyle absconds, is tried in absence, and degraded—Death of Charles II.—The Duke of York declared King, under the style of James II.—The Earl of Argyle returns in Arms, is apprehended, and beheaded in Edinburgh—The Duke of Monmouth beheaded, after the Battle of Sedgemoor—The first Indulgence—The Queen is delivered of a Son—A General Pardon published—The Prince of Orange invades England—Abject Flattery of the Scotch Bishops—William III. proclaimed at Glasgow—The Students in the University of Glasgow burn the Pope and the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow in Effigy—King James withdraws to France—James is declared to have abdicated the Throne—Scotch Commissioners introduced to William and Mary at Whitehall—The King's Supremacy in the Church of Scotland rescinded—A General Assembly appointed—Death of William and Mary—Accession of Queen Anne—Union of Scotland, with England—Union unpopular in Scotland—Patronage restored—Death of the Queen—Accession of George I.—Rebellion in Scotland—Battle of Preston—Pretender arrives in Scotland, and is proclaimed King—Returns to the Continent—Scotch Nobility and others executed—Death of George I. and Accession of George II.—Charles, the Son of the Old Pretender, arrives in Scotland—Proclaims his Father King—Sir John Cope defeated by the Rebels near Prestonpans—The Duke of Cumberland defeats the Rebels at Culloden—The Young Pretender retires to the Continent—The Rebels severely punished—The Highlanders prevented from wearing the Garb of their Ancestors—Abolition of the Hereditary Jurisdications—Death of George II.—Accession of George III.—Pedigree of the Stuart Family.*

In the end of 1679, James, Duke of York, brother to the King, came to Scotland, and was received by the Council with great solemnity; and, in virtue of the King's letter, was admitted a Privy Counsellor without taking the oaths, he being a Papist.

In 1680, a number of prosecutions were raised, at the instigation of the Duke of York, against those who were concerned in the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and those heritors and gentlemen who had not attended the King's host; for these offences, forfeitures and fugitations took place, and many of the forfeited estates were given to Papists, by the influence of the Duke and his creatures.

Among those prosecuted for being concerned in the Bothwell affair, there were sixteen citizens of Glasgow, besides a great number of heritors in the County of Lanark; those who resigned their lands were dismissed, others having stood their trial, had their estates forfeited. To give some idea of the mode of procedure in such cases, that of Mr. John Spreull, apothecary in Glasgow, shall suffice. Mr. Spreull's father was a Covenanter and a merchant in Paisley; after the battle of Pentland, he was fined by the Earl of Middleton, and forced to abscond; the son was then apprehended, because he would not discover where his father was; after having withstood threatenings of being shot, or roasted alive, he was liberated in 1677; he was afterwards cited before the Court at Glasgow for non-conformity, but, having made his escape to Holland, he did not return till after the affair of Drumbog. Soon after the battle of Bothwell, he again absconded to Holland; during his absence, his wife and family were turned out of his house and shop, and all his moveables confiscated. On returning to this country, in order to remove his family to Rotterdam, where he had now established a business, he was apprehended at Edinburgh, on the 12th of November, and next day carried before the Duke and Council, and interrogated with regard to the concern which he had in the affairs of Drumbog and Bothwell; the usual ensnaring questions, which were put to all persons at that period, were also proposed to him, such as, "Was the killing of Archbishop Sharp a murder? Were the risings at Drumbog and Bothwell rebellions?" Having refused to sign his examination, and denied

all concern with the affairs of Drumbog and Bothwell, he declined to pronounce them rebellions, or to give any opinion with regard to the killing of the Archbishop; the Preses, Lord Haltoun, then told him, "that unless he would make a more ample confession, and subscribe it, he would be put to the torture." Mr. Spreull answered, "that he had been explicit, and would go no farther, and protested, that if they put him to the torture it would be illegal, and expressing his hopes that God would protect him from accusing himself or others, while under the extremity of pain."

His foot was then put into an instrument, called the Boot. The following questions were proposed to him, and at every query, the hangman gave five strokes upon the wedges, *viz.* "Whether he knew any thing of a plot to blow up the Abbey, and the Duke of York? Who was in the plot? Where Mr. Cargill was? and whether he would subscribe his confession?" To the former he declared his utmost ignorance, and adhered to his refusal to subscribe. The Court then ordered the old Boot to be brought, alleging that the new one which had been used was not so good. He, accordingly, underwent the torture a second time, which he bore with wonderful firmness; when the torture was over, he was carried to the prison on a soldier's back, and refused the assistance of a surgeon. On his recovery, he was served with an indictment for having wrote a petition in favour of John Murray, who was under sentence of death, for being found in arms at a Conventicle; this petition was construed into a remonstrance instead of a petition, and having acknowledged that he framed it, the Duke of York rose up and said with a frown, "Sir, would you kill the King?" Mr. Spreull, after a pause, directing himself to the Chancellor, said, "My Lord, I bless God I am no Papist, I loathe and abhor all such jesuitical, bloody, and murderous principles; neither my parents nor the Ministers I heard ever taught me such principles." A great silence followed, and many expected that Mr. Spreull would have

been immediately put in irons; after some other questions, which he declined to answer, he was remanded back to prison. On the 6th of December, he was brought back, when the diet was deserted; and, on the 10th, he was indicted for high treason, in being with the Rebels at Bothwell, and in keeping company with Messrs. John Welch and Samuel Arnot, the bloody and sacrilegious murderers of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews. Among other charges, Sir George M'Kenzie, the Lord Advocate, demanded to know from the prisoner, "if the rising at Bothwell Bridge was a rebellion?" The prisoner answered, "That that was no part of the libel." Other matters having been discussed, the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of nothing proven. Mr. Spreull expected now to get free; he was, however, detained by an order from the Council, to undergo an examination respecting his attending Conventicles. On the 14th of February 1678, he was brought before the Privy Council, when the matter was referred to his oath, but he having refused to swear, was found guilty, and fined in 500*l.* sterling, and sent to the Bass; where, having remained for six years, he got the appellation of Bass John.

In the beginning of the year 1681, Mr. Donald Cargill, formerly Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, was apprehended and examined before the Council; and, on the 26th of February, was brought to trial before the Court of Justiciary, for being concerned in the battle of Bothwell Bridge; he was instantly found guilty, and next day executed. The spirit of persecution and oppression continued in full force during the continuance of Charles's reign. On the 31st of August 1681, an Act of Parliament was passed, ordaining a test, to be taken by all persons in offices of public trust; and so complex and intricate was this test, that it was considered to be beyond the capacity of many of those upon whom it was imposed. It was thought also to involve an approbation of the doctrine of the divine indefeisible hereditary

right of Kings, and to include a renunciation of the Covenants, and of the right to use defensive arms. This act or test, was brought into Parliament and voted in one day, although the Earl of Argyle and many others, argued that more time should be given for the consideration of a matter so important.

Several persons, particularly Clergymen, having refused to take the test, were subjected to persecution. The Earl of Argyle, when it was proposed to him, subjoined, with the Duke of York's approbation, a short explication, which was afterwards the cause of his trial before the Court of Justiciary, in the issue of which, he was found guilty of the crime of treason. A short time after the verdict was pronounced, he found means to escape from the Castle of Edinburgh, and, having reached London, he escaped to Holland. In the interim, sentence was pronounced, adjudging him to be a traitor; appointing his name and honours to be extinct; ordaining his arms to be torn and reversed; and confiscated his lands and estates.

In the beginning of the year 1685, the King was seized with a sudden fit, and, after languishing a few days, died on 6th February, in the 55th year of his age; his disorder not being well understood, has been attributed to poison. James, Duke of York, the King's brother, who was a Papist, was immediately declared King. Although he took the coronation oath, he went openly to mass, and displayed such a disposition for Popery, that he sent an agent to Rome, and made submission to the Pope.

Under these circumstances, fresh disturbances arose. The Duke of Monmouth, Charles's natural son, enjoying the protection of William, Prince of Orange, concerted with Argyle the plan of an invasion. In pursuance of this project, Argyle sailed from Holland, on the 2d of May, and, by favourable winds, was soon carried into Scotland; he landed on the Isle of Mull, and from thence passed to Kintyre. Having summoned in vain the people to rise in support of their violated privileges, the greatest force he could collect amounted only

to 2500 men. The Privy Council, judging his pretensions, embodied the Militia and increased the Regular Forces. Argyle, being now surrounded on all sides with difficulties, endeavoured to force his way into the Low Country; from Leven he came to Dumbarton, where he found his provisions nearly exhausted, and his followers gradually reduced; he, therefore, shaped his course towards Galloway; crossing the Clyde, he arrived at Renfrew, where he and his few adherents, in the dark, were misled into a bog. Confusion and flight was the consequence of this disaster, and the Earl, returning towards the Clyde, was pursued and seized by two peasants. He was first carried to Glasgow, then to Edinburgh, when, after many indignities, he was beheaded upon his former sentence.

Monmouth, having matured his scheme of invasion, left Amsterdam on the 24th of May; when, after considerable obstruction by contrary winds, he landed near Lime, in Dorsetshire, on the 9th of June, proclaiming the King to be a tyrant, a Popish usurper, and ascribing to him the poisoning of the late King. Having collected some followers, he hazarded his fortune at the battle of Sedgemoor, when his forces were completely routed with great slaughter. Having fled from the field of battle, he concealed himself in a ditch, but was discovered, and soon afterwards beheaded.

The persecutions for religious opinions were carried on during this reign with redoubled vigour, all ranks, ages, and sexes, being subjected to them without even inquiry into the causes. Two women were tied to stakes in the flood, and drowned near Wigton; and three men were shot at Polmadie, near Glasgow, for refusing to pray for the King by name. These severities are probably without a parallel, excepting the counterpart of the same plot against the reformation of religion, which took place in France, in October 1685. Louis XIV. after having long harassed the Protestants, revoked the Edict of Nantz, by which the free exercise of religion had been permitted.

In consequence of the persecutions exercised against the unhappy Protestants, France was deserted by above half a million of her most useful subjects, who carried with them, besides large sums of money, those arts and manufactures which had chiefly tended to enrich that country. Of these refugees, near 50,000 settled in Britain; and by the tragical accounts of the tyranny which they had experienced, revived among the Protestants in this country, all their former horror and animosity against Popery.

The situation of Scotland, at this period, was very deplorable; most part of the Presbyterian Ministers were either executed or banished, or had withdrawn themselves; of the laity, the gentry and heritors were either worn out by death, forfeitures, and burthens, or under banishment; and many of the common people were cut off, transported to the plantations, or mewed up in prison; the rest were borne down by the soldiers and time-servers, while a great number of foreign Priests and Jesuits inundated the country. On the 12th of February 1687, the King issued a proclamation, which he called the first indulgence; by this, the Papists were allowed the full exercise of their religion, and the Presbyterians allowed to meet in private houses, but discharged from meeting in barns or meeting-houses, or in the fields. On the 24th of February, the Council thanked the King for his proclamation, and approved of giving liberty to the Papists; the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow joined issue with the Council; the Duke of Hamilton, however, and the Earls of Panmure and Dundonald, would not give their approbation; the two latter were, therefore, removed from the Council, but the Duke was of too much consequence to be disoblged.

The King soon issued out a second and a third proclamation, by the last of which, he, "by his sovereign authority, prerogative royal, and absolute power, suspended, stopped and disabled all penal and sanguinary laws made against any former conformity to the religion established by law." This liberty

was accepted by almost all the Presbyterian Ministers in the kingdom; and proved a great and general relief, the indulgence which was thus embraced, though intended chiefly in favour of Papists, afforded the true friends of liberty and religion, the means of being frequently together, and strengthening each other's hands, and of preparing matters for the great event which followed. In January 1688, accounts were received, that the Queen was with child; so fond, says a respectable historian, were our Scotch Council not only for a Popish Prince, but of entailing Popery on these lands, that they appointed a day of public thanksgiving on this account. On the 10th of June, the Queen was delivered of a son, who was named James, and styled the Prince of Wales. That event was productive of great joy to all the zealous Catholics, both at home and abroad; and was received with the same pleasure by the Scotch Council, who appointed another day of thanksgiving upon the occasion.

Every motive, civil and religious, concurred to alienate from the King the affections of men of all ranks and denominations; and from the birth of the Prince of Wales, he derived the suddenness of his ruin. That circumstance increased the fears of his subjects, who foresaw in the reign of a Prince to be educated under such a father, a continuance of the same unconstitutional measures. While James was busy in forfeiting the affections of his people, his son-in-law, the Prince of Orange was engaged in schemes for mounting the throne. He retained in his pay the principal servants of James, and was minutely informed of all the transactions of the King. He endeavoured to convince the people of England and Holland, that the Prince of Wales was a supposititious child; under pretence of danger from France, he formed a camp of 20,000 men near Nimeguen, equipped for service twenty ships of the line, and ordered the whole naval force of the United Provinces to be fitted out.

James, in the meanwhile, reposed himself in the most unaccountable security, and had the weakness to believe that the reports of an invasion were raised merely to frighten him. Convinced, at length, of his error, he prepared for war, and endeavoured to gain, by lenity, the lost affections of his people. He declared that he meant to establish a legal settlement of a universal liberty of conscience for all his subjects; that he had resolved, inviolably, to preserve the Church of England; that his intention was, that Roman Catholics should remain incapable of sitting in the House of Commons; and expressed his readiness to do every thing for the safety and advantage of his subjects. On the 27th of September, he published a general amnesty, with few exceptions; he restored the City of London to its ancient charter and privileges, of which it had been unwarrantably deprived; and made other concessions, which were the less prized that they seemed to be extorted by fear.

On the 3d of October, the Scotch Council resolved to support the King with their lives and fortunes. The Bishops, with the same abject flattery which had distinguished their former attachment to this Popish King, sent a letter to him, expressive of their unshaken loyalty, and praying "that God might give him the hearts of his subjects and the necks of his enemies; might give success to His Majesty's arms; that all who should invade his just and undoubted rights, might be disappointed and clothed with shame; that on his royal head the crown might still flourish; and that heaven might bless and preserve the Prince to sway the royal sceptre after him."

This letter was subscribed by all the Scotch Bishops except Argyle and Caithness, and shows, that, with the exception of these two, they were ready to accede to any terms, even Popery itself, to please the King, and retain their benefices.

The Quakers in London, having thought it necessary to address the Sovereign on this critical occasion, the style is very different from the Scotch Bishops, and their address is

remarkable for its good sense and simplicity: "We are come (said they) to testify our sorrow for the death of our good friend Charles, and our joy for thy being made our governor. We are told that thou art not of the persuasion of the Church of England, no more are we; wherefore, we hope that thou wilt grant us the same liberty which thou allowest thyself: which doing, we wish thee all manner of happiness."

During these transactions, the Prince of Orange continued his preparations, and, when they were completed, took a formal leave of the States of Holland. He was at first driven back by a dreadful tempest, but in a short time he put again to sea, with a favourable east wind. On the 3d of November, he was discovered between Dover and Calais, stretching down the Channel with all sail. The same wind which was favourable to the enemy, confined the English to their own coast, and the Dutch landed in Torbay, on the 5th of November.

On the arrival of the fleet, the Prince of Orange gave orders that his great standard should be put up. It had this motto, "The Protestant Religion and Liberties of England;" and underneath, "Te Maintienderai," I will maintain, the motto of the House of Nassau. The white flag was put uppermost, signifying his most gracious offer of peace to all such as would live peaceably; and, under that, the red, or bloody flag was set up, signifying war to all that opposed his just designs. When the fleet neared the land, a Minister of the Church of England, on board of the Golden Sun, got up on the poop of the ship, and, flourishing the Bible in his hand, cried out, "For the Prince and the Protestant Religion." The bells along the shores were all set a-ringing; and the English and Scotch regiments were the first who went ashore.

The Prince, before leaving the Hague, issued a declaration of the reasons which induced him to an invasion. This declaration was publicly proclaimed at Glasgow, and several other Burghs, and had very considerable influence on the greater part of the Scotch nobility, gentry, and commons.

Upon the last day of November, the Earl of Loudon, and several young gentlemen, students in the University of Glasgow, burned in effigy the Pope and the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, without any opposition. The King was now deserted by a number of the English nobility and officers, who joined the Prince. The Princess Anne, his favourite daughter, with her husband, Prince George of Denmark, in like manner abandoned him. Distrusting his army, and fearful of throwing himself upon the Parliament, the King lost all courage, and withdrew under cover of night to Embyferry, near Feversham, in hopes of escaping to the Continent. He was seized in his flight, returned to London, and demanded a conference with the Prince of Orange\*. William ordered him to remove to Rochester Castle, from which the King soon escaped, and fled to France. He hastened to St. Germain, whither he had formerly sent the Queen and Prince of Wales, and was received by Louis XIV. with more than royal generosity.

A Convention was now called, which soon resolved, that James had abdicated the government and vacated the throne. A bill was passed for the establishment of the crown in the Prince of Orange, jointly with his wife, but reserving the administration to the Prince alone. In default of issue by the Princess, the throne was to descend to the Princess of Den-

\* Bishop Burnet is of opinion, that this arrest of the King was the cause of the rise of the Jacobites. "Here (says he) there was an accident that seemed of no great consequence, yet all the strugglings of the Jacobite party since, did arise out of it; for, if he had got clear away, by all that could be judged, he would not have had a party left; all would have agreed that there was a desertion; and that, therefore, the nation was free, and at liberty to secure itself; but what followed upon this, gave them a colour to say, he was forced away; till now, scarce any one was for him but Papists; but, from this incident, a party grew up that has been long active for his interests. Two gentlemen came from Kent, to the Prince at Windsor, to inform him of what had happened at Feversham; upon which, His Highness ordered Monsieur Zuytlestein to go thither immediately, to see the King safe, and at full liberty to go wherever he pleased."

mark and the heirs of her body. This business was finished on the 12th of February 1689, and, on that very day, the Princess of Orange arrived at Whitehall from Holland; next day, the crown was tendered to the Prince and Princess. The Convention, to a preamble containing a detail of the grievance of the preceding reign, annexed the declaration of their ancient rights and liberties, which was subjoined to the settlement of the crown.

The settlement of the crown of England was soon followed by the same measure in Scotland; a Convention was summoned to meet at Edinburgh, on the 14th of March 1689. The Convention resolved, that James had forfeited his right to the crown, and that the throne was become vacant, and appointed a Committee to prepare an Act for raising William and Mary to the vacant throne, to consider of the destination of the crown to their heirs, and to form an instrument of government for securing in future the people against the grievances of which they at present complained. The King and Queen were proclaimed at Edinburgh on the 11th of April; and Commissioners were appointed to repair to London, to invest William with the government.

On the 11th of May, these Commissioners, escorted by a cavalcade of most of the Scotch nobility and gentry, then residing in London, were introduced to the King and Queen at Whitehall, when they presented a letter from the States, the instrument of government, a list of grievances to be redressed, and an address for converting the Convention into a Parliament. When the papers were read, William made a suitable reply, and the coronation oath was tendered to him by the Earl of Argyle. The Convention having been turned into a Parliament, the Duke of Hamilton was appointed Commissioner; Lord Melville received the seals, as Secretary; Viscount Stair was restored to the office of Lord President of the Court of Session; and his son, Sir John Dalrymple, was appointed Lord Advocate.

On the 22d of July, an Act was passed for the abolition of Prelacy, which was followed by an Act of Parliament, which met at Edinburgh in April 1690, rescinding the king's supremacy over the Church; and, by two other Acts of the same Parliament, restoring to their Churches such Presbyterian Ministers, then alive, as had been ejected from their charges since the 1st of May 1661; ratifying the Confession of Faith; settling the Presbyterian form of government in the Church; and appointing the first meeting of the General Assembly to be held at Edinburgh, upon the third Tuesday of October ensuing. Although these matters were highly gratifying to the people in general, an action of unexampled barbarity disgraced the government of William in Scotland. In August 1692, in consequence of a pacification with the Highlanders, a proclamation of indemnity had been issued to such insurgents as would take the oaths to the King and Queen, on or before the last day of December. The Chiefs of the few tribes who had been in arms for James, complied soon after with the proclamation; but M'Donald, of Glencoe, failed in submitting in the limited time, more, however, from accident than design. In the end of December, he came to Colonel Hill, who commanded the garrison in Fort William, to take the oaths of allegiance to the Government. Hill having furnished M'Donald with a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, Sheriff of the County of Argyle, directed him immediately to repair to Inverary, to make his submission in a legal manner before the Magistrate. The way to Inverary lay through a mountainous country, almost impassable, the season was extremely rigorous, and the whole country covered with deep snow. So eager, however, was M'Donald to take the oaths, before the limited time should expire, that, though the road lay within half a mile of his own house, he would not stop to visit his family. After various obstructions, he arrived at Inverary. The time was elapsed, and the Sheriff hesitated to receive his submission, but M'Donald prevailed on him by his

Importunities, and even tears. Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, attended King William as Secretary of State for Scotland. Dalrymple took advantage of M'Donald's neglecting to take the oaths within the time prescribed, and procured from the King a warrant of military execution against him and his whole tribe. As a mark of his own eagerness, or to save Dalrymple from popular fury, William signed the warrant, both above and below, with his own hand. The Secretary, in letters expressive of a brutal ferocity of mind, urged the officers who commanded in the Highlands, to execute their orders with the utmost rigour. Campbell of Glenlyon, a Captain in Argyle's regiment, and two subalterns, were ordered, with 120 men, to repair to Glencoe, on the 1st of February. Campbell being uncle to young M'Donald's wife, was received by the father with all manner of friendship and hospitality; the men were treated in the houses of his tenants with free quarters and kind entertainment. Till the 13th of the month, the troops lived in good humour and familiarity with the people; the officers, on the very night of the massacre, passed the evening and played at cards in M'Donald's house. In the night, Lieutenant Lindsay, with a party of soldiers, called in a friendly manner at his door, he was instantly admitted; M'Donald, as he was rising to receive his guest, was shot dead, behind his back, with two bullets; his wife had already put on her clothes, but she was stripped naked by the soldiers, who tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth. The slaughter was become general: to prevent the pity of the soldiers to their hosts, their quarters had been changed the night before; neither age nor infirmity was spared; some women, in defending their children, were killed; boys, imploring mercy, were shot by officers, on whose knees they hung; in one place, nine persons, as they sat enjoying themselves at table, were shot dead by the soldiers. At Inveriggen, in Campbell's own quarters, nine men were first bound by the soldiers, and then shot at intervals, one by one; near

forty persons were massacred by the troops; several, who fled to the mountains, perished by famine and the inclemency of the season. Those who escaped, owed their lives to a tempestuous night. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who had the charge of the execution from Dalrymple, was on his march with 400 men, to guard all the passes from the valley of Glencoe; but was obliged to stop by the severity of the weather, which proved the safety of the unfortunate tribe. He entered the valley the next day, laid all the houses in ashes, and carried away all the cattle and spoil, which were divided among the officers and soldiers.

After this disgraceful outrage, which terminated a series of sufferings and persecutions of thirty-one years continuance, the Church of Scotland was restored to that form of government for which her sons had so firmly and nobly contended; and those who were devoted as victims to her cause, have been distinguished by the honourable title of martyrs in defence of truth and liberty; and thus the happy revolution was brought about, under which, according to Hume, "we have ever since enjoyed, if not the best system of government, at least the most entire system of liberty that was ever known among mankind."

From the period at which James VI. ascended the English throne, in 1603, down to the Revolution in 1688, the records of our country present a melancholy picture of human nature; Judges and Jurors severally obedient to the will of arbitrary Governors; abundantly forward to prostitute their powers at the nod of their superiors, to almost every measure, however cruel or sanguinary, capricious or unwarrantable. When we view such subversions of justice, and such undue exertions of power, and the legal murders with which our criminal records abound, we are naturally led to contrast these oppressions with the blessings we enjoy, under a free government, and in a more enlightened age; while we draw from this contrast ample grounds of consolation, may we learn and cherish a

just detestation for the uncharitable spirit of persecution which is so dissonant with the principles of forbearance and brotherly love inculcated in the doctrines, and exemplified in the life and character of the great Founder of Christianity, and may we feel and preserve a due abhorrence of all attacks and encroachments upon our inestimable civil and religious liberties.

The Queen, in the latter end of 1694, was seized with the small pox, and died on the 28th of December.

William having also sickened, paid the debt of nature on the 8th of March 1702. He was succeeded by the Princess Anne, who had married George, Prince of Denmark; she ascended the throne in the thirty-eighth year of her age, to the satisfaction of all parties. During her reign, the Duke of Marlborough obtained many brilliant successes on the Continent. Although the Kingdoms of England and Scotland had been governed by one Sovereign since the time of James I. of England, yet each nation continued to be ruled by its respective Parliament, and often professed to pursue opposite interests to that of its neighbour. A union between the Kingdoms, which had often been attempted, and as often failed, was concluded and ratified by the Scotch Parliament, on the 25th of March 1707; the articles of this agreement are herein afterwards narrated. The terms of the Union were particularly obnoxious to the Scotch, for although they had deputed twenty Commissioners to meet twenty-three belonging to England, the body of the people insisted that the terms had been carefully concealed, and that they were not known till the whole was at once laid before Parliament; the ferment was so general, that all ranks of people, however divided in other matters, joined issue against this detested treaty; the nobility and gentry were exasperated at the annihilation of Parliament, and their consequent loss of influence and credit; the body of the people conceived that they saw the independence of the nation sacrificed to treaties and corruptions; they insisted,

that, by the Scotch members living in London, the money would be drained from the country: nor were the commercial part of the people better satisfied; the restrictions of the India Company, the taxes laid on the necessaries of life, the vast number of duties, customs, and restrictions, laid upon trade, were all of them matters of complaint. Before this time, the trade of Scotland had been open to the Levant, the Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the Dutch Plantations; and it seemed difficult to conceive how the commerce of the country could be advanced by laying restrictions on it to all those places, especially as the compensation allowed, namely, the privilege of trading to the English Settlements and the Plantations in America, must have been very trifling, as the amount of the exports to these places did not nearly equal the expense of defending them. The most violent disputes took place in Parliament. Lord Belhaven, in deploring the situation in which the Union would bring the Scotch nation, drew tears from the eyes of the audience; almost every article of the treaty was subject to a protest; addresses against it was presented to Parliament by the convention of Royal Burghs, the Commissioners of the General Assembly, the Company trading to Africa and the Indies, as well as from Shires, Burghs, Towns, and Parishes, without distinction of Whigs, Tories, Presbyterians, or Episcopalians.

In Glasgow, the disturbances were carried to a great height, and addresses against the Union were presented by almost every description of persons. Messrs. John Bowman, Dean of Guild, Robert Scott, Deacon of the Tailors, and John Stevenson, Deacon of the Cordiners, went to Parliament with the remonstrances of their fellow-citizens.

The Commission of the General Assembly appointed a fast, to be kept on Thursday the 7th of November, to implore Divine assistance from the impending calamity; on which occasion, Mr. James Clark, the Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, preached from these words, in Ezra viii. 21. "Then I pro-

claimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance." After the discourse was finished, the Preacher said, "Wherefore, up and be valiant for the City of our God!" The people instantly rose, and being joined by the populace in other towns, they armed themselves, and were soon formed into regiments of foot and horse; and having appointed officers, they burned the proposed articles of Union, and justified their conduct by a declaration; they then resolved to take the route to Edinburgh, and dissolve the Parliament. In the meantime, the Privy Council issued a proclamation against riots, and ordered the guard to fire on the discontented. Soon after this, the Ministry obtained a majority, and the articles were passed; on which, the Duke of Queensberry, who was a violent supporter of the measure, dissolved that ancient Assembly, and Scotland ceased to be a separate independent kingdom. From this period, the Island took the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. On the 1st of May 1708, the British Parliament, fifty against forty, dissolved the Scotch Privy Council; by which the last vestige of the ancient national government was destroyed. This measure also was subject to severe animadversions.

The ferment against the Union had not allayed, when the religious feelings of the Scotch were disturbed by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1712, by which the patronage of the Church was granted to certain public bodies, or individuals. This was considered in Scotland as an infringement on the religious liberties of the people; as, since the Scotch Act of Parliament in 1690, the heritors and elders of every Parish elected their own Ministers.

The Queen was not remarkable either for her learning or capacity; like all the rest of her family, she seemed rather fitted for the duties of a private life than a public station; and, to her honour it ought to be recorded, that, during her reign, none suffered on the scaffold for treason. In her ended the

line of the Stuarts, a family who never rewarded their friends, nor ever avenged themselves on their adversaries; a family whose misfortunes and misconducts are not to be paralleled in history.

On the death of the Queen, which happened on the 31st of July 1714, George, Elector of Hanover, the eldest son of his late most Serene Highness, Ernest Augustus, Duke and Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, by his consort the Princess Sophia, who was the fifth and youngest daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine of the Rhine and King of Bohemia, and of Elizabeth of Great Britain, eldest daughter of King James I., niece to Charles II., sister to the famous Prince Rupert, and thereby cousin-german to King James II., was raised to the throne of these realms, under the title of George I.; he was at that time fifty-four years of age. His maxims were very different from the Stuart family, who were known, to a proverb, to desert their friends in extremity; his declared principles were, never to abandon his friends, to do justice to all the world, and to fear no man. Although this Monarch knew that he who ruled a faction governed only a part of his subjects, he was nevertheless partial to the Whigs, who were active in raising him to the throne, which naturally gave great offence to the other parties. At this period, the political distinctions were changed to those of Hanoverians and Jacobites; the former governed the Senate and the Court, and kept the Jacobites at a distance by vile distinctions, which ended in a rebellion. This event first took place in Scotland, under the Earl of Marr, who, assuming the title of Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's forces, assembled 300 of his vassals in the Highlands, and was soon reinforced from France, so that he marched for Stirling at the head of 10,000 men.

The Duke of Argyle, apprised of his intentions, and at any rate willing to prove his attachment to the present government, resolved to give him battle in the neighbourhood of Dumblain,

though his forces did not amount to half the number of the enemy. In the morning, therefore, he drew up his army, which did not exceed 3,500 men, in order of battle, but he soon found himself greatly outflanked by the insurgents. The Duke, therefore, perceiving the Earl make attempts to surround him, was obliged to alter his disposition, which, on account of the scarcity of general officers, was not done so expeditiously, as to be finished before the Rebels began the attack. The left wing of the Duke's army received the centre of the enemy, and supported the first charge without shrinking. It seemed even for a while victorious, and the Earl of Clanronald was killed. But Glengary, who was second in command, undertook to inspire his intimidated forces with courage, and waving his bonnet, cried out, several times, "Revenge!" This animated the Rebel troops to such a degree, that they followed him close to the points of the enemy's bayonets, and got within their guard. A total rout began to ensue in that wing of the Royal army; and General Wetham, their Commander, flying full speed to Stirling, gave out that the Rebels were completely victorious. In the meantime, the Duke of Argyle, who commanded in person on the right, attacked the left of the enemy, and drove them two miles before him, though they often faced about, and attempted to rally. Having thus entirely broken that wing, and driven them over the Allan, he returned back to the field of battle; where, to his great mortification, he found the enemy victorious, and patiently waiting for the assault; however, instead of renewing the engagement, both armies continued to gaze at each other, neither caring to begin the attack. In the evening, both parties drew off, and both claimed the victory; all the advantages of a victory, however, belonged to Argyle, he had interrupted the progress of the enemy; and, in their circumstances, delay was defeat. In fact, the Earl of Marr soon found his losses and disappointments increase; the Castle of Inverness, of which he was in possession, was delivered up by Lord Lovat, who had hitherto

professed to act in the interest of the Pretender; the Marquis of Tulliburdine forsook the Earl, in order to defend his own part of the country; and many of the Clans seeing no likelihood of coming to a second engagement, returned quietly home.

The main body of the Rebels, however, having bent their course towards the south, had several encounters with the King's forces, with various success, till, at the battle of Preston, in Lancashire, they were completely defeated, and, having laid down their arms, they were put under a strong guard. All the noblemen and leaders were secured, and some of them were shot, by order of a Court-martial; the others were sent to London, and led through the streets pinioned and bound together, so as to intimidate their party; the common people were imprisoned in Chester and Liverpool. Although the Pretender might have easily predicted how matters would go, he left France in disguise, and arrived in Scotland, with only six gentlemen in his train; having met with Marr, and about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, he was proclaimed King, and proposed to have the ceremony of the coronation performed at Scoon; having ordered the Ministers to pray for him, and to offer up thanksgiving for his safe arrival, he called his grand court of thirty, and having harangued them, he said, "he was sorry to say that his want of money, arms, and ammunition, was such as made it necessary for him to leave them." He, accordingly, set sail from the harbour of Montrose, and in a few days arrived at Graveline, accompanied by several of his adherents. The rebellion being thus ended, the law was put in force, with all its terrors, and the prisons of London were crowded with persons whom the Ministry determined to punish; the Commons addressed the Crown in favour of punishment, and they did not address in vain, for the Earls of Derwentwater, Nithsdale, Carnwath, and Wigton, the Lords Wedrington, Kenmure, and Nairn, were impeached; and upon pleading guilty, all of them, but the Earl of Wigton, received sentence of death. No entreaties to save them could prevail;

the House of Lords presented an address for mercy, but without effect; the King said, "that in this he would act as he thought best suited for the dignity of the crown, and the safety of the people." Orders were accordingly despatched for the execution of Derwentwater and Nithsdale, immediately; the rest were respited till a future time. Nithsdale had the good fortune to escape in women's clothes, which had been brought to him by his mother the night before; the other underwent his punishment with calm intrepidity; five of the common men were hung, drawn, and quartered, at Tyburn; twenty-two were executed at Manchester and Preston; and about a thousand were transported to North America. The King having, in 1727, a desire to visit his electoral possession in Hanover, appointed a Regency; having reached Os-naburgh, he was overtaken by disease, and almost instantly expired, in the 68th year of his age; his body was conveyed to Hanover, and interred among his ancestors.

On the accession of George II. the two great parties which had divided the nation, changed their names, and were now called Court and Country parties. During the beginning of this reign, the South Sea scheme was formed, and upwards of 500,000*l.* of its funds delapidated by certain members of Parliament, so that six of the members of the House of Commons were expelled for sordid acts of knavery; Sir Robert Walpole the Minister, procured his majority by bribery and corruption, so that it was ascertained that not one shilling of the forfeited estates was ever applied to the service of the public, but became the reward of venality. On this occasion, a strong attempt was made to repeal the septennial bill, and bring back the triennial Parliament, as settled at the Revolution; although the minority could not accomplish this, their opposition was so powerful, that the Ministers found it necessary to dissolve the Parliament.

While the contention was carried high between the parties, Charles Edward, the son of the old Pretender to the British crown, resolved to recover what he called his right. Being

furnished with some money from France, he embarked for Scotland, on board a small frigate, accompanied by the Marquis of Tulliburdine, Sir Thomas Sheridan, and some others; and for the conquest of the whole British Empire, they only brought with them seven officers, and arms for 2000 men.

Fortune, however, did not seem to favour this attempt, an English man of war engaged his convoy, which was obliged to return to Brest, and the Pretender shaped his course to the western parts of Scotland. On the 27th July 1745, he landed on the coast of Lochaber, and was soon after joined by 1500 Highlanders; on receiving information of this, the Ministry sent Sir John Cope, with a small body of troops, to oppose his progress. By this time, the young Pretender had arrived at Perth, where he performed the ceremony of proclaiming his father King of Great Britain; from thence he went to Edinburgh, increasing in numbers as he went along, and entered the Capital without opposition, but was unable, for want of cannon, to reduce the Castle; here he again proclaimed his father, and proceeded to dissolve the Union, which was still considered a great grievance. In the meantime, Sir John Cope being reinforced by two regiments of dragoons, resolved to give the enemy battle; the Rebels attacked him near Prestonpans, and in a few minutes put him and his troops to flight, with the loss of 500 men.

This victory gave the Rebels great influence, and had the Pretender marched direct to England, the consequence might have been fatal to freedom, but he was amused waiting for succours which never came, and the season was lost; he was joined, however, by the Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Balmerino, and Lords Cromarty, Elcho, Ogilvy, and the eldest son of Lord Lovat, who, with their vassals, considerably increased his army.

While Charles was trifling away his time at Edinburgh, the Ministry had collected 6000 Dutch troops to oppose him, and the Duke of Cumberland soon after arrived from Flanders,

and was followed by a large detachment of dragoons and infantry.

Charles having at last resolved to march into England, he entered the Town of Carlisle, and from that he went southward to Manchester, where he was joined by Colonel Townly, and about 200 men. Having arrived within 100 miles of London, the Capital was thrown into great consternation, and had it not been for a dissension which arose in his army, there is little doubt but that he would have entered the Capital; his followers, however, the Highland Chiefs, who were averse to subordination, and ignorant of command, wished to return to their own country, and Charles was forced to comply. They retreated to Carlisle without any loss, and from thence crossing the river Eden and the Solway Frith, they entered Scotland; and having marched to Glasgow, they laid that City under severe contributions. From thence advancing to Stirling, the Pretender was joined by Lord Lewis Gordon, with his forces; other Clans coming in, and supplies arriving from Spain, the Pretender's affairs seemed to assume a promising aspect. Being joined by Lord Drummond, he invested the Castle of Stirling; General Hawley, who commanded a considerable force near Edinburgh, undertook to raise the siege, and advanced towards the Rebel army as far as Falkirk. After two days spent in examining each other's strength, an engagement ensued, which ended in the entire defeat of the King's forces, with the loss of their tents and artillery. The Duke of Cumberland having now arrived, was put at the head of the troops at Edinburgh, amounting to 14,000. With them he advanced to Aberdeen, where he was joined by several of the nobles who were attached to the House of Hanover, the enemy in the meantime retreating before him. He next advanced to the banks of the Spey, a deep and rapid river, where the Rebels might have disputed his passage, but their contentions had gone to such a height, that they could not agree upon any plan; they were, however, obliged to wait on their

pursuers, and an engagement ensued at Culloden, near Inverness, in which the Rebels were defeated with great slaughter, and a final period put to the hopes of the young Pretender.

The conqueror behaved with the greatest cruelty, refusing quarter to the wounded, the unarmed, and the defenceless; the soldiers were seen to anticipate the employment of the executioner; the Duke, immediately after the engagement, ordered thirty-six deserters to be executed; the conquerors spread terror wherever they came, and, after a short space, the whole country was one dreadful scene of plunder, slaughter, and desolation.

Immediately after the engagement, the young Pretender fled away with a Captain of Fitz-James' cavalry, and, when their horses were fatigued, they both alighted, and separating, sought for safety. There is a striking resemblance between the young Pretender after the battle of Culloden, and Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; sometimes he found refuge in caves and cottages, without any attendants; sometimes he lay in forests with one or two of his companions in distress, continually pursued by the troops of the conqueror, there being a reward offered for him of 30,000*l.*, dead or alive. In the course of his adventures, he had occasion to trust his life to upwards of fifty persons, not one of whom could be persuaded to betray him whom they looked on to be their King's son.

For six months, the unfortunate Charles continued to wander in the frightful wilds of Glengary; at length, a privateer of St. Maloes, hired by his adherents, arrived at Lochrannoch, in which he embarked, in a most wretched attire; he was clad in a short coat of black frieze, threadbare, over which was a Highland plaid, girt round him by a belt, from which hung a pistol and dagger; he had not been shifted for many weeks; his eyes were hollow, his visage wan, and his constitution greatly impaired by famine and fatigue. He was accompanied by Sullivan and Sheridan, two Irish adherents, who had shared all his calamities, together with Cameron of Lochiel, his

brother, and a few other exiles. They set sail, and, after having been chased by two English men of war, arrived in safety at a place called Rosseau, near Morlaix, in Bretagne.

While the Pretender was thus pursued, the scaffolds and gibbets were preparing for his adherents; seventeen officers were hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Kensington Common, in the neighbourhood of London; nine were executed in the same manner at Carlisle, and eleven at York; a few obtained pardon, and a considerable number of the common men were transported to America; the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, and Lord Balmerino were tried, and found guilty of high treason; Cromarty was pardoned, but Balmerino and Kilmarnock were executed, as was also Mr. Radcliffe, brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater, who was sentenced upon an outlawry; Lord Lovat was tried, and suffered some time after. Immediately after the suppression of the rebellion, the Legislature ordained that, in all time coming, the Highlanders should not wear the ancient dress of their ancestors, and that they should never appear with arms, without the authority of their Sovereign; but what contributed still more to their real felicity, was the abolition of that hereditary jurisdiction which the Chieftains exercised over them, the power of these Chieftains was thereby totally destroyed, and every subject in that part of the Kingdom, was granted a participation in the common liberty.

On the 25th of October 1760, the King died in the 77th year of his age, and was succeeded by His present Majesty, King George III.

## GENEALOGY OF THE STUART FAMILY.

*First generation of the High Stewards.*

1. Walter, the first High Steward of Scotland, founded, in the year 1164, an Abbey at Paisley, in the shire of Renfrew, for the Monks of Clugny, a remarkable monument of his opulence and liberality; he died in 1177.

2. Alan the High Steward, son and heir of the preceding Walter. This Alan succeeded to his father Walter in 1177; he died in the year 1204, and was buried at Paisley.

3. Walter the High Steward, son of the preceding Alan. He succeeded his father in the year 1204, and died in the year 1246. This Walter was made Justiciary of Scotland, on 24th August 1230.

4. Alexander the High Steward, son and heir of Walter. This Alexander succeeded to his father Walter, in 1246, and died in the year 1283; he commanded the Scotch army at the battle of Largs, where he obtained a victory over the Norwegians, and their leader, Haco.

5. James the High Steward, son and heir of Alexander. This James succeeded to his father in 1283; he died on the 16th of June 1309, and was buried at Paisley, on 13th of March. This James wrote to Philip, King of France, that he and the other five Regents had recognised King Robert de Brus his right to the crown of Scotland.

6. Walter the High Steward, son and heir of James. This Walter succeeded to his father, on the 16th of June 1309; he married Marjory, the daughter of King Robert de Brus, in 1315, and died on the 9th of April 1326. This Walter behaved nobly at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and had the honour to receive on the Border, between England and Scotland, the illustrious Scotch prisoners, then released from captivity in England, *viz.* Elizabeth, the wife of King Robert de Brus; Marjory Brus, his daughter; Christian, his sister; Donald, Earl of Marr, her son; and Robert Wiseheart, Bishop of Glasgow.

7. Robert the High Steward, afterwards King of Scotland. This Robert was born on the 2d of March 1315, of the marriage between Walter the Steward, and Marjory, daughter of King Robert de Brus; on the death of his father, Walter, in 1326, he succeeded to the estates and possessions of the Stewards of Scotland, and on the death of his uncle, King David de Brus, (son to King Robert I.,) which happened in February 1370, Robert succeeded to the crown of Scotland; he died in 1390, and was succeeded by his son, John, Earl of Carrick, who, having laid aside the name of John, took that of Robert, and was afterwards known by the name of King Robert III.; he died in 1406.

Robert and Murdoch, Earls of Fife and Monteith, assumed a kind of partial government in Scotland, till 1423, when King James I. succeeded his father Robert III.; James died in 1437, and was succeeded by his son, James II., who died in 1460; and was succeeded by his son James III.; this James having died in 1489, was succeeded by his son, James IV.; who having died in 1514, was succeeded by his son James V., who died in 1544. At this period, the crown of Scotland devolved upon his only child, Mary Queen of Scots, then an infant of eight days old. In the year 1565, she married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, son of Matthew, the fourth Earl of Lennox, and Baillie of the Regality of Glasgow; of which marriage, King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was the only child, and the heir of every thing that pertained to his father or to his mother; he, therefore, not only succeeded to the crown of Scotland, in the right of his mother, but he was, in right of blood, the complete representative of the High Stewards of Scotland, in the male line of succession; by his mother he was descended from James the Steward, (the oldest son of Alexander the High Steward, above mentioned,) whose male issue failed on the death of King James V.; and, by his father, Lord Henry Darnley, he was the lineal descendant, and heir male of the said Alexander the High Steward, as being

descended from Sir John Stuart of Bonkyl, the second son of the said Alexander. King James VI. succeeded to the throne, on the resignation of his mother, on 25th July 1567; he died in March 1625; and was succeeded by his son, King Charles I., who was beheaded on the 30th of January 1649; succeeded by his son, King Charles II., who died in February 1685; succeeded by his brother, King James II. of England, who died at Rome, in August 1701, leaving one son, James, born in the year 1688, who died at Rome, upon the first day of January 1766. This last James left two sons, Charles and Henry; the eldest of whom, Charles, died without issue, in the year 1787, and Henry Benedict Maria Clement, (Cardinal York,) the youngest, who was born at Rome, on the 26th of March 1725, styling himself Henry IX. of England, died in that City, in 1807, and is universally known to be the only male direct descendant from James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England. The Cardinal having died without leaving issue, the whole male line of the Stuarts, descended from Sir John Stuart of Darnley, the first Lord of Aubigny in France, grandfather to Sir John Stuart, the first Earl of Lennox of the Stuart line, is now extinct.

Soon after the battle of Culloden, so fatal to the interests of the Stuarts, Henry took holy orders, much to the displeasure of his brother Charles and his family, and Pope Benedict XIV. made him a Cardinal at the age of twenty-two, and afterwards Bishop of Trascati, and Chancellor of the Church of St. Peter. From that time, the Cardinal devoted himself to the functions of his ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views till his brother's death, in 1787, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex," on the reverse, a city, with "Gratia Dei, sed non Voluntate Hominum\*."

\* Henry the Ninth, King of England, by the Grace of God, but not by the Will of Men.

The Cardinal had two rich livings in France, the Abbeys of Anchin and St. Amand, and a considerable pension from the Court of Spain, all of which he lost at the French Revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by the French Government in 1790, the Cardinal disposed of all the family jewels, and among others, of a ruby, the largest and most perfect known, valued at 50,000*l*. He thus deprived himself of the last means of an independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress. On the expulsion of Pius VI. and his Court from Rome, in the winter of 1798, old, infirm, and destitute, he emigrated to Venice. Cardinal Borgia, having informed Sir John Hippeley Cox, with whom he was acquainted in Italy, of the situation of Cardinal York, Sir John immediately communicated the circumstance to the British Government, when His gracious Majesty, King George III., ordered his Minister at the Republic, to offer the Cardinal with all possible delicacy, a pension of 4,000*l*. per annum, which was received with gratitude during the remainder of his life. The Cardinal returned to Rome in 1801, and died the Doyen of the sacred College, after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members for more than sixty years.

By the Cardinal's last will, he has bequeathed to the Royal Family of England, the English stars and garters which had been in his family, together with certain papers relative to the Monarchy of that Country; and to close the scene, the Prince Regent has subscribed liberally for a monument to be erected in Italy, to the memory of the last of the Stuart race.

## CHAP. XV.

*University—Chancellors—Principals—Professors of Divinity—Rectors—Andersonian Institution—Presidents—Secretaries—Professors—Hutchesons' Hospital—Preceptors—Town's Hospital—Preceptors—Theatre—Glasgow Observatory—Presidents—Secretaries—Observers—Glasgow Philosophical Society—Grammar-School—Conveners—Rectors—Teachers—Duxes.*

## UNIVERSITY.

To give a distinct account of the University of Glasgow, it is necessary to consider it during three periods, *viz.* before the reformation from Popery, that which succeeded it, and the present mode of conducting education, according to the improvements in literature and the state of society.

**ORIGIN.**—At the request of King James II., Pope Nicholas V. granted a Bull, constituting a University, to continue, in all time to come, in the City of Glasgow, it being a notable place, with good air, and plenty of provisions for human life; and by his apostolical authority, ordained, that its Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Students, should enjoy all the privileges, liberties, honours, exemptions, and immunities, as he had granted to the University of his City of Bononia; he likewise appointed William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that See, Chancellors of the University, and to have the same authority over the Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Scholars, as the Chancellors of the University of Bononia. This Bull is dated at Rome, 7th January 1450, in the 4th year of his pontificate.

**ESTABLISHMENT.**—By the care of the Bishop and his Chapter, a body of statutes were prepared, and a University established in the year 1451, consisting, besides the Chancellor, of a Rector and Masters of the four Faculties, who had taken their degrees in other Universities, and students, who, after a

course of study, might be promoted to academical degrees. That this Institution might open with the greater celebrity, the Bishop had procured and published a Bull from the Pope, granting a universal indulgence to all faithful Christians who should visit the Cathedral Church of Glasgow in the year 1451. It appears, that David Cadzow, a Canon of Glasgow, was the first Rector, and that he was re-elected in 1452. He incorporated more than 100 Members during two years; most of them were secular or regular Clergy, Canons, Rectors, Vicars, Abbots, Priors, and Monks. Andrew Stuart, brother to King James II., was Sub-Dean in 1456.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—The Clergy were the more willing to attend the University, as the Bishop procured Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, exempting them from all taxes and public burthens, and from their residence in their own cures.

**ROYAL CHARTER.**—King James II. granted a Royal Charter in 1453, in favour of the University, by which the Rectors, the Deans of the Faculties, the Procurators of the four nations, (afterwards explained,) the Masters, Regents, and Scholars, as well as the Beadles, Writers, Stationers, and Parchment-Makers, are exempted from all taxes, watchings, and wardings, weapon-shawing, &c.

**PRIVILEGES AND POWERS.**—The foregoing privileges were renewed by subsequent Acts of Parliament, and others added. We find, that when a tax of one-eighth part of all ecclesiastical livings were exacted for the defence of the nation against the English, that the Clergy in the University of Glasgow were exempted. The right of exemption from taxation was sustained by the Lords of the Court of Session, on the 20th of November 1633. The Bishop exempted the Members of the University from all toll or custom on the buying, selling, or transporting of provisions. He also obliged the Magistrates of Glasgow, upon their election, to swear that they should observe, and cause to be observed, the liberties, immunities, and statutes of the University.

**CAPITAL TRIAL.**—There is one instance of the Rector's Court trying a Student for murder. In 1670, Bartoure was tried before Mr. Archibald Fleming, Rector, and was acquitted by the Jury.

**CONSTITUTION.**—*Election of Office-bearers, &c.*—The whole incorporated Members, Students, as well as Doctors and Masters, were divided into four parts, called the Quatuor Nations, according to the place of their nativity. The whole realm of Scotland and the Isles was distinguished into four districts, under the names of Clydesdale, Tiviotdale, Albany, and Rothsay. A meeting of the whole University was annually called, on the next day after St. Crispin's\* day. This meeting was called the Congregatio Universitatis; and, being divided into the four nations, each nation, by itself, chose a Procurator and an Intrans; and the Intrans meeting by themselves, made choice of a Rector and a Deputatus of each nation, who were assistants and assessors to the Rector.

**FUNCTIONS.**—The Rector and Deputati had several functions.

1st, They were Judges in all civil and criminal causes, wherein any Member of the University was a party. Every Member who either sued or answered before any other Court, was guilty of perjury, and incurred the penalty of expulsion. The Ecclesiastics in the University, to whatever Diocese they belonged, could not be called before their rural Deans.

2d, All Members were incorporated by the Rector and Deputati, after taking an oath to obey the Rector and his Successors, to observe the statutes, and preserve the privileges of the University, and not to reveal its secrets to its prejudice, to whatever station they should arrive.

3d, The Rector and Deputati were the Council of the University, who deliberated upon, and digested all matters to

\* A legendary Saint, whose festival is celebrated on the 25th of October. St. Crispin having exercised the trade of a shoemaker, that craft made choice of him for their tutelary Saint.

be brought before the congregation of Doctors and Masters; and the determinations of the Doctors and Masters, in such cases, were accounted, in respect of authority, next to the statutes. Sometimes the Congregatio Universitatis was called occasionally for weighty matters; such as, the making or repealing of statutes, or for an embassy to the higher powers, in the name of the University. In such cases, each nation chose three or four Deputati, who were joined with the Rector and his Deputati, to transact the business committed to them.

Two other office-bearers were chosen annually, on the morrow after St. Crispin's day; viz. a Bursarius, who kept the University purse, and accounted for what he received and expended; and a Promoter, whose office was to see that the statutes were observed, and to bring delinquents before the Rector's Court, which had power to enforce the statutes, or to dispense with them in cases that were not declared to be indispensable.

**FACULTIES.**—A second division of the University, was into its different Faculties. The Pope's Bull mentions four by name; viz. Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts. All others are comprehended in a general clause, *et in quacunq; licita facultate*. In the dark ages, the professions of theology, canon and civil law, were called the three learned professions, as being the only professions in which learning was expected or thought necessary. They fitted men for the most honourable and lucrative employments, for the highest dignities in the Church, for the councils of Kings, for the offices of Judges at home, and of Ambassadors to foreign courts. To train men to eminence in these professions, was the first intention of Universities. The arts, under which was comprehended logic, physics, and morals, were considered as a necessary introduction to the learned professions, and, therefore, a necessary part of study in every University.

**THEIR PLAN.**—The plan upon which Universities were incorporated by the Popes, was very like to that of incorporated

towns and burghs, and perhaps was borrowed from it. The University corresponds to the whole incorporation of the burgh; the different faculties to the different companies of the trades or crafts, into which the burgh is divided. A company is a smaller incorporation, subordinate to that of the burgh; has the power of choosing its own head, or Deacon, and an authority over those who are in the course of being trained to the same craft. The companies, in the incorporated towns, were anciently called Collegia, or Colleges; and the whole incorporation, comprehending all the companies, was called the Universitas of that town. These names were, by analogy, applied to corporations of the learned professions, and at last appropriated to them. The word used in Pope Nicholas' Bull is not Universitas, but Studium Generale; and the University of Bononia he calls Studium Bononiense; but, in the Charter of King James II. in 1453, we have—Alma Universitas Glasguensis, filia nostra dilecta.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The government of a Faculty was very similar to that of the University. Each Faculty had its own statutes, determining the time of study, and the exercises and examinations requisite for attaining degrees in that Faculty. Each chose annually its own Dean, its own Bursarius, and sometimes four Deputati as a Council to the Dean. We know very little of the three higher Faculties in this University, as there is no record extant, either of their statutes or transactions.

**DEGREES.**—A third division, was according to the academical degree of every Member. The highest degree in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, was that of Doctor; and in the Arts, that of Master. In some Universities, Masters of Arts are called Doctors of Philosophy; but in most, they are distinguished by the name of Master, from those who have the highest degree in any of the higher Faculties. A Master, however, might be chosen to be Rector, or Deputatus, as well as Doctor. In all the Faculties, there are two degrees by

which a man rose to the highest. These were Bachelor and Licentiate. The degree of Licentiate, as well as that of Doctor or Master, was conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. The requisites to all the degrees, was a certain time of study, and the having heard certain books prelected upon, and certain exercises and examinations. In Bachelors of the Arts, fifteen years of age; and in Masters, twenty. It was forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to give any man the title of Master, by word or writing, who had not attained that degree; and the penalty was still more heavy, if any man took it to himself before he had lawfully obtained it. Academical degrees were considered as of Divine institution, (probably because instituted by Popes, who were thought to be inspired by the Holy Ghost,) and, therefore, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

**TEACHING.**—The last division we shall mention, is into Teachers, and those who were taught. On this part of the constitution, the records that are extant leave us much in the dark. We know that four Faculties were established; because, in the oath taken by Masters of Arts, they swore to promote peace among the four Faculties, especially with the Faculty of Theology. A School of Canon Law is mentioned as being in disrepair, and to be repaired out of the University purse; and, it appears, that degrees were conferred both in that Faculty and in Theology. Andreas De Garlies, Doctor in Medicinis, was incorporated in 1469, but his name is never mentioned again, nor any thing else that relates to medicine. It is probable, therefore, that there was no Faculty of Medicine, nor any teaching of that science. Of the teaching in the Faculty of Arts, we have more full information from two manuscripts in parchment; one of which contains the statutes of the Faculty and its conclusions; and the other, the minutes of its meetings and transactions, from 1451 to 1509, and from

1535 to 1555. These manuscripts were transcribed, by order of the University, in 1769.

**PÆDAGOGIUM.**—Some years after the University was founded, many of the Students were young men, to whom tuition, as well as teaching, was necessary; and, therefore, provision was made, that they should live and eat in one house, which was called Pædagogium, or the College of Arts, where they were taught and governed by certain Masters, who were called Regentes in Artibus. This College was at first on the south side of the Rottenrow, and probably was a part of the property of the Bishop and Chapter, but afterwards a tenement was bequeathed, by Lord Hamilton, for the College of Arts, where the College now stands.

**REGENTS.**—At first there were three Regents in the Arts, viz. Alexander Geddes, a Cistercian Monk, Duncan Bunch, and William Athurslie. Afterwards, we find sometimes two and sometimes but one. It seems to have been the most laborious and least coveted office in the University. Besides teaching and presiding in disputations, *omni die legibili*, they lived within the College, ate at a common table with the Students of Arts, visited the rooms of the Students before nine at night, when the gates were shut, and at five in the morning, and assisted in all examinations for degrees in Arts. In the beginning of every session, they proposed to the Faculty the books they intended to prelect upon, and had their permission. There was no salary for this office for many years, and the fees, paid by the hearers, were very small. Twice we find a Regent presented by the Chancellor, and one of these he turned off for insufficiency in two or three years. One the Faculty turned out for insufficiency, and put two in his place, with power to choose a third, with the consent of the Faculty, if they found it proper. All that had this office, excepting two, continued in it but a few years; and very often one who was not a Member of the Faculty was called to this office, and made a Regent immediately, upon being incorporated. From

these particulars, it is probable that there was no competition, either for this office or for the patronage of it, but rather some difficulty to find persons qualified who were willing to take it.

**PROPERTY.**—It may appear strange, that this University was founded without any property in lands, houses, or rents. It came into the world as naked as every individual does. The *Congregatio Universitatis* was always held at the Cathedral. Sometimes the Doctors and Masters met at the Convent of the Dominicans, or Predicators, as they were called. All the lectures we find mentioned in Theology, Canon or Civil Law, were read there. There was a University purse, into which some perquisites paid at incorporation, and at examinations, and promotions to degrees, were put. From this purse, caps of ceremony were furnished after some years; but to defray the expense of a silver rod or mace, to be carried before the Rector at certain solemnities, it was found necessary to tax all the incorporated Members; and on that occasion, we are told, that David Cadzow, who was then Rector, gave twenty nobles.

Two or three Chaplainaries were bequeathed, under the patronage of the University, by some of its first Members. The duty of the Chaplain was to perform certain masses, at such an altar, for the souls of the founder and his friends, for which he had a small annuity. These Chaplainaries were commonly given to some of the Regents of the College of Arts; perhaps, because they were the poorest of the sacerdotal order in the University. This patronage and this purse, so far as appears, were all the property which the University ever possessed. Nor does it appear that the Faculties of Theology, Canon or Civil Law, ever had any property. The individuals had rich livings through all parts of the nation, Abbacies, Priors, Prebendaries, Rectories, and Vicarages; but the community had nothing. Its privileges were the inducement to bring rich Ecclesiastics into a Society, in which they lived at ease, free of all taxes, and subject to no authority but that of their own Rector.

The College of Arts, however, being perhaps thought the most useful part of the whole, and entitled to public favour, as entrusted with the education of youth, soon came to have some property. In the year 1459, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal Regent of the College of Arts, and his successors, Regents, for the use of the said College, a tenement, with the pertinents, lying on the north side of the Church and Convent of the Predicators; together with four acres of land in the Dowhill. From this time, we find the purse of the Faculty of Arts, which appears to have been heavier than that of the University, employed in repairing and adding to the buildings of the College, furnishing rooms for the Regents and Students, and things necessary for the kitchen and a common table.

In the year 1486, another tenement, adjoining to the College, was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Arthurlie. By this time, many of the Students of Arts were the youth of the nation, whose good education was a matter of importance to the public. They were distinguished, according to their rank, into sons of noblemen, of gentlemen, and those of meaner rank, and, in the expense of their education, were taxed accordingly.

Such, as far as we can learn, was the constitution of the University of Glasgow before the Reformation. There is reason to think, that when the zeal in favour of a new Institution began to cool, the three higher Faculties gradually declined into inactivity.

#### *History after the Reformation.*

The reformation in religion, established by Act of Parliament in the year 1560, brought the University of Glasgow almost to annihilation. The Dignitaries of the Church and Convents, of whom its Doctors and Masters were composed, were no more. The Chancellor, James Beaton, fled to France, and carried with him the plate of the Cathedral, with the

Bulls, Charter, and Rights, both of the See and of the University, which he deposited partly in the Convent of the Carthusians, and partly in the Scotch College at Paris, (where they lately were,) to be restored when Popery should be re-established. It ought to be observed, to the honour of that College, that they have always been ready to give extracts from the originals deposited with them, as well as to gratify the curious by the inspection of them; the late Principal Gordon of that College, made a present to the University of Glasgow, of a copy of the Chartulary of the Chapter of Glasgow, notoriously attested.

All that was now to be seen of the University, was that small part, called the College of Arts, or Pædagogium; the least in dignity, though, perhaps, not the least useful. This small part, with its small property, probably, much impaired by the confusion of the times, and the loss of rights, remained as a relict of the ancient University, and the seed of a reformed University, dependent for its subsistence and growth on future benefactions. The rich fabric of the Popish hierarchy in Scotland, was pulled down with more zeal than prudence, by a fierce nation, long oppressed, and little accustomed to regular government. All who had power or interest scrambled for the wreck. The Crown, the Nobility, and the Cities, were enriched by it; some crumbs came, by second hand, to the Universities.

QUEEN MARY'S CHARTER.—The first who had compassion on the University of Glasgow, in its depressed state, was the famous and the unfortunate Queen Mary. In a Charter granted by her, and to which her privy seal is appended, dated the 13th of July 1560, there is the following narrative; “Forasmuch as, within the Citie of Glasgow, ane Colledge and Universitie was devysit to be hade, &c. of the whilke Colledge, ane parte of the scoles and chalmers being bigget, the rest thairof, alsweil dwellings, as provision for the poor Bursars and Maisters to teach, ceasit; swa that the samyn appearit

rather to be the decay of ane Universitie, nor onie ways to be reckonit ane establishit foundation." Therefore, for the zeal she bore to letters, &c. she founds five poor children, Bursars within the said College, to be called in all times to come, Bursars of her foundation; and for their sustentation, she gives to the Masters of the said College and University, the Manse and Kirk of the Friars Predicatores, with thirteen acres of ground adjacent; and several other rents and annuities therein named, which had belonged to the said Friars.

BURGH CHARTER.—The next benefaction, made to this College, is contained in a Charter granted by Sir John Stuart of Minto, Provost, with the Baillies, Council, and Community, of the City of Glasgow, in the year 1572; and ratified by the Parliament the same year. They, considering, that besides other detriment their Town sustained, their Schools and Colleges were utterly ruined; and their youth, who were wont to be trained to probity and good morals, left to be corrupted by idleness and wantonness: and, being earnestly desirous to remedy so great an evil, by the exhortation, counsel, and aid of the most respectable Mr. Andrew Hay, Rector of the Church of Renfrew, and Vice-Superintendent, and Rector for the time, of their University of Glasgow, resolved to restore, renew, and give a new foundation, to the *Pædagogium Glasguense, quod pro sumptuum inopia pene corruebat, et in quo, pro nimia paupertate, disciplinarum studia extincta jacebant*. For this purpose, they annex to the said College, and to the Regents and Students after named, residing within it, being fifteen persons in all, "for their honest and commodious sustentation, all and sundry the lands, tenements, houses, and biggings, kirks, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, annual rents, fruits, duties, profits and emoluments, mails, obit-silver, and anniversaries whatsoever; which pertained to whatsoever chapels, altarages, prebendaries, founded in whatever kirk or college within the said City; or of the places of all the Friars of the same City, according to the gift made to them by the

Queen, under the great seal, the 26th of March 1566." They likewise will and declare, "that the said College, the fifteen persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted *ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria, necnon ab omnibus customis, exactionibus pedariis, intra civitatem nostram impositis, vel imponendis* \*." It is understood to be in consequence of this Charter, that the Magistrates of Glasgow, or a deputation from them, still continue annually to inspect the accompts of the old revenue of the College, in which the particulars of the donation were comprehended, though the greatest part of it, which consisted of small ground-annuals, is now lost. One might think, that, when to the former revenue of the College were added these donations of Queen Mary, and of the City of Glasgow, it must have been completely endowed for the maintenance of fifteen persons; yet it was soon found necessary to increase the revenue, and to diminish the number of persons to be maintained by it. For although the property of the Dominican Friars in Glasgow, was certainly very considerable before the Reformation, yet all that the College could make effectual of that, and all their funds taken together, amounted only, by their rental, to 300*l.* Scotch money.

A more effectual benefaction was made to this poor Society in the year 1577, by King James VI., in his minority, with the advice and consent of the Earl of Morton, Regent of the Kingdom. That was the Rectory and Vicarage of the Parish of Govan, of which the Incumbent was lately dead, and the value reckoned about twenty-four chalders. It was found, however, that the late Incumbent had, before his death, given a nineteen years' lease of the temporality to a friend, and that friend had transferred his right to a man in power. By this, and some other incumbrances, all that the College could draw from it, for about twenty years, was only 300 merks yearly.

\* From all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and charges imposed, or to be imposed, within our City.

*Modern Constitution.*

**NEW ROYAL CHARTER.**—With this gift, King James gave a Charter of foundation to the College; which, in its most essential articles, has continued in force to this day. It is commonly called the *Nova Erectio*. The persons founded by this Charta are twelve; a Principal, three Regents, four Bursars, a Steward, a Cook, a Porter, and a Servant to the Principal.

**ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Principal was to teach Theology one day, and Hebrew and Syriac the next, alternately through the week; and to preach in the Church of Govan on Sunday. Of the Regents, one was to teach Greek and Rhetoric; another, Dialectics, Morals, and Politics, with the elements of Arithmetic and Geometry; and the third, who was also Sub-Principal, was to teach all the branches of Physiology and Geography, Chronology and Astrology. The Principal to be presented by the Crown. The Regents to be elected by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Principal. The Regents were not, as was the custom of other Scotch Universities, to carry on their Students through the three years' course, but to keep by one profession; so that the Student had a new Regent every year. The Bursars were to be maintained for three years and a half within the College, that being the time required in the Scotch Universities for acquiring the degree of Master of Arts. The Steward was to collect the whole revenues, and to provide all necessaries for the College table, and to give an account every day, to the Principal and Regents, of his disbursements. The Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of Glasgow, are authorised to visit the College four times in the year; to examine and authenticate the public accounts; and to see that all things be carried on according to the intention of this foundation, and to correct what was not.

**PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS.**—All donations formerly made to the College, by whatsoever person or persons, of

whatsoever rank, are ratified. And the whole revenue, formerly belonging to, or now granted, the King declares and ordains, for him and his successors, shall be enjoyed by the same College, free from any taxation of a third part, or any other taxation whatsoever; any law, custom, act, or ordinance of Parliament, notwithstanding. *Finally*, he wills and declares, that the College and University of Glasgow shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities, by his ancestors, by him, or any other way, granted to any University in his Kingdom, as freely, peaceably, and quietly, as if it had enjoyed them from ancient times, before the memory of men. This Charter was ratified by the King, after he came to the years of majority, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in the year 1587.

**GOVERNMENT.**—In Glasgow, the whole property and revenue pertaining to the University, is vested in the College; and is administrated by a meeting of the Principal and Professors, commonly called the College Meeting, and very often, though, perhaps, with less propriety, the Faculty Meeting. The record of this meeting is visited and authenticated by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of the High Church of Glasgow. Other business of the University, besides matters of revenue, and the discipline of the Students, is managed in what is called an University meeting or senate; in which the Rector and Dean of Faculty sit, along with the Principal and Professors. Indeed, besides the College, all that remains of the University, is a Chancellor, Rector, and Dean. We see that the *Nova Erectio* supposes their existence, but makes no change with regard to their powers, except in giving to the two last, together with the Minister of Glasgow, a visitatorial power over the College. The Rector and Dean are chosen annually, much in the same manner as they were from the first foundation of the University. The Rector always names the Principal and Professors to be his Assessors, and, with them occasionally forms a Court of Law, for judging in pecuniary questions, and less atrocious crimes, wherein any

Member of the University is a party. The University has always maintained its exemption from all jurisdiction of the City Magistrates, but not of the Sheriff or Court of Session.

This may suffice for a general view of the constitution of the University, since the reformation from Popery. As to the state of its revenues during that period, it has been much indebted both to our Princes and subjects. Its declension before the reign of James VI. was not more remarkable than its progress since that period.

From the small beginning, derived from the bounty of that Prince, it continued to prosper to the era of the Restoration; having, at that time, besides a Principal, eight Professors, a Librarian, with a tolerable library, the number of its Bursars increased, and an additional number of other Students of all ranks. A renewal of the fabric (which had been ruinous) was begun and carried on, with great enlargement, in an elegant manner for the time, but not finished.

#### *Donations.*

Soon after the new foundation, in 1581, the Archbishop gave to the College, the customs of the City of Glasgow, by which it was enabled to found a fourth Regent. A new body of statutes was formed about this time, which are extant. By them it appears that the Principal and four Regents were put to very hard and constant labour, and the Students kept under very strict discipline. Of the Regents, the first and highest was Professor of Physiology, and Sub-Principal; the second was Professor of Moral Philosophy; the third, of Logic and Rhetoric; and the fourth, of Greek. Their salaries rose in gradation; and when any of the higher offices became vacant, those who were in the lower were commonly advanced a step, and the new chosen Regent had the profession of Greek for his department.

In this state, the College continued for a long time, excepting that, in the year 1621, by a meeting of the Visitors, in

which the Archbishop was present, the Principal was freed from the duty of preaching in the Church of Govan. A Minister was appointed to have the pastoral charge of that Parish, to whom a stipend was provided out of the teinds of the Parish. The patronage of the Church being reserved to the University, and the Minister being obliged "to read some public lecture in the common Schools of the College, as shall be prescribed to him by the Officers of the University and Masters of the College." This change they were enabled to make, from having, by an Act of Parliament, in the year 1617, been vested in the tithes of the Parishes of Kilbride and Renfrew; burdened with the payment of stipends to the Ministers of these two Parishes, which are modified by the Act; and likewise burdened with the life-rent of the persons who were at that time titulars of these tithes. In the year 1637, it appears, that a Master or Professor *Humaniorum Literarum*, commonly called Professor of Humanity, had been founded.

In the year 1641, Charles I., by his signature, gave to the College the temporality of the Bishoprick of Galloway, reserving to himself the power of burdening it with the sum of 100*l.* sterling, to any person he should name. This gift was confirmed by Act of Parliament, the same year. The office of the Chancellor of the University becoming vacant, by the abolition of Episcopal government in the Church, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was chosen Chancellor, and was the first layman who bore that office. After him, William, Earl of Glencairn, was chosen, in the year 1660.

Although the greatest part of the Masters submitted to the government of Oliver Cromwell, they privately wished a restoration of the Monarchy, under proper limitations; the Principal, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, who was a zealous republican, and a friend to Oliver, obtained valuable favours for the University. The Protector and his Council renewed all its immunities and privileges, adding that of printing Bibles, and books on particular sciences. He confirmed all former founda-

tions, mortifications, and donations, made in its favour, particularly that of the Bishoprick of Galloway, to which he added the vacant stipends of the Parishes which had been in the patronage of the Bishop of Galloway, for seven years to come; and also, in perpetuity, the revenues of the Deanry and Sub-Deanry of Glasgow. This last gift, however, was accompanied with several limitations and restrictions, by which the College had not the possession of the subjects while his power lasted; and his acts being rescinded at the Restoration, it fell, of course, and had no effect.

The re-establishment of Episcopal government in the Church, after the restoration of Charles II., gave a severe check to the prosperity of the University, by depriving it at once of the best part of its revenue, *viz.* that of the Bishoprick of Galloway. Before arrangements could be made, suited to this impoverished state, a great debt was contracted. Of the eight professions which had been established, three were sunk, and those that remained were reduced to a very short allowance. The College now consisted of a Principal, a Professor of Theology, and four Regents; a very scanty revenue, sunk in debt; and a large fabrick unfinished.

A visitation of the Universities was appointed by Parliament in the year 1664. The Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Clergy, who visited the College of Glasgow, after a strict examination of their revenue, reported, "That the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-one pounds Scotch, yearly, will be necessar to be speedily provided for unto the University, or otherways it must quickly decay and ruine." Besides this, they found it had a great load of debt, and that many professions were wanting which it ought to have, but cannot for the present possibly have for want of revenue. In this report, the visitors were unanimous.

In this state, the University remained till after the Revolution. It is true, that, in this interval, it received considerable donations and mortifications; but these were all appropriated,

by the donors, either to the carrying on of the building, or to the foundation of Bursars, and were faithfully applied to these purposes; so that it must have required great economy in the Professors, as well as great lenity in their creditors, to preserve them from bankruptcy, during this long interval.

In the year 1693, each of the Scotch Universities obtained a gift of 300*l.* a-year, out of the Bishops' rents in Scotland. The sum payable to the University of Glasgow, was allocated upon the Archbishoprick of Glasgow; and, soon after, as the Bishoprick of Galloway could not be recovered, the College obtained a lease of the whole rent of the Archbishoprick for nineteen years; which lease has, from time to time, been renewed by the Crown.

The University now began to raise her head, after a long period of depression by debt and poverty, and by the diminution of her Professors. The exertions which were made about this time, were encouraged by the great number of her Students. Principal Stirling, in his Diary, says, "that in the year 1702, the Students of Theology, Greek, and Philosophy, amounted to upwards of 402." The great demand for Clergymen to fill the vacant benefices, immediately after the establishment of the Presbyterian government, occasioned the attendance of a greater number of Students about the beginning of this century, than at any former period.

In the year 1706, the profession of Humanity was revived, and Mr. Andrew Ross was appointed Professor.

In the year 1708, Her Majesty, Queen Anne, was pleased to grant the University 210*l.* sterling, yearly, payable out of the Exchequer; one part of which was appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and to a Professor of Oriental Languages; and another part of it for augmenting the salaries of the Principal and Professors, according to a scheme of division mentioned in the deed. This gift has been renewed by all the subsequent Sovereigns.

The gift of 300*l.* per annum, by King William, was for some time directed to be applied for extinguishing the College debts and supporting four Bursars. By a subsequent deed of Queen Anne, in the year 1713, part of it was continued for the said purposes, and the remainder appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Civil Law, and a Professor of Medicine.

His Majesty, King George I. was pleased to grant, out of the rents of the Archbishoprick, a new gift of 170*l.* per annum, which was appropriated for a salary to a Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and for augmenting the smaller salaries of the other Professors. By these royal donations, the whole of the rent paid by the College, for the lease of the Archbishoprick is exhausted, and regular accounts thereof are transmitted to the Exchequer.

George II. added another profession to this University.

Alexander M'Farlane, Esq. of Jamaica, had erected an Astronomical Observatory in that Island for his own use. At his death, he bequeathed his astronomical apparatus to the College of Glasgow, on condition that they should build an Observatory, and appoint an Observer. The College very readily accepted the condition, and built an Observatory; and, in the year 1760, His Majesty was pleased to grant a presentation to Dr. Alexander Wilson, to be Professor of Practical Astronomy, and Observer, with a salary of 50*l.* yearly out of the Exchequer.

It will not be expected that we should enumerate the donations made by subjects, of books or prints to the public library, or money to purchase books; of money for prizes to the more deserving Students in the several classes; of money for carrying on the buildings; of money, or land, for the foundation of Bursars in Philosophy, in Theology, and in Medicine. The names of many of these benefactors are now little known, but in the annals of the University of Glasgow, where they will always be preserved. Some may be mentioned, whose attention to the interest of this Society does them honour; among

these are, Anne, Dutchess of Hamilton; Rabina, Countess of Forfar; William, Earl of Dundonald; the Duke of Chandos; the Duke of Montrose; Dr. J. Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow; and Boulter, Bishop of Armaugh. Of commoners, Mr. Snell, Dr. Williams, Dr. Walton, and the late Dr. William Hunter, are distinguished by the largeness of their donations.

*Present State.*

From the foregoing statement, it appears that the ancient constitution of the University of Glasgow, in the distribution of sciences and modes of teaching, as well as in the form of its government, was very similar to that of all the other Universities of Europe. The alterations which it has undergone in later times, are such as might be expected, from the changes of opinion with respect to literary objects, and from other varying circumstances. The progress of knowledge, and the increasing demand for literature, have produced many additional departments of science, to those which were originally thought worthy of a particular teacher. What is called the Curriculum, or ordinary course of public education, comprehends at present five branches, the Latin and Greek languages, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy. These branches are understood to require the study of five separate sessions.

During their attendance upon these courses of Languages and Philosophy, and particularly before they enter the class of Natural Philosophy, the Students are expected to acquire a knowledge of Mathematics and Algebra, for which there is a separate Professor, and which is understood to be subservient to Natural Philosophy, and to many of the practical arts. There is also a Professor of Practical Astronomy, whose business is to make observations, for the improvement of that great branch of Physics. After the course of general education, above mentioned, a provision is made for what are called the

three learned professions, Divinity, Law, and Medicine. For the peculiar education of Churchmen, there are four Professors; the Principal, who is *primarius* Professor of Theology, and has, besides, the superintendence of the whole University; and the respective Professors of Theology, of Oriental Languages, and of Church History. This last is also Lecturer in Civil History.

In Law there is only one Professor.

There are, by the constitution, no more than two Professors allotted to the Faculty of Medicine; *viz.* a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a Professor of Anatomy and Botany.

Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery, have recently been appointed by the Crown; and the University, out of its own funds, has made an annual provision for Lecturers in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. These Lecturers are not Members of the University.

At present, the establishment consists of a Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector, Dean of Faculty, a Reverend Principal, a Reverend Professor of Divinity, Professors of Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Practical Astronomy, and the Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The Crown presents to the following Chairs, *viz.* the Principality, Church History, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Astronomy, Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The College elects the Chancellor, the Dean of Faculty, and the Professors of Divinity, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, and Humanity. The Rector and Dean of Faculty are chosen annually. In choosing the former, the mode of election is materially different from that of the other office-bearers. He is elected by what is called the Comitia; that is, a Court consisting of the Office-bearers and Professors, and all the Students who have matri-

culated, by enrolling their names, and stating the place where they were born, and the name of their father, and his designation, &c. This Court consists of upwards of 1000 Members; is divided into what is called the Four Nations, *viz.* the Glottiana, Transforthiana, Loudoniana, and Rothseiana. The majority of the Members of each nation constituting one vote: in case of an equality, the Rector has the casting vote. It has been usual, for a considerable time past, to re-elect the Rector for one year only. The Regius Professors have no vote in the Faculty: they, however, vote in the Senate, when the Dean is elected, in other University business, and also in the Comitia, in common with the matriculated Members.

The late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, of London, formerly an Alumnus of this University, and, during the whole of his life, warmly attached to its interests, bequeathed to the University, at his death, the whole of his Museum, one of the most valuable collections in Europe, of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. When this collection has continued a certain number of years at London, he has, by his will, directed it to be carried to the University of Glasgow. And, for the purpose of building a house for the reception of this noble donation, and establishing such new professions in Medicine as the University should judge expedient, he bequeathed 8000*l.* sterling, bearing interest from his death; the half of which he directed to be applied for the support of the said Museum, while it continues in London; the other, to increase the principal sum, till the period arrive, when both principal and interest shall be appropriated, by the University, for the above mentioned purposes, specified in the deed of donation.

SALARIES, &c.—From the state of the University funds, the Professors are allowed very moderate salaries, so as to depend chiefly for subsistence upon the honorariums, or fees of their students. This, it is believed, has greatly promoted their zeal and their diligence in their several professions. In

seminaries of literature, possessed of rich endowments, and where there is access to large ecclesiastical benefices, by seniority, the business of lecturing has generally gone into disuse, or been reduced to a mere matter of form; as few persons are willing to labour, who, by doing little, or by following their amusement, find themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances. The department of teaching is likely, in such a case, to be devolved upon the junior members of the society, who discharge the office of private tutors; and who, from the moment they enter upon their office, are ready to consider it as a passing state, and to look forward to that period when they shall, in their turn, be freed from the drudgery of teaching.

**TIME OF LECTURING, &c.**—The uniform assiduity of the Professors in the University of Glasgow, and the length of time which they employ in lecturing, will afford an illustration of these remarks. The annual session for teaching, in the University, begins, in the ordinary curriculum, on the 10th of October, and ends, in some of the classes, about the middle of May, and in others, continues till the 10th of June. The lectures, in all the other branches, commence on the 1st of November, and end about the beginning of May. The class of Botany begins on the 1st of May.

During this period, the business of the College continues without interruption. The Professors of Humanity, or Latin, and of Greek, lecture and examine their Students, receive and correct exercises, three hours every day, and four hours for two days every week; the Professors of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, two hours every day, and three hours during a part of the session, except on Saturdays, when, on account of a general meeting of the public Students, there is only one lecture given; the other Professors lecture, in general, one hour every day; the Professor of Mathematics, two hours every day, excepting Saturdays; the Professor of Law, in his public department, two hours; the Professor of practical Astronomy gives no public lecture.

The distribution of science, and the course of lectures, formerly established in all the Universities of Europe, were almost exclusively adapted to the education of Churchmen, and proceeded upon a much more limited state of knowledge than that which obtains at present. To accommodate instruction, therefore, to the purposes and views of the nation at large, and to render the Academical course useful in every situation, it is frequently necessary, in those Universities where any part of the old plan is retained, that the Professors should now treat their respective subjects in a different manner, and that what is comprehended under particular branches should be greatly varied and extended.

**LATIN.**—In the University of Glasgow, the Students who attend the Humanity lectures are supposed to have acquired the elements of the Latin tongue in public or private schools, and the Professor is employed in reading, explaining, and pre-lecting upon such Roman authors, as are most suited to carry on their progress in that language. To a class of more advanced Students, the Professor reads a course of lectures on the peculiarities and beauties of the Roman language, on the principles of classical composition, and on Roman antiquities.

**GREEK.**—In the ancient state of the University, it was probably not usual for any person to study under the Professor of Greek, until he had acquired some previous knowledge of the Greek language. But, as Greek is now seldom regularly taught in public schools, the Professor is under the necessity of instructing a great number in the very elements of that language. To a second set, who have made some proficiency in that respect, he is employed in reading, explaining, and pre-lecting upon those classical authors, from an acquaintance with whom, his hearers are most likely to imbibe a knowledge of Greek, and, at the same time, to improve their taste in literary composition. To a still more advanced set of Students, he also delivers a course of lectures on the higher branches of Greek literature, introducing a variety of disquisitions on the

general principles of Grammar, of which the regular structure of that language affords such copious illustration.

**PHILOSOPHY.**—In the threefold distribution of Philosophy, in the Academical course, Logic has, in general, preceded the other two in the order of teaching, and has been considered as a necessary preparation for them. Before the Student entered upon the subjects of Moral and Natural Philosophy, it was thought proper to instruct him in the art of reasoning and disputation; and the Syllogistic art, taken from the Analytics of Aristotle, was, for many ages, considered as the most effectual and infallible instrument for that purpose. It was supposed to afford a mechanical mode of reasoning, by which, in all cases, truth and falsehood might be accurately distinguished. But the change of opinions on the subjects of literature, and on the means of comprehending them, has occasioned a correspondent alteration in the manner of treating this part of the academical course. The present Professor, after a short analysis of the powers of the understanding, and an explanation of the terms necessary to comprehend the subjects of his course, gives a historical view of the rise and progress of the art of reasoning, and particularly of the Syllogistic method, which is rendered a matter of curiosity by the universal influence, which, for a long time, it obtained over the learned world: and then dedicates the greater part of his time to an illustration of the various mental operations, as they are expressed by the several modifications of speech and writing; which leads him to deliver a system of lectures on general Grammar, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. This course, accompanied with suitable exercises and specimens, on the part of the Students, is properly placed at the entrance to Philosophy: no subjects are likely to be more interesting to young minds, at a time when their taste and feelings are beginning to open, and have naturally disposed them to the reading of such authors, as are necessary to supply them with facts and materials for beginning and carrying on the important habits of reflection and investigation.

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The lectures in the Moral Philosophy class consist of three principal divisions. The first comprehends Natural Theology, or the knowledge, confirmed by human reason, concerning the being, perfections, and operations of God. The second comprehends Ethics, or inquiries concerning the active powers of man, and the regulation of them, both in the pursuit of happiness, and in the practice of virtue, and, consequently, those questions that have been agitated concerning good and evil, right and wrong. The third comprehends Natural Jurisprudence, or the general rules of justice, which are founded upon the rights and conditions of man, whether considered as an individual, or as a member of a family, or as a member of some of those various forms of government which have arisen from the social combinations of mankind.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The lectures in Natural Philosophy comprehend a system of Physics, and are calculated, in like manner, to keep pace with those leading improvements and discoveries, in that branch of science, by which the present age is so much distinguished. The theoretical and experimental parts make the subjects of two separate courses. The apparatus for conducting the latter, is believed not to be inferior to any in Europe.

**MATHEMATICS.**—The Professor of Mathematics has three separate courses; the first comprehends the elements of Geometry and Algebra; the second, the higher parts of those sciences; the third, the general principles of Geometry and Astronomy. To teach the application of the speculative doctrines to the various practical arts, makes a very important object in this useful department of education.

**THEOLOGY.**—In the Faculty of Theology, the respective Professors of Theology, Church History, and Oriental Languages, deliver a system of lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, on the History of the Church, and on the Hebrew Language. In the Theological class, no honorarium, or fee, is

paid by the Students. If this regulation had been extended to all the sciences, it would probably have been fatal to academical activity; but, being limited to a single class, it has been counteracted by the influence of the general industry and exertion which pervade the society. No deficiency, therefore, is imputable to the Professor in this department, either with respect to zeal in teaching, or with respect to those liberal and tolerating principles which are so conformable to the spirit and genius of Christianity.

**LAW.**—The improvement of Law, in this University, seems to have excited less attention from Government than that of the other sciences, as this profession was not established till a late period, and as no provision has hitherto been made for dividing this branch of education among separate Professors. The want of competition appears to have had the usual effects; and the custom of lecturing in Latin was longer retained in this, than in the other sciences. The predecessor of the present Professor, was the first who prelected on Justinian's Institutes, in English, and this example has, for many years, been followed in the prelections upon the Pandects. It may be mentioned, as a strong instance of prepossession in favour of ancient usages, that, upon this last innovation, the Faculty of Advocates made application to the University of Glasgow, requesting, "that the old practice of teaching the Civil Law in Latin, might be restored." The Professor of Law, besides lecturing regularly upon the Institutes and Pandects of Justinian, delivers annually a course of lectures on the principles of Civil Government, including a particular account of the British Constitution; and, every second year, a course of lectures on the Law of Scotland, and the English Law.

**MEDICINE.**—The Professors and Lecturers in the Medical department, it would appear, have been less limited than those in some of the other parts of literature, by the effect of old institutions and prejudices. They have thus been enabled to accommodate their lectures to the progress of knowledge and

discovery, and to those high improvements, which have, of late years, been introduced into all the sciences connected with the art of Medicine. The progress of Botany and Natural History, and the wonderful discoveries in Chemistry, have now extended the sphere of those useful branches beyond the mere purposes of the Physician, and have rendered a competent knowledge of them highly interesting to every man of liberal education.

**WEEKLY MEETING.**—Every Saturday there is a general meeting of all the public or gowned Students, which is attended by the Principal and their respective Professors. A Latin oration is delivered by the higher Students, in their turns; after which, all smaller matters of discipline are discussed. By this weekly meeting, the whole of the Students are brought, in a more particular manner, under the inspection of their teachers; and a good opportunity is regularly afforded of mutual information, respecting the studies and department of their Scholars.

**BURSARIES.**—Besides the salaries bestowed upon Professors, additional encouragement has been often given to Universities, by the mortification of certain funds for the maintenance of Students.

The foundation by Mr. Snell deserves particularly to be mentioned, as perhaps one of the largest and most liberal in Britain. That gentleman, in the year 1688, bequeathed a considerable estate in Warwickshire for the support of Scotch Students at Baliol College, Oxford, who had studied some years at the University of Glasgow. By the rise in the value of lands, and the improvements which have from time to time been made on that estate, that fund now affords about 120*l.* per annum, for ten years, to each of ten exhibitioners\*. Another foundation, at the same College, of 20*l.* per annum, to each

\* The proceeds of this estate, in 1799, amounted only to 70*l.* to each of the exhibitioners.

of four Students, though under a different patronage, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitors, so that four of them have a stipend of 140*l.* per annum, continuing for ten years. The University have the sole nomination or appointment of these exhibitors.

**RULES FOR OBTAINING DEGREES.**—The candidates for degrees in Arts, are, by express regulations, obliged to attend the hours of lecture, and the separate hours of examination, in the curriculum, or public course, already mentioned; and the laws of the Church oblige all Students to pass the curriculum, before they can be enrolled Students of Theology. But no such qualification is requisite for entering upon the study of Law or Medicine. Such Students, in short, as are not upon any public foundation, or who do not intend to qualify themselves for the Church, may attend any of the lectures which they think most suited to their views; though in case of their deviating from the curriculum, they have not the benefit of the regular examinations and exercises of the public Students, nor can they obtain any University degree.

The rules for conferring degrees, were formerly much the same in the University of Glasgow, as in the other ancient Universities. In those days, when the art of disputation was considered as the ultimate object of academical education, the candidates were obliged, after a certain standing, or residence at the University, to compose and print a thesis, and to defend it in a public syllogistic disputation. But experience discovered that mode of trial to be inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended. It, by degrees, degenerated into a mere matter of form and ceremony. The same subjects of disputation, the same arguments of attack and defence, were preserved and handed down among the Students; the public disputations were not attended, so that degrees became not the rewards of abilities and diligence, but merely the marks of standing, or residence at the University. These circumstances gave occasion for a material change in the rules for conferring

degrees in the University of Glasgow. The composing and defending of a thesis, have now become optional, on the part of the candidate. The same standing is still required, and the candidates for degrees in Arts, are obliged to undergo a minute examination, in the Greek and Roman Classics, in the different branches of Philosophy which compose the curriculum, and by each of the Professors in their respective branches; an examination which, in the manner it is conducted, gives the best opportunity of judging of the proficiency and literature of the candidates.

**DEGREES IN THEOLOGY AND LAW.**—Degrees in Theology, having no particular privileges in the Church attached to them, under the Presbyterian form of government, are, without any regard to standing in the University, conferred on Clergymen, respectable for their abilities and literature. Degrees in Law are either bestowed upon eminent men, as marks of respect, or upon Students of a certain standing, after a regular examination of the candidate. The University of Glasgow admits Students who have passed a part of their academical course in other Universities, *ad eundem*, as it is commonly called; that is, whatever part of their academical course is finished at any other University, upon proper certificates, is admitted as a part of their standing in the University of Glasgow; so that, without again beginning their course, they can pass forward to degrees, and be enrolled students of Theology.

**MEDICAL DEGREES.**—Degrees in Medicine are conferred, after having finished the Medical course, at the University; or, upon proper certificates of having finished it at some eminent school of Physic; but the candidates are obliged to undergo both a private and public examination, on all the different branches of Medicine, before they can receive that honour. It is very common also for them, though not absolutely required, to defend a thesis in the Common Hall.

**PRIZES.**—The institution of prizes, or rewards of literary merit, either in books or medals, to Students, during the course

of their education, has now been tried for many years, in the University of Glasgow, and has been attended with the best effects. Every effort has been made to correct the common defects and irregularities in the distribution of prizes, and to render the competition fair and equal. Subjects of competition are prescribed, calculated to give scope to every kind of genius, and accommodated to the standing of the different Students.

**LIBRARY.**—The University Library, to which all the Students have easy access, is a large and valuable collection of books, among which are many now become very scarce. As it was founded, about two centuries ago, it is enriched with many early editions, and proper attention has been paid, from time to time, to supply it with the more elegant and improved productions of the press, particularly in the classical departments. The funds, which are destined for its support and increase, are considerable; and many private donations of books have been made to it from time to time. It was of late greatly enriched, in the mathematical department, by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, Professor of Mathematics; by the ingenuity of the late Dr. Wilson & Sons, type-founders; and the care and accuracy of the late Messrs. Foulis, printers to the University. The Library contains some of the most elegant editions of many valuable books, and has been increased in all the different departments of science.

**ANTIQUITIES.**—The College is in possession of a number of mile-stones, altars, and other remains of antiquity, which have been discovered in the ancient Roman wall, between the Forth and the Clyde.

**WORSHIP.**—During the session, there is public worship every Sunday in the College Chapel. One of the Professors, who has been ordained, preaches; the Students and families of the Professors generally compose the congregation.

**LANDED PROPERTY, &c.**—The College, though in some measure surrounded by the houses in the Town, is possessed of

more than 20 acres of ground adjacent to its buildings\*. Upon the more distant part of this ground, and upon a small eminence, is erected the Observatory, properly fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments for the purposes of the Professor of Practical Astronomy. The College buildings are handsome and commodious. The Principal and all the Professors possess convenient houses, contiguous to the other public buildings; these buildings are surrounded by a garden of about ten acres, appropriated to the use of the Members of the University, and some part of it for exercise to the younger classes of Students.

#### *Conclusion.*

Upon the whole, this University, after experiencing many revolutions and turns of fortune, has, by favourable conjunctures, and by the bounty of the Sovereign and of the public, been raised to prosperous circumstances; and has, as an academical foundation, become possessed of some conspicuous advantages: its local situation, in the neighbourhood of an industrious City, and at some distance from the Capital, by which it is not exposed to the dissipation arising from a number of amusements; nor too remote from the topics of speculation suggested by the progress of philosophy, and the interesting business of society: the state of its revenue, sufficient, with economy, in the management of the Society, to promote useful improvements; but not so large as to be productive of idleness, and the luxury of learned indolence: its institutions and government, by which no sort of monopoly is created in

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\* When James, Lord Hamilton, in 1459, bequeathed to the College a large tenement and a part of the lands of Dowhill, which now form a part of the College Garden, he required the Regents and Students every day after dinner and after supper, to stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James of Euphemia, his Spouse, Countess of Douglas, of his ancestors and successors, and of all for whom he has received any benefit, for which he has not made a proper return.

favour of particular sects, or particular branches of science, but persons of all persuasions are at liberty to follow that course of study, which they find suited to their various pursuits and prospects: lastly, its moderate discipline, endeavouring to regulate the behaviour of the Students, by a regard to interest and reputation, more than by authority; and substituting the anxious watchfulness of a parent, in place of the troublesome and vexatious interpositions of a prying, and perhaps unpopular, Magistrate.

In 1799, a very able and luminous account of the University was drawn up by some of its distinguished Professors, and published in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland; and it is from this account, that the foregoing description has been chiefly abridged. Since that period, the princely collection, termed the Hunterian Museum, has been removed to Glasgow, and placed in an appropriate building. The medals alone, which are not surpassed by any in Europe, unless it be by the Parisian collection, are valued at 30,000*l.* sterling.

On the 12th of December 1812, the following regulations, respecting Degrees in Medicine, were unanimously enacted into a law, by the Senate of the University of Glasgow.

1. Before any person can be allowed to be a candidate for a Degree in Medicine, in this University, he shall appear, personally, before the Senate; and lay before them satisfactory evidence, that he is not under twenty-one years of age.

2. He shall produce evidence, as above, that he has, during at least three years, (or sessions of six months each,) regularly attended the following Medical classes in some University or Universities; or two years or sessions, if he shall have studied, during other two or more years, under eminent Medical teachers in London; *viz.* Anatomy and Surgery, during three such sessions; the Theory and the Practice of Physic, during two such sessions; Chemistry, during two such sessions; *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, during two such sessions; or one session, if he shall have attended an Apothecary's shop, during

two or more years; Midwifery, during one session; and Botany, during one course.

3. He shall bring forward evidence, that during one year, at least, he has attended Medical classes in this University.

4. The candidate shall undergo three examinations, in private, by the Medical Professors of the University; and write a Commentary on an Aphorism of Hippocrates, and another on a case of disease, propounded to him by the said Examiners. The first examination shall be on Anatomy and Physiology; the second, on the Institutions and Practice of Physic; and the third, on Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, and Pharmacy.

5. The Examiners shall report to the Senate their opinion respecting the Medical knowledge of the candidate; and, if their report be favourable, his name, as a candidate for a degree, shall be entered on the minutes of Senate; and a day shall be fixed, when the candidate shall read his Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case; and answer such questions, on the several branches of Medical Science, as shall be put to him by the Examiners, in presence of the Senate. If the Senate be of opinion that the candidate has shown himself worthy of a Degree, it shall be conferred, in presence of the Senate, by the Vice-Chancellor, provided the candidate has not published a thesis, which he may or may not do, according to his own option; but, if he shall have published a thesis, he must defend it, and the Degree must be conferred in presence of the Students and other Members of the University, assembled by Program in the Comitia.

6. The whole of the examination shall be carried on, and the Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case, must be written in the Latin language.

7. Such parts of the above Regulations as are new, *viz.* these respecting the age of the candidate, and the curriculum of Medical education, shall not be in force till November 1st, 1813.

8. The Clerk of Senate shall cause the whole of the above Regulations to be published, for the information of all whom they may concern.

The offices of Regius Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, were created in 1815.

*Office-bearers, Professors, and Professions, in 1816.*

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, *Chancellor.*

The Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, *Rector.*

Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, *Dean of Faculty.*

William Taylor, D. D. *Principal.*

*Professors.*

Stevenson Macgill, D. D.	- - -	<i>Divinity.</i>
Patrick Cummin, LL. D.	} - -	<i>Oriental Languages.</i>
Gavin Gibb, D. D.		
Josiah Walker, - - -	- - -	<i>Humanity.</i>
John Young, - - -	- - -	<i>Greek.</i>
William M'Turk, D. D.	- - -	<i>Church History.</i>
George Jardine, - - -	- - -	<i>Logic.</i>
James Jeffrey, M. D.	- - -	<i>Anatomy.</i>
James Miller, - - -	- - -	<i>Mathematics.</i>
Robert Freer, M. D.	- - -	<i>Medicine.</i>
James Mylne, - - -	- - -	<i>Moral Philosophy.</i>
William Meikleham, LL. D.	- - -	<i>Natural Philosophy.</i>
Robert Davidson, - - -	- - -	<i>Civil Law.</i>
James Couper, D. D.	- - -	<i>Practical Astronomy.</i>
Lockhart Muirhead, - - -	- - -	<i>Natural History.</i>
John Burns, - - -	- - -	<i>Surgery.</i>
James Towers, - - -	- - -	<i>Midwifery.</i>

*Lecturers.*

Robert Cleghorn, M. D.	- - -	<i>Chemistry.</i>
Richard Millar, M. D.	- - -	<i>Materia Medica.</i>
Thomas Brown, M. D.	- - -	<i>Botany.</i>

Andrew & James Duncan, *Printers to the University.*

*Chancellors of the University.*

Conformable to the foundation, the Bishops were Chancellors, *ex officio*; when Episcopacy was abolished, the office became elective.

*Chancellors since Episcopacy was abolished.*

	ELECTED IN
1. The Marquis of Hamilton was the first Lay Chancellor, - - - - -	1642
2. The Earl of Glencairn, - - - - -	1660
3. Andrew Fairfowl, Archbishop of Glasgow, - - - - -	1661
4. Alexander Burnett, do. do. - - - - -	1664
5. Robert Leighton, do. do. - - - - -	1670
6. Alexander Burnett, do. do. - - - - -	1674
7. Arthur Ross, do. do. - - - - -	1679
8. Alexander Cairncross, do. do. - - - - -	1684
9. John Paterson, do. do. - - - - -	1687
10. The Earl of Hyndford was the first Lay Chancellor after the Revolution, - - - - -	1691
11. James Graham, Duke of Montrose; he was elected after the office had been vacant four years, - - - - -	1715
12. William Graham, Duke of Montrose, - - - - -	1743
His Grace resigned the office in 1781, when his Son was elected Chancellor.	
13. The Marquis of Graham, now Duke of Montrose*, - - - - -	1781

\* Denotes being in office in 1816.

*Principals of the University.*

- |   | ELECTED IN |
|---|------------|
| 1. Mr. Andrew Melville was the first Principal,<br>Mr. Melville was translated to the Princi-<br>pality of St. Andrews in 1579.   | 1574       |
| 2. Mr. Thomas Smeaton, - - - -  | 1580       |
| 3. Mr. Patrick Sharpe, - - - -<br>Mr. Sharpe having become superannuated,<br>resigned in 1614.  | 1582       |
| 4. Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrigg, - - - -<br>Mr. Boyd having had a misunderstanding<br>with Archbishop Law, resigned his office in<br>1621 †.  | 1615       |
| 5. Dr. Cameron, - - - -<br>The Doctor was from a French University;<br>he resigned in 1624, and retired to France;<br>the office was kept vacant till 1626, in conse-<br>quence of certain overtures respecting the<br>Church of Govan. | 1622       |
| 6. Dr. John Strang, - - - -<br>Dr. Strang died in 1650.   | 1626       |
| 7. Mr. Robert Ramsay, - - - -<br>Mr. Ramsay was Minister of the Inner High<br>Church; he died in 1651.  | 1650       |
| 8. Mr. Patrick Gillespie, - - - -<br>Mr. Gillespie was the first Minister of the<br>Outer High Church; he was in high favour with<br>the Protector, Cromwell, and was turned out of<br>his office at the Restoration, in 1660.          | 1652       |

† Until the year 1621, the Principal not only taught Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages, but also officiated as Minister of Govan. At this period, when Principal Boyd could no longer retain his office, he became desirous to be appointed Parson of Govan, and suggested that that office should be disjoined from the Principality; the proposal was ultimately agreed to by the Bishop and others interested, and although Mr. Boyd was not fortunate enough to obtain the situation, there has been a separate Minister in Govan ever since.

SETTLED IN

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 9. Mr. Robert Baillie, - - - -<br>Mr. Baillie had been Minister of Kilwinning,<br>a Member of the General Assembly who met at<br>Westminster, Minister of the Tron Church, and<br>Professor of Divinity in the University of Glas-<br>gow. | 1661 |
| 10. Mr. Edward Wright, - - - -   | 1663 |
| 11. Mr. James Fall, - - - -  | 1684 |
| 12. Mr. William Dunlop, - - - -  | 1690 |
| 13. Mr. John Stirling, - - - -   | 1701 |
| 14. Mr. Neil Campbell, - - - -   | 1728 |
| 15. Dr. William Leechman, - - - -  | 1761 |
| 16. Dr. Archibald Davidson, - - - -  | 1786 |
| 17. Dr. William Taylor, * - - - -  | 1803 |
| 18. _____  | 18   |

*Professors of Divinity.*

The Divinity class was taught by the Principal till 1640, when the General Assembly ordered the offices to be disjoined.

- |   | ELECTED IN |
|---|------------|
| 1. Mr. David Dickson † was the first who filled the<br>Divinity Chair; he was elected in - - - -      | 1640       |
| 2. Mr. Robert Baillie †; he was admitted a second<br>Professor of Theology, in - - - -                | 1642       |
| 3. Mr. John Young, Professor of Philosophy, was<br>elected a second Professor of Divinity, in - - - - | 1653       |
| 4. Mr. Gilbert Burnet, - - - -  | 1669       |

† Messrs. Dickson and Baillie officiated also as Ministers of the City, till Mr. Dickson left Glasgow to be Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh, in 1650; at that period, Mr. Baillie gave up his Clerical charge.

SETTLED IN

Mr. Burnet was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Sarum, and is well known by his writings; soon after his admission, he wrote his book on the thirty-nine Articles, and resigned his charge in 1674.

5. Mr. David Liddell, - - - - -	1674
6. Dr. Alexander Ross, - - - - -	1682
Dr. Ross was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Murray; he resigned his charge in 1684.	
7. Dr. James Wymes, - - - - -	1684
8. Mr. James Woodrow, - - - - -	1692
9. Mr. Alexander Woodrow, son to Mr. James, was appointed Assistant and Successor, in - - -	1705
10. Mr. John Simpson, - - - - -	1708
11. Dr. William Leechman, - - - - -	1744
12. Dr. Robert Traill, - - - - -	1761
13. Dr. James Baillie, - - - - -	1773
14. Dr. William Wight, - - - - -	1778
15. Dr. Robert Findlay, - - - - -	1783
16. Dr. Stevenson Macgill *, - - - - -	1814
17. _____	18

*Rectors of the University.*

(Since the Reformation.)

YEARS

1. Mr. Andrew Hay, Parson of Renfrew, and Superintendent of the West, - - -	1565—1581
2. Dr. Robert Douglas, a Parson, - - -	1581—1586
3. Mr. Archibald Crawford, of Jordanhill, - - -	1587—1591
4. Mr. John Blackburn, Master of the Grammar-School, - - - - -	1592

YEARS

5. David Wymes, Minister of the High Church, -	1593
6. Mr. John Blackburn, - - - - -	1594
7. Mr. David Wymes, - - - - -	1595—1598
8. Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew, -	1599—1601
9. Mr. John Bell, Minister of the Tron Church, -	1602
10. Mr. John Hay, - - - - -	1603—1611
11. Mr. John Bell, - - - - -	1612
12. Mr. John Hay, - - - - -	1613
13. Mr. John Bell, - - - - -	1614
14. Mr. John Hay, - - - - -	1615—1617
15. Mr. Robert Scott, - - - - -	1618—1619
16. Mr. James Hamilton, Commissary, - - -	1620
17. Mr. Robert Scott, - - - - -	1621—1626
18. Mr. John Bell, - - - - -	1627—1628
19. Mr. Robert Wilkie, Minister of the Black Friars' Church, - - - - -	1629
20. Mr. James Boyle of Kilburn, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - -	1630—1631
21. Mr. Robert Wilkie, - - - - -	1632—1633
22. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, Minister of the Barony Parish, - - - - -	1634—1635
23. Mr. John Maxwell, Minister of the High Church, - - - - -	1636
24. Mr. James Boyle, - - - - -	1637
25. Mr. Robert Wilkie, - - - - -	1638—1639
26. Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew, son of the former, - - - - -	1640—1642
27. Mr. Archibald Fleming, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - -	1643—1644
28. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, - - - - -	1655
29. Mr. James Robertson of Bedlay, - - -	1646—1647
30. Mr. Robert Ramsay, - - - - -	1648—1649
31. Mr. Thomas Lockhart, Commissary, -	1650—1654
32. Mr. George Maxwell, of Nether-Pollock, -	1655—1659

	YEARS
33. Mr. Ralph Rogers, Minister in the High Church, - - - - -	1660—1665
34. Mr. James Ramsay, a Clergyman, - - - - -	1666—1669
35. Mr. Archibald Fleming, - - - - -	1670—1673
36. Mr. William Cummin, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - -	1674—1676
37. Dr. Brisbane, - - - - -	1677—1681
38. Mr. Richard Waddell, - - - - -	1682—1685
39. Mr. Archibald Inglis, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - -	1686—1689
40. Mr. David Boyle, of Kilburn, - - - - -	1690
41. Sir John Maxwell, of Nether-Pollock, a Lord of Session, - - - - -	1691—1718
42. Mr. Graham, of Gorthy, - - - - -	1719—1720
43. Mr. Robert Dundas, of Armiston, His Majesty's Advocate, - - - - -	1721—1722
44. Mr. John Hamilton, of Aikenhead, - - - - -	1723—1724
45. Mr. Montgomerie, of Hartfield, - - - - -	1725
46. Mr. George Martin, of Rosse, - - - - -	1726
47. Mr. John Hamilton, of Aikenhead, - - - - -	1727
48. Mr. George Martin, - - - - -	1728
49. Mr. Francis Dunlop, of Dunlop, - - - - -	1729—1730
50. Mr. John Orr, of Barrowfield, - - - - -	1731—1732
51. Mr. Colin Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - - -	1733—1734
52. Mr. John Orr, - - - - -	1735—1736
53. Mr. George Bogle, of Daldowie, - - - - -	1737—1738
54. Mr. John Graham, of Dougalston, - - - - -	1739—1740
55. Mr. John Orr, - - - - -	1741—1742
56. Mr. George Bogle, - - - - -	1743—1744
57. Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, - - - - -	1745—1746
58. Mr. George Bogle, - - - - -	1747—1748
59. Sir John Maxwell, - - - - -	1749—1750
60. Sir John Graham, - - - - -	1751—1752
61. Mr. Colin Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - - -	1753—1754

	YEARS
62. Sir John Maxwell, - - - - -	1755—1756
63. Mr. George Bogle, - - - - -	1757—1758
64. Mr. John Graham, - - - - -	1759
65. The Earl of Errol, - - - - -	1760—1761
66. Mr. Thomas Millar, of Barskimming, - - - - -	1762—1763
67. Baron William Mure, of Caldwell, - - - - -	1764—1765
68. The Earl of Selkirk, - - - - -	1766—1767
69. Sir Adam Ferguson, - - - - -	1768—1769
70. Chief Baron Ord, - - - - -	1770—1771
71. Lord Frederick Campbell, - - - - -	1772
72. Lord Cathcart, - - - - -	1773—1774
73. Chief Baron Montgomrie, - - - - -	1775—1776
74. Mr. Andrew Stewart, - - - - -	1777—1778
75. The Earl of Dundonald, - - - - -	1779—1780
76. Mr. Henry Dundas, - - - - -	1781—1782
77. Mr. Edmond Burke, - - - - -	1783—1784
78. Mr. Robert Graham, of Gartmore, - - - - -	1785—1786
79. Mr. Adam Smith, - - - - -	1787—1788
80. Mr. Walter Campbell, of Shawfield, - - - - -	1789—1790
81. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, - - - - -	1791—1792
82. Mr. William Mure, of Caldwell, - - - - -	1793—1794
83. Mr. William M'Dowall, of Garthland, - - - - -	1795—1796
84. Mr. George Oswald, of Auchencruive, - - - - -	1797—1798
85. President Ilay Campbell, - - - - -	1799—1800
86. Lord Craig, - - - - -	1801—1802
87. Lord Chief Baron Dundas, - - - - -	1803—1804
88. Mr. Henry Glassford, of Dugalston, - - - - -	1805—1806
89. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, His Majesty's Advocate, - - - - -	1807—1808
90. Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - - -	1809—1810
91. Lord Archibald Hamilton, - - - - -	1811—1812
92. Lord Lynedoch, - - - - -	1813—1814
93. Lord Justice Clerk, Boyle, * - - - - -	1815—1816
94. _____	1817



mistry, in the Royal Institution of London, which had been formed on the model of this primary Institution.

Dr. Garnet was succeeded by Dr. Birkbeck, who, in addition to the branches taught by his predecessor, introduced a familiar system of Philosophical and Mechanical information to 500 operative mechanics, free of all expense, exclusive of the exhibition of an extensive apparatus. The Institution has procured particular models for illustration, which has been productive of the best effects on this useful class of the community.

The Managers of the Institution, have recently become proprietors of the extensive and commodious buildings, which they formerly rented in John-Street. To the original valuable stock of apparatus, very considerable additions have lately been made; to the library, a valuable addition of the most approved Treatises on the science of Mechanics and Chemistry, &c. have been added for the use of the Students, by the unremitting exertions of Dr. Ure.

*Managers for 1816.*

John More, Esq. *President.*

James Laird, Esq. *Secretary.*

John Geddes, Esq. *Treasurer.*

*Ordinary Managers.*

Andrew Templeton.

William Anderson.

John Hamilton.

James Ewing.

Rev. Dr. Lockhart.

Walter Ferguson.

*Presidents.*

ELECTED IN

1. Dr. Peter Wright, 1796

2. Alexander Oswald, 1797

*Secretaries.*

ELECTED IN

1. John Scruton, 1796

2. Hugh Cross, 1797

\* The Institution is highly indebted to the Secretaries for their valuable, gratuitous, and disinterested services.

*Presidents.*

ELECTED IN

3. William M'Neil,	1793	3. William Anderson,	1798
4. William M'Neil,	1799	4. William Anderson,	1799
5. William M'Neil,	1800	5. William Anderson,	1800
6. Dr. Monteith,	1801	6. William Anderson,	1801
7. John Geddes,	1802	7. William Anderson,	1802
8. John Geddes,	1803	8. William Anderson,	1803
9. John Geddes,	1804	9. William Anderson,	1804
10. Alexander Oswald,	1805	10. James Laird,	1805
11. John Semple,	1806	11. James Laird,	1806
12. William Anderson,	1807	12. James Laird,	1807
13. William Anderson,	1808	13. James Laird,	1808
14. Robert Austin,	1809	14. James Laird,	1809
15. Joshua Heywood,	1810	15. James Laird,	1810
16. James Cleland,	1811	16. James Laird,	1811
17. John Hamilton,	1812	17. James Laird,	1812
18. John Hamilton,	1813	18. James Laird,	1813
19. John More,	1814	19. James Laird,	1814
20. John More,	1815	20. James Laird,	1815
21. John More,	1816	21. James Laird,	1816
22. _____,	1817	22. _____,	1817

*Secretaries.*

ELECTED IN

*Professors.*

1. Dr. Thomas Garnet; he was appointed on 21st September 1796, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.
2. Mr. Robert Lothian; he was appointed on 31st October 1798, to be Professor of Mathematics and Geography.
3. Dr. George Birkbeck; he was appointed on 18th October 1799, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, on the resignation of Dr. Garnet.

Dr. Birkbeck resigned his office on the 5th of August 1804.

4. Dr. Andrew Ure; he was appointed on the 21st September 1804, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry. \*
5. Mr. John Cross; he was appointed on the 3d of January 1811, to be Professor of Mathematics and Geography, that office being vacant on the resignation of Mr. Lothian.

Mr. Cross resigned his office, on being appointed Observer and Superintendent of the Glasgow Observatory, on 26th May 1814.

6. Dr. William Cummin; he was appointed on 22d March 1816, to be Professor of Botany. \*

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
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By the will of the Founder, Mr. William Meikleham was appointed to the office of Professor of Physics, or Natural History, in the Andersonian Institution, which he declined to accept on the 7th of May 1796.

## HUTCHISONS' HOSPITAL.

Founded by George and Thomas Hutchison, Brothers.

DANIEL M'KENZIE, Esq. *Preceptor.*

Mr. George Hutchison of Lambhill, one of the Founders, was the eldest son of Mr. John Hutchison, a gentleman of considerable property, who resided on the lands of Gairdbraed, which he rented from Walter Commendator of Blantyre. George was a Writer in Glasgow, and had acquired considerable wealth from patrimony, industry, and economical habits; he was very moderate in his charges, having never demanded more than sixteen pennies Scots for writing a bond of any amount. During the years 1639, -40, and -41, George and his brother Thomas, who was also a Writer, and Keeper of the Register of Seasines of the Regality of Glasgow, mortified and disposed for the purposes of an Hospital, to be called after their own name, in manner following, *viz.* a tenement of land on the west side of the old West Port of Glasgow, with yards and pertinents thereof; as also, a barn and barn yard, at the west gable of said tenement, for building an Hospital for the entertainment of as many aged decrepit Men, to be placed therein, as the annual rent of the sums after mentioned would afford, at 4s. Scots to each per day, besides clothing and fuel, *viz.*

George Hutchison, mortifies, 16th December 1639, for poor aged Men,	- - -	20,000 merks.
Thomas Hutchison, mortifies, 9th March 1641, for poor Boys,	- - -	20,200 do.
George Hutchison, mortifies, 3d July 1641, for Men and Boys,	- - -	10,000 do.
Thomas Hutchison, mortifies, 14th July 1641, in addition to George's Mortification,	- - -	10,500 do.
Carried forward,	- - -	60,700 do.

Brought forward, - - - 60,700 merks.  
 George died a Bachelor in 1640. Thomas married Marion Stewart, but left no family; he died on the 1st of September 1641, aged fifty-two years, and is buried on the south side of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. By his latter will, in addition to what he had formerly bequeathed, he left several legacies to his relations and others, and an additional sum to the Hospital of - - - - - 8,000 do.

Total Mortifications, exclusive of some bygone interest, which it would appear was at 8 per cent. at that period, - - - - - 68,700 do.

These Mortifications were ratified by Janet, Bessie, and Helen Hutchison, sisters to the deceased George and Thomas, with consent of James Pollock, cooper, husband to the said Bessie, by their deed, 15th October 1641.

The Mortifications are declared to be for aged decrepit Men above fifty years of age, who have been of honest life and conversation, and known to be destitute of all help and support at the time of their entry into said Hospital, being merchants, craftsmen, or any other trade without distinction.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 16th December 1639, are declared to be the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and the ordinary Ministers of the City, which at that time were those of the Inner High Church, Tron, and Black Friars, making in whole, nine Patrons, exclusive of certain Regents in the College, who also did duty in the Town as Clergymen.

The Patrons accepted of their offices, and engaged to fulfil the terms of the Mortification, by preferring the name of

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The Messrs. Hutchisons' mother's name was Janet Anderson.

Hutchison, laying out the money on heritable security, or the purchase of lands, and of appointing an honest Member of the Town Council, to be Master and Collector to the Hospital.

The person, now called Preceptor, was originally called Maister, Collector, and sometimes Treasurer; he is chosen annually, by the Patrons, upon the second Thursday of February, and by the Mortifiers' will, as well as by the contract entered into betwixt the Patrons and Mr. Thomas Hutchison in 1640, he must be an ordinary Counsellor of Glasgow; he may from year to year be re-elected while he continues a Member of Council; and his business is to preside at the meetings of the Patrons, to see that their minutes are properly entered in the sederunt book, and to attend particularly to the management of the affairs of the Hospital; he may convene the Patrons as often as he thinks proper or necessary for the business thereof, but there are certain fixed and stated meetings, which must be regularly called, unless the Preceptor chooses to vary them, which he has the power to do till the week following, upon giving the Patrons eight days notice thereof. In absence of the Preceptor, the Patrons elect one of the Town Counsellors to be Chairman of the meeting; and either of them, as the case may be, has a deliberative, as well as a casting vote.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 9th March 1641, are declared to be four persons elected by the Town Council from their own number, yearly. The Council is also to elect one of their number to be the Maister, or Preceptor, who, with four of the ordinary Ministers, shall be the Patrons. They were instructed to take the charge of maintaining and educating twelve male indigent Orphans, or others of like condition, sons of Burgesses of Glasgow, and to appoint a Maister to teach them, and a sufficient number of women to make their meat ready, wash their clothes, and keep the house clean; the whole to be entertained in the house; and boys of the name of Hutchison and Herbertson to be preferred.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 3d July 1641, are the

Magistrates and Council, and ordinary Ministers of the Town, who are instructed to apply the proceeds of this Mortification to the farther help of the twelve Boys, and what the Donor now calls the twelve Old Men. The whole proceeds of this, and the preceding Mortifications by himself and his brother, are to be laid out upon the best and cheapest arable lands that can be got to buy near this Burgh.

By the Mortification of 14th July 1641, the same Patrons are instructed to apply the 10,500 merks for the better help and supply of the Hospital. This building to be called Hutchisons' Hospital. There does not appear to have been any specific deed for the last mentioned sum of 8,000 merks.

From the foregoing description, it is evident that the original Mortifications are rather inconsistent with each other, as to the exact description of persons who are to be the Patrons; but as the Magistrates, the Town Council, the Ministers, or a part of each, are always mentioned therein as such, expediency and long established usage has now fixed, that the Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Convener of the Trades' House, and the other Members of the Town Council, together with the Established Ministers of the City of Glasgow, are the Patrons, and in them is vested the management of the whole funds and affairs of the Hospital, the major number being a quorum.

The original Hospital was a handsome building, having a front of seventy feet to the Trongate-Street, where Hutchison-Street is now formed, with a steeple in the centre 100 feet high. The back buildings were intended to form a quadrangle; the north range, however, was never built. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutchison, one of the Founders, on the 19th of March 1641; and, on the 17th of August, the same year, he appointed Colin Campbell, youngest, late Baillie, to be Maister and Collector, and to take the charge of building the Hospital. This election was confirmed by the Magistrates and Council, who, in November 1642, after Mr.

Thomas's death, elected the said Mr. Campbell to the office of Master and Collector. The building was not finished till 1660, having cost, from the time Mr. Campbell took the charge of it, 26,194*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Scots, including 99*l.* for two marble stones from London, and 100*l.* for carving and lettering the marble table above the entry, which had the following inscription on it in gilded letters:

Gerontocomeion et Orphantropheion  
 Duorum Fratrum Georgii & Thomæ  
 Hutchisonorum munificentia dedicatum  
 Nobilis Hospitii si forte requiris alumnos  
 Orphanus hic habitat pauper, inopsque senex.  
 Tu ne temne Domos ignarus sortis, egestas  
 Forte tuum senium progeniemque premet  
 Quis scit an hinc veniant quos publica fama celebret,  
 Sive armis surgat Gloria, sive Toga.

On the north wall of the front building, looking towards the garden, there were two niches, one on each side of the steeple, wherein were placed the statues of the two brothers, of their full size, with the following inscription, on a tablet, in gilded letters.

Adspicis Hutchisonos fratres, his nulla propago  
 Cum foret, & numero vix caperentur opes,  
 Hæc monumenta pii: votum immortale dicarunt  
 Dulcia quæ miseris semper asyla forent  
 O bene testatos! hæredes scripsit uterque  
 Infantes inopes invalidosque senes.

In conformity with the deeds of Mortification, the Patrons began to acquire lands; in the year 1642, they purchased from the College, four rigs of land, containing three roods, at the back of the Hospital, for the price of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

In 1650, they purchased from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstone, one-half of the lands of Gorbals and Brigend, at the price of 40,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots; the Town and the Trades' House having purchased the other half between them. As there were a number of life-rent tacks on this property, the Hospital did not receive more than the average sum of 1604*l.* Scots per annum, for sixteen years after the purchase: interest at that time was 6 per cent. It is worthy of remark, that this purchase, which has ultimately turned out so much to the benefit of the Hospital, was, for a long period, the cause of great pecuniary distress to it; when the term of payment became due, the Patrons were not prepared, as they could not get payment of bonds which they held against the Marquis of Argyle and the Laird of Lamond, for 18,000 merks, with sixteen years' interest thereon; nor could they get any rent from their lands, as during the civil wars the Covenanters and the King's forces alternately destroyed or cut up the produce for their own particular use. They were even under the necessity, on the 3d of June 1652, to authorise the Maister to dismiss the poor Boys from the Hospital, upon the best terms in his power: in this alarming situation, the Town stepped in, and relieved the Hospital from their distress, by paying up the balance of the price, for which they got an assignation to the whole bonds.

In the year 1643, the first pensioners, *viz.* one Man and a Boy, were placed on the funds of the House; from that time, the number gradually increased till 1662, when the number of old Men was made up to twelve, conformable to the desire of the Mortifiers, each person receiving a pension of 100*l.* Scots. In 1667, the Boys were completed to twelve, at 50*l.* Scots per annum each. In 1691, in consequence of an increase of the funds, one old Man was added at 100 merks per annum, and six Boys at 50 merks each; these, however, were only to continue during pleasure.

In 1659, when the Gorbals lands were paid, and the account for building the Hospital discharged, the revenue was rather under 160*l.* sterling per annum, interest still at 6 per cent. In 1663, the Patrons purchased from John Gilhagie an acre and some falls of land in Lay Croft, at the back of the Hospital, for 675*l.* Scots, and 20*l.* Scots to his wife.

In 1682, they purchased from James Muir, a piece of ground, on the east side of the Hospital Yard, for which they paid 66*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

In 1694, the Magistrates and Council purchased, on account of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and Hutchisons' Hospital, from Ninian Hill of Lamb-Hill, the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, which had formerly belonged to George and Thomas Hutchison, the Founders of the Hospital, at the price of 20,300 merks; the Merchants' and Trades' Houses having resigned their shares, the whole was made over by the Town to the Patrons of the Hospital in 1695, under certain conditions as to buildings, and upon their paying the sum of 20,300 merks; the gross rent of these lands was 709*l.* 15*s.* Scots.

In 1705, Mr. John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, and grand-nephew to Mr. Thomas Hutchison, mortified to the Hospital three acres of land, lying on the north side of Garn-gad-Hill. These lands were feued in 1766, for 2*l.* 16*s.* and a grassum of 90*l.* sterling.

In September 1741, the Patrons purchased from Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, goldsmith in London, seven and one-half acres of enclosed garden grounds, with house and barn, on the north side of the Ramshorn Yard, at the price of 369*l.* 15*s.* sterling\*.

In 1743, they purchased from the representatives of Mr. Walter Stirling, three and one-half acres of ground on Garn-gad-Hill, at the price of 1240*l.* Scots.

\* The clear purchase of this property was under twopence sterling, per square yard.

In 1757, from Archibald Ingram, about three acres of land in Gallowmuir, for 1695*l.* Scots.

In 1767, from Walter Nelson, two acres in Cribbs, for 3000*l.* Scots.

The greater part of these lands have been disposed of as follows, *viz.*

In October 1718, the Patrons sold the Town, one and a half roods of ground for the Ramshorn Church and Church-yard, along with certain privileges, for 600 merks.

In 1743, they feued to the Ince Factory Company, three roods of ground in the Ramshorn Yard, at the yearly feu of 33*l.* 15*s.* Scots.

In September 1763, they feued to the same Company, two roods of ground in Ramshorn Yard, at 32*l.* 5*s.* Scots.

In 1767, they feued to the Town, one acre three roods and thirty-three falls of the Ramshorn Yard for a new burying-ground, at the yearly feu of 8*l.* sterling.

In December 1772, they disposed to the Magistrates and Council, the whole remaining part of the Ramshorn and Meadowflat, for payment of the yearly rent of 113*l.* 10*d.* sterling; as also, the two acres called Cribbs, and seven and one-half acres of Deanside, both for payment of the yearly rent of 32*l.* sterling, with a grassum of 2020*l.* sterling. The Patrons to pay the feu and tiend duties on the said lands.

In 1792, they feued to Mr. James M<sup>c</sup>Lehose, the three acres of land in Gallowmuir, at a feu-duty of 50*l.* 18*s.* sterling.

In 1798, they sold to Mr. John Hamilton, half an acre of the land on Garngad-Hill, at 55*l.* sterling; and, in 1800, they sold to Messrs. John & Robert Tennent and James Melvin, two acres on Garngad-Hill, at the rate of 120*l.* per acre.

The Gorbals lands, which till this time continued to be joint property, were, in 1789, divided betwixt the Town, the Trades' House, and the Hospital, according to their shares. Mr. Charles Abercromby, Civil Engineer, having been employed by the Patrons, made a plan of a town on that part

which fell to the Hospital's share, which has been called Hutchisons' Town, in honour of the Mortifiers. The Hospital has since feued some of the building lots as high as eight shillings per square yard.

The Patrons, in 1799, feued to Messrs. James Dunlop and Andrew Houston, a part of their lands, called Stirling-Fold and Well-Croft, containing twenty-nine acres three roods and twenty-three falls, at the annual feu of 258*l.* sterling.

In November 1792, the Patrons subscribed 2,000*l.* for building a stone Bridge across the Clyde, at their property opposite the Saltmarket-Street, which unfortunately fell in 1795, and has not yet been replaced.

*Original Regulations respecting the Qualification of Pensioners.*

Upon the 15th of September 1737, the Patrons enacted, that such part of the surplus funds as they may judge convenient, after paying the repairs, &c. of the Hospital, and the stated maintenance of twelve old Men and twelve Boys, should be applied to the maintenance of poor old decayed Women of fifty years of age and upwards, Widows and Relicts of persons who had been in credit and reputation in this City during their widowhood.

In 1781, the Patrons resolved, that in future, it shall be competent to admit on the funds of the Hospital, poor Women

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In 1744, the Patrons paid 67*l.* Scots, for boring for coal in the lands of Meadowflat; the minute runs as follows: "The Hospital's Quarry at the Crackling-House \* being wrought down five fathom, and it being the opinion of skilled men, that there might be a workable coal, the attempt was made; the Hospital bored seventeen fathom more, and then went through two fathom of coal, till mixed with dogar bands; next one fathom of freestone plies about six inches thick, and three plies two inches; last of all half a fathom of freestone; in all there was bored twenty-seven fathoms from the grass; and, from the appearance, it was judged proper to give up the search."

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\* The Crackling-House Quarry was filled up about twenty-five years ago, and Dundas-Street has since been formed over it.

whose fathers have been Burgesses, (other than ordinary,) though they are not Widows, and have not attained the age of fifty years; and, on the 19th February 1782, the Patrons decided, that a Burgess's daughter did not lose her right to the charity although she married a man who was not a Burgess; subsequent to this, it has been found expedient to admit neither Men nor Women till they are fifty years of age, with this reservation, that Women having two children under ten years of age living at their expense, may be admitted to the funds of the Hospital at forty years of age.

*List of Preceptors of Hutchisons' Hospital.*

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.
1. Colin Campbell, Jun.	1641—1647
2. James Hamilton,	1648
3. John Graham,	1649
4. Thomas Allan,	1650
5. James Hamilton,	1651
6. Colin Campbell,	1652—1653
7. James Trane,	1654
8. James Barnes,	1655—1658
9. Henry Glen,	1659—1660
10. Robert Rae,	1661—1662
11. John Walkinshaw,	1663
12. Colin Campbell,	1664
13. Donald M'Gilchrist,	1665
14. John Caldwell,	1666
15. James Ker,	1667
16. John Johnston,	1668
17. Robert M'Ure,	1669
18. Marcus Marshall,	1670
19. John Gilhagie,	1671
20. John Bryson,	1672—1674
21. John Barnes,	1675—1676

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.
22. Robert Cross,	1677—1678
23. John Goveane,	1679
24. John Braidie,	1680
25. James Corbett,	1681—1682
26. John M'Ure,	1683—1684
27. John Aitchison,	1685—1686
28. James Stirling,	1687
29. John Gray,	1688
30. Duncan M'Lachlane,	1689
31. John Stirling,	1690
32. George Muirhead,	1691—1692
33. Matthew Cumming,	1693—1699
34. James Sloss,	1700—1708
35. William Donaldson,	1709—1712
36. Robert Alexander,	1713—1728
37. John Robertson,	1729—1735
38. Andrew Cochrane *,	1736—1776
39. John Campbell,	1777—1800
40. Laurence Craigie,	1801
41. Gilbert Hamilton,	1802—1808
42. Nicol Brown,	1809—1812
43. John Hamilton,	1813—1814
44. Daniel M'Kenzie,	1815—1816
45. _____	

\* Although there is a blank for eight years, in the records at 1765, it is pretty evident that Provost Cochrane was Preceptor for forty years. The Patrons, as a mark of their regard for his long and faithful services, ordered his portrait to be drawn by Cochrane, and hung up in the Laigh Council Chamber. Mr. Cochrane was succeeded in this office by Mr. Campbell of Clathick, who was Preceptor for more than twenty-three years. Soon after Mr. Campbell's resignation, Mr. Robert Findlay of Easter-Hill, one of the Patrons, drew up an elaborate and valuable Report, respecting this Hospital; from which a great part of the information of this article has been collected.



Butter-Milk was given in Summer, instead of Sweet-Milk or Ale; and, in the season, Fresh Herrings, Greens, Potatoes, and other roots, at the discretion of the Mistress. The Diet for the sick was regulated by the Physician who attended the Hospital.

*Abstract of the Expenses of the Hospital from November 1733 to November 1734.*

*Provisions\*.*

Oat-Meal, 203 bolls 14 pecks, - - -	£107 0 3
Pease-Meal, 11 bolls 6 pecks, - - -	3 17 10
Fresh Beef, 2845½ lb. - - - - -	21 4 10
Salt Beef, 49 stones 14 lb. - - - -	5 12 6
Mutton, Veal, &c. - - - - -	1 19 3
Fish, - - - - -	4 19 3
Fresh Butter, 75½ lb. - - - - -	1 5 6
Salt Butter, 17 stones, - - - - -	4 0 3
Cheese, 21 stones 11½ lb. - - - - -	3 1 7
Barley, 24 cwt. - - - - -	8 6 8
Groats, 147 pecks, - - - - -	9 14 0
Pease, 102 pecks, - - - - -	3 7 8
Potatoes, 3 pecks, - - - - -	0 1 6
Herbs and Roots, - - - - -	5 1 6
Carried forward, - - - - -	£179 12 7

\* Rate of Prices nearly as under.

	s.	d.
Meal, per peck, - - - - -	0	8
Fresh Beef, per lb. - - - - -	0	2
Fresh Butter, per lb. - - - - -	0	4
Potatoes, per peck, - - - - -	0	6
Eggs, per dozen, - - - - -	0	1½
Sweet-Milk, per pint, - - - - -	0	1½
Aquavitæ, per pint, - - - - -	1	3
Coals per cart, (weight unknown,) - - - - -	1	5
Candles, per lb. - - - - -	0	4

Brought forward,	£179 12 7
Eggs, 434 dozen, - - - - -	3 4 3
Salt, 143½ pecks, - - - - -	3 15 0
Ale, 1198 gallons, - - - - -	49 18 7
Sweet Milk, 985 pints, - - - - -	7 4 11
Butter Milk, 6018 do. - - - - -	13 0 5
Aquavitæ, 25½ do. - - - - -	1 11 8
Sherry, Sugar, &c. for the Sick, Maintenance of Disorderly Persons sent to the House of Correction, Charges on Provisions, as Cartage, Portorage, Baking of Bread, &c. - - -	6 19 3
	£265 6 8

*Clothing.*

Linens of sundry kinds, - - -	£24 3 6
Woollens do. - - -	61 4 11
Furniture for Clothing, and Tailors' Accounts, - - - - -	24 4 0
Shoes, - - - - -	8 14 0
	118 6 5

*Household Charges.*

Coal, 336 carts, - - - - -	£21 14 3
Candles, 12 stones, - - - - -	3 5 4
Soap and Starch, &c. - - - - -	8 3 4
Overseers' and Schoolmasters' Salaries, - - - - -	31 13 4
Servants' Wages, - - - - -	5 11 10
Petty Charges, - - - - -	14 14 1
	85 2 2

Total expense in 1734,	468 15 3
Do. in 1815,	11094 4 6

Difference of expense per annum between 1734 and 1815, - - - - -	£10,625 9 3
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*List of Preceptors.*

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.
1. Mr. Charles Millar, late Provost, elected on the 14th of August - - -	1735—1737
2. Mr. William Breadie, merchant, 18th Au- gust - - - - -	1737—1743
3. Mr. Robert Currie, merchant, 22d De- cember - - - - -	1743—1751
4. Mr. John Bowie, 19th December -	1751—1759
5. Mr. Daniel Baxter, stationer, 22d November	1759—1769
6. Mr. Daniel Campbell, merchant, 21st No- vember - - - - -	1769—1772
7. Mr. John Jamieson, skinner, 22d November	1772—1782
8. Mr. William Craig, timber-merchant, 15th August - - - - -	1782—1804
9. Mr. Daniel M'Kenzie, merchant, 13th November - - - - -	1804—1816
10. Mr. David Crawford, merchant, 22d April	1816—18
11. _____	18 —18

*Vice-Preceptors.*

1. Mr. David Crawford, merchant, elected on  
the 16th of February - - - - 1815—1816
2. Vacant.

On calculation, it is found that the expense of diet for each person in the Hospital per day in 1734, was one penny and seven-twelfths of a penny sterling, or nineteen pennies Scots.

The average cost of each person in the Hospital, in 1815, was 9*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

## THEATRE.

Previous to the Reformation in 1560, it had been customary to perform a kind of pantomimic representation of the history of our Saviour, his miracles and passion, and the lives and miracles of the Saints. As these exhibitions stood in direct opposition to the principles of the Reformers, and ultimate Covenanters, it is not surprising that the Citizens of Glasgow, who had shown so much zeal for religion and reformation of manners, should be slow to sanction an amusement, which so readily called scenes to their mind which they conceived to be blasphemous. It would appear, that the passion for exhibiting sacred representations was difficult to extirpate, for, on the 20th of July 1670, being only eighteen years before the Revolution, the Magistrates of Glasgow "interdicted strolling stage-players from running through the streets, and from performing plays in private houses, which they called the wisdom of Solomon."

The first regular stage-representation in Glasgow, was in the year 1750; it was performed in a hall, kept by Mr. Burrell for teaching dancing, on the east side of the High-Street, a little below the Bell of the Brae.

In 1752, a Timber Shed, or temporary Theatre, was fitted up in the north quarter of the Town, adjoining the wall of the Bishop's Palace; and in this booth, the celebrated Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward, performed, after having finished the season at Edinburgh. At this period, the prejudice of popular opinion in Glasgow, run so strong against amusements of this nature, that ladies and dress parties from the lower parts of the Town, were regularly escorted to the Theatre by a military guard.

In 1754, the celebrated Mr. George Whitefield, Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, had occasion to preach from a tent in the High-Church Yard, to a numerous

congregation; in the fervour of his zeal, he cast his eyes on the Theatrical Booth, and quickly denounced it to be the Devil's House; no sooner did he articulate the words, than the outskirts of the congregation ran to the Booth, and instantly levelled it with the ground.

In the year 1762, Mr. Jackson, a Comedian, accompanied by Messrs. Love and Beate, came to Glasgow, and endeavoured to procure the patronage of the Magistrates, and other respectable Citizens, for building a regular Theatre\*. The Magistrates having declined to interfere, or to patronise a scheme so very unpopular, it became very difficult to get individuals who were able and willing to promote the undertaking. At length, William M'Dowall of Castle-Semple, William Bogle of Hamilton Farm, John Baird of Craigton, Robert Bogle of Shettleston, and James Dunlop of Garnkirk, Esquires, subscribed money, and patronised the erection of a Theatre. Other difficulties, however, were yet to be overcome, for no person within the Royalty could be found bold enough to sell ground for such a purpose. At length, Mr. Millar of Westerton, sold a lot of ground in Grahamston, in the suburbs of the City, for that purpose; and Mr. John Adam, a respectable and liberal-minded architect and builder, erected the Theatre, which was opened in the spring of 1764, by Mrs. Bellamy, and other respectable performers. When the night for its opening arrived, a crowd of disorderly persons filled the galleries, and having impeded the performances by noise and tumult of every description, the mob at length set fire to the stage, and did not retire till they had completely cleared the house of all its machinery, scenery, and ornaments. On the succeeding morning, such parts of the dresses and properties as were not burned, were found, in a mutilated state, in the

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\* The first regular Theatre that was erected in Scotland since the Reformation, was in the Canongate of Edinburgh; it was opened in the Winter of 1646.

adjoining kitchen-gardens. When the house had been refitted, the performances were allowed to go on; the Managers, however, met with very indifferent success. In the winter of 1780, this Theatre was burned to the ground, and every thing within it completely destroyed; the wardrobe of the performers was estimated at 1000*l*.

The proprietors having declined to re-build, or to retain any farther interest in the Theatre, Mr. Jackson purchased ground on the east side of Dunlop-Street, and built a Theatre on his own account, capable of containing about one hundred pounds; which he opened in January 1782. From this period, the taste for theatricals began to increase, and it was soon found that this Theatre was deficient in size and decoration for the increasing wealth and population of the City. Accordingly, in 1802, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Aitken of Liverpool, began to enlarge it, which not meeting with the approbation of several of the citizens, a subscription was set on foot for erecting a large Theatre, in shares of 25*l*. The Subscribers having built a Theatre in Queen-Street, they procured an Act of Parliament, vesting the patent in themselves, and then negotiated a lease with Messrs. Jackson and Aitken, who opened the Theatre in 1804. Soon after this period, Mr. Jackson sold the Dunlop-Street Theatre for a place of business.

The citizens of Glasgow having now erected the most magnificent Provincial Theatre in the Empire, at an expense of upwards of 18,500*l*.; they let it on lease for twelve hundred pounds per annum, subjecting the Lessees regularly to bring down the most eminent London performers, and to open and shut the Theatre at particular periods in the year; these terms having been all adhered to on the part of the Lessees, it only remained for the community to patronise the undertaking, when, alas! it was soon found that the taste for theatricals did not keep pace with the large sums which had been laid out for accommodation and splendour; the consequence was, that the Lessees could not implement their agreement. The premises

were therefore let to another tenant, at the reduced rent of eight hundred pounds per annum, who also failed in his engagements. The Theatre was then let to a third person, for six hundred pounds, who found that the business could not support the rent and consequent expense, on which it was reduced to four hundred pounds per annum. The embarrassments, severe as they had been on the Lessees, were now transferred to the Subscribers, who were called on to pay the arrears of ground-rent, and certain necessary expenses, which had been incurred. As the sums arising from the shares had been all expended, the Proprietors resolved to sell the Theatre, scenery, and patent. After repeated attempts at public sale, the whole was disposed of for five thousand pounds, a sum barely sufficient to discharge the accumulated debts, without dividing a single shilling to the original subscribers, many of whom were well satisfied to get off without being subjected to a per centage call on their shares to discharge the debt.

Many reasons may be assigned for the want of taste for theatricals in this extensive community; among others, the following may be adduced: a very considerable proportion of the respectable part of the community view theatrical amusements as tending to weaken the moral and religious principles of those whose minds have not been sufficiently fortified against romantic speculations; others, who view these matters very differently, have their time so completely taken up with mercantile or other pursuits through the day, that they prefer to spend their leisure hours in the evening with their friends at home, or with their companions at some favourite club, or such other entertainment. It is remarkable, however, that for a week or two when the first-rate performers, or Stars, as they are called, make their appearance on the Glasgow stage, the house is crowded to excess; and although the Manager is not always successful, there is scarcely an instance where respectable performers have not met with suitable encouragement.

## GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.

In the year 1807, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society for promoting astronomical science; and have since received a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, erecting them into a corporative body, by the name of the Glasgow Society for promoting Astronomical Science. The funds of this society have been raised by 250 transferable shares of 20*l.* each, which are held as heritable property.

The Observatory stands on Garnet-Hill, about a mile to the N. W. of the Cross. The situation is unquestionably the best which could have been selected in the neighbourhood of the City, as the prevailing winds carry the smoke of the Town in other directions, and there is no eminence near Glasgow from which the prospect is so extensive and beautiful. Mr. Webster of London gave the designs; they are in the Egyptian style of architecture; and were examined, and approved of, by several eminent Astronomers. The building is divided into three compartments; the centre one constitutes the Scientific Observatory, and is crowned with a revolving cupola; the east division forms the Popular Observatory, where the Subscribers have the use of astronomical instruments, and treatises connected with the science; the west compartment is fitted up for the accommodation of the Observer, and other necessary purposes. In the Scientific Observatory, there are three massive stone pedestals; to one of them, a sidereal clock is attached; on another pedestal, twenty feet high, (which brings the instrument within the revolving cupola,) is placed an excellent azimuth and altitude instrument, which is capable of being fitted up as an equatorial; on the other pedestal, is to be placed a large mural circle preparing by Troughton. The Popular Observatory is provided with a complete set of instruments for astronomical observations; an Herschelian telescope, ten feet

long, is used on the terrace, in front of the centre compartment of the Observatory, where the projecting wings of the building afford a shelter from the wind. There are several other telescopes of different kinds, globes, sextants, theodolites, &c. in this part of the Observatory; a fourteen feet Herschel telescope is placed on the roof; an anti-room is occupied by a camera obscura; and a solar microscope, and other valuable instruments, are to be immediately added to this department of the Observatory.

This valuable Institution, which is not exceeded but by the Greenwich Observatory, has been honoured by the approbation of the most eminent Astronomers in the country. Dr. Herschel, who has repeatedly visited the Observatory, has been liberal in his approbation. The Subscribers are not only entitled to introduce their families to the Observatory, but also Non-Subscribers who live at more than six miles distance from Glasgow.

Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, displayed great zeal and perseverance in the formation of this Institution. The Doctor was the first Observer and Superintendent, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Cross, an eminent Mathematician, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Andersonian Institution. Mr. Cross has also been appointed to teach Astronomy, and its practical application to navigation, &c.

*Managers, 1815.*

John More, Esq. *Preses.*

Andrew Templeton, Esq. *Treasurer.*

William Gray, Esq. *Secretary.*

*Directors.*

Kirkman Finlay, M. P.  
Professor Mylne, College.  
John Lockhart, D. D.

John Geddes.  
William M'Gavin.  
Walter Moodie.

*Presidents.*

<i>Presidents.</i>		<i>Secretaries.</i>	
ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. John Lockhart, D. D.	1809	1. John Mitchell, D. D.	1809
2. John Lockhart, D. D.	1810	2. John Mitchell, D. D.	1810
3. John Lockhart, D. D.	1811	3. John Mitchell, D. D.	1811
4. John Guthrie,	1812	4. William Anderson,	1812
5. John Guthrie,	1813	5. William Anderson,	1813
6. John More,	1814	6. Andrew Rankin,	1814
7. John More,	1815	7. William Gray,	1815
8. _____,	1816	8. _____,	1816

*Treasurers.*

<i>Treasurers.</i>		<i>Superintendents and Observers.</i>	
ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. Andrew Templeton,	1809	1. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1809
2. Andrew Templeton,	1810	2. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1810
3. Andrew Templeton,	1811	3. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1811
4. James Dennistoun,	1812	4. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1812
5. James Dennistoun,	1813	5. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1813
6. Andrew Templeton,	1814	6. John Cross,	1814
7. Andrew Templeton,	1815	7. John Cross,	1815
8. _____,	1816	8. _____,	1816

## GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

In the community of Glasgow, where so much talent has been displayed, and capital employed in the formation and improvement of machinery, by which new facilities have been given to the manufactories, and the price of labour consequently reduced, it is surprising that a society for encouraging philosophical pursuits, and the farther improvement of the arts had not been long ago established.

In November 1802, a few gentlemen, impressed with the advantages which would likely arise from pursuits of this nature, formed themselves into a Society, which had for its object the general diffusion of knowledge, and where its Members, by their frequent intercourse, would have an opportunity of discussing the merits of new suggestions, of reading essays on philosophical subjects, and exhibiting models for the improvement of machinery.

The Society is governed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Librarian, and twelve Directors. The Members consist of three classes, *viz.* Resident, Honorary, and Corresponding; the two latter receive diplomas, without any gratuity. No person can be admitted a Resident Member, unless he is proposed by three Members, and received, by ballot, at an ordinary meeting. Each Member pays three guineas of admission-money, and one-half guinea yearly, which entitles him to the use of Philosophical Treatises from the Library, and the other benefits of the Society.

*Managers for 1816.*James Fleming, Esq. *President.*James Boaz, Esq. *Secretary.*Robert Hastie, *Vice-President.*Thomas Muir, *Treasurer.*J. M'Causland, *Librarian.**Directors.*

James Cook.	James Denholm.
Peter Fleming.	James Lumsden.
James Watt, M. D.	John Lindsay.
James Thomson.	John Geddes.
John Nimmo, M. D.	Robert Watt, M. D.
William Duncan.	Professor Meikleham.

## WILSON'S CHARITY.

Mr. George Wilson, the Founder of this Charity, was a native of Glasgow; he died at London on the 26th of April 1778; and, by his will, which was proven at Doctors' Commons, on the 6th of May 1778, he appointed his good friends, John Bogle, Esq. merchant, Thomas Brown, Esq. surgeon, and John Jamieson, Esq. surgeon, all of Glasgow, to be the executors and administrators of his will. These gentlemen having been joined by the Rev. Dr. John Gillies, Rev. Dr. Robert Findlay, and the Rev. Dr. John Corse, three of the Ministers of the City, these six elected the following gentlemen to be Governors of the Charity, *viz.*

Rev. Dr. William Craig, Rev. Dr. John Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Wm. Porteous, Hon. William French, Lord Provost, *ex officio*, Alexander Donald, Baillie, do. Alexander Brown, Baillie, do. William Craig, Baillie, do. Alexander M'Caul, Dean of Guild, do. John Jamieson, Convener of the Trades' House, do. John Brown, Jun. merchant, Robert Carrick, banker, William Coats, merchant, John Douglas, do. Robert Dinwiddie, do. Gilbert Hamilton, do. Robert Barclay, writer, Alexander Speirs, merchant, John Bowman, do. John Glassford, do. James Coulter, do. Daniel Baxter, bookseller, James Dunlop, merchant, John Campbell, do. Dr. Rev. Robert Balfour.

By the deed of mortification, it is enjoined, that the Governors and Boys do attend divine service on one day of the year; which the Governors has fixed for the 26th of April, being

the anniversary of the Founder's death, except that day should happen to fall on a Saturday or Sunday; in either case, the meeting is put off till the following Monday. Upon this occasion the Governors and children of the other Charities, also go in procession to attend divine service.

*Presidents.*

	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
1. Thomas Brown,	1779	1. John Bogle,	1779
2. Robert Findlay, D.D.	1780	2. Gilbert Hamilton,	1780
3. William Coats,	1781	3. Gilbert Hamilton,	1781
4. John Campbell,	1782	4. Gilbert Hamilton,	1782
5. Wm. Porteous, D.D.	1783	5. Gilbert Hamilton,	1783
6. Daniel Baxter,	1784	6. Gilbert Hamilton,	1784
7. John Bowman,	1785	7. Gilbert Hamilton,	1785
8. John Bogle,	1786	8. Gilbert Hamilton,	1786
9. John Jamieson,	1787	9. Gilbert Hamilton,	1787
10. John Riddell,	1788	10. Gilbert Hamilton,	1788
11. John Gillies, D.D.	1789	11. Gilbert Hamilton,	1789
12. James Gordon,	1790	12. Gilbert Hamilton,	1790
13. Wm. Taylor, D.D.	1791	13. Gilbert Hamilton,	1791
14. Gilbert Hamilton,	1792	14. John Bogle,	1792
15. William Craig,	1793	15. Gilbert Hamilton,	1793
16. Robert Carrick,	1794	16. Gilbert Hamilton,	1794
17. Alex. Ranken, D.D.	1795	17. Gilbert Hamilton,	1795
18. John Brown,	1796	18. Gilbert Hamilton,	1796
19. Alexander Low,	1797	19. Gilbert Hamilton,	1797
20. Wm. Lockhart, D.D.	1798	20. Gilbert Hamilton,	1798
21. Archibald Graham,	1799	21. Gilbert Hamilton,	1799
22. Robert Findlay,	1800	22. Gilbert Hamilton,	1800
23. Robert Balfour, D.D.	1801	23. Gilbert Hamilton,	1801
24. John Buchanan,	1802	24. Gilbert Hamilton,	1802

This Charity has, from time to time, received a number of donations; among others, may be mentioned one hundred pounds which Mrs. Mary Mitchell, relict of Mr. Donald Baine, Excise-Officer, gave on the 6th of June 1785.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
25. George Jardine,	1803	25. Gilbert Hamilton,	1803
26. W. Taylor, Jun. D.D.	1804	26. Gilbert Hamilton,	1804
27. Henry Glassford,	1805	27. Gilbert Hamilton,	1805
28. James Smith,	1806	28. Gilbert Hamilton,	1806
29. John Lockhart, D.D.	1807	29. Gilbert Hamilton,	1807
30. James Black,	1808	30. Gilbert Hamilton,	1808
31. Stev. Macgill, D.D.	1809	31. George Jardine,	1809
32. John Alston,	1810	32. George Jardine,	1810
33. Daniel M'Kenzie,	1811	33. George Jardine,	1811
34. Gavin Gibb, D.D.	1812	34. George Jardine,	1812
35. Nicol Brown,	1813	35. George Jardine,	1813
36. John M'Caul,	1814	36. George Jardine,	1814
37. Wm. Muir, D.D.	1815	37. George Jardine,	1815
38. Andrew Wilson,	1816	38. George Jardine,	1816
39. _____	1817	39. _____	1817

## HUMANE SOCIETY.

As every person ought to have some knowledge of the very simple means for reviving the apparently drowned, which the Humane Societies of London and Glasgow have instituted; the following is submitted for general information.

*Directions for the Recovery of Drowned Persons.*

1. As soon as the patient is taken out of the water, the wet clothes, if the person is not naked at the time of the accident, should be taken off with all possible expedition on the spot,

(unless some convenient house be very near,) and a great coat or two, or some blankets, if convenient, should be wrapped round the body.

2. The patient is to be thus carefully conveyed in the arms of three or four men, or on a bier, to the nearest public or other house; where a good fire, if in the winter season, and a warm bed, can be made ready for its reception. As the body is conveying to this place, great attention is to be paid to the position of the head; it must be kept supported in a natural and easy posture, and not suffered to hang down.

3. In cold or moist weather, the patient is to be laid on a mattress or bed before the fire, but not too near, or in a moderately heated room; in warm and sultry weather, on a bed only. The body is then to be wrapped, as expeditiously as possible, with a blanket, and thoroughly dried with warm coarse cloths or flannels.

4. In summer or sultry weather too much air cannot be admitted. For this reason it will be necessary to set open the windows and doors, as cool refreshing air is of the greatest importance in the process of resuscitation.

5. Not more than six persons are to be present to apply the proper means; a great number will be useless, and may retard or totally prevent the restoration of life. It will be necessary, therefore, to request the absence of those who attend merely from motives of curiosity.

6. It will be proper for one of the assistants, with a pair of bellows of the common size, applying the pipe a little way up one nostril, to blow with some force, in order to introduce air into the lungs; at the same time, the other nostril and the mouth are to be closed by another assistant, whilst a third person gently presses the chest with his hands after the lungs are observed to be inflated. By pursuing this process, the noxious and stagnant vapours will be expelled, and natural breathing imitated. If the pipe of the bellows be too large, the air may be blown in at the mouth, the nostrils at the same time being

closed, so that it may not escape that way; but the lungs are more easily filled, and natural breathing better imitated, by blowing up the nostril.

7. Let the body be gently rubbed with common salt, or with flannel, sprinkled with spirits, as rum, geneva, or whisky. A warming-pan heated (the body being surrounded with flannel) may be lightly moved up and down the back. Fomentations of hot brandy (or whisky) are to be applied to the pit of the stomach, loins, &c. and often renewed. Bottles filled with hot water, heated tiles covered with flannel, or hot bricks, may be efficaciously applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body. The temples may be rubbed with spirits of hartshorn, and the nostrils now and then tickled with a feather and snuff.

8. Tobacco fumes should be thrown up the fundament; if a fumigator be not at hand, a common pipe will answer the purpose. The operation should be frequently performed, as it is of importance; for the good effects of this process have been experienced in a variety of instances of suspended animation. But should the application of tobacco-smoke in this way not be immediately convenient, or other impediments arise, clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions, with salt, &c. may be thrown up with advantage.

9. When these means have been employed a considerable time without success, and any brew-house or warm bath can be readily obtained, the body should be carefully conveyed to such a place, and remain in the bath, or surrounded with warm grains, for three or four hours.

If a child has been drowned, its body should be wiped perfectly dry, and immediately placed in bed between two healthy persons. The salutary effects of the natural vital warmth conveyed in this manner, have been proved in a variety of successful cases.

10. While the various methods of treatment are employed, the body is to be well shaken every ten minutes, in order to

render the process of animation more certainly successful; and children in particular are to be much agitated, by taking hold of their legs and arms frequently, and for a continuance of time. In various instances, agitation has forwarded the recovery of boys who have been drowned, and continued for a considerable time apparently dead.

11. If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, or convulsive motions, a spoonful of any warm liquid may be administered, and if the act of swallowing is returned, then a cordial of warm brandy or wine may be given in small quantities, and frequently repeated.

12. Electricity may be tried by the judicious and skilful, as its application neither prevents nor retards the various modes of recovery already recommended, but, on the other hand, will most probably tend to render the other means employed more certain and efficacious. This stimulus bids fair to be an important auxiliary in cases of suspended animation; and, therefore, deserves the serious regard and attention of the Faculty.

The methods which have been fully described are to be employed with vigour for three hours or upwards, although no favourable circumstances should arise, for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose, that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance—an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been restored to life by resolution and perseverance.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, or some other gentleman of the Faculty who has paid attention to the resuscitating art.

The above directions have been simplified in the following form, *viz.*

1. The body never to inverted, rolled, or roughly used.
2. To be conveyed speedily to a house, with the head raised;

to be stripped and dried, the mouth and nostrils carefully cleared.

3. To be laid on a bed; and, if taken out from ice, not at first in a warm room; to be gradually rubbed with flannel, heated; sprinkled with spirits; and, by degrees, brought near a fire. The immediate application of heat, when the body has become frigid with cold, would probably destroy life. In summer, lay the body in the sun; let two or three people undertake the rubbing of the body, first gently, and then more smartly. Never with salt.

4. The breast to be fomented with cloths dipped in warm spirits.

5. A heated warming-pan, or bottle of hot water, rolled in a piece of flannel, to be often moved lightly over the back and spine. Warm bricks to be put to the hands and feet.

6. Warm water to be injected.

7. All the time of the above exertions, two persons must be employed in endeavouring to inflate the lungs. One holds the mouth and one nostril, while the other, having inserted the nozzle of a pair of bellows into the other nostril, blows till the chest is filled, then letting go both mouth and nostril, gently presses the breast and ribs to empty the lungs. Repeat this operation, and continue the rubbing for some hours, without despairing; by no means blow air from the mouth of the operator into the lungs of the person.

8. If no bellows are to be had, press, with the hands, the breast and ribs, so as to expel air from the cells of the lungs, and repeat the pressure often, so as to imitate breathing.

9. On signs of returning respiration, give a tea-spoonful of water; and if the person can swallow, give a small quantity of warm wine or diluted spirits.

10. Put the person into a warm bed, between two other persons, and after sleep he awakes quite restored.

*N. B.* No bleeding or opening of the wind-pipe without medical aid.

As a number of fatal accidents have occurred, in consequence of persons who could not swim, bathing at improper places of the River, the President and Operator of the Humane Society of Glasgow, on the 22d of May 1813, when the Clyde was within its usual bounds, and little affected by the tide, took soundings of that part of the River generally used by bathers, from Nelson's Monument to Dalmarnock Ford.

The depression from the surface was taken at three yards from the water-mark, and was as follows, viz.

	<i>Side next the Green. Op. side.</i>	
	Feet. Inch.	Feet. Inch.
Opposite to Nelson's Monument, - - - -	6 6	6 3
Arns Well, - - - - -	7 0	6 6
Humane Society House, - - - - -	8 3	4 0
Half-way between Humane Society House eastward to the pipe running with water,	11 0	6 6
Water-pipe, - - - - -	12 6	5 6
Bend of Peat Bog, - - - - -	16 6	6 9
Half-way between bend of Peat Bog and the north-west corner of Fleshers' Haugh,	11 6	5 6
North-west corner of Fleshers' Haugh, -	6 6	4 9
Trees, a little to the east of Mr. Robert Austin's house, - - - - -	2 6	8 0
Well in front of Mr. William Lindsay's house,	6 6	8 0
Burn in front of Mr. Stewart Douglas's Lodge,	5 0	13 6
West end of Mr. Hay's Bleaching-green,	4 3	5 0
West end of Domino's Hole, - - - - -	5 0	4 6
East end of do. - - - - -	12 0	3 6
East extremity of the Green, - - - - -	6 0	3 3
Thirty yards below Rutherglen Bridge,	5 3	4 0
Thirty yards above do. - - - - -	5 0	7 0
East end of Trafalgar Bank, - - - - -	8 6	5 3
East end of Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Co.'s Works, - - - - -	12 6	3 0
Physic Well, - - - - -	13 6	5 3
Dalmarnock Dyeworks, - - - - -	5 0	3 0
Half-way between Dalmarnock Dyeworks and Clyde Bank Chemical Works, -	5 3	13 3
Clyde Bank Chemical Works, - - - - -	4 0	10 0

	<i>Side next the Green. Op. side.</i>	
	Feet. Inch.	Feet. Inch.
Centre of Mr. Arrot's bank, - - - - -	6 3	14 6
Rutherglen Quay*, - - - - -	3 0	12 0

The River at about forty yards above the Quay, begins to get very shallow up to Dalmarnock Ford, varying from two to four feet six inches deep, throughout, except some few holes, which are about five feet six inches deep. The bottom of the River, from Nelson's Monument to Dalmarnock Ford, is chiefly formed with sand, gravel, or coal-measure, excepting Peat Bog, and the banks opposite the Fleshers' Haugh, and at the west end of Messrs. Monteith & Bogle's property, which are formed with mud.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

<i>ELECTED IN</i>		<i>ELECTED IN</i>	
1. Gilbert Hamilton,	1790	1. Rob. Cleghorn, M.D.	1790
2. Gilbert Hamilton,	1791	2. Rob. Cleghorn, M.D.	1791
3. David Dale,	1792	3. Rob. Cleghorn, M.D.	1792
4. David Dale,	1793	4. Robert Cowan,	1793
5. Robert Carrick,	1794	5. Robert Cowan,	1794
6. Robert Findlay,	1795	6. William Anderson,	1795
7. Cunningham Corbet,	1796	7. William Anderson,	1796
8. James Hopkirk,	1797	8. William Anderson,	1797
9. James Hopkirk,	1798	9. Tho. Garnet, M.D.	1798
10. George M'Intosh,	1799	10. Tho. Garnet, M.D.	1799
11. George M'Intosh,	1800	11. William Anderson,	1800
12. James M'Kenzie,	1801	12. William Anderson,	1801
13. William Craig,	1802	13. Rich. Millar, M.D.	1802
14. William Craig,	1803	14. Rich. Millar, M.D.	1803
15. Robert Carrick,	1804	15. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1804
16. Robert Carrick,	1805	16. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1805
17. John Laurie,	1806	17. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1806
18. John Laurie,	1807	18. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1807
19. John Laurie,	1808	19. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1808

\* An abstract of these soundings have been painted on boards, and placed on the walls of the Humane Society House, in the Green.

<i>Presidents.</i>	ELECTED IN	<i>Secretaries.</i>	ELECTED IN
20. John Craig,	1809	20. Jo. Balmanno, M. D.	1809
21. John Craig,	1810	21. Jo. Balmanno, M. D.	1810
22. John Craig,	1811	22. Jo. Balmanno, M. D.	1811
23. James Spreull,	1812	23. John Nimmo, M. D.	1812
24. James Cleland,	1813	24. John Nimmo, M. D.	1813
25. Joshua Heywood,	1814	25. John Nimmo, M. D.	1814
26. Joshua Heywood,	1815	26. John Nimmo, M. D.	1815
27. Joshua Heywood,	1816	27. John Nimmo, M. D.	1816

## GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

This Seminary is of very remote antiquity, probably coeval with the formation of the Church in Glasgow; it was organised long before the formation of the University, in 1450. From the Reformation in 1560 till the Revolution, this School was very respectable; and since the latter period, it has uniformly maintained a pre-eminent character. On the 28th of October 1595, the Presbytery, or the Exercise, as it was then called, ordained the Regents in the College to try the Irish Scholars in the Grammar-School twiching the heads of religion. At that period, the School met at five o'clock in the morning.

On the 3d of January 1598, the Students, who had then become very numerous, were ordered to assemble together in the Hie Kirk, during divine service. At that period, the Master of the Grammar-School was, *ex officio*, a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow. The School buildings in the Grey Friar's Wynd having become very old, and gone into decay, the Exercise, which had been formerly held there, was, on the 11th of March 1601, ordered to meet in the Hie Kirk, during the time of bigging the Grammar-School. In 1615, when Mr. John Blackburn, the Master of the Grammar-School, went to be Minister of the Barony Church, it does not appear that there were any other authorised Teacher, the drudgery of the School being apparently done by Ushers. On the 29th of December

of that year, the Lord Provost requests the Presbytery to assist him in looking out for a fit person to fill the place of Mr. John, who had for a long time acquitted himself with great ability. In 1685, the Magistrates desired the Ministers of the City, and the Regents in the College, to inspect and consider the state of the School, and to report their opinion; which they accordingly did, recommending that there should be five separate and distinct classes. In 1690, soon after the Revolution, it would appear that the School had been formed into several classes, for, on the 30th of July, the testimonials for the Rectors\* and Doctors of the Grammar-School, were ordered to be laid before the Committee for visiting Schools and Colleges.

The ordinary course of education, since the Revolution, seems to have been four years, and it would appear that the business of the School was conducted by a Rector and three Masters; the former having the superintendence over the latter. The Rector taught the fourth year's course, and sometimes joined it with a fifth, when the Parents or Guardians of the Pupils required it; the other three Masters began a rudiment class, each in rotation, and handed over their Pupils to the Rector, at the end of the third year, and began anew.

The Magistrates and Council, on 7th March 1782, observing that the Schools in the City were susceptible of still farther improvements, appointed the following Gentlemen a Committee, *viz.* Alexander Brown, Gilbert Hamilton, John Campbell, Walter Stirling, William Coats, and John Campbell, Jun. Esquires, to consider the present state of the various Schools in Glasgow, and to report their opinion with regard to what plan they would recommend for their farther improvement. On the 13th of May, thereafter, the Committee reported to the Council, that, among other matters, they had taken into their serious consideration the state of the Grammar-School,

\* In the year 1594, the Teacher of the Grammar-School was Rector of the University.

and having consulted several of the Ministers and Professors, and other persons of learning, on the subject, they were unanimously of opinion,

1st, That it would be for the interest of the School, that the office of Rector should be discontinued, and that the business should be conducted by four Masters, with equal rank, authority, and salaries, each of whom should, in his turn, begin a Rudiment class on the 10th of October, and carry it forward for four years.

2d, That the business of the Rector, *viz.* of presiding in the Common-Hall, directing the discipline of the School, and regulating the method of study, should in future be conducted as follows; the Master of the oldest class to preside in the Common-Hall; the rules and acts of discipline, which respect the good order of the whole, to be under the management of the four Masters; the Master of the oldest class for the time being, having the casting voice.

3d, A Committee of Council to be appointed annually to superintend the concerns of the School, and to visit it along with other persons of learning once every month.

4th, That as the present School-House in the Grey Friar's Wynd has neither free air nor good light, and has no place connected with it, fitted for the innocent diversions of the Boys, recommend that a new School-House be erected in a convenient situation, with the necessary requisites.

5th, That the wages, which were four shillings, be raised to five shillings per quarter; that the Candlemas offering be continued; but that the words "*Vivat* \*," "*Floriat*," "*Gloriat*," be discontinued.

\* The custom of cheering the boys, according to the extent of their offering, was of very old standing. When a boy gave a moderate offering, the whole School shouted out, "*Vivat*," *let him live*, and gave one ruff with their feet; when a larger sum was presented, the word "*Floriat*," *let him flourish*, was vociferated, and two ruffs given; and when a still larger present was given, the word "*Gloriat*," *let him be glorious*, was sounded with great applause, amidst the thunders of three ruffs.

6th, That the Masters wear gowns in their classes.

7th, That the whole classes, in future, shall only assemble together at the morning meetings in the Common Hall, when prayers shall be said by the Master of the oldest class.

8th, That each Boy shall pay Sixpence per quarter, for Coals; and that the Master of the oldest class shall be responsible that the Janitor do his duty.

9th, That the hours of attendance be, in Winter, from nine till eleven, and from twelve till two o'clock; in Summer, from seven till nine, from ten till twelve, and from one till three.

10th, The vacation to be only four weeks, and to commence on the first of July, and the following play-days allowed through the year; *viz.* at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning; Christmas-day; New-year's day; last Friday of January; Candlemas-day; first day of May; King's Birth-day; Deacons' choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct; to have only one meeting on the Saturdays during Winter, and none in Summer, and to have no vacation on the Wednesday afternoons, as formerly.

The Magistrates and Council having taken the above Report into their serious consideration, on the 26th of June 1782, unanimously agreed thereto, enacted and ordained the whole Regulations therein contained, to be carried into effect; and appointed Alexander Brown, Esq. to be Convener of the Committee for the current year.

The Magistrates and Council, in a few years after this, ordained the quarter-wages to be raised first to six shillings, and then to seven shillings and sixpence.

On the 3d of September 1807, the Committee recommended to the Magistrates and Council, that, as the course of four years was now very generally considered to be too short for obtaining a sufficient Grammar-School Education,

and that, as the Pupils often left the School at an age too young for receiving suitable benefit from the more advanced instructions from the Professor of Humanity in the University, that the course should be extended to five years, and that, from various considerations, the School-wages should be increased from Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to Ten Shillings and Sixpence per quarter. The Magistrates and Council having considered this Report, ordained the wages to be raised to Ten Shillings and Sixpence; and delayed the consideration of the fifth class to a future meeting.

On the 30th of May 1815, the Magistrates and Council, on the recommendation of their Committee, resumed consideration of the Report of 3d September 1807, and being well and ripely advised, enacted and ordained, that, in future, the course of education should be extended to five years, and that there should be a Rector's class, in addition to the four others, where, besides the Latin language, the elements of Greek and Geography should be taught. The Magistrates and Council thereafter unanimously appointed Mr. William Chrystal, one of the Masters of the Grammar-School, to be Rector. As the School is superintended by the Committee of Council, formerly alluded to, assisted by four of the Ministers, who take it in rotation, and an equal number of Professors in the University, the Rector has no charge, superintendence, or control over the other Teachers\*; the four Masters, therefore, carry on their classes for four years, in the same manner as was done before the appointment of the Rector; and it is from the oldest class that the Rector's is chiefly made up.

The business of the School is now conducted as follows; *viz.*

The hours of attendance are from ten till twelve o'clock noon, and from one till three o'clock afternoon, every lawful

\* This arrangement was alike agreeable to the Rector and all others concerned.

day, excepting the afternoons of Saturdays, the vacation, and play-days.

The vacation commences on the 4th of June, and continues till the Tuesday after the fair of Glasgow in July, which is usually about six weeks and a half. The play-days are, at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning, Christmas-day, New-Year's-day, last Friday of January\*, Candlemas-day, May-day, Deacons' Choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct: when any of the play-days happens to fall on a Friday, there is no meeting on the following day.

Prayers are said by each of the Masters in their own classrooms at the commencement of the morning meetings. The joint Committee examine the School eight times in the year; as there is no intimation given when the examinations are to take place, the Teachers and the taught are always on the alert. At these examinations, the place which each Boy holds in the class, is faithfully marked; and, at the end of the last examination, the Boy who has been nearest the top of the class during the average of the eight examinations, is entitled to the dux or first prize; by this arrangement, the Boy of superior merit receives his due reward, although it may happen that he is not at the top of the class at the last, nor even some of the former, examinations; and that every shadow of preference to favourite

\* It has been customary, from a very remote period, for one student from each of the four nations in the Natural Philosophy class in the College, to repair to the Grammar-School, towards the end of January, and to request a play-day for each of the classes, on the last Friday of that month; this deputation, it is needless to observe, is received with every possible mark of approbation and applause.

In return for this compliment, four of the boys of the oldest class in the Grammar-School, (which will now fall to be from the Rector's class,) repair to the College in the last week of January, and having first pronounced a Latin oration to the Principal, they boldly enter the several halls, and in the Latin language request a holiday, from the Professors, on Candlemas-day, for the Students. These juvenile orators are politely received, and their request granted.

Boys may be done away, the whole Scholars cast lots for places thrice in the year, *viz.* at the commencement of the session in October, in February, and in July.

At the close of the session, which is usually in the last week of September, or the first of October, the Lord Provost, in his full Court-dress, the Magistrates, the joint Committee, and the Parents and Guardians of Pupils, meet in the Common Hall of the School-buildings, (elsewhere described,) when his Lordship distributes prizes in Latin books, elegantly bound, to such Boys as, from general eminence in the School, are entitled to this distinction, according to a graduated scale, descending usually to about one-fourth of the class; prizes in English books are also given for good attendance, to those who have not been absent for one meeting during the year; and similar prizes are given at the end of the course to such as have not been absent for one meeting during the course of (formerly four) now five years. These prizes are at the expense of the Magistrates and Council, and usually cost about one hundred guineas.

The Boys in the highest of the four ordinary classes, do not return after the distribution of prizes. The Rector's new class, which is made up, partly from the oldest ordinary class, from those students of his own class who choose to remain for another year, and from those who have left private schools, meet in two or three days after the distribution of prizes, along with the other three classes. The Rudiment class does not meet till the 10th of October.

The Teachers' salaries are all paid from the Corporation funds. The Rector receives one hundred pounds per annum; the Master who teaches the oldest of the other four classes, thirty-five pounds; and the others, twenty-five pounds each. The fee to the Rector's class is fifteen shillings; and to the other classes, ten shillings and sixpence per quarter. The Scholars give all a gratuity at Candlemas, which is supposed to average at least a quarter's fee; they also give two shillings and sixpence for coals; and two shillings per annum

for the Janitor, who keeps the common hall, the teaching rooms, courts, play-grounds, and water-pipes, in order.

The books fixed to be used for the first year, are the Rudiments, and a little of Cordery; second year, more of Cordery, Nepos, part of Grammatical Exercises, or Mair's Introduction; third year, more of Mair, (or the Exercises,) with Cæsar and Ovid; fourth year, Sallust, Virgil, and part of Horace, continuing, these last years, such parts of Ruddiman's Grammar, &c. as may appear needful; Phædrus' Fables, and Buchanan's Psalms have occasionally been introduced. Prosody has been of late much more attended to than formerly; one meeting a-week is generally devoted to reading the Scriptures, and another to some abridged History of Scotland, England, Rome, or Greece, according to the stage which the class may have attained to in its course.

In the Rector's class, the higher Latin Classics are read one meeting a-day; the other meeting is appropriated to the Greek language, taking the Grammar and the ordinary elementary books, according to the previous attainments of the Pupils. In order to overtake Geography, Antiquities, Mythology, &c. which the Rector is expected to teach, he holds an extra daily meeting with his class before breakfast, during the summer months.

The Magistrates and Council, having, in 1782, instituted, and subsequently countenanced, the formation of a library for the use of the School, the present Teachers and their Scholars have so far supported it, that each class has now a separate collection of useful and entertaining books, which are lent out to the Scholars. A complete set of globes and maps have been provided for the Rector's class, at the expense of the City.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*  
From the renovation of the School, in 1782, till 1816.

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class	No. in School	Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date
1782	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	The Duxes for this session were ascertained, and the Prizes distributed on 25th September 1783.		21		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.			82		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Bald *			43		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			106		
1783	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	Duncan M'Farlane, Robert Marshall, John Coats, Alexander Brown,	Mr. Malcolm, Aberfoyle. Mr. Robert, Glas. Tanwork Mr. William, merchant. Mr. Alexander, merchant.	22	252	Alexander Brown, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.			66		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Bald.			39		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			97		
1784	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	John M'Dowal, John Coats, Alexander M'Aslan, Colin Dunlop,	Mr. John, merchant. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. John, seedsman. Mr. James, merchant.	60	224	Alexander Brown, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.			57		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			93		
.....	4th do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.			63		
1785	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	Laurence Dinwiddie, Alexander M'Aslan, George Alston, Colin Donald,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, seedsman, Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Thomas, merchant.	31	253	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			82		
.....	3d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.			44		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.			90		
1786	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Alexander Brown, George Alston, Colin Donald, John Jardine,	Mr. Alexander, merchant. Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Thomas, merchant. Professor Jardine.	69	247	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.			30		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.			88		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.			59		
					246	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

\* In this School, so justly celebrated, a very considerable number of young men have been educated, who have afterwards filled honourable and important places in Church and State. Mr. David Boyle, second son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, in Ayrshire, who received prizes in Mr. Bald's class, is now the Lord Justice Clerk in the High Court of Judiciary, and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, &c.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class	No. in School	Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date
1787	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	George Alston, Thomas Wallace, William Irvine, George Parker,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. John, Halifax. Professor Irvine. Mr. Robert, Butterbiggings.	25	254	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.			81		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.			62		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			88		
1788	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	Colin Donald, George Dunlop, John Muirhead, Douglas Alston,	Mr. Thomas, merchant. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	65	247	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.			61		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			69		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.			52		
1789	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	William Irvine, John Muirhead, Douglas Alston, David Paterson,	Professor Irvine. Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	51	258	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			64		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.			50		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.			73		
1790	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John Muirhead, George Blackwell, David Paterson, John Nimmo,	Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William surgeon.	65	286	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.			45		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.			82		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.			96		
1791	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan, David Paterson, John Nimmo, John James,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William, surgeon. Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	68	391	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.			89		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.			114		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			120		

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Classes and Masters.</i>	<i>Duxes.</i>	<i>Son of</i>	<i>No. in Class.</i>	<i>No. in School</i>	<i>Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date</i>
1792	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson, John Nimmo, John James, William Cowan,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William, surgeon. Mr. John, planter, Jamaica. Mr. Robert, merchant.	82	368	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.			110		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			108		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.			68		
1793	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo, John James, William Cowan, John Riddell,	Mr. William, surgeon. Mr. John, planter, Jamaica. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, merchant.	73	315	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			98		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.			62		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.			82		
1794	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James, William Cowan, John Riddell, Robert Findlay,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Robert, merchant.	95	304	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.			60		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.			79		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.			70		
1795	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	Patrick Tennent, Donald Cuthbertson, Enoch Dixon, James Carrick,	Mr. Robert, brewer. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. John, Knightwood Col. Rev. James, N. Kilpatrick.	113	344	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson†.			75		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.			68		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			88		
1796	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	William D. Blair, Robert Findlay, Colin Dunlop, Archibald Robertson,	Mr. John, hatter. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Wm. timber-merchant.	84	345	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.			66		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			86		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.			109		

† Mr. Gibson succeeded Mr. Dow, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Classes and Masters.</i>	<i>Duxes.</i>	<i>Son of</i>	<i>No. in Class.</i>	<i>No. in School</i>	<i>Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date</i>
1797	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	Robert Findlay, Andrew Carrick, John M'Call, James Watson,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Rev. James, N. Kilpatrick Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Ebenezer, merchant.	92	357	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			85		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.			102		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.			80		
1798	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	George Blair, John M'Call, James Watson, Robert Brown,	Mr. Robert, spirit-dealer. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Ebenezer, merchant. Mr. James, colourman.	77	334	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.			94		
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.			75		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.			88		
1799	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	John M'Call, Hugh Stewart, John Hopkirk, William Murray,	Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Hugh, merchant. Mr. James, merchant, Mr. Francis, merchant.	117	355	William Wardlaw, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.			73		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.			77		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			88		
1800	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Stewart *, John Hopkirk, Nicol Tweedie, Patrick Blaikie,	Mr. Hugh, merchant. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. James, leather-mercht. Mr. Patrick, mill-wright.	56	280	William Wardlaw, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.			57		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			99		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.			68		
1801	1st Class, Mr. D. Allison.	Thomas G. Sandeman, James Edington, William Hamilton, Hugh Cogan,	Mr. John Glas, merchant. Mr. Tho. Clyde Iron Works. Mr. John, wine-merchant. Mr. Hugh, Excise.	54	254	William Wardlaw, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			55		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.			89		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.			56		

\* Hugh Stewart, and Patrick, son of Mr. James Gordon, merchant, being of equal standing in the class, they drew lots, when Hugh Stewart got the Dux prize.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class.	No. in School	Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date
1802	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Perston,	Mr. John, accountant.	44	296	William Wardlaw, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	75		
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hamilton Garden,	Mr. Francis, merchant.	57		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	120		
1803	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	74	364	John Lowrie, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Cogan,	Mr. Hugh, Excise.	54		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	George Glas Sandeman,	Mr. John Glas, merchant.	116		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Robertson,	Mr. William, manufacturer.	120		
1804	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	William Gibson,	Mr. James, Gram. School.	50	406	John Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	116		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	131		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	James Grieve,	Mr. John, surgeon.	109		
1805	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	104	448	Laurence Craigie, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	114		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	John Couper,	Mr. William, surgeon.	106		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	David Gibson,	Mr. John, surgeon.	124		
1806	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Weir,	Mr. John, teacher of music.	510	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.	
.....	2d do. Mr. William Chrystal.*	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.			
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Archibald Ferguson,	Mr. Peter Slater.			
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	{ James Duncan †, and { Jacob Dixon.	Mr. Andrew, bookseller. Mr. Jacob, Dumbarton Glass-Works.			

\* Mr. Chrystal succeeded Mr. Wilson, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

† Mr. Allison's class was so unusually large, that the Committee formed it into two divisions, so that there were two duxes in it of equal honour.

VOL. II.

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Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in School	Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date
1807	1st Class, Mr. William Chrystal.	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.	479	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Rodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	{ G. Glas Sandeman and { David Inglis,	Mr. John Glas, merch. } Mr. David, Campsie. }		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Johnston,	Mr. James, tanner.		
1808	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Rodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.	495	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.*.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	{ David Inglis and { James Duncan,	Mr. David, Campsie. } Mr. Andrew, bookseller. }		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dymock †.	William Paterson,	Mr. John, spirit-dealer.		
.....	4th do. Mr. William Chrystal.	John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.		
1809	1st Class, Mr. Robert Douie †.	{ G. Glas Sandeman and { Robert Cowan,	Mr. John Glas §, merch. } Mr. Robert, surgeon. }	450	George Rutherford, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dymock,	William Paterson,	Mr. John, silversmith.		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Chrystal.	John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	James Muir,	Mr. John, manufacturer.		

\* By Mr. Hamilton's death, the School lost one of its most useful and enlightened Patrons; to his unremitting and unprecedented exertions, this Seminary lies under the deepest obligations.

† Mr. Dymock succeeded Mr. M'Arthur, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

‡ Mr. Douie succeeded Mr. Allison, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

§ Mr. John Glas Sandeman having some religious scruples against drawing lots for places, his son was put at the bottom of the class three times during each session.

Conveners, Masters, and Duxes.

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Year.	Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in School	Conveners of the Committee, elected in Oct. preceding date.
1810	Mr. John Dymock. ..... Mr. William Chrystal. ..... Mr. James Gibson. ..... Mr. Robert Douie.	Gavin Blackburn, John Cowan, James Muir, James Mylne,	Mr. William, manufacturer. Mr. Robert, surgeon, Glasgow. Mr. John, manufacturer, Glasgow. Professor Mylne, Moral Philosophy.	372	George Rutherford, Esq.
1811	Mr. William Chrystal. ..... Mr. James Gibson. ..... Mr. Robert Douie. ..... Mr. John Dymock.	Andrew Kerr, James Muir, James Mylne, Joseph Yair,	Mr. William, manufacturer. Mr. John, manufacturer. Professor Mylne, Moral Philosophy. Mr. David, writer.	425	George Rutherford, Esq.
1812	Mr. James Gibson. ..... Mr. Robert Douie. ..... Mr. John Dymock. ..... Mr. William Chrystal.	James Muir, Charles S. Parker, John Wilson, George Reid,	Mr. John, manufacturer. Mr. Charles S. merchant. Mr. Thomas, builder. Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier.	451	John Guthrie, Esq.
1813	Mr. Robert Douie. ..... Mr. John Dymock. ..... Mr. William Chrystal. ..... Mr. James Gibson.	Charles S. Parker, Charles Rowatt, Alexander Dunlop, Robert Towers,	Mr. Charles S. merchant. Mr. Muir, Kilkwan. Mr. Alexander, bookseller. Professor James Towers.	468	Samuel Hunter, Esq.
1814	Mr. John Dymock. ..... Mr. William Chrystal. ..... Mr. James Gibson. ..... Mr. Robert Douie.	William Reid, George Reid, William Strang, Robert Boyd,	Mr. William, bookseller. Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. Robert, wine-merchant. Mr. James, merchant.	492	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

ANNALS OF

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in School	Conveners of the Committee, elected in Oct. preceding date.
1815	Mr. William Chrystal. ..... Mr. James Gibson. ..... Mr. Robert Douie. ..... Mr. John Dymock.	George Reid, John Ramsay, Robert Boyd, James Steven,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. John, hammerman, Gorbals. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. James, manufacturer.	472	Charles S. Parker, Esq.
1816	RECTOR'S CLASS. Dr. William Chrystal * } ..... Mr. James Gibson. ..... Mr. Robert Douie. ..... Mr. John Dymock. ..... Mr. William Lorrain.	Gavin Lochore, Walter Crawford, John Wingate, Robert Wilson, Mungo M'Callum,	Mr. Robert, cordiner. Mr. David, gardener. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Thomas, builder. Mr. Duncan, Sen measurer.	505	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

\* The Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 12th of April 1816, conferred the degree of Doctor in Laws, on William Chrystal, A. M. Rector of the Grammar-School.

Notwithstanding every desire to make the foregoing Lists correct, a few of the classes are transposed, and, it is very possible, that, owing to the great difficulty in finding out a number of the parties, the Christian names and designations of some of the Parents of the Duxes in the early classes, may be incorrect.

The following Gentlemen were Duxes throughout their respective courses.

- In Mr. M'Arthur's Class, 1791, Mr. James, Jamaica.
- In Mr. Dow's Class, 1792, Mr. David Paterson, candle-maker, Glasgow.
- In Mr. Allison's Class, 1793, Dr. John Nimmo, Glasgow.
- In Mr. Wilson's Class, 1794, Mr. William Cowan, (died young.)
- In Mr. Gibson's Class, 1812, Mr. James Muir, (died young.)

GLASGOW.

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*Distribution of Prizes.*

For Merit and Eminence in the School.

In 1813, 125; in 1814, 135; }  
1815, 132; in 1816, 149. } Average, 135 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during the Year.

In 1813, 257; in 1814, 292; }  
1815, 253; in 1816, 294. } Average, 274 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during Four Years.

In 1813, 16; in 1814, 30; }  
1815, 41. } Average, 29 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during Five Years.

In 1816, 17 prizes.

*An Inscription, of which the following is the form, was first attached to the Prize Books, in 1783.*

*Ingenius et optimæ spei puer A. B. in classe.....Scholæ Grammaticæ Glasguensis auditor, hunc librum, diligentia et virtutis præmium, solennibus discipulorum probationibus, coram Magistratibus honoratis- simis, Hen. Monteith, Consule, And. Templeton, Gul. Leckie, Gul. Muir, Rob. Hood, Rob. Jamieson, Prætoribus; Jac. Ewing, Ædile; Rob. Ferrie, Collegii Opificum Magistro; et Josh. Heywood, Quæstore, merito consecutus est. In cujus rei*

This Prize is awarded to A. B., a youth of good dispositions, and most promising hopes, attending.....class in the Grammar-School of Glasgow, as a reward of his industry and superior scholarship at the usual examinations before the honourable Magistrates, Henry Monteith, Lord Provost; Andrew Templeton, William Leckie, William Muir, Robert Hood, Robert Jamieson, Baillies; James Ewing, Dean of Guild; Robert

*fidem subscripsit Glasguc, prid. Kal. Oct. MDCCCXVI. X. Y.* Ferrie, Convener of the Trades' House; and Joshua Heywood, Treasurer.

In evidence of which, this is subscribed at Glasgow, the 30th of September 1816, by X. Y., (one of the Masters.)

As the annual prizes, given in public, have been productive of great emulation and much good in this School, it is fondly hoped that some of its numerous friends will set apart such a sum, as the interest will purchase a gold medal to the dux in the Rector's class. Were a measure of this kind adopted, the name of the Scholar, in gold letters, placed on a tablet in the Common Hall, would act as a lasting stimulus to the Students in succeeding classes. A donation of this nature would also show an approbation of a seminary, for which the Magistrates and Council contribute the liberal annual sum of at least five hundred pounds, including the rent of the buildings and play-grounds.

*Masters of the Grammar-School.*

1. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.
  2. Mr. John Dow.
  3. Mr. William Bald.
  4. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.
- } In office in 1782.
5. Mr. David Allison; he succeeded Mr. Bald on the 1st of April 1783.
  6. Mr. John Wilson; he succeeded Mr. Bradfute, and commenced his first class on the 10th of October 1791.
  7. Mr. James Gibson\*; he succeeded Mr. Dow on the 3d of February 1794.
  8. Mr. William Chrystal\*; he succeeded Mr. Wilson on the 10th of October 1805.
  9. Mr. John Dymock\*; he succeeded Mr. M'Arthur on the 12th of April 1808.

\* In office in 1816.

10. Mr. Robert Douie \*; he succeeded Mr. Allison on the 17th of January 1809.
11. Mr. William Lorrain \*; he succeeded Mr. Chrystal on the 10th of October 1815.
12. \_\_\_\_\_

*Rectors on the New Establishment.*

1. Doctor William Chrystal \*; he was appointed on 30th day of May 1815.
2. \_\_\_\_\_

*Report of the Committee on the Grammar-School †.*

On Saturday, 28th September 1816, the Lord Provost and Magistrates held the annual meeting, for the distribution of Prizes to the Boys of the Grammar-School. The meeting was full and respectable; several of the Professors of the University, Clergy of the City, and other literary gentlemen attending, besides the parents and relations of the Scholars. It was stated by the Convener of the Grammar-School Committee, C. S. Parker, Esq., that, according to custom, the School had been eight times examined in the course of the year, by the Professors of the University, the Clergy, and the Committee of Council. At each examination the place which each boy held in his class was marked, and the Prizes for general eminence were adjudged according to the average rank throughout the year. To promote punctual attendance, a Prize was also awarded to every Boy who had not been one meeting absent throughout the year; also to every one who had not been once absent during the whole course, which now extends to five years. The lists containing the names of the Boys entitled to Prizes were handed to the Lord Provost; and each boy, as his name was called, came forward, and received his Prize accordingly. After the distribution was over, his Lordship, in a very appropriate and animated address, congratulated all present on the very flourishing state of this Seminary. He stated, that it was very creditable to the Boys to bear their progress in their education, during the last year, so favourably reported by such competent judges; and it was creditable to the Masters, by whose talents and industry the School had attained its present eminence. He adverted particularly, in very strong terms, to the recent institution of a fifth class, under Dr. Chrystal, the Rector of the School, which, in point of numbers who attend it, and the progress made in the different branches taught in it, has greatly surpassed the sanguine expectations that had been previously formed. He mentioned that he had the authority of Mr. Walker, Professor of Humanity, and other gentlemen belonging to the University, to state, that the institution of this class had their entire approbation, and was considered by them as an essential improvement. He recommended strongly to the parents of the Boys of the fourth year, to avail themselves of this improvement; and recommended to all, a perseverance in good behaviour, and an eager pursuit of their different studies, by which they would raise still higher the reputation of this School, and bring themselves, in the world, to honour and fortune. He concluded by intimating, that the Rudiments class will be opened on Thursday the 10th of October, by Mr. Gibson, whose merits as a teacher are sufficiently well known; and that the other classes will meet on Wednesday the 2d of October, at ten o'clock; when boys from Mr. Gibson's last class, or from any other school, who intend to join the Rector's class, are expected to come forward.

† This Report was published in the Newspapers.

CHAP. XVI.

*Genealogy of the Kings of Scotland, from their origin till the Union with the Crown of England—Regalia—Names, Titles, Arms, &c. of the Kings of Scotland—Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest down to George III.—Articles of Union between Scotland and England—Weights and Measures—Dates of Charters of Royal Burghs—List of Shires, Stewarts, and Burghs, who sent Members to Parliament before the Union—List of Burghs and Counties who have sent Members to Parliament since the Union—Convention of Royal Burghs and Free Incorporations—The Parliaments of Great Britain and Rutherglen, from the Union till 1816—Submission between the Merchants and Crafts—Letter of Guildry—Acts of Council and Royal Burghs respecting the Set of the Burgh—The Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, and the Assurance subscribed by the Magistrates and Council, by the Ministers of the Established Church, and by the Professors of the University, &c.*

THE GENEALOGY OF ALL THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND,  
FROM FERGUS I. TO JAMES VI.

1. *Fergus*—the first King of Scotland, the son of Ferchard, a Prince of Ireland, began to reign in the year of the world 3641; before the coming of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, 330 years; in the 1st year of the 12th Olympiad; and in the 421st year of the building of Rome; about the beginning of the 3d Monarchy of the Grecians, when Alexander the Great overthrew Darius Codomanus, the last Monarch of Persia.
2. *Feritharis*—brother to Fergus, began to reign in the year of the world 3666, in the year before the coming of Christ 305.
3. *Mainus*—King Fergus's son, succeeded to his father's brother in the year of the world 3681, and in the year before the coming of Christ 290.
4. *Dornadilla*—succeeded to his father Mainus in the year of the world 3710, and in the year before the coming of Christ 261.
5. *Nothatus*—succeeded to his brother Dornadilla in the year of the world 3738, and the year before the coming of Christ 233.

*University*—Chancellors—Principals—Professors of Divinity—Rectors—Andersonian Institution—Presidents—Secretaries—Professors—Hutcheson's Hospital—Preceptors—Tontin's Hospital—Preceptors—Theatre—Glasgow Observatory—Presidents—Secretaries—Observers—Glasgow Philosophical Society—Grammar-School—Convener—Rectors—Teachers—Dues.

## UNIVERSITY.

To give a distinct account of the University of Glasgow, it is necessary to consider it during three periods, *viz.* before the reformation from Popery, that which succeeded it, and the present mode of conducting education, according to the improvements in literature and the state of society.

ORIGIN.—At the request of King James II., Pope Nicholas V. granted a Bull, constituting a University, to continue, in all time to come, in the City of Glasgow, it being a notable place, with good air, and plenty of provisions for human life; and by his apostolical authority, ordained, that its Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Students, should enjoy all the privileges, liberties, honours, exemptions, and immunities, as he had granted to the University of his City of Bononia; he likewise appointed William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that See, Chancellors of the University, and to have the same authority over the Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Scholars, as the Chancellors of the University of Bononia. This Bull is dated at Rome, 7th January 1450, in the 4th year of his pontificate.

ESTABLISHMENT.—By the care of the Bishop and his Chapter, a body of statutes were prepared, and a University established in the year 1451, consisting, besides the Chancellor, of a Rector and Masters of the four Faculties, who had taken their degrees in other Universities, and students, who, after a

course of study, might be promoted to academical degrees. That this Institution might open with the greater celebrity, the Bishop had procured and published a Bull from the Pope, granting a universal indulgence to all faithful Christians who should visit the Cathedral Church of Glasgow in the year 1451. It appears, that David Cadzow, a Canon of Glasgow, was the first Rector, and that he was re-elected in 1452. He incorporated more than 100 Members during two years; most of them were secular or regular Clergy, Canons, Rectors, Vicars, Abbots, Priors, and Monks. Andrew Stuart, brother to King James II., was Sub-Dean in 1456.

EXEMPTIONS.—The Clergy were the more willing to attend the University, as the Bishop procured Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, exempting them from all taxes and public burthens, and from their residence in their own cures.

ROYAL CHARTER.—King James II. granted a Royal Charter in 1453, in favour of the University, by which the Rectors, the Deans of the Faculties, the Procurators of the four nations, (afterwards explained,) the Masters, Regents, and Scholars, as well as the Beadles, Writers, Stationers, and Parchment-Makers, are exempted from all taxes, watchings, and wardings, weapon-shawing, &c.

PRIVILEGES AND POWERS.—The foregoing privileges were renewed by subsequent Acts of Parliament, and others added. We find, that when a tax of one-eighth part of all ecclesiastical livings were exacted for the defence of the nation against the English, that the Clergy in the University of Glasgow were exempted. The right of exemption from taxation was sustained by the Lords of the Court of Session, on the 20th of November 1633. The Bishop exempted the Members of the University from all toll or custom on the buying, selling, or transporting of provisions. He also obliged the Magistrates of Glasgow, upon their election, to swear that they should observe, and cause to be observed, the liberties, immunities, and statutes of the University.

**CAPITAL TRIAL.**—There is one instance of the Rector's Court trying a Student for murder. In 1670, Bartoure was tried before Mr. Archibald Fleming, Rector, and was acquitted by the Jury.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—*Election of Office-bearers, &c.*—The whole incorporated Members, Students, as well as Doctors and Masters, were divided into four parts, called the Quatuor Nations, according to the place of their nativity. The whole realm of Scotland and the Isles was distinguished into four districts, under the names of Clydesdale, Tiviotdale, Albany, and Rothsay. A meeting of the whole University was annually called, on the next day after St. Crispin's\* day. This meeting was called the Congregatio Universitatis; and, being divided into the four nations, each nation, by itself, chose a Procurator and an Intrans; and the Intrans meeting by themselves, made choice of a Rector and a Deputatus of each nation, who were assistants and assessors to the Rector.

**FUNCTIONS.**—The Rector and Deputati had several functions.

1st, They were Judges in all civil and criminal causes, wherein any Member of the University was a party. Every Member who either sued or answered before any other Court, was guilty of perjury, and incurred the penalty of expulsion. The Ecclesiastics in the University, to whatever Diocese they belonged, could not be called before their rural Deans.

2d, All Members were incorporated by the Rector and Deputati, after taking an oath to obey the Rector and his Successors, to observe the statutes, and preserve the privileges of the University, and not to reveal its secrets to its prejudice, to whatever station they should arrive.

3d, The Rector and Deputati were the Council of the University, who deliberated upon, and digested all matters to

\* A legendary Saint, whose festival is celebrated on the 25th of October. St. Crispin having exercised the trade of a shoemaker, that craft made choice of him for their tutelary Saint.

be brought before the congregation of Doctors and Masters; and the determinations of the Doctors and Masters, in such cases, were accounted, in respect of authority, next to the statutes. Sometimes the Congregatio Universitatis was called occasionally for weighty matters; such as, the making or repealing of statutes, or for an embassy to the higher powers, in the name of the University. In such cases, each nation chose three or four Deputati, who were joined with the Rector and his Deputati, to transact the business committed to them.

Two other office-bearers were chosen annually, on the morrow after St. Crispin's day; viz. a Bursarius, who kept the University purse, and accounted for what he received and expended; and a Promoter, whose office was to see that the statutes were observed, and to bring delinquents before the Rector's Court, which had power to enforce the statutes, or to dispense with them in cases that were not declared to be indispensable.

**FACULTIES.**—A second division of the University, was into its different Faculties. The Pope's Bull mentions four by name; viz. Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts. All others are comprehended in a general clause, *et in quacunque licita facultate*. In the dark ages, the professions of theology, canon and civil law, were called the three learned professions, as being the only professions in which learning was expected or thought necessary. They fitted men for the most honourable and lucrative employments, for the highest dignities in the Church, for the councils of Kings, for the offices of Judges at home, and of Ambassadors to foreign courts. To train men to eminence in these professions, was the first intention of Universities. The arts, under which was comprehended logic, physics, and morals, were considered as a necessary introduction to the learned professions, and, therefore, a necessary part of study in every University.

**THEIR PLAN.**—The plan upon which Universities were incorporated by the Popes, was very like to that of incorporated

towns and burghs, and perhaps was borrowed from it. The University corresponds to the whole incorporation of the burgh; the different faculties to the different companies of the trades or crafts, into which the burgh is divided. A company is a smaller incorporation, subordinate to that of the burgh; has the power of choosing its own head, or Deacon, and an authority over those who are in the course of being trained to the same craft. The companies, in the incorporated towns, were anciently called *Collegia*, or *Colleges*; and the whole incorporation, comprehending all the companies, was called the *Universitas* of that town. These names were, by analogy, applied to corporations of the learned professions, and at last appropriated to them. The word used in Pope Nicholas' Bull is not *Universitas*, but *Studium Generale*; and the University of Bononia he calls *Studium Bononiense*; but, in the Charter of King James II. in 1453, we have—*Alma Universitas Glasguensis, filia nostra dilecta*.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The government of a Faculty was very similar to that of the University. Each Faculty had its own statutes, determining the time of study, and the exercises and examinations requisite for attaining degrees in that Faculty. Each chose annually its own Dean, its own Bursarius, and sometimes four Deputati as a Council to the Dean. We know very little of the three higher Faculties in this University, as there is no record extant, either of their statutes or transactions.

**DEGREES.**—A third division, was according to the academical degree of every Member. The highest degree in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, was that of Doctor; and in the Arts, that of Master. In some Universities, Masters of Arts are called Doctors of Philosophy; but in most, they are distinguished by the name of Master, from those who have the highest degree in any of the higher Faculties. A Master, however, might be chosen to be Rector, or Deputatus, as well as Doctor. In all the Faculties, there are two degrees by

which a man rose to the highest. These were Bachelor and Licentiate. The degree of Licentiate, as well as that of Doctor or Master, was conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. The requisites to all the degrees, was a certain time of study, and the having heard certain books prelected upon, and certain exercises and examinations. In Bachelors of the Arts, fifteen years of age; and in Masters, twenty. It was forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to give any man the title of Master, by word or writing, who had not attained that degree; and the penalty was still more heavy, if any man took it to himself before he had lawfully obtained it. Academical degrees were considered as of Divine institution, (probably because instituted by Popes, who were thought to be inspired by the Holy Ghost,) and, therefore, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

**TEACHING.**—The last division we shall mention, is into Teachers, and those who were taught. On this part of the constitution, the records that are extant leave us much in the dark. We know that four Faculties were established; because, in the oath taken by Masters of Arts, they swore to promote peace among the four Faculties, especially with the Faculty of Theology. A School of Canon Law is mentioned as being in disrepair, and to be repaired out of the University purse; and, it appears, that degrees were conferred both in that Faculty and in Theology. Andreas De Garlicis, Doctor in Medicinis, was incorporated in 1469, but his name is never mentioned again, nor any thing else that relates to medicine. It is probable, therefore, that there was no Faculty of Medicine, nor any teaching of that science. Of the teaching in the Faculty of Arts, we have more full information from two manuscripts in parchment; one of which contains the statutes of the Faculty and its conclusions; and the other, the minutes of its meetings and transactions, from 1451 to 1509, and from

1555 to 1555. These manuscripts were transcribed, by order of the University, in 1769.

**PÆDAGOGIUM.**—Some years after the University was founded, many of the Students were young men, to whom tuition, as well as teaching, was necessary; and, therefore, provision was made, that they should live and eat in one house, which was called *Pædagogium*, or the College of Arts, where they were taught and governed by certain Masters, who were called *Regentes in Artibus*. This College was at first on the south side of the Rottenrow, and probably was a part of the property of the Bishop and Chapter, but afterwards a tenement was bequeathed, by Lord Hamilton, for the College of Arts, where the College now stands.

**REGENTS.**—At first there were three Regents in the Arts, *viz.* Alexander Geddes, a Cistercian Monk, Duncan Bunch, and William Ahurslie. Afterwards, we find sometimes two and sometimes but one. It seems to have been the most laborious and least coveted office in the University. Besides teaching and presiding in disputations, *omni die legibiles*, they lived within the College, ate at a common table with the Students of Arts, visited the rooms of the Students before nine at night, when the gates were shut, and at five in the morning, and assisted in all examinations for degrees in Arts. In the beginning of every session, they proposed to the Faculty the books they intended to prelect upon, and had their permission. There was no salary for this office for many years, and the fees, paid by the hearers, were very small. Twice we find a Regent presented by the Chancellor, and one of these he turned off for insufficiency in two or three years. One the Faculty turned out for insufficiency, and put two in his place, with power to choose a third, with the consent of the Faculty, if they found it proper. All that had this office, excepting two, continued in it but a few years; and very often one who was not a Member of the Faculty was called to this office, and made a Regent immediately, upon being incorporated. From

these particulars, it is probable that there was no competition, either for this office or for the patronage of it, but rather some difficulty to find persons qualified who were willing to take it.

**PROPERTY.**—It may appear strange, that this University was founded without any property in lands, houses, or rents. It came into the world as naked as every individual does. The *Congregatio Universitatis* was always held at the Cathedral. Sometimes the Doctors and Masters met at the Convent of the Dominicans, or Predicators, as they were called. All the lectures we find mentioned in Theology, Canon or Civil Law, were read there. There was a University purse, into which some perquisites paid at incorporation, and at examinations, and promotions to degrees, were put. From this purse, caps of ceremony were furnished after some years; but to defray the expense of a silver rod or mace, to be carried before the Rector at certain solemnities, it was found necessary to tax all the incorporated Members; and on that occasion, we are told, that David Cadzow, who was then Rector, gave twenty nobles.

Two or three Chaplainaries were bequeathed, under the patronage of the University, by some of its first Members. The duty of the Chaplain was to perform certain masses, at such an altar, for the souls of the founder and his friends, for which he had a small annuity. These Chaplainaries were commonly given to some of the Regents of the College of Arts; perhaps, because they were the poorest of the sacerdotal order in the University. This patronage and this purse, so far as appears, were all the property which the University ever possessed. Nor does it appear that the Faculties of Theology, Canon or Civil Law, ever had any property. The individuals had rich livings through all parts of the nation, Abbacies, Priors, Prebendaries, Rectories, and Vicarages; but the community had nothing. Its privileges were the inducement to bring rich Ecclesiastics into a Society, in which they lived at ease, free of all taxes, and subject to no authority but that of their own Rector.

The College of Arts, however, being perhaps thought the most useful part of the whole, and entitled to public favour, as entrusted with the education of youth, soon came to have some property. In the year 1459, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal Regent of the College of Arts, and his successors, Regents, for the use of the said College, a tenement, with the pertinents, lying on the north side of the Church and Convent of the Predicators; together with four acres of land in the Dowhill. From this time, we find the purse of the Faculty of Arts, which appears to have been heavier than that of the University, employed in repairing and adding to the buildings of the College, furnishing rooms for the Regents and Students, and things necessary for the kitchen and a common table.

In the year 1486, another tenement, adjoining to the College, was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Arthurlic. By this time, many of the Students of Arts were the youth of the nation, whose good education was a matter of importance to the public. They were distinguished, according to their rank, into sons of noblemen, of gentlemen, and those of meaner rank, and, in the expense of their education, were taxed accordingly.

Such, as far as we can learn, was the constitution of the University of Glasgow before the Reformation. There is reason to think, that when the zeal in favour of a new Institution began to cool, the three higher Faculties gradually declined into inactivity.

#### *History after the Reformation.*

The reformation in religion, established by Act of Parliament in the year 1560, brought the University of Glasgow almost to annihilation. The Dignitaries of the Church and Convents, of whom its Doctors and Masters were composed, were no more. The Chancellor, James Beaton, fled to France, and carried with him the plate of the Cathedral, with the

Bulls, Charter, and Rights, both of the See and of the University, which he deposited partly in the Convent of the Carthusians, and partly in the Scotch College at Paris, (where they lately were,) to be restored when Popery should be re-established. It ought to be observed, to the honour of that College, that they have always been ready to give extracts from the originals deposited with them, as well as to gratify the curious by the inspection of them; the late Principal Gordon of that College, made a present to the University of Glasgow, of a copy of the Chartulary of the Chapter of Glasgow, notoriously attested.

All that was now to be seen of the University, was that small part, called the College of Arts, or Pædagogium; the least in dignity, though, perhaps, not the least useful. This small part, with its small property, probably, much impaired by the confusion of the times, and the loss of rights, remained as a relic of the ancient University, and the seed of a reformed University, dependent for its subsistence and growth on future benefactions. The rich fabric of the Popish hierarchy in Scotland, was pulled down with more zeal than prudence, by a fierce nation, long oppressed, and little accustomed to regular government. All who had power or interest scrambled for the wreck. The Crown, the Nobility, and the Cities, were enriched by it; some crumbs came, by second hand, to the Universities.

**QUEEN MARY'S CHARTER.**—The first who had compassion on the University of Glasgow, in its depressed state, was the famous and the unfortunate Queen Mary. In a Charter granted by her, and to which her privy seal is appended, dated the 13th of July 1560, there is the following narrative; “Forasmuch as, within the Citie of Glasgow, ane Colledge and Universitie was devysit to be hade, &c. of the whilke Colledge, ane parte of the scoles and chalmers being bigget, the rest thairrof, alsweil dwellings, as provision for the poor Bursars and Maisters to teach, ceasit; swa that the samyn appearit

rather to be the decay of ane Universitie, nor onie ways to be reckonit ane establishit foundation." Therefore, for the zeal she bore to letters, &c. she founds five poor children, Bursars within the said College, to be called in all times to come, Bursars of her foundation; and for their sustentation, she gives to the Masters of the said College and University, the Manse and Kirk of the Friars Predicadores, with thirteene acres of ground adjacent; and several other rents and annuities therein named, which had belonged to the said Friars.

**BURGH CHARTER.**—The next benefaction, made to this College, is contained in a Charter granted by Sir John Stuart of Minto, Provost, with the Baillies, Council, and Community, of the City of Glasgow, in the year 1572; and ratified by the Parliament the same year. They, considering, that besides other detriment their Town sustained, their Schools and Colleges were utterly ruined; and their youth, who were wont to be trained to probity and good morals, left to be corrupted by idleness and wantonness; and, being earnestly desirous to remedy so great an evil, by the exhortation, counsel, and aid of the most respectable Mr. Andrew Hay, Rector of the Church of Renfrew, and Vice-Superintendent, and Rector for the time, of their University of Glasgow, resolved to restore, renew, and give a new foundation, to the *Pedagogium Glasguense, quod pro sumptuum inopia pene corruerat, et in quo, pro nimia paupertate, disciplinarum studia extincta jacebant.* For this purpose, they annex to the said College, and to the Regents and Students after named, residing within it, being fifteen persons in all, "for their honest and commodious sustentation, all and sundry the lands, tenements, houses, and biggings, kirks, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, annual rents, fruits, duties, profits and emoluments, mails, obit-silver, and anniversaries whatsoever; which pertained to whatsoever chapels, altarges, prebendaries, founded in whatever kirk or college within the said City; or of the places of all the Friars of the same City, according to the gift made to them by the

Queen, under the great seal, the 26th of March 1566." They likewise will and declare, "that the said College, the fifteen persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted *ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria, necnon ab omnibus customis, exactionibus pedariis, intra civitatem nostram impositis, vel imponendis.*" It is understood to be in consequence of this Charter, that the Magistrates of Glasgow, or a deputation from them, still continue annually to inspect the accounts of the old revenue of the College, in which the particulars of the donation were comprehended, though the greatest part of it, which consisted of small ground-annuals, is now lost. One might think, that when to the former revenue of the College were added these donations of Queen Mary, and of the City of Glasgow, it must have been completely endowed for the maintenance of fifteen persons; yet it was soon found necessary to increase the revenue, and to diminish the number of persons to be maintained by it. For although the property of the Dominican Friars in Glasgow, was certainly very considerable before the Reformation, yet all that the College could make effectual of that, and all their funds taken together, amounted only, by their rental, to 300*l.* Scotch money.

A more effectual benefaction was made to this poor Society in the year 1577, by King James VI., in his minority, with the advice and consent of the Earl of Morton, Regent of the Kingdom. That was the Rectory and Vicarage of the Parish of Govan, of which the Incumbent was lately dead, and the value reckoned about twenty-four chalders. It was found, however, that the late Incumbent had, before his death, given a nineteen years' lease of the temporality to a friend, and that friend had transferred his right to a man in power. By this, and some other incumbences, all that the College could draw from it, for about twenty years, was only 300 merks yearly.

\* From all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and charges imposed, or to be imposed, within our City.

*Modern Constitution.*

NEW ROYAL CHARTER.—With this gift, King James gave a Charter of foundation to the College; which, in its most essential articles, has continued in force to this day. It is commonly called the *Nova Erectio*. The persons founded by this Charta are twelve; a Principal, three Regents, four Bursars, a Steward, a Cook, a Porter, and a Servant to the Principal.

ESTABLISHMENT.—The Principal was to teach Theology one day, and Hebrew and Syriac the next, alternately through the week; and to preach in the Church of Govan on Sunday. Of the Regents, one was to teach Greek and Rhetoric; another, Dialectics, Morals, and Politics, with the elements of Arithmetic and Geometry; and the third, who was also Sub-Principal, was to teach all the branches of Physiology and Geography, Chronology and Astrology. The Principal to be presented by the Crown. The Regents to be elected by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Principal. The Regents were not, as was the custom of other Scotch Universities, to carry on their Students through the three years' course, but to keep by one profession; so that the Student had a new Regent every year. The Bursars were to be maintained for three years and a half within the College, that being the time required in the Scotch Universities for acquiring the degree of Master of Arts. The Steward was to collect the whole revenues, and to provide all necessaries for the College table, and to give an account every day, to the Principal and Regents, of his disbursements. The Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of Glasgow, are authorised to visit the College four times in the year; to examine and authenticate the public accounts; and to see that all things be carried on according to the intention of this foundation, and to correct what was not.

PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS.—All donations formerly made to the College, by whatsoever person or persons, of

whatsoever rank, are ratified. And the whole revenue, formerly belonging to, or now granted, the King declares and ordains, for him and his successors, shall be enjoyed by the same College, free from any taxation of a third part, or any other taxation whatsoever; any law, custom, act, or ordinance of Parliament, notwithstanding. *Finally*, he wills and declares, that the College and University of Glasgow shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities, by his ancestors, by him, or any other way, granted to any University in his Kingdom, as freely, peaceably, and quietly, as if it had enjoyed them from ancient times, before the memory of men. This Charter was ratified by the King, after he came to the years of majority, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in the year 1587.

GOVERNMENT.—In Glasgow, the whole property and revenue pertaining to the University, is vested in the College; and is administered by a meeting of the Principal and Professors, commonly called the College Meeting, and very often, though, perhaps, with less propriety, the Faculty Meeting. The record of this meeting is visited and authenticated by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of the High Church of Glasgow. Other business of the University, besides matters of revenue, and the discipline of the Students, is managed in what is called an University meeting or senate; in which the Rector and Dean of Faculty sit, along with the Principal and Professors. Indeed, besides the College, all that remains of the University, is a Chancellor, Rector, and Dean. We see that the *Nova Erectio* supposes their existence, but makes no change with regard to their powers, except in giving to the two last, together with the Minister of Glasgow, a visitatorial power over the College. The Rector and Dean are chosen annually, much in the same manner as they were from the first foundation of the University. The Rector always names the Principal and Professors to be his Assessors, and, with them occasionally forms a Court of Law, for judging in pecuniary questions, and less atrocious crimes, wherem any

Member of the University is a party. The University has always maintained its exemption from all jurisdiction of the City Magistrates, but not of the Sheriff or Court of Session.

This may suffice for a general view of the constitution of the University, since the reformation from Popery. As to the state of its revenues during that period, it has been much indebted both to our Princes and subjects. Its declension before the reign of James VI. was not more remarkable than its progress since that period.

From the small beginning, derived from the bounty of that Prince, it continued to prosper to the era of the Restoration; having, at that time, besides a Principal, eight Professors, a Librarian, with a tolerable library, the number of its Bursars increased, and an additional number of other Students of all ranks. A renewal of the fabric (which had been ruinous) was begun and carried on, with great enlargement, in an elegant manner for the time, but not finished.

#### *Donations.*

Soon after the new foundation, in 1581, the Archbishop gave to the College, the customs of the City of Glasgow, by which it was enabled to found a fourth Regent. A new body of statutes was formed about this time, which are extant. By them it appears that the Principal and four Regents were put to very hard and constant labour, and the Students kept under very strict discipline. Of the Regents, the first and highest was Professor of Physiology, and Sub-Principal; the second was Professor of Moral Philosophy; the third, of Logic and Rhetoric; and the fourth, of Greek. Their salaries rose in gradation; and when any of the higher offices became vacant, those who were in the lower were commonly advanced a step, and the new chosen Regent had the profession of Greek for his department.

In this state, the College continued for a long time, excepting that, in the year 1621, by a meeting of the Visitors, in

which the Archbishop was present, the Principal was freed from the duty of preaching in the Church of Govan. A Minister was appointed to have the pastoral charge of that Parish, to whom a stipend was provided out of the tithes of the Parish. The patronage of the Church being reserved to the University, and the Minister being obliged "to read some public lecture in the common Schools of the College, as shall be prescribed to him by the Officers of the University and Masters of the College." This change they were enabled to make, from having, by an Act of Parliament, in the year 1617, been vested in the tithes of the Parishes of Kilbride and Renfrew; burdened with the payment of stipends to the Ministers of these two Parishes, which are modified by the Act; and likewise burdened with the life-rent of the persons who were at that time titulars of these tithes. In the year 1637, it appears, that a Master or Professor *Humaniorum Litterarum*, commonly called Professor of Humanity, had been founded.

In the year 1641, Charles I., by his signature, gave to the College the temporality of the Bishoprick of Galloway, reserving to himself the power of burdening it, with the sum of 100*l.* sterling, to any person he should name. This gift was confirmed by Act of Parliament, the same year. The office of the Chancellor of the University becoming vacant, by the abolition of Episcopal government in the Church, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was chosen Chancellor, and was the first layman who bore that office. After him, William, Earl of Glencairn, was chosen, in the year 1660.

Although the greatest part of the Masters submitted to the government of Oliver Cromwell, they privately wished a restoration of the Monarchy, under proper limitations; the Principal, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, who was a zealous republican, and a friend to Oliver, obtained valuable favours for the University. The Protector and his Council renewed all its immunities and privileges, adding that of printing Bibles, and books on particular sciences. He confirmed all former founda-

tions, mortifications, and donations, made in its favour, particularly that of the Bishoprick of Galloway, to which he added the vacant stipends of the Parishes which had been in the patronage of the Bishop of Galloway, for seven years to come; and also, in perpetuity, the revenues of the Deanry and Sub-Deanry of Glasgow. This last gift, however, was accompanied with several limitations and restrictions, by which the College had not the possession of the subjects while his power lasted; and his acts being rescinded at the Restoration, it fell, of course, and had no effect.

The re-establishment of Episcopal government in the Church, after the restoration of Charles II., gave a severe check to the prosperity of the University, by depriving it at once of the best part of its revenue, *viz.* that of the Bishoprick of Galloway. Before arrangements could be made, suited to this impoverished state, a great debt was contracted. Of the eight professions which had been established, three were sunk, and those that remained were reduced to a very short allowance. The College now consisted of a Principal, a Professor of Theology, and four Regents; a very scanty revenue, sunk in debt; and a large fabric unfinished.

A visitation of the Universities was appointed by Parliament in the year 1664. The Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Clergy, who visited the College of Glasgow, after a strict examination of their revenue, reported, "That the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-one pounds Scotch, yearly, will be necessary to be speedily provided for unto the University, or otherways it must quickly decay and ruine." Besides this, they found it had a great load of debt, and that many professions were wanting which it ought to have, but cannot for the present possibly have for want of revenue. In this report, the visitors were unanimous.

In this state, the University remained till after the Revolution. It is true, that, in this interval, it received considerable donations and mortifications; but these were all appropriated,

by the donors, either to the carrying on of the building, or to the foundation of Bursars, and were faithfully applied to these purposes; so that it must have required great economy in the Professors, as well as great lenity in their creditors, to preserve them from bankruptcy, during this long interval.

In the year 1693, each of the Scotch Universities obtained a gift of 300*l.* a-year, out of the Bishops' rents in Scotland. The sum payable to the University of Glasgow, was allocated upon the Archbishopricks of Glasgow; and, soon after, as the Bishoprick of Galloway could not be recovered, the College obtained a lease of the whole rent of the Archbishopricks for nineteen years; which lease has, from time to time, been renewed by the Crown.

The University now began to raise her head, after a long period of depression by debt and poverty, and by the diminution of her Professors. The exertions which were made about this time, were encouraged by the great number of her Students. Principal Stirling, in his Diary, says, "that in the year 1702, the Students of Theology, Greek, and Philosophy, amounted to upwards of 402." The great demand for Clergymen to fill the vacant benefices, immediately after the establishment of the Presbyterian government, occasioned the attendance of a greater number of Students about the beginning of this century, than at any former period.

In the year 1706, the profession of Humanity was revived, and Mr. Andrew Ross was appointed Professor.

In the year 1708, Her Majesty, Queen Anne, was pleased to grant the University 210*l.* sterling, yearly, payable out of the Exchequer; one part of which was appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and to a Professor of Oriental Languages; and another part of it for augmenting the salaries of the Principal and Professors, according to a scheme of division mentioned in the deed. This gift has been renewed by all the subsequent Sovereigns.

The gift of 300*l.* per annum, by King William, was for some time directed to be applied for extinguishing the College debts and supporting four Bursars. By a subsequent deed of Queen Anne, in the year 1713, part of it was continued for the said purposes, and the remainder appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Civil Law, and a Professor of Medicine.

His Majesty, King George I. was pleased to grant, out of the rents of the Archbishoprick, a new gift of 170*l.* per annum, which was appropriated for a salary to a Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and for augmenting the smaller salaries of the other Professors. By these royal donations, the whole of the rent paid by the College, for the lease of the Archbishoprick is exhausted, and regular accounts thereof are transmitted to the Exchequer.

George II. added another profession to this University.

Alexander M'Farlane, Esq. of Jamaica, had erected an Astronomical Observatory in that Island for his own use. At his death, he bequeathed his astronomical apparatus to the College of Glasgow, on condition that they should build an Observatory, and appoint an Observer. The College very readily accepted the condition, and built an Observatory; and, in the year 1760, His Majesty was pleased to grant a presentation to Dr. Alexander Wilson, to be Professor of Practical Astronomy, and Observer, with a salary of 50*l.* yearly out of the Exchequer.

It will not be expected that we should enumerate the donations made by subjects, of books or prints to the public library, or money to purchase books; of money for prizes to the more deserving Students in the several classes; of money for carrying on the buildings; of money, or land, for the foundation of Bursars in Philosophy, in Theology, and in Medicine. The names of many of these benefactors are now little known, but in the annals of the University of Glasgow, where they will always be preserved. Some may be mentioned, whose attention to the interest of this Society does them honour; among

these are, Anne, Dutchess of Hamilton; Rabina, Countess of Forfar; William, Earl of Dundonald; the Duke of Chandos; the Duke of Montrose; Dr. J. Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow; and Boulter, Bishop of Arnaugh. Of commoners, Mr. Snell, Dr. Williams, Dr. Walton, and the late Dr. William Hunter, are distinguished by the largeness of their donations.

#### *Present State.*

From the foregoing statement, it appears that the ancient constitution of the University of Glasgow, in the distribution of sciences and modes of teaching, as well as in the form of its government, was very similar to that of all the other Universities of Europe. The alterations which it has undergone in later times, are such as might be expected, from the changes of opinion with respect to literary objects, and from other varying circumstances. The progress of knowledge, and the increasing demand for literature, have produced many additional departments of science, to those which were originally thought worthy of a particular teacher. What is called the Curriculum, or ordinary course of public education, comprehends at present five branches, the Latin and Greek languages, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy. These branches are understood to require the study of five separate sessions.

During their attendance upon these courses of Languages and Philosophy, and particularly before they enter the class of Natural Philosophy, the Students are expected to acquire a knowledge of Mathematics and Algebra, for which there is a separate Professor, and which is understood to be subservient to Natural Philosophy, and to many of the practical arts. There is also a Professor of Practical Astronomy, whose business is to make observations, for the improvement of that great branch of Physics. After the course of general education, above mentioned, a provision is made for what are called the

three learned professions, Divinity, Law, and Medicine. For the peculiar education of Churchmen, there are four Professors; the Principal, who is *primarius* Professor of Theology, and has, besides, the superintendance of the whole University; and the respective Professors of Theology, of Oriental Languages, and of Church History. This last is also Lecturer in Civil History.

In Law there is only one Professor.

There are, by the constitution, no more than two Professors allotted to the Faculty of Medicine; *viz.* a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a Professor of Anatomy and Botany.

Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery, have recently been appointed by the Crown; and the University, out of its own funds, has made an annual provision for Lecturers in Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, and Botany. These Lecturers are not Members of the University.

At present, the establishment consists of a Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector, Dean of Faculty, a Reverend Principal, a Reverend Professor of Divinity, Professors of Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Practical Astronomy, and the Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The Crown presents to the following Chairs, *viz.* the Principality, Church History, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Astronomy, Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The College elects the Chancellor, the Dean of Faculty, and the Professors of Divinity, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, and Humanity. The Rector and Dean of Faculty are chosen annually. In choosing the former, the mode of election is materially different from that of the other office-bearers. He is elected by what is called the *Comitia*; that is, a Court consisting of the Office-bearers and Professors, and all the Students who have matri-

culated, by enrolling their names, and stating the place where they were born, and the name of their father, and his designation, &c. This Court consists of upwards of 1000 Members; is divided into what is called the Four Nations, *viz.* the Glottiana, Transforthiana, Loudoniana, and Rothsciana. The majority of the Members of each nation constituting one vote: in case of an equality, the Rector has the casting vote. It has been usual, for a considerable time past, to re-elect the Rector for one year only. The Regius Professors have no vote in the Faculty: they, however, vote in the Senate, when the Dean is elected, in other University business, and also in the *Comitia*, in common with the matriculated Members.

The late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, of London, formerly an Alumnus of this University, and, during the whole of his life, warmly attached to its interests, bequeathed to the University, at his death, the whole of his Museum, one of the most valuable collections in Europe, of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. When this collection has continued a certain number of years at London, he has, by his will, directed it to be carried to the University of Glasgow. And, for the purpose of building a house for the reception of this noble donation, and establishing such new professions in Medicine as the University should judge expedient, he bequeathed 8000*l.* sterling, bearing interest from his death; the half of which he directed to be applied for the support of the said Museum, while it continues in London; the other, to increase the principal sum, till the period arrive, when both principal and interest shall be appropriated, by the University, for the above mentioned purposes, specified in the deed of donation.

**SALARIES, &c.**—From the state of the University funds, the Professors are allowed very moderate salaries, so as to depend chiefly for subsistence upon the honorariums, or fees of their students. This, it is believed, has greatly promoted their zeal and their diligence in their several professions. In

seminaries of literature, possessed of rich endowments, and where there is access to large ecclesiastical benefices, by seniority, the business of lecturing has generally gone into disuse, or been reduced to a mere matter of form; as few persons are willing to labour, who, by doing little, or by following their amusement, find themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances. The department of teaching is likely, in such a case, to be devolved upon the junior members of the society, who discharge the office of private tutors; and who, from the moment they enter upon their office, are ready to consider it as a passing state, and to look forward to that period when they shall, in their turn, be freed from the drudgery of teaching.

**TIME OF LECTURING, &c.**—The uniform assiduity of the Professors in the University of Glasgow, and the length of time which they employ in lecturing, will afford an illustration of these remarks. The annual session for teaching, in the University, begins, in the ordinary curriculum, on the 10th of October, and ends, in some of the classes, about the middle of May, and in others, continues till the 10th of June. The lectures, in all the other branches, commence on the 1st of November, and end about the beginning of May. The class of Botany begins on the 1st of May.

During this period, the business of the College continues without interruption. The Professors of Humanity, or Latin, and of Greek, lecture and examine their Students, receive and correct exercises, three hours every day, and four hours for two days every week; the Professors of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, two hours every day, and three hours during a part of the session, except on Saturdays, when, on account of a general meeting of the public Students, there is only one lecture given; the other Professors lecture, in general, one hour every day; the Professor of Mathematics, two hours every day, excepting Saturdays; the Professor of Law, in his public department, two hours; the Professor of practical Astronomy gives no public lecture.

The distribution of science, and the course of lectures, formerly established in all the Universities of Europe, were almost exclusively adapted to the education of Churchmen, and proceeded upon a much more limited state of knowledge than that which obtains at present. To accommodate instruction, therefore, to the purposes and views of the nation at large, and to render the Academical course useful in every situation, it is frequently necessary, in those Universities where any part of the old plan is retained, that the Professors should now treat their respective subjects in a different manner, and that what is comprehended under particular branches should be greatly varied and extended.

**LATIN.**—In the University of Glasgow, the Students who attend the Humanity lectures are supposed to have acquired the elements of the Latin tongue in public or private schools, and the Professor is employed in reading, explaining, and pre-lecting upon such Roman authors, as are most suited to carry on their progress in that language. To a class of more advanced Students, the Professor reads a course of lectures on the peculiarities and beauties of the Roman language, on the principles of classical composition, and on Roman antiquities.

**GREEK.**—In the ancient state of the University, it was probably not usual for any person to study under the Professor of Greek, until he had acquired some previous knowledge of the Greek language. But, as Greek is now seldom regularly taught in public schools, the Professor is under the necessity of instructing a great number in the very elements of that language. To a second set, who have made some proficiency in that respect, he is employed in reading, explaining, and pre-lecting upon those classical authors, from an acquaintance with whom, his hearers are most likely to imbibe a knowledge of Greek, and, at the same time, to improve their taste in literary composition. To a still more advanced set of Students, he also delivers a course of lectures on the higher branches of Greek literature, introducing a variety of disquisitions on the

general principles of Grammar, of which the regular structure of that language affords such copious illustration.

**PHILOSOPHY.**—In the threefold distribution of Philosophy, in the Academical course, Logic has, in general, preceded the other two in the order of teaching, and has been considered as a necessary preparation for them. Before the Student entered upon the subjects of Moral and Natural Philosophy, it was thought proper to instruct him in the art of reasoning and disputation; and the Syllogistic art, taken from the Analytics of Aristotle, was, for many ages, considered as the most effectual and infallible instrument for that purpose. It was supposed to afford a mechanical mode of reasoning, by which, in all cases, truth and falsehood might be accurately distinguished. But the change of opinions on the subjects of literature, and on the means of comprehending them, has occasioned a correspondent alteration in the manner of treating this part of the academical course. The present Professor, after a short analysis of the powers of the understanding, and an explanation of the terms necessary to comprehend the subjects of his course, gives a historical view of the rise and progress of the art of reasoning, and particularly of the Syllogistic method, which is rendered a matter of curiosity by the universal influence, which, for a long time, it obtained over the learned world: and then dedicates the greater part of his time to an illustration of the various mental operations, as they are expressed by the several modifications of speech and writing; which leads him to deliver a system of lectures on general Grammar, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. This course, accompanied with suitable exercises and specimens, on the part of the Students, is properly placed at the entrance to Philosophy: no subjects are likely to be more interesting to young minds, at a time when their taste and feelings are beginning to open, and have naturally disposed them to the reading of such authors, as are necessary to supply them with facts and materials for beginning and carrying on the important habits of reflection and investigation.

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The lectures in the Moral Philosophy class consist of three principal divisions. The first comprehends Natural Theology, or the knowledge, confirmed by human reason, concerning the being, perfections, and operations of God. The second comprehends Ethics, or inquiries concerning the active powers of man, and the regulation of them, both in the pursuit of happiness, and in the practice of virtue; and, consequently, those questions that have been agitated concerning good and evil, right and wrong. The third comprehends Natural Jurisprudence, or the general rules of justice, which are founded upon the rights and conditions of man, whether considered as an individual, or as a member of a family, or as a member of some of those various forms of government which have arisen from the social combinations of mankind.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The lectures in Natural Philosophy comprehend a system of Physics, and are calculated, in like manner, to keep pace with those leading improvements and discoveries, in that branch of science, by which the present age is so much distinguished. The theoretical and experimental parts make the subjects of two separate courses. The apparatus for conducting the latter, is believed not to be inferior to any in Europe.

**MATHEMATICS.**—The Professor of Mathematics has three separate courses; the first comprehends the elements of Geometry and Algebra; the second, the higher parts of those sciences; the third, the general principles of Geometry and Astronomy. To teach the application of the speculative doctrines to the various practical arts, makes a very important object in this useful department of education.

**THEOLOGY.**—In the Faculty of Theology, the respective Professors of Theology, Church History, and Oriental Languages, deliver a system of lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, on the History of the Church, and on the Hebrew Language. In the Theological class, no honorarium, or fee, is

paid by the Students. If this regulation had been extended to all the sciences, it would probably have been fatal to academic activity; but, being limited to a single class, it has been counteracted by the influence of the general industry and exertion which pervade the society. No deficiency, therefore, is imputable to the Professor in this department, either with respect to zeal in teaching, or with respect to those liberal and tolerating principles which are so conformable to the spirit and genius of Christianity.

**LAW.**—The improvement of Law, in this University, seems to have excited less attention from Government than that of the other sciences, as this profession was not established till a late period, and as no provision has hitherto been made for dividing this branch of education among separate Professors. The want of competition appears to have had the usual effects; and the custom of lecturing in Latin was longer retained in this, than in the other sciences. The predecessor of the present Professor, was the first who prelected on Justinian's Institutes, in English, and this example has, for many years, been followed in the prelections upon the Pandects. It may be mentioned, as a strong instance of prepossession in favour of ancient usages, that, upon this last innovation, the Faculty of Advocates made application to the University of Glasgow, requesting, "that the old practice of teaching the Civil Law in Latin, might be restored." The Professor of Law, besides lecturing regularly upon the Institutes and Pandects of Justinian, delivers annually a course of lectures on the principles of Civil Government, including a particular account of the British Constitution; and, every second year, a course of lectures on the Law of Scotland, and the English Law.

**MEDICINE.**—The Professors and Lecturers in the Medical department, it would appear, have been less limited than those in some of the other parts of literature, by the effect of old institutions and prejudices. They have thus been enabled to accommodate their lectures to the progress of knowledge and

discovery, and to those high improvements, which have, of late years, been introduced into all the sciences connected with the art of Medicine. The progress of Botany and Natural History, and the wonderful discoveries in Chemistry, have now extended the sphere of those useful branches beyond the mere purposes of the Physician, and have rendered a competent knowledge of them highly interesting to every man of liberal education.

**WEEKLY MEETING.**—Every Saturday there is a general meeting of all the public or gowned Students, which is attended by the Principal and their respective Professors. A Latin oration is delivered by the higher Students, in their turns; after which, all smaller matters of discipline are discussed. By this weekly meeting, the whole of the Students are brought, in a more particular manner, under the inspection of their teachers; and a good opportunity is regularly afforded of mutual information, respecting the studies and deportment of their Scholars.

**BURSARIES.**—Besides the salaries bestowed upon Professors, additional encouragement has been often given to Universities, by the mortification of certain funds for the maintenance of Students.

The foundation by Mr. Snell deserves particularly to be mentioned, as perhaps one of the largest and most liberal in Britain. That gentleman, in the year 1688, bequeathed a considerable estate in Warwickshire for the support of Scotch Students at Baliol College, Oxford, who had studied some years at the University of Glasgow. By the rise in the value of lands, and the improvements which have from time to time been made on that estate, that fund now affords about 120*l.* per annum, for ten years, to each of ten exhibitors\*. Another foundation, at the same College, of 20*l.* per annum, to each

\* The proceeds of this estate, in 1799, amounted only to 70*l.* to each of the exhibitors.

of four Students, though under a different patronage, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitors, so that four of them have a stipend of 140*l.* per annum, continuing for ten years. The University have the sole nomination or appointment of these exhibitors.

**RULES FOR OBTAINING DEGREES.**—The candidates for degrees in Arts, are, by express regulations, obliged to attend the hours of lecture, and the separate hours of examination, in the curriculum, or public course, already mentioned; and the laws of the Church oblige all Students to pass the curriculum, before they can be enrolled Students of Theology. But no such qualification is requisite for entering upon the study of Law or Medicine. Such Students, in short, as are not upon any public foundation, or who do not intend to qualify themselves for the Church, may attend any of the lectures which they think most suited to their views; though in case of their deviating from the curriculum, they have not the benefit of the regular examinations and exercises of the public Students, nor can they obtain any University degree.

The rules for conferring degrees, were formerly much the same in the University of Glasgow, as in the other ancient Universities. In those days, when the art of disputation was considered as the ultimate object of academical education, the candidates were obliged, after a certain standing, or residence at the University, to compose and print a thesis, and to defend it in a public syllogistic disputation. But experience discovered that mode of trial to be inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended. It, by degrees, degenerated into a mere matter of form and ceremony. The same subjects of disputation, the same arguments of attack and defence, were preserved and handed down among the Students; the public disputations were not attended, so that degrees became not the rewards of abilities and diligence, but merely the marks of standing, or residence at the University. These circumstances gave occasion for a material change in the rules for conferring

degrees in the University of Glasgow. The composing and defending of a thesis, have now become optional, on the part of the candidate. The same standing is still required, and the candidates for degrees in Arts, are obliged to undergo a minute examination, in the Greek and Roman Classics, in the different branches of Philosophy which compose the curriculum, and by each of the Professors in their respective branches; an examination which, in the manner it is conducted, gives the best opportunity of judging of the proficiency and literature of the candidates.

**DEGREES IN THEOLOGY AND LAW.**—Degrees in Theology, having no particular privileges in the Church attached to them, under the Presbyterian form of government, are, without any regard to standing in the University, conferred on Clergymen, respectable for their abilities and literature. Degrees in Law are either bestowed upon eminent men, as marks of respect, or upon Students of a certain standing, after a regular examination of the candidate. The University of Glasgow admits Students who have passed a part of their academical course in other Universities, *ad eundem*, as it is commonly called; that is, whatever part of their academical course is finished at any other University, upon proper certificates, is admitted as a part of their standing in the University of Glasgow; so that, without again beginning their course, they can pass forward to degrees, and be enrolled students of Theology.

**MEDICAL DEGREES.**—Degrees in Medicine are conferred, after having finished the Medical course, at the University; or, upon proper certificates of having finished it at some eminent school of Physic; but the candidates are obliged to undergo both a private and public examination, on all the different branches of Medicine, before they can receive that honour. It is very common also for them, though not absolutely required, to defend a thesis in the Common Hall.

**PRIZES.**—The institution of prizes, or rewards of literary merit, either in books or medals, to Students, during the course

of their education, has now been tried for many years, in the University of Glasgow, and has been attended with the best effects. Every effort has been made to correct the common defects and irregularities in the distribution of prizes, and to render the competition fair and equal. Subjects of competition are prescribed, calculated to give scope to every kind of genius, and accommodated to the standing of the different Students.

**LIBRARY.**—The University Library, to which all the Students have easy access, is a large and valuable collection of books, among which are many now become very scarce. As it was founded, about two centuries ago, it is enriched with many early editions, and proper attention has been paid, from time to time, to supply it with the more elegant and improved productions of the press, particularly in the classical departments. The funds, which are destined for its support and increase, are considerable; and many private donations of books have been made to it from time to time. It was of late greatly enriched, in the mathematical department, by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, Professor of Mathematics; by the ingenuity of the late Dr. Wilson & Sons, type-founders; and the care and accuracy of the late Messrs. Foulis, printers to the University. The Library contains some of the most elegant editions of many valuable books, and has been increased in all the different departments of science.

**ANTIQUITIES.**—The College is in possession of a number of mile-stones, altars, and other remains of antiquity, which have been discovered in the ancient Roman wall, between the Forth and the Clyde.

**WORSHIP.**—During the session, there is public worship every Sunday in the College Chapel. One of the Professors, who has been ordained, preaches; the Students and families of the Professors generally compose the congregation.

**LANDED PROPERTY, &c.**—The College, though in some measure surrounded by the houses in the Town, is possessed of

more than 20 acres of ground adjacent to its buildings\*. Upon the more distant part of this ground, and upon a small eminence, is erected the Observatory, properly fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments for the purposes of the Professor of Practical Astronomy. The College buildings are handsome and commodious. The Principal and all the Professors possess convenient houses, contiguous to the other public buildings; these buildings are surrounded by a garden of about ten acres, appropriated to the use of the Members of the University, and some part of it for exercise to the younger classes of Students.

#### *Conclusion.*

Upon the whole, this University, after experiencing many revolutions and turns of fortune, has, by favourable conjunctures, and by the bounty of the Sovereign and of the public, been raised to prosperous circumstances; and has, as an academical foundation, become possessed of some conspicuous advantages: its local situation, in the neighbourhood of an industrious City, and at some distance from the Capital, by which it is not exposed to the dissipation arising from a number of amusements; nor too remote from the topics of speculation suggested by the progress of philosophy, and the interesting business of society: the state of its revenue, sufficient, with economy, in the management of the Society, to promote useful improvements; but not so large as to be productive of idleness, and the luxury of learned indolence: its institutions and government, by which no sort of monopoly is created in

\* When James, Lord Hamilton, in 1459, bequeathed to the College a large tement and a part of the lands of Dowhill, which now form a part of the College Garden, he required the Regents and Students every day after dinner and after supper, to stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James of Euphemia, his spouse, Countess of Douglas, of his ancestors and successors, and of all for whom he has received any benefit, for which he has not made a proper return.

favour of particular sects, or particular branches of science, but persons of all persuasions are at liberty to follow that course of study, which they find suited to their various pursuits and prospects: lastly, its moderate discipline, endeavouring to regulate the behaviour of the Students, by a regard to interest and reputation, more than by authority; and substituting the anxious watchfulness of a parent, in place of the troublesome and vexatious interpositions of a prying, and perhaps unpopular, Magistrate.

In 1799, a very able and luminous account of the University was drawn up by some of its distinguished Professors, and published in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland; and it is from this account, that the foregoing description has been chiefly abridged. Since that period, the princely collection, termed the Hunterian Museum, has been removed to Glasgow, and placed in an appropriate building. The medals alone, which are not surpassed by any in Europe, unless it be by the Parisian collection, are valued at 30,000*l.* sterling.

On the 12th of December 1812, the following regulations, respecting Degrees in Medicine, were unanimously enacted into a law, by the Senate of the University of Glasgow.

1. Before any person can be allowed to be a candidate for a Degree in Medicine, in this University, he shall appear, personally, before the Senate; and lay before them satisfactory evidence, that he is not under twenty-one years of age.
2. He shall produce evidence, as above, that he has, during at least three years, (or sessions of six months each,) regularly attended the following Medical classes in some University or Universities; or two years or sessions, if he shall have studied, during other two or more years, under eminent Medical teachers in London; *viz.* Anatomy and Surgery, during three such sessions; the Theory and the Practice of Physic, during two such sessions; Chemistry, during two such sessions; Materia Medica and Pharmacy, during two such sessions; or one session, if he shall have attended an Apothecary's shop, during

two or more years; Midwifery, during one session; and Botany, during one course.

3. He shall bring forward evidence, that during one year, at least, he has attended Medical classes in this University.

4. The candidate shall undergo three examinations, in private, by the Medical Professors of the University; and write a Commentary on an Aphorism of Hippocrates, and another on a case of disease, propounded to him by the said Examiners. The first examination shall be on Anatomy and Physiology; the second, on the Institutions and Practice of Physic; and the third, on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

5. The Examiners shall report to the Senate their opinion respecting the Medical knowledge of the candidate; and, if their report be favourable, his name, as a candidate for a degree, shall be entered on the minutes of Senate; and a day shall be fixed, when the candidate shall read his Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case; and answer such questions, on the several branches of Medical Science, as shall be put to him by the Examiners, in presence of the Senate. If the Senate be of opinion that the candidate has shown himself worthy of a Degree, it shall be conferred, in presence of the Senate, by the Vice-Chancellor, provided the candidate has not published a thesis, which he may or may not do, according to his own option; but, if he shall have published a thesis, he must defend it, and the Degree must be conferred in presence of the Students and other Members of the University, assembled by Program in the Comitia.

6. The whole of the examination shall be carried on, and the Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case, must be written in the Latin language.

7. Such parts of the above Regulations as are new, *viz.* these respecting the age of the candidate, and the curriculum of Medical education, shall not be in force till November 1st, 1813.

8. The Clerk of Senate shall cause the whole of the above Regulations to be published, for the information of all whom they may concern.

The offices of Regius Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, were created in 1815.

*Office-bearers, Professors, and Professions, in 1816.*

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, *Chancellor.*

The Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, *Rector.*  
Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, *Dean of Faculty.*  
William Taylor, D. D. *Principal.*

*Professors.*

Stevenson Macgill, D. D.	- - -	<i>Divinity.</i>
Patrick Cummin, LL. D. }	- - -	<i>Oriental Languages.</i>
Gavin Gibb, D. D.	- - -	
Josiah Walker,	- - -	<i>Humanity.</i>
John Young,	- - -	<i>Greek.</i>
William M'Turk, D. D.	- - -	<i>Church History.</i>
George Jardine,	- - -	<i>Logic.</i>
James Jeffrey, M. D.	- - -	<i>Anatomy.</i>
James Miller,	- - -	<i>Mathematics.</i>
Robert Freer, M. D.	- - -	<i>Medicine.</i>
James Mylne,	- - -	<i>Moral Philosophy.</i>
William Meikleham, LL. D.	- - -	<i>Natural Philosophy.</i>
Robert Davidson,	- - -	<i>Civil Law.</i>
James Couper, D. D.	- - -	<i>Practical Astronomy.</i>
Lockhart Muirhead,	- - -	<i>Natural History.</i>
John Burns,	- - -	<i>Surgery.</i>
James Towers,	- - -	<i>Midwifery.</i>

*Lecturers.*

Robert Cleghorn, M. D.	- - -	<i>Chemistry.</i>
Richard Millar, M. D.	- - -	<i>Materia Medica.</i>
Thomas Brown, M. D.	- - -	<i>Botany.</i>

Andrew & James Duncan, *Printers to the University.*

*Chancellors of the University.*

Conformable to the foundation, the Bishops were Chancellors, *ex officio*; when Episcopacy was abolished, the office became elective.

*Chancellors since Episcopacy was abolished.*

	ELECTED IN
1. The Marquis of Hamilton was the first Lay Chancellor,	1642
2. The Earl of Glencairn,	1660
3. Andrew Fairfowl, Archbishop of Glasgow,	1661
4. Alexander Burnett, do.	1664
5. Robert Leighton, do.	1670
6. Alexander Burnett, do.	1674
7. Arthur Ross, do.	1679
8. Alexander Cairncross, do.	1684
9. John Paterson, do.	1687
10. The Earl of Hyndford was the first Lay Chancellor after the Revolution,	1691
11. James Graham, Duke of Montrose; he was elected after the office had been vacant four years,	1715
12. William Graham, Duke of Montrose,	1748

His Grace resigned the office in 1781, when his Son was elected Chancellor.

13. The Marquis of Graham, now Duke of Montrose\*, - - - - - 1781

\* Denotes being in office in 1816.

*Principals of the University.*

1. Mr. Andrew Melville was the first Principal, 1574  
Mr. Melville was translated to the Principality of St. Andrews in 1579.
2. Mr. Thomas Smeaton, - - - - - 1580
3. Mr. Patrick Sharpe, - - - - - 1582  
Mr. Sharpe having become superannuated, resigned in 1614.
4. Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrigg, - - - - - 1615  
Mr. Boyd having had a misunderstanding with Archbishop Law, resigned his office in 1621 †.
5. Dr. Cameron, - - - - - 1622  
The Doctor was from a French University; he resigned in 1624, and retired to France; the office was kept vacant till 1626, in consequence of certain overtures respecting the Church of Govan.
6. Dr. John Strang, - - - - - 1626  
Dr. Strang died in 1650.
7. Mr. Robert Ramsay, - - - - - 1650  
Mr. Ramsay was Minister of the Inner High Church; he died in 1651.
8. Mr. Patrick Gillespie, - - - - - 1652

Mr. Gillespie was the first Minister of the Outer High Church; he was in high favour with the Protector, Cromwell, and was turned out of his office at the Restoration, in 1660.

† Until the year 1621, the Principal not only taught Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages, but also officiated as Minister of Govan. At this period, when Principal Boyd could no longer retain his office, he became desirous to be appointed Parson of Govan, and suggested that that office should be disjoined from the Principality; the proposal was ultimately agreed to by the Bishop and others interested, and although Mr. Boyd was not fortunate enough to obtain the situation, there has been a separate Minister in Govan ever since.

9. Mr. Robert Baillie, - - - - - 1661  
Mr. Baillie had been Minister of Kilwinning, a Member of the General Assembly who met at Westminster, Minister of the Tron Church, and Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow.
10. Mr. Edward Wright, - - - - - 1663
11. Mr. James Fall, - - - - - 1684
12. Mr. William Dunlop, - - - - - 1690
13. Mr. John Stirling, - - - - - 1701
14. Mr. Neil Campbell, - - - - - 1728
15. Dr. William Leechman, - - - - - 1761
16. Dr. Archibald Davidson, - - - - - 1786
17. Dr. William Taylor, \* - - - - - 1803
18. - - - - - 18

*Professors of Divinity.*

The Divinity class was taught by the Principal till 1640, when the General Assembly ordered the offices to be disjoined.

- ELECTED IN
1. Mr. David Dickson † was the first who filled the Divinity Chair; he was elected in - - - 1640
  2. Mr. Robert Baillie †; he was admitted a second Professor of Theology, in - - - - - 1642
  3. Mr. John Young, Professor of Philosophy, was elected a second Professor of Divinity, in - - 1653
  4. Mr. Gilbert Burnet, - - - - - 1669

† Messrs. Dickson and Baillie officiated also as Ministers of the City, till Mr. Dickson left Glasgow to be Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh, in 1650; at that period, Mr. Baillie gave up his Clerical charge.

SETTLED IN

Mr. Burnet was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Sarum, and is well known by his writings; soon after his admission, he wrote his book on the thirty-nine Articles, and resigned his charge in 1674.

- |   |           |      |
|---|-----------|------|
| 5. Mr. David Liddell,   | - - - - - | 1674 |
| 6. Dr. Alexander Ross,  | - - - - - | 1682 |
| Dr. Ross was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Murray; he resigned his charge in 1684. |           |      |
| 7. Dr. James Wymes,   | - - - - - | 1684 |
| 8. Mr. James Woodrow,   | - - - - - | 1692 |
| 9. Mr. Alexander Woodrow, son to Mr. James, was appointed Assistant and Successor, in     | - - - - - | 1705 |
| 10. Mr. John Simpson,   | - - - - - | 1708 |
| 11. Dr. William Leechman,   | - - - - - | 1744 |
| 12. Dr. Robert Trail,   | - - - - - | 1761 |
| 13. Dr. James Baillie,  | - - - - - | 1779 |
| 14. Dr. William Wight,  | - - - - - | 1778 |
| 15. Dr. Robert Findlay,   | - - - - - | 1783 |
| 16. Dr. Stevenson Macgill*,   | - - - - - | 1814 |
| 17. _____   | - - - - - | 18   |

*Rectors of the University.*

(Since the Reformation.)

- |   | YEARS          |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Mr. Andrew Hay, Parson of Renfrew, and Superintendent of the West, | 1565—1581      |
| 2. Dr. Robert Douglas, a Parson,                                      | 1581—1586      |
| 3. Mr. Archibald Crawford, of Jordanhill,                             | 1587—1591      |
| 4. Mr. John Blackburn, Master of the Grammar-School,                  | - - - - - 1592 |

YEARS

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 6. David Wymes, Minister of the High Church,                 | 1593                |
| 6. Mr. John Blackburn,                                       | - - - - - 1594      |
| 7. Mr. David Wymes,  | 1595—1598           |
| 8. Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew,                          | 1599—1601           |
| 9. Mr. John Bell, Minister of the Tron Church,               | 1602                |
| 10. Mr. John Hay,  | - - - - - 1603—1611 |
| 11. Mr. John Bell,   | - - - - - 1612      |
| 12. Mr. John Hay,  | - - - - - 1613      |
| 13. Mr. John Bell,   | - - - - - 1614      |
| 14. Mr. John Hay,  | 1615—1617           |
| 15. Mr. Robert Scott,  | 1618—1619           |
| 16. Mr. James Hamilton, Commissary,                          | 1620                |
| 17. Mr. Robert Scott,  | 1621—1626           |
| 18. Mr. John Bell,   | 1627—1628           |
| 19. Mr. Robert Wilkie, Minister of the Black Friars' Church, | - - - - - 1629      |
| 20. Mr. James Boyle of Kilburn, Commissary of Glasgow,       | 1630—1631           |
| 21. Mr. Robert Wilkie,                                       | - - - - - 1632—1633 |
| 22. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, Minister of the Barony Parish,       | - - - - - 1634—1635 |
| 23. Mr. John Maxwell, Minister of the High Church,           | - - - - - 1636      |
| 24. Mr. James Boyle,   | - - - - - 1637      |
| 25. Mr. Robert Wilkie,                                       | - - - - - 1638—1639 |
| 26. Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew, son of the former,      | 1640—1642           |
| 27. Mr. Archibald Fleming, Commissary of Glasgow,            | - - - - - 1643—1644 |
| 28. Mr. Zacharias Boyd,                                      | - - - - - 1655      |
| 29. Mr. James Robertson of Bedlay,                           | 1646—1647           |
| 30. Mr. Robert Ramsay,                                       | - - - - - 1648—1649 |
| 31. Mr. Thomas Lockhart, Commissary,                         | 1650—1654           |
| 32. Mr. George Maxwell, of Nether-Pollock,                   | 1655—1659           |

YEARS

33. Mr. Ralph Rogers, Minister in the High Church, - - - - - 1660—1665
34. Mr. James Ramsay, a Clergyman, - - - - - 1666—1669
35. Mr. Archibald Fleming, - - - - - 1670—1673
36. Mr. William Cummin, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - - 1674—1676
37. Dr. Brisbane, - - - - - 1677—1681
38. Mr. Richard Waddell, - - - - - 1682—1685
39. Mr. Archibald Inglis, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - - 1686—1689
40. Mr. David Boyle, of Kilburn, - - - - - 1690
41. Sir John Maxwell, of Nether-Pollock, a Lord of Session, - - - - - 1691—1718
42. Mr. Graham, of Gorthy, - - - - - 1719—1720
43. Mr. Robert Dundas, of Armiston, His Majesty's Advocate, - - - - - 1721—1722
44. Mr. John Hamilton, of Aikenhead, - - - - - 1723—1724
45. Mr. Montgomerie, of Hartfield, - - - - - 1725
46. Mr. George Martin, of Rosse, - - - - - 1726
47. Mr. John Hamilton, of Aikenhead, - - - - - 1727
48. Mr. George Martin, - - - - - 1728
49. Mr. Francis Dunlop, of Dunlop, - - - - - 1729—1730
50. Mr. John Orr, of Barrowfield, - - - - - 1731—1732
51. Mr. Colin Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - - - 1733—1734
52. Mr. John Orr, - - - - - 1735—1736
53. Mr. George Bogle, of Daldowie, - - - - - 1737—1738
54. Mr. John Graham, of Dougalston, - - - - - 1739—1740
55. Mr. John Orr, - - - - - 1741—1742
56. Mr. George Bogle, - - - - - 1743—1744
57. Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, - - - - - 1745—1746
58. Mr. George Bogle, - - - - - 1747—1748
59. Sir John Maxwell, - - - - - 1749—1750
60. Sir John Graham, - - - - - 1751—1752
61. Mr. Colin Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - - - 1753—1754

YEARS

62. Sir John Maxwell, - - - - - 1755—1756
63. Mr. George Bogle, - - - - - 1757—1758
64. Mr. John Graham, - - - - - 1759
65. The Earl of Errol, - - - - - 1760—1761
66. Mr. Thomas Millar, of Barskimming, - - - - - 1762—1763
67. Baron William Mure, of Caldwell, - - - - - 1764—1765
68. The Earl of Selkirk, - - - - - 1766—1767
69. Sir Adam Ferguson, - - - - - 1768—1769
70. Chief Baron Ord, - - - - - 1770—1771
71. Lord Frederick Campbell, - - - - - 1772
72. Lord Cathcart, - - - - - 1773—1774
73. Chief Baron Montgomerie, - - - - - 1775—1776
74. Mr. Andrew Stewart, - - - - - 1777—1778
75. The Earl of Dundonald, - - - - - 1779—1780
76. Mr. Henry Dundas, - - - - - 1781—1782
77. Mr. Edmund Burke, - - - - - 1783—1784
78. Mr. Robert Graham, of Gartmore, - - - - - 1785—1786
79. Mr. Adam Smith, - - - - - 1787—1788
80. Mr. Walter Campbell, of Shawfield, - - - - - 1789—1790
81. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, - - - - - 1791—1792
82. Mr. William Mure, of Caldwell, - - - - - 1793—1794
83. Mr. William M'Dowall, of Garthland, - - - - - 1795—1796
84. Mr. George Oswald, of Auchencruive, - - - - - 1797—1798
85. President Ilay Campbell, - - - - - 1799—1800
86. Lord Craig, - - - - - 1801—1802
87. Lord Chief Baron Dundas, - - - - - 1803—1804
88. Mr. Henry Glassford, of Dugalston, - - - - - 1805—1806
89. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, His Majesty's Advocate, - - - - - 1807—1808
90. Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, - - - - - 1809—1810
91. Lord Archibald Hamilton, - - - - - 1811—1812
92. Lord Lynedoch, - - - - - 1813—1814
93. Lord Justice Clerk, Boyle, \* - - - - - 1815—1816
94. - - - - - 1817



ministry, in the Royal Institution of London, which had been formed on the model of this primary Institution.

Dr. Garnet was succeeded by Dr. Birkbeck, who, in addition to the branches taught by his predecessor, introduced a familiar system of Philosophical and Mechanical information to 500 operative mechanics, free of all expense, exclusive of the exhibition of an extensive apparatus. The Institution has procured particular models for illustration, which has been productive of the best effects on this useful class of the community.

The Managers of the Institution, have recently become proprietors of the extensive and commodious buildings, which they formerly rented in John-Street. To the original valuable stock of apparatus, very considerable additions have lately been made; to the library, a valuable addition of the most approved Treatises on the science of Mechanics and Chemistry, &c. have been added for the use of the Students, by the unremitting exertions of Dr. Ure.

#### Managers for 1816.

John More, Esq. *President*.  
James Laird, Esq. *Secretary*.  
John Geddes, Esq. *Treasurer*.

#### Ordinary Managers.

Andrew Templeton. William Anderson.  
John Hamilton. James Ewing.  
Rev. Dr. Lockhart. Walter Ferguson.

#### Presidents. Secretaries.

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. Dr. Peter Wright,	1796	1. John Scruton,	1796
2. Alexander Oswald,	1797	2. Hugh Cross,	1797

\* The Institution is highly indebted to the Secretaries for their valuable, gratuitous, and disinterested services.

#### Presidents.

##### ELECTED IN

1. William McNeil,	1793	3. William Anderson,	1798
4. William McNeil,	1799	4. William Anderson,	1799
5. William McNeil,	1800	5. William Anderson,	1800
6. Dr. Monteith,	1801	6. William Anderson,	1801
7. John Geddes,	1802	7. William Anderson,	1802
8. John Geddes,	1803	8. William Anderson,	1803
9. John Geddes,	1804	9. William Anderson,	1804
10. Alexander Oswald,	1805	10. James Laird,	1805
11. John Semple,	1806	11. James Laird,	1806
12. William Anderson,	1807	12. James Laird,	1807
13. William Anderson,	1808	13. James Laird,	1808
14. Robert Austin,	1809	14. James Laird,	1809
15. Joshua Heywood,	1810	15. James Laird,	1810
16. James Cleland,	1811	16. James Laird,	1811
17. John Hamilton,	1812	17. James Laird,	1812
18. John Hamilton,	1813	18. James Laird,	1813
19. John More,	1814	19. James Laird,	1814
20. John More,	1815	20. James Laird,	1815
21. John More,	1816	21. James Laird,	1816
22. _____	1817	22. _____	1817

#### Secretaries.

##### ELECTED IN

1. William Anderson,	1798
2. William Anderson,	1799
3. William Anderson,	1800
4. William Anderson,	1801
5. William Anderson,	1802
6. William Anderson,	1803
7. William Anderson,	1804
8. James Laird,	1805
9. James Laird,	1806
10. James Laird,	1807
11. James Laird,	1808
12. James Laird,	1809
13. James Laird,	1810
14. James Laird,	1811
15. James Laird,	1812
16. James Laird,	1813
17. James Laird,	1814
18. James Laird,	1815
19. James Laird,	1816
20. _____	1817
21. _____	1817
22. _____	1817

*Professors.*

1. Dr. Thomas Garnet; he was appointed on 21st September 1796, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.
2. Mr. Robert Lothian; he was appointed on 31st October 1798, to be Professor of Mathematics and Geography.
3. Dr. George Birkbeck; he was appointed on 18th October 1799, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, on the resignation of Dr. Garnet.

Dr. Birkbeck resigned his office on the 5th of August 1804.

4. Dr. Andrew Ure; he was appointed on the 21st September 1804, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.\*
5. Mr. John Cross; he was appointed on the 3d of January 1811, to be Professor of Mathematics and Geography, that office being vacant on the resignation of Mr. Lothian.

Mr. Cross resigned his office, on being appointed Observer and Superintendent of the Glasgow Observatory, on 26th May 1814.

6. Dr. William Cummin; he was appointed on 22d March 1816, to be Professor of Botany.\*

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By the will of the Founder, Mr. William Meikleham was appointed to the office of Professor of Physics, or Natural History, in the Andersonian Institution, which he declined to accept on the 7th of May 1796.

## HUTCHISON'S HOSPITAL.

Founded by George and Thomas Hutchison, Brothers.

DANIEL M'KENZIE, Esq. *Preceptor.*

Mr. George Hutchison of Lambhill, one of the Founders, was the eldest son of Mr. John Hutchison, a gentleman of considerable property, who resided on the lands of Gairdbraed, which he rented from Walter Commendator of Blantyre. George was a Writer in Glasgow, and had acquired considerable wealth from patrimony, industry, and economical habits; he was very moderate in his charges, having never demanded more than sixteen pennies Scots for writing a bond of any amount. During the years 1639, -40, and -41, George and his brother Thomas, who was also a Writer, and Keeper of the Register of Sasines of the Regality of Glasgow, mortgaged and disposed for the purposes of an Hospital, to be called after their own name, in manner following, *viz.* a tenement of land on the west side of the old West Port of Glasgow, with yards and pertinents thereof; as also, a barn and barn yard, at the west gable of said tenement, for building an Hospital for the entertainment of as many aged decrepit Men, to be placed therein, as the annual rent of the sums after mentioned would afford, at 4s. Scots to each per day, besides clothing and fuel, *viz.*

George Hutchison, mortifies, 16th December 1639, for poor aged Men,	- - -	20,000 merks.
Thomas Hutchison, mortifies, 9th March 1641, for poor Boys,	- - -	20,200 do.
George Hutchison, mortifies, 3d July 1641, for Men and Boys,	- - -	10,000 do.
Thomas Hutchison, mortifies, 14th July 1641, in addition to George's Mortification,	- - -	10,500 do.
Carried forward,	- - -	60,700 do.

Brought forward, - - - 60,700 merks.  
 George died a Bachelor in 1640. Thomas married Marion Stewart, but left no family; he died on the 1st of September 1641, aged fifty-two years, and is buried on the south side of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. By his latter will, in addition to what he had formerly bequeathed, he left several legacies to his relations and others, and an additional sum to the Hospital of - - - 8,000 do.

Total Mortifications, exclusive of some bygone interest, which it would appear was at 8 per cent. at that period, - - - 68,700 do.

These Mortifications were ratified by Janet, Bessie, and Helen Hutchison, sisters to the deceased George and Thomas, with consent of James Pollock, cooper, husband to the said Bessie, by their deed, 15th October 1641.

The Mortifications are declared to be for aged decrepit Men above fifty years of age, who have been of honest life and conversation, and known to be destitute of all help and support at the time of their entry into said Hospital, being merchants, craftsmen, or any other trade without distinction.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 16th December 1639, are declared to be the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and the ordinary Ministers of the City, which at that time were those of the Inner High Church, Tron, and Black Friars, making in whole, nine Patrons, exclusive of certain Regents in the College, who also did duty in the Town as Clergymen.

The Patrons accepted of their offices, and engaged to fulfil the terms of the Mortification, by preferring the name of

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The Messrs. Hutchisons' mother's name was Janet Anderson.

Hutchison, laying out the money on heritable security, or the purchase of lands, and of appointing an honest Member of the Town Council, to be Master and Collector to the Hospital.

The person, now called Preceptor, was originally called Maister, Collector, and sometimes Treasurer; he is chosen annually, by the Patrons, upon the second Thursday of February, and by the Mortifiers' will, as well as by the contract entered into betwixt the Patrons and Mr. Thomas Hutchison in 1640, he must be an ordinary Counsellor of Glasgow; he may from year to year be re-elected while he continues a Member of Council; and his business is to preside at the meetings of the Patrons, to see that their minutes are properly entered in the record book, and to attend particularly to the management of the affairs of the Hospital; he may convene the Patrons as often as he thinks proper or necessary for the business thereof, but there are certain fixed and stated meetings, which must be regularly called, unless the Preceptor chooses to vary them, which he has the power to do till the week following, upon giving the Patrons eight days notice thereof. In absence of the Preceptor, the Patrons elect one of the Town Counsellors to be Chairman of the meeting; and either of them, as the case may be, has a deliberative, as well as a casting vote.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 9th March 1641, are declared to be four persons elected by the Town Council from their own number, yearly. The Council is also to elect one of their number to be the Maister, or Preceptor, who, with four of the ordinary Ministers, shall be the Patrons. They were instructed to take the charge of maintaining and educating twelve male indigent Orphans, or others of like condition, sons of Burgesses of Glasgow, and to appoint a Maister to teach them, and a sufficient number of women to make their meat ready, wash their clothes, and keep the house clean; the whole to be entertained in the house; and boys of the name of Hutchison and Herbertson to be preferred.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 3d July 1641, are the

Magistrates and Council, and ordinary Ministers of the Town, who are instructed to apply the proceeds of this Mortification to the farther help of the twelve Boys, and what the Donor now calls the twelve Old Men. The whole proceeds of this, and the preceding Mortifications by himself and his brother, are to be laid out upon the best and cheapest arable lands that can be got to buy near this Burgh.

By the Mortification of 14th July 1641, the same Patrons are instructed to apply the 10,500 merks for the better help and supply of the Hospital. This building to be called Hutchisons' Hospital. There does not appear to have been any specific deed for the last mentioned sum of 8,000 merks.

From the foregoing description, it is evident that the original Mortifications are rather inconsistent with each other, as to the exact description of persons who are to be the Patrons; but as the Magistrates, the Town Council, the Ministers, or a part of each, are always mentioned therein as such, expediency and long established usage has now fixed, that the Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Convener of the Trades' House, and the other Members of the Town Council, together with the Established Ministers of the City of Glasgow, are the Patrons, and in them is vested the management of the whole funds and affairs of the Hospital, the major number being a quorum.

The original Hospital was a handsome building, having a front of seventy feet to the Trongate-Street, where Hutchison-Street is now formed, with a steeple in the centre 100 feet high. The back buildings were intended to form a quadrangle; the north range, however, was never built. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutchison, one of the Founders, on the 19th of March 1641; and, on the 17th of August, the same year, he appointed Colin Campbell, youngest, late Baillie, to be Maister and Collector, and to take the charge of building the Hospital. This election was confirmed by the Magistrates and Council, who, in November 1642, after Mr.

Thomas's death, elected the said Mr. Campbell to the office of Master and Collector. The building was not finished till 1660, having cost, from the time Mr. Campbell took the charge of it, 26,194*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Scots, including 99*l.* for two marble stones from London, and 100*l.* for carving and lettering the marble table above the entry, which had the following inscription on it in gilded letters:

Gerontomeion et Orphantropheion  
 Duorum Fratrum Georgii & Thomæ  
 Hutchisonorum munificentia dedicatum  
 Nobilis Hospitii si forte requiris alumnos  
 Orphanus hic habitat pauper, inopsque senex.  
 Tu ne temne Domos ignarus sortis, egestas  
 Forte tuum senium progeniemque premet  
 Quis scit an hinc veniant quos publica fama celebret,  
 Sive armis surgat Gloria, sive Toga.

On the north wall of the front building, looking towards the garden, there were two niches, one on each side of the steeple, wherein were placed the statues of the two brothers, of their full size, with the following inscription, on a tablet, in gilded letters.

Adspicis Hutchisonos fratres, his nulla propago  
 Cum foret, & numero vix caperentur opes,  
 Hæc monumenta pii: votum immortale dicarunt  
 Dulcia quæ miseris semper asyla forent  
 O bene testatos! hæredes scripsit uterque  
 Infantes inopes invalidosque senes.

In conformity with the deeds of Mortification, the Patrons began to acquire lands; in the year 1642, they purchased from the College, four rigs of land, containing three roods, at the back of the Hospital, for the price of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

In 1650, they purchased from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstone, one-half of the lands of Gorbals and Brigend, at the price of 40,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots; the Town and the Trades' House having purchased the other half between them. As there were a number of life-rent tacks on this property, the Hospital did not receive more than the average sum of 1604*l.* Scots per annum, for sixteen years after the purchase: interest at that time was 6 per cent. It is worthy of remark, that this purchase, which has ultimately turned out so much to the benefit of the Hospital, was, for a long period, the cause of great pecuniary distress to it; when the term of payment became due, the Patrons were not prepared, as they could not get payment of bonds which they held against the Marquis of Argyle and the Laird of Lamond, for 18,000 merks, with sixteen years' interest thereon; nor could they get any rent from their lands, as during the civil wars the Covenanters and the King's forces alternately destroyed or cut up the produce for their own particular use. They were even under the necessity, on the 3d of June 1652, to authorise the Maister to dismiss the poor Boys from the Hospital, upon the best terms in his power: in this alarming situation, the Town stepped in, and relieved the Hospital from their distress, by paying up the balance of the price, for which they got an assignation to the whole bonds.

In the year 1643, the first pensioners, *viz.* one Man and a Boy, were placed on the funds of the House; from that time, the number gradually increased till 1662, when the number of old Men was made up to twelve, conformable to the desire of the Mortifiers, each person receiving a pension of 100*l.* Scots. In 1667, the Boys were completed to twelve, at 50*l.* Scots per annum each. In 1691, in consequence of an increase of the funds, one old Man was added at 100 merks per annum, and six Boys at 50 merks each; these, however, were only to continue during pleasure.

In 1659, when the Gorbals lands were paid, and the account for building the Hospital discharged, the revenue was rather under 160*l.* sterling per annum, interest still at 6 per cent. In 1663, the Patrons purchased from John Gilhagie an acre and some falls of land in Lay Croft, at the back of the Hospital, for 675*l.* Scots, and 20*l.* Scots to his wife.

In 1682, they purchased from James Muir, a piece of ground, on the east side of the Hospital Yard, for which they paid 66*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

In 1694, the Magistrates and Council purchased, on account of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and Hutchisons' Hospital, from Ninian Hill of Lamb-Hill, the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, which had formerly belonged to George and Thomas Hutchison, the Founders of the Hospital, at the price of 20,300 merks; the Merchants' and Trades' Houses having resigned their shares, the whole was made over by the Town to the Patrons of the Hospital in 1695, under certain conditions as to buildings, and upon their paying the sum of 20,300 merks; the gross rent of these lands was 709*l.* 15*s.* Scots.

In 1705, Mr. John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, and grand-nephew to Mr. Thomas Hutchison, mortgaged to the Hospital three acres of land, lying on the north side of Garnad-Hill. These lands were feued in 1766, for 2*l.* 16*s.* and a grassum of 90*l.* sterling.

In September 1741, the Patrons purchased from Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, goldsmith in London, seven and one-half acres of enclosed garden grounds, with house and barn, on the north side of the Ramshorn Yard, at the price of 369*l.* 15*s.* sterling\*.

In 1743, they purchased from the representatives of Mr. Walter Stirling, three and one-half acres of ground on Garnad-Hill, at the price of 1240*l.* Scots.

\* The clear purchase of this property was under twopence sterling, per square yard.

In 1757, from Archibald Ingram, about three acres of land in Gallowmuir, for 1695*l.* Scots.

In 1767, from Walter Nelson, two acres in Cribbs, for 3000*l.* Scots.

The greater part of these lands have been disposed of as follows, *viz.*

In October 1718, the Patrons sold the Town, one and a half roods of ground for the Ramshorn Church and Church-yard, along with certain privileges, for 600 merks.

In 1743, they feued to the Inkle Factory Company, three roods of ground in the Ramshorn Yard, at the yearly feu of 33*l.* 15*s.* Scots.

In September 1763, they feued to the same Company, two roods of ground in Ramshorn Yard, at 32*l.* 5*s.* Scots.

In 1767, they feued to the Town, one acre three roods and thirty-three falls of the Ramshorn Yard for a new burying-ground, at the yearly feu of 8*l.* sterling.

In December 1772, they disposed to the Magistrates and Council, the whole remaining part of the Ramshorn and Meadowflat, for payment of the yearly rent of 113*l.* 10*d.* sterling; as also, the two acres called Cribbs, and seven and one-half acres of Deanside, both for payment of the yearly rent of 32*l.* sterling, with a grassum of 2020*l.* sterling. The Patrons to pay the feu and tiend duties on the said lands.

In 1792, they feued to Mr. James M'Lehose, the three acres of land in Gallowmuir, at a feu-duty of 50*l.* 18*s.* sterling.

In 1798, they sold to Mr. John Hamilton, half an acre of the land on Garrgad-Hill, at 55*l.* sterling; and, in 1800, they sold to Messrs. John & Robert Tennent and James Melvin, two acres on Garrgad-Hill, at the rate of 120*l.* per acre.

The Gorbals lands, which till this time continued to be joint property, were, in 1789, divided betwixt the Town, the Trades' House, and the Hospital, according to their shares. Mr. Charles Abercromby, Civil Engineer, having been employed by the Patrons, made a plan of a town on that part

which fell to the Hospital's share, which has been called Hutchisons' Town, in honour of the Mortifiers. The Hospital has since feued some of the building lots as high as eight shillings per square yard.

The Patrons, in 1799, feued to Messrs. James Dunlop and Andrew Houston, a part of their lands, called Stirling-Fold and Well-Croft, containing twenty-nine acres three roods and twenty-three falls, at the annual feu of 258*l.* sterling.

In November 1792, the Patrons subscribed 2,000*l.* for building a stone Bridge across the Clyde, at their property opposite the Saltmarket-Street, which unfortunately fell in 1795, and has not yet been replaced.

*Original Regulations respecting the Qualification of Pensioners.*

Upon the 15th of September 1737, the Patrons enacted, that such part of the surplus funds as they may judge convenient, after paying the repairs, &c. of the Hospital, and the stated maintenance of twelve old Men and twelve Boys, should be applied to the maintenance of poor old decayed Women of fifty years of age and upwards, Widows and Relicts of persons who had been in credit and reputation in this City during their widowhood.

In 1781, the Patrons resolved, that in future, it shall be competent to admit on the funds of the Hospital, poor Women

In 1744, the Patrons paid 67*l.* Scots, for boring for coal in the lands of Meadowflat; the minute runs as follows: "The Hospital's Quarry at the Crackling-House \* being wrought down five fathom, and it being the opinion of skilled men, that there might be a workable coal, the attempt was made; the Hospital bored seventeen fathom more, and then went through two fathom of coal, till mixed with dogar bands; next one fathom of freestone plies about six inches thick, and three plies two inches; last of all half a fathom of freestone; in all there was bored twenty-seven fathoms from the grass; and, from the appearance, it was judged proper to give up the search."

\* The Crackling-House Quarry was filled up about twenty-five years ago, and Dundas-Street has since been formed over it.

whose fathers have been Burgesses, (other than ordinary,) though they are not Widows, and have not attained the age of fifty years; and, on the 19th February 1782, the Patrons decided, that a Burgess's daughter did not lose her right to the charity although she married a man who was not a Burgess; subsequent to this, it has been found expedient to admit neither Men nor Women till they are fifty years of age, with this reservation, that Women having two children under ten years of age living at their expense, may be admitted to the funds of the Hospital at forty years of age.

*List of Preceptors of Hutchisons' Hospital.*

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.
1. Colin Campbell, Jun.	1641—1647
2. James Hamilton,	- - - - - 1648
3. John Graham,	- - - - - 1649
4. Thomas Allan,	- - - - - 1650
5. James Hamilton,	- - - - - 1651
6. Colin Campbell,	- - - - - 1652—1653
7. James Trane,	- - - - - 1654
8. James Barnes,	- - - - - 1655—1658
9. Henry Glen,	- - - - - 1659—1660
10. Robert Rae,	- - - - - 1661—1662
11. John Walkinshaw,	- - - - - 1663
12. Colin Campbell,	- - - - - 1664
13. Donald M'Gilchrist,	- - - - - 1665
14. John Caldwell,	- - - - - 1666
15. James Ker,	- - - - - 1667
16. John Johnston,	- - - - - 1668
17. Robert M'Ure,	- - - - - 1669
18. Marcus Marshall,	- - - - - 1670
19. John Gilhagie,	- - - - - 1671
20. John Bryson,	- - - - - 1672—1674
21. John Barnes,	- - - - - 1675—1676

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.
22. Robert Cross,	- - - - - 1677—1678
23. John Goveane,	- - - - - 1679
24. John Braidie,	- - - - - 1680
25. James Corbett,	- - - - - 1681—1682
26. John M'Ure,	- - - - - 1683—1684
27. John Aitchison,	- - - - - 1685—1686
28. James Stirling,	- - - - - 1687
29. John Gray,	- - - - - 1688
30. Duncan M'Lachlane,	- - - - - 1689
31. John Stirling,	- - - - - 1690
32. George Muirhead,	- - - - - 1691—1692
33. Matthew Cumming,	- - - - - 1693—1699
34. James Sloss,	- - - - - 1700—1708
35. William Donaldson,	- - - - - 1709—1712
36. Robert Alexander,	- - - - - 1713—1728
37. John Robertson,	- - - - - 1729—1735
38. Andrew Cochrane *,	- - - - - 1736—1776
39. John Campbell,	- - - - - 1777—1800
40. Laurence Craigie,	- - - - - 1801
41. Gilbert Hamilton,	- - - - - 1802—1808
42. Nicol Brown,	- - - - - 1809—1812
43. John Hamilton,	- - - - - 1813—1814
44. Daniel M'Kenzie,	- - - - - 1815—1816
45.	- - - - -

\* Although there is a blank for eight years, in the records at 1765, it is pretty evident that Provost Cochrane was Preceptor for forty years. The Patrons, as a mark of their regard for his long and faithful services, ordered his portrait to be drawn by Cochrane, and hung up in the Leigh Council Chamber. Mr. Cochrane was succeeded in this office by Mr. Campbell of Clatrick, who was Preceptor for more than twenty-three years. Soon after Mr. Campbell's resignation, Mr. Robert Findlay of Easter-Hill, one of the Patrons, drew up an elaborate and valuable Report, respecting this Hospital; from which a great part of the information of this article has been collected.



Butter-Milk was given in Summer, instead of Sweet-Milk or Ale; and, in the season, Fresh Herrings, Greens, Potatoes, and other roots, at the discretion of the Mistress. The Diet for the sick was regulated by the Physician who attended the Hospital.

*Abstract of the Expenses of the Hospital from November 1733 to November 1734.*

*Provisions\*.*

Oat-Meal, 203 bolls 14 pecks, - - - -	£107 0 3
Pease-Meal, 11 bolls 6 pecks, - - - -	3 17 10
Fresh Beef, 2845½ lb. - - - -	21 4 10
Salt Beef, 49 stones 14 lb. - - - -	5 12 6
Mutton, Veal, &c. - - - -	1 19 3
Fish, - - - -	4 19 3
Fresh Butter, 75½ lb. - - - -	1 5 6
Salt Butter, 17 stones, - - - -	4 0 3
Cheese, 21 stones 11½ lb. - - - -	3 1 7
Barley, 24 cwt. - - - -	8 6 8
Groats, 147 pecks, - - - -	9 14 0
Pease, 102 pecks, - - - -	3 7 8
Potatoes, 3 pecks, - - - -	0 1 6
Herbs and Roots, - - - -	5 1 6
Carried forward, - - - -	£179 12 7

\* *Rate of Prices nearly as under.*

	s. d.
Meal, per peck, - - - -	0 8
Fresh Beef, per lb. - - - -	0 2
Fresh Butter, per lb. - - - -	0 4
Potatoes, per peck, - - - -	0 6
Eggs, per dozen, - - - -	0 1½
Sweet-Milk, per pint, - - - -	0 1½
Aquavite, per pint, - - - -	1 3
Coals per cart, (weight unknown,) - - - -	1 3
Candles, per lb. - - - -	0 4

Brought forward, - - - -	£179 12 7
Eggs, 434 dozen, - - - -	3 4 3
Salt, 143½ pecks, - - - -	3 15 0
Ale, 1198 gallons, - - - -	49 18 7
Sweet Milk, 985 pints, - - - -	7 4 11
Butter Milk, 6018 do. - - - -	13 0 5
Aquavite, 25½ do. - - - -	1 11 8
Sherry, Sugar, &c. for the Sick, Maintenance of Disorderly Persons sent to the House of Correction, Charges on Provisions, as Cartage, Porterage, Baking of Bread, &c. - - - -	6 19 3
	£265 6 8

*Clothing.*

Linens of sundry kinds, - - - -	£24 3 6
Woolens do. - - - -	61 4 11
Furniture for Clothing, and Tailors' Accounts, - - - -	24 4 0
Shoes, - - - -	8 14 0
	118 6 5

*Household Charges.*

Coal, 336 carts, - - - -	£21 14 3
Candles, 12 stones, - - - -	3 5 4
Soap and Starch, &c. - - - -	8 3 4
Overseers' and Schoolmasters' Salaries, - - - -	31 13 4
Servants' Wages, - - - -	5 11 10
Petty Charges, - - - -	14 14 1
	85 2 2

Total expense in 1734,

468 15 3

Do. in 1815,

11094 4 6

Difference of expense per annum between

1734 and 1815, - - - -

£10,625 9 3

VOL. II.

S

*List of Preceptors.*

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.
1. Mr. Charles Millar, late Provost, elected on the 14th of August	1735—1737
2. Mr. William Breadie, merchant, 18th August	1737—1743
3. Mr. Robert Currie, merchant, 22d December	1743—1751
4. Mr. John Bowie, 19th December	1751—1759
5. Mr. Daniel Baxter, stationer, 22d November	1759—1769
6. Mr. Daniel Campbell, merchant, 21st November	1769—1772
7. Mr. John Jamieson, skinner, 22d November	1772—1782
8. Mr. William Craig, timber-merchant, 15th August	1782—1804
9. Mr. Daniel McKenzie, merchant, 13th November	1804—1816
10. Mr. David Crawford, merchant, 22d April	1816—18
11.	18 —18

*Vice-Preceptors.*

1. Mr. David Crawford, merchant, elected on the 16th of February	1815—1816
2. Vacant.	

On calculation, it is found that the expense of diet for each person in the Hospital per day in 1734, was one penny and seven-twelfths of a penny sterling, or nineteen pennies Scots.

The average cost of each person in the Hospital, in 1815, was 9*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

## THEATRE.

Previous to the Reformation in 1560, it had been customary to perform a kind of pantomimic representation of the history of our Saviour, his miracles and passion, and the lives and miracles of the Saints. As these exhibitions stood in direct opposition to the principles of the Reformers, and ultimate Covenanters, it is not surprising that the Citizens of Glasgow, who had shown so much zeal for religion and reformation of manners, should be slow to sanction an amusement, which so readily called scenes to their mind which they conceived to be blasphemous. It would appear, that the passion for exhibiting sacred representations was difficult to extirpate, for, on the 20th of July 1670, being only eighteen years before the Revolution, the Magistrates of Glasgow "interdicted strolling stage-players from running through the streets, and from performing plays in private houses, which they called the wisdom of Solomon."

The first regular stage-representation in Glasgow, was in the year 1750; it was performed in a hall, kept by Mr. Burrell for teaching dancing, on the east side of the High-Street, a little below the Bell of the Brae.

In 1752, a Timber Shed, or temporary Theatre, was fitted up in the north quarter of the Town, adjoining the wall of the Bishop's Palace; and in this booth, the celebrated Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward, performed, after having finished the season at Edinburgh. At this period, the prejudice of popular opinion in Glasgow, run so strong against amusements of this nature, that ladies and dress parties from the lower parts of the Town, were regularly escorted to the Theatre by a military guard.

In 1754, the celebrated Mr. George Whitefield, Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, had occasion to preach from a tent in the High-Church Yard, to a numerous

congregation; in the fervour of his zeal, he cast his eyes on the Theatrical Booth, and quickly denounced it to be the Devil's House; no sooner did he articulate the words, than the outskirts of the congregation ran to the Booth, and instantly levelled it with the ground.

In the year 1762, Mr. Jackson, a Comedian, accompanied by Messrs. Love and Beate, came to Glasgow, and endeavoured to procure the patronage of the Magistrates, and other respectable Citizens, for building a regular Theatre\*. The Magistrates having declined to interfere, or to patronise a scheme so very unpopular, it became very difficult to get individuals who were able and willing to promote the undertaking. At length, William M'Dowall of Castle-Semple, William Bogle of Hamilton Farm, John Baird of Craigton, Robert Bogle of Shettleston, and James Dunlop of Garnkirk, Esquires, subscribed money, and patronised the erection of a Theatre. Other difficulties, however, were yet to be overcome, for no person within the Royalty could be found bold enough to sell ground for such a purpose. At length, Mr. Millar of Westerton, sold a lot of ground in Grahamston, in the suburbs of the City, for that purpose; and Mr. John Adam, a respectable and liberal-minded architect and builder, erected the Theatre, which was opened in the spring of 1764, by Mrs. Bellamy, and other respectable performers. When the night for its opening arrived, a crowd of disorderly persons filled the galleries, and having impeded the performances by noise and tumult of every description, the mob at length set fire to the stage, and did not retire till they had completely cleared the house of all its machinery, scenery, and ornaments. On the succeeding morning, such parts of the dresses and properties as were not burned, were found, in a mutilated state, in the

\* The first regular Theatre that was erected in Scotland since the Reformation, was in the Canongate of Edinburgh; it was opened in the Winter of 1646.

adjoining kitchen-gardens. When the house had been refitted, the performances were allowed to go on; the Managers, however, met with very indifferent success. In the winter of 1780, this Theatre was burned to the ground, and every thing within it completely destroyed; the wardrobe of the performers was estimated at 1000*l*.

The proprietors having declined to re-build, or to retain any farther interest in the Theatre, Mr. Jackson purchased ground on the east side of Dunlop-Street, and built a Theatre on his own account, capable of containing about one hundred pounds, which he opened in January 1782. From this period, the taste for theatricals began to increase, and it was soon found that this Theatre was deficient in size and decoration for the increasing wealth and population of the City. Accordingly, in 1802, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Aiken of Liverpool, began to enlarge it, which not meeting with the approbation of several of the citizens, a subscription was set on foot for erecting a large Theatre, in shares of 25*l*. The Subscribers having built a Theatre in Queen-Street, they procured an Act of Parliament, vesting the patent in themselves, and then negotiated a lease with Messrs. Jackson and Aiken, who opened the Theatre in 1804. Soon after this period, Mr. Jackson sold the Dunlop-Street Theatre for a place of business.

The citizens of Glasgow having now erected the most magnificent Provincial Theatre in the Empire, at an expense of upwards of 18,500*l*.; they let it on lease for twelve hundred pounds per annum, subjecting the Lessees regularly to bring down the most eminent London performers, and to open and shut the Theatre at particular periods in the year; these terms having been all adhered to on the part of the Lessees, it only remained for the community to patronise the undertaking, when, alas! it was soon found that the taste for theatricals did not keep pace with the large sums which had been laid out for accommodation and splendour; the consequence was, that the Lessees could not implement their agreement. The premises

were therefore let to another tenant, at the reduced rent of eight hundred pounds per annum, who also failed in his engagements. The Theatre was then let to a third person, for six hundred pounds, who found that the business could not support the rent and consequent expense, on which it was reduced to four hundred pounds per annum. The embarrassments, severe as they had been on the Lessees, were now transferred to the Subscribers, who were called on to pay the arrears of ground-rent, and certain necessary expenses, which had been incurred. As the sums arising from the shares had been all expended, the Proprietors resolved to sell the Theatre, scenery, and patent. After repeated attempts at public sale, the whole was disposed of for five thousand pounds, a sum barely sufficient to discharge the accumulated debts, without dividing a single shilling to the original subscribers, many of whom were well satisfied to get off without being subjected to a per centage call on their shares to discharge the debt.

Many reasons may be assigned for the want of taste for theatricals in this extensive community; among others, the following may be adduced: a very considerable proportion of the respectable part of the community view theatrical amusements as tending to weaken the moral and religious principles of those whose minds have not been sufficiently fortified against romantic speculations; others, who view these matters very differently, have their time so completely taken up with mercantile or other pursuits through the day, that they prefer to spend their leisure hours in the evening with their friends at home, or with their companions at some favourite club, or such other entertainment. It is remarkable, however, that for a week or two when the first-rate performers, or Stars, as they are called, make their appearance on the Glasgow stage, the house is crowded to excess; and although the Manager is not always successful, there is scarcely an instance where respectable performers have not met with suitable encouragement.

## GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.

In the year 1807, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society for promoting astronomical science; and have since received a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, erecting them into a corporative body, by the name of the Glasgow Society for promoting Astronomical Science. The funds of this society have been raised by 250 transferable shares of 20*l.* each, which are held as heritable property.

The Observatory stands on Garnet-Hill, about a mile to the N. W. of the Cross. The situation is unquestionably the best which could have been selected in the neighbourhood of the City, as the prevailing winds carry the smoke of the Town in other directions, and there is no eminence near Glasgow from which the prospect is so extensive and beautiful. Mr. Webster of London gave the designs; they are in the Egyptian style of architecture; and were examined, and approved of, by several eminent Astronomers. The building is divided into three compartments; the centre one constitutes the Scientific Observatory, and is crowned with a revolving cupola; the east division forms the Popular Observatory, where the Subscribers have the use of astronomical instruments, and treatises connected with the science; the west compartment is fitted up for the accommodation of the Observer, and other necessary purposes. In the Scientific Observatory, there are three massive stone pedestals; to one of them, a sidereal clock is attached; on another pedestal, twenty feet high, (which brings the instrument within the revolving cupola,) is placed an excellent azimuth and altitude instrument, which is capable of being fitted up as an equatorial; on the other pedestal, is to be placed a large mural circle preparing by Troughton. The Popular Observatory is provided with a complete set of instruments for astronomical observations; an Herschelien telescope, ten feet

long, is used on the terrace, in front of the centre compartment of the Observatory, where the projecting wings of the building afford a shelter from the wind. There are several other telescopes of different kinds, globes, sextants, theodolites, &c. in this part of the Observatory; a fourteen feet Herschelian telescope is placed on the roof; an anti-room is occupied by a camera obscura; and a solar microscope, and other valuable instruments, are to be immediately added to this department of the Observatory.

This valuable Institution, which is not exceeded but by the Greenwich Observatory, has been honoured by the approbation of the most eminent Astronomers in the country. Dr. Herschel, who has repeatedly visited the Observatory, has been liberal in his approbation. The Subscribers are not only entitled to introduce their families to the Observatory, but also Non-Subscribers who live at more than six miles distance from Glasgow.

Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, displayed great zeal and perseverance in the formation of this Institution. The Doctor was the first Observer and Superintendent, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Cross, an eminent Mathematician, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Andersonian Institution. Mr. Cross has also been appointed to teach Astronomy, and its practical application to navigation, &c.

*Managers, 1815.*

John More, Esq. *Preses.*  
Andrew Templeton, Esq. *Treasurer.*  
William Gray, Esq. *Secretary.*

*Directors.*

Kirkman Finlay, M. P.                    John Geddes.  
Professor Mylne, College.            William Mc Gavin.  
John Lockhart, D. D.                    Walter Moodie.

*Presidents.*

	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
1. John Lockhart, D. D.	1809	1. John Mitchell, D. D.	1809
2. John Lockhart, D. D.	1810	2. John Mitchell, D. D.	1810
3. John Lockhart, D. D.	1811	3. John Mitchell, D. D.	1811
4. John Guthrie,	1812	4. William Anderson,	1812
5. John Guthrie,	1813	5. William Anderson,	1813
6. John More,	1814	6. Andrew Rankin,	1814
7. John More,	1815	7. William Gray,	1815
8.	1816	8.	1816

*Secretaries.*

*Treasurers.*

*Superintendents and Observers.*

	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
1. Andrew Templeton,	1809	1. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1809
2. Andrew Templeton,	1810	2. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1810
3. Andrew Templeton,	1811	3. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1811
4. James Dennistoun,	1812	4. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1812
5. James Dennistoun,	1813	5. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1813
6. Andrew Templeton,	1814	6. John Cross,	1814
7. Andrew Templeton,	1815	7. John Cross,	1815
8.	1816	8.	1816

## GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

In the community of Glasgow, where so much talent has been displayed, and capital employed in the formation and improvement of machinery, by which new facilities have been given to the manufactories, and the price of labour consequently reduced, it is surprising that a society for encouraging philosophical pursuits, and the farther improvement of the arts had not been long ago established.

In November 1802, a few gentlemen, impressed with the advantages which would likely arise from pursuits of this nature, formed themselves into a Society, which had for its object the general diffusion of knowledge, and where its Members, by their frequent intercourse, would have an opportunity of discussing the merits of new suggestions, of reading essays on philosophical subjects, and exhibiting models for the improvement of machinery.

The Society is governed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Librarian, and twelve Directors. The Members consist of three classes, *viz.* Resident, Honorary, and Corresponding; the two latter receive diplomas, without any gratuity. No person can be admitted a Resident Member, unless he is proposed by three Members, and received, by ballot, at an ordinary meeting. Each Member pays three guineas of admission-money, and one-half guinea yearly, which entitles him to the use of Philosophical Treatises from the Library, and the other benefits of the Society.

*Managers for 1816.*

James Fleming, Esq. *President.*  
 James Boaz, Esq. *Secretary.*  
 Robert Hastie, *Vice-President.*  
 Thomas Muir, *Treasurer.*  
 J. M'Causland, *Librarian.*

*Directors.*

James Cook. James Denholm.  
 Peter Fleming. James Lumsden.  
 James Watt, M. D. John Lindsay.  
 James Thomson. John Geddes.  
 John Nimmo, M. D. Robert Watt, M. D.  
 William Duncan. Professor Meikleham.

## WILSON'S CHARITY.

Mr. George Wilson, the Founder of this Charity, was a native of Glasgow; he died at London on the 26th of April 1778; and, by his will, which was proven at Doctors' Commons, on the 6th of May 1778, he appointed his good friends, John Bogle, Esq. merchant, Thomas Brown, Esq. surgeon, and John Jamieson, Esq. surgeon, all of Glasgow, to be the executors and administrators of his will. These gentlemen having been joined by the Rev. Dr. John Gillies, Rev. Dr. Robert Findlay, and the Rev. Dr. John Corse, three of the Ministers of the City, these six elected the following gentlemen to be Governors of the Charity, *viz.*

Rev. Dr. William Craig, Rev. Dr. John Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Wm. Porteous, Hon. William French, Lord Provost, *ex officio*, Alexander Donald, Baillie, do. Alexander Brown, Baillie, do. William Craig, Baillie, do. Alexander M'Caul, Dean of Guild, do. John Jamieson, Convener of the Trades' House, do. John Brown, Jun. merchant, Robert Carrick, banker, William Coats, merchant, John Douglas, do. Robert Dinwiddie, do. Gilbert Hamilton, do. Robert Barclay, writer, Alexander Speirs, merchant, John Bowman, do. John Glassford, do. James Coulter, do. Daniel Baxter, bookseller, James Dunlop, merchant, John Campbell, do. Dr. Rev. Robert Balfour.

By the deed of mortification, it is enjoined, that the Governors and Boys do attend divine service on one day of the year; which the Governors has fixed for the 26th of April, being

the anniversary of the Founder's death, except that day should happen to fall on a Saturday or Sunday; in either case, the meeting is put off till the following Monday. Upon this occasion the Governors and children of the other Charities, also go in procession to attend divine service.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
1. Thomas Brown,	1779	1. John Bogle,	1779
2. Robert Findlay, D.D.	1780	2. Gilbert Hamilton,	1780
3. William Coats,	1781	3. Gilbert Hamilton,	1781
4. John Campbell,	1782	4. Gilbert Hamilton,	1782
5. Wm. Porteous, D.D.	1783	5. Gilbert Hamilton,	1783
6. Daniel Baxter,	1784	6. Gilbert Hamilton,	1784
7. John Bowman,	1785	7. Gilbert Hamilton,	1785
8. John Bogle,	1786	8. Gilbert Hamilton,	1786
9. John Jamieson,	1787	9. Gilbert Hamilton,	1787
10. John Riddell,	1788	10. Gilbert Hamilton,	1788
11. John Gillies, D.D.	1789	11. Gilbert Hamilton,	1789
12. James Gordon,	1790	12. Gilbert Hamilton,	1790
13. Wm. Taylor, D.D.	1791	13. Gilbert Hamilton,	1791
14. Gilbert Hamilton,	1792	14. John Bogle,	1792
15. William Craig,	1793	15. Gilbert Hamilton,	1793
16. Robert Carrick,	1794	16. Gilbert Hamilton,	1794
17. Alex. Ranken, D.D.	1795	17. Gilbert Hamilton,	1795
18. John Brown,	1796	18. Gilbert Hamilton,	1796
19. Alexander Low,	1797	19. Gilbert Hamilton,	1797
20. Wm. Lockhart, D.D.	1798	20. Gilbert Hamilton,	1798
21. Archibald Graham,	1799	21. Gilbert Hamilton,	1799
22. Robert Findlay,	1800	22. Gilbert Hamilton,	1800
23. Robert Balfour, D.D.	1801	23. Gilbert Hamilton,	1801
24. John Buchanan,	1802	24. Gilbert Hamilton,	1802

This Charity has, from time to time, received a number of donations; among others, may be mentioned one hundred pounds which Mrs. Mary Mitchell, relict of Mr. Donald Baine, Excise-Officer, gave on the 6th of June 1785.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
25. George Jardine,	1803	25. Gilbert Hamilton,	1803
26. W. Taylor, Jun. D.D.	1804	26. Gilbert Hamilton,	1804
27. Henry Glassford,	1805	27. Gilbert Hamilton,	1805
28. James Smith,	1806	28. Gilbert Hamilton,	1806
29. John Lockhart, D.D.	1807	29. Gilbert Hamilton,	1807
30. James Black,	1808	30. Gilbert Hamilton,	1808
31. Stev. Magill, D.D.	1809	31. George Jardine,	1809
32. John Alston,	1810	32. George Jardine,	1810
33. Daniel M'Kenzie,	1811	33. George Jardine,	1811
34. Gavin Gibb, D.D.	1812	34. George Jardine,	1812
35. Nicol Brown,	1813	35. George Jardine,	1813
36. John M'Caul,	1814	36. George Jardine,	1814
37. Wm. Muir, D.D.	1815	37. George Jardine,	1815
38. Andrew Wilson,	1816	38. George Jardine,	1816
39. _____	1817	39. _____	1817

## HUMANE SOCIETY.

As every person ought to have some knowledge of the very simple means for reviving the apparently drowned, which the Humane Societies of London and Glasgow have instituted; the following is submitted for general information.

*Directions for the Recovery of Drowned Persons.*

1. As soon as the patient is taken out of the water, the wet clothes, if the person is not naked at the time of the accident, should be taken off with all possible expedition on the spot,

(unless some convenient house be very near,) and a great coat or two, or some blankets, if convenient, should be wrapped round the body.

2. The patient is to be thus carefully conveyed in the arms of three or four men, or on a bier, to the nearest public or other house; where a good fire, if in the winter season, and a warm bed, can be made ready for its reception. As the body is conveying to this place, great attention is to be paid to the position of the head; it must be kept supported in a natural and easy posture, and not suffered to hang down.

3. In cold or moist weather, the patient is to be laid on a mattress or bed before the fire, but not too near, or in a moderately heated room; in warm and sultry weather, on a bed only. The body is then to be wrapped, as expeditiously as possible, with a blanket, and thoroughly dried with warm coarse cloths or flannels.

4. In summer or sultry weather too much air cannot be admitted. For this reason it will be necessary to set open the windows and doors, as cool refreshing air is of the greatest importance in the process of resuscitation.

5. Not more than six persons are to be present to apply the proper means; a great number will be useless, and may retard or totally prevent the restoration of life. It will be necessary, therefore, to request the absence of those who attend merely from motives of curiosity.

6. It will be proper for one of the assistants, with a pair of bellows of the common size, applying the pipe a little way up one nostril, to blow with some force, in order to introduce air into the lungs; at the same time, the other nostril and the mouth are to be closed by another assistant, whilst a third person gently presses the chest with his hands after the lungs are observed to be inflated. By pursuing this process, the noxious and stagnant vapours will be expelled, and natural breathing imitated. If the pipe of the bellows be too large, the air may be blown in at the mouth, the nostrils at the same time being

closed, so that it may not escape that way; but the lungs are more easily filled, and natural breathing better imitated, by blowing up the nostril.

7. Let the body be gently rubbed with common salt, or with flannel, sprinkled with spirits, as rum, geneva, or whisky. A warming-pan heated (the body being surrounded with flannel) may be lightly moved up and down the back. Fomentations of hot brandy (or whisky) are to be applied to the pit of the stomach, loins, &c. and often renewed. Bottles filled with hot water, heated tiles covered with flannel, or hot bricks, may be efficaciously applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body. The temples may be rubbed with spirits of hartshorn, and the nostrils now and then tickled with a feather and snuff.

8. Tobacco fumes should be thrown up the fundament; if a fumigator be not at hand, a common pipe will answer the purpose. The operation should be frequently performed, as it is of importance; for the good effects of this process have been experienced in a variety of instances of suspended animation. But should the application of tobacco-smoke in this way not be immediately convenient, or other impediments arise, clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions, with salt, &c. may be thrown up with advantage.

9. When these means have been employed a considerable time without success, and any brew-house or warm bath can be readily obtained, the body should be carefully conveyed to such a place, and remain in the bath, or surrounded with warm grains, for three or four hours.

If a child has been drowned, its body should be wiped perfectly dry, and immediately placed in bed between two healthy persons. The salutary effects of the natural vital warmth conveyed in this manner, have been proved in a variety of successful cases.

10. While the various methods of treatment are employed, the body is to be well shaken every ten minutes, in order to

render the process of animation more certainly successful; and children in particular are to be much agitated, by taking hold of their legs and arms frequently, and for a continuance of time. In various instances, agitation has forwarded the recovery of boys who have been drowned, and continued for a considerable time apparently dead.

11. If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, or convulsive motions, a spoonful of any warm liquid may be administered, and if the act of swallowing is returned, then a cordial of warm brandy or wine may be given in small quantities, and frequently repeated.

12. Electricity may be tried by the judicious and skilful, as its application neither prevents nor retards the various modes of recovery already recommended, but, on the other hand, will most probably tend to render the other means employed more certain and efficacious. This stimulus bids fair to be an important auxiliary in cases of suspended animation; and, therefore, deserves the serious regard and attention of the Faculty.

The methods which have been fully described are to be employed with vigour for three hours or upwards, although no favourable circumstances should arise, for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose, that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance—an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been restored to life by resolution and perseverance.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, or some other gentleman of the Faculty who has paid attention to the resuscitating art.

The above directions have been simplified in the following form, *viz.*

1. The body never to inverted, rolled, or roughly used.
2. To be conveyed speedily to a house, with the head raised;

to be stripped and dried, the mouth and nostrils carefully cleared.

3. To be laid on a bed; and, if taken out from ice, not at first in a warm room; to be gradually rubbed with flannel, heated; sprinkled with spirits; and, by degrees, brought near a fire. The immediate application of heat, when the body has become frigid with cold, would probably destroy life. In summer, lay the body in the sun; let two or three people undertake the rubbing of the body, first gently, and then more smartly. Never with salt.

4. The breast to be fomented with cloths dipped in warm spirits.

5. A heated warming-pan, or bottle of hot water, rolled in a piece of flannel, to be often moved lightly over the back and spine. Warm bricks to be put to the hands and feet.

6. Warm water to be injected.

7. All the time of the above exertions, two persons must be employed in endeavouring to inflate the lungs. One holds the mouth and one nostril, while the other, having inserted the nozzle of a pair of bellows into the other nostril, blows till the chest is filled, then letting go both mouth and nostril, gently presses the breast and ribs to empty the lungs. Repeat this operation, and continue the rubbing for some hours, without despairing; by no means blow air from the mouth of the operator into the lungs of the person.

8. If no bellows are to be had, press, with the hands, the breast and ribs, so as to expel air from the cells of the lungs, and repeat the pressure often, so as to imitate breathing.

9. On signs of returning respiration, give a tea-spoonful of water; and if the person can swallow, give a small quantity of warm wine or diluted spirits.

10. Put the person into a warm bed, between two other persons, and after sleep he awakes quite restored.

*N. B.* No bleeding or opening of the wind-pipe without medical aid.

As a number of fatal accidents have occurred, in consequence of persons who could not swim, bathing at improper places of the River, the President and Operator of the Humane Society of Glasgow, on the 22d of May 1813, when the Clyde was within its usual bounds, and little affected by the tide, took soundings of that part of the River generally used by bathers, from Nelson's Monument to Dalmarnock Ford.

The depression from the surface was taken at three yards from the water-mark, and was as follows, *viz.*

	<i>Side next the Green.</i>		<i>Op. side.</i>	
	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
Opposite to Nelson's Monument, - - - - -	6	6	6	3
Arns Well, - - - - -	-	-	7	0
Humane Society House, - - - - -	-	-	8	3
Half-way between Humane Society House eastward to the pipe running with water, 11	0	0	6	6
Water-pipe, - - - - -	-	-	12	6
Bend of Peat Bog, - - - - -	-	-	16	6
Half-way between bend of Peat Bog and the north-west corner of Fleshers' Haugh, 11	6	5	6	6
North-west corner of Fleshers' Haugh, - 6	6	4	9	9
Trees, a little to the east of Mr. Robert Austin's house, - - - - -	2	6	8	0
Well in front of Mr. William Lindsay's house, 6	6	8	0	0
Burn in front of Mr. Stewart Douglas's Lodge, 5	0	13	6	6
West end of Mr. Hay's Bleaching-green, 4	3	5	0	0
West end of Domino's Hole, - - - - -	5	0	4	6
East end of do. - - - - -	12	0	3	6
East extremity of the Green, - - - - -	6	0	3	3
Thirty yards below Rutherglen Bridge, 5	3	4	0	0
Thirty yards above do. - - - - -	5	0	7	0
East end of Trifalgar Bank, - - - - -	8	6	5	3
East end of Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Co.'s Works, - - - - -	12	6	3	0
Physic Well, - - - - -	13	6	5	3
Dalmarnock Dyeworks, - - - - -	5	0	3	0
Half-way between Dalmarnock Dyeworks and Clyde Bank Chemical Works, - 3	3	13	3	3
Clyde Bank Chemical Works, - - - - -	4	0	10	0

*Side next the Green.* *Op. side.*  
Feet. Inch. Feet. Inch.  
Centre of Mr. Arrot's bank, - - - - - 6 3 14 6  
Rutherglen Quay\*, - - - - - 3 0 12 0

The River at about forty yards above the Quay, begins to get very shallow up to Dalmarnock Ford, varying from two to four feet six inches deep, throughout, except some few holes, which are about five feet six inches deep. The bottom of the River, from Nelson's Monument to Dalmarnock Ford, is chiefly formed with sand, gravel, or coal-measure, excepting Peat Bog, and the banks opposite the Fleshers' Haugh, and at the west end of Messrs. Monteith & Bogle's property, which are formed with mud.

*Presidents.*

	ELECTED IN
1. Gilbert Hamilton,	1790
2. Gilbert Hamilton,	1791
3. David Dale,	1792
4. David Dale,	1793
5. Robert Carrick,	1794
6. Robert Findlay,	1795
7. Cunningham Corbet,	1796
8. James Hopkirk,	1797
9. James Hopkirk,	1798
10. George M'Intosh,	1799
11. George M'Intosh,	1800
12. James M'Kenzie,	1801
13. William Craig,	1802
14. William Craig,	1803
15. Robert Carrick,	1804
16. Robert Carrick,	1805
17. John Laurie,	1806
18. John Laurie,	1807
19. John Laurie,	1808

*Secretaries.*

	ELECTED IN
1. Rob. Cleghorn,	M.D. 1790
2. Rob. Cleghorn,	M.D. 1791
3. Rob. Cleghorn,	M.D. 1792
4. Robert Cowan,	1793
5. Robert Cowan,	1794
6. William Anderson,	1795
7. William Anderson,	1796
8. William Anderson,	1797
9. Tho. Garnet,	M.D. 1798
10. Tho. Garnet,	M.D. 1799
11. William Anderson,	1800
12. William Anderson,	1801
13. Rich. Millar,	M.D. 1802
14. Rich. Millar,	M.D. 1803
15. Jo. Balmanno,	M.D. 1804
16. Jo. Balmanno,	M.D. 1805
17. Jo. Balmanno,	M.D. 1806
18. Jo. Balmanno,	M.D. 1807
19. Jo. Balmanno,	M.D. 1808

\* An abstract of these soundings have been painted on boards, and placed on the walls of the Humane Society House, in the Green.

<i>Presidents.</i>	<i>ELECTED IN</i>	<i>Secretaries.</i>	<i>ELECTED IN</i>
20. John Craig,	1809	20. Jo. Balmanno,	M. D. 1809
21. John Craig,	1810	21. Jo. Balmanno,	M. D. 1810
22. John Craig,	1811	22. Jo. Balmanno,	M. D. 1811
23. James Spreull,	1812	23. John Nimmo,	M. D. 1812
24. James Cleland,	1813	24. John Nimmo,	M. D. 1813
25. Joshua Heywood,	1814	25. John Nimmo,	M. D. 1814
26. Joshua Heywood,	1815	26. John Nimmo,	M. D. 1815
27. Joshua Heywood,	1816	27. John Nimmo,	M. D. 1816

## GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

This Seminary is of very remote antiquity, probably coeval with the formation of the Church in Glasgow; it was organised long before the formation of the University, in 1450. From the Reformation in 1560 till the Revolution, this School was very respectable; and since the latter period, it has uniformly maintained a pre-eminent character. On the 28th of October 1595, the Presbytery, or the Exercise, as it was then called, ordained the Regents in the College to try the Irish Scholars in the Grammar-School twiching the heads of religion. At that period, the School met at five o'clock in the morning.

On the 3d of January 1598, the Students, who had then become very numerous, were ordered to assemble together in the Hie Kirk, during divine service. At that period, the Master of the Grammar-School was, *ex officio*, a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow. The School buildings in the Grey Friar's Wynd having become very old, and gone into decay, the Exercise, which had been formerly held there, was, on the 11th of March 1601, ordered to meet in the Hie Kirk, during the time of bigging the Grammar-School. In 1615, when Mr. John Blackburn, the Master of the Grammar-School, went to be Minister of the Barony Church, it does not appear that there were any other authorised Teacher, the drudgery of the School being apparently done by Ushers. On the 29th of December

of that year, the Lord Provost requests the Presbytery to assist him in looking out for a fit person to fill the place of Mr. John, who had for a long time acquitted himself with great ability. In 1685, the Magistrates desired the Ministers of the City, and the Regents in the College, to inspect and consider the state of the School, and to report their opinion; which they accordingly did, recommending that there should be five separate and distinct classes. In 1690, soon after the Revolution, it would appear that the School had been formed into several classes, for, on the 30th of July, the testimonials for the Rectors\* and Doctors of the Grammar-School, were ordered to be laid before the Committee for visiting Schools and Colleges.

The ordinary course of education, since the Revolution, seems to have been four years, and it would appear that the business of the School was conducted by a Rector and three Masters; the former having the superintendance over the latter. The Rector taught the fourth year's course, and sometimes joined it with a fifth, when the Parents or Guardians of the Pupils required it; the other three Masters began a rudiment class, each in rotation, and handed over their Pupils to the Rector, at the end of the third year, and began anew.

The Magistrates and Council, on 7th March 1782, observing that the Schools in the City were susceptible of still farther improvements, appointed the following Gentlemen a Committee, *viz.* Alexander Brown, Gilbert Hamilton, John Campbell, Walter Stirling, William Coats, and John Campbell, Jun. Enquires, to consider the present state of the various Schools in Glasgow, and to report their opinion with regard to what plan they would recommend for their farther improvement. On the 13th of May, thereafter, the Committee reported to the Council, that, among other matters, they had taken into their serious consideration the state of the Grammar-School,

\* In the year 1594, the Teacher of the Grammar-School was Rector of the University.

and having consulted several of the Ministers and Professors, and other persons of learning, on the subject, they were un-animously of opinion,

1st, That it would be for the interest of the School, that the office of Rector should be discontinued, and that the business should be conducted by four Masters, with equal rank, authority, and salaries, each of whom should, in his turn, begin a Rudiment class on the 10th of October, and carry it forward for four years.

2d, That the business of the Rector, viz. of presiding in the Common-Hall, directing the discipline of the School, and regulating the method of study, should in future be conducted as follows; the Master of the oldest class to preside in the Common-Hall; the rules and acts of discipline, which respect the good order of the whole, to be under the management of the four Masters; the Master of the oldest class for the time being, having the casting voice.

3d, A Committee of Council to be appointed annually to superintend the concerns of the School, and to visit it along with other persons of learning once every month.

4th, That as the present School-House in the Grey Friar's Wynd has neither free air nor good light, and has no place connected with it, fitted for the innocent diversions of the Boys, recommend that a new School-House be erected in a convenient situation, with the necessary requisites.

5th, That the wages, which were four shillings, be raised to five shillings per quarter; that the Candlemas offering be continued; but that the words "*Vivat*," "*Floriat*," "*Gloriat*," be discontinued.

\* The custom of cheering the boys, according to the extent of their offering, was of very old standing. When a boy gave a moderate offering, the whole School shouted out, "*Vivat*," *let him live*, and gave one ruff with their feet; when a larger sum was presented, the word "*Floriat*," *let him flourish*, was vociferated, and two ruffs given; and when a still larger present was given, the word "*Gloriat*," *let him be glorious*, was sounded with great applause, amidst the thunders of three ruffs.

6th, That the Masters wear gowns in their classes.

7th, That the whole classes, in future, shall only assemble together at the morning meetings in the Common Hall, when prayers shall be said by the Master of the oldest class.

8th, That each Boy shall pay Sixpence per quarter, for Coals; and that the Master of the oldest class shall be responsible that the Janitor do his duty.

9th, That the hours of attendance be, in Winter, from nine till eleven, and from twelve till two o'clock; in Summer, from seven till nine, from ten till twelve, and from one till three.

10th, The vacation to be only four weeks, and to commence on the first of July, and the following play-days allowed through the year; viz. at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning; Christmas-day; New-year's day; last Friday of January; Candlemas-day; first day of May; King's Birth-day; Deacons' choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct; to have only one meeting on the Saturdays during Winter, and none in Summer, and to have no vacation on the Wednesday afternoons, as formerly.

The Magistrates and Council having taken the above Report into their serious consideration, on the 26th of June 1782, unanimously agreed thereto, enacted and ordained the whole Regulations therein contained, to be carried into effect; and appointed Alexander Brown, Esq. to be Convener of the Committee for the current year.

The Magistrates and Council, in a few years after this, ordained the quarter-wages to be raised first to six shillings, and then to seven shillings and sixpence.

On the 3d of September 1807, the Committee recommended to the Magistrates and Council, that, as the course of four years was now very generally considered to be too short for obtaining a sufficient Grammar-School Education,

and that, as the Pupils often left the School at an age too young for receiving suitable benefit from the more advanced instructions from the Professor of Humanity in the University, that the course should be extended to five years, and that, from various considerations, the School-wages should be increased from Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to Ten Shillings and Sixpence per quarter. The Magistrates and Council having considered this Report, ordained the wages to be raised to Ten Shillings and Sixpence; and delayed the consideration of the fifth class to a future meeting.

On the 30th of May 1815, the Magistrates and Council, on the recommendation of their Committee, resumed consideration of the Report of 3d September 1807, and being well and ripely advised, enacted and ordained, that, in future, the course of education should be extended to five years, and that there should be a Rector's class, in addition to the four others, where, besides the Latin language, the elements of Greek and Geography should be taught. The Magistrates and Council thereafter unanimously appointed Mr. William Chrystal, one of the Masters of the Grammar-School, to be Rector. As the School is superintended by the Committee of Council, formerly alluded to, assisted by four of the Ministers, who take it in rotation, and an equal number of Professors in the University, the Rector has no charge, superintendence, or control over the other Teachers\*; the four Masters, therefore, carry on their classes for four years, in the same manner as was done before the appointment of the Rector; and it is from the oldest class that the Rector's is chiefly made up.

The business of the School is now conducted as follows; viz.

The hours of attendance are from ten till twelve o'clock noon, and from one till three o'clock afternoon, every lawful

\* This arrangement was alike agreeable to the Rector and all others concerned.

day, excepting the afternoons of Saturdays, the vacation, and play-days.

The vacation commences on the 4th of June, and continues till the Tuesday after the fair of Glasgow in July, which is usually about six weeks and a half. The play-days are, at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning, Christmas-day, New-Year's-day, last Friday of January\*, Candlemas-day, May-day, Deacons' Choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct: when any of the play-days happens to fall on a Friday, there is no meeting on the following day.

Prayers are said by each of the Masters in their own classrooms at the commencement of the morning meetings. The joint Committee examine the School eight times in the year; as there is no intimation given when the examinations are to take place, the Teachers and the taught are always on the alert. At these examinations, the place which each Boy holds in the class, is faithfully marked; and, at the end of the last examination, the Boy who has been nearest the top of the class during the average of the eight examinations, is entitled to the dux or first prize; by this arrangement, the Boy of superior merit receives his due reward, although it may happen that he is not at the top of the class at the last, nor even some of the former, examinations; and that every shadow of preference to favourite

\* It has been customary, from a very remote period, for one student from each of the four nations in the Natural Philosophy class in the College, to repair to the Grammar-School, towards the end of January, and to request a play-day for each of the classes, on the last Friday of that month; this deputation, it is needless to observe, is received with every possible mark of approbation and applause.

In return for this compliment, four of the boys of the oldest class in the Grammar-School, (which will now fall to be from the Rector's class,) repair to the College in the last week of January, and having first pronounced a Latin oration to the Principal, they boldly enter the several halls, and in the Latin language request a holiday, from the Professors, on Candlemas-day, for the Students. These juvenile petitions are politely received, and their request granted.

Boys may be done away, the whole Scholars cast lots for places thrice in the year, *viz.* at the commencement of the session in October, in February, and in July.

At the close of the session, which is usually in the last week of September, or the first of October, the Lord Provost, in his full Court-dress, the Magistrates, the joint Committee, and the Parents and Guardians of Pupils, meet in the Common Hall of the School-buildings, (elsewhere described,) when his Lordship distributes prizes in Latin books, elegantly bound, to such Boys as, from general eminence in the School, are entitled to this distinction, according to a graduated scale, descending usually to about one-fourth of the class; prizes in English books are also given for good attendance, to those who have not been absent for one meeting during the year; and similar prizes are given at the end of the course to such as have not been absent for one meeting during the course of (formerly four) now five years. These prizes are at the expense of the Magistrates and Council, and usually cost about one hundred guineas.

The Boys in the highest of the four ordinary classes, do not return after the distribution of prizes. The Rector's new class, which is made up, partly from the oldest ordinary class, from those students of his own class who choose to remain for another year, and from those who have left private schools, meet in two or three days after the distribution of prizes, along with the other three classes. The Rudiment class does not meet till the 10th of October.

The Teachers' salaries are all paid from the Corporation funds. The Rector receives one hundred pounds per annum; the Master who teaches the oldest of the other four classes, thirty-five pounds; and the others, twenty-five pounds each. The fee to the Rector's class is fifteen shillings; and to the other classes, ten shillings and sixpence per quarter. The Scholars give all a gratuity at Candlemas, which is supposed to average at least a quarter's fee; they also give two shillings and sixpence for coals; and two shillings per annum

for the Janitor, who keeps the common hall, the teaching rooms, courts, play-grounds, and water-pipes, in order.

The books fixed to be used for the first year, are the Rudiments, and a little of Cordery; second year, more of Cordery, Nepos, part of Grammatical Exercises, or Mair's Introduction; third year, more of Mair, (or the Exercises,) with Cæsar and Ovid; fourth year, Sallust, Virgil, and part of Horace, continuing, these last years, such parts of Ruddiman's Grammar, &c. as may appear needful; Phædrus' Fables, and Buchanan's Psalms have occasionally been introduced. Prosody has been of late much more attended to than formerly; one meeting a week is generally devoted to reading the Scriptures, and another to some abridged History of Scotland, England, Rome, or Greece, according to the stage which the class may have attained to in its course.

In the Rector's class, the higher Latin Classics are read one meeting a-day; the other meeting is appropriated to the Greek language, taking the Grammar and the ordinary elementary books, according to the previous attainments of the Pupils. In order to overtake Geography, Antiquities, Mythology, &c. which the Rector is expected to teach, he holds an extra daily meeting with his class before breakfast, during the summer months.

The Magistrates and Council, having, in 1782, instituted, and subsequently countenanced, the formation of a library for the use of the School, the present Teachers and their Scholars have so far supported it, that each class has now a separate collection of useful and entertaining books, which are lent out to the Scholars. A complete set of globes and maps have been provided for the Rector's class, at the expense of the City.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*  
From the renovation of the School, in 1782, till 1816.

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class	No. in Conveners of the Committee	School elected in Oct. preceding date
1782	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute. 2d do. Mr. John Dow. 3d do. Mr. William Bald. 4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			21	21	
				82	43	
				106		
1783	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute. 2d do. Mr. John Dow. 3d do. Mr. William Bald. 4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Duncan M'Farlane, Robert Marshall, John Coats, Alexander Brown,	Mr. Malcolm, Aberfoyle. Mr. Robert, Glas, Tanwork. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. Alexander, merchant.	22 29 39 97	22 66 66 97	
1784	1st Class, Mr. John Dow. 2d do. Mr. David Allison. 3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 4th do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	John M'Dowal, John Coats, Alexander M'Aslan, Collin Dunlop,	Mr. John, merchant. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. John, seedsman. Mr. James, merchant.	60 57 95 65	60 57 95 65	
1785	1st Class, Mr. David Allison. 2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 3d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute. 4th do. Mr. John Dow.	Laurence Dinwiddie, Alexander M'Aslan, George Alston, Collin Donald,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, seedsman, Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Thomas, merchant.	31 82 82 90	31 82 82 90	
1786	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 2d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute. 3d do. Mr. John Dow. 4th do. Mr. David Allison.	Alexander Brown, George Alston, Collin Donald, John Jardine,	Mr. Alexander, merchant. Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Thomas, merchant. Professor Jardine.	69 50 88 59	69 50 88 59	
1787	1st Class, Mr. John Dow. 2d do. Mr. David Allison. 3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 4th do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	John M'Dowal, John Coats, Alexander M'Aslan, Collin Dunlop,	Mr. John, merchant. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. John, seedsman. Mr. James, merchant.	60 57 95 65	60 57 95 65	
1788	1st Class, Mr. John Dow. 2d do. Mr. David Allison. 3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Collin Donald, George Dunlop, John M'Arthur, Douglas Alston,	Mr. Thomas, merchant. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	65 61 69 52	65 61 69 52	
1789	1st Class, Mr. David Allison. 2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 3d do. Mr. John Wilson. 4th do. Mr. John Dow.	William Irvine, John M'Arthur, Douglas Alston, David Paterson,	Professor Irvine. Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	51 64 50 75	51 64 50 75	
1790	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 2d do. Mr. John Wilson. 3d do. Mr. John Dow. 4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John M'Arthur, George Blackwell, David Paterson, John Nimmo,	Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William surgeon.	65 45 82 96	65 45 82 96	
1791	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson. 2d do. Mr. John Dow. 3d do. Mr. David Allison. 4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Cowan, David Paterson, John Nimmo, John James,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William, surgeon. Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	68 89 114 120	68 89 114 120	

\* In this School, so justly celebrated, a very considerable number of young men have been educated, who have afterwards filled honourable and important places in Church and State. Mr. David Boyle, second son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Sherraton, in Ayrshire, who received prizes in Mr. Bald's class, is now the Lord Justice Clerk in the High Court of Justice, and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, &c.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class	No. in Conveners of the Committee	School elected in Oct. preceding date
1787	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute. 2d do. Mr. John Dow. 3d do. Mr. David Allison. 4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	George Alston, William Irvine, George Wallace, Thomas Wallace,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. John, Halifax. Professor Irvine. Mr. Robert, Butterbiggings.	25 81 62 88	25 81 62 88	
1788	1st Class, Mr. John Dow. 2d do. Mr. David Allison. 3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Collin Donald, George Dunlop, John M'Arthur, Douglas Alston,	Mr. Thomas, merchant. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	65 61 69 52	65 61 69 52	
1789	1st Class, Mr. David Allison. 2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 3d do. Mr. John Wilson. 4th do. Mr. John Dow.	William Irvine, John M'Arthur, Douglas Alston, David Paterson,	Professor Irvine. Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	51 64 50 75	51 64 50 75	
1790	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 2d do. Mr. John Wilson. 3d do. Mr. John Dow. 4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John M'Arthur, George Blackwell, David Paterson, John Nimmo,	Mr. Alexander, maltman. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William surgeon.	65 45 82 96	65 45 82 96	
1791	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson. 2d do. Mr. John Dow. 3d do. Mr. David Allison. 4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Cowan, David Paterson, John Nimmo, John James,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William, surgeon. Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	68 89 114 120	68 89 114 120	

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class.	No. in Conveners of the Committee	School elected in Oct. preceding date
1792	1st Class, Mr. John Dow. 9d do. Mr. David Allison. 2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	David Paterson, John Nimmo, John James, William Cowan,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker. Mr. William, surgeon. Mr. John, planter, Jamaica. Mr. Robert, merchant.	82 110 108 68		
1793	1st Class, Mr. David Allison. 2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 5d do. Mr. John Wilson. 4th do. Mr. John Dow.	John Nimmo, John James, William Cowan, John Riddell,	Mr. William, surgeon. Mr. John, planter, Jamaica. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, merchant.	73 98 62 82		
1794	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 2d do. Mr. John Wilson. 5d do. Mr. John Dow. 4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John James, William Cowan, John Riddell, William Cowan,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, merchant.	96 60 79 70		
1795	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson. 2d do. Mr. James Gibson. 5d do. Mr. David Allison. 4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Patrick Tennent, Donald Culbertson, Enech Dixon, James Carrick,	Mr. Robert, brewer. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. John, Knighwood Col. Rev. James, N. Kilpatrick.	113 75 68 88		
1796	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson. 2d do. Mr. David Allison. 5d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	William D. Blair, Robert Findlay, Colin Dunslop, Archibald Robertson,	Mr. John, hatter. Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Wm. timber-merchant.	84 66 86 109		
† Mr. Gibson succeeded Mr. Dow, and carried on his class till the end of the course.						
345	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.					
344	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.					
304	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.					
315	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.					
368	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.					

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class.	No. in Conveners of the Committee	School elected in Oct. preceding date
1797	1st Class, Mr. David Allison. 2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 5d do. Mr. John Wilson. 4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Findlay, Andrew Carrick, John M'Call, James Watson,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Rev. James, N. Kilpatrick. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Ebenezer, merchant.	92 85 102 80		
1798	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 2d do. Mr. John Wilson. 5d do. Mr. James Gibson. 4th do. Mr. David Allison.	George Blair, John M'Call, James Watson, Robert Brown,	Mr. Robert, spirit-dealer. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Ebenezer, merchant. Mr. James, colourman.	77 94 75 88		
1799	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson. 2d do. Mr. James Gibson. 5d do. Mr. David Allison. 4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John M'Call, Hugh Stewart, John Hopkirk, William Murray,	Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Hugh, merchant. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. Francis, merchant.	117 73 77 88		
1800	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson. 2d do. Mr. David Allison. 5d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Hugh Stewart, John Hopkirk, Patrick Blaikie, Thomas G. Sandeman,	Mr. Hugh, merchant. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. James, leather-mercht. Mr. John Glas, merchant.	56 57 99 68		
1801	1st Class, Mr. D. Allison. 2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. 5d do. Mr. John Wilson. 4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	James Edington, William Hamilton, Hugh Cogan, James Edington,	Mr. John Glas, merchant. Mr. Tho. Clyde Iron Works. Mr. John, wine-merchant. Mr. Hugh, Exchse.	54 55 89 56		
* Hugh Stewart, and Patrick, son of Mr. James Gordon, merchant, being of equal standing in the class, they drew lots, when Hugh Stewart got the Dux prize.						
254	William Wardlaw, Esq.					
280	William Wardlaw, Esq.					
355	William Wardlaw, Esq.					
324	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.					
357	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.					

Masters, Duxes, and Conyers.

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class.	No. in Conyers of the Committee	School elected in Oct. preceding date
1802	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Perston,	Mr. John, accountant.	44	296	William Wardlaw, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	74	74	
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Cogan,	Mr. Hugh, Excise.	54	54	
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	George Glas Sandeman,	Mr. John Glas, merchant.	116	116	
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Robertson,	Mr. William, manufacturer.	130	130	
1804	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	William Gibson,	Mr. James, Gram. School.	50	50	John Lowrie, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	116	116	
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	121	121	
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	James Grieg,	Mr. John, surgeon.	109	109	
1805	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	104	104	John Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	114	114	
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	John Couper,	Mr. William, surgeon.	106	106	
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	David Gibson,	Mr. John, surgeon.	124	124	
1806	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Weir,	Mr. John, teacher of music.		448	Laurence Craigie, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. William Chrysal.	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.			
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Archibald Ferguson,	Mr. Peter Slater.			
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	James Duncan †, and	Mr. Andrew, bookseller.			
.....		† Jacob Dixon.	Mr. Jacob, Dumbarton			
			Glass-Works.		510	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

\* Mr. Chrysal succeeded Mr. Wilson, and carried on his class till the end of the course. † Mr. Allison's class was so unusually large, that the Committee formed it into two divisions, so that there were two duxes in it of equal honour.

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Conyers of the Committee	School elected in Oct. preceding date
1807	1st Class, Mr. William Chrysal.	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.		
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Hodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	† G. Glas Sandeman and	Mr. John Glas, merch.		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Johnston,	Mr. James, tanner.		
1808	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Hodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.	479	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	David Inglis and	Mr. David, Campsie.		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dymock †.	James Duncan,	Mr. Andrew, bookseller.		
.....	4th do. Mr. William Chrysal.	William Paterson,	Mr. John, spirit-dealer.		
1809	1st Class, Mr. Robert Douie †.	† Robert Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.	495	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. *
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dymock,	William Paterson,	Mr. John, silversmith.		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Chrysal.	John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	James Muir,	Mr. John, manufacturer.	420	George Rutherford, Esq.

\* By Mr. Hamilton's death, the School lost one of its most useful and enlightened Patrons; to his unremitting and unprecedented exertions, this Seminary lies under the deepest obligations.

† Mr. Dymock succeeded Mr. M'Arthur, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

‡ Mr. Douie succeeded Mr. Allison, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

§ Mr. John Glas Sandeman having some religious scruples against drawing lots for places, his son was put at the bottom of the class three times during each session.

The following Gentlemen were Duxes throughout their respective courses.  
 In Mr. M. Arthur's Class, 1791, Mr. James, Jamaica.  
 In Mr. Dow's Class, 1792, Mr. David Paterson, candle-maker, Glasgow.  
 In Mr. Allison's Class, 1793, Dr. John Nimmo, Glasgow.  
 In Mr. Wilson's Class, 1794, Mr. William Cowan, (died young).  
 In Mr. Gibson's Class, 1812, Mr. James Muir, (died young).

\* The Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 12th of April 1816, conferred the degree of Doctor in Laws, on William Chrystal, A. M. Rector of the Grammar-School.  
 Notwithstanding every desire to make the foregoing Lists correct, a few of the classes are transposed, and, it is very possible, that, owing to the great difficulty in finding out a number of the parties, the Christian names and designations of some of the Parents of the Duxes in the early classes, may be incorrect.

Year.	Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Conventers of the Committee School elected in Oct. preceding date.
1815	Mr. William Chrystal	George Reid, John Ramsay, Robert Boyd, James Steven,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. John, hammerman, Gorbals. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. James, manufacturer.	472
1816	Dr. William Chrystal * } Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock.	Gavin Lochore, Walter Crawford, John Wingate, Robert Wilson, Mungo M'Callum,	Mr. Robert, cordiner. Mr. David, gardener. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Thomas, builder. Mr. Duncan, Sen measurer.	505
			Charles S. Parker, Esq.	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

Masters, Duxes, and Conventers.

Year.	Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Conventers of the Committee School elected in Oct. preceding date.
1810	Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie.	Gavin Blackburn, John Cowan, James Muir, James Mylne,	Mr. William, manufacturer. Mr. Robert, surgeon, Glasgow. Mr. John, manufacturer, Glasgow. Professor Mylne, Moral Philosophy.	372
1811	Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock.	Andrew Kerr, James Muir, James Mylne, Joseph Yair,	Mr. William, manufacturer. Mr. John, manufacturer. Professor Mylne, Moral Philosophy. Mr. David, writer.	422
1812	Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Chrystal.	James Muir, Charles S. Parker, Charles Rowatt, Alexander Dunlop, Robert Towers,	Mr. John, manufacturer. Mr. Charles S. merchant. Mr. Muir, Kirkman. Mr. Alexander, bookseller. Professor James Towers.	451
1813	Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson.	George Reid, John Wilson, Charles S. Parker, William Reid, George Reid, William Strang, Robert Boyd,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. Thomas, builder. Mr. John, manufacturer. Mr. William, bookseller. Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. Robert, wine-merchant. Mr. James, merchant.	468
1814	Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. James Gibson.	William Reid, George Reid, James Muir, James Mylne, Andrew Kerr, James Muir, James Mylne, Joseph Yair,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. Charles S. merchant. Mr. Muir, Kirkman. Mr. Alexander, bookseller. Professor James Towers. Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. Robert, wine-merchant. Mr. James, merchant.	492
			George Rutherford, Esq.	George Rutherford, Esq.
			John Guthrie, Esq.	John Guthrie, Esq.
			Samuel Hunter, Esq.	Samuel Hunter, Esq.
			Charles S. Parker, Esq.	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

*Distribution of Prizes.*

For Merit and Eminence in the School.

In 1813, 125; in 1814, 135; } Average, 135 prizes.  
1815, 132; in 1816, 149. }

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during the Year.

In 1813, 257; in 1814, 292; } Average, 274 prizes.  
1815, 253; in 1816, 294. }

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during Four Years.

In 1813, 16; in 1814, 30; } Average, 29 prizes.  
1815, 41. }

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during Five Years.

In 1816, 17 prizes.

*An Inscription, of which the following is the form, was first attached to the Prize Books, in 1783.*

*Ingenuus et optime spei puer* This Prize is awarded to  
*A. B. in classe.....Scholæ* A. B., a youth of good dis-  
*Grammaticæ Glasguensis audi-* positions, and most promising  
*tor, hunc librum, diligentia et* hopes, attending.....class  
*virtutis præmium, solennibus* in the Grammar-School of  
*discipulorum probationibus, co-* Glasgow, as a reward of his  
*ram Magistratibus honoratis-* industry and superior scholar-  
*simis, Hen. Monteith, Consule,* ship at the usual examinations  
*And. Templeton, Gul. Leckie,* before the honourable Magi-  
*Gul. Muir, Rob. Hood, Rob.* strates, Henry Monteith, Lord  
*Jamieson, Prætoribus; Jac,* Provost; Andrew Templeton,  
*Ewing, Edilite; Rob. Ferrie,* William Leckie, William  
*Collegii Opificum Magistro; et* Muir, Robert Hood, Robert  
*Josh. Heywood, Quæstore, merito* Jamieson, Baillies; James  
*consecutus est. In cuius rei* Ewing, Dean of Guild; Robert

*fidem subscripsit Glasguc, prid.* Ferrie, Convener of the Trades'  
Kal. Oct. MDCCCXVI. X. Y. House; and Joshua Heywood,  
Treasurer.

In evidence of which, this  
is subscribed at Glasgow, the  
30th of September 1816, by  
X. Y., (one of the Masters.)

As the annual prizes, given in public, have been productive of great emulation and much good in this School, it is fondly hoped that some of its numerous friends will set apart such a sum, as the interest will purchase a gold medal to the dux in the Rector's class. Were a measure of this kind adopted, the name of the Scholar, in gold letters, placed on a tablet in the Common Hall, would act as a lasting stimulus to the Students in succeeding classes. A donation of this nature would also show an approbation of a seminary, for which the Magistrates and Council contribute the liberal annual sum of at least five hundred pounds, including the rent of the buildings and play-grounds.

*Masters of the Grammar-School.*

1. Mr. Alexander Bradfute. } In office in 1782.
2. Mr. John Dow. }
3. Mr. William Bald. }
4. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur. }
5. Mr. David Allison; he succeeded Mr. Bald on the 1st of April 1783.
6. Mr. John Wilson; he succeeded Mr. Bradfute, and commenced his first class on the 10th of October 1791.
7. Mr. James Gibson \*; he succeeded Mr. Dow on the 3d of February 1794.
8. Mr. William Chrystal \*; he succeeded Mr. Wilson on the 10th of October 1805.
9. Mr. John Dymock \*; he succeeded Mr. M'Arthur on the 12th of April 1808.

\* In office in 1816.

10. Mr. Robert Douie \*; he succeeded Mr. Allison on the 17th of January 1809.
11. Mr. William Lorrain \*; he succeeded Mr. Chrystal on the 10th of October 1815.

12.

*Rectors on the New Establishment.*

1. Doctor William Chrystal \*; he was appointed on 30th day of May 1815.

2.

*Report of the Committee on the Grammar-School †.*

On Saturday, 28th September 1816, the Lord Provost and Magistrates held the annual meeting for the distribution of Prizes to the Boys of the Grammar-School. The meeting was full and respectable; several of the Professors of the University, Clergy of the City, and other literary gentlemen attending, besides the parents and relations of the Scholars. It was stated by the Convener of the Grammar-School Committee, C. S. Parker, Esq., that, according to custom, the School had been eight times examined in the course of the year, by the Professors of the University, the Clergy, and the Committee of Council. At each examination the place which each boy held in his class was marked, and the Prizes for general eminence were adjudged according to the average rank throughout the year. To promote punctual attendance, a Prize was also awarded to every Boy who had not been once meeting absent throughout the year; also to every one who had not been once absent during the whole course, which now extends to five years. The lists containing the names of the Boys entitled to Prizes were handed to the Lord Provost; and each boy, as his name was called, came forward, and received his Prize accordingly. After the distribution was over, his Lordship, in a very appropriate and animated address, congratulated all present on the very flourishing state of this Seminary. He stated, that it was very creditable to the Boys to hear their progress in their education, during the last year, so favourably reported by such competent judges; and it was creditable to the Masters, by whose talents and industry the School had attained its present eminence. He adverted particularly, in very strong terms, to the recent institution of a fifth class, under Dr. Chrystal, the Rector of the School, which, in point of numbers who attend it, and the progress made in the different branches taught in it, has greatly surpassed the sanguine expectations that had been previously formed. He mentioned that he had the authority of Mr. Walker, Professor of Humanity, and other gentlemen belonging to the University, to state, that the institution of this class had their entire approbation, and was considered by them as an essential improvement. He recommended strongly to the parents of the Boys of the fourth year, to avail themselves of this improvement; and recommended to all, a perseverance in good behaviour, and an eager pursuit of their different studies, by which they would raise still higher the reputation of this School, and bring themselves, in the world, to honour and fortune. He concluded by intimating, that the Rudiments class will be opened on Thursday the 10th of October, by Mr. Gibson, whose merits as a teacher are sufficiently well known; and that the other classes will meet on Wednesday the 2d of October, at ten o'clock; when boys from Mr. Gibson's last class, or from any other school, who intend to join the Rector's class, are expected to come forward.

† This Report was published in the Newspapers.

CHAP. XVI.

*Genealogy of the Kings of Scotland, from their origin till the Union with the Crown of England—Regalia—Names, Titles, Arms, &c. of the Kings of Scotland—Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest down to George III.—Articles of Union between Scotland and England—Weights and Measures—Dates of Charters of Royal Burghs—List of Shires, Stewartries, and Burghs who sent Members to Parliament before the Union—List of Burghs and Countries who have sent Members to Parliament since the Union—Convention of Royal Burghs and Free Incorporations—The Parliaments of Great Britain of the Union, with the names of the Speakers and Chairmen—Members of Parliament who have served for the Burghs of Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, from the Union till 1816—Submission between the Merchants and Crafts—Letter of Guildry—Acts of Council and Royal Burghs respecting the Set of the Burgh—The Oaths of Allegiance and Abdication, and the Assurance subscribed by the Magistrates and Council, by the Ministers of the Established Church, and by the Professors of the University, &c.*

THE GENEALOGY OF ALL THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND,  
FROM FERGUS I. TO JAMES VI.

1. *Fergus*—the first King of Scotland, the son of Ferchard, a Prince of Ireland, began to reign in the year of the world 3641; before the coming of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, 330 years; in the 1st year of the 12th Olympiad; and in the 421st year of the building of Rome; about the beginning of the 3d Monarchy of the Grecians, when Alexander the Great overthrew Darius Codomanus, the last Monarch of Persia.
2. *Feritharis*—brother to Fergus, began to reign in the year of the world 3666, in the year before the coming of Christ 305.
3. *Mainus*—King Fergus's son, succeeded to his father's brother in the year of the world 3681, and in the year before the coming of Christ 290.
4. *Dornadilla*—succeeded to his father Mainus in the year of the world 3710, and in the year before the coming of Christ 261.
5. *Nothatus*—succeeded to his brother Dornadilla in the year of the world 3738, and the year before the coming of Christ 233.

*Kings of Scotland.*

6. *Reutherus*—Dornadilla, his son, began to reign in the year of the world 3758, in the year before the coming of Christ 213.
7. *Reulha*—succeeded to his brother Reutherus in the year of the world 3784, in the year before the coming of Christ 187.
8. *Thereus*—Reutherus's son, began to reign in the year of the world 3798, in the year before Christ 173.
9. *Josina*—succeeded his brother Thereus in the year of the world 3810, in the year before Christ 161.
10. *Finnanus*—Josina, his son, began to reign in the year of the world 3834, in the year before Christ 137.
11. *Durstus*—Finnanus's son, succeeded to his father in the year of the world 3864, in the year before Christ 107.
12. *Evenus I.*—succeeded to his brother Durstus in the year of the world 3873, in the year before the coming of Christ 98.
13. *Gillus*—Evenus's bastard son, succeeded to his father in the year of the world 3892, in the year before Christ 79.
14. *Evenus II.*—Donallus's son, King Finnanus's brother, began to reign in the year of the world 3894, in the year before the coming of Christ 77.
15. *Ederus*—son to Dochamus, that was son to Durstus, the 11th King, began to reign in the year of the world 3911, in the year before the coming of Christ 60.
16. *Evenus III.*—succeeded to his father Ederus in the year of the world 3959, in the year before the coming of Christ 12.
17. *Metellanus*—Ederus's brother's son, began to reign in the year of the world 3966, five years before Christ's incarnation, a very good and modest King; he died in the 39th year of his reign. In his time there was peace at home and abroad; and our Saviour, Jesus Christ, was born, and suffered death in his reign.
18. *Caractacus*—the son of Cadallanus, and of Eroupeia, who was sister to Metellanus, began to reign in the year 34.

*Kings of Scotland.*

19. *Corbred I.*—succeeded his brother Caractacus in the year 54.
20. *Dardamus*—nephew to Metellanus, began to reign in the year 72.
21. *Corbred II.*—surnamed Galdus, son to the former Corbred, began to reign in the year 76.
22. *Luctacus*—succeeded to his father, Corbred II. in the year 111.
23. *Mogaldus*—son to the sister of Corbred II. he began to reign in the year 114.
24. *Conarus*—succeeded to his father, Mogaldus, in the year 150.
25. *Ethodius I.*—son to the sister of Mogaldus, began to reign in the year 164.
26. *Satrael*—succeeded to his brother Ethodius I. in the year 197.
27. *Donald I.*—The first Christian king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Satrael in the year 201.
28. *Ethodius II.*—son to Ethodius I. began to reign in the year 219.
29. *Athirco*—succeeded his father Ethodius II. in the year 235.
30. *Nathalocus*—as some write, son to the brother of Athirco, began to reign in the year 247.
31. *Findochus*—son of Athirco, began to reign in the year 258.
32. *Donald II.*—succeeded to his brother Findochus, in the year 269.
33. *Donald III.*—Lord of the Isles, brother to Findochus, began to reign in the year 270.
34. *Crathilinthus*—Findochus's son, began to reign in the year 282.
35. *Fincormachus*—son to the brother of the father of Crathilinthus, began his reign in the year 304.

*Kings of Scotland.*

36. *Romachus*—brother's son to Crathilinthus, began to reign in the year 351.

37. *Angusianus*—Crathilinthus's brother's son, succeeded to Romachus in the year 354.

38. *Fethelmachus*—another brother's son of Crathilinthus; he began to reign in the year 357.

39. *Eugenius I.*—Fincormachus's son, began to reign in the year 360.

40. *Fergus II.*—Erthus's son's son to Ethodius; he began his reign in the year 404.

41. *Eugenius II.*—son of Fergus II, succeeded his father in the year 420.

42. *Dongardus*—succeeded his brother, Eugenius II. in the year 452.

43. *Constantine I.*—succeeded to his brother, Dongardus, in the year 457.

44. *Congallus I.*—son of Dongardus, began to reign in the year 479.

45. *Goranus*—succeeded to his brother, Congallus I. in the year 501.

46. *Eugenius III.*—Congallus's son, succeeded to his father and uncle, in the year 535.

47. *Congallus II.*—succeeded to his brother, Eugenius III. in the year 558.

48. *Kinnetellus*—succeeded to his brother, Congallus II. in the year 574.

49. *Aidanus*—son of Goranus, the forty-fifth King, began to reign in the year 575.

50. *Kenneth I.*—surnamed Keir, Congallus II.'s son, began to reign in the year 605.

51. *Eugenius IV.*—son of Aidanus, began to reign in the year 606.

52. *Ferchard I.*—succeeded to his father, Eugenius IV., in the year 626.

*Kings of Scotland.*

53. *Donald IV.*—succeeded to his brother Ferchard I. in the year 638.

54. *Ferchard II.*—succeeded to his brother Donald IV. in the year 652.

55. *Malduinus*—son to Donald IV. began to reign in the year 670.

56. *Eugenius V.*—Malduinus's brother's son, began to reign in the year 690.

57. *Eugenius VI.*—son to Ferchard II., began to reign in the year 694.

58. *Amberkelethus*—son of Findanus, son of Eugenius V., began to reign in the year 704.

59. *Eugenius VII.*—succeeded to his brother Amberkelethus, in the year 706.

60. *Murdacus*—Amberkelethus's son, began to reign in the year 726.

61. *Etfinus*—Eugenius VII. his son, began to reign in the year 739.

62. *Eugenius VIII.*—Murdacus's son, began to reign in the year 770.

63. *Fergus III.*—Etfinus's son, began to reign in the year 773.

64. *Solvathius*—Eugenius VIII.'s son, began to reign in the year 776.

65. *Achaius*—Etfinus's son, began to reign in the year 796.

66. *Congallus III.*—Achaius's father's brother's son, began to reign in the year 828.

67. *Dongallus*—Solvathius's son, succeeded in the year 833.

68. *Alpinus*—Achaius's son, began to reign in the year 840.

69. *Kenneth II.*—surnamed the Great, succeeded to his father Alpinus, in the year 843.

*Kings of Scotland.*

70. *Donald V.*—succeeded to his brother *Kenneth II.* in the year 863.
71. *Constantine II.*—son of *Kenneth II.* began to reign in the year 868.
72. *Ethus*—surnamed *Alipes*, the son of *Constantine II.* succeeded his father in the year 884.
73. *Gregory*—surnamed the Great, son of *Dongallus II.* began to reign in 886.
74. *Donald VI.*—son of *Constantine II.* began to reign in the year 904.
75. *Constantine III.*—son of *Ethus*, surnamed *Alipes*, began to reign in the year 915.
76. *Malcolm I.*—son of *Donald VI.*, began to reign in the year 955.
77. *Indulphus*—son of *Constantine III.*, began to reign in the year 964.
78. *Duffus*—the son of *Malcolm I.*, began to reign in the year 973.
79. *Culenus*—*Indulphus*'s son, began to reign in the year 978.
80. *Kenneth III.*—*Duffus*'s brother, began to reign in the year 982.
81. *Constantine IV.*—surnamed *Calvus*, *Culenus*'s son, began to reign in the year 994.
82. *Grimus*—*Duffus*'s son, began to reign in the year 996.
83. *Malcolm II.*—son of *Kenneth III.* began to reign in the year 1006.
84. *Duncan I.*—son of *Beatrix*, daughter of *Malcolm II.* began to reign in the year 1034.
85. *Macbeth*—son of *Donada*, daughter of *Malcolm II.* began to reign in the year 1043.
86. *Malcolm III.*—surnamed *Canmore*, son of *Duncan I.* began to reign in the year 1057.

*Kings of Scotland.*

87. *Donald VII.*—surnamed *Bane*, usurped the crown after the death of his brother, in the year 1093.
88. *Duncan II.*—usurped the crown, in the year 1094. *Donald VII.* made King again in the year 1095.
89. *Edgar*—the son of *Malcolm III.* began to reign in the year 1098.
90. *Alexander I.*—surnamed *Fierce*, succeeded to his brother, in the year 1107.
91. *David I.*—commonly called *St. David*, the youngest son of *Malcolm III.* succeeded to his brother, in the year 1124.
92. *Malcolm IV.*—succeeded to his grandfather, *David I.* in the year 1153.
93. *William*—surnamed the *Lion*, succeeded to his brother, *Malcolm IV.* in the year 1165.
94. *Alexander II.*—succeeded to his father, *William*, in the year 1214.
95. *Alexander III.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1249.
96. *John Baliol.*—He began his reign, in the year 1292.
97. *Robert Bruce*—began to reign, in the year 1306.
98. *David II.*—succeeded to his father, *Robert Bruce*, in the year 1330.
99. *Edward Baliol*—son to *John Baliol*, usurped the crown of Scotland, in the year 1332.
100. *Robert II.*—surnamed *Blear-eye*, the first of the *Stuarts*, son to *Walter Stuart* and *Marjory Bruce*, daughter to King *Robert Bruce*, succeeded to his uncle, in the year 1370.
101. *Robert III.*—surnamed *John Farnezier*, succeeded to his father, in the year 1390.
- Robert*, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, governed Scotland in the year 1406.
- Murdoch Stuart* succeeded to his father, *Robert*, Earl of *Fife*, in the government of Scotland, in the year 1420.

*Kings of Scotland.*

102. *James I.*—began to reign, in the year 1424.  
 103. *James II.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1437.  
 104. *James III.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1460.  
 105. *James IV.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1489.  
 106. *James V.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1514.  
 107. *Mary*—succeeded to her father, James V. in the year 1544.  
 108. *James VI.*—succeeded to his mother, in the year 1567.

## REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

The Regalia is kept in an inner apartment of the Castle of Edinburgh.

*The Crown.*

The imperial crown of Scotland is of pure gold, enriched with many precious stones, diamonds, pearls, and curious enamellings. Its parts and specific form are the following:—  
 1st, The crown is composed of a large broad curl, or fillet, which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two large precious stones, *viz.* topazes, amethysts, garnets, emeralds, rubies, and hyacinths, in collets of gold of various forms, and with curious enamellings; betwixt each of these collets of stones, are interposed large Oriental pearls, one of which is wanting. 2d, Above the circle, there is another small one formed of twenty points, adorned with the like number of diamonds and sapphires alternately, and the points are topped with as many great pearls; after which form are the coronets of our Lords and Barons. 3d, The upper circle is relevate, or heightened with ten crosses floree, each being adorned in the centre with a great diamond betwixt four large pearls placed in cross, ten, one and one; some of the pearls are wanting, but the number extant upon the upper part of the crown, besides what are in the under circle, and in the cross patee, is fifty-one, and these crosses floree are interchanged with other ten

high fleurs de lis, all alternative with the foresaid great pearls below, which top the points of the second small circle, This is said to have been the ancient form of the crown of Scotland, since the league made between Achaius, King of Scots, and Charles the Great, of France; the specific form of our crown differing from other imperial crowns, in that it is heightened with crosses floree alternatively with fleurs de lis. Our crown of Scotland, since King James VI. went to England, has been ignorantly represented by herald painters, engravers, and other tradesmen, after the form of the crown of England, with crosses patee; whereas there is not one but that which tops the mond, but all crosses floree, such as we see on our old coins, and those which top our old churches. These crowns were not anciently arched or close, Charles VIII. of France, is said to have been the first in France who took a close crown, as appears by his medals coined in the year 1495, being designed *Imperator Orientis*. Edward V. in England, in the year 1483, carried a close crown, as is observed by Selden; and our crown is thus arched: 4th, From the upper circle proceed four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a mond of gold, or celestial globe, enamelled blue semee, or powdered with stars, crossed and enamelled with a large cross patee, adorned in the extremities with a great pearl, (such a cross tops the church of Holyrood House,) and cantoned with other four in the angles; in the centre of the cross patee there is a square amethyst, which points the fore-part of the crown, and behind, or on the other side, is a great pearl, and below, on the foot of the polar part of the cross, are these characters, I. R. I. by which it appears that King James I. was the first that closed the crown with arches, and topped it with a mond, or cross patee. But it is evident, that the money and medals coined in the reigns of King James III. and IV. have a close crown; and it is no less clear, that the arches of the crown were not put there from the beginning,

or at the making of the crown, because, *primo*, they are tacked by tacks of gold to the ancient crown; *secundo*, The workmanship of the arch is not so good, and there is a small distinction in the fineness betwixt the first and the last, the latter being superfine gold, and the other not so exactly to that standard, trial whereof has been made. 5th, The tire, or bonnet of the crown, was of purple velvet, but in the year 1685, it got a cape of crimson velvet, adorned, as before, with four plates of gold, richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great pearl, half an inch in diameter, which appears between the four arches, and the bonnet is turned up with ermine. Upon the lowest circle of the crown, immediately above the ermine, there are eight small holes, disposed two and two together on the four quarters of the crown, in the middle space betwixt the arches, to which have been laced or tied diamonds or precious stones. The crown is nine inches in diameter, being about twenty-seven inches in circumference; and in height, from the under circle to the top of the cross patee, six inches and a half. It always stands on a square cushion of crimson velvet, adorned with fringes, and four tassels of gold thread hanging down at each corner.

#### *The Sceptre.*

The stalk, or stem of the sceptre, being silver double over gilt, is two feet in length, of hexagon form, with three buttons or knobs answering thereto. Betwixt the first button and the second, is the handle, of hexagon form, furling in the middle and plain. Betwixt the second button and the third, there are three sides engraven, that under the Virgin Mary, one of the statues that are on the top of the stalk, is the letter I. upon the second side, under St. James, is the letter R, and on the third, under St. Andrew, is the figure 5; the side betwixt I and R, is engraven with fourteen fleurs de lis, and on the side betwixt the figure 5 and the letter I, are ten thistles continued from one stem, from the third button to the

capital; the three sides under the statues are plain, and on the other three are antique engravings, *viz.* sacramental cups, antique Medusa's heads, and rullion foliages; upon the top of the stalk is an antique capital of leaves, embossed, upon the abacus whereof arises round the prolonged stem, surrounded with three statues, first, that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open crown, holding in her right arm, our Blessed Saviour, and in her left hand, a mond ensigned with a cross. Next to her, on the right hand, stands the statue of St. Andrew in an apostolical garment, and on his head a bonnet, like a Scotch bonnet, holding in his right hand a cross, or saltire, a part whereof is broke off; and in his left elevate, a book open on the Blessed Virgin's left hand. On St. Andrew's right hand stands another statue, seeming to represent St. James, with the like apostolical garment, and a hanging neck superadded thereto, and upon his head a little hat, like to the Roman pileum; in his right hand, half elevate, a book open, and in his left a pastoral staff, the head is broke off; and above each statue, being two inches and a half, excepting the Virgin, which is a little less, the finishing of a Gothic niche. Betwixt each statue arises a rullion form of a dolphin very distinct, in length four inches, foliage along the body, their heads upward, and affronted inward, and the turning of their tails ending in a rose, or cinque-foil, outward. Above these rullions and statues, stands another hexagon button, or knot, with oak leaves under every corner; and above it a crystal globe of two inches and a quarter diameter, within three bars jointed above, where it is surmounted with six rullions; and here again with an oval globe, topped with an Oriental pearl, half an inch in diameter. The whole sceptre in length is thirty-four inches.

#### *The Sword.*

The sword in length is five feet; the handle and pommel are of silver over gilt, in length fifteen inches; the pommel is

round and somewhat flat on the two sides; on the middle of each there is embossed work and garland, and in the centre there have been two enamelled plates, which are broke off; the traverse or cross of the sword being of silver over gilt, is in length seventeen inches and one-half; its form is like two dolphins, the heads joining, and their tails end into acorns; the shell is hanging downwards, the point of the sword formed like an escarp flourished, or rather like a great oak leaf; on the blade of the sword, are indented with gold, these letters, Julius II. P. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, covered with silver, gilded and wrought in philagrain work, into branches of the oak tree, leaves, and acorns; on the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver over gilt, two of them near to the crampet, are enamelled with blue, and Julius II. Pont. Max. P. C. thrown in golden characters. At the mouth of the scabbard, opposite to the neck, is a large square plate of silver, enamelled purple into a cartouch azure, an oak tree eradicated and fructuated, and above the cartouch, the Papal ensign, *viz.* two keys, having their bowls formed like roses, or cinque-foils tied with trappings, and tassels hanging down at each side of the cartouch; above the keys is the Papal tire, environed with three crowns, with two labels turned up, adorned with crosses. Pope Julius II., who gifted this sword to King James IV., had for his armorial figures, an oak tree fructuated, which is the reason the sword is adorned with such figures.

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The preceding description of the Scotch Regalia, is extracted literally, from a very rare Document.

#### ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT IN SCOTLAND.

The Scotch historians are not agreed with regard to the origin of their Government; that it was monarchical and hereditary from the beginning, there can be no doubt, and the more prevailing opinion is, that the power was derived expressly from the people, who, when they were hard pressed by the wars with their southern neighbours, transferred their power to one of their chiefs, Fergus, the son of Ere, and created him their first King.

#### NAMES, TITLES, ARMS, &c. OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

##### *Names and Titles.*

The surname of the Scotch Kings for 300 years, was Stuart, upon account of the office of High Steward being given to Walter, father of Robert II. King of Scotland, from whom the Kings and Queens of that race, and many illustrious families, are descended.

The Scotch Kings generally took the same titles as the English. King Edgar of England styled himself Basileus, and and so did King Edgar of Scotland; King John of England changed the singular number into the plural in all public instruments, and soon after King Alexander II. of Scotland did the same. The common appellation of the Scotch Kings, was Dominus Rex. In speaking to them, they were called Grace, Highness, and, at last, Majesty; but their titles have varied in some reigns, for King William I. had the title of Defender of the Church, given him by the reigning Pope; as that of Protector of the Christian Faith, was afterwards conferred on James IV. and there was no continued one peculiar to them, except that of, By the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, which, till abrogated by the Union of the two crowns, would otherwise have endured to perpetuity. The King's testimony of any thing done in his

presence, was of as high a nature and credibility, as any record; and in all his writs, and other despatches of that kind, he used no other witness but himself.

*Arms.*

The ensigns armorial of Anne, Queen of Scotland, before the Union, were, Or, a lion Rampant Gules, Armed and Langued azure, with a double Tressure, Flowered and Counterflowered with fleurs de lis of the second, encircled with the order of Scotland, the same being composed of rue and thistles, having the image of Saint Andrew, with his cross on his breast; above the shield a helmet, answerable to His Majesty's high quality and jurisdiction, with a mantle, Or, double dermine, adorned with an imperial crown, beautified with crosses, Patee and fleurs de lis, surmounted on the top for His Majesty's crest, with a Lion sejant, full faced gules, crowned, Or, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword proper, and in the sinister a sceptre, both erected Pale ways, supported by two unicorns Argent, Crowned with imperial, and Gorged with open Crowns; to the last chains affixed, passing between their fore legs, and reflexed over their backs, Or, He on the dexter, embracing and bearing up a banner of cloth of gold, Charged with the Royal arms of Scotland; and He on the sinister, another Banner Azure, charged with St. Andrew's cross Argent, both standing on a compartment underneath, from which issue two thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for His Majesty's motto in a scroll above all, In defence, and under in the table of the compartment, "*nemo me impune lacessit.*" The Royal badges and ordinary symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland are, A thistle of gold crowned.

The white cross of St. Andrew in a blue field, the standard bearing.

*Succession.*

The crown was hereditary, and descended from the father to the son, and to his heirs; for want of daughters, to the bro-

ther and his heirs; and for want or incapacity of a brother, to the sister and her heirs. When the next heir was under age, or incapable of government, the next of the line was made King, who enjoyed the crown during his life, but it did not go to his sons, but to the heirs of the former King, provided they were of age, and capable of the administration.

*Dominions.*

The ancient dominions of the Kings of Scotland, considered as an independent country; divided from England, extended over all that tract of land which reaches from the river Tweed to Carhoom, encompassed on the west, by the Irish Sea; on the north, by Deucalionian; on the east, by the German Ocean; together with all the islands that encompass it to the west and to the north, which are of considerable extent.

*Strength.*

That Scotland was possessed of great power and strength, may be known by the wars which, for so many successive ages it waged with the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and English; but though all the subjects of Scotland were obliged to assist their Monarch in his wars, yet a greater enlargement of power was added to that foundation by two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of Scotland offering the King to raise an army of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse, and to furnish them with forty days provision, to march into any part of Scotland, England, and Ireland, or to be employed in any other service; and those forces, by another act, were obliged to pay obedience to all such orders as should be given them by His Majesty's Privy Council.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND FROM THE CONQUEST,  
AND OF BRITAIN FROM THE UNION TO 1816.

King's Names.	Began to Reign.	Reigned.			From beginning of Reign to 1816.	Buried at
		Y.	M.	D.		
William, Cong.	1066 Oct. 14	20	10	26	750 Sept. 9.	Caen, Normand.
William Rufus	1037 Sept. 9	12	10	24	729 Aug. 2.	Winchester.
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 2.	35	3	29	716 Dec. 1.	Reading.
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1.	18	10	24	681 Oct. 25.	Feversham.
<i>The Saxon Line restored.</i>						
Henry II.	1154 Oct. 25.	34	8	11	662 July 6.	Fontrevault.
Richard I.	1189 July 6.	9	9	0	627 April 6.	Fontrevault.
John	1199 April 6.	17	6	13	617 Oct. 19.	Worcester.
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 19.	56	0	28	600 Nov. 16.	Westminster.
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 16.	54	7	21	544 July 7.	Westminster.
Edward II.	1307 July 7.	19	6	18	509 Jan. 25.	Gloucester.
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25.	50	4	27	489 June 21.	Westminster.
Richard II.	1377 June 21.	22	5	8	439 Sept. 29.	Westminster.
<i>The Line of Lancaster.</i>						
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 29.	13	5	20	417 March 20.	Canterbury.
Henry V.	1413 March 20.	9	5	11	403 Aug. 31.	Westminster.
Henry VI.	1422 Aug. 31.	38	6	4	394 March 4.	Windsor.
<i>The Line of York.</i>						
Edward IV.	1461 March 4.	22	1	5	355 April 9.	Windsor.
Edward V.	1483 April 9.	0	2	13	333 June 22.	Unknown.
Richard III.	1483 June 22.	2	2	0	333 Aug. 22.	Leicester.
<i>The Families United.</i>						
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22.	25	8	0	331 April 22.	Westminster.
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22.	37	9	6	307 Jan. 28.	Windsor.
Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28.	6	5	8	269 July 6.	Westminster.
Queen Mary	1553 July 6.	5	4	11	263 Nov. 17.	Westminster.
Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17.	44	4	7	258 March 24.	Westminster.
<i>The Union of the Two Crowns.</i>						
James I.	1603 March 24.	22	0	3	213 March 27.	Westminster.
Charles I.	1625 March 27.	23	10	3	191 Jan. 30.	Windsor.
Charles II.	1649 Jan. 30.	36	0	7	167 Feb. 6.	Westminster.
James II.	1685 Feb. 6.	4	0	7	131 Feb. 13.	Paris.
Wm. and Mary	1689 Feb. 13.	13	0	23	127 March 8.	Westminster.
<i>The Union of the Two Kingdoms.</i>						
Queen Anne	1702 March 8.	12	4	24	114 Aug. 1.	Westminster.
George I.	1714 Aug. 1.	12	10	10	102 June 11.	Hanover.
George II.	1727 June 11.	33	4	14	89 Oct. 25.	Westminster.
George III.	1760 Oct. 26.	Reigning.			56	Long may he live

George III. was crowned on the 22d of September, 1761.

George, Prince of Wales, was appointed Regent on the incapacity of his Father, on 5th February 1811.

ARTICLES OF UNION BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

The Articles of Union were agreed to on the twenty-second day of July, in the fourth year of the reign of Her most excellent Majesty, Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and six, by the Commissioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of Scotland, under Her Majesty's Great Seal of Scotland, bearing date the twenty-seventh of February, in pursuance of the fourth Act of the third session of Her Majesty's current Parliament of Scotland, in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign; and the Commissioners nominated in behalf of the Kingdom of England, under Her Majesty's Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the tenth day of April; in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in England, the third year of Her Majesty's reign, to treat of, and concerning an union of the said Kingdoms, which articles are, in all humility, to be presented to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and offered to the consideration of the respective Parliaments of both Kingdoms, pursuant to the said Acts and Commissions.

I. That the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England shall, upon the first day of May next, ensuing the date hereof, and for ever after, be united into one Kingdom, by the name of Great Britain; and that the ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom to be such as Her Majesty shall appoint; and the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George be conjoined in such manner as Her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all flags, banners, standards, and ensigns, both at sea and land.

II. That the succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, after her most sacred issue, and in default of issue of Her Majesty, be, remain, and continue, to the most excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of

Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, upon whom the crown of England is settled by an Act of Parliament, made in England in the twelfth year of His late Majesty, King William III., entitled, an Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. And that all Papists, and persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy, the imperial Crown of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part thereof; and in every such case, the Crown and Government shall, from time to time, descend to, and be enjoyed by such person, being a Protestant, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same; in case such Papists, or person marrying a Papist, was naturally dead, according to the provision for the descent of the Crown of England, made by another Act of Parliament, in England, in the first year of the reign of their late Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, entitled, an Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.

III. That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be styled the Parliament of Great Britain.

IV. That all the subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, shall, from and after the Union, have full freedom and intercourse of trade, navigation, to and from any port or place within the said united Kingdom, and the dominions and plantations thereunto belonging, and that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these Articles.

V. That all ships belonging to Her Majesty's subjects of Scotland, at the time of signing this treaty for the Union of the two Kingdoms, though foreign built, shall be deemed and pass as ships of the built of Great Britain; the owner, or where there are more owners, one or more of the owners,

within twelve months after the Union, making oath, that at the time of signing the said Treaty, the same did belong to him or them, or to some other subject or subjects of Scotland, to be particularly named with the places of their respective abodes, and that the same doth then belong to him or them, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share, rent, or interest, therein; which oath shall be made before the chief officer or officers of the Customs, in the port next the abode of the said owner or owners; and the said officer or officers shall be empowered to administer the said oath; and the oath being so administered, shall be attested by the officer or officers who administered the same; and being registrat by the said officer or officers, shall be delivered to the master of the ship for security of her navigation, and a duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said officer or officers to the chief officer or officers of the Customs in the port of Edinburgh, to be there entered in a register, and from thence to be sent to the port of London, to be there entered in the general register of all trading ships belonging to Great Britain.

VI. That all parts of the United Kingdom, for ever, from and after the Union, shall have the same allowances and encouragements, and be under the same prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations of trade, and liable to the same customs and duties on import and export; and that the allowances, encouragements, prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations of trade, and the customs and duties on import and export, settled in England when the Union commences, shall, from and after the Union, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

VII. That all parts of the United Kingdom be, for ever, from and after the Union, liable to the same excises on all excisable liquors; and that the excise settled in England, on such liquors, when the Union commences, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

VIII. That from and after the Union, all foreign salt which shall be imported into Scotland, shall be charged at the im-

portation there, with the same duties as the like salt is now charged with, being imported into England, and to be levied and secured in the same manner; but Scotland shall, for the space of seven years from the said Union, be exempted from the paying in Scotland for salt made there, the duty or excise now payable for salt made in England; but, from the expiration of the said seven years, shall be subject and liable to the same duties for salt made in Scotland as shall be then payable for salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner, and with the like drawbacks and allowances, as in England; and, during the said seven years, there shall be payable in England, for all salt made in Scotland and imported from thence into England, the same duties upon the importation as shall be payable for salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner as the duties on foreign salt are; to be levied and secured in England, and that, during the said seven years, no salt whatsoever be brought from Scotland to England by land, in any manner, under the penalty of forfeiting the salt, and the cattle and carriages made use of in bringing the same, and paying twenty shillings for every bushel of such salt, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, for which the carrier, as well as the owner, shall be liable jointly and severally; and the persons bringing or carrying the same, to be imprisoned by any one Justice of the Peace, by the space of six months, without bail, and until the penalty be paid; and that, during the said seven years, all salted flesh or fish exported from Scotland to England, or made use of for victualling ships in Scotland, and all flesh put on board in Scotland to be exported to parts beyond seas, which shall be salted with Scotch salt, or any mixture therewith, shall be forfeited, and may be seized; and that, from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in Scotland for pincing, curing, and packing of herrings, white fish and salmon, for exportation, with foreign salt only, and for preventing of frauds in curing and packing of fish, be

continued in force in Scotland, subject to such alterations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain; and that, all fish exported from Scotland to parts beyond the seas, which shall be cured with foreign salt only, shall have the same easements, premiums, and drawbacks, as are or shall be allowed to such persons as export the like fish from England; and if any matters or fraud relating to the said duties on salt, shall hereafter appear, which are not sufficiently provided against by this article, the same shall be subject to such further provisions as shall be thought fit by the Parliament of Great Britain.

IX. That whenever the sum of one million nine hundred ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-three pounds eight shillings and fourpence halfpenny shall be enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain, to be raised in that part of the United Kingdom, now called England, on land and other things usually charged in Acts of Parliament, these, for granting an aid to the Crown by a land tax. That part of the United Kingdom, now called Scotland, shall be charged, by the same Act, with a farther sum of forty-eight thousand pounds, free of all charges, as the quota of Scotland to such tax, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser sum raised in England, by any tax on land, and other things usually charged together with the land, and that such quota for Scotland in the cases aforesaid, be raised and collected in the same manner as the cess now is in Scotland, but subject to such regulations in the manner of collecting, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain.

X. That during the continuance of the respective duties on stamp paper, vellum, and parchment, by the several Acts now in force in England, Scotland shall not be charged with the same respective duties.

XI. That during the continuance of the duties in England on windows and lights, which determines on the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be charged with the same duties.

XII. That during the continuance of the duties, payable in England, on coals, culm, and cinders, which determines the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be charged therewith for coals, culm, and cinders, consumed there, but shall be charged with the same duties, as in England, for all coal, culm, and cinders, not consumed in Scotland.

XIII. That during the continuance of the duty, payable in England, on malt, which determines the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seven, Scotland shall not be charged with that duty.

XIV. That the Kingdom of Scotland be not charged with any other duties, laid on by the Parliament of England, before the Union, except those consented to in this treaty; in regard, it is agreed, that all necessary provision shall be made by the Parliament of Scotland for the public charge and service of that Kingdom, for the year one thousand seven hundred and seven; provided, nevertheless, that if the Parliament of England think fit to lay any farther impositions by way of customs, or such excises, as by virtue of this treaty, Scotland is to be charged equally with England. In such case, Scotland shall be liable to the same customs and excises, and have an equivalent, to be settled by the Parliament of Great Britain. And seeing it cannot be supposed that the Parliament of Great Britain will ever lay any sorts of burthens on the United Kingdom, but what they shall find of necessity at that time, for the preservation and good of the whole, and with due regard to the circumstances and abilities of every part of the United Kingdom, therefore, it is agreed, there be no farther exemption insisted on for any part of the United Kingdom, but that the consideration of any exemptions, beyond what are already agreed on in this treaty, shall be left to the determination of the Parliament of Great Britain.

XV. Whereas, by the terms of this treaty, the subjects of Scotland, for preserving an equality of trade throughout the

United Kingdom, will be liable to several customs and excises, now payable in England, which will be applicable towards payment of the debts of England, contracted as before the Union. It is agreed that Scotland shall have an equivalent for what the subjects thereof shall be so charged towards payment of the said debts of England, in all particulars whatsoever, in manner following, *viz.* that before the union of the said Kingdoms, the sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand and eighty-five pounds ten shillings be granted to Her Majesty, by the Parliament of England, for the uses after-mentioned, being the equivalent to be answered to Scotland, for such parts of the said customs and excises, upon all exciseable liquors with which that Kingdom is to be charged upon the Union, as will be applicable to the payment of the said debts of England, according to the proportions which the present customs of Scotland, being thirty thousand pounds per annum, do bear to the customs in England, computed at one million three hundred forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine pounds per annum. And which the present excises on exciseable liquors in Scotland, being thirty-three thousand and five hundred pounds, per annum, do bear to the excises on exciseable liquors in England, computed at nine hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and two pounds, per annum, which sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand and eighty-five pounds ten shillings, shall be due and payable at the time of the Union; and, in regard, that after the Union, Scotland becoming liable to the same customs and duties, payable on import and export, and to the same excises on all exciseable liquors, as in England, as well upon that account, as upon the increase of trade and people, (which will be the happy consequence of the Union,) the said revenues will much improve, beyond the before-mentioned annual values thereof, of which no present estimate can be made; yet, nevertheless, for the reasons aforesaid, there ought to be a proportionable equivalent answered to Scotland. It is agreed, that, after the

Union, there shall be an account kept of the said duties arising in Scotland, to the end it may appear what ought to be answered to Scotland, as an equivalent for such proportion of the said increase as shall be applicable to the payment of the debts of England. And for the farther and more effectual answering the several ends hereafter mentioned, it is agreed, that from and after the Union, the whole increase of the revenues of custom and duties on import and export, and excise upon exciseable liquors in Scotland, over and above the annual produce of the said respective duties, as above stated, shall go and be applied for the term of seven years for the uses hereafter mentioned, and that, upon the said account, there shall be answered to Scotland annually, from the end of seven years after the Union, an equivalent in proportion to such part of said increase as shall be applicable to the debts of England. And, whereas, from the expiration of seven years after the Union, Scotland is to be liable to the same duties on salt made in Scotland, as shall be then payable for salt made in England. It is agreed, that when such duties take place there, an equivalent shall be answered to Scotland for such part thereof as shall be applied towards payment of the debts of England, of which duties, an account shall be kept, to the end it may appear, what is to be answered to Scotland, as the said equivalent. And generally, an equivalent shall be answered to Scotland for such parts of the English debts, as Scotland may hereafter become liable to pay, by reason of the Union, other than such for which appropriations have been made by Parliament, in England, of the customs or other duties on export and import, excises on all exciseable liquors or salt, in respect of which debts, equivalents are herein before provided. And, as for the uses to which the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-five pounds ten shillings, to be granted as aforesaid, and all other monies which are to be answered or allowed to Scotland as aforesaid, It is agreed, that out of the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-

five pounds ten shillings, all the public debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, and also the capital, stock, or fund, of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, advanced, together with the interest of the said capital stock, after the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum, from the respective times of the payment thereof shall be payed. Upon payment of which capital stock and interest, it is agreed, the said company be dissolved and cease, and also that from the time of passing the Act of Parliament, in England, for raising the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-five pounds ten shillings, the said company shall neither trade nor grant license to trade. And as to the overplus of the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-five pounds ten shillings, after the payment of the said debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, and the said capital stock and interest, and also the whole increase of the said revenues of customs, duties, and excises, above the present value, which shall arise in Scotland during the said term of seven years, together with the equivalent which shall become due, on account of the improvement thereof in Scotland, after the said term, and also as to all other sums, which according to the agreements aforesaid, may become payable to Scotland, by way of equivalent, for what that Kingdom shall hereafter become liable, towards payment of the debts of England. It is agreed, that the same be applied in manner following, *viz.* that out of the same, what consideration shall be found necessary to be had for any losses which private persons may sustain, by reducing the coin of Scotland to the standard and value of the coin in England, may be made good. And afterwards the same shall be wholly applied towards encouraging and promoting the fisheries and such other manufactories and improvements in Scotland, as may most conduce to the general good of the United Kingdom. And it is agreed, that Her Majesty be empowered to appoint Commissioners, who shall be accountable to the Parliament of Great Britain for disposing the said sum of three hundred

ninety-eight thousand and eighty-five pounds ten shillings, and and all other monies which shall arise to Scotland upon the agreements aforesaid to the purposes before mentioned. Which Commissioners shall be empowered to call for, receive, and dispose, of the said monies, in manner aforesaid, and to inspect the books of the several Collectors of the said revenues, and of all other duties, and from whence an equivalent may arise; and that the Collectors and Managers of the said revenues and duties be obliged to give to the said Commissioners, subscribed authentic abbreviats of the produce of such revenues and duties arising in their respective districts. And that the said Commissioners shall have their office within the limits of Scotland, and shall, in such office, keep books, containing accounts of the amount of the equivalents, and how the same shall have been disposed of from time to time, which may be inspected by any of the subjects who may desire the same.

XVI. That from and after the Union, the coin shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in England, and a Mint shall be continued in Scotland, under the same rules as the Mint in England, subject to such regulations as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

XVII. That from and after the Union, the same weights and measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom as are now established in England; and standards of weights and measures shall be kept by those boroughs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the standards of weights and measures now in use there, does of special right belong; all which standards shall be sent down to such respective boroughs from the standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

XVIII. That the laws concerning regulation of trade, customs, and such excises which Scotland is, by virtue of this treaty, to be liable to the same in Scotland from and after the

Union as in England; and that, all other laws in use within the Kingdom of Scotland do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same force as before, (except such as are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the terms of this treaty,) but alterable by the Parliament of Great Britain, with this difference, betwixt the laws concerning public right, policy, and civil government, and those which concern private right: that the laws which concern public right, policy, and civil government, may be made the same throughout the whole United Kingdom; but that no alteration be made in the laws which concern private right, except for evident utility of the subjects within Scotland.

XIX. That the Court of Session, or College of Justice, do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming, within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the laws of that Kingdom, and with the same authority and privileges as before the Union, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations for the better administration of justice as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. And that the Court of Justiciary do also, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the laws of that Kingdom, and with the same authority and privileges, as before the Union, subject, nevertheless to such regulations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain, and without prejudice of other rights of Justiciary. And that all Admiralty jurisdictions be under the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for the Admiralty of Great Britain for the time being. And that the Court of Admiralty, now established in Scotland, be continued, and that all reviews, reductions, or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases, competent to the jurisdiction of that Court, remain in the same manner after the Union, as now in Scotland, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall make such regulations and alterations as shall be judged expedient for the whole United Kingdom, so as there be always continued in

in Scotland a Court of Admiralty such as is in England, for determination of all maritime cases relating to private rights in Scotland, competent to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations and alterations as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. And that the heritable rights of Admiralty, and Vice-Admiralties in Scotland, be reserved to the respective proprietors, as rights of property; subject, nevertheless, as to the manner of exercising such heritable rights, to such regulations and alterations as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. And that all other Courts, now in being within the Kingdom of Scotland, do remain, but subject to alterations by the Parliament of Great Britain; and that all inferior Courts within the said limits, do remain subordinate, as they are now to the Supreme Courts of Justice within the same, in all time coming. And that no causes in Scotland be cognoscible by the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or any other Court in Westminster Hall; and that the said Courts, or any other of a like nature, after the Union, shall have no power to cognosce, review, or alter the acts or sentences of the Judicature within Scotland, or stop the execution of the same; and that there be a Court of Exchequer in Scotland, after the Union, for deciding questions concerning the revenues of customs and excises there, having the same power and authority in such cases as the Court of Exchequer has in England; and that the said Court of Exchequer in Scotland have power of passing signatures, gifts, tutories, and in other things, as the Court of Exchequer at present in Scotland hath; and that the Court of Exchequer that now is in Scotland do remain, until a new Court of Exchequer be settled by the Parliament of Great Britain, in Scotland, after the Union; and that, after the Union, the Queen's Majesty and her Royal successors, may continue a Privy Council in Scotland, for preserving of public peace and order, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit to alter it, or establish any other effectual method for that end.

XX. That all heritable offices, heritable jurisdictions, offices for life, and jurisdictions for life, be reserved to the owners thereof, as rights of property, in the same manner as they are now enjoyed by the laws of Scotland, notwithstanding of this treaty.

XXI. That the rights and privileges of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, as they now are, do remain entire after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof.

XXII. That, by virtue of this treaty of the Peers of Scotland, at the time of the Union, sixteen shall be the number to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five, the number of the representatives of Scotland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain. And that, when Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall declare her, or their pleasure, for holding the first, or any subsequent Parliament of Great Britain, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall make further provision therein, a writ do issue, under the great seal of the United Kingdom, directed to the Privy Council of Scotland, commanding them to cause sixteen Peers, who are to sit in the House of Lords, to be summoned to Parliament, and forty-five members to be elected to sit in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, according to the agreement in this treaty, in such manner as, by the Parliament of Scotland, shall be settled before the Union; and that the names of the persons so summoned and elected, shall be returned by the Privy Council of Scotland into the Court from whence the said writ did issue. And that, if Her Majesty, on or before the first day of May next, on which day the Union is to take place, shall declare, under the great seal of England, that it is expedient that the Lords of Parliament in England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, should be the Members of their respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England, then the said Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, shall be the

Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England. And Her Majesty may, by her Royal proclamation, under the great seal of Great Britain, appoint the said first Parliament of Great Britain to meet at such time and place as Her Majesty shall think fit, which time shall not be less than fifty days after the date of such proclamation; and the time and place of such Parliament being so appointed, a writ shall be immediately issued, under the great seal of Great Britain, directed to the Privy Council of Scotland, for the summoning the sixteen Peers, and for electing forty-five Members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great Britain. And the Lords of Parliament in England, and the sixteen Peers of Scotland, such sixteen Peers being summoned and returned in the manner agreed on in this treaty, and the Members of the House of Commons of the said Parliament of England, and the forty-five Members for Scotland, such forty-five Members being elected and returned in manner agreed on in this treaty, shall assemble and meet respectively in their respective Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, at such time and place as shall be so appointed by Her Majesty, and shall be the two Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain; and that Parliament may continue for such time only as the present Parliament of England might have continued if the Union of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unless sooner dissolved by Her Majesty. And that, every one of the Lords of Parliament of Great Britain, and every Member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, in the first and all succeeding Parliaments of Great Britain, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall otherwise direct, shall take their respective oaths, appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy by an Act of Parliament made in England, in the first year of the reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, entitled, an Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and ap-

pointing other Oaths, and make, subscribe, and audibly repeat, the declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the thirtieth year of King Charles II., entitled, an Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament, and shall take and subscribe the oath mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act entitled, an Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant line; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors; and for declaring the association to be determined at such time, and in such manner, as the Members of both Houses of Parliament of England are, by the said respective Acts, directed to take, make, and subscribe the same, upon the penalties and disabilities in the said respective Acts contained: and it is declared and agreed, that these words, this realm, the crown of this realm, and the Queen of this realm, mentioned in these oaths and declaration contained in aforesaid Acts, which were intended to signify the crown and realm of England, shall be understood of the crown and realm of Great Britain; and that, in that sense the said oaths and declaration be taken and subscribed by the Members of both Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain.

XXIII. That the foresaid sixteen Peers of Scotland, mentioned in the last preceding Article, to sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of Great Britain, shall have all privileges of Parliament, which the Peers of England now have, and which they or any Peers of Great Britain shall have after the Union, and particularly the right of sitting on the trials of Peers; and in case of the trial of any Peer in the time of adjournment or prorogation of Parliament, the said sixteen Peers shall be summoned in the same manner, and have the same

powers and privileges at such trial as any other Peers of Great Britain; and that in case any trial of Peers shall hereafter happen when there is no Parliament in being, the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who sat in the last preceding Parliament, shall be summoned in the same manner, and have the same powers and privileges at such trials, as any other Peers of Great Britain; and that all Peers of Scotland, and their successors to their honours and dignities, shall, from and after the Union, be Peers of Great Britain, and have rank and precedence next, and immediately after, the Peers of the like orders and degrees in England, at the time of the Union, and before all Peers of Great Britain, of the like orders and degrees, who may be created after the Union, and shall be tried as Peers of Great Britain, and shall enjoy all privileges of Peers, as fully as the Peers of England do now, or as they or any other Peers of Great Britain may hereafter enjoy the same, except the right and privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of sitting upon the trials of Peers.

XXIV. That from and after the Union, there be one great seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which shall be different from the seal now used in either Kingdom, and that the quartering the arms as may best suit the Union, be left to her Majesty. And that, in the meantime, the great seal of England be used as the great seal of the United Kingdom, and that the great seal of the United Kingdom be used for sealing writs to elect and summon the Parliament of Great Britain, and for sealing all treaties with foreign Princes and States, and all public acts, instruments, and orders of State, which concern the whole United Kingdom; and in all other matters relating to England, as the great seal of England is now used. And that a seal in Scotland, after the Union, be always kept and made use of in all things relating to private rights or grants which have usually passed the great seal of Scotland, and which only concern offices, grants, commissions, and private rights, within

that Kingdom; and that until such seal be appointed by Her Majesty, the present great seal of Scotland shall be used for such purposes. And that the privy seal, signet, casset, signet of the Justiciary Court, quenter seals, and seal of Courts, now used in Scotland, be continued; but that the said seals be altered and adapted to the state of the Union, as Her Majesty shall think fit. And the said seals, and all of them, and the keepers of them, shall be subject to such regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall hereafter make.

XXV. That all laws and statutes in either Kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the terms of these Articles, or any of them, shall, from and after the Union, cease and become void; and shall be so declared to be, by the respective Parliaments of said Kingdoms.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners of the respective Kingdoms, empowered as aforesaid, have set their hands and seals, to these Articles contained in this, and the twenty-five foregoing pages, at Westminster, the day and year first above written.

*Commissioners for Scotland.*

Seafield, *Chancellor.*  
Queensberry, *C. P. S.*  
Marr, *S.*  
Loudon, *S.*  
Sutherland.  
Morton.  
Wemyss.  
Leven.  
Stair.  
Rosberie.  
Glasgow.  
Archibald Campbell.  
Dupplin.  
Rosse.

*Commissioners for England.*

Thomas Cantuar.  
William Couper, *C. S.*  
Godolphin.  
Pembroke, *P.*  
Newcastle, *C. P. S.*  
Devonshire.  
Somerset.  
Bolton.  
Kingston.  
Sunderland.  
Oxford.  
Townsend.  
Thwharton.  
Poulett.

Hew Dalrymple.	Somers.
Ad. Cokburne.	J. Smith.
F. Montgomerie.	Hartington.
David Dalrymple.	Granby.
Pat. Johnson.	C. Hedges.
Ja. Smollett.	Ro. Harley.
W. Morison.	H. Boyle.
Alexander Grant.	J. Holt.
W. Seton.	Tho. Trevor.
John Clerk.	Edw. Northey.
Dan. Stewart.	Sim. Harcourt.
Daniel Campbell.	J. Cooke.
	Stephen Waller.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The advantages of uniformity in weights and measures, are so generally acknowledged, that an equalization has been an object of the Legislature in every commercial country, from the time that traffic became subject to the principles of equity. Although numerous obstacles have hitherto stood in the way, there is now reason to hope that the much desired object will, ere long, be attained in this country, as on motion of the Earl of Stanhope, in the House of Lords, 24th May 1816, the Peers appointed a committee to consider the subject during the recess, and to report their opinion early in the next Session. In giving notice of his intention to move for a committee, his Lordship expressed a hope "that the arrangements would not be made, as formerly, by barleycorns, acorns, and horse chesnuts, but would be worthy of the country of Newton, Hutton, Simpson, Napier, and M'Laurin."

As there are considerable difficulties and prejudices to be overcome, before the equalization of weights and measures can take full effect, and as in the mean time the present unequal system must be carried on, a brief account of the various laws which have been made in England and Scotland respecting

this matter, and of the particular weights and measures which have been sanctioned by long and inveterate practice in Glasgow, may be of some use to the citizens.

In England, from the time that King John signed Magna Charta, in 1215, down to the present time, there are above fifty Acts in the Statute Books, concerning weights and measures. In Scotland, since the Assiza of King David I. who reigned from the year 1124 till 1153, there are above forty Acts of Parliament upon the same subject.

It appears from the Scotch Statute Books, that there have been seven General Regulations for Weights and Measures. The first is the Assiza of King David I. made at Newcastle upon Tyne, without date, but which must have been between 1124 and 1153. The second, is in the reign of Robert I. also without date, which must have been between the years 1306 and 1330, which comprehends his reign. The third, was in the reign of Robert III. in 1393. The fourth, is contained in the 68th, 69th, and 70th chapters of the fourth Parliament of James I. in 1426. The fifth, is contained in the 73d chapter of the fourteenth Parliament of James II. in 1457. The sixth, is contained in the 115th chapter of the eleventh Parliament of James VI. in 1587. And the seventh and last Assize, is the General Regulation which James VI. made in 1618, after he had ascended the English throne, and which contains our present standards.

By King David's Assize, the sterling, or penny, was to weigh thirty-two grains of good round wheat, the ounce twenty sterlings, or pennies, and the pound fifteen ounces, or twenty-five shillings.

It is remarkable, that the origin of money-weight in Scotland, England, France, and several other nations, is derived from the weight of grain, and that the original weights were these, *viz.* the penny, shilling, and pound, or the penny, ounce, and pound; whence it is not improbable that money weight derived its name of Troy, or Troye weight. The

origin of the inch, was the breadth of a middle-sized man's thumb at the root of the nail, taking an average of three.

By the 17th Article of the Union between Scotland and England, it is enacted "that the weights and measures of the United Kingdom shall be the same as those in England, and that they shall be kept by those burghs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the standards of weights and measures does of special right belong; all which standards shall be sent down to such burghs, from the standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster," &c.

These standards were accordingly sent down, but they do not appear to have served any other purpose, than adding to the number of former standards, never having produced any thing like uniformity.

TABLE, No. 1.

Table of Avoirdupois, or what is commonly called English Weight.

Troy Grains.					
27.3515625	1 Dram.				
437.625	16	1 Ounce.			
7002	256	16	1 Pound.		
98028	3584	224	14	1 Stone.	
784224	28672	1792	112	8	1 Cwt.
15684480	573440	35840	2240	160	20 1 Ton.

The pound Avoirdupois is commonly reckoned to contain only 7000 Troy grains; but, by the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1759, that pound, according to the medium of the several weights, accounted standards, was found to contain 7002 Troy grains.

TABLE, No. 2.

Scotch Liquid Measure,

Raised from the pint, which contains 3 lb. 11 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois weight, of pure River Water.

Solid Inches.	6.46275	1 Gill.	
	25.851	4	1 Mutchkin.
	51.702	8	2 1 Chopin.
	103.404	16	4 1 Pint.
	206.808	32	8 2 1 Quart.
	827.232	128	32 4 1 Gallon.
	6617.856	1024	256 64 32 8 1 Barrel.

There is no Scotch hogshead; but 17 standard gallons is reckoned nearly equal to a Bourdeaux hogshead of wine.

TABLE, No. 3.

*Lineal Measure.*

English Inches.							
8.88	1 Scotch Link.						
12	1.351	1 English Foot.					
36	4.054	3	1 English Yard.				
37	4.166	3.083	1.027	1 Scotch Ell.			
222	25	18.5	6.166	6	1 Scotch Fall.		
888	100	74	24.666	24	4	1 Scotch Chain.	
8880	1000	740	246.666	240	40	10	1 Scotch Furlong.
71040	8000	5920	1973.333	1920	320	80	8 1 Scotch Mile.

TABLE, No. 4.

*Table of Superficial Measure, for ascertaining the Scotch and English Fractional Parts of a Scotch Acre.*

English Inches.							
78.8544	1 Scotch Link.						
144	1.826	1 English Foot.					
1296	16.435	9	1 English Yard.				
1369	17.361	9.506	1.056	1 Scotch Ell.			
49284	625	342.25	38.027	36	1 Scotch Fall.		
788544	10000	5476	608.444	576	16	1 Scotch Chain.	
1971360	25000	13690	1521.111	1440	40	2.5	1 Scotch Rood.
7885440	100000	54760	6084.444	5760	160	10	4 1 Scotch Acre*.

\* The Tables, No. 3 and 4, have been designed and calculated by Mr. William Kyle, Land-Surveyor, Kent-Street. Although every thing like approbation or disapprobation of persons or things, has been studiously avoided in this Work, it cannot be disguised, that this City has been more fortunate than her neighbours, in having a resident Mathematician, who combines accuracy in calculation with elegance in design in a very uncommon degree, and who has merited and received the approbation and entire confidence of his fellow-citizens of every description.

However accurate measuring tapes may be, as they first come from the hands of the maker, it is always necessary to subject them to frequent examinations when in use; since they are found to vary considerably in length when exposed to moisture, to a hot parching sun, or to a high wind; indeed, the effect of even a gentle wind in straining a tape, is greater than would be considered possible by those who have not occasion to consider the matter closely. A light chain, 50 feet in length, divided accurately into 100 links of 6 inches each, has been found a convenient and very useful implement. It can be used even in a high wind, and though it lengthens a little when in use, it will require adjusting but seldom, if care be taken not to strain it much, particularly when mud or earth adheres to it in wet weather.

Supposing the original survey of a large plot of building ground to have been executed with a tape or chain of the strict standard length, and that it is required to allow 1 inch on every 50 lineal feet, diminish the area in the proportion of 1201 on every 360,000.

TABLE, No. 5.  
English Table of Length, raised from the Standard Yard of Thirty-six Inches.

Inches.	3	1 Palm.	2.64	1 Gunter's Link.	1.136	1 Span.	1 1/2	1 Foot.	1 1/2	1 Cubit.	2	1 Yard.	3 1/2	1 Pace.	1 1/2	1 Fathom.	2 1/2	1 Pole.	4	1 Gunter's Chain.	10	1 Furlong.	80	1 Mile.
	7.92		3		1.515		2		3		4		5		2		11		11		40		320	
	9		4		2.272		3		4		6 1/2		6		4		22		13 1/2		110		880	
	12		6		4.545		4		5		8		6		2		44		22		440		3520	
	18		12		7.575		6 1/2		6		16 1/2		5		2		88		13 1/2		880		7040	
	36		20		9.091		8		6		22		6		2		100		13 1/2		1100		8800	
	60		24		25		88		66		880		1056		2		1000		132		1760		14080	
	72		66		100		5280		5280		7040		10560		2		264		132		3520		28160	
	198		264		1000		8000		8000		8000		10560		2		7920		132		17600		140800	
	7920		2640		8000		8000		8000		8000		10560		2		63360		132		17600		140800	
	63360		21120		8000		8000		8000		8000		10560		2		63360		132		17600		140800	

TABLE, No. 6.

*Illustration of the Fractional Parts of an English Acre.*

The English acre is raised from a chain of  
66 lineal feet, which multiplied by

66  


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 396  


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 396

gives 4356 square feet in an English chain, which multiplied by  
10 square chains in an English acre, gives

9)43560 square feet in an English acre, which divided by 9,  
gives 4840 square yards in an English acre.

*Note.* 36 square yards make an English pole or perch.

TABLE, No. 7.

*Illustration of the Fractional Parts of a Scotch Acre.*

The Scotch acre is raised from a chain of  
74 lineal feet, which multiplied by

74  


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 296  


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 518

gives 5476 square feet in one square chain, which multiplied by  
10 square chains in a Scotch acre, gives

9)54760 square feet in one Scotch acre, which divided by 9,  
gives 6084 $\frac{4}{9}$  square yards in one Scotch acre.

*Note.* 38 $\frac{1}{3}$  square yards English, or 36 square ells Scotch,  
make one Scotch fall.

In some Counties in Scotland, the chain consists of seventy-  
four feet and a fractional part; the Court of Session, however,  
have determined that the standard chain is seventy-four feet  
nett.

TABLE, No. 8.

*Table of Square Measure.*

144 square inches make 1 square foot.  
9 square feet do. 1 square yard.  
36 square yards do. 1 square rood.

Building-ground, mason, bricklayer, carpenter, joiner,  
plaster, slater, painter, glazing works, &c. are ascertained by  
this measurement.

At the Union, in 1707, the Barons of the Exchequer, in  
Westminster, sent down to the Burgh of Edinburgh, the  
standard ellwand; to Stirling, the standard pint or jug; to  
Linlithgow, the standard firloft; and the wine standard gallon  
to Glasgow; the latter is made of a composition similar to  
bell metal, having the letters, A. R.\* 1707, on the side, in demi  
basso relievo. The Barons also sent to Glasgow, duplicates  
of all the standard weights and measures.

As it very frequently happens, that persons dealing in liquors,  
or in such measures as are raised from the Scotch pint, have  
not an opportunity of correcting or adjusting these measures  
by the public standards, the following experiments, made on  
the 18th of March 1816, may be relied on as correct; by fol-  
lowing which, the trouble and risk of calculation may be  
avoided †. The measures were filled with pure water, in a  
temperate state, from a pipe belonging to the Glasgow Water-  
Works Company; the result was as follows, viz.

	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The water which filled the standard wine				
gallon, weighed	-	-	-	8 4 7 0
One-half gallon,	-	-	-	4 2 3 13.675
The Scotch standard pint, containing 16 gills,	3	11	15	0

\* Anna I. 2. 8.

† The public standards in Glasgow, are those which were fixed by Act of  
Parliament, James VI., in the year 1618, for the measure of wine, spirits, and  
oil, and for the formation of dry measures.

	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
Chopin, - - - - -	1	13	15	13.675
Mutchkin, - - - - -	0	14	15	20.5136
Half-mutchkin, - - - - -	0	7	7	23.9326
Gill, - - - - -	0	3	11	25.6420
Half-gill, - - - - -	0	1	13	26.4968

*Weight of Cubic Measures, viz.*

	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
1 cubic inch, - - - - -	0	0	9	7.01
1 cubic foot, - - - - -	62	7	11	6.78
1 cubic yard, - - - - -	1686	15	15	19.43
1 Linlithgow firloft, - - - - -	79	7	3	17.84
1 Glasgow barley firloft, - - - - -	115	14	7	26.35

*Comparative Statement of the Weight of Water in several of the Public Wells, taken in a temperate state.*

	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
A standard Scotch pint of water, drawn from the				
Arns Well in the Green, weighed - - -	3	11	14	8
Do. from the Well in Canon-Street, - - -	3	11	14	19
Do. from the Well in Argyle-Street, at the head				
of Jamaica-Street, - - - - -	3	11	15	0
Do. from a pipe connected with the Glasgow				
Water-Works, - - - - -	3	11	15	0
Do. from the Fountain, behind the Washing-				
House in the Green, - - - - -	3	11	15	6
Do. from the Well in St. Andrew's Lane, - - -	3	11	15	7
Do. from the Deanside Well in George's Street,	3	11	15	10
Do. from the West-Port Well, - - - - -	3	11	15	11
Do. from the Well in Wilson-Street, - - -	3	11	15	12
Do. from the Well in Colclough-Street, - - -	3	11	15	14
Do. from the Well in Bridgegate-Street, - - -	3	12	0	12
Do. from the Well at the foot of the Saltmarket-				
Street, - - - - -	3	12	0	20

As the weights and measures in almost every county in Scotland vary more or less, and as those used in Glasgow and the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, are not generally understood, the following summary may be of some use to the public.

*Avoirdupois, or English Weight.*

There are 16 ounces in the pound of this weight.

The following articles are sold by English weight; viz. all groceries, salt provisions, such as beef, pork, and hams of every description, salt fish, English cheese, barley, pease, soap, candles, sheet lead, &c.

*Dutch Weight.*

There are 17 ounces and 7 drams avoirdupois in one pound Dutch.

Meal of every description is sold by this weight.

8 pounds make one peck, 16 pounds one stone, 4 pecks one firloft, 4 firlofts one boll, and 2 bolls one load.

*Glasgow Tron Weight.*

There are 22 ounces and 7 drams Avoirdupois in one pound Tron. Sixteen pounds make one stone\*.

The following articles are sold by this weight, viz. beef, mutton, veal, pork, fresh fish, butter, whether sweet, (fresh,) or salt, Scotch cheese, &c.

*Dry Measures.*

*Glasgow Standard Firloft.*

This measure contains 32 Scotch standard pints and  $\frac{294}{1000}$  parts of a pint. The firloft is 18 inches diameter, and 13 inches and  $\frac{155}{1000}$  of an inch deep, or 3339.4 cubic inches.

Oats, barley, beer, and malt, are sold by this measure.

\* The Dutch and Tron weights are not numbered higher than the stone.

*Linlithgow Firrot.*

This firrot contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is  $20\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $19\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the mouth, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep.

Wheat is sold by this measure.

*Stirlingshire Firrot.*

This firrot contains  $21\frac{1}{2}$  Scotch standard pints, is  $20\frac{5}{8}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $18\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the mouth, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep.

Pease and beans are sold by this measure.

*Linlithgow Peck.*

This peck contains  $7\frac{1}{4}$  Scotch standard pints, is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the bottom, 14 inches at the mouth, and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep.

Flax seed is sold by this measure.

*N. B.* The preceding measures are all streaked. The following are heaped.

*Fruit Sleek Measure.*

A fruit sleek contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter at the middle,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches at each end, and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

*Onion Sleek Measure.*

The onion sleek contains 8 Scotch standard pints, is 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the mouth, and 9 inches deep.

*Potatoe Measure.*

The potatoe peck contains 14 Scotch standard pints, is 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter at the bottom,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the mouth, and  $13\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep\*. Sixteen pecks make one boll.

\* The peck of potatoes generally weighs about forty-two pounds, avoirdupois.

The half-peck contains 7 Scotch standard pints, is 10 inches diameter at the bottom,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the top, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

The forpet, or one-fourth part of a peck, contains 3 Scotch standard pints and one choppin, is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the mouth, and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

The half-forpet, or one-eighth part of a peck, contains one Scotch standard pint and three mutchkins, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

The weights and measures of Glasgow are placed under the superintendence of the Dean of Guild; his Lordship appoints a respectable Smith to adjust the various weights used in the Burgh of Glasgow, conformable to the standards, and to stamp the letters D. G. the initials of his office, on them. The Dean's officer adjusts all the dry measures, and stamps them on the edges with the above initials, without which they cannot be lawfully used, in merchandise, within the Burgh. It is also the duty of the officer to see that the dimensions of the measures be not varied, particularly those which are not streaked, as an alteration in the diameter of the mouth, would increase or diminish the contents.

Table of Measures and Weights for Commodities chargeable with Excise.

*Beer or Ale Measure.*

The gallon contains 282 cubic inches.

Strong and table beer, and twopenny ale, brewed by common brewers; twopenny ale brewed by victuallers; and Irish beer, ale, and mum, imported.

36	gallons	make	1	barrel	or	4	firkins.
27	do.	$\frac{3}{4}$	do.	or	3	do.	
18	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	or	2	do.	
9	do.	$\frac{1}{4}$	do.	or	1	do.	

In a hogshead are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrels, or 54 gallons; 2 hogsheads make 1 butt; and 2 butts, or 4 hogsheads, make 1 tun.

Strong and table beer brewed by victuallers; vinegar, and Irish vinegar imported.

34 gallons make 1 barrel or 4 firkins.

$25\frac{1}{2}$  do.  $\frac{2}{3}$  do. or 3 do.

17 do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  do. or 2 do.

$8\frac{1}{2}$  do.  $\frac{1}{4}$  do. or 1 do.

In a hogshead are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrels, or 51 gallons.

To find the English gallons contained in any number of Irish gallons, multiply the given number of Irish gallons by the factor, .942.

*Wine Measure for all other Liquors.*

The English gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and the Irish gallon 217.6.

18 gallons make 1 rundlet.

$31\frac{1}{2}$  do. do. 1 barrel.

42 do. do. 1 tierce.

63 do. or 2 barrels, make 1 hogshead.

84 do. or 2 tierces, do. 1 puncheon.

126 do. or 2 hogsheads, do. 1 pipe or butt.

252 do. make 1 tun.

A tun, therefore, contains 2 pipes or butts, or 3 puncheons, or 4 hogsheads, or 6 tierces, or 8 barrels, or 14 rundlets.

Casks of wine, spirits, or oils, of (or nearest to) the above respective contents, are thus named; a cask of nine gallons is a half rundlet; if of 10, it is called an anker.

1 ale gallon is equal to 1.22 of wine; and 1 wine gallon to .819 (.82 for common practice) of an ale gallon.

*Troy Weight.*

Only for gilt and silver wire, gold and silver plate.

1 lb. is.....12 ounces.

1 oz. is.....20 pennyweights.

1 dwt. is.....24 grains.

DATES OF CHARTERS OF THE ROYAL BURGHS  
OF SCOTLAND.

During the reign of Alexander I., which commenced in the year 1107, and ended in 1124, Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Striveling, (Stirling,) received their Charters.

During the reign of David I., which commenced in the year 1124, and ended in 1153, Jedburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Renfrew, St. Andrews, Dunfermline, Crail, Elgin, and Forres, received their Charters.

During the reign of William the Lion, which commenced in the year 1165, and ended in 1214, Inverkeithing, Perth, Aberdeen, Rutherglen, Inverness, Dumfries, Lanark, Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr, Forfar, Dundee, Aberbrothick, Morros, Inverury, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, and Nairn, received their Charters.

During the reign of Alexander II., which commenced in the year 1214, and ended in 1249, Annan, Dumbarton, Dingwall, and Rosemarkie, received their Charters.

During the reign of Alexander III., which commenced in the year 1249, and ended in 1292, Kinghorn, Peebles, and Selkirk, received their Charters.

During the reign of Robert I., which commenced in the year 1306, and ended in 1330, Kirkaldy, Queensferry, and Lochmabin, received their Charters.

During the reign of David II., which commenced in the year 1330, and ended in 1332, Cupar, Inverberrie, Dunbar, Brechin, Lauder, and Wigton, received their Charters.

During the reign of Robert III., which commenced in the year 1390, and ended in 1406, North Berwick and Rothesay received their Charters.

During the reign of James II., which commenced in the year 1437, and ended in 1460, Kirkcubright received its Charter.

During the reign of James III., which commenced in the year 1460, and ended in 1489, Kirkwall received its Charter.

During the reign of James V., which commenced in the year 1514, and ended in 1544, Pittenween, Burntisland, and Dysart, received their Charters.

During the reign of James VI., which commenced in the year 1567, and ended in 1625, Anstruther, Easter and Wester, Culross, Wick, Sanquhar, and Stranraer, received their Charters.

During the reign of Charles I., which commenced in the year 1625, and ended in 1649, Dornock, Inverary, New-Galloway, and Newburgh, received their Charters.

During the reign of Charles II., which commenced in the year 1649, and ended in 1685, Tain, Cromarty, and Kilrenny, received their Charters.

During the reign of William III., which commenced in the year 1689, and ended in 1702, Campbeltown received its Charter\*.

SHIRES, STEWARTIES, AND BURGHS, WHO SENT MEMBERS  
TO PARLIAMENT BEFORE THE UNION.

*Counties which sent Members.*

	Members.		Members.
1. Edinburgh,	- 4	10. Ayr,	- - 4
2. Haddington,	- - 4	11. Dumbarton,	- - 2
3. Berwick,	- - 4	12. Bute,	- - 2
4. Roxburgh,	- - 4	13. Renfrew,	- - 3
5. Selkirk,	- - 2	14. Stirling,	- - 3
6. Peebles,	- - 2	15. Linlithgow,	- - 2
7. Lanark,	- - 4	16. Perth,	- - 4
8. Dumfries,	- - 4	17. Kincardine,	- - 2
9. Wigton,	- - 4	18. Aberdeen,	- - 4

\* The order of the Charters has been collected from Chalmers's Caledonia and Buchan's Chronology.

The Royal Burghs which are not mentioned in the above order, have received their Charters during the 18th century.

	Members.		Members.
19. Inverness,	- - 2	27. Sutherland,	- - 2
20. Nairn,	- - 2	28. Caithness,	- - 2
21. Cromarty,	- - 2	29. Elgin,	- - 2
22. Argyle,	- - 3	30. Orkney,	- - 2
23. Fife,	- - 4	31. Clackmanan,	- - 1
24. Forfar,	- - 4	32. Ross,	- - 2
25. Banff,	- - 2	33. Kinross,	- - 1
26. Kirkcubright,	- 2		
		In all,	- - 89

*Royal Burghs which sent Members.*

	Members.		Members.
1. Edinburgh,	- 2	23. Kirkcubright,	- 1
2. Perth,	- - 1	24. Wigton,	- - 1
3. Dundee,	- - 1	25. Dunfermline,	- 1
4. Aberdeen,	- - 1	26. Pittenween,	- - 1
5. Stirling,	- - 1	27. Selkirk,	- - 1
6. Linlithgow,	- - 1	28. Dumbarton,	- - 1
7. St. Andrews,	- 1	29. Renfrew,	- - 1
8. Glasgow,	- - 1	30. Dunbar,	- - 1
9. Ayr,	- - 1	31. Lanark,	- - 1
10. Haddington,	- - 1	32. Aberbrothick,	- 1
11. Dysart,	- - 1	33. Elgin,	- - 1
12. Kirkaldy,	- - 1	34. Peebles,	- - 1
13. Montrose,	- - 1	35. Crail,	- - 1
14. Cupar,	- - 1	36. Tain,	- - 1
15. Anstruther, Easter,	1	37. Culross,	- - 1
16. Dumfries,	- - 1	38. Banff,	- - 1
17. Inverness,	- - 1	39. Whithorn,	- - 1
18. Burntisland,	- - 1	40. Forfar,	- - 1
19. Kinghorn,	- - 1	41. Rothesay,	- - 1
20. Brechin,	- - 1	42. Nairn,	- - 1
21. Irvine,	- - 1	43. Forres,	- - 1
22. Jedburgh,	- - 1	44. Rutherglen,	- - 1

		Members.			Members.
45.	North Berwick,	- 1	56.	Dingwall,	- - 1
46.	Anstruther, Wester,	1	57.	Dornoch,	- - 1
47.	Cullen,	- - 1	58.	Queensferry,	- - 1
48.	Lauder,	- - 1	59.	Inverary,	- - 1
49.	Kintore,	- - 1	60.	Inverury,	- - 1
50.	Annan,	- - 1	61.	Wick,	- - 1
51.	Lochmaben,	- - 1	62.	Kirkwall,	- - 1
52.	Sanquhar,	- - 1	63.	Inverberrie,	- - 1
53.	New Galloway,	- 1	64.	Stranraer,	- - 1
54.	Kilrenny,	- - 1	65.	Campbeltown,	- - 1
55.	Fortrose,	- - 1			
				In all,	- - 66

COUNTIES AND BURGHS WHICH SEND MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT  
SINCE THE UNION.

Since the Union, Scotland sends *only* forty-five Members to Parliament; *viz.* the Counties thirty, and the Burghs fifteen.

*Counties which send Members to Parliament.*

		Members.			Members.
1.	Aberdeen,	- - 1	16.	Kirkcubright,	- - 1
2.	Ayr,	- - 1	17.	Lanark,	- - 1
3.	Argyle,	- - 1	18.	Linlithgow,	- - 1
4.	Banff,	- - 1	19.	Moray and Elgin,	1
5.	Berwick,	- - 1	20.	Nairn and Cromarty,	1
6.	Bute and Caithness,	1	21.	Orkney,	- - 1
7.	Clackmannan & Kinross,	1	22.	Peebles,	- - 1
8.	Dumbarton,	- - 1	23.	Perth,	- - 1
9.	Dumfries,	- - 1	24.	Renfrew,	- - 1
10.	Edinburgh,	- - 1	25.	Ross,	- - 1
11.	Fife,	- - 1	26.	Roxburgh,	- - 1
12.	Forfar,	- - 1	27.	Selkirk,	- - 1
13.	Haddington,	- - 1	28.	Stirling,	- - 1
14.	Inverness,	- - 1	29.	Sutherland,	- - 1
15.	Kincardine,	- - 1	30.	Wigton,	- - 1

*Burghs which send Members to Parliament.*

The Burghs which send Members to Parliament, are divided into the following classes; each class sends only one.

1. Aberdeen, Inverberrie, Montrose, Aberbrothick, and Brechin.
2. Anstruther, E. & W., Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenween.
3. Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, Rothesay, and Campbeltown.
4. Banff, Cullen, Kintyre, Elgin, and Inverury.
5. Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcubright.
6. Edinburgh.
7. Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen.
8. Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres.
9. Jedburgh, Haddington, Lauder, Dunbar, and North Berwick.
10. Kinghorn, Dysart, Kirkaldy, and Burntisland.
11. Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St. Andrews, and Cupar.
12. Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark.
13. Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Queensferry.
14. Stranraer, Wigton, Whitehorn, and New Galloway.
15. Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall.

CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS AND FREE INCORPORATIONS.

Royal Burghs, are Corporations made so for the advantage of trade, by charters granted by several Kings of Scotland, at different times, which Corporations have a privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in Parliament.

These Burghs have all their particular privileges by themselves, and, in general, they have all of them, within their respective bounds, sole power of trade and merchandise, exclusive of all others. They can keep courts, have the jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make bye-laws for the government of their Burghs and the regulation of their trade; actions also

between burghesses, are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The Guild is a society of merchants, who are freemen of a Burgh. Every Royal Burgh has a Dean of Guild, who is next Magistrate to the Baillies; he judges controversies between merchants concerning trade, disputes between inhabitants concerning buildings, lights, water-courses, and nuisances, &c. calls courts, at which all the Brethren of the Guild are bound to give attendance, manages the common stock of the Guild, and amerces and collects all fines.

The Royal Burghs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire body, governed by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the Court of Four Burghs, and was yearly held to treat and determine concerning matters relating to the common advantage of all the Burghs. The four Burghs which composed this court, were, Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh, and Berwick; but when the two last had fallen into the hands of the English, Linlithgow and Lanark were put into their places, but with a saving for Roxburgh and Berwick, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient allegiance.

In 1487, during the reign of King James III. it was found that this court was insufficient to answer the necessities of the Royal Burghs in general; the whole Burghs were, therefore, empowered to send Commissioners to a yearly convention of their own, which was then appointed to meet at Inverkeithing, wherein they were to consult concerning matters belonging to the common welfare of all the Burghs. But there are no records of those conventions, older than 1552, when a Convention of Burghs sat at Edinburgh. These meetings made acts for the good of their body, which were as binding as acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the Burghs which they did concern.

By the old Burgh laws, no man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any convention or meeting of

Burghs, except he were a merchant or trafficker, free of, and residing in the Burgh which he was to represent. But in 1699, the Burghs made an act to capacitate the same man to be their Commissioner in Parliament, and in the Convention of Burghs, (which he could not regularly be before,) and likewise to capacitate any man having heritage or interest in any Burgh, or who might lose or win in the concerns of that Burgh, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The power of the Convention of Burghs is very great. All cases of trade and government within any Burgh, are there decidable; differences between Burgh and Burgh, are there determined; they can unlaw any Burgh or Burgess that shall disobey them; they determine the election of Magistrates and Councils; they fine delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their decrees; they judge misdemeanours of their Conservators and Factors abroad; they appoint Commissioners to visit the Burghs, and to make reports to the Convention, that they may determine what is proper.

In 1691, there was a general visitation of all the Royal Burghs in Scotland, and the Commissioners were ordered to inquire into the state of each Burgh, as to their real and casual rents and revenues; their trade and shipping, and the construction of their prisons and public works, their harbours and bulwarks, the condition of their houses, and the management of their common stock; and this commission was faithfully executed, by which means, the convention was fully apprised of all that concerned the Burghs in general, and every Burgh in particular. They have made laws relating to shipping; to masters and owners of ships; to mariners, and merchants by whom they were freighted; to manufacturers, such as plaiding, linen, yarn, &c.; to the curing and packing of fish, salmons, herrings, &c.; to the importing and exporting several commodities.

The trade between Scotland and the Netherlands was subject to their regulation; they fixed the staple port, which was formerly

at Dort, and latterly at Campvere; their Conservator was indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulated his powers, approved his Deputies, and appointed his salary, so that, in truth, the whole staple trade was subject to their management.

The Convention have occasionally sent Commissioners from their body into France, England, Denmark, and Poland, to negotiate matters relating to trade, &c. The Convention generally sits at Edinburgh, and is usually summoned by the Provost of Edinburgh, who issues out his letters for that purpose, and who upon any emergency, may summon an extraordinary Convention.

*Heads and Articles resolved on by the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs in July 1813, and circulated to the whole Burghs in Scotland.*

Right Honourable and very Loving Friends and Neighbours,

After our hearty commendations: Whereas the Commissioners of Burghs, met at the Burgh of Edinburgh, at their last General Convention, did appoint the next General Convention to be holden at the said Burgh of Edinburgh, upon the second Tuesday of July next, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, being the thirteenth day of that month; and the said Commissioners did appoint the Heads and Articles following, to be resolved, voted, and concluded therein.

I. That each Burgh send up their Commissioner and Assessor, sufficiently instructed for keeping the Convention, with their commission subscribed by the Magistrates themselves, and the Clerk of the Burgh, in name of the Council, and the seal of the Burgh affixed thereto, or by way of extract, and the subscription of their Clerk and seal of cause, testifying them to be men fearing God, of the true Protestant religion, publicly professed and authorised by the laws of this Kingdom,

without suspicion in the contrary, Burgesses and Guild brethren, and where there is no Guildry, Burgesses (certifying the fact to be so) expert in the common affairs of the Burghs, merchants or tradesmen, being inhabitants within the Burgh, and standing on the tax-roll of the Burgh, and bearing part of their public burdens, who can time or win in all their affairs; or, if the person elected Commissioner or Assessor be not a merchant, trafficker, or tradesman, as above mentioned, and residenter, that it shall not be a sufficient qualification, that his commission testify him to be a proprietor of lands and houses to the value of three thousand merks Scots, lying within the royalty, or having a superiority to that value, unless he, upon his solemn oath, depone, if required, upon the value of such attestation. And the hail commissions to general and particular Conventions, shall be according to this present platform, in time coming, and be inviolably observed by each Burgh, under the penalty of ten pounds sterling, to be paid by each Burgh granting commission to persons not qualified as said is, and five pounds sterling, to be paid by the acceptors, if they are not qualified in terms above written, and that by and attour casting their commissions, and incapacitating the said Burgh from having any representative during the sitting of the Convention, conform to the 11th act of the General Convention in July 1743; and the Convention appoint the above penalties to be punctually levied by their agents in all time coming. And further, the Convention, by their act in July 1778, did statute and ordain, that, in time coming, every Commissioner and Assessor, previous to sitting or voting in the Convention, shall subscribe, upon their commission, one or other of the following declarations, viz. "I, ———, within designed, do solemnly declare, that I am a Burgess, and actual trader within the Burgh of ———, for which I am chosen ———, and stand in the stent-roll thereof accordingly, and am willing to make oath to the truth of this declaration." Or,—“I, ———, within designed, do solemnly declare, that

I am really and truly proprietor of lands and houses to the value of three thousand merks Scots, lying within the royalty of the Burgh of \_\_\_\_\_, for which I am chosen \_\_\_\_\_, or have a superiority within the same to that value, and that my right and title is no ways nominal nor fictitious, and am willing to make oath to the truth of this declaration." And the Convention resolved, That every commission not having such declaration, shall be rejected. But by the 38th Act, in July 1782, the Convention did agree, that members of Parliament for Scotland, shall be eligible as members of the Convention of Burghs, although not possessed of the qualifications mentioned in the above platform; and appointed this to be part of the first article of the missive.

II. That each Burgh send, with their Commissioner, the whole missive dues, which, for the current year, from first July 1812, to first July 1813, extend to the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, of which the proportion of each Burgh is herewith sent, with the respective missive in a particular note, certifying each Burgh that does not send up their proportion of the missive dues, that such Burgh or Burghs shall be fined in one hundred pounds Scots, and that the agent, without delay, forthwith charge the respective Burghs and Commissioners for payment accordingly: and farther, that such Commissioners, at the second meeting of the Convention, shall produce a discharge of that year's missive dues; with certification, that if it shall not be produced, such Commissioner or Commissioners shall thereafter be debarred and excluded from sitting in the Convention, and be proceeded against as absent, conform to the 18th Act of the General Convention 1670; and the Convention appointed their Clerks, immediately after the Preses is chosen at each annual Convention, to lay this Act before the Preses; and likewise the Convention, by their Act the 7th of July 1725, declared that they would, at each Convention, inquire at the Burgh agent how far the above Acts, anent the missive dues, were complied with; certifying, that in case he does not

give in a list, at the third meeting of the Convention, of such as are deficient, he shall have no recourse against the Burghs.

III. That the Burgh of Edinburgh report their diligence in stopping any gift or signature to be presented in Exchequer, in favour of any person whatsoever, for a monopoly, or any other gift that may anywise tend to the prejudice of the state of Burghs; and that the Agent advance what money is necessary for the stopping thereof, conform to the 6th Act of the General Convention 1705.

IV. By the 7th Act of the General Convention 1708, it is declared, that in case any of the Royal Burghs shall be found guilty of, or accessory to, misapplying of mortifications within Burgh, or to any other persons or uses contrary to the foundation, they shall be censured and punished by the Convention, according to their demerit. And further, by the 32d Act of the General Convention 1787, it is recommended to all the Burghs, to be punctual in clearing their Treasurer or Chamberlain's accounts annually; and after the same are audited and cleared, that they shall lie for eight days in the Council-Chamber, or usual place of meeting of Council, for the inspection of such of the Burgesses as shall incline to inspect the same.

V. By the 23d Act of the Convention in November 1714, and 29th Act in July 1707, it is recommended to the several Royal Burghs to put the laws in execution anent the selling of flour and meal of all kinds by weight; declaring, that in case they shall be brought to any charges before the superior Court thereby, the Convention will support them therein, and reimburse them of their charges.

VI. By the 29th Act of the Convention in July 1770, they have taken under consideration, that the Royal Burghs of Scotland are chargeable with one-sixth part of the land-tax: that by several Acts of Parliament, and particularly by Act 12th, Parliament 1690, the privilege of carrying on foreign trade, under certain exceptions specified in the Act, is limited

to the free inhabitants of His Majesty's Royal Burghs: that the Royal Burghs have not had from the Burghs of Barony and Regality a partial relief of the land-tax, to the extent intended for them by Act 30th, Parliament 1693, by reason of many Burghs of Barony and Regality not having taken the benefit of a communication of foreign trade: that it is unreasonable and unjust that the Royal Burghs should be subjected to the payment of so large a proportion of the land-tax, and that so small a relief should be given to them as is done, by reason of many Burghs of Barony and Regality not having taken a communication of trade; do therefore recommend to, and enjoin the several Royal Burghs in Scotland, to inquire into the state of the foreign trade of such Burghs of Barony and Regality in their neighbourhood, as they judge ought to have applied for a communication of trade, but have not done so; and to report a state of their trade, and the names and designations of the persons who carry on such foreign trade, in order that the Convention may judge whether, or how far, it is proper to use legal means for compelling such unfree traders, either to desist therefrom, unless the Burghs where they reside obtain a communication of trade, or that they become freemen and inhabitants of a Royal Burgh.

VII. That each Royal Burgh shall send annually to the Convention, a particular account of the abuses and transgressions made of the laws and regulations established in relation to trade, with their opinion in relation to any new laws or regulations necessary for promoting of trade, and that this shall always be a head of the annual missive, conform to the 37th Act of the General Convention 1724.

VIII. That, for the better observation of the Acts of Parliament made anent the right curing and packing of herrings, the Convention, by their Act, 3d July 1730, have appointed and directed, that the Magistrates of each Royal Burgh, where fish is caught, do give their commission to such wreck and cure-masters within their bounds, as are already employed

by the Commissioners and Trustees for improving of fisheries, to inspect the fishings on their coasts, and to observe the same rules and instructions, as to the coast-fishings, which they are directed to observe as to those caught in deep waters, agreeable to the laws made in that behalf, and to report the same to the annual Convention; and also, that the Magistrates cause inspect the insufficiency and thickness of the casks employed in the herring fishery.

IX. That the Magistrates of each Burgh cause put the Act of Parliament anent the uniformity to be observed in the standard of the reel of lint and worsted yarn, which must be ten quarters long, to due execution; and that no person or persons shall sell, or expose to sale in Scotland, or carry and transport from one part of Scotland to another, any linen yarn, other than such as is made up in cuts, or hesps, or hanks, each hesp or hank consisting of twelve cuts, and no more; and each cut containing one hundred and twenty threads, all exactly numbered, and no more; and that all the yarn contained in the said hank or hesp, be lint yarn or tow yarn only, and of the same colour and fineness; and that no tow yarn and lint yarn are mixed together in one and the same hesp or hank; and that the several directions made thereanent in the 13th Act of His late Majesty, be strictly observed, under the penalties therein specified.

X. That the Magistrates of each Royal Burgh, cause the Act of Parliament to be put to due execution, with respect to the measures to be observed in the retail of lint-seed, being the Linlithgow barley measure, streaked; and that all such measures to be used in time coming, shall first be stamped and marked by the Dean of Guild of some Royal Burgh, with the usual mark of such Royal Burgh, and with these words, Linlithgow Barley Measure; and likewise with respect to selling of damnified, mixed, or bad lint-seed. And that the Magistrates of each Burgh should, on or before the first of March, annually, cause proclamation to be made over the

market crosses, that all lint-seed is to be sold by the Linlithgow barley measure streaked, under the penalty of twenty pounds sterling for each transgression; and that the respective Commissioners of the Burghs, report their diligence thereanent to each Convention.

XI. That the Magistrates of each Royal Burgh, cause put the acts anent the right making and measuring of linen cloth to vigorous execution; and that they report their diligence therein to the next Convention, with their opinion anent any new law or regulation necessary for promoting trade and manufacture.

XII. That whereas several frauds have been committed in curing and packing of salmon for exportation, by using of casks under the legal gauge, mixing old salmon with new, cutting out the bellies of the fish, and putting an over-quantity of salt in each barrel, all which tend manifestly to discredit the reputation of our fish at foreign markets, and to ruin the trade; they, therefore, recommend it to the Magistrates of all Burghs, in whose neighbourhood salmon-fishings are, to get the laws put into execution against the offenders, and to oblige the inhabitants, who are either proprietors of salmon-fishings, or purchasers of salmon for export, narrowly to inspect into these abuses, and to rectify them all that is in their power; as also, that they give their commissions to the wreck and cure-masters, to inspect the salmon in the same manner as they do the herring-fishings; and particularly, they discharge any Burgh to use the burn or mark of another Burgh; or any Burgh to permit the use of their burn to another Burgh or trade; and that the burn shall not be fixed but at the sight of the proper officer.

XIII. That each Burgh do make choice of such a person to represent them, as their Commissioner to every meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, as is thereto duly qualified, conform to the rules made in that behalf, a copy of which has been sent to every Royal Burgh; and that they

make choice only of a lay-elder, and such as will give full assurance to their respective constituents for their punctual attendance, as they will be answerable to the General Convention; and this to be always the head of the missive, conform to the 13th Act of the General Convention 1743. And the Convention, by their Act of the 10th July 1771, recommended to the haill Royal Burghs, to be more punctual in observing this Act than hitherto they have been.

XIV. Whereas, by the 25th Act of the 15th Parliament of James IV. the importation of goods into the Low Countries, is limited to the staple port of Campvere, and that, by the present contract subsisting between the Royal Burghs and the Burgomaster and Magistrates of the said town, it is stipulated and agreed to, that the above limitation shall continue in full force during the full term of the said contract; therefore, the Convention, by the 15th Act in July 1739, appointed and required every person concerned, to give attention and obedience to the foresaid limitation; with certification the Agent will be directed to prosecute every offender for the penalty imposed by the Act of Parliament, and Acts of the Royal Burghs made in that behalf; and appointed this to be a head of the missive.

XV. By the 23d Act of the General Convention, of date the 7th of July 1784, the Convention, out of a deep concern for the interest of the country, and being deeply sensible of the pernicious consequences which attend the smuggling of foreign commodities, especially foreign spirits of all kinds, to the great prejudice of the public revenue, the morals of the people, and the discouragement of the consumption of the growth of our native country, did, therefore, unanimously resolve to suppress the said ruinous practice of smuggling, to the utmost of their power; and, for that end, authorised the annual Committee to apply to both the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, for putting the laws against smuggling, especially foreign spirits of all kinds, to vigorous execution; and particularly

cause prosecute the harbourers of smuggled goods, and bring to condemnation, boats and other vessels, horses, and all sorts of carriages, found employed in smuggling. And the Convention did farther appoint their Agent to print a short abstract of the penal laws against smuggling, and transmit copies thereof, with a full copy of this Act, to each Royal Burgh, and such Burghs of Barony and Regality as have accepted of the communication of trade; whose Magistrates are hereby required to disperse the same, and keep a copy thereof affixed on their several market-crosses; declaring, that if any Burgh is found remiss or negligent in using every proper means for preventing the smuggling of foreign commodities, and especially of foreign spirits of all kinds, such Burgh will fall under the highest displeasure of the Convention.

XVI. The Convention, considering how advantageous the late Act, relative to the assize of bread, may prove to the inhabitants of this part of the United Kingdom, do, therefore, enjoin the Magistrates of the several Burghs in Scotland, to take care to put that law to regular execution; a copy of which Act is sent to the Royal Burghs.

XVII. By the 16th Act of the Convention 1764, it is recommended to the Magistrates of the several Burghs to make a particular inquiry into the conduct of the several stamp-masters within their bounds; and when they shall find any of them deficient in doing their duty, or acting contrary to law, that they should take care that they shall be punished accordingly, and to give information from time to time to the Commissioners and Trustees for fisheries and manufactures.

XVIII. By the 14th Act of the Convention 1772, the Royal Burghs, in regard there are a great many private stills erected and used in different Burghs in this Kingdom, contrary to law, which prove not only pernicious to the health and morals of the lower class of people, but likewise very dangerous to the neighbourhood, by occasioning accidents of fire, did, therefore, recommend to the Magistrates of the different Burghs to

give particular attention to this matter, and to discourage these stills, in time coming, to the utmost of their power; and appoint this to be a head of the missive.

XIX. That, by the 40th Act of the Convention 1793, it is earnestly recommended to the Magistrates of the respective Royal Burghs to put in execution the laws and acts of Parliament relative to the keeping of the Sabbath-day; and appointed this to be a head of the missive.

XX. By the 8th Act of the last General Convention, the tax-roll, as it then stood, is continued for one year longer, until July 1813; so that the tax-roll falls to be considered by the next General Convention.

We, therefore, desire you to send up your Commissioner, sufficiently instructed for keeping the Convention, as you tender the welfare and state of the Burghs. And, till farther occasion, we bid you farewell. We rest,

Right Honourable,

Your loving Friends and Neighbours,

*The Lord Provost, Baillies, and Council,*  
Of the Burgh of Edinburgh.

Signed in our name, and by our order, by

ALEXANDER CALLENDER, *Dept.*  
Conjunct-General Clerk to the Convention  
of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

*Edinburgh, April 12th, 1813.*

*N. B.* The sum of 1000*l.* sterling, charged on the Royal Burghs for the year ending at July 1813, is applicable, by Acts of Convention, as follows, *viz.*

Their fixed establishment for the year ending at July 1813, amounting, inclusive of salaries to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and Receiver-General's Clerk, and of an allowance to William Forbes of 7*l.* 7*s.* with an additional

sum of 16 <i>l.</i> to the Officer, making together, (after deducting 50 <i>l.</i> of salary in use to be paid to the Conservator of privileges in Holland,)	£446	0	10
To the Burgh of Rothsay, of aid, being one-third of the sum charged against them by the new tax-roll, and that out of the sums to be recovered from the Burghs of Barony, for the communication of trade, per Act in July 1806,	-	11	14 0
To the Burgh of Nairn, as the second and last instalment of 200 <i>l.</i> , towards enabling them to erect an harbour, conditionally, per Act in July 1811,	- - - - -	100	0 0
To the Burgh of Cupar, as the first moiety of 400 <i>l.</i> , towards defraying the expenses incurred for the support of their struggle with the County of Fife, relative to obtaining an Act of Parliament for the erection of their gaol, per Act in July 1812,	- - - - -	200	0 0
To the Burgh of North Berwick, as the first instalment of 400 <i>l.</i> , towards repairing their Harbour, conditionally, per Act in July 1812,	- - - - -	100	0 0
To the Agent, per account, per Act in July 1812,	- - - - -	47	3 4
To Mr. John Taylor, attorney in Exchequer, per account, per Act in July 1812,	- - - - -	53	18 11
To Mr. Peter Hill, per account in July 1812,	- - - - -	1	2 6
To Mr. Alexander Smellie, printer, do.	- - - - -	6	6 6
		£966	6 1
Remains to answer deficiencies on the unfree trade, and for printings, postages, and other incidental expenses, during the currency of the year ending at July 1813,	- - - - -	33	13 11
		£1000	0 0

The proportion of these missive dues, exigible and payable by the Burgh of Glasgow, for the year ending July

1813, was 272*l.* 10*s.* and in July 1816, the sum was increased to 436*l.*

The Assembly or Convention of the Royal Burghs was, without doubt, originally instituted into a court for the particular government of the Burghs, and the protection of trade in general, and has been carried on for similar purposes for more than three hundred years.

It would seem, however, that for several years past, the Members of the Convention, who consist of sixty-seven Commissioners; two from the Burgh of Edinburgh\*, and one from every other Royal Burgh, have deviated from their original constitution, *viz.* that of regulating the Burghs, and protecting and encouraging trade; for, by perusal of the statement of 1813, it appears that the great proportion of the missive dues is laid out for improving harbours and building gaols in particular Burghs, with which the great body has no concern; so that, instead of protecting alike the interests of the whole, the Convention has caused the Burghs of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen, to pay more than double the amount of the whole of the legitimate missive dues, while by far the greater part of the other Burghs, whose Commissioners have an equal voice in all conventional matters, pay a mere nominal sum. In 1813, when Glasgow paid 272*l.* 10*s.*, one of her sister Burghs connected with her in parliamentary representation, and of equal political franchise, paid only *twenty shillings!* Under such circumstances, it seems but equitable that the Convention should return to the original missive dues, leaving the Government of the Country, or the local Authorities, to assist those Burghs which require harbours or gaols, while they have not the means of providing for them.

\* Exclusive of the Commissioners for Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of that Burgh is usually chosen Preses, but has neither a deliberative nor casting vote.

PARLIAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE UNION IN MAY 1707 TILL 1816.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.	Names of Chairmen.
I.	1	Queen Anne	Oct. 23, 1707	—	April 15, 1708	John Smith, Esq.	Spenser Compton, Esq.
II.	1	...	Nov. 18, 1708	April 21, 1709		Sir Rich. Onslow, Bart.	Spenser Compton, Esq.
	2	...	Nov. 15, 1709	April 5, 1710	Sept. 21, 1710	Sir Rich. Onslow, Bart.	Spenser Compton, Esq.
III.	1	...	Nov. 27, 1710	June 12, 1711		William Bromley, Esq.	Ralph Freeman, Esq.
	2	...	Dec. 7, 1711	July 8, 1712		William Bromley, Esq.	Ralph Freeman, Esq.
	3	...	April 9, 1713	July 16, 1713	August 8, 1713	William Bromley, Esq.	Ralph Freeman, Esq.
IV.	1	...	Feb. 18, 1714	July 9, 1714		Sir Tho. Hanmer, Bart.	Sir Gilb. Dobben, Bart.
	2	...	August 5, 1714	Aug. 25, 1714	Jan. 13, 1715	Sir Tho. Hanmer, Bart.	Sir Gilb. Dobben, Bart.
V.	1	George I.	March 21, 1715	June 26, 1716		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	2	...	Feb. 20, 1717	July 15, 1717		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	3	...	Nov. 21, 1717	March 21, 1718		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	4	...	Nov. 11, 1718	April 18, 1719		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	5	...	Nov. 23, 1719	June 11, 1720		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	6	...	Dec. 8, 1720	July 29, 1721		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	7	...	July 31, 1721	Aug. 10, 1721		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	8	...	Oct. 19, 1721	March 7, 1722	March 10, 1722	Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
VI.	1	...	Oct. 11, 1722	May 27, 1723		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
	2	...	January 9, 1724	April 24, 1724		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
	3	...	Nov. 12, 1724	May 31, 1725		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.

Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.	Names of Chairmen.
	4	George I.	Jan. 20, 1726	May 24, 1726		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
	5	George II.	Jan. 17, 1727	May 15, 1727		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
	6	...	June 27, 1727	July 17, 1727	August 5, 1727	Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
VII.	1	...	Jan. 27, 1728	May 28, 1728		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 21, 1729	May 14, 1729		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	3	...	Jan. 13, 1730	May 15, 1730		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 21, 1731	May 7, 1731		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	5	...	Jan. 13, 1732	June 1, 1732		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	6	...	Jan. 16, 1733	June 13, 1733		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	7	...	Jan. 17, 1734	April 16, 1734	April 18, 1734	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
VIII.	1	...	Jan. 23, 1735	May 15, 1735		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 15, 1736	May 20, 1736		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	3	...	Feb. 1, 1737	June 21, 1737		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 24, 1738	May 20, 1738		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	5	...	Feb. 1, 1739	June 14, 1739		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	6	...	Nov. 15, 1739	April 29, 1740		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
	7	...	Nov. 18, 1740	April 25, 1741	April 28, 1741	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
IX.	1	...	Dec. 4, 1741	July 15, 1742		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	2	...	Nov. 16, 1742	April 21, 1743		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.

Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.	Names of Chairmen.
X.	3	George II.	Dec. 1, 1743	May 12, 1744	June 18, 1747	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	4	...	Nov. 27, 1744	May 2, 1745		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	5	...	Oct. 17, 1745	Aug. 12, 1746		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	6	...	Nov. 18, 1746	June 17, 1747		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	1	...	Nov. 12, 1747	May 13, 1748		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	2	...	Nov. 29, 1748	June 13, 1749		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	3	...	Nov. 16, 1749	April 12, 1750		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	4	...	Jan. 17, 1751	June 25, 1751		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
XI.	5	...	Nov. 14, 1751	March 26, 1752	June 14, 1754	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	6	...	Jan. 11, 1753	June 12, 1754		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	1	...	Nov. 14, 1754	April 25, 1755		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	2	...	Nov. 13, 1755	May 27, 1756		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	3	...	Dec. 2, 1756	July 4, 1757		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	4	...	Dec. 1, 1757	June 20, 1758		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	5	...	Nov. 23, 1758	June 2, 1759		Arthur Onslow, Esq.*	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	6	...	Nov. 13, 1759	May 22, 1760		Sir John Cust, Bart.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
XII.	7	George III.	Nov. 18, 1760	March 18, 1761	March 20, 1761	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	1	...	Nov. 25, 1762	April 19, 1763		Sir John Cust, Bart.	

\* The venerable Onslow, after filling the office of Speaker for upwards of thirty years, retired on a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum.

Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.
XIII.	2	George III.	Nov. 15, 1763	April 9, 1764	March 12, 1768	Sir John Cust, Bart.
	3	...	Jan. 10, 1765	May 13, 1765		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	4	...	Dec. 17, 1765	June 6, 1766		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	5	...	Nov. 11, 1766	July 2, 1767		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	6	...	Nov. 24, 1767	March 10, 1768		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	1	...	May 10, 1768	Nov. 8, 1768		Sir John Cust, Bart.*
	2	...	January 1, 1769	May 9, 1770		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	3	...	Nov. 13, 1770	May 8, 1771		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
XIV.	4	...	Jan. 21, 1772	June 9, 1772	Sept. 30, 1774	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	5	...	Nov. 26, 1772	July 1, 1773		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	6	...	Jan. 1, 1774	June 22, 1774		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	1	...	Nov. 29, 1774	May 26, 1775		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	2	...	Oct. 26, 1775	May 25, 1776		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	3	...	Oct. 3, 1776	June 6, 1777		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	4	...	Nov. 20, 1777	May 15, 1778		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	5	...	Nov. 26, 1778	July 3, 1779		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
XV.	6	...	Nov. 25, 1779	July 8, 1780	July 8, 1780	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	1	...	Oct. 31, 1780	July 18, 1781		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.

\* Sir John Cust resigned on account of bad health, 1770.

Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.

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No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.
XVI.	2	George III.	Nov. 27, 1781	July 11, 1782	March 25, 1784	Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	3	...	Dec. 5, 1782	July 16, 1783		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	4	...	Nov. 11, 1783	March 24, 1784		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	1	...	May 18, 1784	August 20, 1784		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 25, 1785	August 2, 1785		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	3	...	Jan. 24, 1786	July 11, 1786		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
XVII.	4	...	Jan. 23, 1787	May 30, 1787	June 19, 1790	Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	5	...	Nov. 27, 1787	July 11, 1788		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	6	...	March 10, 1789	August 11, 1789		Henry Addington, Esq.*
	7	...	January 7, 1790	June 10, 1790		Henry Addington, Esq.
	1	...	Nov. 25, 1790	June 10, 1791		Henry Addington, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 31, 1792	June 15, 1792		Henry Addington, Esq.
XVIII.	3	...	Dec. 3, 1792	June 21, 1793	May 20, 1796	Henry Addington, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 21, 1794	July 11, 1794		Henry Addington, Esq.
	5	...	Dec. 30, 1794	June 25, 1795		Henry Addington, Esq.
	6	...	Oct. 29, 1795	May 19, 1796		Henry Addington, Esq.
	1	...	Sept. 27, 1796	June 20, 1797		Henry Addington, Esq.
	2	...	Nov. 2, 1797	May 29, 1798		Henry Addington, Esq.

\* William Wyndham Grenville, Esq. was elected on 5th January, 1789, and Henry Addington, Esq. succeeded him on the 8th May, same year.

Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.

ANNALS OF

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.
I.	3	George III.	Nov. 20, 1798	July 12, 1799	June 29, 1802	Henry Addington, Esq.
	4	...	Sept. 24, 1799	July 29, 1800		Henry Addington, Esq.
	5	...	Nov. 11, 1800	Dec. 12, 1800		Henry Addington, Esq.
Imper.	1	...	Feb. 2, 1801	July 2, 1801	June 29, 1802	Henry Addington, Esq.*
	2	...	Oct. 29, 1801	June 28, 1802		Sir John Mitford, Knight. †
II.	1	...	Nov. 12, 1802	August 12, 1803	Oct. 24, 1806	Charles Abbot, Esq.
	2	...	Nov. 22, 1803	July 31, 1804		Charles Abbot, Esq.
III.	3	...	Jan. 15, 1805	July 13, 1805	April 29, 1807	Charles Abbot, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 21, 1806	July 22, 1806		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	1	...	Dec. 10, 1806	April 27, 1807		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	1	...	June 22, 1807	August 14, 1807		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 21, 1808	July 4, 1808		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	3	...	Jan. 24, 1809	June 21, 1809		Charles Abbot, Esq.
IV.	4	...	Jan. 23, 1810	June 21, 1810	Sept. 29, 1812	Charles Abbot, Esq.
	5	...	Nov. 29, 1810	July 24, 1811		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	6	...	January 7, 1812	July 30, 1812		Charles Abbot, Esq.

\* Henry Addington, Esq. resigned 10th September, 1801.

† Sir John Mitford, Knight, resigned 8th February, 1802, and was succeeded by Charles Abbot, on the 10th of that month.

GLASGOW.

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No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.
V.	1	George III.	Nov. 24, 1812	July 23, 1813		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	2	...	Nov. 4, 1813	July 30, 1814		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	3	...	Nov. 8, 1814	July 12, 1815		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	4	...	Feb. 1, 1816	July 2, 1816		Charles Abbot, Esq.

*Form of Proclamation for Dissolving the Parliament.*

By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, a Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas we, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, think fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Friday the second day of October next; we do, therefore, acting as aforesaid, publish this Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attending on the said Friday the second of October next. And we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet His Majesty's people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all his Majesty's loving subjects, our will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that, with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, we have this day given order, that the Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, forthwith, issue out writs, in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And we do hereby also, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, by this Proclamation, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly, by the said Chancellors, respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in the said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of November next.

Given at the Court at Carleton-Place, the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Form of a Proclamation for Electing the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.*

By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, a Proclamation, in order to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas we, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, thought fit to declare our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of November next, ensuing the date hereof.

In order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, we do, acting as aforesaid, by the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, issue forth this Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood-House, in Edinburgh, on Friday the thirteenth day of November ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the sixteen Peers, to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be there present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent; (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituents and proxies being qualified according to law;) and the Lord Clerk of the Register, or such two of the principal Clerks of the Session, as

shall be approved by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting; and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers; and to take their votes; and immediately after such election, made and duly examined, to certify the names of the sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers, (the electors,) and return such certificate into the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And we do, by this Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all the other Magistrates of the said City, to take special care to preserve the peace thereof during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence, whatever. And we strictly charge and command, that this Proclamation, be duly published at the Market-Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the County-towns of Scotland, twenty-five days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers, to proceed to such election.

Witness, George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, at Westminster, the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Form for Proroguing the Parliament.*

By virtue of the commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, prorogue this Parliament till Friday the second of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued till Friday the second of October next.

The acting Commissioners are usually the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and three other Lords.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT.

*Representatives for the Burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbar-  
ton, and Rutherglen, from the Union downwards.*

	<i>Elected on</i>	<i>Reign of</i>
1. Sir John Johnston, Knight, - - -	23d June 1707	Anne.
2. Hon. Robert Rodger, Lord Provost of Glasgow, - - -	8th July 1708	.....
3. Thomas Smith, Esq. Dean of Guild,	25th Nov. 1710	.....
4. Thomas Smith, Esq. * - - -	12th Nov. 1713	.....
5. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	6th Oct. 1715	Geo. I.
6. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	10th May 1722	.....
7. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	28th Nov. 1727	Geo. II.
8. Col. John Campbell, of Croombank,	13th June 1734	.....
9. Neil Buchanan, Esq. - - -	25th June 1741	.....
10. Lieut.-Col. Jo. Campbell, of Mamore,	13th Aug. 1747	.. ..
11. Lieut.-Col. Jo. Campbell, of Mamore,	31st May 1754	.....
12. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,	19th May 1761	Geo. III.
13. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,	10th May 1768	.....
14. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,	29th Nov. 1774	.....
15. John Crawford, Esq. of Auchenames,	31st Oct. 1780	.....
16. Ilay Campbell, Esq. of Succoth †,	18th May 1784	.....
17. John Crawford, Esq. of Auchenames,	26th Feb. 1790	.....
18. Will. M'Dowall, Esq. of Garthland,	12th July 1790	.....
19. Will. M'Dowall, Esq. of Garthland,	27th Sep. 1796	.....
20. Boyd Alexander, Esq. of Southbar,	16th Nov. 1802	.....
21. Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood,	15th Dec. 1806	.....
22. Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood,	22d June 1807	.....
23. Alex. Houston, Esq. of Clerkington,	30th June 1809	.....
24. Kirkman Finlay, Esq. a native of Glasgow, and Lord Provost of that City.	30th Oct. 1812	.....
25. _____		

\* Mr. Smith died on the 16th August 1715, during the time that he represented the Burghs.

† Ilay Campbell, Esq. who was at that time Lord Advocate of Scotland, vacated his seat on the 31st October 1789, on his succeeding Sir Thomas Miller, as Lord President of the Court of Session.

## SET OF THE BURGH.

*Differences subsisting between the Merchants and Crafts.*

For a considerable period previous to 1604, very serious differences had arisen between the Merchant and Trades' Ranks, with respect to precedency; to put an end to which, and to restore peace to the Burgh, the following procedure took place.

“On 8th November 1604, the whole body of the Merchant rank, within this Burgh and City of Glasgow, who was present in the City, being convened to consult about some contraversies fallen out betwixt them and the Craftsmen of the said Burgh, and their assistants, for settling whereof, and good order to be taken concerning both for contraversies by-gone, and in time coming, which may fall out for disquieting of the Members of the whole body and common-well of this Burgh, has all, with one consent, after ripe advisements and mature deliberation, thought most expedient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects these persons following, *viz.* William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, George Muir, Archibald Faulls, John Dickson, Thomas Brown, James Inglis, Robert Adam, James Bell, and James Fleming, merchants; Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, treat, agree, and conclude, upon all heads and articles to be proponed and given in before them, by the saids Craftsmen and their Commissioners; and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Gild, his power and authority, acts and statutes, as concerns the liberty and enlarging of both the ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, noways hurtful or prejudicial to the common-well of this Burgh, with liberty to the saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them who shall happen to be absent, and to convene, at such time and places as they and the said Crafts, Commissioners, or these to be elected to fill the number, shall conclude

concerning the premises; and what the saids Commissioners concludes, the body of the Merchant rank present obliges them to abide thereat in all time coming, but contradiction.

“In witness whereof, the said Merchants required me Nottar Publick, under written, to subscribe these presents for them, as their common clerk for the time, in name of them all, at day, month, and year foresaid.

“(Signed) JOHN CRAIG, N. P.”

“On 8th November 1604, the Deacons of the Crafts of Glasgow, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the remanent of their brethren and community, convened to consult about some contraversies fallen out betwixt them and the Merchant rank of the said Burgh, and for settling the same in good order, as also all other things which heretofore has fallen out, or any ways hereafter may ensue or fall out for disquieting the members of one body and common-well, has, all with one consent, with mature deliberation, thought most meet and convenient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the community, these persons following, viz. John Anderson, baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, skipper; James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, and conclude, upon all articles to be proponed, and to be given in before them by the Merchant trade, and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Gild, and of his council and power; and likewise concerning such acts and statutes as concerns the liberty and enlarging of the Crafts and their assistants always, noways prejudicial to the common-well; with liberty to their saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them that shall happen to be absent, and to convene at such time and place as they and the Merchant rank shall think good; and whatever the saids Commissioners, or these

to be elected to fill up their number, shall conclude concerning the premises, the Deacons, for themselves, and others foresaid, shall stand and abide thereat inviolably in all time to come.

“In witness whereof, the Deacons and community foresaid have required me Nottar, underwritten, to subscribe these presents for them, at day, month, and year, foresaid.

“(Signed) JOHN ALLISON, N. P.”

*Submission between the Merchants and Crafts.*

“At Glasgow, the tenth day of November, one thousand six hundred and four years. We, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, James Fleming, George Muir, John Dickson, James Inglis, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf as Commissioners, taking the burthen for the whole Merchants, indwellers in the said Burgh, on the one part, and John Anderson, baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low \*, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton \*, John Muir, skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, for themselves, and in name and behalf of, and as Commissioners for the whole Crafts, their assistants, and community, indwellers in the said Burgh of Glasgow, on the other part.

“They, both parties, and as having commission from the whole Merchants and Crafts, convened, reasoned, consulted, treated, and concluded, anent the removing of all questions, differences, and contraversies, which has been betwixt the said Merchants and Crafts, and their assistants, concerning whatsoever cause or occasion, whereupon the debate or question may arise, in any time, betwixt them; and first, concerning a Dean of Gild, the form and manner of his election, power,

\* Messrs. Peter Low and Robert Hamilton were eminent Physicians and Members of the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers; the latter was Deacon of the Trade at that period.

and authority, his council and brethren, their election, his privileges and liberties, with all other circumstances, as effeirs; and for the better instruction to the commoners, we have ordained one or two to travel to Edinburgh, to bring the just copy of the Letters of Gildry, with the acts and liberties pertaining thereto, either under the subscription of the Town Clerk of the Burgh of Edinburgh, or of any other two Nottars subscription; and sicklike, to consult and conclude upon such heads, articles, and statutes, as is to be proponed by the Merchant trade, which any ways may tend to the well, liberties, and privileges, and enlarging of the Merchant rank, in any ways; providing always, these acts, statutes, and liberties, be without prejudice, in any point or part, to the common-well of the Crafts, and their assistants.

“ In like manner, they shall treat of, and conclude, concerning the Deacon-Conveener, whoever shall be chosen, being a most discreet, wise, and worthy man, among all the Crafts, for their well; and shall further confirm, authorise, and enlarge all the liberties of the Crafts and their assistants, in all heads and points which shall be proponed by the saids Crafts Commissioners; providing always, they be neither prejudicial to the Merchant trade, their assistants, and community, or common-well of this Burgh; and to the effect that all things shall be finally ended, both the parties has appointed the 20th day of this instant, and the which day, and at such other times as shall be thought most convenient for meeting, if it should happen the saids parties to conclude upon the heads, statutes, and articles, for the well of both Merchants and Crafts, their assistants, community, and successors, in all time coming, and yet not agreeing in the whole heads proponed by either of the parties, or both Merchants and Crafts; in that case, we have, with both our consents, chosen Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, ministers, together with two Merchants and two Craftsmen of Edinburgh, to be judges and oversmen; provided they be chosen by both our consents; the which judges shall

receive both their claims and briefs, with answers, rights, and reasons made thereto; which, being heard and considered by them, shall conclude, according to their consents, upon all heads and answers questionable; and shall be set down, by them, in due form, for both our wells, not prejudging the common-well of this Burgh; in doing of which, we oblige us, both parties, to stand, abide, and fulfil, the decreet and deliverance of the said judges or oversmen, without any appellation, reclamation, or contradiction whatsoever.

“ In token whereof, we the saids persons, Commissioners, have subscribed these presents with our hands, as followeth; *viz.* William Anderson, baillie; Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, William Stirling, James Fleming, Andrew Fauls, Thomas Brown, James Inglis. We, Robert Adam and John Dickson, with our own hands at the pen, led by the Nottar, because we cannot write ourselves. John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton.

“ John Allison, Notary Public, signed as mandatory for John Scott and William Muir, because they could not write.”

“ THE LETTER OF GILDRY.

“ At the Burgh and City of Glasgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Forasmuch as the whole inhabitants within this Burgh and City of Glasgow, Burgesses and Freemen thereof, as well Merchants as Craftsmen, having duly considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss, and skaith, which their hail common-well, these many years by-gone, have sustained, by strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this Burgh, as freely as the Freemen and Burgesses, indwellers within the same; and partly, by some mutual contraversies, and civil discords, arising amongst the said Freemen and Burgesses, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which oc-

Casions, not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the hail inhabitants within this town; but also, all policy and care of the liberties of this Burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this Burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said Burgh and City, to other well reformed Burghs within this realm, and for the common-well and particular profit of the hail inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and posterity, in all time coming; and especially, to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign Lord, the King's Majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amity among themselves, as faithful Christians, and loving citizens; and their assistants, of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning their quietness, and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Faulls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the hail Merchant rank, and their assistants; John Anderson, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, skipper, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, flesher, and James Fisher, maltman, for the hail Craftsmen and their assistants; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinston, of Blythwood, knight, provost, Mr. David Weems, parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen, betwixt the said Merchants and Crafts, in case of variance; the said persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them,

being several times conveyened to treat and reason upon the said matters, concerning the common-well of the said Burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said common-well, and settling any contraversies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the saids ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, and their assistants and successors, and the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in the fear of God, obedience to His Majesty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards.

“ After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen, and considered, and ripely advised, by both the states of the saids Merchants and Craftsmen, and their assistants, has concluded, that there shall be, in all time coming, a Dean of Gild and a Deacon-Conveener, with one visiter of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges, follows.

“ 1st, That the Dean of Gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant-sailor, and a merchant-venturer, and of the rank of a merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons of this Burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the Baillies of the said Burgh are chosen; there shall be of Merchants and Craftsmen an equal number at his election.

“ 2d, The Dean of Gild, bearing office in the year preceding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the Merchant rank, whom he shall choose, nominate two of the Merchant rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented, in writ, before the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, as is above specified, of the which three they shall choose one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, for the discharging of his duty faithfully, as becomes. And the Dean of Gild shall not bear office above two years together.

“ 3d, The Dean of Gild’s Council\* shall be composed yearly of eight persons, *viz.* four Merchants, whereof the Dean of Gild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four Craftsmen and Gild-brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal, to the common-well, the most worthy men of both ranks. The Dean of Gild, his council of the Merchant rank shall be chosen yearly by the Dean of Gild and twenty-four persons of the Merchant rank, whom he shall choose to that effect; and his council of the Craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the Deacon-Conveener, and the Deacons of Crafts, and their assistants, and their hail-Council, to be sworn yearly at their election, in presence of the Dean of Gild; and shall be elected the next day after the Dean of Gild is chosen.

“ 4th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall convene every Thursday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the necessity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, shall require, being warned thereto by the Dean of Gild, or his Officer; and the persons absent the said day, weekly, but farder warning, at the said hour, and at other times, (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town,) shall pay an unlaw of six shilling and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shilling and four pennies for the second, and twenty shilling Scots for the third; and if the Dean of Gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is) he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his Council pays for their absence.

“ 5th, In absence of the Dean of Gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause, to be known and tried by his Council, and obtaining their leave) he shall elect, by their advice, the old Dean of Gild, or any one of his Council, in the Merchant rank, to supply his place, as his substitute, during his absence, who

\* Members of the Dean of Guild Court.

shall be sworn; and if any one or more of the Merchant rank, of the Dean of Gild’s Court, be absent, it shall be leasome to the Dean of Gild to bring in a Gild-brother of his own rank, one or more, to supply that place of the Merchant rank being absent, during the absence of the other. And if any of the Crafts rank, one or more, belonging to the Dean of Gild’s Council, be absent, the eldest Gild-brother, or his Council of the Crafts rank, shall choose another, one or more of the saids Crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and likewise must be sworn.

“ 6th, The Dean of Gild shall always be an ordinary Counsellor of the great Council of the Town; he shall have a principal key of the Town’s charter-chest in keeping.

“ 7th, The Dean of Gild, and his Council, or the most part thereof, shall have power to decern in all matters, committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need requires; and shall elect a Clerk, yearly, for the better discharge of his office, who shall be sworn before the Dean of Gild and his Council.

“ 8th, No Procurator, or man of law, shall be admitted to speak, for any person, before the Dean of Gild and his Council, but the parties allenarly.

“ 9th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to judge, and give decreets, in all actions, betwixt Merchant and Merchant, and other Gild-brothers, in matters of merchandise, and other such like causes; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the Dean of Gild and his Council, shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the Dean of Gild, and applied to such use as he and his Council thinks best.

“ 10th, The Dean of Gild and his Council, with the Master of Work, shall bear the burden in decerning all questions of neighbourhood, and lying within this Burgh; and no neighbour’s work shall be stayed but by him, who shall cause the

complainer consign, in his hand, a pledge worth twenty shilling in value, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work, each day, to be assigned by him to the complainer, to give in his complaint, warning the parties; which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment, and the which day, the Dean of Gild and his Council, or the most part of them, shall convene upon the ground, and the complainer not compearing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the parties damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said Dean of Gild and his Council, and paid furth of the said pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the Dean of Gild and his Council, upon consignment of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great Council of the Town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw.

“11th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to discharge, punish, and unlaw all persons, Unfreemen, using the liberty of a Freeman within the Burgh, as they shall think fit, ay and while the said Unfreemen be put off the Town, and restrained, or else be made free with the Town and their Crafts; and sicklike, to pursue, before the judges competent, all persons dwelling within this Burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

“12th, The Dean of Gild and his Council to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and firlo, and of all sorts within the ellwand, and weights of pound and stone, of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

“13th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to raise taxation on the Gild-brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed Gild-brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax shall be unlawed in the sum of forty

shilling, so oft as they fail; providing the same exceed not the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once, upon the whole Gild-brethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and Deacon-Conveener, as they shall think expedient.

“14th, Every Burgess, dwelling and having his residence within this Town, and so, has born and bears burthen within the same, shall pass Gild-brother for paying a merk, at his entry, to the Dean of Gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling; and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime, at their pleasure; secluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and conversation, who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless, during their lifetime, shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns, after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the Dean of Gild and his Council, shall have the like benefit that other Gild-brother's bairns have; and all Burgesses and Freemen, above written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter Gild-brother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to be reputed and holden as strangers; and who are absent off the country shall enter Gild-brother within fifteen days after their home coming; secluding, also, from this benefit of Gild-brother, all Burgesses who have not their residence within this Burgh, and all Burgesses, within the same, who have not born nor bear burden with the Freemen of this Burgh, (noblemen excepted.)

“15th, Every Gild-brother's son or sons, that desires to be Gild-brother, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, whenever he designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease; with this restriction, that if he be a Merchant of that calling, he shall be worth, in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred merks money, and their assistants to give an account of as much; if he be a Craftsman, and their assist-

ants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received Gild-brother, who shall be tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council; and as concerning the infamous and debauched persons, not worthy of the benefit of Gild-brother, they shall be tried by the Dean of Gild, with the advice of a certain number of the Merchant rank, as he shall choose for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the Merchant rank, and their assistants, who are unworthy; and every Deacon shall try their own Crafts, and that by the advice of the Deacon-Conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy; and the persons shall be inrolled in the Dean of Gild's books.

“16th, Every Gild-brother's daughter, that marries a Freeman Burgess of this Burgh, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above mentioned, whether Merchant or Craftsman, and tried worthy by the Dean of Gild and his Council; and this privilege to extend to the Gild-brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing that the daughter hath no farther benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allenarly; and this benefit shall only appertain and extend to the sons and daughters of Gild-brothers who are lawfully begotten.

“17th, And because there are several bairns, whose fathers have been Freemen and Burgesses of this Burgh, and who are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience, and good reason, should not be secluded from the benefit. It is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall, either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compear before the Dean of Gild and his Council, and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of Gild-brother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling; always being tried meet and worthy of such a benefit,

and be worth the foresaid sum; Merchant and Craftsman to be tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council; providing, that the saids bairns, or their friends, compear before the Dean of Gild and his Council, to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come; otherwise, afterwards, to have no benefit.

“18th, All Burgesses wives, within this Burgh for the present, shall enjoy such privileges and liberties, during the time of their widowhood, as if their husbands were on life; for the benefit of Gildry, paying to the Dean of Gild thirteen shilling and four pennies, with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husband's calling; the saids widows being always tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council to be of good life and honest conversation; and the widows to come shall have the same liberty, if their husbands have been Gild-brothers, if otherwise, not to enjoy that benefit.

“19th, And concerning the apprentices of Gild-brothers, Burgesses, of Merchants and Crafts, and their assistants. First, For the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, They ought to be so far inferior to their master's bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, Thirdly, To move them to take their master's daughter in marriage, before any other; which will be a great comfort and support to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received Burgess, by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a Freeman, after his apprenticeship, for the space of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received Burgess; paying, thereafter, for his burgess-ship, to the Town ten merks; and then, not to be received Gild-brother by that right, without he be Burgess for four years, and so to continue thirteen years, before he be Gild-brother by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the Dean of Gild ten merks money for his Gildry; and before his being received Gild-brother, he is to bring and produce, before the Dean of Gild and his Council, a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by the Nottar

who is clerk, *viz.* if he be a Merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the Dean of Gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a Craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the Deacon-Conveener's clerk; and this no ways shall be extended against Burgesses sons farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a Freeman Burgess and Gild-brother, and if he be found by the Dean of Gild and his Council to be worthy of the fore-named sum, Merchant or Craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received Gild-brother at any time, by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; otherways to pay the extremity.

" 20th, That every man out of Town, whether Merchant or Craftsman, being not as yet neither Burgess nor Freeman within this Burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and being found worth the sum above specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his Gildry, after he is made Burgess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a Gild-brother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his Gildry twenty shilling, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

" 21st, Whatever person, who is not presently Burgess and Freeman of this Burgh, and enters hereafter Burgess *gratis*, shall pay for his Gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

" 22d, The bail sums of money, that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as Gild-brother, shall be divided in this form, *viz.* all that enters Gild-brother as a Merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the Merchants' Hospital, and their de-

ayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this Town, which shall be distributed by the Dean of Gild, with advice of the Merchant Council, and such other of the Merchant rank as he shall choose for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any Craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter Gild-brother, shall be applied to their Hospital, and decayed brethren of the Craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the Burgh, and that by the Deacon-Conveener, with advice of the rest of the Deacons.

" 23d, It shall no ways be leasome to any Gild-brother, who is not at present Burgess and Freeman of this Burgh, but enters hereafter to be Burgess and Gild-brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread, (except bakers, who may sell bread at all licit times at their pleasure,) milk, and such like small things, which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a Gild-brother.

" 24th, It shall not be leasome to a single Burgess, who enters hereafter to be Burgess, and becomes not a Gild-brother, to tapp any silk or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts; nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, brass, copper, or ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of lutt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of this Burgh, salt beef, salmond, herring, nor yet to salt any of them, to sell over again, but for their own use allenary; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to sell again, within this liberty; nor to buy tallow, above two stones together, except only candle-makers, to serve the Town, or any honest man

for his own use; nor to buy any sheep-skins, to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins, within this liberty, as tod's skins, above five together, otters, not above three together, and other like skins. And sicklike, not to sell any kind of woollen cloth, above thirty-three shilling and four pennies per ell, linen cloth, not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their own house, which they shall have liberty to sell, as they can best; neither buy wool, to sell over again within this liberty, nor to buy any linen yarn to sell over again, or to transport out of the Town, either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the Burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

“ 25th, It shall not be allowed to Cremers to set any cremes upon the High-Street, except upon Wednesday and and fairs allenary; and to use no ware but such as are permitted to any single Burgess.

“ 26th, Farder, it shall not be licensed to any single Burgess or Gild-brother, to buy with other men's money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this Burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the Freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the Freemen of this Burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

“ 27th, It shall not be leasome to any person holding shops, at any time to creme upon the High-Street; but such as sells Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron-work, and such like handy-work used by Craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling, *toties quoties*.

“ 28th, It shall not be leasome to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the High-Street, to sell any thing pertaining to the crafts, or handy-work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of

forty shilling; providing that tappers of linen and woollen cloth, be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure, to sell. All kinds of vivers to be sold from morning to evening; but unfreemen who shall sell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

“ 29th, All Burgesses that enters hereafter Freemen, and a simple Burgess, if he gives up his name to be a Merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money; and if he be a Craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the Crafts' hospital five merks money; and all Burgesses who enter hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a simple Burgess, either Merchant or Craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

“ 30th, There shall be no Burgess made or entered hereafter, except (if he be a Merchant, or of their assistants) he be tried by the Dean of Gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the Dean of Gild's hand; and if he be a Craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the Deacon-Conveener's books, and have the Deacon-Conveener's testimonial subscribed with his hand; and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, shall be received Burgess, paying their burgess fines as usual; otherways no Burgess, whether Merchant or Craftsman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

“ 31st, The Dean of Gild and his Council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the same, according to the time and place, person and quality of the trespass. And, farder, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles, to be observed for the well of the Town; and the Provost, Baillies, and Council to approve of the same.

“ 32d, The hail unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts, and statutes, so set down by the Dean of Gild and his Council, shall be applied, *viz.* the one-half thereof to the Dean of Gild and his Council, and the other half to be applied by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and Deacon-Conveener, to any good and pious work, as they shall think fit.

“ 33d, It shall be leasome to the Dean of Gild and his Council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector of the whole entries money and unlaws that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromissions thereof, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required by the said Dean of Gild and his Council; of the which entry-money of Gildry, he shall deliver and make payment of the whole that is to be received of the Gildry of the Merchant ranks, and their assistants, to be employed to the use foresaid; and the whole unlaws that is received, are to be delivered to the Dean of Gild and his Council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

“ 34th, It shall be leasome to the Dean of Gild and his Council, yearly, to choose an officer for pointing, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and for gathering in and pointing for all rents and duties pertaining to the Merchants' hospital, who shall be allowed by Provost, and Baillies, and the Council, and all the town-officers to concur and assist the said officer in the execution of his office, as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money, upon every one of the said town-officers who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties.*

“ 35th, The Dean of Gild shall have full power to convene the hail Merchants, and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient, for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

“ 36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back Alms' House, pertaining to the Town, behind the Bishop's Hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the Merchants' and Crafts' Hospital, in all time coming.

“ 37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woolen cloth, whom the Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to elect yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution; and that he shall measure all packs or loads of woolen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewarton, or any other parts, to be sold within this Burgh; and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells, from the seller, two shilling; and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall measure any but himself; he shall also measure all other woolen cloth, that is either bought in small or in great, and so require the buyer or seller, upon the price foresaid; and likewise, he shall measure all sorts of plaiden, which is sold in great, *viz.* above twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof, two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or seller require him; and no other is to measure this sort of plaiding but he; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or harn, if the buyer or seller requires him, and he shall have for measuring every dozen thereof, from the seller, four pennies; and if any person, in defraud of the common metster's interest, shall measure the cloth, or plaiding, above mentioned, he shall try the same before the Dean of Gild, who, after trial, shall compell the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

“ 38th, Whatever acts and statutes the Dean of Gild and his Council shall happen to make, and set down, further than what is above exprest, at any time afterwards, he shall be obliged to make the Provost, Baillies, and Council, acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherways to be of no effect; providing, there be a like

number of Merchants and Craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in Council; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book, containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, to be seen and considered.

“ 39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as Dean of Gild, till fifteen days after the Magistrates of this Burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and whole of the Deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

“ 40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a Deacon-Conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of Craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same day eight-days after the Baillies of this Burgh are chosen; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said Craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be leeted, in time coming, in this form, *viz.* all the Deacons of the Crafts, and their assistants, shall choose two with the Deacon-Conveener, to be given in leets before the Provost, Baillies, Council, and all the Deacons of Crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be Deacon-Conveener for the year thereafter following; with this provision, that there be a like number of Merchants and Craftsmen at his election, and the Deacon-Conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary Counsellor of the Town's great Council, and have a principal key of the Town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall convene all the Deacons of Crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the Crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them,

with the advice of the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants; providing always, that these acts neither prejudice the common-well of this Burgh, Merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any Deacons of this Burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts shall be approved of by Provost, Baillies, and Council; and shall, with advice of the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants, have power to choose an Officer, who shall be authorised to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one Town Officer for putting his action in execution; as likewise, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to the Craft's hospital; and whatever Town Officer refuses to assist the said Officer, shall pay twenty shilling, as often as he shall refuse. And if any Deacon or Deacons of Crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the Deacon Conveener's judgement in matters concerning their Crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the Deacon-Conveener.

“ 41st, All apprentices who shall hereafter become apprentices to any Craftsman within this Burgh, shall pay, at his entry, forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving out his apprenticeship faithfully; with this provision, that Burgesses sons pay conform to use and wont; and when he is made a Freeman, he shall pay only two pennies; and all men out of Town, who enters Freeman with any Craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen shilling and four pennies to the Craft's hospital, and his weekly two pennies.

“ 42d, The Deacon-Conveener, with advice of the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants, shall have power to elect Collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the Deacon-Conveener, and the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants, for his intronissions, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required. Farder, the Deacon-Conveener shall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and statutes, which he shall happen to set down,

before the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to be seen and considered by them, yearly, when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto; if otherways, to be of no effect.

“43d, It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, skipper, bear office as Deacon-Conveener, while that same day eight-days after the Baillies of this Burgh are chosen, for the year to come; who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath, in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

“44th, It is concluded that there shall be a Visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming, the same day that the Deacon-Conveener is chosen, in this form; the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four men's names, of the worthiest and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old Visitor, in leet, and present them to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, who shall make choice of any one of them to be Visitor for that year, and so furth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

“45th, The Visitor shall take special notice of these of his calling, who profanes the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of steep water, kindling of fire in kilns, or such like; and such transgressors, being convicted, shall pay to the Visitor, ten shilling, and the unlaw to the Session of the Kirk. The Visitor, also, shall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houses, or shops, except Freemen's bear, meal, or malt, coming to their own houses, for their own use, and which the Visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likeways, where they find good stuff spoiled in the making, he shall report the same to the Baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the Visitor and

two or three of his assistants think it, upon their conscience, really worth; providing that the Visitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the Baillies of this Burgh, on the same; and if any countryman, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the ladles of the Town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flourished with good above, and under, bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the Baillie, and ten shilling to the Visitor; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found, by the Visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the Baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty so to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making; and if any such spoiled stuff be found, by the Visitor, by men not living in Town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mask, the one half whereof to be paid to the Baillie, the other half to the Visitor.

“46th, It shall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this Town, either before or in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz. the one half betwixt Baillies and Visitor, the other half betwixt the Merchants' and Crafts' hospital.

“47th, It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market, on horseback, or otherways, till it first present the market, except Freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by Free and Unfreemen, according to the statutes of the Town, provided, that Freemen be suffered, in seed time, to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houses, shops, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz. the seller, an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers,

who buy above one boll, one load, or more, shall pay to the Visitor sixteen shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, conform to the Town's acts, they shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the Baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the Visitor, and that as often as they have contraveened.

"48th, All persons, who are at present Burgesses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell; and all Burgesses sons, that shall use that trade hereafter, shall pay to the Visitor, at his entry, twenty shilling; and men not living in Town, who marry Burgesses daughters, shall pay conform; and every Unfreeman, who is not as yet Burgess, and entered to that calling of malt making, shall pay to the Visitor of maltmen, twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren; providing, that all persons, Freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal, without any kind of entries.

"49th, The Visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any Unfreeman sell or tapp any kind of stuff, out of the market place, and shall report the same to the Dean of Gild; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one half thereof to the Dean of Gild, and the other half to the Visitor, and that as often as they shall contraveen; to be tried before the Dean of Gild.

"50th, All rubbers of meal are discharged, by the acts of the Town, as hurtful to the common-well; and it shall be leasom to the Visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling, and that as often as they shall contraveen, the one half thereof to be given to the Baillies, and the other half to the Visitor: and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the Visitor, with advice of his brethren, being convened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-well, shall be put in writ, and presented to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, and Deacons, and they to repel or allow the same, as they shall think proper.

"51st, Every person, who enters Burgess hereafter, and gives up his name to be a Merchant, or Craftsman, it shall not be leasom to him to make malt for the space of three years; and if, after that, he desires to make malt, being a simple Burgess, he shall pay to the Visitor of maltmen ten merks money; and if he be a Gild-brother, shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that Burgesses children have, who are now at present free; as also, the Visitor and his brethren shall, diligently and carefully, exerce the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be leasom to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to augment their upset, among men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen, as they shall think expedient.

"52d, Every making of malt, made by a Freeman maltman, dwelling within this Town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for each making; and every mealman shall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn, eight pennies; to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren, providing the Freemens malt and corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

"53d, Farder, the Visitor of maltmen shall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the Provost, Baillies, and Council, the book containing all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter, further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow or repel the same, as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

"54th, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as Visitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight days after the Baillies of this Burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in presence of the Provost, Baillies, and Council, for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the Crafts assistants, *viz.* they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others, who pleases to officiate with the Crafts for contribution to their hospital, and decayed

brethren. And because the foresaid election of the said Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-well of this Burgh, the saids Commissioners, for themselves, having power and commission granted to them by the whole body of the rank of Merchants, Craftsmen, and their assistants, humbly requesting the Provost, Baillies, and Council of this Burgh and City of Glasgow, for them, and their successors, to ratifie and approve this present letter, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points; and to that effect to grant their express consent and assent to the foresaid Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of maltmen, and haill privileges, statutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to interpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above specified; and to ordain the same to be insert and registrated in the Burgh court-books of the said Burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain, in perpetual remembrance, and to declare that all and whatsoever person, or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, haill statutes and privileges, shall be reputed and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-well of this Burgh, and quiet state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be punished with all rigour.

“In witness whereof, these presents, written by John Craig, Nottar, the foresaids haill Commissioners, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid; likeas, the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, in token of their consent and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place, foresaid.

“For the Merchant rank, William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkirk, James Fleming, Humphry Cunningham, for Thomas Brown in his absence, Robert Adam, John

Wardrop, for George Muir, Archibald Faulls, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Dickson, who cannot write. For the Crafts rank, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauside, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Scott, who cannot write. Oversmen, Sir George Elphinston, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.”

“At Glasgow, the 9th February 1605. In the Council-house, produced before the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to be admitted, approyen, and ordained, to be registrated in the Burgh court-books, and, in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the Provost, Baillies, and Council, William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies, James Braidwood; James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Dickson and William Muir, who cannot write. To the which letter of Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of the said maltmen, the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, for themselves, and their successors in office, by the tenor hereof, have interponed, and interpones, their authority, and ordains the same, with all the sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, kept, executed, and used, by the saids Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both Merchants rank and Crafts. Signed, A. Haygate.”

“In the Council-House, being conveened, the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, Provost, William Anderson, Thomas Mure, and John Anderson, Baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Dean of Gild, Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William

Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell.

“The which day, the Provost, Baillies, and Council, being careful, that, hereafter, all manner of mutiny, contraversies, question, and debates, shall be removed furth of the common-well, especially betwixt the Merchant rank and rank of Craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down among them lately, concerning the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Conveener, for the common-well of this Burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to Merchant or Craftsman, with consent of the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapons-showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt Merchant and Craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the Provost and Baillies for the time; declaring, by these presents, that whatever he be, either Merchant or Craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the Provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furder punished on sight. And furder, for taking away all partiality, and particular respect of persons, amongst the said Merchants and Crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the Dean of Gild, nor Deacon-Conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a Merchant, and the other a Craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgement, or otherways; but to

be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several Burgesses of this Burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this Burgh, and judgement-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of Town to assist them; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever Burgess of this Burgh, that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the Town, to take part with him, and to make farther tumult without the Town, and in judgement, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a Freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress, and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions, and meetings of the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to them. And farder, considering that the said Merchants and Crafts has most reverently desired the said Provost, Baillies, and great Council of the said Burgh, to grant and give their full express consent and assent to the foresaid letters, whole heads, statutes, privileges, and liberties therein contained, and to subscribe and interpone their authority to the same; and ordain the same, with the said commissions, and letter in form of submission, to be insert and registrated in the Burgh Court-Books of the said Burgh, that the same may take full effect in all time hereafter.

“The said Provost, Baillies, and Council, aforesaid, being therewith ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common-well of this Burgh, and well of both the saids ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, and to their mutual amity, concord, and agreement hereafter, thought the foresaid petition and desire most lawful and reasonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted, the said letter:

and, in token of their consent, subscribed the same, and ordained the saids commissions, respective, and letter in form of a submission, and that of Dean of Gildrie, Deacon-Conveener, and Visiter of maltmen and mealmen, proceeding and following thereupon, to be insert and registrated in the Burgh Court-Books, and their authority to be interponed thereto.

“(Signed) HENRY GIBSON, *Town-Clk.*”

“*Act of Council anent the Set of the Burgh of Glasgow, confirmed by the General Convention of the Royal Burghs.*”

“At Glasgow, the 22d day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eleven years. The which day the Magistrates and Town Council convened, considering, that, by an Act of the General Convention of Royal Burghs, the whole Royal Burghs are ordained to transmit to the Clerk of the Royal Burghs, each of their sets and customs in their elections of their Magistrates and Council, to be recorded in the books of the said General Convention of Royal Burghs, in manner, and to the effect, as is more fully specified in the said Act; therefore the Magistrates and Town Council do hereby declare the Set, or accustomed way of this Burgh of Glasgow, in their elections of their Provost, Baillies, Town Council, Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, and others after insert, to be as follows, *viz.* By the ordinary Set of the said Burgh, the Town Council (besides the Provost and three Baillies) is to consist of the number of thirteen Merchants and twelve Trades; and if either the Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, or Master of Work, or all of them that shall happen to be chosen of persons not in the Town Council, they, by their election, become extraordinary Counsellors. The ordinary day of election of the Provost and Baillies is upon the first Tuesday after Michaelmas\*.

\* 29th September.

*Election of the Provost.*

“The Provost, Baillies, and Town Council, convened, do proceed first to the election of the Provost, and the hail Council being removed from the table, (except the present Provost and Baillies,) the said Provost and Baillies do leet the Merchant rank in four leets, and the Council being called to take their place at the table, each of the said four leets are severally voted, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being removed, and divided in two leets, and the said two leets being severally voted, there are two persons chosen out of the same, and which two persons are put in one leet, and the same put to the vote which of them shall be chosen as Provost; he who has plurality of votes is elected Provost for the year ensuing, and he may be elected, and continued at the next year's election for a second year; but he cannot be leeted or elected till two years expire after his going out of the office.

*Election of the Baillies.*

“After the election of the Provost, as said is, they do proceed to the election of the three Baillies; and the hail Council being again removed from the table, except the Provost elected, as is immediately above written, and the three Baillies who are to be changed, with the late Provost or Provosts, the said persons not removed set down the leets of the Merchants and Crafts ranks in Council, out of which the three Baillies are to be chosen for the year ensuing: the Merchant rank, who are capable to be leeted, are divided in four leets, and the Council being called to take their place, the said four leets are severally put to the vote, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being divided into two leets, and the Counsellors of the Trades' rank being divided in three leets, and severally put to the vote, there are three persons chosen, which are put in one leet, and the saids three leets of Merchants and Crafts (after the persons

therein are removed) being severally put to the vote, there is one of the two in the first leet of the Merchant rank chosen for first and eldest Baillie, and one of the two in the second leet of the Merchant rank, chosen second Baillie for the year ensuing; as also, there is one of the three in the leet of the Crafts' rank chosen as Baillie for the Crafts rank; and it is also the Set and custom in the election of the Baillies, that none of the Council, who has been elected Baillie, can be thereafter leeted for, or elected Baillie, till two years expire after their being out of that office.

*Election of the Town Council.*

“The election of the Town Council upon the first Friday after the election of the said Magistrates, there do convene the present Provost and three Baillies, and the Provost and three Baillies that were in office the last year, and the Provost and three Baillies that were in office as Magistrates the year preceding the last year, which three years Magistrates make up the number of twelve, and if any of the said number be defective, in respect of one man being Provost two of the said three years, or by the absence or death of any of the twelve, therefore these convened do elect, or call for so many persons \* as shall happen to be wanting of the said full number of the same quality of the absents, whether they be Merchants or Crafts, to make up the said number of twelve, who are appointed by the constitution of the Burgh to make choice of these who are to bear office as Counsellors of this Burgh for the year ensuing, and then do proceed to the election of thirteen of the Merchant rank, and twelve of the Trades rank, to bear office as Counsellors, which Counsellors are elected as follows, *viz.* the whole thirteen of the Merchant rank, and twelve of the Trades rank, who were Counsellors the year preceding, are leeted with others of the same rank who are not

\* These extraordinary Counsellors were formerly termed *Causeway Counsellors*, from their being usually taken from the street, without any formal citation.

Counsellors; and in respect that the present Magistrates are chosen out of the last Council, the late Magistrates do come in their place to make up the number, and be leeted as Counsellors; and none of the saids thirteen Merchants, or twelve Trades can be leeted one with another, but with persons out of the Council, as said is, except in the case when either the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, or Master of Work shall happen to be extraordinary Counsellors by their office, they may be leeted against as many of the Merchants and Trades Counsellors of the same rank; and in case it shall happen at any time that a considerable number of the Counsellors who are elected, as said is, do not accept, the Magistrates and Council may, and have been in use to elect others in their room and place.

*Election of Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, &c.*

“The election of the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and others, upon the foresaid Wednesday after the election of the Council, do convene the Provost, Baillies, and Counsellors, both of the Merchants and Trades ranks, together with the Deacons of the respective incorporate Crafts in the Burgh; and because that the Trades Baillies and Counsellors and Deacons foresaid, do exceed the number of the Magistrates and Council of the Merchant rank, there are as many Merchants added to them as make the Merchants and Trades ranks both alike in number, and then there is a leet produced from the Merchants-House, contained in an act thereof, under their Clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the Merchants rank, and one of them is chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council, and others foresaid, to bear office as Dean of Guild of this Burgh for the year ensuing. As also, there is a leet produced from the Trades-House, contained in an act thereof under their Clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the Crafts rank, and one of them is chosen by the saids Magistrates and Town Council, and others fore-

said, to bear office as Deacon-Convener of this Burgh for the year ensuing; and, in the election of the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener, the Provost has the first vote, and in case of equality the casting vote.

*Election of Treasurer.*

“Thereafter the Merchants and Deacons who are added to the Magistrates and Town Council for electing the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener being removed, the Magistrates and Town Council put two or three persons on the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Treasurer of the Burgh for the year ensuing; and that the leet out of which the Treasurer is elected, consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, or year about.

*Election of the Baillie of Gorbals.*

“In electing the Baillie of Gorbals, the Magistrates and Town Council do put two or three of their number upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Baillie of the Gorbals for the year ensuing; and the leet out of which he is chosen, consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank, *per vices*, or year about.

*Election of the Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.*

“In electing the Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde, the Magistrates and Town Council do put two persons (either of the Council, or not of the same, as they think fit) upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Water-Baillie for the year ensuing, and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, or year about.

*Election of the Master of Work.*

“In electing the Master of Work, the Magistrates and Town Council do put two persons of the Merchant rank,

either of the Council, or not of the same, as they think fit, upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Master of Work of the Burgh for the year ensuing.

*Election of the Visiter of the Maltmen.*

“There is a leet produced from the Incorporation of Maltmen, under their Clerk’s hand, consisting of four or five persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council to be Visiter of the Maltmen for the year ensuing.

*Election of the Visiter of the Gardeners.*

“There is a leet produced from the Incorporation of Gardeners under their Clerk’s hand, and consisting of two persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one is chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council to be Visiter of the Gardeners for the year ensuing.

*Election of the Procurator-Fiscal of Court.*

“In electing the Procurator-Fiscal of Court, there is a leet made by the Magistrates and Town Council, consisting of two persons, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is elected Procurator-Fiscal of Court for the year ensuing. And the Magistrates and Town Council recommend to the Provost to transmit an extract hereof, under the Clerk’s hand, to the Clerk of the Convention of Royal Burghs, to the effect specified in the said Act of the Burghs.

“Extracted by me,

“JO. M’GILCHRIST, Dpt. Cl.”

*Alterations in the Set of the Burgh.*

“At Glasgow, the fifteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight years. The which day the Magistrates

and Town Council convened; the Committee nominate by a former act dated the eighth of April instant, for considering what alterations and amendments may be proper to be made in the Set of the Town, reported, that the constitution of the Town Council of Glasgow has been long complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the City in a particular Set, longer than may be for the public interest, there being sometimes difficulty to get the more creditable Burgesses to accept of offices; and time and experience having discovered sundry defects in the former constitution, the following alterations and amendments are humbly submitted, and reported, by the Committee to whom this affair has been remitted, to take effect at Michaelmas, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, and to be observed in all time coming, *viz.*

“ I. That the late Provost and Baillies, and the last elected Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener, shall necessarily continue, and be of the ordinary Council without election, the year after their having been in, or exercised, their respective offices.

“ II. That the two senior Merchant, and two senior Trades Counsellors, not being in the Magistracy, (excepting always the last year's Provost and Baillies, together with the last elected Dean of Gild and Convener,) shall necessarily be disqualified annually from being in the Council, for the space of three years alternately, and that the like number of the same rank be chosen or filled up in their places, at the time and in the manner to be condescended on in the immediately subsequent article. But in regard hitherto the number of new members brought yearly into the Council has not been fixed or uniform, and that three or more of the present members of one rank, may decline accepting the office of Counsellor, for compelling of whom there is at present no provision; and that hereafter some of the senior Counsellors foresaid, by being in the office of Magistracy, or having been Magistrates, Dean of Gild, or Deacon-Convener, the preceding year, may be necessary or constituent members of the Council, whereby it shall

happen that there may be only one Merchant or Trades Counsellor exclusive of the necessary members abovesaid, older elected than all the rest of his rank; and that, after his being disqualified, there may be two or more of that rank who have been equally long in Council, or it may happen that three or more Counsellors of the same rank have been brought in at one election, it is provided, that so oft as any of these cases, or cases of the like nature, shall occur, when only part of the Counsellors elected at one time need to be dropt, in order to make up the number of two of each rank necessarily to be disqualified as above, it shall be in the power of the twelve electors hereafter mentioned, to determine by plurality of voices, which of these two or more Counsellors elected at one time, are to fall off from the Council for that year, two of each rank being necessarily to be disqualified annually, whose places are to be filled up in the manner to be hereafter prescribed, and such of the senior Counsellors as are not disqualified, or continued on the above account for that year, shall be the first who are to fall off, and necessarily go out of the Council, the election immediately subsequent, at least so soon as they cease to be necessary Counsellors, in consequence of the regulation foresaid.

“ III. That upon the first Friday after the election of Magistrates in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, and, yearly thereafter on that day, the three sets of Magistrates who, by the original constitution of the Burgh, have the power to choose those who are to bear office as Counsellors, convene within the Town-hall at four in the afternoon, the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener being warned personally or at their dwelling-houses, to be present with them; and after filling up the places of such of the electors as are dead, absent, or who have been two years in one office, or borne two offices, to make up the full number of twelve, the Dean of Gild and Convener, if at the meeting foresaid, being always to be electors in room of such of their respective ranks, whose places

are to be filled up as above; and after having a list laid before them by the Town Clerk, of the members of last year's Council, distinguishing each year when they were last brought into Council: These twelve electors are to fill up and choose thirteen Merchants and twelve Tradesmen, who, with the Provost and three Baillies are to make up the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, for the year subsequent, in the manner following, *viz.* the thirteen Merchant Counsellors are to be composed of the last year's Provost, (when not re-chosen) the two Merchant Baillies for the preceding year, the last elected Dean of Guild, who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of the new Merchant Counsellors; and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of Magistracy or not, and of another new Counsellor of the Merchant rank, to be chosen by plurality of voices as above, who, with the said Dean of Guild in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior Merchant Counsellors, necessarily to be disqualified and fall off from the Council, by the second regulation before set down; but in case the last elected Dean of Guild has been of the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, the preceding year, the said twelve electors are, by plurality of voices, to name and choose two new Merchant Counsellors, in place of the two senior members of that rank, to be disqualified as above expressed, and so many of the junior or latest elected Merchant Counsellors, for the preceding year, not being at the time in the office of Magistracy, or having been Magistrates or Dean of Guild the immediately preceding year, as with the necessary and new elected Counsellors above said, shall make up the number of thirteen, exclusive of the Provost and two Merchant Baillies, are to continue and remain members of the Council, for the Merchant rank, the year ensuing. And as to the twelve Trades Counsellors, they are to consist of the persons following, *viz.* the immediately preceding year's Baillie of that rank, the last elected Convener,

who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of the new Trades Counsellors, and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of Magistracy or not; and of another new Counsellor of the Trades rank, to be chosen by plurality of voices as above, who, in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior Trades Counsellors necessarily to be disqualified by the second regulation above-written. But in case the last elected Convener has been of the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, the preceding year, the said twelve electors are, by plurality of votes, to name and choose two new Trades Counsellors, to supply the place of the two senior members of that rank, to be disqualified as above expressed. And so many of the junior or latest elected Trades Counsellors, for the preceding year, not being at the time a Baillie, or having been Baillie or Convener the immediately preceding year, as with the necessary and new elected Counsellors above said, shall make up the number of twelve, exclusive of the Trades Baillie at the time, are to continue and remain members of the Council, for the Craftsmen rank, the year ensuing. Declaring always that the said twelve electors shall further have liberty, and are hereby appointed, to fill up the places of such of the preceding year's Council, who have died in that time, or refused to accept their offices, and whose seats have not been filled up by the Council, in terms of the original Set, and that over and above the four new Counsellors, to be annually elected and filled up, as before specified, and that there is to be no further change in the Council, any one year, than by filling up or choosing two Merchant and two new Trades Counsellors, in place of these to be disqualified as aforesaid, or supplying the room of such as are dead, or have refused to accept in the preceding year, in case the seats of the latter have not been filled up by the Council, as before mentioned; declaring always, that in regard a good number of the Merchant Counsellors elected in October last, one

thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, have not accepted of their offices, for which, as before noticed, there is at present no compulsitor, it shall be permitted, that in October one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, at filling up the ensuing year's Council, in case two or more of the persons chosen Counsellors for this current year, shall continue to decline acceptance, the twelve electors before named, may only fill up or nominate new Counsellors, in place of those who have not accepted, the preceding year, without being obliged to disqualify at that election only, the two senior accepting Counsellors of that rank, in terms of the second regulation aforesaid.

“ IV. That the Baillie for the village of Gorbals is to be chosen out of a leet of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, with liberty to the Council, to nominate them out of their own number, or not, and to conjoin another Baillie for the village and barony, as they shall judge expedient.

“ V. That every person hereafter elected, or continued a Counsellor, shall be obliged to accept of his office, on the day whereon the Dean of Guild and Convener are chosen, if not confined with sickness, or necessarily absent, or at farthest in three months after his election, and that any person chosen to be a Counsellor, refusing or neglecting to accept as said is, shall, by the Magistrates and Council, at their first meeting after the first day of January yearly, be fined and amerced, in the sum of twenty pounds sterling, payable to the Collectors of the Merchants and Trades Houses respectively, for the behoof of their poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting Counsellor shall be of; and the said respective Collectors are to be obliged, between and the Whitsunday ensuing, to produce a certificate, under the hands of the Dean of Guild or Convener respectively, of their having accounted for the said several fines, or that the same are placed to their debits with the several Houses, otherwise the said respective Collectors shall

be obliged to pay the same to the Town Treasurer for the use of the Burgh, with one-fifth part more for their neglect in levying the said fines, without prejudice to the Council, in case any number of Counsellors decline accepting, and choose to pay the above fine, to fill up their places agreeable to the original Set, and declaring always, that if any person shall make payment of the above fine, for not accepting to be a Counsellor, he shall not be again compellable to accept of that office.

“ VI. That every person who shall be hereafter elected Provost, one of the Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, or Treasurer, shall, on his refusing or declining to accept or exerce any of the said offices, at the first meeting of the Council, after the election of the Dean of Guild, be fined and amerced by the Magistrates and Town Council, in the sum of forty pounds sterling, payable to the Collectors of the Merchants and Trades Houses, respectively, for the behoof of the poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting office-bearer shall be of; with certification, that if the said respective Collectors do not produce, within three months after an extract of the sentence for the said fines shall be put into their hands, a certificate from the Dean of Guild, or Convener respectively, of their having accounted for the said several fines; the said respective Collectors shall be obliged to pay the same, with one-fifth part more, for their neglect in levying thereof, to the Town Treasurer for the use of the Burgh; and this article, with the immediately preceding one, to be read annually in the Merchants and Trades Houses, at their first meeting after electing the Dean of Guild and Convener.

“ VII. That in case of the decease of the Provost, any one of the Baillies, or Treasurer, during the time of their being in office, the Magistrate to whom belongs the right of presiding in, and convening the Council, who is declared to be the first Magistrate in the place, at the time, shall call a Council

within forty-eight hours after such death, and there intimate the inconveniency, and necessity of supplying the vacant office; and at that diet another Council shall be appointed, not under four, or above eight days distance from the former, for electing an office-bearer in place of the Magistrate or Treasurer deceased; and shall appoint the whole members of Council to be warned for that effect. At which second meeting, leets shall be made up, as is presently practised at electing these office-bearers, (excluding the Magistrates at the time, or any other debarred from being elected into any of these offices respectively by the original Set,) out of which leets, the office vacant, as aforesaid, is to be supplied, and the person newly elected to have the same powers and privileges with his immediate predecessor, in whose place he shall be chosen; and in case of the death of a Dean of Guild or Convener, during their being in these offices, the immediately preceding Dean of Guild and Convener on life, within forty-eight hours after such decease, are to convene their respective houses, who are to appoint a new meeting of their several members to be convened and properly warned, not under four, or above eight days distance from the former diet, whereof the Provost, or presiding Magistrate is to be acquainted. At which last meeting, a leet of three persons shall be elected by a majority of votes, to be presented by the two houses respectively according to the rank of the person deceased, in the same manner as has been hitherto practised at electing the Dean of Guild or Convener, the first year of their offices; and immediately after the houses have voted the said leets respectively, the presiding Magistrate is to call and convene the Town Council, and Deacons of Craft, in the same form and method, as has been hitherto observed, on occasions of that nature; and the persons, who, by law or practice, have right to choose a Dean of Guild or Convener, shall, by plurality of voices (the Provost or Preses having the first, as also a casting vote) elect that office-bearer out of the leets

foresaid, according as the office shall happen to be vacant by death, as said is, and the person so to be elected, shall have the same powers and privileges, which his immediate predecessor had, when on life: Declaring also, that in case of any persons not accepting of any of the said offices, within a month after their election, the Council are to proceed and make choice of another office-bearer in their place, observing the forms and regulations before set down in the event of their decease.

“ VIII. That the original Set and constitution of the Burgh, so far as not altered, amended, or repealed by the present Regulations, shall continue and remain in full force till a proper and legal alteration be made therein. And that this present platform and rules therein set down, shall be observed inviolably, till altered by the City-Council, with consent of the Merchants and Trades Houses, and shall be publicly read in presence of the Council annually, immediately before they proceed to the election of Magistrates.

“ Which report above-written, being read in presence of, and duly considered by, the Magistrates and Council, they agreed thereto, and approved, and hereby approve thereof, and ordain the same to take effect and be observed for the future, according as is above mentioned, and remit to the Magistrates, to order copies of the above report to be given in to the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener, to be laid by them before their respective houses.—Extracted by

“ JO. M·GILCHRIST, *Dep. Cl.*”

“ *Extract Act of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, relative to a further Alteration of the Set of the Burgh of Glasgow.*

“ In the general Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, held at the Burgh of Edinburgh, the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, by their Commissioners therein convened. The which day, the Convention, having resumed the consideration of the petition from

the Burgh of Glasgow, for an alteration of their Set, with the report of the Committee to whom it was remitted, and having also heard read, a memorial subscribed by the Commissioner and Assessor of that Burgh, confining their present demand to their being entitled to have an additional Baillie of the Merchant rank, and another of the Trades rank, making three Baillies of the former rank, and two Baillies of the Trades rank, and to their being entitled to re-elect two of these five Baillies, viz. one of each rank, to continue a second year, and having taken the whole under serious consideration, with the acts of the Town Council of Glasgow, and different acts of the Convention altering Sets of Burghs. The Convention unanimously approved of the report of their Committee, and, in terms thereof, do authorize the Council of Glasgow to elect and make choice of the foresaid two additional Baillies, making in all three Baillies of the Merchant rank, and two Baillies of the Trades rank, at their next ensuing Michaelmas election, and in all time thereafter, and to re-elect one of these Baillies in each rank to continue a second year, and so far alter the present Set of the Burgh of Glasgow, but no farther, it being conditioned, that the said two additional Baillies shall be elected in the same way and manner the Baillies of Glasgow have been elected, and that without any addition to the number of their Council, which are hereby appointed to continue as they presently are, and of no greater number, and appointed the petition and memorial, with the report of the Committee, to be engrossed after the minutes of Convention.—Extracted from the Record of the General Convention of Royal Burghs, by  
JOHN GRAY, *Conj. Clk.*"

*Extract Act of the Royal Burghs of Scotland in favour of the City of Glasgow.*

"In the General Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, holden at the Burgh of Edinburgh, the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

The which day, the Commissioner for the Burgh of Glasgow presented to the Convention, an extract from the records of Council of that Burgh, relative to carrying into execution the alterations, on the Set thereof, made by the 31st act of last Convention, and craved that the same might be inserted in the records of Convention, which being considered by the Convention, they appointed the same to be recorded accordingly, and of which the tenor follows. 'At Glasgow, the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and one years, which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, the Lord Provost reported, that, in consequence of memorials, presented by him and Baillie Wardlaw to the Convention of Royal Burghs, the tenor of which memorials are engrossed on the records of Council, the Convention had passed an act, an extract of which is also engrossed in the records of Council; authorizing the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow, at the next annual election of Magistrates, and at all future annual elections, to elect an additional Baillie of the Merchant rank, and an additional Baillie of the Trades rank, making in all three Merchant and two Trades Baillies, but that the Convention had declined, at that time, to come to any resolution with regard to the matters contained in the before inserted additional memorial, the consideration of which was delayed till a future meeting of the Convention, the Magistrates and Council approve of, ratify, and confirm the transactions of the Lord Provost and Baillie Wardlaw in this business, accept of the alteration of the Set of the Burgh contained in the said Act of the Convention, resolve to elect additional Baillies in terms thereof at the ensuing Michaelmas election, and appoint the Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Deacon-Convener, as a Committee of Council, alongst with the Town Clerks, to draw up a form for electing the said additional Baillies. Extracted from the Records of Council, by

"(Signed) JOHN ORR."

*Act of Council respecting the mode of electing additional Baillies.*

“ At Glasgow, the second day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and one. Which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, the Committee, appointed to consider the form of electing two additional Baillies, conformable to the Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs of the sixteenth of July last, gave in a report, the tenor whereof follows: Report of the Committee of Council, appointed to consider the form of electing the two additional Baillies whom the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow were empowered to chuse by the Act of the Convention of Royal Burghs, dated the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, and entered upon the Records of the Town Council of Glasgow, upon the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, after having considered the former Set of the Burgh and the Act of Convention before-mentioned, the Committee are of opinion, that the mode of electing the two additional Baillies which will the least encroach on the former Set, which will run the least risque of creating confusion, and which will be the most easily carried into execution, will be for the Magistrates and Council, *First*, to elect (the) two Merchant Baillies and one Trades Baillie, exactly in the same manner and conformable to the regulations which have been practised under the former Set of the Burgh, the leets for which will require no alteration whatever at the election 1801, as none of the Baillies for the preceding year are to be re-elected, although at all annual elections, subsequent to 1801, the Baillies of the immediate preceding year ought to be leeted in chusing the two eldest Merchant Baillies, and the eldest Trades Baillie, because one of them of each rank may be re-elected for the subsequent year, who must, in that case, be the eldest Baillies of their respective ranks. *Secondly*, to divide and put into two leets the whole Merchant Counsellors, who, by the former

Set, were eligible as Baillies (except the persons just chosen first and second Merchant Baillies, and the Baillies of the preceding year who shall not have been re-elected) to chuse one person from each of these two leets, in the same manner as was done in the election of Merchant Baillies by the former Set, and then to put these two persons upon one short leet to be voted upon, and the person, chosen from that short leet, shall be the youngest or third Merchant Baillie for the subsequent year, under the authority of the said Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs. *Thirdly*, to divide and put into two leets the whole Trades Counsellors, who, by the former Set, were eligible as Baillies, (except the person just chosen first or eldest Trades Baillie, and the Baillie or Baillies of the preceding year who shall not have been re-elected,) and to chuse one person from each of these two leets, in the same manner as was done in the election of Trades Baillies by the former Set, and then to put these two persons upon one short leet to be voted upon, and the person, chosen from that short leet, shall be the second or youngest Trades Baillie for the subsequent year, under the authority of the said Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs. The Committee are of opinion, that all intermediate elections of Magistrates and Counsellors, for filling up vacancies, occasioned by death or otherwise, ought to be made according to the manner and regulations of the former Set of the Burgh in all respects. The Committee do further report, that in consequence of the alterations made on the Set of the Burgh, by the said Act of Convention, the number of ordinary Merchant Counsellors will be reduced to twelve, as the thirteenth Counsellor will become a Baillie, and that the number of ordinary Trades Counsellors will be reduced to eleven, as the twelfth Counsellor will also become a Baillie, after the Act of Convention shall begin to take effect. That alteration of the Set will necessarily occasion an alteration of the number of electors of Counsellors at the election of 1801, and at all subsequent annual elections of Counsellors, as, from

the analogy of the former Set, the two persons, chosen additional Baillies at Michaelmas 1801, will fall to be electors for that year; and, in the same manner, the persons chosen additional Baillies at the Michaelmas elections 1802 and 1803, will fall to be electors of Counsellors for those years, whereby, the electors for 1801 will be increased to fourteen, for 1802 to sixteen, and for 1803 to eighteen, at which number they will afterwards remain, and to which they must be filled up at every annual election, in the same manner and according to the same regulations that the number of electors, by the former Set, was filled up to twelve. If the Magistrates and Council approve of this Report, it will be proper for them to ratify and confirm it by an Act of Council, and to appoint extracts of it and the Act of Council of the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, accepting of the foresaid alterations of the Set, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Convention of Royal Burghs, that they may be recorded in the Books of Convention, and extracts of them deposited in the City's Charter Chest. (Signed) John Hamilton, Convener of the Committee. Which Report, being considered by the Magistrates and Council, they approve thereof, and enact and ordain, that the election of Magistrates and Counsellors therein referred to, at the annual election in this current year eighteen hundred and one, and at all subsequent elections of Magistrates and Counsellors, shall proceed and be carried on in the manner specified in the said Report, and appoint extracts of this Act of Council, and of the Act of the thirty-first day of July last, therein referred to, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Convention of the Royal Burghs at Edinburgh, to be recorded in the Books of Convention, and extracts thereof to be got and laid up in the City Charter Chest. Extracted from the Records of Council, by (signed) John Orr. Extracted from the Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, by

“JAMES LAING, *Dep. Clk.*”

*Act of Council respecting increasing the Fines for not accepting the Offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and Counsellors of the City.*

“At Glasgow, the second day of October, eighteen hundred and one years. The which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, having resumed consideration of a proposal which is referred to in an Act of Council of the thirty-first day of July last, for increasing the fines upon persons refusing to accept the offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and Counsellors of the City, unanimously enact and ordain, that the fines leviabie for such refusal by the Set and Constitution of the Burgh (as explained and amended by an Act of the Magistrates and Town Council, dated the fifteenth day of April, seventeen hundred and forty-eight, and ratified and confirmed by the General Convention of the Royal Burghs) shall, from and after the ensuing election eighteen hundred and one, be doubled, that is to say, each person refusing to accept the offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, or Deacon-Convener, shall be liable to the penalty, and shall be fined and americiated in the sum of eighty pounds sterling; and each person refusing to accept the office of a Counsellor, shall be liable to the penalty, and shall be fined and americiated in the sum of forty pounds sterling, which fines and penalties shall be levied, exacted, and applied in the same manner as those formerly exigible were levied and applied, under the authority of the said Acts of the Town Council and Convention of the Royal Burghs; and the said additional fines shall be leviabie from such persons as may be elected to the said offices at the ensuing annual election for this current year, and at all subsequent elections, who shall refuse to accept of those offices. Extracted from the Records of Council, by

“JOHN ORR.”

OATHS ADMINISTERED TO THE MAGISTRATES AND THE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, ON THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE\*.

*Oath of Allegiance.*

“I do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George.

“So help me God.”

*Oath of Abjuration.*

“I do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, in my conscience, before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord, King George, is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and all other His Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe, in my conscience, that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James II., and since his decease, pretended to be and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James III., or, of Scotland, by the name of James VIII., or the style and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them.

“And I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his Successors, all

\* These Oaths are also administered to the Ministers of the Established Church, and Professors in the University, at their admission into office.

treasons, and traitorous conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him or any of them. And I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain, and defend, the succession of the Crown against the descendants of the said James, and against all other persons whatsoever, which succession by an Act, entitled, an Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject, is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge, and swear according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian.”

*The Assurance.*

“I do, in the sincerity of my heart, assert, acknowledge, and declare, that His Majesty, King George, is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this realm, as well *de jure*, that is, of right, King, as *de facto*, that is, in the possession and exercise of the government. And, therefore, I do promise and swear that I will with heart and hand, life and goods, maintain and defend his right, title, and government, against the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, and since his decease, pretended to be, and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James III. or, of Scotland, by the name of James VIII., or the style and title of King of Great Britain, and their adherents, and all other enemies, who either by open or secret attempts, shall disturb, or disquiet His Majesty, in the possession and exercise thereof.”

The oath *de fidele*, or an oath for the faithful discharge of duty, is also administered.

*Form of a Burgess-Ticket for a Protestant.*

“Here I protest, before God, that I confess and allow with my heart the true religion, presently professed within this realm, and authorised by the laws thereof. I shall abide thereat, and defend the same, to my life’s end, renouncing the Roman religion, called Papistry. I shall be leal and true to our Sovereign Lord the King’s Majesty, and to the Provost and Baillies of this Burgh. I shall obey the officers thereof, fortify, maintain, and defend them in the execution of their office with my body and goods. I shall not colour Unfreemen’s goods under colour of my own. In all taxations, watchings, and wardings, to be laid upon this Burgh, I shall willingly bear my part thereof, as I am commanded thereto by the Magistrates; I shall not purchase nor use exemptions to be free thereof, renouncing the benefit of the same for ever. I shall do nothing hurtful to the liberties and common-well of this Burgh. I shall not brew nor cause brew any malt but such as is grinded at the Town’s Mills, and shall grind no other corns, except wheat, pease, rye, and beans, but at the same allenarly. And how oft as I shall happen to break any part of this my oath, I oblige me to pay, to the common affairs of this Burgh, the sum of one hundred pounds, Scots money, and shall remain in ward while the same be paid.

“So help me God.

“I shall give the best counsel I can, and conceal the counsel shown to me. I shall not consent to dispoene the common goods of this Burgh, but for ane common cause, and ane common profit, I shall make concord, where discord is, to the utmost of my power. In all lienations and neighbourhoods, I shall give my leal and true judgment, but price, prayer, or reward.

“So help me God.”

*Roman Catholics admitted Burgesses.*

In 1793, an Act of Parliament was passed, authorising Magistrates of Royal Burghs to admit Roman Catholics to be Burgesses and Gild Brethren of their respective Burghs, on the administration of the following oath\*:

“I do hereby declare that I do profess the Roman Catholic religion. I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George III. and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which may be formed against him or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act, (entituled, an Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject,) is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person, claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of these realms. And I do swear that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for, or under pretence of their being heretics or infidels, and also that unchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics or infidels. And I further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes, excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or

\* Applications under this Act were first made in Glasgow in 1801.

any authority of the See of Rome, or by any other authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever. And I do promise that I will not hold, maintain, or abet, any such opinion, or any other opinion, contrary to what is expressed in this declaration. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with, or annul the same, and declare that it was null or void.

“So help me God.”

When this oath has been administered, the name of the applicant, and his designation, is entered in a book, and attested by a Magistrate. The oath which is usually administered to a Protestant Burgess, is then taken by the Roman Catholic; with this difference, that in the preamble of the oath, the latter protests before God, that he professes the Roman Catholic religion.

CHAP. XVII.

*An Abridgement of Papal Bulls, Charters of the Crown, Royal Letters, and Acts of the Scotch and British Parliaments, in favour of Glasgow—Commerce and Manufactures of the City—Chamber of Commerce, with a list of the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen, and Secretaries—Marine Society—An account of the Ships and Tonnage, and number of Seamen, belonging to Clyde in 1785 and in 1815—An account of the Goods Exported, and Produces Imported, in 1815—Steam Boats—History and particular description of those of the Clyde, &c.—History of Patronage, and the various modes of presenting Ministers to Churches in Glasgow, from the Reformation in 1560 till the present time.*

PAPAL BULLS AND ROYAL LETTERS.

*Charters of the Crown, Royal Letters, Acts of the Scotch and British Parliaments, appearing on public record in favour of the City of Glasgow, and Abridgement of Papal Bulls.*

THE narration of these documents, abridged from papers, many of them never printed, and by far the greater part of them difficult to read, illustrate the transactions of the early part of the history of the City.

“*Bull of Pope Alexander III. that the People of the Diocese of Glasgow shall visit the Cathedral annually.*”

“Alexander, Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children, all the Clergy and people of the Bishoprick of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the Holy See.

“It becomes all the professors of the Christian religion to visit their mother-church, from which they have received their faith, and to honour the sacraments with devout reverence and due veneration, that, by this means, and by the grace of the Highest, they may be more fully able to merit and obtain pardon of their sins. For he who does not love and honour his mother-church, as becometh, offends the eyes of the divine Majesty, and suffers in his good name and reputation: therefore we exhort, command, and enjoin, one and all of you, that you visit yearly your mother, the Cathedral Church, according

to the custom of the Bishoprick of St. Andrews, and other neighbouring Bishopricks; and that you show her a filial respect and reverence, in word and deed, that, by so doing, you may be able to obtain a reward from God Almighty, and that you may find grace with the Highest."

This Bull is without date, but must have been between the years 1159 and 1181, as Alexander III. filled the Papal Chair during that period.

*"Bull of Pope Alexander III. to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, in which he confirms their Privileges, A. D. 1161.*

"Alexander, Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the Holy See.

"As, in consequence of the apostolic office committed to us, we ought, for the benefit of the universal church, to be employed in preserving their rights and privileges, so we ought not to appear remiss and fearful, least, by our means, the care and direction of the apostolic see should seem to be wanting to them; or that we ourselves may not be deservedly blamed for being deficient in that care imposed upon us: We have heard that you, by common consent, and by the direction of providence, have ordained that the prebendaries of dead canons shall be given to the poor for one whole year, and that their just and honest debts be paid to their creditors; which appointment of yours, we holding good and valid, confirm by our apostolic authority, and ratify by these presents; strictly commanding, that it may not be lawful for you, or others living in your lands, to impose new or undue actions or customs; but that you have and hold all your lands by the same tenor, in which you was known to hold them during the reign of King David, of blessed memory. Besides, we ratify and confirm, by our authority, all the ancient customs, which the foresaid King David, or John, formerly Bishop of Glasgow, have introduced into your Church. We, therefore, decree,

that it shall not be allowed to any person to infringe, or any how counteract, this our charter of confirmation, or constitution; but, if any person shall presume to attempt this, let him know that he must incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul."

*"Charter of King William, concerning the Burgh of Glasgow.*

This Charter is without date, but must have been between the year 1165 and 1214, as William's reign was comprehended between these periods.

"William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to the Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, present and to come, greeting. Know all ye, both present and future, that I have granted, and by this my Charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, and Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors for ever, that they shall hold a Burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market upon Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs, which any of my Burghs throughout the whole of my Kingdom enjoy. Wherefore I will and command, that all Burgesses, residing within the foresaid Burgh, shall be held to be in my firm peace, throughout the whole Kingdom, in coming and going; and I strictly command, that no one shall disturb or unjustly harrass them or their cattle, and that none shall maltreat or injure them, under the pain of my highest displeasure. Witnesses, Lord David, my brother, &c. At Traquair."

*"Charter of King William, concerning free access to the Markets of Glasgow, in the year 1176.*

"William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting. Know all ye, that I have given and granted my absolute protection to all those who shall come to the markets of Glasgow, which I

have granted to God and St. Kentigern, and the Burgh of Glasgow, in coming there, standing there, and returning thence, provided they behave themselves according to the laws and customs of my Burghs and Kingdom. Witness, William Wood, my chaplain, &c."

*"Charter of King William, concerning the Fair of Glasgow, about the year 1190.*

"William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting. Know all men by these presents, that I have given and granted, and by this my Charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, to the Church of Glasgow, and Joceline, the bishop of that place, and to all his successors for ever, a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the Apostles, Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days complete, with my full protection, and with every freedom, and all other regulations belonging or granted to fairs throughout the whole of my dominions, as fully and as freely, as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of my Burghs. Witnesses, John, bishop of Dunkeld, &c. Edinburgh."

*"Charter of Robert de Mythyngby, concerning the sale of his land to Mr. Reginald Irewyne, archdeacon of Glasgow," 1268.*

"To all the faithful in Christ, present and to come, who may see or hear this present writting, Robert de Mythyngby, greeting in the Lord. Know all of you, that I, compelled by great poverty and pressing necessity, with the consent and assent of Agnes, my daughter and heiress, and of Walter, my brother, appearing in the Court-Hall of Glasgow, and expressly consenting, have sold, granted, and by this my present Charter, confirmed (for the removal of my present poverty, before creditable and sufficient witnesses) to Mr. Reginald de

Irewyne, archdeacon of Glasgow, all my lands, which I held in the City of Glasgow, without any reservation, with all their pertinents, as they lye, in length and breadth, between the lands of Peter Tyndal, towards the east, on the one part, and the lands of Edgar the vicar, towards the west, on the other part, for a certain sum of money, which the foresaid Mr. Reginald, in my great need, has fully satisfied me in: which lands were offered to my nearest relations, in the Court-House of Glasgow, at three principal Court days of the year, and upon other Court days frequently, according to the law and custom of the Burgh; and I have made and given seizin of the said lands, with their pertinents, to the foresaid Mr. Reginald, in presence of the Provost and Baillics, twelve Burgesses, and other inhabitants of the said City, to be held and possessed by the foresaid Mr. Reginald, and his heirs, or by any one, or as many to whom he shall please to will or dispose of the same in free burgage, fully, freely, peaceably, and honourably for ever, paying thence, annually, to the Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, his just due, in place of all services, exactions, customs, and demands. And I, the said Robert, and my heirs, warrant, give over, and will for ever defend the foresaid land, with all its pertinents, liberties, and easements, to the foresaid Mr. Reginald and his heirs, and to whosoever he shall think proper to will or assign it.

"In witness whereof, I have appended my seal to this Charter, and as well at my instance and request, as of the foresaid Reginald. In testimony of these premises, the common seal of Glasgow is appended to this Charter, before these witnesses, &c."

*"Charter of King James II. in which he gives to the Bishops of Glasgow, the City and Barony of Glasgow.*

"James, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all faithful subjects of the land, as well Clergy as Laity, greeting. Know ye, that we, for the honour and praise of Almighty God, and

of the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, confessor, patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a canon, and of all the saints, and for the singular favour, zeal, and affection, which we bear to the Rev. Father in Christ, William, present bishop of the said Church, our well-beloved Counsellor, and for his good deeds, and faithful services, done to us for time past, to have given and granted, and by this our Charter confirmed, to the said reverend Father in Christ, William, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed and enjoyed, by them, in all time coming, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and lands commonly called Bishopforest, in pure and mere regality, to be holden and held, the said City, Barony, and lands called Bishopforest, by the said William and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, of us and our successors, in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty in fee and heritage for ever, with the whole commodities and profits of the said City and lands, with their pertinents, in woods, plains, moors, marshes, ways, paths, waters, lakes, rivers, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, mills, multures, and sequels of the same, hawkings, huntings, fishings, water-courses, peats, turfs, coal-pits, quarries, stone and lime, smithies, kilns, breweries, and brooms, with vassalages, courts, and their issues, escheats, free ish and entry, bloodwits, herelds, and marchetis mulierum, with free forest and warren, with the fee of the forfeitures of courts, and ancient usages, together with the customs of the Chamberlain, and itinerant courts and their issues, ports, and passages, with the chapel, into a free, pure, and entire Regality or Royalty, with pit and gallows, sok, sak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hamisukkin, with tenants and tenandries, and services of free tenants, together with fishings, ancient usages, and advocations of churches, and all and singular other liberties, commodities, and easements, and just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging to a Regality or Royalty, or which we will, should belong to a

Regality, any manner of way, in time coming; and that freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, in all things, as any other Regality or Royalty, granted to any church, or ecclesiastical person, whatever, in our Kingdom; paying, therefore, yearly, the said William and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to us, our heirs and successors, a red rose, upon the feast of the nativity of the blessed John the Baptist, at Glasgow, in name of Blanch-farm, if asked only, and the assistance of their prayers, and that for all other burthen, exaction, question, demand, or secular service, that can be any way exacted or demanded for or furth of the said City, Barony, and lands called Bishopforest, and pertinents. In testimony whereof, we have ordered our great seal to be appended to this our present Charter, in presence of the reverend Father in Christ, James, bishop of St. Andrews; William, Lord Crichton, our chancellor, and beloved cousin; our dear cousin William, Earl of Douglas and Avondale, Lord of Galloway; the venerable Father in Christ, Andrew, abbot of Melros, our confessor and treasurer; our beloved cousins, Patrick, Lord Glamis, master of our household; William, Lord Sommerville; Andrew, Lord Gray; Mess. John Arous, archdeacon of Glasgow, and George Schoriswood, rector of Coulter. At Edinburgh, the 20th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1450, and 13th year of our reign."

*"Instrument of John Hamilton, Notary, upon the nomination of the Consuls, or Baillies, of the City of Glasgow, taken by James, Archbishop of Glasgow.*

"In the name of God, amen, Be it known to all men, by this present public instrument, that, upon the third day of October, in the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1553, and second year of the indiction, and the fourth of the pontificate of our most holy Father in Christ and Lord Julius the third, by Divine Providence, Pope, in presence of me, Notary

Public, and witnesses subscribing, compeared, personally, the most reverend Father in Christ, James \*, by divine mercy archbishop of Glasgow, and required me, the said Notary, to commit to writing, under form of instrument, for a memorial in time coming, the transaction between him the most reverend and the Provost and Council of his City of Glasgow for the time, concerning the nomination and election of the Baillies, or Consuls, of the said City; viz. how an honourable man, Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay, provost, and all the rest of the Council of the said City, this present Tuesday next, and immediately following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, on which new Consuls, whom we call Baillies, were in use to be erected and created for the ensuing year, before the new election of the Consuls, came into the inner flower-garden, near his palace in Glasgow, talking and conversing with some of the Canons of the Chapter, and where they likewise had many words with the most reverend concerning the election of the Baillies; moreover, they had in their possession a certain schedule of paper, in which the names of some of the most respectable and substantial men of the said City were inserted, which they reached out, desiring the most reverend that he would admit two of them to be Consuls, or Baillies, for the ensuing year, and in which schedule of paper the following names were contained; David Lindesay in Troingait, David Lyone, John Mure, Mr. John Hall, Andrew Dunlop, James Graham, Archibald Lyone, and John Stewart of Bogton, out of which the said most reverend elected two, viz. Mr. Hall and John Mure, whom he named to be created and elected Baillies for the year ensuing, by pointing out the names of these in the schedule to be proclaimed by the said Provost and Council.

“ Which nomination being solemnly made by the said most reverend, the Provost and Council foresaid promised faithfully,

\* James Beaton, nephew to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews.

to the said most reverend, to elect the said Mr. John Hall and John Mure, so named, as Consuls, or Baillies, in their Town-Hall, as use is, by saying these words, *We will satisfy the desire of your Lordship*; and having so said, they repaired to the Town-Hall.

“ After they were dismissed, the said most reverend Lord, with the worthy venerable men, after insert, Canons of his Chapter, standing by him all the while, (and whom we required as witnesses,) thus spoke, ‘ In order to take away all further contention about the nomination and election of Consuls to our City of Glasgow, for the sake of future times, it is perhaps worth our while to strengthen, by an instrument, all the affair lately transacted betwixt us and the Provost and Council of the said City.’ Wherefore, the foresaid most reverend Lord, with the Canons of his Chapter then standing by, asked and required instruments, one or more, under the hand of me Notary Public subscribing; because I saw, knew, and heard all the premises, from beginning to end, so said, done, acted, and truly transacted. These things were so done in the inner flower-garden of the said most reverend Father, within the stone walls surrounding his palace, year, day, month, indiction, and pontificate, abovementioned, in presence of the venerable and worthy men, masters John Colhoun, William Baillie, John Spreull, and James Coitts, Lord of Stobo Provane, Glasgow second, Cambuslang and Carstairs, respective, prebends and canons.

“ *The following Letters are registrated, by order of the Dean and Chapter, for the preservation of their privileges, upon the erection of the Archbishoprick.*

REX,

“ We have seen, considerit, and understand the supplication, humil and lauffull request, made to us, be our lovet devote Oratoris and Clerkis, ye Dene and ye Cheptour of Glasgw twisting ye liberteis, fridomeis, consuetudis, and statutis

of ye samyne; and because yair petitione and requeist accordis to justice, equite, and als to ye gude publicke of our realm, we sall, with help of God, be gude Lord, Prince, and Protector to yam, in yair defens of yair statutis, consuetudis, privilegis, richtis, and liberteis, in all tyme cumin, like as our progenitouris, of maist nobill mynd, hes done and observit of before. Subscrivit with our hand, at Glasgw, under our prive seil, ye last daye of July, and of our regne the 2d zeir.

“JAMES.”

“REX,

“Richt tender and weil beloved Clerkis, and our spiritual brethir, we greit zou hartly weil, and wit ze, yat we have subscrivit ye letteris yat ze desyrit till our haly Fader ye Pape, and above written, zour instrument and band for ze defens of the privilegis, statutis, louabil, customs of our Cheptour; and sall shaw, at all tymes, our favor, leif, and tenderres, unto zou in all thyngis concernyng ye liberte, fredome, and worschip of ye samyne; consideryng yat we are chanon with zou; herfor we exhort and prayes zou, yat sen ze have our benevolens in all matters concernyng zou, yat yairfor zour devoer in lykwise for ze defens of zour said privilegis, statutis, and louabil constitut, sen we are sa weil set unto zou: and yat ze fail not in labours, diligens, nor expens, sen, in a pairt, it concernis our honor, and zour hye profite; and yis ze do, as we traist in zou, and as ze hef ye gude of zour said Cheptour. And God kepe zou. Writyn under our signet, at Linlythgw, ye 5th daye of Agust.

“JAMES.”

“REX,

“Richt traist and hartly beloved Clerk and Counsalour, we greit zou hartly weil. And we haif received zour richt thankfull letteris, fra zour servitour and chaplain, Sir John Tyry, togeder with zour bretheris letteris of the cheptour, of the

quhilk we thank zou and yaim; and accordyng to zour saides wryttingis, and yairs prayis, zou of gude continuance, and yat we sall be for zou, and our breder of the Cheptour, accordyng till our aith of fidelte maide yairupon; and yat ze will command us richt hartly unto yam, and gar doe speciall messis for us. And ye glorious Virgyne haif zou in kepyng. Writtyn under our signet, at Linlythgw, ye 26 daye of Agust.

“JAMES.”

“For sa mekil as we are informit and advertisit, yat a part of our chanons and breyr of our cheptour doubtis and mistrails, yat, an ovr kyrke war erretkyt in metropolitane, yet wee sauld desyre and tak and compell yam to ye payment of subside and procuraces, utherways yan yai war wont, and utherwaies yan yair ald us and consuetude was wont to be, in tymes bygone, suppois, as God knawes our mynd nor intention is na waies nocht yarto. We herfor, to amuf af yar breists ye said doubt, and all suspition, and for ye luf and favor we beir unto our Dene and said Chanonis, bredeir of our cheptour, and for yar gude and hartly service, counsall, and assistance done, and mair faithfully to be done to us in tymes to cum, promittis, be yir our presentis, sikkyrly, but variance, yat suppois our said kyrke be errekit, as said is, and yat ye commoune law wald gif us procuraces to take of yam, yat yrthrow wee will na sall nocht, take procuraces of yam, na compell yam to payment of subside; and sall use na uther thyngis upon our saidis Dene and Chanonis, but as a reverend Fader in God, bishop Androe, our predecessor, usit; and our said Dene and Chanonis do and syklyke till us, in all thyngis, as yai did and suld haif done to him, ye tyme he was Prelat, both in servis, honor, counsal, assistance, and all uther thyngis; for we had levar haif our said breyirs hartis yan yair gudis. In wittness of ye quhilk thyng, to thir presentis, subscrivit with our hande, wee haif set our signet, at Edinburgh, ye 24 daye of July, ye zere of God, 1491 zeres.”

*Charter by James VI. dated the 8th of April 1611.*

Confirming all rights granted in favour of the Town, by his Majesty, or his predecessors, and disposing to the Provost, Baillies, Magistrates, and Community of the Town, and their successors, "*totum*," &c. This Charter also contains a clause of new-erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh, to be holden of the Crown, for service of Burgh, used and wont, and sixteen merks to the Archbishop; saving the Archbishop's right of electing the Magistrates, as now in use. The Charter also contains a promise that it shall be ratified in Parliament.

*Charter by James VI., 21st December 1613.*

Proceeding upon a recital of the expenses the Magistrates of Glasgow were at in supporting the Metropolitan Church and Bridge of Glasgow, which were two great ornaments to the kingdom; and, therefore, disposing to the Magistrate, Council, and Community, in feu, the tenements, as well built as waste, barns and yards, without the Rottenrow Port of the Burgh; eight acres in Deanside; three acres in Crubbs; thirty acres in Provenside; and three acres lying behind the said barns, on the north side of the street of the Town; which lands formerly belonged to the Sub-Deans of Glasgow, now to the Crown, in virtue of the Acts annexing church-lands to the Crown; to be holden in feu, for payment of thirty-six shillings and eightpence to the Crown, and of the duties to the College and Craft's Hospital, used and wont.

*Charter by Charles I. to the Provost, Baillies, Magistrates, and Community of Glasgow, dated 1st July 1636.*

Reciting a contract, 6th June 1635, between the Archbishop, with consent of his Chapter, on the first part, the Magistrates on the second, and the College on the third part; which contract is said to recite, that the Black Friars Kirk was in ruins, and that the College had disposed it to the Town, who meant

to repair it, and who had raised a sum of money to endow a Minister with the stipend of 1000 merks. By the contract, warrant is, therefore, granted for resigning the said Church in the hands of the Crown, for a new erection thereof in favour of the Town, conform whereunto the same was accordingly resigned, and the Charter not only ratifies the contract, but further disposes to the Town, Provost, Baillies, and Community thereof, the said Black Friars' Church, and constitutes them patrons thereof, to be holden for payment of a penny, and for supporting the Church and Minister.

*Charter by King Charles I., dated at Newmarket, 16th October 1636.*

It recites the increase of the King's customs, and the increase of riches and civilization received from the trade of Glasgow, and that it bore a great part of the taxes on Burghs. It farther recites the expenses laid out in rendering the River navigable to ships and boats; in repairing the bridge, providing a stipend for the Minister of the Blackfriars, repairing that Kirk; building a Court-House for administering justice; building and repairing the new Kirk, situate in the Trongate, with a steeple; repairing the public roads and bridges over the same leading to the Town, particularly the road leading to Ireland, &c. The expense disbursed in building a Correction-House, &c.; and the expenses laid out in repairing the High Kirk. It ratifies all former grants, particularly a Charter of Alexander, King of Scots, dated 18th June 1133, and 26th of his reign; a Charter by King Robert, the 15th November 1329, and 23d of his reign; a Charter by King Robert II. 28th July 1388, and 18th of his reign; a Charter by Queen Mary, 17th March 1566; a Charter by King James, 8th April 1611; a Decree of Parliament, 29th November 1669; a Ratification thereof, 1st December 1479; an Act of Secret Council, 10th September 1600; an Act Interlocutory of the Lords of Session, "*Contra the Burgh of Dumbarton*," 25th

July 1607; a Decreet of the Lords of Session, 4th June 1575; a Charter of James VI. 21st December 1613; and a Charter by Charles I. of the Blackfriar's Kirk, 1st July 1636. It particularly confirms the power the Magistrates have used of exacting multures, &c. It also contains the usual power to the Freemen Burgesses, and none others, of exercising merchandise, with a power of holding a Guildry and Dean of Guild Court, as it has been in use to hold, or as any Burgh of the Kingdom holds, &c. Then follows a clause, naming the Provost and Baillies Justices of the Peace of the Burgh and of the Port of Inchgreen, New-Work, and Pot of the Rig. A disposition to the Correction House and privileges thereof, as free as the Town of Edinburgh; to the Leper-House, and St. Ninians, on the south of Clyde, near the Bridge. Then there immediately follows a power of trading with all persons in the River, &c. It also contains a clause, discharging persons, not Burgesses, to exercise trades. It also contains a clause, creating the Magistrates and Town Council Patrons of the foresaid new Kirk, (Tron Kirk,) to be holden in free burgage for payment of twenty merks to the King, with service of Burgh, and sixteen merks to the Archbishop.

*Charter by Charles I. dated in the year 1642.*

Proceeding upon a recital of the abolition of Episcopacy, and of a donation by the King, dated 7th November 1641, by which he granted to the Town, Magistrates, Council, and Community of Glasgow, for the support of a Minister to serve the cure, in place of the Archbishop; for repair of the Kirk, and for assistance of schools and hospitals; the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, belonging to the spirituality of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, and specially the tiends, great and small, of the parsonage and vicarage of Glasgow, lately united to the Archbishoprick, together with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, of the Kirks of St. Drymen, Driffisdale, Camsnethan, and

Traquair; and His Majesty thereby grants, mortifies, and dispones, to the said Town, Magistrates, Council, and Community, for the purposes aforesaid, the whole teinds contained in the donation above mentioned, reserving always to the King, the right of patronage, and presentation of the Minister serving the cure of the said Kirk, under condition that the Magistrates shall support the Minister serving the said cure; and also, shall pay to the other Ministers of Glasgow their stipends therein mentioned, *viz.* the Minister of the Barony, six chalders; and the Minister of the new Kirk in the Trongate, five chalders.

*Note.* The last part of the Charter about the Ministers' stipends, is scarcely legible.

*Charter by King Charles II. for himself, and as Prince and Steward of Scotland, 20th January 1668,*

Ratifying a contract betwixt Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, with consent of his lady and son, on the one part, and the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow on the other, dated 4th and 6th January 1662, by which Sir Patrick Maxwell, in feu farm, dispones to the Provost, Magistrates, and Incorporations of Glasgow, certain parts of the lands called Devil's Glen, particularly therein described; which lands are said to extend to a one merk land of old extent, with a port and station for ships; and for building a harbour in manner therein mentioned; and of raising stones for the purposes therein specified, from Sir Patrick Maxwell's lands, reserving to Sir Patrick and his tenants, the liberty of using the said Harbour. To be holden feu of Sir Patrick, for payment of four merks Scots. Farther, His Majesty thereby unites and erects ——— with power to the said Magistrates and Community of the said Burgh, to build a harbour, erect a prison-house for keeping good order, to elect Magistrates and Clerks for the administration of justice within the foresaid bounds, and

with the sole civil and criminal jurisdiction competent to any Baron within the same bounds; also, with power to levy great and small customs, or taxes, and anchorage dues, upon all ships, boats, and other vessels, coming from the said harbour, and all other duties belonging to a harbour, and with all other privileges belonging to a free port, as fully as any other free port in the kingdom. To be holden of the King (Prince) in free harbour for duties and services, used and wont.

*Charter by King Charles II. in favour of the Magistrates of Glasgow, 3d March 1669,*

Of the lands of Ballanark, or Provan, comprehending Hughanfield, Ballarnock, Milton, Riddry, Rouchary, Craigin, Garthamloch, Cardowan, Garchough, Mains, and Meadow of Provan Miln and Multures, called Daiffermacoubters, extending to a twenty pound land, formerly belonging to Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-Hill, sold by him to the said Magistrates in the year 1652. Ratifying also the right of the said lands therein mentioned, to be holden of the King for payment of 95*l.* 7*s.* Scots, with thirty-two bolls of horse corn, and 5*s.* for each boll thereof; eight dozen of poultry, and 6*d.* for each poultry, in the option of the Town; in three merks in augmentation of the rental, with 5*s.* of new augmentation; the whole seemingly computed at 97*l.* 12*s.*, with thirty-two bolls of horse corn, and twelve dozen of poultry, which together extend to 108*l.* money foresaid, with 10*s.* of new augmentation.

*Charter by King Charles II. to the Deacon-Convener of Glasgow, and to his Collector, and their Successors, for themselves and the other Deacons and their Successors, and Trades, for the use of the Trades' Hospital, 21st December 1677,*

Of the lands of Auchingray and Caldercrook, in the Parish of Monkland, upon the resignation of John Hutchison.

*Charter by King William and Queen Mary, dated 4th January 1690,*

Proceeding on a recital of the importance of the City of Glasgow, as well on account of the number of the inhabitants, as their application to trade, that great sums of money had been exacted from the City on account of their not possessing the right of electing their own Magistrates; that the City had adhered firmly to the Protestant religion, and had shown much alacrity in the service of the King and Queen; that for these reasons it had seemed good to the King and Queen, to grant to the said City, the right and power of naming the Provost or Magistrates of Glasgow, then remaining with the Crown, in virtue of the Act abolishing Episcopacy; and that the said City should be in the same situation with other Royal Burghs, as to the privilege of nominating and electing their Provosts and all other Magistrates. Therefore, the King and Queen, of their own proper accord, and by their Royal power, ratify, approve, and confirm, all and whatever charters, privileges, donations, and grants, by all their ancestors whatsoever conceived, in favour of the community of the said City, Guildry, several Societies, and Deaconry of the same, as fully and with the same effect, as if they had been particularly engrossed. And further, their Majesties, as "coming in place of the Archbishop of Glasgow, for themselves and for all other right competent to them, of new give, grant, and dispone, to the said City of Glasgow, and to the Town Council thereof, full power, right, and faculty of naming and electing their Provost, Baillies, and Magistrates, in the ordinary manner and time, as freely as any other Burgh in the Kingdom; beginning the first election at the Term of Michaelmas then next, and so yearly thereafter." And further, their Majesties will the said general confirmation to be equally effectual, as if each particular erection, charter, or grant,

were therein at length insert; and their Majesties promise to ratify the said charter in the next Session of Parliament.

*Charter by King William and Queen Mary to the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, 3d August 1694,*

Of the thirty-three shilling and four penny lands of Rams-horn and Meadowflat, in the Regality of Glasgow and Shire of Lanark, proceeding on the resignation of Ninian Hill, of Lambhill, and Mary Crawford, his spouse, to be holden of the Crown, as coming in place of the Archbishop, for payment of the feu-duties contained in the old rights and infeftments.

*Charter by King William III. in favour of the Town, dated 3d December 1697,*

Of two Back Tenements, and a Laigh Back Shop, in James Armour's Close, near the Laigh Kirk, and a Barn near the West Port, which formerly belonged to Thomas Justice, a bastard.

*Charter by King George II. dated 3d July 1738,*

Proceeding on a recital of the immemorial possession had by the Town of the Miln of Partick, and four acres of milnlands, as kindly tenants of the Archbishop, and that the same had now fallen to the Crown, by the Act abolishing Episcopacy, and that it had been the constant practice to grant feu rights to kindly tenants for payment of their old rents, his Majesty therefore grants the said Miln and Milnlands to the Magistrates, for behoof of the Council and Community of the Town, to be holden in feu for payment of fifty bolls of grinded malt, eight bolls of horse corn, ten merks Scots, and four capons.

ACTS OF THE SCOTCH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENTS.

*James VI. 11th Parliament, July 1587.*

Commission in favour of the City of Glasgow, proceeding upon a petition by the inhabitants of Grayfriar's Wynd, reciting the decay of said Wynd, and of the high part of the Town, in consequence of the Reformation, and also from the Magistrates having removed the markets of the City to the Cross, and that it was only in the upper part of the Town that His Majesty and the Court, in case they came to Glasgow, could be accommodated. The commission is granted by His Majesty, with the advice of the Estates of Parliament, to Robert Lord Boyd, Walter Prior of Blantyre, and to the Provost and Baillies and equal half of the Council of Glasgow, "to convene and take order as they shall think most expedient for relief of the decay and necessity of that part of Glasgow above the Grayfriars Wynd thereof, either by appointing of the markets of salt, quilk formerly stood at the Over Port, or the bear and malt market upon the Wynd head of the said City, or such other part thereabout as they shall think maist meet."

*James VI. 14th Parliament, 1594.*

Act reciting that the rents payable to sundry Chaplains and Priests in the New Kirk of the College of Glasgow had been granted to the Magistrates for pious uses, and that they had appointed the same to be applied for the support of certain bursars, and that they had afterwards altered this, and applied the same for behoof of the Ministers in Glasgow; the Act, therefore, ratifies this last application.

*Same Parliament.*

Act in favour of the City of Glasgow, reciting that the Salt Market had, by the Commissioners before mentioned, been placed at the Wynd head, but that sundry inconveniences had

arisen therefrom, and that the Commissioners had intended to have placed the Bear and Malt Market there, and to have brought the Salt Market to its former station, nearer the bridge, but that they had been prevented by the death of Robert Lord Boyd, one of the Commissioners, "for remeid whereof, our said sovereign Lord, with consent of his foresaid Estates, by their presents, gives and grants full power and commission to his trusty Councillors, Walter, Prior of Blantyre; Robert Boyd, of Banheath; David Forsyth, of Dykes; the ordinary Ministers of Glasgow; the Provost and Baillies thereof, or the maist part of them, to raise and lift the Bear and Malt Markets, and establish the same abun the Wynd head of the said City, to the effect above written, at any part or place thereof, maist commodious, as they shall think expedient, and to remove the said Salt Market to the auld station, where it stood for the common benefit of the haill inhabitants."

*James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, 18th Parliament,  
July 1606.*

Act disjoining the parsonage of Glasgow from the Crown, and adjoining it to the Archbishoprick.

*James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, 21st Parliament,  
October 1612.*

Act in favour of the Town of Glasgow, ratifying, approving, and perpetually confirming, the infestment granted by His Majesty, under his great seal, dated 8th April 1611, to the Town of Glasgow, "the haill heads, articles, and contents thereof, as amply and effectually, in all respects, as if the full tenor and contents of the same were herein at length insert."

*Charles I. 1st Parliament, June 1633.*

Act proceeding on the recital of the expense the Town of Glasgow had been at, in conducting a number of improvements, particularly in repairing the Bridge and High Church,

in building a Tolbooth, in bigging and repairing Kirks with Steeples, in repairing Brigs over rivers on the road to Ireland and other places; therefore, ratifying all charters, confirmations thereof, and other gifts, writs, and rights, granted by the King and his predecessors, to the Magistrates, Council, and Community of Glasgow, particularly a Charter by Alexander, King of Scotland, granted in the 26th year of his reign, a Charter confirming the same, by Robert, 15th November, and 23d of his reign; another Charter by Robert, confirming the said Charter, and granting certain new liberties, 28th July, and 18th of his reign; a Charter by Mary, of certain lands, kirks, chapels, prebendaries, altarages and others, 17th March 1566; a Charter by James VI. ratifying all former gifts, dated 8th April 1611; a Decreet of Parliament, 29th November 1469; the King's Ratification of said Decreet, 1st December 1479; Act of Secret Council, 10th September 1600; Interlocutor of the Lords of Session, 25th July 1607; Decreet of the Lords of Session, 4th June 1575, "anent ane ladlefull of all sorts of corn sold in their market," also ratifying all rights and securities granted in favour of the Magistrates, Council, and Community, by whatever persons, "of and concerning the Tron of the said Burgh, River, and Brig, of the same tolls and customs thereof, uplifted by them, and whereof they and their predecessors are and have been in use and possession thir many years by-past, for entertainment of their Brig over the said River Clyde, and declares that their ancient possession of the customs thereof, shall be as sufficient as if the gifts or donations granted to their predecessors of the same, were produced in this present Parliament." Also ratifying all other charters and rights granted by the King and his predecessors, to the Town and inhabitants, of and concerning all lands, offices, chapels, altarages, prebendaries, trons, brigs, and customs, belonging to the same, as fully as if these rights were at length insert; with a saving always of the right of the Duke of Lennox to the Regality, "and to

the Archbishop of Glasgow and his successors, anent his and their right of election and nomination of the Magistrates of the Burgh of Glasgow," &c. and with a saving also of the right of the College.

The Records of Parliament during the Usurpation, are not extant, so that it does not appear what Acts were then past in favour of Glasgow :

*But the Act Recissory, Charles II. 1661,*

Contains the following reservation:—" It is hereby declared, that all Acts, Rights, and Securities, passed in any of the pretended meetings above-written, or by virtue thereof, in favour of any particular persons, for their civil and private interests, shall stand good and valid unto them, till the same be taken into farther consideration, and be determined in this or the next Session of the Parliament."

*Charles II. 1st Session, 1st Parliament.*

Act of Parliament, ratifying a Charter by Charles I. dated at Newmarket, 16th October 1636, in favour of the Town of Glasgow, which is said to contain a new erection of the Burgh, and certain other privileges and liberties, particularly " liberty and privilege of the water of Clyde, in manner specified in the said Charter, erecting the said Burgh into a free Burgh Royal, and giving to the same Burgh a Correction-house, with that house called the Leper House, and St. Ninian's Hospital, with sundry liberties and privileges, and with the customs and duties belonging to said Burgh." It also ratifies an Act of Parliament, confirming the said Charter, 17th November 1641; and it farther ratifies the contracts, dispositions, or other rights, granted by Sir Walter Stuart, elder, and Sir Ludovick Stuart, younger, of Minto, to the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow, for the use of the two Ministers of the New, or Tron Kirk, of the superiorities of the Milns and

Kilns of Wester Craigs; and a Charter, under the Great Seal, confirming the same, dated 1st March 1650, with the saisine following thereon. It also ratifies a Charter of alienation and disposition, by Sir Robert Douglas, of Blackerston with consent of Dame Susannah Douglas, his spouse, to the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacons, and Ministers of Hutchisons' Hospital, and to the rest of the Council of the Burgh, for the use of the Burgh, of certain parts; also to them, for the use of Hutchisons' Hospital, of certain other parts; and to them, for the use of the Crafts' Hospital, of certain other parts of the lands and others, therein specified; viz. the six pound land, of old extent, of Gorbals and Brigend, in the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, with the heritable office of Baillary and Justiciary, within the said bounds, to be holden of the Duke of Lennox, dated 22d and 28th of February 1650, with a confirmation thereof by the Duke of Lennox's Commissioners, dated 8th September 1655; and in general, all other writs and rights, granted to the Town, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, Deacon-Convener, Master of the Hospital, Council, and Community, by whatever persons. The Act farther declares the confirmation to be as sufficient as if the writs confirmed were engrossed at length. It farther dissolves the lands of Gorbals, Town of Brigend, and Wheat Miln on Kelvin, belonging to the Town and the Baxters from the Shire of Clydesdale, and annexes them to the Town of Glasgow, " to this effect alternarily, viz. whereby the inhabitants thereof may be parishioners of Glasgow, and repair to the Church within the City next to them, and in all public musterings, levies, and entries, join levy and rendezvous with the City and inhabitants, and bear a proportion of stents, taxations, and impositions, with the Burgh; appointing also the inhabitants of Gorbals, Brigend, and Wheat Miln, to be ordered, taxed, and judged, by the Magistrates of Glasgow, in the same manner as the free Burghesses and inhabitants of the same." But with a declaration, that this should infer no farther City privilege to the inhabitants

of Gorbals, Brigend, and Wheat Miln; and that these lands should still be subject to taxes imposed by public law in the County of Lanark.

There are protestations against this for a saving of their own rights, by the Burghs of Hamilton and Renfrew, and by the Dukes of Hamilton and Lennox.

*Charles II. 1st Session, 2d Parliament.*

Ratification in favour of the Burgh of Glasgow, ratifying a Charter, under the Great Seal, to the Town of the lands of Ballanark, or Provan, on the resignation of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-hill, which Charter is dated 3d March 1667, and ratifying another Charter, under the Great Seal, 8th January 1668, which confirms a contract betwixt Sir Patrick Maxwell, of Newark, and the Town of Glasgow, dated 20th January 1668, whereby Sir Patrick feus to the Town certain parts of the Devil's Glen, with a harbour and road, there mentioned, and contains an erection of these lands into a free harbour, with power to build a tolbooth, to create Baillies, and exercise jurisdiction therein, civil and criminal, competent to a Baron; also to uplift customs from all vessels coming to the harbour, and with the whole privilege belonging to a free port, as freely as any free port in the kingdom; to be holden of the Prince for service of ward and relief, in manner mentioned in said Charter. The Act also ratifies a Decree of Declaration of the Court of Session, 8th February 1668, in an action at the instance of the Town of Glasgow against the Town of Dumbarton, whereby the Court found that the Town of Dumbarton had no right to uplift from the inhabitants of the Town of Glasgow, or any vessel belonging to them, arriving in Clyde, any dues whatever. This Act also ratifies the Charter, 16th October 1636, and Acts in 1641 and 1661, reciting the power of levying the customs and duties belonging to the said Burgh, in the same words as in the Act 1661. And

it contains a general ratification of all grants in favour of the Town, Conventry, Masters of Hospitals, &c.

There is a protestation, at the instance of the Burgh of Rutherglen, for saving their privileges.

*Charles II. 3d Session, 2d Parliament.*

Act of Ratification in favour of the Incorporation of Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Barbers, ratifying a Gift, under the Privy Seal, 1599, granting power to the Physicians and Professors of Medicine in Glasgow for the time, to call before them all persons professing the art of Surgery, and, if found qualified, to licence them; and that it shall be lawful to no person within the bounds specified in the said Gift, to exercise medicine, without one testimonial of a famous University where medicine is taught, or at least of the persons above-mentioned, and their successors; and that no person sell drugs within the City of Glasgow, except they be sighted by the foresaid persons, under the pain of confiscation.

*Same Session.*

Act of Ratification, reciting the disputes in the Town till the year 1605, when a submission was signed, on which a Letter of Guildry followed, and ratifying and confirming the said Letter.

*Charles II. 1st Session, 3d Parliament.*

Act of Ratification in favour of the Weavers of Glasgow, confirming a Seal of Cause granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 4th June 1528, settling the entry fees of apprentices, the upset of masters, and the fees to be paid by them to St. ———'s\* Altar. Also the fines to be paid by non-freemen, and certain other rules and fines for the government of the trade. And also another Charter, grant-

\* The name is not legible.

ed by Arthur Ross, archbishop of Glasgow, dated 19th July 1681, converting and increasing the former fines, and appointing them to be applied for the use of the poor of the Craft.

*Same Session.*

Act of Ratification in favour of the Town of Glasgow, of an Act of Convention of the Burghs, dated 6th July 1676, empowering the Magistrates and Council to dispo, in feu, certain parts of the Common Moor; also ratifying certain particular feu rights granted by the Magistrates of Glasgow to individuals.

*William and Mary, 1st Parliament 1690.*

The following is printed.

Our sovereign Lord and Lady, taking into their serious consideration that the City of Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the Royal Burghs within their ancient Kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants, and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the river of Clyde; and that the common good of the said City hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast sums of money from Magistrates who were not freely elected and chosen, as is usual in other Royal Burghs; and likewise considering the firm adherence, and constant zeal for the Protestant religion, of the community of the said City, their Majesties did grant a full and ample Charter in favour of the said City of Glasgow and the Common Council thereof, confirming all former charters granted to them by any of their Royal predecessors, in favour of the community of the said City, or Guild Brethren, Tradesmen, or any Society or Deaconry within the same; and also of new granting and disposing to the said City and Common Council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty, of electing their Provost, Baillies, and other Magistrates, at the ordinary time of election, as freely

as any other Royal Burgh might do, within their said ancient Kingdom, promising to confirm the foresaid Charter in the next Parliament. Therefore, their Majesties, with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament, do statute, enact, and ordain, that the City of Glasgow and Town Council thereof, shall have power and privilege to choose their own Magistrates, Provost, Baillies, and other Officers, within the Burgh, as fully and as freely in all respects, as the City of Edinburgh, or any other Royal Burgh within the Kingdom, enjoys the same, beginning the first election at Michaelmas next, and so forth yearly in time coming. And farther, their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do ratify, confirm, and approve the foresaid Charter, granted by them in favour of the Community and Common Council of Glasgow, of the date the 4th of January 1690, in the whole heads, articles, and clauses thereof, as fully and amply as if the same were word by word here engrossed: Whereanent their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do hereby dispense for now and ever. It is always hereby expressly provided and declared, that this present Act shall be without prejudice or derogation to their Majesties of their rights to the Regality of Glasgow, or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the Burgh of Glasgow in relation to the choosing of their own Magistrates, and the several erections of Incorporations and Deaconries in that Burgh.

*William and Mary, 4th Session 1st Parliament.*

Act in favour of the Town of Glasgow, disposing to the Magistrates and Council for their behoof, an imposition of two pennies Scots, upon the pint of all ale and beer to be either brewed or inbrought, and vended, hopped, or sold within the said Town, suburbs, and liberties thereof, for any space their Majesties shall please, not exceeding thirteen years, for the purpose of paying the Town's debt, excepting ale and beer brewed by heritors in the country, and consumed by them

and their families in Town. Also excepting ale and beer brewed and vended in the Gorbals. The Act appoints the Sheriff of the Shire, and the Baillie of the Regality, and the first Commissioners of the Counties of Renfrew and Lanark, to inspect the books to be kept for this duty, and to see it applied to payment of the Town's debts. The grant is further burdened with the payment of a sum of money to Captain Anderson.

*William, 5th Session, 1st Parliament.*

Ratification in favour of the Coopers, of all ancient rights, particularly an Act of the Lords of Exchequer, 15th July 1687, and of the Magistrates, 15th May 1691, and discharging all country coopers to interfere with the trade. The Town of Glasgow protest against it.

*William, 9th Session, 1st Parliament, 31st January 1701.*

Act ratifying a Contract between the Burghs of Glasgow and Dumbarton, dated 12th, 28th, and 29th June 1700, which Contract proceeds on the recital of a Process, the Decree in which was ratified by a former Act, and which Process is said to recite that Glasgow was a Burgh before Dumbarton existed, as appears from its precedency in the Rolls, from a Charter of King Robert, reciting a Charter of King Alexander, erecting Glasgow into a Burgh, with as much freedom as is competent to any other Burgh within the nation, and referring to an anterior Charter, granted by King William, the father of Alexander, in favour of the Burgh. This Process is also said to recite a Charter granted in the 26th of Alexander, confirmed by another Charter in the 23d of King Robert, with liberty and privilege granted to the citizens of Glasgow to traffic to Argyle without impediment. It is also said to recite an Indenture between Glasgow and Dumbarton, anno 1499; and it is further said to recite

a Charter by James VI. in 1611, ratified in Parliament 1612, confirming former privileges. The Contract then recites that new disputes had arisen, for preventing whereof the Town of Dumbarton did thereby ratify the Decree above-mentioned in 1666, and they do thereby also dispoise to the Town of Glasgow, the right to exact the duties payable by all vessels arriving in the River, which belong to strangers, freemen, and inhabitants of Dumbarton; also the right which they jointly had with the Town of Glasgow, to the first offer of all goods belonging to strangers, not freemen of Dumbarton, arriving in the River. The Contract contains a Procuratory of resignation for resigning these duties in the hands of the Commissioner of the Exchequer for new infestment, to be given to the Town of Glasgow. It also contains an exemption in favour of the inhabitants of Glasgow, of all duties leviable on their vessels arriving at Dumbarton; and a similar exemption in favour of the inhabitants of Dumbarton, from all duties payable at the Harbours of Glasgow and Port-Glasgow. The Act ordains that the said Contract shall stand, and subsist, and be a good, valid, and sufficient right to the said two Burghs; any Act, Statute, or Constitution, made or to be made in the contrary notwithstanding, sicklike as if the same had been done by decree and deliverance of Parliament; and also declares that the same shall never be quarrelled by his Majesty or his successors.

*Anne, 3d Session, 1st Parliament, 21st September 1705.*

Act in favour of the Town of Glasgow, reciting the foresaid Act of William and Mary, 15th June 1693; imposing the two pennies on the pint, and that the thirteen years allowed by the King was nearly expired, and the Town's debt still unpaid. Therefore, granting the duty for the period of sixteen years longer, and appointing the Magistrates to make up lists of the Town's debts, and to record the same in the books of the

Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and to apply the said duties in payment of the said debts. "As also, it is hereby statute and ordained, that it shall not be lawful for, nor in the power of, the Magistrates or Town Council of Glasgow, to contract any debts, or to grant any bonds, for affecting the said Burgh, without consent of the said two Houses, had and obtained thereto by their Act, to be recorded in their respective books; and that only for the sums contained in the list of debts recorded in the registers of both Houses." Certain noblemen and gentlemen are appointed Commissioners for overseeing the application of the duties; and the Act is burdened with 3600*l.* to Mr. James Anderson, Writer to the Signet, for enabling him to print and carry on his Account of Ancient Charters.

Since the reign of Queen Anne, there has been a great number of public and private Acts of Parliament in favour of the trade, commerce, and improvements, of the City of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The two following, being of general import, are narrated at full length.

*Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the Reign of King George I., 1714, commonly called the Riot Act.*

"An Act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.

"Whereas, of late, many rebellious riots and tumults have been in diverse parts of this kingdom, to the disturbance of the public peace, and endangering of His Majesty's person and government; and the same are yet continued and fomented by persons disaffected to His Majesty, presuming so to do, for that the punishments provided by the laws now in being, are not adequate to such heinous offences: And by such rioters His Majesty and his administration have been most maliciously and falsely traduced, with an intent to raise divisions, and to

alienate the affections of the people from His Majesty; therefore, for the preventing and suppressing of such riots and tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the offenders therein, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, at any time after the last day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, and being required or commanded by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff of the County, or his under Sheriff, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or Bailiffs, or other head Officer, or Justice of the Peace of any City, or Town corporate, where such assembly shall be, by Proclamation, to be made in the King's name, in the form herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, shall, to the number of twelve or more, (notwithstanding such proclamation made,) unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain, or continue together, by the space of one hour after such command or request made by proclamation, that then such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, after such command or request made by proclamation, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

"And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the order and form of the Proclamations that shall be made by the authority of this Act, shall be as hereafter followeth, (that is to say,) the Justice of the Peace, or other person authorised by this Act to make the said Proclamation, shall, among the said rioters, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice command, or cause to be commanded

silence to be, while Proclamation is making. And after that, openly and with loud voice, make, or cause to be made, Proclamation, in these words, or like in effect;—

“ Our Sovereign Lord the King, chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George, for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies. God save the King.

“ And every such Justice and Justices of the Peace, Sheriff, under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, and other head Officer aforesaid, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, are hereby authorised, empowered, and required, on notice or knowledge of any such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly, to resort to the place where such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly shall be, of persons to the number of twelve or more, and there to make, or cause to be made, proclamation in manner aforesaid.

“ And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if such persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or twelve or more of them, after proclamation made in manner aforesaid \*, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one hour, that then it shall, and may be lawful to, and for every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or under Sheriff of the County, where such assembly shall be, and also to and for every high or petty Constable, and other Peace-Officer within such County, and also to and for every Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Bailiff, and other head Officer,

\* Although it is necessary that the charge for dispersing, be read, and one hour expire, before the civil Magistrate can legally use force for dispersing a mob or crowd, where more than twelve persons shall have assembled, while they do not commit any outrage; yet, the moment that any outrage is committed, although the mob may not amount to twelve persons, the civil Magistrate may lawfully use immediate force, to maiming or killing, without reading the Riot Act.

high or petty Constable, and other Peace-Officer of any City or Town corporate, where such assembly shall be, and to and for such other person and persons as shall be commanded to be assisting unto any such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other head Officer aforesaid, (who are hereby authorised and empowered to command all His Majesty's subjects of age and ability, to be assisting to them therein,) to seize and apprehend, and they are hereby required to seize and apprehend such persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously continuing together, after proclamation made as aforesaid; and forthwith to carry the persons, so apprehended, before one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County or place where such persons shall be so apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against for such their offences, according to law; and that if the persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or any of them, shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, by reason of their resisting the persons so dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, that then every such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, head Officer, high or petty Constable, or other Peace-Officer, and all and singular persons, being aiding and assisting to them, or any of them, shall be free, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as against all and every other person or persons, of, for, or concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting of any such person or persons, so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that shall happen to be so killed, maimed, or hurt, as aforesaid.

“ And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any persons unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall unlawfully and with force, demolish or pull down, or begin to de-

molish or pull down any church or chapel, or any building for religious worship, certified and registered according to the statute made in the first year of the reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, entituled, an Act for exempting their Majesty's Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws, or any dwelling-house, barn, stable, or other out-house, that then every such demolishing or pulling down, or beginning to demolish or pull down, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

“ Provided always, and be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, do or shall, with force and arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, obstruct, or in any manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder, or hurt any person or persons that shall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim, according to the proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby such proclamation shall not be made, that then every such opposing, obstructing, letting, hindering, or hurting such person or persons, so beginning, or going to make such proclamation, as aforesaid, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy; and that also, every such person or persons, so being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, to the number of twelve, as aforesaid, or more, to whom proclamation should, or ought to have been made, if the same had not been hindered, as aforesaid, shall likewise, in case they, or any of them, to the number of twelve or more, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one hour after such let or hinderance so made, having knowledge of such let or hinderance so made, shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

“ And, be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that, if after the said last day of July, one thousand seven hundred

and fifteen, any such church or chapel, or any such buildings for religious worship, or any such dwelling-house, barn, stable, or other out-house, shall be demolished or pulled down wholly, or in part, by any persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that then, in case such church, chapel, building for religious worship, dwelling-house, barn, stable, or out-house, shall be out of any City or Town, that is, either a County of itself, or is not within any Hundred, that then the inhabitants of the Hundred, in which such damage shall be done, shall be liable to yield damages to the person or persons injured and damnified by such demolishing or pulling down wholly or in part; and such damages shall, and may be recovered by action to be brought in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, (wherein no essoign, protection, or wager of law, or any imparlance, shall be allowed,) by the person or persons damnified thereby, against any two or more of the inhabitants of such Hundred; such action for damages to any church or chapel to be brought in the name of the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of such church or chapel, that shall be so damnified, in trust for applying the damages to be recovered in rebuilding or repairing such church or chapel; and that judgment being given for the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action, the damages so to be recovered shall, at the request of such plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their executors or administrators, be raised and levied on the inhabitants of such Hundred, and paid to such plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, as are provided by the statute made in the seven-and-twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for reimbursing the person or persons on whom any money recovered against any Hundred by any party robbed, shall be levied: and in case any such church, chapel, building for religious worship, dwelling-house, barn, stable, or out-house, so damnified, shall be in any City or Town that is either a County of itself, or is not within any Hundred, that then such damages shall, and may be recovered by action, to

be brought in manner aforesaid, (wherein no essoign, protection, or wager of law, or any imparlance, shall be allowed,) against two or more inhabitants of such City or Town; and judgment being given for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such action, the damages so to be recovered, shall, at the request of such plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their executors or administrators, made to the Justices of the Peace of such City or Town, at any Quarter Sessions to be holden for the said City or Town, be raised and levied on the inhabitants of such City or Town, and paid to such plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, as are provided by the said statute, made in the seven-and-twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for reimbursing the person or persons on whom any money, recovered against any Hundred, by any party robbed, shall be levied.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be openly read at every Quarter Sessions, and at every leet or law day.

“ Provided always, that no person or persons shall be prosecuted by virtue of this Act, for any offence or offences committed contrary to the same, unless such prosecution be commenced within twelve months after the offence committed.

“ And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Sheriffs, and their Deputies, Stewards, and their Deputies, Baillies of Regalities, and their Deputies, Magistrates of Royal Burghs, and all other inferior Judges and Magistrates, and also all high or petty Constables, or other Peace-Officers of any County, Stewarty, City, or Town, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall have the same powers and authority for putting this present Act in execution within Scotland, as the Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates aforesaid, respectively have by virtue of this Act, within and for the other parts of this Kingdom; and that all and every person and persons, who shall at any time be convicted of any the offences aforementioned, within that

part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall for every such offence, incur and suffer the pain of death, and confiscation of moveables. And also that all prosecutions for repairing the damages of any church or chapel, or any building for religious worship, or any dwelling-house, barn, stable, or out-house, which shall be demolished, or pulled down in whole or in part, within Scotland, by any persons, unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled, shall and may be recovered by summar action, at the instance of the party aggrieved, his or her heirs, or executors, against the County, Stewarty, City, or Burgh, respectively, where such disorders shall happen, the Magistrates being summoned in the ordinary form, and the several Counties and Stewarties called by edictal citation, at the market cross of the head Burgh of such County or Stewarty respectively, and that in general, without mentioning their names and designations.

“ Provided, and it is hereby declared, that this Act shall extend to all places for religious worship in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, which are tolerated by law, and where His Majesty King George, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their issue, are prayed for in express words.”

*Act of Parliament passed in 1814, being the 54th year of the Reign of King George III. for regulating the Chimnies of Steam Engines and other works, in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow.*

“ And whereas the number of steam engines and other works in which large fires are used, has, of late, greatly increased in said City and Suburbs thereof, and it is expedient that the same should be constructed and regulated in such a manner, as to prevent, as much as may be, the noxious or injurious effects of the said works to the neighbourhood; be it therefore enacted, that the furnace of every steam engine erected, or to be erected, within the said City or Royalty thereof, or in the Suburbs thereof, within one mile of the Cross of Glasgow, shall be constructed on the principle of consuming its own smoke; and that the proprietors or occupiers of all such steam engines, or of works of which the machinery is moved by steam, erected, or to be erected, within the limits aforesaid, shall be bound to construct the engine chimnies of the said works, of the following, but not greater heights and dimensions, *videlicet*, the engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity, does not exceed one hundred and ninety six superficial square inches, shall be not less than fifty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds one hundred and ninety-six superficial square inches, and does not exceed three hundred and twenty-four superficial square inches, shall not be less than sixty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds three hundred and twenty-four superficial square inches, and does not exceed five hundred and seventy-six superficial square inches, shall be not less than eighty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds five hundred and seventy-six superficial square inches, shall be not less than ninety feet in height.

And that the cones of all glass works erected, or to be erected within the limits aforesaid, shall be not less than one hundred feet in height from the surface on the outside; and the chimnies of all calcining works erected, or to be erected within the said limits, shall be not less than fifty feet in height, from the outside surface; and that the chimnies of singeing works, sugar works, lime kilns, flint kilns, biscuit or glass kilns, slip pans, brass founderies, and lead smelteries; of the air furnaces of founderies; of black ashe and calcar furnaces, used in soap and soda works; of distilleries, breweries, public washing-houses, and dye works, and of all other works, the fires used in which emit or discharge large quantities of smoke or flame, erected or to be erected within the limits aforesaid, shall be constructed by the proprietors or occupiers of the said works, of such heights, dimensions, and form, as shall be ascertained to be necessary, or proper, for the purpose of preventing as much as may be, the said works, being a nuisance to the neighbourhood, by the report of at least five persons of skill in such matters, upon a remit made to them by any competent court within the said limits, upon the application of the Procurator Fiscal, or of any three householders resident in the vicinity of the said works.”

*Charters, Retours, Acts, and other instruments, appearing in the Public Records, respecting the Regality and Barony of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow.*

The first Charter by which the Regality was erected appears to have been granted in the fourteenth or fifteenth year of the reign of James II., to William, then bishop of Glasgow. It is mentioned in an old inventory of Charters, in the Advocate's library.

Charter of confirmation to Robert, bishop of Glasgow, of the whole lands, rents, privileges, &c. made to the Church and See of Glasgow, dated 4th January 1489.

By an Act passed on the 29th July 1587, His Majesty and Estates of Parliament, "unites, annexes, and incorporates, to the Crown of this Realme, to remaine therewith as annexed and incorporate, and as it were propertie thereof, in all time cummin, and with our souveraine Lord and his Successors forever, all and sundrie landes, lordshippis, barronnies, castles, towres, fortalicies, mansions, manour places, milns, multure, wooddes, schawes, parks, fischinges, townes, villages, burrowes in regalite and barronnie, annual rents, tenements, reversions, customes, great and small feu farmes, tenements, tennendries and service of free tennents, and all and other sundries othere, commodities, profits, and emoluments, quhatsumever, alsweill to burgh as to lande, (except as hereafter sall be excepted in this present Acte,) quhilkes at the day and dait of their presentis, the xxix day of July, the zeir of God 1587 zeires, perteinis *viz.* to quhatsumever Archbishoppe, Bishoppe, Abbot, Prior, Prioress, and quhatsumever Prelate, either ecclesiastical or benificed person, of whatsumever estate, degree, high or lowe, and at thir day and dait of the presents, pertains to quhatsumever ordour, of Friers or Nunnes, Monks or Channones, howsumever they be named, or to whatsumever Colledge or Kirk founded for chantorie and singing, or to whatsumever prebendarie or chaplainrie, quhanever they be, or be situate within this realme and dominion thereof; and sicklike, all and sundrie common landes, burked by chaptours of cathedral kirks and chantrie colledges, as commoun and quhair of the saides chaptours have been in possession before in commounitie; to be in all times hereafter taken, halden, and repute, as it were the property and patrimonie of the Crown; to remain therewith in all times cumming, after the form, and tenoure, and

ordour of the Act of Annexation made in the time of our souveraine Lord's maist noble predecessor, King James II., and according to all clauses, conditions, and circumstances thereof, quhilk in all poyntes is halden for expressed in this present Acte."

This Act contains also the following clause: "It shall always be lawful to our saide souveraine Lord, in his own time, to set in feu farme whatsumever the said Kirk lands whilks were not set in feu farme before, gif ony be, &c. and to the effect foresaid the said provision shall serve for a sufficient dissolution in that behalf. And his Highness and his three Estates foresaid, dissolves the same in that part." The Act also contains an exception of certain Kirk lands, which had been granted to different persons; an exception of the castles, mansions, and gardens, of the bishops and other prelates; an exception of all grants either to burghs or individuals, made by any churchman, of heritable Bailliaris or Regalities, which are to be held of the King, in the same way that they were formerly held of the granters.

*Charter by James VI.*

Proceeding on a recital of the Act in July 1587, annexing church lands to the Crown, and of the dissolution for granting these lands, offices, and regalities, in feu; and on this recital giving and granting a feu to Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, his heirs and assignees, the Lands and Barony of Glasgow, and the Town and Burgh of Glasgow, and all tenements within the same Burgh, which belonged to the Archbishops of Glasgow in time by-gone, and particularly the Town and Lands of Meikle Govan, West Shields, Govan Shields, Hags, Little Govan, Brigend, Gorbals, Barrowfield, Nicholas, Linen Haugh, Garsum Land, Little Coldins, Broomhill, Ramshorn, Dalmarnock, Meikle Caucaddins, Neither Newton, Wester and Easter side of Partick, Hind-

land, Kirklee, Miln of Partick, and Miln-lands, Balshegray, Gartnevil, Bagray, Woodside, Garroch, Gairbrid, Rough-hill, Keppoch, Possils, Over and Nether Caulstone, Lamb-hill, Kenmure, Partick Yard, Wauk Miln of Partick, Brew-land of Partick Mill, called Archie Lyon's Mill, Lands of Kendie-hill, Hag-hill, Carendens, Provost Haugh, Cadder, Meadow of Partick, New and Old Parks of Partick, Mill called Wheat Mill, Auchinairn, Rabreston, Lumlough, Gar-derrok, Christon, Daviestown, Gartinqueen, Gartinqueen Moor, Johnston, Gartforey, Muchras, Edingeith, Bedlay, Mollins, Gartcaush, Balgaddier, Comflats, Hall-hill, Balrach-ney, Windyedge, Burntbroom, Blackyards, Daldowie, Over Kenmure, Over and Nether Carmyle, Dalbeth, Shettlestone, Lochwood, Provan, with mills and fishings lying in the Shire of Lanark, the Baronies of Ancrum, Eskirk, and Lilliesleaf, in the Shire of Roxburgh, the Lands of Bishop's Forest, Niddry Forest, Lands called Halfpenny Lands in Carrick, Kirklands of Cambuskenneth, and all and sundry other lands which belonged to the Archbishop within Scotland, (excepting the Baronies of Stobo and Eddleston, and Bailliaries there-of, disposed to Maitland of Thirlestane, the Chancellor, and the Barony of Carstairs, and Bailliary thereof, dis-posed to Sir William Stewart, son of Sir Andrew Stewart, of Ochiltree,) together with all patronages belonging to the Archbishop, with the offices of Bailliary and Justiciary of the whole Regality of the Archbishoprick, excepting as above excepted, with power of holding courts, repledging, &c. And containing also a grant to the Commendator, of 200*l.* Scots yearly, from the feu duties payable by the said Charter to the Crown, for discharging the said office of Bailliary. The whole lands are erected into a temporal Lordship, called the Barony of Glasgow, to be holden of the Crown for pay-ment of 500*l.* Scots yearly, in name of feu duty. Dated 3d November 1587.

Charter of confirmation, by James VI., of the said last mentioned Charter; after the King's majority, containing also a novo damus and new erection into a Lordship, to be called the Lordship of Glasgow, containing a special power to feu out the Archbishoprick to the tenants thereof; the description reddendo and tenendas, the same as in the former Charter, dated at Dumbarton, 26th August 1591.

Charter of confirmation to George Hutchison of the lands of Lambhill; to Thomas Hill, son of Sir James Hill, Parson of Erskine, a part of the lands of Ibroks; to the Provost and Baillies of Glasgow, of Archibald Lyon's Mill on Kelvin; and to certain other Feuers of the Archbishoprick, apparently in what were called Govan and Partick Wards of the Bishoprick, confirming the feu rights granted to them by the Commenda-tor of Blantyre, and proceeding upon the recital that the rights of the Archbishoprick, held by the Commendator and the Duke of Lennox, had been resigned in the King's hands. This Charter of confirmation is dated the 2d January 1595.

Another Charter of confirmation, of the same date with the last, of the feu rights granted by the Commendator to different tenants of the Archbishoprick, in the Wards called Batterman-nock, and Cuiques Ward of the Bishoprick.

Charter in favour of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, of the Castle of Glasgow, gardens, as also the heritable right of electing the Magistrates of Glasgow as freely in all respects as the Archbishop held the same, also constituting the Duke and his Successors heritable Baillies and Justiciaries over all lands belonging to the temporality of the Archbishop, uniting and annexing the right of election of the Magistrates and the said office of Bailliary and Justiciary to the said Castle of Glasgow, to be holden of the King in feu and bleich farm respectively,

for payment of 20s. yearly, and to repair the Castle, and to exercise the said office of Bailliary and Justiciary, and nomination of the Magistrates. Dated at Holyrood-House, the 17th November 1600.

Charter by King James VI., reciting his connection with the family of Lennox, that the Lands, Lordships, and Baronies, Bailliary, and Regality, and Archbishoprick of Glasgow were in the King's hands, by reason of an Act of Parliament, made in the month of July 1587, by which the whole Lands, temporal Regalities, and offices of all Prelates and Beneficiaries, had devolved upon the King, and were annexed to the Crown, and a dissolution made for granting thereof again in feu farm. Therefore, His Majesty, in feu farm, disposes to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, and his Heirs in the Estate of Lennox, all and sundry the Lands and Barony of Glasgow, Castle, City, Burgh, and Regality of Glasgow, and certain other Lands and Baronies, constituting the Duke and his Heirs, heritable Baillies of the Regality of Glasgow, and erecting the said Lands, Barony, and Regality, into a temporal Lordship and Regality, with the privilege of Chapel and Chancellary, to be called the Lordship of Glasgow. To be holden of the King in feu for payment of 30*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, 36 chalders 4 bolls of meal, 31 chalders and 5 bolls barley, 13 chalders and 4 bolls oats, 49 dozen of capons, 31 dozen of poultry, 14 dozen of salmon, for the Barony of Glasgow, and the other feu duties therein mentioned for the other Lands, together with all other duties in the ancient rental of the Bishoprick of Glasgow, in use to be paid to the Archbishop, with 20 merks farther of augmentation, His Majesty promising, to ratify the said Charter in His Majesty's next Parliament, dated 7th April 1603.

In the eighteenth Parliament of James VI. an Act passed, entitled "Act anent Restitution of the Estate of Bishops;"

by which, His Majesty, with consent of the estates, "retreats, rescinds, reduces, casses, abrogats, and annulles the foresaid Act of Annexation of the Temporalitie of Benefices to the Crown, made in the year of God ane thousand five hundredth fourscore seaven yeares, as said is, in so far as the samine may in any wise comprehend, or be extended to the authority, dignity, prerogative, privileges, towrs, castels, fortalices, lands, kirks, teynds, thriddes, or rents, of the said Bishopricks, or any part thereof, with all others Acts of Parliament, made in prejudice of the saides Bishops in the premises, or any of them, with all that has followed or may follow thereupon, and all Acts of dismembring of particular kirks, or commoun kirks, of the said Bishopricks, from the samine, or for separating the thriddes of the said Bishopricks from the bodie, tytle, and two-part of the samine: To the effect, the persons presentlie provided to the Bishopricks of Scotland, or any of them, or that hereafter shall be provided to the samine, may freely guyethe and peacablie enjoy, bruike, and possesse the honours, dignities, privileges, and prerogatives, competent to them, on their estaite, since the reformation of religion, and all towrs, fortalices, lands, kirks, teynds, rents, twa-part threddis, patronages, and rights whatsoever, belonging to the Bishopricks, or any of them, to use or exercise the samine, and freelie dispone upon the hail twa-part and thrida, temporalitie and spiritualitie of their said Bishopricks, and all the premisses belonging to the said Bishopricks, as the saids Acts of Annexation, and remanent Acts, made in any wyse to their prejudice in the premisses, and every ane of them, and all that followed thereupon, had never been made nor done."

This Act also contains a clause, ordaining "the persons, possessors of the lands or teinds of Bishopricks, by virtue of infestments, confirmation, or tacks of the same, granted or set since the said Act of Annexation, and conform to the same, and laws of the realme, at the time of making thereof,

shall have the securities, confirmations, tacks, and rights of the said lands and teinds of the Bishopricks foresaid, renewed and granted to them, in sufficient, valid, and perfect form, by the Bishops," on payment of the sums specified in the Act contains this clause respecting the Bishoprick of Glasgow: "And, notwithstanding this present Act, and hail clauses therein contained, our said sovereign Lord, with advice aforesaid, having considered the feuers of the Barony of Glasgow to be many in number, and the poverty of the maist part of them to be sik as they are not habile to furnish the ordinary charges for renewing their infestments, have dispensed, and by this present Act dispenses anent the foresaid clause of renewing of feus, with so many of the said feuers as have taken their feus without diminution of the rental, and conversion of the viretual and other duties in silver, and wha shall obtain an ratification from John, now Archbishop of Glasgow, of the said feus and rights, before the Feast of all Hallowmas next to come; and declares the feus lawfully set, as said is, to the said persons, valid and effectual, their heirs, successors, and assignees, always entering by the said Archbishop, as their immediate superior, and by his successors to the said lands, roums, and possessions, by briefes raised out of the said Archbishop's Chancery Precepts of Clare Constat, resignations and confirmations, as use is, and paying their feu, maills, farms, moulters, caines, and other duties to the said Archbishop and his successors, in all time coming.

*Charter by Charles I.*

Confirming a Charter granted by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Lord of the Barony and Regality thereof; the Charter by the Archbishop proceeding on a recital that Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, and his predecessors, had enjoyed the offices of Bailliary, Regality, and Justiciary, within the

bounds of the Lordship and Barony of Glasgow, beyond all memory, and that by their authority, aid, and assistance, the tenants and inhabitants of the said Lordship and Barony were kept in surer service and obedience to the Archbishop. Therefore, giving and disponing to the said Duke, the said office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the said Barony and Regality of Glasgow, within the bounds of the said Lordship and Barony of Glasgow, and whole parts thereof, as well within as without the Burgh of Glasgow, with special powers of holding courts in civil and criminal cases, and repledging from other jurisdictions, &c. to be holden under the Archbishop, blench for payment of a penny, at the Castle of Glasgow, which Charter by the Archbishop, is dated 7th August 1621, and the Charter of confirmation by the Crown, the 1st April 1629.

Special Retour, James, Duke of Lennox, as nearest and lawful heir of the said Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, his uncle, in the foresaid office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, within the bounds of the Lordship and Barony thereof, and in the whole parts of the said Lordship and Barony, as well within as without the Town of Glasgow, dated 29th July 1625.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. the General Assembly, in the year 1640, passed an Act, ordaining, among other things, "that Episcopal government, the civil places and power of kirkmen, be holden still as unlawful in this Kirk;" which Act of Assembly, the Parliament, by an Act of the same year, "ratified, approved, and confirmed in all points, as the same purports."

Charter reciting that the Temporality of the Bishoprick of Glasgow was in the Crown by the abolition of Episcopacy;

and reciting also the old connection betwixt the family of Lennox and the vassals of the Archbishop, &c. &c. Therefore, granting to James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, the Lands, Lordship, Burgh, Barony, and Regality of Glasgow, and constituting the Duke and his heirs, Lords of the Regality of Glasgow and Bishop Forest, in the bounds thereof, with power of Justiciary therein, containing a new erection, 6th September 1641.

On the 16th November 1641, an Act of Parliament passed ordaining, "that all these superiorities which formerly pertained to the said pretended Bishops and their Chapters, now abolished, do now pertain and belong, and shall hereafter pertain to our Sovereign Lord, and his Highness's successors, in all time coming; and that the vassals of these lands, mills, fishings, heritable offices, and others, which formerly held of the same Bishops and their Chapters, do now, and shall, in all time coming, hold the same of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and his successors, in the same form and manner of holding as they formerly held the same of the Bishops and their Chapters, conform to the said vassals, their infeftments and rights, made and pertaining to them, which are hereby declared to be unprejudged by the abolishing of the said Bishops and their Chapters, their former superiors." The Act then contains a special clause, that in the services of heirs, such lands, &c. shall be retoured to hold of the King. "And it is declared that this present Act shall not be prejudicial to the infeftment granted by his Majesty to the Duke of Lennox, of the Superiority of the whole Lands and Baronies which pertained to the Temporality of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, but that the said infeftment shall stand valid in itself, and the vassals to hold their lands of the said Duke of Lennox and his successors, as their Superiors thereof in time coming; and also declares thir presents, neither act nor reser-

vation foresaid, shall not be extended to the Deanrie and Sub-Deanrie of Glasgow, nor nothing holden of the Dean or Sub-Dean."

Retour of the special service of Esme, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, as heir of James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, his father, in the Lands and Barony of Glasgow Castle, City, Burgh, and Regality of Glasgow, with houses and pertinents, and in certain other Lands, therein particularly mentioned, which belonged to the Archbishop, together with the heritable title and nomination and yearly election of the Provost, Baillies, and other Magistrates and Officers of the said Burgh and City as freely as the same pertained of before to the Archbishop, all united into a temporal Lordship and Regality, with the privilege of free Chapel and Chancery; to be called, in all time coming, the Lordship of Glasgow; to be holden of the Protector, in place of the late King, in feu farm, for payment of 500 merks. The office of Bailliary and Justiciary are said to be consolidated with the right of superiority thereof, in the person of the late Duke of Lennox, who died infeft in the said Lordship, Barony, and Regality; and, therefore, as being parts of the said Lordship, Barony, and Regality, are now held of the Crown; which retour is dated 8th August 1655.

In the 2d Session of the 1st Parliament of Charles II., an Act passed, entituled, "An Act for the Restitution and Re-establishment of the ancient Government of the Church, by Archbishops and Bishops. By which it is, among other things, provided that no act, gift, or deed, passed by whatsoever authority since the interruption of the government by Archbishops and Bishops, in 1637, to the prejudice of their rights, patronages, superiorities, rents, possessions, and jurisdictions, pertaining to the several Bishopricks, stand valid, or be in force, but that the said Archbishops and Bishops may have their claim, right, and possession, for the year 1661, and all

years following, to whatsoever was possessed by, or by the laws of the Kingdom, was due to their predecessors in the year 1637. And it is also declared, that all persons, who, since the beginning of the troubles, in the year 1638, are entered or infest by His Majesty, or by his Royal Father, by the pretended authority for the time, or any other person having right from them in any Land or Estate holden immediately of the Bishops before the said troubles, shall now hold the same of the Archbishops and Bishops, their lawful superiors, in the same manner as they their predecessors and authors held the same before the late troubles."

Retour of the special service of Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, as heir of the said Esme, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, his Cousin in the office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow within the bounds of the Lordship and Barony thereof, and in all parts of the said Lordship and Barony, as within as without the Burgh of Glasgow. Holden of a most reverend Father in Christ, Andrew, archbishop of Glasgow, in free blench for payment of one penny at the Castle of Glasgow, if asked only, and administering justice; which retour is dated 24th April 1662.

Retour of the special service of His Majesty, Charles II. as nearest and lawful heir-male of the said Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, his Cousin, in the lands and offices in which he died infest, and particularly in the foresaid office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Regality of Glasgow.

Charter by King Charles II., reciting that all Lands, Lordships, Baronies, Dukedoms, Offices, and Jurisdictions, Tenements and others in the Kingdom of Scotland, lately pertaining to His Majesty's Cousin, Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and to his heirs, male, had by the decease of the

said Duke fallen to the Crown, as nearest and lawful heir male to him and his predecessors, and reciting also that the terce of the Duke's lands had fallen to his Widow, Francis, Dutchess of Lennox and Richmond, and His Majesty being willing to show her a mark of his kindness, disposes to her in life-rent the Dukedom of Lennox; which Charter is dated the 22d of December 1673.

*Grant to William, Duke of Hamilton, of the Regality during life.*

Charles, &c. "with power to hold courts in causes civil and criminal, and to appoint deputies to issue and retour briefes; to convene the tenants of the Regality for protection of the King's authority; and, in general, with all the powers competent to the former Dukes of Lennox. To be holden under Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, blench, for payment of one penny, and commanding the Archbishop to enter and receive the Duke in the said office. Dated at Whitehall, the 27th day of September 1673."

Sasine, dated 16th September 1674, registered in the particular Register of Sasines for the Shire of Renfrew, Regality of Paisley, and Barony of Glasgow, the 25th of that month and year, in favour of William, Duke of Hamilton, proceeding on a charter, dated 9th December 1673, granted by Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, to his Grace.

Charter by King Charles II., reciting, that, as heir male to Charles, Duke of Lennox, had right to all Lands, Lordships, offices, and others, in which he died, last, vest, and seised, and for the love and paternal affection which His Majesty had to his natural son, Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, therefore, His Majesty, as King and Prince, and also as heir male of the said deceased Duke, grants and disposes

to the said Charles, now Duke of Lennox, and Richmond, and to the heirs male to be procreated of his body, all and sundry Dukedoms, Earldoms, Lordships, Baronies, Regalities, Lands, Offices, and others mentioned in this Charter, viz. the Dukedom and Regality of Lennox, with free Chappel and Chancellery, comprehending certain Lands and Patronages in Dumbarton and Stirlingshire; the Lordship of Methven; the Office of High Admiral; the Office of Chamberlain; the Castle of Dumbarton; the Lordship of Darnley, including the Patronage of Inchinnan. "As also the Office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, within the whole bounds of the Barony and Regality thereof, and within all other parts of the said Lordship and Barony, as well within as without the Burgh of Glasgow, with the fees, privileges, and immunities thereof." Also the Barony of Kilmarnock, and certain other Lands in Dumbartonshire, therein mentioned. By which Charter the whole Lands are united into a Dukedom, called the Dukedom of Lennox. To be holden of the King in a free Dukedom for payment of the duties and others therein mentioned, &c. under an exception of the life-rent of the office of Admiralty granted to the Duke of York, the King's brother; the life-rent granted to the Dutchess of Lennox; and the life-rent of the office of Bailliary of the Regality, to the Duke of Hamilton; and the life-rent of the office of Chamberlain, to the Duke of Monmouth. Dated at Windsor Castle, the 20th day of August 1680.

After the Revolution on the 22d July 1689, an Act passed, by which the King and Queen, with consent of the Estates of Parliament, "abolish Prelacy, and all superiority of any office in the Church of this Kingdom above Presbyters."

And in the following year, 1690, there passed an Act, entitled, "Act anent the superiority of Lands and others, which formerly held of Prelates, or Bishops, and their Chapters, to

be now holden of the King and Queen," by which it is declared, "that all these superiorities which formerly pertained to the said Prelates and Bishops, and their Chapters or Deans, and others foresaid, do now pertain and belong, and shall hereafter pertain immediately to their Majesties and their Successors, in all time coming; and that all the vassals of these lands, mills, fishings, heritable offices, and others, which, formerly held immediately of the said Prelates, Bishops, and their Chapters, Deans, or others foresaid, do now, and shall, in all time coming, hold the same immediately of their Majesties and their Successors, in the same form and manner of holding as they formerly held of the said Prelates, Bishops, &c.

Commission by the Queen to David, Earl of Glasgow, naming him Baillie of the Regality during pleasure, *and reciting that the right to the Regality had been resigned in the hands of the Queen by the Duke of Lennox.*

Anna, &c. (with power to appoint deputies, hold courts, &c.) To hold of the Queen as coming in place of the Archbishop in free blench farm, dated the 31st day of July 1706.

In the 20th year of the reign of His Majesty George II. an Act passed, entitled, "An Act for taking away and abolishing the heritable jurisdictions in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for making satisfaction to the proprietors thereof, and for restoring such jurisdiction to the Crown." It is enacted, "That all heritable jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and heritable Bailliaries, and all heritable Constabularies, other than the office of High Constable of Scotland, and all Stewartries, being parts only of Shires or Counties, and all Sheriffships and Deputy-Sheriffships of districts, being parts only of Shires or Counties, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, belonging unto, or possessed or claimed by any subject or subjects, and all jurisdictions, powers, authorities, and privileges thereunto appurtenant, or

annexed, or dependent thereupon, shall be, and they are hereby, from and after the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished."

By a separate clause of the same Statute, it is provided, "that no Justiciary, Regality, Constabularie, or Bailliarie, nor any judicature, jurisdiction, authority, or immunity of the like nature or kind, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall, at any time hereafter, be erected, created, or granted; but all letters, patents, gifts, and grants, of any of the premises, made contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be, and they are hereby enacted and declared to be, null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

The statute also contains the following enactments, "Provided always, and it is hereby farther enacted, that nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend, to take away, extinguish, or prejudice any jurisdiction or privilege by law, vested in or competent to the corporation or community of any Royal Burgh in Scotland, and that all such jurisdictions, privileges, and immunities, as are by law vested in or competent to such Royal Burghs, or any of them, whether within or without the Royalty of such Burghs, respectively, are and shall be saved and reserved entire to them or any of them, in such and the same manner, to all intents and purposes as if this Act had not been made.

"Provided always, and it is hereby farther enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to take away, extinguish, or prejudice any jurisdiction, authority, or privilege by law, vested in or competent to the corporation or community of any Burgh of Regality, or of Barony in Scotland, or to the Magistrates of any such Burgh respectively, which are independent of the Lord of Regality or Baron respectively, except any person or privilege of repledging from the Sheriff's or Steward's Court, or any other

of the King's Courts, and from and after the said 25th March, the jurisdiction hereby reserved to such corporation or community, or the Magistrates thereof shall be, and be deemed and taken to be cumulative only."

The Duke of Montrose held the last commission, as Baillie of the Regality, which he exercised by a depute, till the Jurisdiction Act in 1748, when, on the appointment of a Sheriff-depute for the County, it was thought unnecessary to continue the commission of Baillie of Regality over a part of it. The right, however, is no doubt vested in the Crown, and may be exercised by a commission of Bailliary, when the Crown shall judge it expedient.

#### *Barony and Regality of Gorbals.*

Charter by James VI., confirming a Charter of feu farm, made and granted by John, Archbishop of Glasgow, to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, and his heirs male, and assignees whatsoever; which Charter of feu is engrossed at full length, and recites, that Sir George and his predecessors, far beyond memory, had possessed the lands after mentioned, as well by old infeftments, as by new infeftments thereof from the King, in virtue of the annexation of Church lands to the Crown, for the yearly payment of the feu duties after mentioned. In which new infeftments, the said lands were erected into a Barony, called the Barony of Blythswood, and disjoined from the jurisdiction of the Baillie of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow; and that it is by the said infeftments declared, that the inhabitants of the village of Brigend shall have power of carrying on merchandise and manufactories of all kinds in the same way as any other free Burgh of Barony, and also reciting the Act, dated 9th July 1606, rescinding the said annexation, so far as respected the Lands, Baronies, and others which belonged to Bishops, and annulling all Charters and infeftments granted by the King or Parliament, to whatsoever

persons, to this end that they may become tenants in feu of the Prelates, and other persons to whom they were heritable tenants, before the date of the said annexation, and on this recital, the Archbishop, with advice of the Dean and the other Canons of the Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, in feu farm, disposes to Sir George Elphinstone, "all and whole the Six Pound Land of Gorbals and Brigend, and pertinents," and certain other Lands therein mentioned, lying within the Barony of Glasgow and Shire of Lanark. As also for certain good causes, and for the more sure preservation of the privilege and liberty of Regality, the Archbishop, with consent foresaid, appoints Sir George and his heirs male, and assignees, their true and lawful heritable Baillies and Justiciaries of all and sundry the foresaid Lands, giving and granting to the said Sir George and his foresaids, jointly and severally, power and mandate, general and special, of holding, fencing, and convening Courts of Bailliary, as well in criminal as in civil or other cases whatever, any way belonging to the Archbishop's jurisdiction, on the ground of any part of the said Lands, as often as they shall think fit, and of calling and deciding causes therein, with a power of repledging the inhabitants of said Lands from other jurisdictions, with a power of appointing Clerks and other Officers, "to be holden the said Six Pound Land of old extent of Gorbals and Brigend, with the pertinents, for the yearly payment of six pounds usual money of Scotland, with 8 bolls of meal to the Miln of Partick." And the said office of Bailliary to be holden blench for payment of a penny at the Hill of Blythswood, and for administering justice. Which Charter, by the Archbishop, is dated the 25th day of November 1607, and the Charter of confirmation by the King is dated the 23d day of July 1611.

*Note.*—By this Charter, Sir George Elphinstone was clearly vested with all the powers of a Regality over the Barony of Gorbals. From Sir George, this Barony of Gorbals descended

to Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerton, by whom it was disposed in the year 1647 to the Magistrates of Glasgow, for behoof of the Town, the Trades' House, and Hutchisons' Hospital; the right of Regality was disposed along with it, and in that right the Magistrates of Glasgow are vested till this day.

*Heads of Charters respecting the Archbishops and College of Glasgow, engrossed in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, but not abridged here.*

Book Fourth, Fol. 268.

Charter in favour of William, Bishop of Glasgow, dated 14th April 1453.

Book Seventh, Fol. 272.

Charter of Confirmation in favour of the University of Glasgow, of their privileges, dated 10th December 1472.

Book Eighth, Fol. 99.

Charter of Confirmation to the Vicars of the Church of St. Mungo, of an Annual Rent from Lands in Edinburgh; and also to the Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles, in Edinburgh, of a Tenement in Edinburgh, dated 4th June 1478.

Book Eighth, Fol. 100.

Charter of Confirmation to St. Mungo, and to the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, of a Tenement of Land in Edinburgh, mortified by the Bishop of Glasgow, dated 15th June 1478.

Book Twelfth, Fol. 267.

Charter of Apprising, in favour of Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, of Lands in Edinburgh, dated 19th November 1490.

Book Thirteenth, Fol. 597.

Charter to Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Craigrossy, dated 24th May 1503.

Book Thirteenth, Fol. 598.

Charter of Mortification and Confirmation, by Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Craigrossy, for the support of a Church and a Chapel near the Monastery of Culross, dated 31st May 1503.

Book Fifteenth, Fol. 33.

Charter to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Cartsbridge and Mill, dated 2d May 1509.

Book Eighteenth, Fol. 151.

Charter of Apprising to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of a blench duty of 30s. furth of the Lands of Strathenry, dated 12th August 1512.

Book Nineteenth, Fol. 150.

Charter of Confirmation to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Gilmerton, Guthers, and Drum, dated 8th November 1516.

Book Twentieth, Fol. 59.

Ditto to ditto, then Chancellor of Scotland, of the Lordship of Kelly, dated 7th May 1517.

Book Twenty-sixth, Fol. 424.

Charter to the College of Glasgow, upon the annexation of the Parsonage and Vicarage of Govan, to the said College, dated 29th July 1587.

Book Twenty-eighth, Fol. 115.

Charter in favour of the Predicators, of an Annual Rent furth of the Lands of Strathaven, dated 11th March 1540.

Book Thirty-fourth, Fol. 546.

Charter to the College of Glasgow, of the Parsonage and Vicarage of the Parish Church of Govan, with the tiends, &c. and confirming the erection thereof, dated 13th July 1577.

Book Thirty-fifth, Fol. 2.

Charter to the Masters and Regents of the College of Glasgow, of the Lands of Ballagan, in Dumbartonshire, dated 10th June 1578.

Book Thirty-fifth, Fol. 49.

Letter to the Masters and Regents of Glasgow College, respecting their Lands, dated 26th May 1579.

Book Thirty-fifth, Fol. 137.

Charter to Mr. James Boyd, of Trochrig, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Easter Barnell and others, in Ayrshire, dated 2d December 1579.

Book Forty-ninth, Fol. 5.

Mortification of the Churches of Kilbride and Renfrew, to the College of Glasgow, dated 11th June 1618.

Book Forty-ninth, Fol. 356.

Charter to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Bremptoun in Fife, dated 10th July 1621.

Book Fifty-second, Fol. 312.

Charter to the College and University of Glasgow, of certain privileges thereto belonging, dated 28th June 1630.

Book Fifty-eighth, Fol. 404.

Charter to the University of Glasgow, of the Patronages of the Churches of Calder and Monkland, dated 5th April 1664.

Book Seventy-second, Fol. 73.

Charter in favour of John, late Archbishop of Glasgow, of an Annual Rent forth of Scotsraig, dated 28th July 1690.

Book Seventy-second, Fol. 121.

Charter of Mortification in favour of the Rectors, Masters, and Regents of the University of Glasgow, of the Lands of Milton and Arretshole, dated 6th March 1691.

Book Seventy-third, Fol. 217.

Donation of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, to the College of Glasgow, dated 28th February 1695.

Book Seventy-Fourth, Fol. 163.

Charter of confirmation, in favour of John, late Archbishop of Glasgow, of certain Annual Rents of the Lands of Airth, 4th February 1698.

Book Seventy-Eighth, Fol. 42.

Charter to John, late Archbishop of Glasgow, of Annual Rents furth of the Lands of Inveruge, dated 4th March 1702.

#### COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The only description of industry known to have been practised by the inhabitants of Glasgow at an early period, beyond that applied to those employments which supplied them with articles of domestic or personal necessity, was fishing in the River Clyde, and this, it would appear, as early as the year 1420, they had carried to such extent, as to make it a branch of trade.

A Mr. Elphinstone is mentioned as engaged, at that date, in the trade of curing and pickling salmon, and sending it for sale to the French market; and Principal Baillie notices, that between the year 1630 and 1660, the exportation of salmon and herrings from Glasgow had greatly increased. It is certain too, that before the year 1546, Glasgow was possessed of some shipping; for, upon a complaint from Henry VIII. King of England, that year, the Privy Council of

Scotland issued an order, that the ships belonging to Scotland, (and those belonging to Glasgow are particularly mentioned,) should not annoy the ships belonging to the Uncle of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. In Charles II.'s reign, there was a privateer fitted out from the Clyde, to cruise against the Dutch; this vessel of war, called the Lion of Glasgow, was of sixty tons burden, carried four pieces of ordnance, and was commanded by Captain Robert M'Allan.

In 1667, a concern was entered into, to carry on the trade of whale fishing, and along with it a manufactory of soap. The partners of this company were, Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, Knight, John Campbell of Woodside, John Graham of Dugalston, John Anderson of Dowhill, John Luke of Claythorn, William Anderson and James Colquhoun, late Magistrates of the City, and John Anderson, Master of the ship Providence. This vessel, of seven hundred tons burden, built at Belfast, was one of the five ships which the Company fitted out in this trade.

The fishing branch of the concern, however, owing to the want of the proper knowledge of how the business ought to be conducted, proved unsuccessful, and the capital which the partners had stocked of 1500*l.* sterling each, having been lost, it was abandoned.

The business of manufacturing soap, was more fortunate, and continued to be carried on by this Company, with a succession of partners, assumed from time to time afterwards, into the concern, up to the year 1777, when the extensive works erected by the first partners, upon the site where the court of warehouses called Commercial Buildings, now stands, having been partly consumed by fire, it was also given up\*.

Letter-press printing was first introduced into Glasgow about the year 1630, by George Anderson, who was suc-

\* The remainder of the premises were burned down at a subsequent period.

ceeded by Robert Saunders in 1661. The whole printing business of the West of Scotland was carried on by Mr. Saunders and his Son, (with the exception of the Glasgow Newspaper,) till about 1730, when the art was greatly improved, and the trade extended, by Robert Urie. About ten years after this period, Robert and Andrew Foulis\* introduced into the City a style of printing, which, for beauty and correctness, has probably never been surpassed in any country.

About 1742, the letter founding business was introduced into Glasgow by Professor Wilson, and is still carried on with great success, by his Son and Grandson, under the firm of Alex. Wilson & Sons. Specimens of their types are exhibited in a separate article.

In 1669, the sugar-baking business was begun in Glasgow, and the Sugar-house, known afterwards by the name of the Western Sugar-house, built. The Eastern, South, and King-Street Sugar-houses soon followed. About the same time, two concerns, called the Glasgow Tan-Work, and the Glasgow Rope-Work Companies, were entered into. Some little thing began to be done also about this time in the manufacturing of plaids, of coarse cloths, and coarse linens, and a spirit of industry and enterprise to manifest itself in the different classes of the community.

The situation of Glasgow is singularly favourable for carrying on manufactures and commerce. Placed on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island, with which it communicates by the Monkland Canal; while for carrying off the commodities its industry may produce, and receiving returns, the Atlantic opens to it on the one hand, through the River Clyde, and the German and North Sea on the other, through the Forth and Clyde Canal and the River Forth.

\* For an account of some of the works which Mr. Foulis printed, see page 351, vol. i.

Until after the year 1707, the foreign trade of Glasgow, being confined to transactions with the Continent of Europe, was but of limited amount. Any intercourse it carried on was chiefly with Holland; although, in 1707, Messrs. Walter Gilmour & Co., a mercantile house of Glasgow, appear to have cured and packed that year three hundred lasts of herrings, which they sent to St. Martins, in France, and brought back brandies in return.

But the union of the Kingdoms at this period, having opened the colonies to the Scotch, the Merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and, engaging extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland, soon made their City a mart for tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers general of France received their supplies of that article.

They carried on this commerce at first in vessels chartered from the English Ports; and it was not till the year 1718, that a ship built on the Clyde, the property of Glasgow, crossed the Atlantic. They were enabled, it would appear, however, to furnish the tobacco they brought home upon more advantageous terms than the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, could do; and this produced such an animosity with those parties, that, in the year 1717, they gave in a representation to the Commissioners of the Customs, stating, that the trade of Glasgow was not fairly carried on. This allegation the merchants of Glasgow were enabled completely to rebut; but continuing still to undersell the English traders, a confederacy of the whole tobacco-merchants was formed against them, and they were charged with practising frauds upon the revenue in the conducting of their business. The matter in 1721, underwent a strict examination by the Lords of the Treasury, who, after patiently hearing parties, and considering memorials upon the business, dismissed the cause in the following words: "That the complaints of the merchants of London, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c. are groundless,

and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade, or to the King's revenue." But the affair was not allowed to rest here, these parties now made a complaint to Parliament, and, in 1722, Commissioners were sent to Glasgow, who imposed a number of restrictions on the trade, which, cramping it in its operations, caused it to languish for several years; and it was not till the year 1735, that it regained its former activity and prosperity.

To so great an extent was this branch of commerce carried on at Glasgow, that, for several years before the war, which ended in American independence, the annual imports of tobacco into the Clyde, were from 35,000 to 45,000 hhds.; and in the year immediately preceding that event, 57,143 hhds. were imported. Only from 1200 to 1300 hhds. of the annual imports were sold for home consumption.

This trade, while it continued, engrossed almost the whole capital and commercial enterprise of Glasgow. Very little other foreign trade was attempted; and any manufactures that were carried on, were chiefly of articles adapted to the demands of the Virginia market. Indeed, supplying that State with European goods, and taking off the produce of its soil in return, became, in a great degree, a monopoly in the hands of the Glasgow merchants.

It appears, that, very soon after the Union, some attempts had been made to open a trade with the West India Islands, but to the extent only of sending out a ship occasionally with herrings and a few bale goods, and bringing back a return of sugar and rum. It was not till about the year 1732, that any connection with the proprietors in the Islands, to supply them with necessaries for their Estates, and to receive, on consignment, their crops, took place; and up to the year 1775, even this business was confined to a few houses, and with these, except in one or two cases, not understood to have proved beneficial. The imports of West India produce into the Clyde, in the year 1775, were as follows;—sugar, 4621 hhds.

and 691 tierces; rum, 1154 puncheons and 193 hhds.; cotton, 503 bags.

The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued as the staple manufacture, till superseded by the introduction of muslins.

The manufacture of green glass bottles commenced in 1730, when the first bottle-house was erected on the same spot where the Jamaica-Street bottle-house now stands. The demand for bottles at that period was so small, that although the work was not of large extent, the men were only employed about four months in the year. Although the manufacture of crown or window glass have not succeeded here, the flint glass, or crystal manufactory, have been carried on to a very great extent; this branch of the business was introduced in 1777, by Messrs. Cookson & Co. of Newcastle, and is now conducted, on an extensive scale, at Verreville, in the vicinity of this City, by Mr. John Geddes, who has been most successful in bringing this art to a state of great perfection.

Glasgow was the first place in Britain in which inkle wares were manufactured. In 1732, Mr. Alexander Harvey, of this City, at the risk of his life, brought away from Harlaem, two inkle looms and a workman, and was enabled, by that means, to introduce the manufacture of this article into the City. About the same time, or soon after, a manufactory of delf ware, or pottery, was established in Glasgow, and although the cheapness of fuel, and the command of water carriage, in the direction of every market, would seem to make this a favourable situation for carrying on that branch of business to advantage, the attention of the inhabitants having been early and strongly directed to other objects, this manufacture has never been extended.

The first printfield which belonged to this City, was fitted up at Pollockshaws, about the year 1742, by Messrs. Ingram & Co.

The brewing business, which is now carried on to a great extent in the vicinity of the City, was chiefly confined to private families, or what was called caldron ale brewing, previous to 1745.

The interruption which the intercourse with America met with, in 1775, forced the traders of Glasgow to turn to other objects the enterprise and capital which the commerce with that country had till then nearly wholly engrossed; they now began more generally to direct their attention to manufactures; and the discovery then made by Mr. Arkwright, of the improved process for spinning cotton-wool, led, in a few years after this period, to attempts, by the different manufacturing towns of the kingdom, to bring the manufacture of muslins\* into this country. The cambric and lawn manufacturers of Glasgow embarked in the undertaking, and, aided by the facility which a similarity of the fabrics afforded, were successful beyond their most sanguine expectation. The progress of the cotton manufacture at Glasgow after this, was rapid; a number of spinning works were established, and most of the different fabrics of cotton cloth were executed. Dyeing and printing of linen and cotton cloths, a branch of manufacture which had been going on for some time on a limited scale, was now greatly extended, and furnished employment to a large amount of capital. A number of other manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and of the other articles subsidiary to more important branches, were prosecuted on a smaller or greater scale, and continued to extend as the general commerce of the City advanced. The manufacturers of Glasgow, who, till this period, had principally looked for a vent for their goods to the demands of their own export merchants, now began to open a more extensive sale to London and other

\* The late Mr. James Monteith of Anderston, was the first manufacturer who warped a muslin web in Scotland.

parts of England, and going over to the Continent, formed connections with almost every country of Europe.

The progress of the manufactures necessarily led to the introduction of a variety of chemical processes. Among others, Messrs. George M<sup>c</sup>Intosh & Co., in 1777, established a manufactory of cudbear, much valued in the process of dyeing particular stuffs.

In 1785, Messrs. George M<sup>c</sup>Intosh and David Dale engaged Monsieur Pierre Jacques Papillon, an eminent turkey-red dyer from Rouen, and established a work in the vicinity of this City, where cottons were dyed a real turkey-red colour, equally fast and beautiful as those from India. This work was kept secret for a considerable time; of late, however, a number of others have engaged in the trade, who have carried it on with great success.

The number of cotton-mills belonging to Glasgow, situated in the Town and different parts of the country, is 52. The spindles in these are calculated at 511,200; and the capital employed in the buildings, machinery, and in carrying on the manufacture, at about 1,000,000*l*.

Two of these mills, lately finished in Hutchisontown, are fire-proof; the cost of each, including the machinery, is upwards of 40,000*l*.

The first spinning works were established at a distance from Town, for the convenience of water for the machinery; as the Ballindalloch and Doune mills, which are in Stirlingshire; the Catrine mills in Ayrshire; the Lanark mills; and the Rothsay mills, in the Island of Bute; all the property of houses in Glasgow.

No positive estimate of the amount of the cotton manufacture, in all its branches, can be given; but some facts may be mentioned, from which an idea of its extent will be derived.

Belonging to Glasgow, there are eighteen works for weaving by power, which contain 2800 looms, producing about 8400 pieces of cloth weekly. The number of hand-loom employed

by the manufacturers of Glasgow, at this date, appear, upon a pretty careful investigation, to be about 32,000\*.

There are eighteen calico-printing works belonging to Glasgow; and there has lately been added to this branch, an extensive manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs, introduced by Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Company, the cloth for which being dyed a fine turkey-red, the pattern is afterwards produced, by discharging the colour of the figure by a chemical process.

There are 17 calendering houses in Glasgow, containing 39 calenders moved by steam, which execute more than four times the quantity of work performed by the same machinery when moved by horses. One of these houses employs 119 hands in calendering and folding the goods; and the whole of these establishments are able to calender in a day 118,000 yards, besides dressing 116,000, not calendered, and glazing 30,000.

There are nine iron founderies in the City and suburbs, and several extensive works for making steam engines, with the machines and machinery required for the different processes of manufacturing. It was not before the year 1778 or 1779, that the power of the steam engine, in consequence of Mr. Watt's inestimable improvements, was found to be applicable to manufacturing operations; and it was many years after that period, before it was brought into general use. There are now 73 steam engines in Glasgow and the immediate suburbs, of a power of from four to fifty horses, employed in the different processes of manufactures.

The war of 1793, having, for a time, brought into our possession, the West India colonies of the other European States, the West India merchants of Glasgow obtained a large share of the trade which this circumstance threw into the hands of this country. The connection with Demerara, in particular,

\* These estimates have been formed from the opinions of persons deeply engaged in the cotton trade.

which it gave them the means of forming, proved valuable, and is now likely to be lasting. The imports of West India produce into the Clyde, for the three years ending in 1814, have been as follows:

		1812.	1813.	1814.
Sugars.	Hogsheads, - - - -	28862	36037	40004
	Tierces, - - - -	2543	4038	3712
	Barrels, - - - -	5868	7248	5282
	Boxes, - - - -	100	2660	8703
Rum.	Jamaica, {			
	Puncheons, -	2346	5265	4033
	Hogsheads, -	53	141	150
	Leeward {			
Puncheons, -	4690	7567	7410	
Hogsheads, -	44	23	69	
Coffee.	Casks, - - - -	5025	12325	16251
	Barrels, - - - -	928	5384	8107
	Bags, - - - -	7927	35823	53237

The removal of the Royal Family of Portugal to America, having opened the trade of the Brazils to foreigners, the merchants of Glasgow immediately formed establishments there, and have continued since to have a profitable intercourse with that country. Establishments were also made at Buenos Ayres and the Caraccas, as soon as these parts of America began to assert their independence; but the commerce with these States has hitherto been fluctuating and hazardous, from the situation in which their affairs have been kept.

Upon the conclusion of the peace of 1783, an intercourse was opened by the merchants of Glasgow with the different States of the American Union; and the introduction of the cultivation of cotton-wool, a few years after, into the Southern States, furnished the means for a great increase of this trade. Indeed, without this new field to supply the quantity of the article which the growing demands of the manufacturers required, and of the qualities suited to the different fabrics to be made, this important branch of industry never could

have reached that high state at which it has arrived. The bringing home this article for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and sending out the returns, became a great trade, and led to the formation of establishments for carrying on this part of the business at Charlestown and New Orleans. The imports of cotton-wool into the Clyde, for the last four years, have been as follows;

	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Charlestown and Savannah, .....	5358	...	...	9016
New Orleans, .....	2586	...	...	2224
Other American Ports, .....	1971	3234	1859	2737
Brazil, .....	5099	7367	3168	1345
Demerara, .....	7316	5627	6967	8764
West Indies, .....	7475	11212	9786	2057
Continent of Europe, .....	...	...	435	504
Coastwise, .....	8246	7194	16302	4786

Besides the trade with these parts of America, which have been mentioned, the merchants of Glasgow have large dealings with Canada and Nova Scotia.

The rapid progress making in the use of mechanical power in manufactures, is particularly favourable to the growing prosperity of Glasgow, from the inexhaustible supply of coal it possesses for working machinery. This, with the advantage of water communication in every direction, renders it, almost more than any other place, fitted for carrying on manufactures of a heavy or bulky nature, and must have the effect to bring many new branches of industry of this description, to be added to those which it already has. This City, then, producing thus a great variety of articles for exportation, and carrying on, at the same time, a very extensive foreign trade, seems to combine all the requisites to raise it to the highest commercial eminence.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

In 1783, the merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow, and of the adjoining Towns, under the auspices of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. author of the "State of the Police of London," and other works, and at that time a merchant in Glasgow, and one of its most enlightened and public-spirited citizens, formed themselves into a society for the protection and encouragement of trade, and were incorporated by Royal Charter, for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye on whatever might be supposed to affect the commercial interests of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The great outlines of the business committed to the charge of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, were,

1st, To consider of such plans and systems as shall contribute to the protection and improvement of those branches of trade and manufactures, which are peculiar to this country, and which may be interesting to the members of the Chamber at large.

2d, To regulate all matters respecting any branch of trade or manufactures, which may be submitted to the Directors, for the purpose of establishing rules for the convenience and assistance either of foreign trade or manufactures.

3d, To read and discuss all public and private memorials and representations of members of the Chamber, requesting the aid of the Directors in any matter regarding trade or manufactures.

4th, To afford aid to members, whether as individuals or otherwise, who may apply for assistance in negotiating any business, whether local, or of a nature which requires the weight and influence of the Directors, in making application to the Board of Trustees, to the King's Ministers, or to Parliament.

5th, To procure relief or redress in any grievance, hardship, oppression, or inconvenience, affecting any particular

branch of trade or manufactures carried on by the members of this Society, by interposing the weight and influence of the Directors in any public negociations that may be thought necessary to effect such relief.

6th, To consider of all matters respecting the corn laws of this part of the United Kingdom in particular, as being of the utmost consequence to its trade and manufactures; and, in general, to take cognizance of any matter and thing that shall be in the least degree connected with the interests of commerce; to assist in pointing out new sources for promoting whatever may be useful and beneficial; and to attend to every application made to Parliament, which may be thought injurious to the trade and manufactures of this country; to support an intercourse and friendly correspondence with the Convention of Royal Burghs, and Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures, for the purpose of communicating new and useful improvements for their attention. In addition to the duties of the Directors, who are fixed to be thirty in number, it shall be incumbent on them to accept of arbitrations in disputes on mercantile cases, among those who are privileged by being members of the Chamber, in order to save them the heavy expenses attending law-suits; and, for this purpose, the Directors, or their quorum, shall choose two of their number, best qualified, according to the nature of the dispute, who, in case of difficulty, shall state the same to the Chamber of Directors at large, in order to obtain any advantage that may be supposed to arise from the combined ideas of the most intelligent members who preside for the time being; after which the arbiters chosen, shall again consider the matter in dispute; and in case of ultimate disagreement, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman, shall act as an umpire, or oversman, and shall pronounce a final decree.

*Abridgement of the Charter erecting the Society of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, into a body politic, in 1783.*

George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all men to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, James M'Gregor, John Glasford, William Cunningham, James Dennistoun, the elder, William French, John Campbell of Clathick, John Robertson, William Coats, John Lowrie, James Somerville, Robert Dennistoun, Henry Riddel, Robert Cowan, George Bogle, Archibald Grahame, James Gemmil, Hugh Moodie, John Stirling, Walter Stirling, John Brown, the younger, James Finlay, Alexander M'Alpine, Dugald Bannatyne, William Lang, David Dale, Robert Fulton, John Wilson, William Carlile, and Gilbert Hamilton, all members of a Society known by the name of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, have, by their humble petition, represented to us that the City of Glasgow is one of the most considerable Towns in Great Britain, in respect of trade and manufactures; that in order to give stability and encouragement to the commerce and manufactures of that City, and in the Towns and Villages in the neighbourhood thereof, the petitioners have formed themselves into a Society, by the name of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, and have raised a sum of money, by voluntary subscription among themselves, to be applied to the above purposes, under certain rules and regulations; which Institution they truly conceive will be beneficial not only to the individual members of the said Society, but to the public at large. That the petitioners are advised, and do firmly believe, that if they and their successors in the management of the affairs of the said Society, were invested with corporate powers, they might be rendered still more beneficial to the

public, and the funds thereof more properly, and with better security, employed; the petitioners, therefore, most humbly prayed, that we would be graciously pleased to grant unto them our Royal Charter, incorporating the petitioners and their successors in the management of the affairs of the said Society, into a body, corporate and politic, by the name of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, with a perpetual succession, with power to use a seal, to sue and be sued, to purchase land, and to make bye-laws, and with all other necessary and usual powers.

We have taken the said petition into our royal consideration, and being willing to give all proper encouragement to the said Society, therefore, we, in compliance with the said humble request, and by virtue of our prerogative royal, and of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motions, grant, constitute, declare, and appoint, as we by these presents, grant, constitute, declare, and appoint, that the said Patrick Colquhoun, Gilbert Hamilton, &c. and such other persons who shall be duly admitted members, and shall contribute to the funds of said Society, in manner herein after mentioned, shall be called one corporation and body, corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow; and that they and their successors shall for ever hereafter, have a perpetual succession, for the purposes of the better and more effectually managing, directing, ordering, and appointing, in all matters and things respecting the said Society and the funds thereto belonging; and we, for the purposes aforesaid, do, by these presents, make, create, constitute, and establish the said Patrick Colquhoun and Gilbert Hamilton, &c., and such other persons as may be admitted members into a corporation and body, corporate and politic for ever, by the name and style of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, that they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all Courts of Law; and also, that said

Corporation shall have a common seal for the business of the Corporation; that there shall be two general meetings of said Incorporation every year, on the first Tuesday in January, and the first Tuesday in July; and we further grant, that the said Patrick Colquhoun shall be the first Chairman, James M'Gregor the first Deputy Chairman, and Gilbert Hamilton the first Secretary; thereto declaring, that on the first Tuesday of January, thirty of their members shall be chosen to be Directors; twelve of whom shall constitute a meeting for conducting the business; declaring that six of these Directors, after the year 1784, shall be disqualified according to the rate of seniority, and six new Directors chosen in their place; declaring that no one person shall be continued in either offices of Chairman or Deputy Chairman for more than two years at one time; and we direct and appoint that there shall be four general meetings of the members quarterly every year, on the second Tuesday of January, April, July, and October; and we will and declare, that no person shall be admitted a member of said Incorporation, until he has paid unto the Secretary for the use of the same, five pounds five shillings, as the fees of his admission, and he shall remain and continue a member so long as he shall continue to pay the sum of one pound one shilling upon the first Tuesday of January yearly, or such other annual sum as shall hereafter be appointed by a bye-law for that purpose\*. And we do for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said Corporation, or body politic, and their successors, that we, our heirs, and successors, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, on the humble suit and request of the said Corporation, or body politic, and their successors, give and grant unto them all such further and other privileges, authorities, matters, and things, for rendering more effectual this, our

\* The annual payment, for a number of years past, has been ten shillings and sixpence.

grant, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, which we or they can or may lawfully grant, as shall be reasonably advised by the Council learned in the law, of the said Corporation, or body politic, for the time being, and shall be approved of by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General in Scotland, of us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their behoof. In witness whereof, we have commanded our Seal, appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof, to be appended. Given at our Court at St. James's, the ninth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and twenty-third year of our reign.

Subscribed by the sign-manual of our Sovereign Lord the King, and registered the thirty-first day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

*List of the Chairmen, Deputy-Chairmen, and Secretaries, of the Chamber of Commerce, together with the Amount of the Stock at the 1st of January each year.*

Year.	Chairmen.	Deputy-Chairmen.	Secretaries.	Stock.
1785,	Patrick Colquhoun,	James M'Gregor,	Gilb. Hamilton,	£. s. d.
1784,	Patrick Colquhoun,	James M'Gregor,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1138 5 8
1785,	Patrick Colquhoun,	James M'Gregor,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1230 10 0
1786,	Arch. Henderson,	David Dale,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1308 10 3
1787,	Arch. Henderson,	David Dale,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1667 4 0
1788,	John Campbell, jun.	George M'Intosh,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1787 7 9
1789,	Robert Findlay,	George M'Intosh,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1819 12 8
1790,	Archibald Grahame,	William Wardlaw,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1959 8 10
1791,	Archibald Grahame,	William Wardlaw,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1804 9 8
1792,	Henry Riddell,	Dugald Bannatyne,	Gilb. Hamilton,	1861 4 9
1793,	Henry Riddell,	Dugald Bannatyne,	Gilb. Hamilton,	2015 5 4
1794,	Robert Findlay,	John Brown, jun.	Gilb. Hamilton,	2099 1 0
1795,	Robert Findlay,	John Brown, jun.	Gilb. Hamilton,	2146 17 0
1796,	Henry Glasford,	Hugh Cross,	Gilb. Hamilton,	412 16 3
1797,	Henry Glasford,	Hugh Cross,	Gilb. Hamilton,	358 3 9
1798,	Archibald Grahame,	John Mair,	Gilb. Hamilton,	430 7 8
1799,	Archibald Grahame,	William Wardlaw,	Gilb. Hamilton,	312 17 3
1800,	Henry Riddell,	William Wardlaw,	Gilb. Hamilton,	405 19 8

Year.	Chairmen.	Deputy-Chairmen.	Secretaries.	Stock.
1801,	Henry Riddell,	Robert Dunlop,	Gilb. Hamilton,	£498 4 10
1802,	Cunningham Corbet,	Robert Dunlop,	Gilb. Hamilton,	615 4 5
1803,	Cunningham Corbet,	William Craig,	Gilb. Hamilton,	149 3 2
1804,	John Gordon,	William Craig,	Gilb. Hamilton,	255 5 6
1805,	John Gordon,	Kirkman Finlay,	Gilb. Hamilton,	380 10 7
1806,	George M'Intosh,	Kirkman Finlay,	Gilb. Hamilton,	510 4 5
1807,	George M'Intosh,	Henry Monteith,	Gilb. Hamilton,	625 7 3
1808,	James Hopkirk,	Henry Monteith,	Gilb. Hamilton*,	972 15 6
1809,	James Hopkirk,	James Robertson,	D. Bannatyne,	1115 11 11
1810,	Francis Garden,	James Robertson,	D. Bannatyne,	1180 1 5
1811,	Francis Garden,	James Dennistoun,	D. Bannatyne,	1312 18 10
1812,	Kirkman Finlay,	James Dennistoun,	D. Bannatyne,	1409 5 8
1813,	Kirkman Finlay,	James Ewing,	D. Bannatyne,	1616 11 8
1814,	James Buchanan,	Robert Findlay,	D. Bannatyne,	1605 16 1
1815,	Archibald Smith,	Robert Findlay,	D. Bannatyne,	1734 6 9
1816,	Kirkman Finlay,	Adam Crooks,	D. Bannatyne,	1902 18 0
1817,				

*Honorary Members.*

1784,	April 13th,	Ilay Campbell, Esq.
		George Dempster, Esq.
	October 12th,	Marquis of Graham.
	December 28th,	William Sandeman, Esq.
1789,	July 22d,	John Palmer, Esq.

\* Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. was Secretary to the Chamber from its institution till his death.

## GLASGOW MARINE SOCIETY.

(Instituted on 2d May 1758.)

*Articles of Erection of the Glasgow Marine Society.*

Whereas, the wealth, strength, and prosperity of Great Britain in general, and of the City of Glasgow in particular, depend upon trade and commerce, with which the shipping and navigation, that give life and vigour to the whole, are inseparably connected; and whereas, arts and manufactures are encouraged, maintained, and promoted, the poor are employed, the consumption of the necessaries of life and provisions of all kinds, is increased by the trade, commerce, and navigation, of the City of Glasgow, whereby the landed and commercial interest of this part of the Island are greatly interested in the continuation thereof: and whereas, the stability of His Majesty's government, and the security of the liberties and properties of this Island, depends, in a great measure, on the increase of sailors and marines, and giving proper encouragement to persons to engage themselves in that business. Therefore, it is a matter no less worthy of the charity, than the gratitude and justice of every person so interested, to rescue from misery and want, such seamen as shall become old, decayed, lame, or maimed, in the service of the merchants of Glasgow, and who shall have behaved themselves while there employed, with fidelity and diligence; and to make some provision for their poor widows and children, which may have the happy effect to excite able hands to enter into the said service, as well as to encourage their good behaviour. And considering, that the funds of that Society in Glasgow, known by the name of the Seamen's Club, being very small, arising only from part of their own wages, are nowise sufficient for answering the purposes above mentioned. For these reasons, we, Archibald Ingram, Dean of Guild of Glasgow, and the Magistrates of the said City, with the gentlemen, merchants, mariners, manufacturers, and others, subscribing, do hereby join ourselves,

and all others who shall be pleased to concur with us in so laudable a design, into a voluntary charitable society, by the name of the Glasgow Marine Society, for the ends above mentioned; and for raising the necessary funds for this Charity, and for the good government of this Society, we have agreed upon, and do establish, the following Articles and Regulations:

I. The management and direction of the funds after-mentioned of this Society, shall be vested in the Dean of Guild of Glasgow for the time, and twelve Directors, to be chosen out of the subscribers, with a person to be called a Commodore, and a Collector, who are to have the charge and oversight of the funds belonging to the Society, and the distribution thereof, during the time of their being in office, subject always, as to the manner of election, and as to the powers hereby vested in them, to the qualifications and rules herein after set down, and accountable to the Society, as is after mentioned; and the Commodore and Collector may either be part of the aforesaid twelve Directors or not, as shall be found convenient.

II. That how soon a competent number of subscribers is obtained to the agreement, the Dean of Guild shall name six of the subscribers, and the Society called the Seamen's Club shall nominate other six, to be Directors for the purposes aforesaid, who are to continue in office till the third Tuesday of January next; and the Dean of Guild and these twelve Directors shall elect one of the subscribers by name of Commodore, and another to be Collector; also shall choose a Clerk to the Society, who are to continue in their office during the time foresaid. The Commodore always to be a residing merchant in Glasgow, who has been formerly master of a ship.

III. There shall be a general meeting of the members of the Society, upon the third Tuesday of January 1759, and yearly thereafter on that day, within the Merchants' Hall of Glasgow.

IV. The managers shall meet quarterly, *viz.* on the first Thursdays of April, July, October, and January, always; and the pensioners upon the Society, shall be admitted at these quarterly meetings, by a majority of voices of the managers present, and at no other time; but in cases of emergency, they shall have power to give present relief to stranger seamen, or seamen belonging to Glasgow, shipwrecked or in distress. The major part of the managers for the time shall be a quorum. And in all meetings, general or quarterly, the Dean of Guild shall preside.

V. Such seamen only (or their widows and children) shall be entitled to the charity of this Society, who shall have served at least seven years in ships or vessels belonging wholly or mostly to the merchants of Glasgow, except in cases of extraordinary merit, such as being wounded or maimed in defence or preservation of their ships, in which case they may be admitted for a shorter service.

VI. All seamen (with their widows or children) shall be excluded and debarred from receiving any of the charity of this Society, who shall, at any time, run away from their service before completing their engagements, or engage with, or take money from, different masters at the same time, or shall be guilty of dishonest or mutinous practices, or otherwise refuse, neglect, or act, contrary to their duty; all or any of which malversations, when happening, shall, by the master of the vessel, be faithfully reported to the Preses or some of the Managers of this Society, who are to cause the same to be properly recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

VII. That the former Society, called the Seamen's Club, shall be incorporated with this new erected Marine Society, in all time coming; and the funds of the said Seamen's Club shall pertain and belong to this new Society, and shall be under the management of the Dean of Guild, Directors, and other persons aforesaid; also all poor rates which have been in use to be paid to the said Seamen's Club, shall be paid into

this new Society. And the subscribers respectively oblige themselves, that their masters and mariners shall duly pay to the Collector of this Society, the aforesaid poor rates, being twopence on every twenty shillings sterling of wages, each voyage, for all ships and vessels sailing from or to the River Clyde, wherein they are concerned, in proportion to their interest therein; declaring always, that when such ships or vessels belong partly to the subscribers, or any of them, and partly to the inhabitants of another place where a fund is established for relief of their sailors, that a proportional part of said poor's rates, corresponding to the share belonging to the subscribers, or any of them, shall be paid to the Collector aforesaid, for the use of this Society.

VIII. That every member, at his admission to this Society, and subscribing these articles, shall pay to the Collector a sum not under 1*l.* 1*s.*, for the use of the poor of the Marine Society; (wherein is to be allowed whatever sum any member of the said Seamen's Club has already paid for the use thereof as entry-money;) declaring always, that no person shall have a vote at any general meeting, or be capable of being elected a Director, Commodore, or Collector, who shall not pay and contribute 2*l.* 2*s.* for the use of this Marine Society; (allowing as aforesaid;) and that every person paying or contributing 4*l.* 4*s.* to the funds of this new Society, shall have two votes, and so in proportion for every 2*l.* 2*s.* which he shall pay or contribute as aforesaid.

IX. That regular and distinct books shall be kept of the affairs of the Society. And all bonds, deeds, and writings, wherein the Society are, or shall be, concerned, shall be made and taken in the name of the Dean of Guild of Glasgow, Commodore, and Collector of this new Marine Society for the time, or their successors in office, for the behoof of the poor of said Society.

X. That the Society, at any general annual meeting aforesaid, shall have power to alter, amend, or explain, the articles

and regulations before written; and to make what new regulations they may judge proper, with this provision, that they shall not have power to alter the sett and constitution of the Society, with respect to their qualifications and directions, and government, without consent of three-fourths of the members in life at the time.

There are above 800 persons who receive alimnt from this Institution. The sums given to the men, varies according to existing circumstances. The usual allowance for a master's widow, is three pounds; for a mate's widow, two pounds; and for a mariner's widow, one pound ten shillings per annum. There is about 150*l.* yearly distributed in Glasgow, and a much larger sum in Port-Glasgow and Greenock. The management is chiefly vested in the following gentlemen, *viz.*

James Ewing, Esq. for Glasgow.

Archibald Falconer, Esq. for Port-Glasgow.

Quintin Leitch, Esq. for Greenock.

George Crawford, Esq. Clerk and Treasurer for Glasgow.

As the sum necessary for supporting this Institution, was to be raised from fourpence per ton register on all vessels in the Clyde, and fourpence per month from the sailors' wages, the following Table was made, to ascertain the amount which might be reasonably expected. It now serves the purpose of exhibiting the state of the shipping in the Clyde at that period.

SHIPPING BELONGING TO CLYDE IN 1781—1785.

*Number of Ships and Vessels belonging to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, that have loaded to and from these Ports in the under-mentioned periods, and in what trade.*

	FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTING TRADE.			FISHING VESSELS.		
	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Ton.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Ton.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Ton.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
For { Port-Glasgow.	70	6266	1274	16	664	72	25	1224	245
1781 { Greenock,.....	113	9683	1248	37	1093	122	82	2691	592
For { Port-Glasgow.	87	7295	960	28	1055	108	18	753	159
1782 { Greenock,.....	117	9088	1140	30	711	78	57	1878	393
For { Port-Glasgow.	72	5956	699	31	1628	176	16	705	159
1783 { Greenock,.....	116	9105	913	23	503	66	106	2919	613
For { Port-Glasgow.	66	6180	654	24	1304	132	32	1482	287
1784 { Greenock,.....	137	11466	1111	36	910	90	124	1369	710
For { Port-Glasgow.	117	8562	855	37	1786	217	14	669	165
1785 { Greenock,.....	168	14472	1288	40	928	105	92	2135	670
Totals,.....	1065	88073	10142	302	10582	1166	568	15827	3993

*N. B.* Vessels to and from Ireland are Foreign trade, and all Dumbarton vessels are included with those from Port-Glasgow.

The following particulars, extracted from the Custom-House Books, exhibit the rapid increase of Trade during the period of thirty years. 390

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with Tonnage and Men, that have reported inwards at the Port of Greenock, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Staple Articles.*

Ships.			Cocoa.	Coffee.		Sugar.		Molasses.		Pimento.		Brandy.	Rum.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Cot. Wool	Import Duties.		
No.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
352	56,228	3452	3170	151,425	3 12	309,871	1 13	22,219	3 22	236	2 19	59,754	780,945	160,714	67,369	4,655,729	321,662	11	11 1/4

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at the Port of Greenock, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

Where Exported.	Ships.			Value of British Exports.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	£.	s.	d.
America, .....	75	15,503	1125	726,075	19	10
West Indies, .....	95	27,474	1931	1,962,053	6	1/2
Europe, .....	189	17,520	1162	356,196	10	9

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported inwards at Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Staple Articles.*

Ships.			Cocoa.	Coffee.		Sugar.		Molasses.		Pimento.		Brandy.	Rum.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Cotton Wool	Import Duties.		
No.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
116	22,991	1416	847	2 26	56,502	2 21	230,327	1 12	27,121	2 19	398	3 22	15,521	470,147	5548	91,463	1,874,448	241,395	10 6 1/2

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

Where Exported.	Ships.			Value of British Exports.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	£.	s.	d.
America, .....	28	6216	408	201,312	6	1
West Indies, .....	52	14,854	1043	534,554	18	1
Europe, .....	155	12,785	807	236,008	11	5

*Total of Ships, Tonnage, Men, Staple Articles, and Customs from the Imports in the Ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, for the year ending 5th January 1815.*

Ports.	Ships.		Cocon.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Molasses.		Pimento.		Brandy.		Rum.		Wine.		Tobacco.		Cot. Wool.		Import Duties.		
	No.	Tons.	Men	Cwt.	gr. lb.	Cwt.	gr. lb.	Cwt.	gr. lb.	Cwt.	gr. lb.	Cwt.	gr. lb.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.		
Green.	332	56,228	5452	5170	0	131,425	3	12	509,871	1	15	22,219	5	22	256	2	19	59,754	780,945	160,714	67,569	4,655,729	321,662	11	11½
Pt-Glas.	116	22,991	1416	847	2	56,502	2	21	250,327	1	12	27,121	2	19	598	3	22	15,821	470,147	5348	91,463	1,874,448	241,595	10	6½
Total.	448	79,219	4868	4017	2	167,928	2	5	540,198	2	25	49,341	2	13	655	2	13	75,075	1,251,092	166,062	158,852	6,530,177	563,058	2	6

*An Account of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at the Ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815.—Also, an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

Where Exported	Ships.			British Goods exported.	
	To	No.	Tonnage	Men.	£
Greenock,.....	America,.....	75	15,505	1125	726,075
Port-Glasgow,...	America,.....	28	6216	408	201,312
Total to.....	America,.....	103	21,719	1533	927,388
Greenock,.....	West Indies,.....	95	27,474	1931	1,962,053
Port-Glasgow,...	West Indies,.....	52	14,854	1043	554,534
Total to.....	West Indies,.....	147	42,328	2974	2,496,588
Greenock,.....	Europe,.....	189	17,520	1162	356,196
Port-Glasgow,...	Europe,.....	155	12,733	807	236,008
Total to.....	Europe,.....	344	30,253	1969	592,205

## STEAM BOATS.

By the application of steam, the velocity of vessels is considerably increased, the certainty of the passage in a given time ensured, and the rate of conveyance reduced. The application of this power to the propelling of boats has engaged the attention of the ingenious for a considerable time past.

In 1785, Mr. Millar of Dalswinton built a vessel with two keels, between which he introduced propelling paddle-wheels. A number of difficulties having unexpectedly presented themselves, that ingenious mechanic felt it necessary to lay the experiment aside.

In 1794, the Earl of Stanhope constructed a vessel, to be moved by steam-paddles, placed under her quarters. The mechanism not having answered the expectation of his Lordship, the scheme was given up.

In 1801, Mr. Symington, with the approbation and concurrence of Lord Dundas \*, fitted up a Steam-Boat on the Forth and Clyde Navigation, which was never matured, on account of the injury it did to the banks of the Canal.

The steam-propelling system, as an article of trade, was destined to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Robert Fulton, a native of North America, who, on the 3d October 1807, launched a Steam-Boat, which plied between New York and Albany with very considerable success. Having at length completely succeeded in establishing steam-propelling boats, for conveying passengers and goods, the Government of the United States were induced to build a frigate, which they called Fulton the First, in honour of their countryman, who had first brought the steam-propelling system to public account.

\* Lord Dundas was, at that time, Governor of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

It was not, however, till the beginning of 1812, that steam was successfully applied to vessels in Europe, as an article of trade. At that period, Mr. Henry Bell, an ingenious, untutored engineer, and Citizen of Glasgow, fitted up, or it may be said, without the hazard of impropriety, that he invented the steam-propelling system, and applied it to his boat, the Comet, for as yet he knew nothing of the principles which had been so successfully followed out by Mr. Fulton.

After various experiments \*, the Comet was at length propelled on the Clyde by an engine of three horse power, which was subsequently increased to six. Mr. Bell continued to encounter and overcome the various and indescribable difficulties incident to invention, till his ultimate success encouraged others to embark in similar undertakings, which has been done in a ratio only to be credited by the knowledge of the number of vessels which have been placed on the River. Owing to the novelty and supposed danger of the passage in the Frith below Dumbarton, in vessels which had so small a hold of the water, the number of passengers at the outset were but small. The public, however, having gained confidence by degrees, in a navigation, which became at once expeditious and pleasant, it was preferred to every other mode of conveyance; for the expedition of the voyage, and beauty of the scenery on the banks of the Clyde, are such, as to attract alike the attention of the man of business and pleasure; and the watering-places all along the coast, have been crowded with company beyond all former precedent, in consequence of steam conveyance. It has been calculated, that, previous to the erection of Steam-

\* The boats on the Clyde have been hitherto propelled by two paddle-wheels, similarly constructed to undershot water mill-wheels, placed on each side of the vessel. In some boats, they are placed at right angles to their sides; in others, they are fitted in a circular direction; while a third, displays the oblique form. It is no easy matter, however, to say which of them produces the best effect, as the mould of the vessels, the size and situation of the engine, and a number of other circumstances, have all to be taken into the account.

Boats, not more than fifty persons passed and repassed from Glasgow to Greenock in one day; whereas, it is now supposed that there are from four to five hundred passes and repasses in the same period. The passage between Glasgow and Greenock is about twenty-six miles, and is usually performed in three hours; and often, when the wind and tide are favourable, it is performed in less than two hours and one-half. The cabin and steerage are fitted up with every suitable convenience; the former is provided with interesting books, and the various periodical publications. Breakfasts, dinners, &c. are provided for those who may require them. The cabin fare is four shillings, and the steerage two shillings and sixpence.

Since the Comet began to ply on the River, it is very common to make the voyage of Campbeltown, Inverary, or the Kyles of Bute, and return to Glasgow on the following day. Steam-Boats have also been sent from the Clyde to Ireland, Liverpool, and London, some of whom weathered heavy gales of wind, and encountered high surfs.

Steam-Boats are now plying on the Forth, the Tay, the Avon, the Severn, the Thames, the Yare, the Trent, the Tyne, the Mersey, the Ouse, the Humber, the Orwell, &c. &c.

On the 30th Day of November 1815, Mr. James Cook, an eminent engineer in Tradestown, Glasgow, exhibited and explained the machinery, paddles, &c. of a Steam-Boat, to their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, John and Louis, Arch-Dukes of Austria, with a view of placing steam-vessels on some of the rivers of Germany. Mr. Cook has since furnished the Austrian Government with plans and models, illustrative of the latest improvements on the steam-paddle apparatus. Since the period alluded to, a Steam-Boat has been built at St. Petersburg, in Russia.

*List and Description of Steam-Boats which are now plying, or have plied, on the River Clyde.*

No.	Name.	When Launched.	Length of Keel		Length of Beam.	Carpenter's Name & Residence.	Size of Engine.	Engine Maker's Name & Residence.
			feet.	ft. in.				
1	Comet.	Jan. 1812	38	11	6	Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	5 horse power.	Henry Bell, Glasgow.
2	Elizabeth.	Nov. 1812	40	12		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	10 horse power.	Jn. Thomson & Co. Tradestown, Glas.
3	Clyde.	Feb. 1813	68	14		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	10 horse power.	John Robertson, Glasgow.
4	Glasgow.	Sep. 1813	60	15		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	14 horse power.	Henry Bell, Glasgow.
5	Trusty.	Feb. 1814	65	16		John Denny, Dumbarton.	10 horse power.	George Dobbie, Tradestown, Glasgow.
6	Princess Charlotte.	March 1814	65	10	6	James Munn, Greenock.	2 engines, each 4 horse power.	Bolton, Watt, & Co. Soho.
7	Industry.	May 1814	65	16		———— Fairlie.	10 horse power.	George Dobbie, Tradestown, Glasgow.
8	Prince of Orange.	June 1814	64	12		James Munn, Greenock.	2 engines, each 4 horse power.	Bolton, Watt, & Co. Soho.
9	Argyle, 1st.	June 1814	72	14	6	Alex. Martin & Co. Port-Glasg.	14 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow.
10	Margery.	June 1814	56	12		John Denny, Dumbarton.	10 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow.
11	Britannia.	Jan. 1815	80	16	8	John Hunter, Port-Glasgow.	24 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
12	Dumbarton Castle.	Feb. 1815	84	16	8	John Denny, Dumbarton.	30 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
13	Caledonia.	April 1815	86	15		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	2 engines, each 18 horse power.	Greenhead Foundry Company, do.
14	Greenock.	May 1815	80	16	8	John Denny, Dumbarton.	32 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
15	Argyle, 2d.	July 1815	72	15		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	Greenhead Foundry Company, do.
16	Waterloo.	Jan. 1816	72	16		John Hunter, Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, do.
17	Neptune.	Feb. 1816	68	15	5	Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
18	Lord Nelson.	Feb. 1816	71	16		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	Greenhead Foundry Company, do.
19	Albion.	March 1816	75	16		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, do.
20	Rothsay Castle.	April 1816	78	16	6	John Denny, Dumbarton.	34 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.

*Steam-Boats which have been built on the Clyde, how disposed of, up to November 1816.*

- No. 1, is now plying on the Frith of Forth.  
 No. 2, went to Liverpool in 1814.  
 No. 3, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 4, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 5, carrying goods on the Clyde.  
 No. 6, laid up on the Clyde.  
 No. 7, carrying goods on the Clyde.  
 No. 8, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 9, went to London in May 1815.  
 No. 10, went to London in November 1814.  
 No. 11, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 12, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 13, went to London in July 1816.  
 No. 14, went to Ireland, and then to London in May 1816.  
 No. 15, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 16, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 17, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 18, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 19, plying on the Clyde.  
 No. 20, plying on the Clyde.

The following particulars will give an idea of the value of Steam-Boats.

*Cost of the Albion Steam-Boat.*

Carpenter, for hull, &c. . . . .	£1000
Engineer, paddles, &c. . . . .	1600
Joiner, Upholsterer, and miscellaneous furnishings, . . . . .	850
	<hr/>
	£3450

*Number of Men necessary to manage the Vessel.*

Captain, - - - - -	1
Pilot, who steers the vessel, - - - - -	1
Engine-men, - - - - -	2
A seaman and an assistant, - - - - -	2
A steward and an assistant, - - - - -	2
Total, - - -	8

A greater quantity of fuel is necessary for steam-engines in boats than on shore; in the former, the space for containing coals is so small, that dross, or small coals, cannot be conveniently used. An engine of thirty horse power, propelling a boat from Glasgow to Greenock and back again, requires about three tons of round coal; and an engine of fourteen horse power, on a similar voyage, requires somewhat less than a ton and a half.

*Abstract of Regulations for Steam-Boats and other Vessels, Plying on the Clyde, enacted by the Magistrates and Council, as Trustees on the River, 30th October 1816.*

I. That the owners shall forthwith lodge with the Harbour-master of Glasgow, the name of the vessel, and the names and places of residence of the owners, masters, pilots, and crews, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

II. That for the accommodation of passengers, a particular part or parts of the Quay of the Broomielaw of Glasgow, shall, in future, be allowed for the use of the Steam-Boats; and the masters and crews of the boats lying nearest the Quay shall give free access to passengers to and from the boats lying in the outside births or stations, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

III. That when Steam-Boats attempt to pass each other from astern, the boat which sails slowest shall give way to the

larboard, (left hand side,) for the faster sailing boat to pass, when the latter comes within thirty yards of the former, under the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, besides damages.

IV. That when the said boats sailing in opposite directions, meet, each shall keep to the larboard side, so as to afford all possible facility to each other in passing, under the like penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, besides damages.

V. That vessels, of every description, lying aground, or at anchor, in the shallow or narrow parts of the River, shall not lay their anchors in the deepened channel, unless when absolutely necessary, and in that case the cable shall not exceed three and one-half fathoms; and if they take ground across the channel, they shall keep their booms loose, and take in their bowsprits, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

VI. That none of the said Steam-Boats shall cross the tracking or towing lines of the vessels plying on the River, where there is room to pass on the off side, under the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.

VII. That none of the said Steam-Boats shall ply in the twilight, or in the dark, without having lights ahead, fitted up properly, and without having one of the crew stationed at the bow of the boat, as a look-out, to give notice in due time, of any obstruction or danger. And all vessels whatever, lying at anchor, or aground, in the River and Frith of Clyde, shall, when it is dark, have lights hung out at the part of the vessel nearest the deep water, under the like penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, besides damages.

VIII. That in all cases where either passengers or goods are to be taken in by, or landed from, such Steam-Vessels, by means of small boats of any description, the paddles of the Steam-Boats shall be stopped in proper time, and remain so till the boat gets out of the surge of the Steam-Vessel. For every breach of this Regulation, the master, &c. shall be liable in a penalty of 2*l.*, besides damages.

IX. That no person on board a Steam-Boat, shall presume to give any order or direction to the crew, or any of them, except the person who has the command of the vessel at the time, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

X. That no ballast, ashes, or rubbish of any kind, shall be put overboard of any vessel into the River, between the Broomielaw and Dumbarton Castle, under a penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.

XI. That a printed copy of these Regulations shall be affixed upon a conspicuous part of both the cabins of each Steam-Boat plying on the River Clyde, under the like penalty.

XII. That the damages incurred may be sued and recovered at the instance of any party interested, and the penalties at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal of Court.

On the 8th November 1816, John Connell, Esq. the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, approved of the above Regulations, and declared his willingness to co-operate with the Baillie on the River and Frith of Clyde, from the Broomielaw to the Clough Light-House; and also intimated his determination to enforce these Regulations in the Rivers, Lochs, Friths, or Seas, on the west coast of Scotland, where the jurisdiction of the Baillie on the River does not extend.

The success of Steam-Boats on the Clyde, induced some gentlemen in Dublin to order two vessels to be made, to ply as packets in the Channel between Dublin and Holyhead, with a view of ultimately carrying the mail. The dimensions are as follow: *viz.* keel, 65 feet, beam, 18 feet, with 9 feet draught of water; they were built by Mr. James Munn, Greenock, are of the same tonnage, scantling, and rigging, as His Majesty's Cutters, have engines of twenty horse power, made by Mr. James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow, and are named *Britannia* and *Hibernia*. Mr. Cook, whose eminent abilities as an engineer, have enabled him to make numerous improvements on machinery, has been very successful in constructing the paddles of these packets, so that one man can easily raise them from five to six feet out of the water, while the engine is at work, in the event of a heavy gale making that measure necessary. This arrangement is also of great advantage in a side wind, as the leeward paddle can be taken up, and the wind

PATRONAGE OF THE CHURCH, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT MODE OF PRESENTING CLERGYMEN TO ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN GLASGOW.

*Patronage.*

Before the Reformation, the Pope was the acknowledged head of the Church; the papal jurisdiction having been legally dissolved in Scotland, in 1560, the supremacy in ecclesiastical matters was not vested in any individual, till, in the year 1669, King Charles II. was declared to have supreme authority over all persons in ecclesiastical matters; but this Act was repealed in 1692, soon after the Revolution, as inconsistent with the Presbyterian form of Church government. During the reign of Popery, the Clergy were divided into two classes, *viz.* regular and secular; the latter had a pastoral charge over a certain district of ground, while the regulars had no cure of souls, but were

ward one lowered down, so as always to have an equal hold of the water. These boats went round to their station on the 1st of September 1816, and have ever since exceeded the expectations of the proprietors and the public.

The application of steam to packets on this station, will be productive of great good in a national point of view, as it frequently happens that the mail packet is wind-bound at the mouth of the Liffy for several days together, whereas the Steam-boat will easily clear the land in every sort of weather in which a packet can keep the sea. These boats are fitted up with every necessary convenience, and at an expense of rather more than four thousand pounds each.

On the 14th October 1816, the *Britannia* Steam-Boat started from Howth Harbour in Dublin Bay, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and arrived at Holyhead, a distance of sixty miles, at a quarter past seven, *p. m.* performing the voyage in seven hours. On the following day she left Holyhead at a quarter past five, *p. m.* and reached Howth Harbour at one o'clock on the following morning; running the distance in seven hours and fifteen minutes.

The shortness of time required to perform the above voyages, will not appear surprising, when it is considered that a Steam-Boat keeps a straight course without regard to the wind, and every mile she progresses is made good; while vessels solely depending on sails, must adapt their course to the wind, and sometimes traverse several hundred miles in sailing between Howth and Holyhead.

tied down to reside in their Monasteries, Priors, &c. Upon the vacancy of any benefice, whether regular or secular, the Pope, or the Bishops under him, appointed commendators, that is, factors or stewards, to look after the temporalities during the vacancy, and at last, in the plenitude of his power, his Holiness came to name commendators for life, without an obligation to account to any person for the proceeds. At the Reformation, the Crown and the ambitious part of the nobles, and others then in power, seized on a number of the ecclesiastical benefices, and King James VI. gave away a number of Abbacies and Priors in perpetuity, to certain favourite laymen. At the abolition of the Pope's authority, the regular Clergy were totally suppressed, and in place of the various degrees which distinguished the seculars, the Reformers had at first only Parochial Ministers and superintendents, who had the oversight of the Church, in a particular district. It was not long, however, till the Church government became Episcopal, when the King came to nominate the Bishops, in place of the Pope.

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

Men of fortune frequently founded and endowed Colleges and collegiate Churches; and other persons, inferior in wealth,

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

Matters remained nearly in this situation till after the Revolution. In the year 1690, an Act of Parliament (William and Mary, cap. 23.) was passed, declaring that the power of presentation, in the hands of individual Patrons, was inconsistent with the Presbyterian form of Church government, and thereby vested it in the Heritors and Elders of the parish, upon their making payment to the Patrons, as an equivalent, the sum of 600 merks Scots, or 33*l.* 6*s.* 18*d.* sterling; but matters did not long remain in this situation, for, in 1712, the right of presentation was restored to the original Patrons, by an Act of Parliament (Anne, cap. 12,) with the exception of those presentations which had been sold under the Act of 1690.

That Kirks may not remain too long vacant, the Patron must present to the Presbytery some fit person for supplying the cure, within six months from the time that the Kirk has become vacant, otherwise, the right of presentation goes to the Presbytery. Before the Reformation, the Presentee was inducted, by being placed in the pulpit, and having the Bible and the keys of the Kirk delivered to him; and since that

period, a judicial act of admission by the Presbytery, proceeding either upon a presentation, or upon a call from the Heritors and Elders, as the case of the particular charge may be, completes the Minister's right to the benefice. The law of patronage, as fixed in 1712, continues to be acted upon at this present day, either by the Crown, an individual Patron, Heritors and Elders of parishes, or by the Magistrates and Town Councils of Royal Burghs.

## PRESENTATIONS.

*A Circumstantial Account of the Mode of presenting Ministers to the Churches in Glasgow from the year 1592 to 1721, and from that period, in a different form, to this present day, excepting those times when the Church government was Episcopal.*

From the Reformation till 1592, there was only one parish, one Church, and one Minister in the City. At the latter period, Mr. John Bell was appointed to the Tron Church by the Session, who, it would appear, had invested themselves with very extensive powers; for, besides appointing the Ministers, they proceeded, in the year 1649, to lay off the Town into parishes. When the Session, that is to say, when the Ministers and Elders, belonging to all the Churches in the City, had nominated a Minister to a particular charge, they entered the nomination in their books; it was then recorded in the book of the Town Council, and lastly, in those of the Presbytery, and this regulation they called a Model, which was to remain in force till it was altered by the General Assembly, or the consent of parties\*. This Model also determined, that the Session, which had now assumed the name of the General Session, should take cognisance of all public matters which con-

\* Although the Magistrates and Council received a grant of the patronage of the Blackfriars and Tron Churches soon after the Reformation, they did not exert their privilege, but allowed the elections to be made by the Session.

cerned religion, such as fixing the time of celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the division of the poor's money; the fixing of week-day sermons; the election of Elders and Deacons; and ascertaining the particular proportion of the parishes in which the Elders were to act, and all other such matters.

It appears, that the settlements in Glasgow were all made conformable to this Model, by which the Magistrates and Council were simply concurrens, till, in the year 1717, when John Aird, Esq. who was at that time Provost, and certain members of the Town Council, thought, that as all the Churches, with exception of the Cathedral, were endowed and maintained by the community, that its Managers should have more to say in the election of the Ministers, than simply to give their concurrence. This opinion having naturally met with a very unfavourable reception from the Session, gave rise to disagreeable altercations, which increased till the year 1721. The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr being convened at Ayr at that period, Mr. Aird, who was again Provost, waited on that reverend body, along with two Members of Session, and entreated them to send two or three of their number to Glasgow, to meet with the Presbytery, Magistrates, and Session, and endeavour to make up the differences subsisting between them. The Synod complied with the request, and sent Mr. M'Dermitt, their Moderator, Mr. Linning of Lesmahagow, and Mr. Fawside of Newmills, who, in conjunction with the Presbytery, and with consent of all parties, framed a new system, which was called the Model of 1721. By this Model, the particular vacant Session was to nominate a Minister, but they could not present a call unless they had the approbation of the Magistrates and Council, of the Ministers of the City, and the General Session. For more than thirty years after this period, every question between the Council and the Session went on harmoniously.

In September 1755, the North-West Church became vacant by the death of Mr. John M'Laurin, on which the Session immediately met, and made choice of the Rev. John Erskine, Minister of Culross, (afterwards of Edinburgh,) praying that the Magistrates and Council, Ministers, and General Session, would approve of their choice. This being communicated to the Town Council, by a member, who was an Elder, it was replied, that the Session seemed to have little regard for the memory of their late worthy Pastor, in being in such haste to name his successor; while others insinuated that the Magistrates and Council should have the choice of the Minister. On the 8th April 1755, George Murdoch, Esq. being Provost, the Magistrates and Council enacted, "that themselves, when conjoined with the Members of the vacant Session, should fill up the vacancy by a plurality of votes."

This Act of Council, as was to be expected, met with great opposition, both within and without doors. Two members of Council protested against the measure, and others disapproved of it; the Parochial Session felt that their privileges were to be wrested from them, and the General Session took the alarm. The ferment had now become so great, that the heads of families in the vacant Church, and the fourteen incorporations, petitioned the Council for a repeal of this Act, which they said was directly opposite to the Model of 1721, which had been the rule uniformly followed ever since that period. In the meantime, Mr. Erskine, having heard that the nomination of the Session was not likely to be carried into immediate effect, declined all farther correspondence. On the 22d of August 1755, the Council met for the purpose of deciding in the matter respecting the election of a Minister for the North-West Church, when, after a great deal of warm discussion, the question was put, "Settle according to Act of Council 1755, or according to the Model of 1721." The names being called, and votes marked, it appeared that they were equal; on which, the Provost gave the casting vote in

favour of the Act of Council 1755. As this decision gave great dissatisfaction among the religious part of the community, the Council, as a healing measure, soon after proposed to submit their differences to the decision of two respectable and disinterested persons.

After long discussion, the Session agreed to this proposal, when the Council named Mr. Thomas Miller\*; the General Session, Sir David Dalrymple; and the Lord President of the Court of Session was fixed on as the umpire, in case of variance. During the negotiations regarding the submission, it was thought expedient that some mode should be adopted for settling a Minister in the vacant Church, as the Arbiters could not be expected to give an immediate decision, where the religious privileges of so many persons were interested. It was, therefore, agreed that seven Members of Council, of which the Magistrates should form a part, should meet an equal number of Ministers and Elders, partly from the Parochial Session and General Session, and endeavour to fix on some plan for filling up the present vacancy, which should not affect the submission, nor form a precedent in any future presentation.

At this meeting, the Members of the Parochial Session stated, that the congregation had a great desire to have Mr. Wardrop of Bathgate for their Minister; on this, the Members from the Council, and some of those from the General Session said, that they did not know this gentleman; the Provost was then asked if he would name a fit person to succeed Mr. M'Laurin, on which his Lordship instantly named Dr. Robert Findlay, one of the Ministers of Paisley. On the name of this gentleman being mentioned, who was well known to the whole meeting to combine with superior talents, all those qualities which render a gospel Minister acceptable to his people, they immediately agreed to the nomination, with this reservation

\* Afterwards President of the Court of Session.

on the part of the Members of Session, that their acquiescence to the call of Dr. Findlay should not be afterwards construed to invalidate their claims under submission. The Presentee was, therefore, placed as soon as the forms of the Church would permit.

When these matters were engrossing the attention of the parties, the submission run out. As there was now no necessity for resorting to the Model, the discussion was dropped, nor was it again agitated, till, in the year 1761, the Magistrates having built a Church on the ruins of a privileged Presbyterian Meeting-House, in the New-Wynd, they became desirous to have a Minister to it.

The Magistrates having conversed with the Clergymen of the City, anent the mode of presenting the Minister, it was agreed that the Sessions should meet separately, and that each of them should name one Elder, to be joined to the Minister, making twelve persons, who should meet with the Magistrates, to confer respecting the mode of filling up vacancies. Accordingly, on the 4th of December 1761, the parties met, when Andrew Cochran, Esq. who was at time Provost, informed the meeting, that the Magistrates had built a Church for the conveniency of the inhabitants, many of whom wanted seats; that it was proposed that a Minister should be called, who should be placed on the same footing with the other Ministers in the Town; and that the question then was, "How should this Minister be called, or in what way should he be settled?"

A pause having ensued, a member asked the Provost to give his opinion. In compliance with this, his Lordship said, that the Magistrates and Council should present a Minister, and then get as many of the inhabitants and Elders to sign the call as they could. The Ministers could not agree to this proposal, and the Elders were of opinion, that the natural way would be for the Magistrates to lay off a parish, and then the election would go on, conformable to the Model of 1721.

On this the Provost said that the Model had been departed from in the case of the North-West Church; that the document alluded to was irregular, and not binding on the present Council; for, although it was engrossed in their books, it was not doqueted, but simply signed by the chief Magistrate. On the other hand, it was urged, that the Model of 1721 was a solemn and well authenticated transaction; and that the settlement of the North-West Church was no departure from it, in respect, that it was stipulated at the time, that it should not be pled, as inferring such consequences, and that it was only an expedient to settle a parish which had been more than a year without a Minister.

The Provost now desired the ecclesiastical part of the meeting to report to their respective Sessions the scheme which he had proposed, with this addition, that immediately after this settlement, the Magistrates would submit their differences to two of the Lords of Session, with the Lord President as their Umpire, with full powers to make such a Model as would be the rule of election in all time coming, more particularly as the Magistrates conceived there was a speciality in the present case, there being neither elders nor a parish assigned to the Church. Soon after this the Session met, but they could not agree among themselves respecting the answer that should be sent to the Magistrates. In the interim, the Magistrates and Ministers had a meeting, when the Provost told them, that the community of Glasgow was a minor, and that neither the Magistrates who acquiesced in the Model of 1721, nor those who have succeeded or might afterwards succeed them, could give away their property, meaning their rights of patronage. To this it was answered, that the Church of Scotland had laid down rules, on which the Model was founded, and that it was not lawful for the civil power to wrest such privileges from those who held ecclesiastical situations. Mr. James Stirling, the Minister of the Outer Church, said, that whatever the Magistrates and Council might declare in words, to the effect

that they did not desire to be the exclusive Patrons for the Churches, yet it was evident from their Acts of Council in April, August, and November 1755, that they aimed at nothing short of patronage over the whole City, in its utmost rigour and extent.

The Town Council having remitted to a Committee of their number to draw up a scheme for presenting Ministers to vacant parishes, which would combine the interests of both parties, a Council was held on the 27th January 1763, when the report of the Committee was ordered to be put on the records; it was styled a Proposal for Calling and Electing Ministers to vacant Parishes in Glasgow, and was of the following import, *viz.* "1st, That when a vacancy happens in any of the Churches where the Minister's stipends are paid out of the Town's funds, the chief Magistrate shall be obliged to convene the Town Council, within four months of such vacancy, for nominating a proper person to be a Candidate for supplying the vacant parish. 2d, That the eldest Minister of the City shall, in the same space, convene the Session of the vacant parish, who are to nominate another person as a Candidate to the vacant charge. 3d, That after the nomination of the Candidates by the Town Council and vacant Session, and previous to the general meeting for election after mentioned, the parishioners in the vacant parish shall be sounded, and their inclinations anent the Candidates reported to the said general meeting. 4th, That the chief Magistrate of the City for the time being, within ten days after expiry of the four months aforesaid, shall convene the whole Members of the Town Council, twelve Members from the vacant Session, and three Members from each of the other Sessions, to be chosen by themselves ten days preceding this general meeting, who shall, in a collective body, determine which of the two Candidates shall be Minister of the vacant parish. 5th, That the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, on the part of the Town Council, and a Committee, to be named by the above

electors, in name of the Elders, shall apply to the Presbytery at their first meeting, to appoint the moderation of a call to the person elected as above, to be Minister of the said vacant parish, and shall thereafter prosecute the said settlement according to the rules of the Church. And further, the Council ordain the foresaid report to be printed, and copies thereof given to such of the inhabitants as are pleased to call for them, and extracts thereof, and of these presents to be transmitted to each of the six Ministers, to be laid before their respective Sessions for publication, and continue advising the Committee's report till the 10th day of February next. Extracted by

"ARCHIBALD M'GILCHRIST, *Dep. Clk.*"

Notwithstanding that due time had been given for the consideration of these concessions, the parties could not come to an amicable adjustment of their differences; the Magistrates, therefore, applied to the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of Kirks, to grant them relief from the Models, and their connection with Church Courts, in the election of Ministers. It is not surprising that a measure of this kind should meet with great opposition. Mr. Archibald Ingram, the Provost, Baillie John Jamieson, and several Members of the Council, protested against it. The influence of the late Provost, Mr. Cochrane, however, was so great, that he carried every point respecting this matter. The process, therefore, went on, and the result was, that the Magistrates and Council, as representing the community, who endows the Churches, were declared to be the exclusive Patrons; and their successors have ever since acted on that decret. The termination of this process was so displeasing to the General Session, that a number of its Members left the Church, and having erected a Chapel in Canon-Street, they termed it "The Meeting-House of the Free Presbyterian Society."

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Education—Number of Schools in the City—Poor—Mode of Supplying them—Number of Paupers on the Kirk Sessions—Circulating Libraries—Stirling's Library—Glasgow Public Library—Robertsonian Library—Literary Society—Literary and Commercial Society—Widows' Fund Society—Annuity Society—Farmers' Society—Public Green, and improvements connected with it—Letter-Founding, or Type-Making—Account of Messrs. Alexander Wilson and Sons' Manufactory—Post-Office—Rates and Amount—Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow and General Session—Names of the principal Streets, narrating the times when they were opened—Banks—Mason Lodges—Ale and Spirit Licenses issued for the City and Suburbs—Reservoirs for the supply of the Forth and Clyde Navigation—Assize of Bread—Mode of Setting it in Glasgow—Flour Mills at Partick and Clayslap—Cess, or Land-Tax—Population—Mortality Bill.*

## EDUCATION.

THE attention which has been paid to the education of the lower orders of the Scottish nation has been proverbial over Europe for several centuries past.

In the year 1494, chap. 54. of the Scotch Parliament, fines of 20*l.* were enacted against all Barons and Freeholders who do not put their sons "to the schules, fra they be sex or nine yeires of age." From the Reformation in 1560 till 1620, numerous attempts were made by the Scotch Parliaments to encourage learning, and many privileges similar to benefit of Clergy granted to those who were considered scholars. In the Statute of 1579, chap. 74, for the punishment of strong and idle beggars, it was enacted concerning such persons as came under the penalty of the Act, between the ages of fourteen and seventy years, "that their eares may be nayled to the Trone, or to anither tree, and their eares cutted off, and banished the Countrie, and gif thereafter they be found againe, that they be hanged;" and, in a further part of the same Act, a description is given of those who are to be esteemed vagabonds, and idle beggars; from which it may be inferred, that even beggars attended the Universities. A student was rewarded, by a special permission, to beg, and privileged to ask alms;

the words are, "all vagabond schollers of the Universities of Saint Andrew's, Glasgow, and Abirdine, not licensed by the Rector and Dean of Facultie of the Universitie, to ask alms." The value of this begging privilege, in those times, was very great, since a license preserved a student from the punishment of death, which was to be inflicted on those found guilty of repeated begging.

Among other reasons which might be adduced for the early instruction of the Scottish nation, it may be remarked, that the Reformation from Popery, in almost all the countries which had embraced the Protestant faith, owed a great deal to the energies and exertions of their respective princes, while in Scotland, the Reformation principles emanated solely from the people, who had but just thrown off the Papal hierarchy, when James VI., and his Son and Grandson, Charles I. and II., showed an inveterate determination to compel their subjects in Scotland to accept of a form of Church government contrary to the dictates of their consciences\*.

As Glasgow thus early became one of the chief theatres for religious discussion, and stood nobly out for the Presbyterian form of Church government, her sons gradually became adepts in religious controversy, and the knowledge of the Scriptures; and it is to these pursuits, and the knowledge of Divine Revelation, however much they may be now slighted as unimportant or unintelligible, that Scotland in general, and Glasgow in particular, have deservedly stood so high in the estimation of her neighbours for the general diffusion of knowledge among the various orders of the people. For, according as a father found

\* Soon after the Revolution, in the first Parliament of William and Mary, it was enacted, "That there be a school and schoolmaster in every Parish in Scotland; his fee not to be under an hundred merks, nor above two hundred; to be paid by the heritors and life-renters in the Parish; to have recourse for the half off their tenants; and that letters be therefore directed with the same privileges as to suspensions with Ministers' stipends."

himself enabled to defend the religious tenets which he had espoused, he felt an honest pride in contributing to the information of his sons; and when local and particular societies increased in numbers, by the unexampled progress of the manufactures, public institutions have not been wanting to infuse the principles of religious and useful information into the minds of juvenile incomers.

It is not necessary in an article of this nature, nor does the writer feel himself qualified, to defend all the illiberal arguments which have been brought against the principle of educating the lower orders of the people; the following, which has been taken from the work of a respectable writer on Political Science, late of this City, shall suffice.

The opponents to the education of the poor assert, that even being able to read, renders the lower classes of the people impatient of labour, dissatisfied with their condition, turbulent in their dispositions, and apt to find fault with the religious and political establishments of the Country. The wants of society, say they, require that some be employed in the lowest and most degrading offices; and to what purpose will it be to improve the minds of those who can be happy only in proportion as their ideas are groveling and unrefined?

In knowledge itself, there is surely nothing that can injure the human character. On the contrary, by its means the mind is led to those energies which contribute to usefulness here, and happiness hereafter. It is surely fallacy to imagine, that reading and writing, the ordinary accomplishments of even the poorer classes of the Scottish nation, should puff up weak minds with fancied consequence, prepare the way for continued mortification, and render the ordinary affairs of life irksome. On the contrary, the people of Scotland, enjoying these benefits, may surely challenge a comparison for honesty, industry, and submission to the laws, with the more ignorant population of other nations.

*Table, exhibiting the number of Seminaries within the Royalty of Glasgow, the names of the Teachers, the leading branches of Education taught by each, and the average number of Scholars.*

The heads of those columns in which are inserted black lines (—), intimate the particular branches taught by the person whose name stands opposite.

Those marked with a star (\*), are Boarding-Schools.

Teachers' Names, &c.		English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrument Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knitt.	Dancing.
University †,	- - - - -	1400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andersonian Institution †,	- - - - -	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grammar-School,	- - - - -	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British New System of Education §,	} 320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anderston Walk, Mr. William Boyd, Teacher,													
		2795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aitken, Mr. James, Gallowgate,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Alexander, Mrs. W. Miller-Street,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algie, Mr. Charles, Shuttle-Street,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allan, Mr. Ebenezer, sen. Trongate,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Anderson, Mr. James, Brunswick-Street,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anderson, Mr. John, George-Street,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angus, Mr. William, Ingram-Street,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barclay, Mr. John, High-Street,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barr, Mr. James, Glassford-Street,	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† For Professions, see page 110.

† The Rev. Dr. M'Gill, now Professor of Divinity in the University, states, in his work, entitled, "Qualifications of the Teachers of Youth," that, in 1815, the number of students in the University was nearly 1400, of whom 802 were gown students, enrolled in the Philosophy, Greek, and Latin classes; and in the following year, the number was considerably increased. As it may be expected, on the return of peace, that several of the classes may be somewhat reduced, the amount has been taken for 1815 at 1400, which, from the best information, must be very near the truth. In this University there are sixty-five bursaries, from five to thirty pounds each, to assist students who are not in affluent circumstances.

‡ This number includes the Mechanics' Class. For Professions, see page 119.

§ The British New System is very little different from the Lancasterian mode. Mr. Boyd's terms for reading and writing, are three shillings per quarter. In two years, children of an ordinary capacity can read and write, so as to fit them for the ordinary avocations of life.

## Seminaries within the Royalty.

Teachers' Names, &c.	English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knit.	Dancing.
10 Baynes, Mr. S. Glassford-Street, - -												
* Beagrie, Miss, Great Hamilton-Street,												
Bell, Mr. James, Virginia-Street, - -												
Biggs, Miss, High-Street, - - -												
Black, Mr. Daniel, Candleriggs-Street,												
15 Brard, Mr. George-Street, - - -												
Breakenridge, Mr. Daniel, George-Street												
Brown, Mr. George, Bell-Street, - -												
Brown, Mrs. William, Union Place, -												
Buchanan, Mr. David, Brunswick-Street,												
20 Cameron, Rev. Robert, Deanside Lane,												
Campbell, Mr. John, Miller-Street, -												
* Candlish, Mrs. Virginia-Street, - - -												
Carrick, Mr. Robert, Claythorn-Street,												
Chalmers, Mr. York-Street, - - -												
25 Chalmers, Mr. Charles, Charlotte-Street,												
Chalmers, Mr. John, Gallowgate, - -												
Chapman, Rev. James, Richmond-Street,												
Clugston, Mess. W. & W. St. And.'s Square												
Clydesdale, Mr. W. Saltmarket, - -												
30 Collins, Mr. William, Campbell-Street,												
Connell, Mr. Robert, Balmanno-Street,												
Cowan, Rev. William, Argyle-Street,												
Cross, Mr. John, John-Street, - - -												
Crouch, Mr. John, Candlerigg-Street, -												
35 Cumming, Mr. John, Wilson-Street, -												
Cunningham, Mr. Wm. Argyle-Street,												
De Bois, Mr. Charles, Hutcheson-Street,												
De Monti, Mr. C. J. Argyle-Street, -												
Denholm, Mr. James, Dunlop-Street, -												
40 Dewar, Mr. William, Glassford-Street,												
Dick, Miss, Trongate, - - - -												
Dinsdale, Mr. John, Shuttle-Street, -												
Dobbie, Mr. John, Trongate, - - -												
Donaldson, Mr. John, George's Place,												
45 Dowielet, Mr. John, Queen-Street, -												
Eadie, Mr. John, Gallowgate, - - -												
Easton, Rev. A. College-Street, - -												

## Seminaries within the Royalty.

Teachers' Names, &c.	English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knit.	Dancing.
Fergus, Mr. John, sen. Argyle-Street,												
Fergus, Mr. John, jun. do. - -												
50 Fyfe, Mr. James, Ingram-Street, - -												
Giles, Mr. P. Wilson-Street, - - -												
Gillies, Mr. John, Duke-Street, - -												
Goold, Miss, Hutcheson-Street, - -												
Gray, Mr. Christian, Prince's Street, -												
55 Greenland, Mr. Peter, Bridgegate-Street,												
Halley, Mr. Christoph. Hutcheson-Street,												
Hamilton, Mr. Henry, Ingram-Street,												
Hamilton, Mr. Robert, Argyle-Street,												
Harmand, Mr. J. Hutcheson-Street, -												
60 Henneker, Miss, Argyle-Street, - -												
Hepburn, Mr. John, Miller-Street, -												
* Hill, Miss, Charlotte-Street, - - -												
Houston, Mr. Allan, Trongate, - - -												
Johnston, Mr. John, Dunlop-Street, -												
65 Johnston, Mr. Robert, High-Street, -												
Johnston, Mr. Thomas, Saltmarket, -												
Keir, Mr. George, Saltmarket, - - -												
Keith, Mr. Malcolm, Trongate, - - -												
* Keltie, Misses, Hanover-Street, - -												
70 Kidston, Mr. James, Balmanno-Street,												
Kirkland, Mr. James, Black Quarry, -												
Kirkwood, Mr. Andrew, Virginia-Street,												
Kirkwood, Mr. Robert, George-Street,												
Knox, Mr. William, Candleriggs-Street,												
75 * Lapslie, Miss, John-Street, - - -												
Latta, Mr. James, Dunlop-Street, -												
Legget, Mr. John, Saltmarket, - - -												
Liddel, Mr. William, Nelson-Street, -												
Lochty, Mr. Robert, Havannah-Street,												
80 Marshall, Mr. Charles, Argyle-Street, -												
Martin, Mr. Robert, Trongate, - - -												
May, Mr. J. A. Glassford-Street, - -												
Miller, Mr. Alexander, Taylor-Street,												
Miller, Mr. A. George-Street, - - -												
85 Miller, Mr. Gabriel, Hutcheson-Street,												
Mitchell, Mr. Archibald, Back Wynd,												

*Seminaries within the Royalty.*

Teachers' Names, &c.	English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knitt.	Dancing.
Mitchell, Mr. J. Brunswick Place,												
Morrison, Mr. George, George-Street,												
Morrison, Mr. James, Albion-Street, -												
90 Murray, Mr. A. Black Quarry, - -												
M'Arthur, Mr. James, Prince's Street,												
* M'Arthur, Miss, Brunswick-Street,												
M'Callum, Mr. Alex. Stirling-Square,												
M'Farlane, Mr. Andrew, Trongate, -												
95 M'Fee, Mr. George, Tureen-Street, -												
M'Gibbon, Mr. Charles, Virginia-Street,												
M'Goun, Mr. Robert, Brunswick-Street,												
M'Indoe, Mr. Thomas, Glassford-Street,												
M'Intyre, Mr. James, New Wynd, -												
100 M'Kay, Mr. William, Deanside Lane, -												
M'Laren, Mr. Arch. Charlotte Lane, -												
M'Naught, Mr. J. High-Street, - -												
M'Nee, Mr. John, Hutchison-Street, -												
M'Quarry, Mr. Hector, Stormont-Street,												
105 Neil, Mr. James, High-Street, - - -												
Orr, Mr. Charles, Ingram-Street, - -												
Phillips, Rev. James, Cochrane-Street,												
Ranken, Mr. James, Ingram-Street, -												
Rankin, Mr. John, Ingram-Street, -												
110 * Reid, Mrs. Dunlop-Street, - - -												
Rennie, Mr. Thomas, Albion-Street, -												
Robertson, Mr. John, Trongate, - -												
Rogers, Mr. Upper John-Street, - -												
Roger & Lowe, Messrs. Ingram-Street,												
115 Ruthven, Mr. George, High-Street, -												
Sanderson, Mr. John, Virginia-Street, -												
Scott, Mr. Robert, Argyle-Street, - -												
Seyer, Mr. Nicolas, Trongate, - - -												
Smith, Mr. A. Great Hamilton-Street,												
120 Somerville, Mrs. Gallowgate, - - -												
Stevenson, Mr. Adam, Nelson-Street, -												
Stobo, Miss, Ingram-Street, - - - -												
Syme, Mr. William, St. Andrew's Square												
Taylor, Mr. Andrew, Hutchison-Street,												
125 Thomson, Mr. Andrew, Virginia-Street,												

*Seminaries within the Royalty.*

Teachers' Names, &c.	English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knitt.	Dancing.
Tweedie, Mr. John, Little Dowhill, -												
Waddell, Mr. James, Miller-Street, -												
Wallace, Mr. John, High-Street, - -												
Wallace, Mr. Robert, Ingram-Street, -												
130 Warren, Mrs. W. Trongate, - - - -												
Warren, Mr. W. do, - - - - -												
Watson, Mrs. Stockwell-Street, - -												
Watt, Messrs. J. & A. Argyle-Street, -												
Weir, Miss, Garthland-Street, - - -												
135 Weir, Mr. John, do, - - - - -												
Whytock, Mrs. Ingram-Street, - - -												
Wilkieson, Mr. James, George-Street, -												
Wilson & Neil, Messrs. High-Street, -												
Wilson, Mr. Alex. Candleriggs-Street,												
140* Wilson, Misses, George's Square, - -												
* Wylie, Mrs. do, - - - - -												
Wylie, Mr. John, Charlotte Lane, - -												
Yuille, Mr. William, Drygate, - - -												
144 Zuill, Mr. William, Shuttle-Street, -												
Hutchisons' Hospital, - - - - - 80												
Wilson's Charity, - - - - - 48												
Miller's Charity, - - - - - 60												
Peddie's and Lennox's Charity, - - 97												
Trades' House Free School, - - 108												
Corporation of Fleshers' Free School, 60												
Highland Society's School, - - - 80												
Town Hospital, average - - - - 90												
Charity Sewing School, - - - - - 120												
Charity Schools under the patronage of the General Session, - - - 450												
Sunday Schools under the patronage of the General Session, - - - 600												
Sabbath Evening Schools in connection with the Nile and Albion- Street Chapels, - - - - - 1150												
Sunday Schools in the Methodist Chapel, Great Hamilton-Street, 620												
5563												

As it might be thought invidious, and eventually prove hurtful to some of the Teachers, were the number of Pupils who attend every individual School, and the various stipulated fees, made the subject of comparison; an average number has been made out from a personal inspection of some of the Schools, and from the opinion of the principal Teachers, by which it appears, that, at a moderate calculation, fifty-two may be taken as the average number in each School\*.

Although particular care has been taken in collecting the names of the Teachers, from the Government Surveyor's books, and from other authentic sources, it is possible, in such an extended population, that some of them may be omitted.

*Summary.*

Students in the University, Andersonian Institution, Grammar-School, and British New System of Education, - - - -	2795
Ditto in 144 Schools, on an average of 52 Scholars to each, - - - -	7488
<hr/>	
Total Scholars for which a fee is paid, - - -	10,283
Do. in Charity or Free Schools, - - -	3563
<hr/>	
Total Scholars attending the several Schools within the Royalty †, - - - -	13,846

The fees in these Schools are various; the following are exigible in those which are considered most respectable:

English & Eng. Gram. 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 15s. ....per quarter.  
Elocution, .....10s. 6d. 15s. ....per month.

\* Several of the Teachers have above 100 Scholars under their charge.

† It will be observed, that the above summary does not exhibit the exact number of individual Scholars who attend the various Schools within the Royalty, as a number of the Students attend different Schools. For example, several of the Boys in the Grammar-School also attend separate Schools for Writing, Dancing, French, &c., and, therefore, form part of other Seminaries; they may, however, be safely taken at 11,000.

French, Spanish, & Ital. 10s. 6d. 15s. ....per month.  
Writing & Accounts, ...5s. ....7s. 6d. 10s. 6d....per quarter.  
Latin & Greek, .....7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 15s. ....per quarter.  
Mathematics, .....21s. ....per quarter.  
Drawing & Painting, ..21s. ....31s. 6d. ....per month.  
Instrumental Music, ...31s. 6d. 42s. ....52s. 6d....per month.  
Vocal Music, .....10s. 6d. 15s. ....per quarter.  
Geography, .....21s. ....31s. 6d. ....per quarter.  
Sewing and Knitting, ...5s. ....7s. 6d. 10s. 6d....per quarter.  
Dancing, .....31s. 6d. 42s. ....52s. 6d....per quarter.  
Boarding Schools, exclusive of education, 40l. 45l. 50l. per annum.

*Annual Procession of the Charity and Free Schools.*

On the 26th April, being the day on which the anniversary of Wilson's Charity is celebrated, the Children of the following Charities and Free Schools, in their new Dresses, walk in procession from Hutchisons' Hospital to St. Andrew's Church, to attend Divine Service, in the following order:

- Town Officers, in their full Dresses, carrying Halberts, three and three.
- The Lord Provost's Officer.
- The Lord Provost and Magistrates, three and three.
- The Church Beadles, three and three.
- The Clergymen of the City, in their Gowns and Bands, three and three.
- The Officer of Hutchisons' Hospital.
- The Teacher of Hutchisons' Hospital, in his Gown.
- The Boys of Hutchisons' Hospital, three and three.
- The Governors of Hutchisons' Hospital, three and three.

- The Officer of Wilson's Charity.  
 The Teacher of Wilson's Charity, in his Gown.  
 The Boys of Wilson's Charity,  
 three and three.  
 The Governors of Wilson's Charity,  
 three and three.  
 The Officer of Miller's Charity.  
 One of the Teachers of Miller's Charity, in his Gown.  
 The Girls of Miller's Charity,  
 three and three.  
 The Governors of Miller's Charity,  
 three and three.  
 The Officer of Town Hospital.  
 The Teacher of Town Hospital, in his Gown.  
 The Boys and Girls of the Town Hospital,  
 three and three.  
 The Preceptor and Weekly Committee,  
 three and three.  
 The Officer of the Trades' House.  
 The Teacher of the Trades' House Free School, in his Gown.  
 The Boys of the Trades' House Free School,  
 three and three.  
 The Governors of the Trades' House Free School,  
 three and three.  
 The Officer of the Highland Society, in full Highland Dress.  
 The Teacher of the Highland Society School, in his Gown.  
 The Youths of the Badge of Merit Society, with their Medals,  
 three and three.  
 The Boys of the Highland Society School,  
 three and three.  
 The Governors of the Highland Society,  
 three and three\*.

\* The number of persons connected with this procession are 595.

On their return from Church, where a considerable number of the Children perform an anthem, which is usually composed for the occasion, the Governors, with their respective Children, repair to their Halls, where a dinner of roast beef and plumb-pudding is prepared for the Children, at two o'clock. On this occasion, a great number of ladies and gentlemen attend to assist at dinner. When eating is over, the Children usually give specimens of church music, and sing two or three songs.

During the interval, they are served with a cordial glass, when the King, the Magistrates, the Governors, and the memory of the Founders of the respective Institutions, are drunk with every mark of approbation.

The Children having retired, the Governors afterwards dine together, when the memory of the Founders are duely honoured.

This procession is not only well calculated to enliven the feelings of the benevolent and charitable, but it interests the friends of the Children and the public to such a degree, that the streets are crowded with thousands of spectators, to witness a sight, than which there is none more calculated to inspire the mind with gratitude to that Supreme Being, who has put it into the hearts of the Founders and Governors, to instruct the ignorant and relieve the wants of the necessitous.

The following Tables, made out by the ingenious Dr. Stodart, may serve to exhibit the effect of education on the moral conduct of the lower classes of the community in the several divisions of the Empire.

*Proportion of Commitments for Trial to the Population of each District.*

	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	Aver.	Population.
	<i>one in</i>						
Lon. & Middlesex.	887	982	881	819	743	862	922,870
Ireland,.....	2,241	2,255	1,700	1,557	1,525	1,855	4,500,000
Scotland,.....	19,763	22,373	22,351	20,021	16,629	20,227	1,804,864

*Proportion of Commitments, &c. to the Population in London and Middlesex, in the year 1812.*

Popula- tion.	Com- mitted.	Indicted.	Convicted	Death.	Executed	Propor. of Com- mit. & Popula:
965,797	1665	1368	998	152	20	one in 579*.

*Commitments for Murder, Stabbing, Poisoning, Shooting at, attempting to procure Abortion, conspiring to Murder, Cutting and Maiming, Murdering Infants, Assaulting with intent to Murder, &c.*

	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	Aver.	In Propor. to population.
England,	107	91	101	89	111	100	one in 83,314
Wales, ...	12	5	7	6	3	7	.....
Scotland,	12	13	18	9	11	13	one in 138,835
Ireland,	255	252	426	321	222	295	one in 15,151
	386	361	552	425	347	414	

*The following is an Account of the Quantity of Crime in Ireland, England, Wales, and Scotland, as exhibited by the Criminal Calenders laid before Parliament.*

In Ireland, of 4,500,000 souls, there were	2,644, or 1 in every	1,702
In England,	9,499,400 do. do.	4,777, do. 1,988
In Wales,	607,380 do. do.	82, do. 7,407
In Scotland,	1,804,864 do. do.	87, do. 20,745

*Committed for Trial yearly.*

The average number of commitments, and of the medium population, are taken for seven years in England and Wales, and for six years in Scotland, both ending with 1811; and the average of six years in Ireland, ending with 1810, inclusive.

\* In London and Middlesex, the number of commitments, in proportion to the population, has of late years been most lamentably on the increase. In 1810, they were as one to 658; in 1811, as one to 641; and in 1812, as one to 579.

The average number of those who were sentenced to death, and executed, yearly, during the same period, was as follows:

		<i>Sentenced.</i>		<i>Executed.</i>		
In Ireland,	-	85, or 1 in every	52,941	48, or 1 in every	93,750	
In England and Wales,	375½,	do.	26,916	56, do.	180,478	
In Scotland,	-	7½,	do.	240,648	3½, do.	515,675

POOR.

*Mode of supplying them in Glasgow, &c.*

It has been well observed by the respectable author of "Elements of Political Science," that in every condition of society, individuals will be found, who are unable to provide for their own subsistence. Some are born with defects in their mental powers, which preclude foresight and continued attention; others, with defects of body, which render them unfit for any kind of labour; many are maimed by accidents, or weakened by disease; and all, when rendered impotent by age, are liable to outlive those to whose assistance they possessed a claim by relationship or former services. To these unavoidable causes of poverty, must be added habits of idleness, and waste, and debauchery, which, arising from ignorance, weakness of character, and bad example, produce by much the greater part of that misery so generally prevalent in civilized and opulent nations.

That the poor will be always with us, is a position established by such high authority, and confirmed by such practical results, as to be incontrovertible; various and complicated, however, are the opinions of even the most proficient in political science, with regard to the best and most efficient provision for the poor. Those who urge the voluntary contributions of the neighbourhood, as preferable to a direct tax, or assessment, maintain, that charity, being the most amiable of all the virtues, produces the gratification of self-approbation; that the money voluntarily distributed for the

relief of distress, furnishes more real and permanent enjoyment to the giver, than what is experienced in any other gratification. At the close of life, when money, and all the enjoyments attainable by its means, are of no avail to the possessor, the voluntary contributor will have the pleasing reflection, that he has administered to the wants of the poor, according as the wise and just Disposer of all human events has prospered him.

On the other hand, those who give the preference to fixed assessments for the poor, urge, that by voluntary contributions, the burden of maintaining the poor is thrown on the benevolent, to the exemption of the selfish and unfeeling; and that at the collections at the church doors, even the poorest person puts something into the poor's box, while the richest give little more than those who are just raised above the rank of ordinary mechanics. The contribution, say they, is, therefore, out of all proportion to the wealth of the parties; the more so, as, in general, it may be observed, that the most affluent are not to be found most frequently at church; custom and the public expectation have, therefore, imposed a tax on the benevolent every day that they are present at public worship, which, like other taxes, should be proportioned, not to the religion, but to the wealth of the inhabitants.

*Mode of supplying the Poor from the Funds of the Fourteen Incorporations, the Kirk Sessions, and Town's Hospital.*

*From the Fourteen Incorporations.*

When persons connected with any of the incorporated trades, are so reduced in their circumstances as to require relief from the trade, they apply, by petition, to the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation, who usually appoint a Committee of their number to investigate the case; when it is found to be legitimate, the applicant is enrolled, according as the case may be, on the weekly, monthly, or quarterly list,

the rates of which vary according to the ability of the Incorporations. The penticle\* members, or their widows, usually receive 5s. to 10s. per quarter; and the full members, or their widows, from 4s. to 10s. per month; and persons who have been Deacons †, from 3s. to 6s. per week.

When any of the Members of the fourteen Incorporations desire to be admitted, as in, or out door pensioners of the Town's Hospital, they are recommended to the weekly Committee, (who meet in the Hospital every Friday at eleven o'clock,) by the Deacon of the trade to which they belong, and the Convener of the Trades' House.

*From the Kirk Session.*

Applications for aid from the Session funds are made to the Elder of the proportion or district of the parish in which the applicant lives. If the Elder, after he has investigated the case, is satisfied that the petitioner is poor, and has established a domicile of three years, he gives a temporary supply, and desires him or her to attend the next monthly meeting, when the case is laid before the whole members of Session. If no sufficient objection is made, the applicant is enrolled, and usually receives from 2s. to 5s. per month.

In the year 1815, the General Session appointed a Committee of their number to investigate the books of the several Sessions, in order to ascertain the number of paupers on the funds, and the average rate which each received. The Committee on the 9th November of the same year, reported that there were on the

Middle, or St. Andrew's parish,	-	-	-	-	212
South-West, or Tron,	-	-	-	-	209
North, or Inner High,	-	-	-	-	204
South, or College,	-	-	-	-	191

\* A member not qualified to carry on business, or bear office in the trade.

† Cases of this description very seldom occur.

East, or Outer High, - - - - -	144
West, or St. George's, - - - - -	129
St. Enoch's, - - - - -	111
North-West, - - - - -	70
Total Paupers on the funds of the Sessions, - - -	1270

The Committee further reported, that as a considerable time has elapsed since the last allocation was made, some of the Sessions had it in their power to give larger sums to the poor than others, and that the lowest average sum paid to a pauper of an individual Session, was 2s. 3d., and the highest 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per month. The average sum paid to each pauper in the eight Sessions, is, therefore, three shillings one penny one farthing and one-eighth of a farthing.

*From the Town's Hospital.*

When the largest sum allowed by the Session is not sufficient for the pauper, the Elder of the proportion makes out a written case, which he submits to the Minister of the Parish, who thereon recommends the applicant to the weekly Committee of the Town's Hospital. If the pauper is received on the funds of the Hospital, he is immediately struck off the Session fund, as he cannot receive from both. When a pauper, who is not burthened with children, is taken on the funds of the Hospital, he is usually allowed 6 lb. of meal weekly, and if so enfeebled as to be unfit to do any thing for himself, he receives 5s. additional per quarter.

A man and his wife get 8 lb. of meal weekly, and 5s. additional per quarter if very frail. A widow, with two children, get 8 lb. of meal weekly; if three children, 10 lb.; if four children, 12 lb.; and an additional sum of money according to circumstances, from 5s., 10s., 15s., to 20s. per quarter.

When a single person does not receive meal, he receives in lieu thereof, 16s. 8d., 20s., or 25s. per quarter.

At the death of a pauper on the funds of the Session or Hospital\*, the friends apply to the Elder of the deceased for a certificate of the case, which is presented to the sitting Magistrate in the Council-Chambers, who fills up an order for a gratis coffin. The order contains printed instructions regarding the funeral, by which much time and trouble is saved to the applicant. The use of a mortcloth, handspokes, &c. is had gratis, and a grave is provided for the sum of one shilling to the grave-digger, which is usually paid by the Elder, from the Session funds.

*Abstract of the Number of Paupers on the Funds of the eight Sessions and Town's Hospital, with the average sum that each received during 1815.*

On the eight Sessions, - - - - -	1270, net average, £1 17 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
On the funds of the Hospital, as out-pensioners, for nursing wages or meal, or part of both, - - - - -	1208, average nearly 2 16 3
In the Hospital, - - - - -	436, net average, 9 3
Total paupers on the Sessions and Hospital, - - - - -	2914

In reference to the constitution of the Town's Hospital, respecting the mode of recommending paupers, the Minister of the parish, and the Elder of the proportion, who are the legal administrators of the poor funds, have hitherto discharged that important duty with great attention to the poor, and interest in the funds; of late, however, from the great influx of the lower classes from Ireland, and other causes, the

\* The Incorporations allow the friends of the deceased, a sum in name of funeral expenses.

trouble of examining the cases, and detecting frauds and impositions, has become too great to be accomplished by gentlemen whose other duties are so numerous and important. Under this impression, the Managers of the Town's Hospital, in 1814, appointed a Superintendent for the poor\*, who visits the families, and inquires into the cases of all the applicants and out-door pensioners. This officer attends the weekly Committee, to meet the applicants with a written statement of their cases, which is afterwards entered in a book. This appointment has been of great use in detecting frauds, and preventing those from coming on the funds who have no legitimate claim to them.

The exposing of infants, which too frequently leads to child murder, are crimes so very unnatural, that mankind can be brought to the commission of them only by the greatest desperation, for which, unfortunately, there is often too much cause. For example, a young inexperienced female, who has acquired by education, and the possession of good principles, the most delicate sense of honour and shame, finds herself suddenly despised and neglected from her over-credulity in the faith and honour of a person who had gained her affections; exposed at once to disgrace and contempt, her misfortune, though viewed with an eye of pity by the compassionate, excites the hatred of the greater part of her relations and friends, by whom she was before loved and respected, and who endeavoured to render her happy; and often, amidst the most painful feelings, and agitation bordering on madness, she sees no other means of saving her honour, but the total concealment of her error, by destroying the consequences of her imprudence. To remedy as far as possible an evil of this nature, the Managers of the Town's Hospital, in 1801, under the auspices of the late William Craig, Esq. the then Preceptor, agreed to receive infants into the Hospital from any person

\* Mr. Alexander Buchanan.

who should send 25*l.* along with them, and that no questions should be asked regarding the history of the infants, nor the persons who sent them. The children are put out to wet-nurse, at the rate of 20*s.* per quarter, and are afterwards maintained and educated in the Hospital. When they have completed their education, they are put out to some useful employment; the boys to apprenticeships, and the girls to menial service.

An institution of this nature, may, therefore, be considered, in a certain degree, as a preventive against the unnatural exposure of children, or the completion of a crime so repugnant to human nature. As a proof that the scheme of giving out infants to wet-nurse is preferable to confining them in Foundling Hospitals, the following particulars will probably suffice.

The first Foundling Hospital, it is believed, was founded at Milan by the Arch-priest Datheus, in the year 787. In 1070, Olivier de la Tran founded an Hospital at Montpellier. In 1274, the Duke Albert founded an Hospital at Einbeck, which he called an Hospital of the Holy Ghost. In 1316, the magnificent Hospital at Florence was founded by Pollini. In 1331, Conrad Heinz founded an Hospital at Nuremberg. In 1362, the Hospital d'Esprit, at Paris, was erected by various persons, and confirmed by Pope Urban V. In 1638, the Hospital La Maison de la Couche, adjoining the Church of Notre Dame, at Paris, was founded by a rich widow. In 1640, St. Vincent de Pauli founded an Hospital in Paris, also situated near the Church of Notre Dame. In England, a proposal was made for a Foundling Hospital as early as 1687; but the present Hospital was not established till 1739.

In latter times, by far the greater part of the Foundling Hospitals have been allowed to fall into decay, chiefly because they did not answer the benevolent purpose for which they were erected.

Without commenting on the Dublin institution, and several on the Continent, the following extracts from the recent work

of a celebrated German Professor, may serve to give some idea of the results of the whole.

In the year 1790, there were more than 23,000 children admitted into the Foundling Hospitals in Paris. In 1800, the number amounted to 62,000\*. In 1790, of the children which had been brought in between 1774 and that period, 15,000 only were alive. And, it is estimated, that  $\frac{1}{13}$  of all the children brought in, perish annually through hunger or neglect. Of one hundred foundlings in the Hospital at Vienna, fifty-four died in the year 1789. In 1797, in the Foundling Hospital in Mentz, seven-eighths of the whole children perished. In the Hospital of a Principality of Germany, which the Professor does not name, only one of the foundlings in twenty years attained to manhood; yet the establishment cost the country 20,000 dollars annually.

It was the saying of a facetious writer, that Foundling Hospitals are the same with the artificial breeding of fowls. It is easy to obtain chickens, but, for want of maternal feeding and care, it is almost impossible to rear them. Of what use then is it to collect chickens?

The following List exhibits the number of infants which have been admitted into the Town's Hospital of Glasgow, and how disposed of, during the period of fifteen years.

	Children admitted.
In 1802,	2
In 1803,	2
In 1804,	5
In 1805,	2
In 1806,	8
In 1807,	9
Carried forward,	28

\* Population of Paris in 1811, 654,763  
Do. of Glasgow in 1811, 110,460

Brought forward,	28
In 1808,	13
In 1809,	20
In 1810,	13
In 1811,	6
In 1812,	12
In 1813,	17
In 1814,	19
In 1815,	16
In 1816,	18
Total,	162

The children are disposed of as follows, viz.

Dead,	95
Put out to apprenticeships or service,	8
Remained in the Hospital 22d November 1816, 59	— 162

It very frequently happens, that, from the want of attention on the part of the mother, and other causes, the children are diseased before they are sent to the Hospital, which, in some measure, accounts for the number of deaths above stated.

#### CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

There was no Circulating Library in the West of Scotland previous to 1753; at that period, Mr. John Smith, sen. returning from England, where he had been for the improvement of his business, set up a Circulating Library in Glasgow on a small scale, and lent out books at the rate of one halfpenny per night, per volume. The scheme having been countenanced by the citizens, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties, the Library soon contained a number of valuable books, which have been regularly increased ever since. The business, thus commenced by Mr. Smith, sen., has ever since been carried on from father to son, with great

respectability, under the firm of John Smith & Son. At present the Library contains upwards of 20,000 volumes, which are lent out to read on the following terms:

1st, Subscribers at 3*l.* 3*s.* per year—1*l.* 15*s.* per half year—1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter—and 10*s.* 6*d.* per month, are entitled to ten volumes at a time in town, and twenty-four in the country.

2d, Subscribers at 2*l.* 2*s.* per year—1*l.* 6*s.* per half year—15*s.* per quarter—or 7*s.* per month, are entitled to six volumes at a time in town, and fifteen in the country.

3d, Subscribers at 1*l.* 1*s.* per year—12*s.* per half year—7*s.* per quarter—and 3*s.* 6*d.* per month, are entitled to two volumes at a time in town, and six in the country.

4th, Subscribers at 16*s.* per year—10*s.* per half year—6*s.* per quarter—or 3*s.* per month, are entitled to one volume at a time in town, and three volumes in the country.

For a single night, books are charged from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per volume, according to their novelty and value.

In 1807, Mr. A. Murdoch established a Circulating Library in Glasgow, on a pretty extensive scale, which was continued till his death. In 1811, his stock was purchased by Messrs. D. Potter & Co. whose Library at present contains above 18,000 volumes, which are lent out on the same terms as those in Messrs. Smith & Son's.

In 1809, Messrs. John Boyd & Son established a Library, which at present contains about 15,000 volumes, which they lend out on the same terms as the others.

Exclusive of the above, the following persons have, from time to time, carried on the Circulating Library business in this City: Messrs. Home, Knox, Coubrough, Scrymgeour, and Gardner.

STIRLING'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Till the year 1791, there was no public Library in Glasgow, to which the citizens at large had access, other than Mr. Smith's Circulating Library. At that period, Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant, and late a magistrate of this City, doted and mortified his Library of valuable books, his Mansion in Miller-Street, his share of the Tontine-Buildings, and one thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of establishing a Public Library in this City, for the use of the citizens. The Donor directed that the management of the Library should be placed in the hands of the Lord Provost for the time being, and three Members from each of the following public Bodies, *viz.* the Town Council, Merchants' House, Presbytery of Glasgow, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. Mr. Stirling died on the 18th January 1791, and on Candlemas thereafter, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Library for the ensuing year, *viz.*

The Hon. James M'Dowall, Lord Provost, *ex officio.*

From the Town Council; Richard Marshall, John Campbell of Clathic, and Alexander Brown, Esquires.

From the Merchants' House; Gilbert Hamilton, Robert Findlay, and Archibald Graham, Esquires.

From the Presbytery of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. John M'Caul, Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Ranken.

From the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Peter Wright, Robert Wallace, and Alexander Dunlop, Esquires\*.

In 1792, the Directors obtained a seal of cause from the Magistrates and Council, incorporating them into a Society.

Mr. Stirling had such an aversion to novels, that he was forty years of age before he read one, and he disliked them so much ever after, that he directed that the books to be

\* In 1816, there are only three of the original Directors in life, *viz.* Doctors Balfour, Ranken, and Wright.

purchased after his death should be rather rare and curious, than those of the common and ordinary kinds, and this desire has been punctually attended to. Although it would appear that the donor did not intend that his books should be lent out in consideration of certain subscriptions or fees received, but should be read gratis by the citizens in the place where the books were kept, the Directors, in virtue of a discretionary power vested in them, did, on the 5th of July 1791, admit subscribers for life, on the payment of three guineas. On the 11th of March 1793, the Directors, conceiving that the admission fee was too small for the lasting advantages to be received, obtained the sanction of the several bodies interested in the Library, to raise the subscription to five guineas, after giving three months notice in the newspapers; and, on the 13th of May 1816, the Directors, actuated by similar motives, raised the subscription to ten guineas, which will enable them to make larger purchases of books than heretofore, which have been rather under two hundred pounds per annum.

On 26th of September 1816, there were 5899 volumes in the Library, and 423 subscribers connected with it. The books are kept in the Hall of Hutchisons' Hospital, where the Librarian attends every lawful day from twelve till three o'clock, except Saturdays.

As there are several points in Mr. Stirling's Deed of Mortification, which deserve imitation, and are worthy of being recorded, the following is an authentic copy.

*Deed of Mortification by Walter Stirling, Merchant in Glasgow, of a Fund for establishing a Public Library for the benefit of the Inhabitants of Glasgow, dated the 3d day of February 1785, and registrated in the Books of Council and Session, (C. G.), 24th day of January 1791.*

I, Walter Stirling, merchant in Glasgow, considering, that, as a public Library, kept in a proper place in the City of Glasgow, will be attended with considerable advantage to the

inhabitants; therefore, and in order to establish such a Library, and in exercise of the powers which I reserved to myself by my deed of settlement, I hereby do and mortify, to, and in favour of, the present Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, and to his successors in office, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling money; and my tenement lying on the east side of Miller-Street in the said City, and whole pertinents thereof; and my share, right, and interest, in the Tontine Society of Glasgow, with the whole benefit, profit, and advantages, which may arise therefrom, during the natural life of Eleonora Lee, daughter of Robert Lee, merchant in Greenock, upon whose life my subscription proceeded\*, for the sole and only purpose of purchasing a Library, and supporting a Librarian for taking charge of the books, which may belong to me at my death, as well as those which may be purchased in future, from the fund above mentioned, appropriated and set apart for the purpose. And which sum, of one thousand pounds sterling money, I bind and oblige myself, and my heirs, and successors, to pay at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas, after my death, to the then Lord Provost of Glasgow, or his successors in office, to be by him and the persons after named, applied in the purchase of lands, or other proper security, the yearly rent or produce of which to be by them applied to the uses and purposes after mentioned, and for no other uses whatever, and in the manner, and subject to the regulations after mentioned.

And, *First*, The books of my present Library, and all those to be purchased in future, out of or from the fund hereby appropriated, shall, in all time coming, be vested in thirteen Managers, who are to be elected and chosen from among the following corporations, or societies, viz. from the Town Council of the City of Glasgow, three of their number; (besides

\* The desire of the subscribers for the prosperity and long life of this lady, extends far beyond the common acceptance of the complimentary term.

the Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow for the time, who is and shall always be a Director, *ex officio*;) from the Merchants' House of Glasgow, three of their number; from the Presbytery of Glasgow, three of their number; and, from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, three of their number. The Provost to be constantly Preses at the meeting of the said Directors; and in case of his absence, the Preses to be chosen by the majority present at the meeting.

*Second*, Each corporation, or society, are to elect their three Directors at their first meeting after Candlemas, subsequent to my death; and thereafter, at their first meeting after Candlemas yearly. And the persons so chosen, may, if their constituents see proper, be elected for any number of years, not exceeding five; but they may be re-elected as oft as their constituents please, provided, at the time of their election, they are members of the society choosing them, not exceeding five years at once, without re-election. And in case any of the said societies shall neglect, at their first meeting after the Candlemas subsequent to my death, or at any subsequent Candlemas thereafter, or at least before the first Tuesday of May yearly, (being the time when the Directors are to enter upon the execution of their office,) to make choice of three Directors, such societies so neglecting, are to omit and lose their right of election for that year. And the Directors from the other societies shall, at the first meeting thereafter, intimate the same to their constituents respectively, each of whom shall, at their first meeting after said intimation, choose their proportional number out of their own members, to fill up the vacancy; and in case any of the said societies shall neglect to choose their quota for filling up the vacancy, the Directors chosen, shall, at their next meeting, choose any person or persons whom they think proper, for completing the Directors to the number of thirteen, as aforesaid.

*Third*, In case any Director shall become insolvent, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Director; and the Society who chose him, shall, at their first meeting after such insolvency, elect another in his place. Nor shall any Director so becoming insolvent, be again eligible, unless he shall have paid all his debts. And in case the Society who chose him shall neglect to choose one to succeed him, the other Directors shall, at their first periodical meeting thereafter, choose one instead of such insolvent Director.

*Fourth*, The Directors are to meet the first Tuesday of every second month, beginning with the first Tuesday of May yearly, and may meet at any other time or times, which the majority at any former meetings shall judge proper; and the Preses is hereby empowered to summon a meeting of the other Directors when he pleases, upon twenty-four hours previous warning; and five of said Directors to be a quorum.

*Fifth*, The Directors, at their meeting, on the first Tuesday of July yearly, shall choose a Librarian, preferring one of the name of Stirling to any other of the candidates, (provided he be equally qualified for the office with any other candidate.) And the person so chosen, may be elected for any number of years, not exceeding four years, and may be re-elected thereafter, if the Directors shall think fit, as oft as they please.

*Sixth*, The Librarian so chosen, shall be obliged to find sufficient security in a sum equal to the value of the books, to be ascertained by the Directors; and he shall allow all proper persons to consult and read the books three hours each lawful day. But no book shall be lent out of the Library to any person whatever, without an order signed by two of the Directors; the borrower, at same time, depositing a sum equal to the value of the book, which is to be forfeited, in case of his damaging or losing it; of which damage, the Librarian is to be judge; but, in case he shall value the damage too high, the same may be mitigated by the Directors, if they shall see cause. And the borrower shall be obliged to return the book

borrowed, within a certain time, not exceeding two weeks for an octavo, four for a quarto, and eight weeks for a folio.

*Seventh,* The accounts respecting the funds shall be balanced yearly; and, after paying the salary to the Librarian, and other necessary expenses, the remainder shall be applied in purchasing books; and which sum must never be less than twenty pounds sterling yearly, but as much more as possible. And in this remainder is meant to comprehend any donation of books or money below ten pounds; but any donation above that sum, in money, is to be lent out, and the interest arising therefrom, with the product of the other funds, to be applied in the purchase of books yearly, except the Donors shall give other directions, whose directions respectively must be sacredly obeyed.

*Eighth,* That the accounts to be kept, relative to the funds, shall be balanced yearly, on a day certain, and the free fund ascertained, which must not be less than twenty pounds. And the Directors shall, at their next periodical meeting thereafter, choose the books to be purchased with the said free balance, either manuscript or printed; and which I would recommend should be rather rare and curious books, than of the common and ordinary kinds. And the majority of the Directors shall have a power of purchasing any books they please, but not of disposing of any, without the consent of the whole Directors.

*Ninth,* Every Donor contributing to the extent of one hundred pounds sterling, or upwards, to this foundation, shall become an extraordinary Director during his life; and, contributing twenty pounds sterling, shall be one for five years; and so proportionally for what he shall give more. And, in case any person shall incline to bequest a sum by way of legacy, such Donor shall have power, by his deed containing the bequest, to name an extraordinary Director, who shall be continued in the management for such a number of years as shall correspond to the sum doted, agreeable to the rule above mentioned.

*Tenth,* Each of the four incorporated bodies or societies above named, are hereby empowered, when they shall judge proper, to choose a committee to visit the Library, and the books thereto belonging, and inspect the books of sederunt of the Directors, and the accounts and vouchers relative to the funds; (which shall be made patent to them for that purpose;) and to report their opinions of all the transactions to their constituents, who, upon receiving and considering such report, may give such orders to the Directors as they may judge necessary or proper, with which the Directors shall be obliged either to comply, or to transmit such orders back to the society of incorporation for whom they issued, with the Directors' remarks thereon, stating their reasons for not complying; and the Directors shall likewise be obliged, at same time, to send just copies of the whole to each of the other societies. And whatever the majority of the whole of those who shall give their opinion upon the points in dispute, shall agree as fit, and right to be done, the same shall be binding upon the Directors, until it shall be altered in like manner.

*Eleventh,* I reserve power to myself to name and appoint extraordinary Directors, and also the Librarian, and to make such additional regulations as I may judge proper, by any writing under my hand. But as the articles and rules before established, as well as those which in future I may see proper to make, may be improved upon, and others established, which may be better calculated for rendering my public Library, of the greatest use possible; so I declare, that whatever regulations or alterations the four societies or incorporations above mentioned, shall think proper to make, for answering the purposes I have in view, if unanimous as societies, or whatever the said Directors, with the consent of any three of the said societies, shall agree upon, shall be binding upon the Directors in the execution of the trust hereby created. It being understood, that no regulations or alterations, which may be so made or agreed to, shall be inconsistent with, or strike against, the

chief or primary view of this donation, *viz.* the constant and perpetual existence of a public Library for the citizens or inhabitants of Glasgow; and that none of the powers or rights hereby granted, shall prescribe or go into disuse by not using, but shall subsist and remain for ever. And in order that my tenement in Miller-Street of Glasgow, may be vested in perpetuity in the person of the Provost of Glasgow for the time being, for himself, and in name of the other Directors of my said Library, before described, to be holden of His Majesty in free burgage, for service of Burgh, used and wont, I hereby constitute and appoint ————, and each of them, jointly and severally, my lawful and irrevocable Procurators, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WALTER STIRLING.

And witnessed by Patrick Robertson, sen. and Patrick Robertson, jun. both writers in Glasgow.

*Librarians.*

	ELECTED ON	
1. Rev. William Taylor, - -	5th January	1791.
2. Mr. William Meikleham, -	10th August	1795.
3. Rev. James Pate, - - -	8th August	1796.
4. Rev. Alexander Gray, - -	19th February	1808.
5. Rev. John Cummin, - - -	14th December	1812.
6. Rev. Matthew Muir, - - -	30th February	1815.
7. _____		

GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1804, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of establishing a Library in the City, on popular principles, which they termed the Glasgow Public Library. The affairs of this Institution are regulated as follows, *viz.*

Each subscriber, on his admission, pays twelve shillings of entry-money, and ten shillings and sixpence yearly. The management of the Institution is vested in nine Curators, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian. Three of the senior Curators are disqualified, and others elected in their place by the subscribers, yearly. The Library is kept in a room in Miller's Charity, and is open every lawful day from eleven till one in the afternoon, and from seven till nine o'clock in the evening, Saturdays excepted, on which day it is open from eleven till one in the afternoon.

On the 26th September 1816, there were 3550 volumes in the Library, and 524 subscribers connected with it. The Curators, for some years past, have been enabled to lay out about two hundred pounds yearly, in the purchase of new books.

As novels and periodical works of merit, form a part of this Library, the demand for them and other new books is so very great, that the Curators have found it necessary, in order that the first applicant may be first served, to receive tickets from the subscribers, which on the one side bears his name and address, and on the other the name of the book wanted, with the date on which it was applied for. When this ticket is sent to the Library, the Librarian marks on it the number of the application, which often amounts to 12, and sometimes to 20, in one day; and when it is the applicant's turn to receive the book, the ticket is thrown into the Post-Office. If the person to whom it is addressed, does not apply in a limited time, a similar ticket is sent to the next in order, and so on.

The following gentlemen were the first Curators:—

Messrs. George Meliss, Robert F. Alexander, Robert M'Donald, John Pattison, jun. John Wingate, jun. William Peddie, James Buchan, George A. Muirhead, and Gilbert Lang. They were elected on 2d January 1805.

*Office-Bearers in 1816.*

Doctor Chrystal, *Secretary.*

Francis Orr, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

*Librarians.*

1. David Grant, elected in January 1805.
2. George Lumsden, - - January 1806.
3. Robert Grant, - - - January 1807.
4. Charles Cameron, - - January 1808.
5. Robert Thomson, - - January 1809.
6. James Kennedy, - - - January 1810.
7. Francis Orr, - - - - January 1815.
8. \_\_\_\_\_

## ROBERTSONIAN LIBRARY.

The late Rev. James Robertson, Minister of the Associate Congregation in Kilmarnock, having been possessed, at his death, of an extensive and valuable Library, consisting chiefly of books in theology, a number of Clergymen and Laymen connected with the Associate Synod, conceiving that opportunities seldom occurred of falling in with such a rare and valuable collection of books, resolved, in 1814, to purchase the whole, for the purpose of establishing a public Library in Glasgow, which they agreed should be regulated according to the following laws and regulations, *viz.*

1st, The Institution to be denominated the Robertsonian Theological Library.

2d, It shall consist principally of theological books of all descriptions, and in all languages; of such as relate to the state of religion; and of such as treat on subjects nearly connected with divinity and morality. But useful and eminent

works of all kinds, particularly those in science, history, and belles lettres, shall form a part of this collection. No books but such as are quite unprofitable, or of immoral tendency, shall be absolutely excluded.

3d, The Library is, and shall remain, the property of persons in connection with the General Associate Synod: but the full use, and in part the management of it, shall be extended to persons of all religious denominations.

4th, The stock of the Library shall consist of 200 shares of 5*l.* each, which stock shall be afterwards increased as circumstances may require. The number of stock-holders shall never fall below fifty. To keep up this number, proprietors must be assumed at whatever price shares will bring.

5th, Each proprietor shall have one share of stock for every 5*l.* subscribed by him.

6th, The shares of stock shall be absolute property; and as such shall, notwithstanding the restriction in rule 3d, descend to heirs: but shares shall not be sold, except to those qualified, as in the beginning of rule 3d.

7th, Each proprietor shall pay annually five shillings for each share occupied in reading by himself or substitute; but shall make this payment for the share or shares only which shall be re-occupied.

8th, Persons of all religious denominations are admissible to the use of the books, on subscribing each ten shillings and sixpence per annum.

The Library, which has lately received considerable additions in almost every branch of science, is kept open in Nile-Street, every lawful day, from two till four; except on Saturdays, when it is open in the evenings, from six till eight o'clock. In 1816, it contained 1204 volumes in nine different languages, and 2402 in English, making in whole, 3606 volumes: at the same period, there are 165 subscribers connected with the Library, *viz.* 96 holding shares, and 69 ordinary subscribers.



literary gentlemen. The admission, however, was gradually extended to such of the Clergymen in the City and neighbourhood, as expressed a desire to become members.

The Society meets once a-fortnight, in the Faculty Hall, during the Session, when one of its members in rotation reads an essay on some important subject connected with science, literature, the arts, taste, &c. When the essay is read, the individual members deliver their opinions on the merits or demerits of the performance, which very often produces valuable criticisms.

#### LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

On the 27th March 1805, a number of literary and commercial gentlemen formed themselves into a Society, which has since been termed the Literary and Commercial Society. The business is conducted similarly to the Literary Society, with this difference, that the essays are frequently on commercial subjects. The Society meets every Thursday, from the middle of November till the end of April. Since its formation, there have been seventy-four members admitted; at present there are thirty-eight on the list, who occasionally attend the meetings.

Exclusive of these two Societies, there are a number of others, which meet for similar purposes, both within and without the walls of the college.

#### GLASGOW WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY.

(Instituted 19th February 1805.)

This Society was instituted for the purpose of providing an annuity for the widows of members, and an allowance to their children.

The following is an abstract of their regulations:

1st, Each person shall pay six pounds, in name of entry-money, and one pound four shillings yearly, to be paid quarterly.

2d, Each member shall have it in his option to be free of the quarterly contributions, by paying eighteen pounds in addition to his entry-money.

3d, Each member shall, in the event of his entering into a second, and every subsequent marriage, contribute a sum equal to his entry-money.

4th, When the capital stock of the Society shall have amounted to one thousand pounds, the entry shall be seven pounds; and shall be farther increased in the same ratio, for every additional sum of one thousand pounds of capital stock to be acquired by the society.

5th, No unmarried person or widower, beyond forty years of age, and no married person beyond the age of fifty-five years, shall be capable of being admitted into the Society. No person exceeding forty, and not exceeding forty-eight years of age, can be admitted, whose wife is more than ten years younger than himself. No married person exceeding forty-eight, and not exceeding fifty-five years of age, shall be admitted, whose wife shall be more than five years younger than himself. Persons exceeding forty years of age, shall, at their entry, pay not only the amount of entry-money exigible according to the ratio heretofore expressed, to be regulated by the Society's capital stock, but the sum before mentioned as a composition for the annual payments. Certificates of the ages of applicants and their wives, must be produced.

6th, The direction and management of the affairs of the Society are vested in a Preses, Treasurer, and nine Directors. The former are chosen annually, along with three Directors in place of the three senior Directors, who are disqualified.

7th, The widows and children of persons who shall have been five years members of this Society, shall be entitled to the benefit of the funds thereof, as follows:

Each widow shall have 20*l.* per annum, in her own right, and there shall be paid to her in behalf of each child of her deceased husband, two pounds sterling, annually. The sums

to be paid quarterly, at the meetings on the first Monday in May, August, November, and February. The payments to commence at the next quarter after the death of the member. The payments in behalf of the children are to cease, when they shall respectively arrive at fourteen years of age. The orphan children of members who shall have been members for five years, shall be allowed six pounds per annum, payable as before-mentioned, until they arrive at the age of fourteen years. A widow marrying again, shall not be entitled to any benefits arising from this fund, during said marriage, but in the event of her becoming a widow again, or as often as the case may happen, she shall be received and entitled to the benefit as the widow of a member of this Society.

9th, Members who neglect to pay the quarterly contributions for twelve months after they become due, shall forfeit all right to the provisions of this Society.

10th, No widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of this fund, whose husband or father was not five years a member of this Society, and had regularly paid up all the quarterly, as well as the marriage contributions, due by him, or who, having survived the said five years, was in arrears at the time of his death.

11th, The Society reserve power to themselves to increase or diminish the rate of annuities, conformable to existing circumstances, and the stock of the Society.

12th, No widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of this fund, unless the marriage under which they claim, shall have been legally solemnized, or legally acknowledged, at least six months before the decease of the husband, or father; and in case a marriage contribution shall have been paid, they shall have no claim to repetition thereof.

On the 6th May 1811, it was enacted, that the entry-money should be fifteen pounds, augmentable in terms of the regulations; and that the future entrants should be obliged, at the end of five years, to pay eighteen pounds in full of quarterly

contributions. In 1816, the entry-money has been increased to seventeen pounds. The Society having vested their funds in heritable property in various parts of the City, their rental at Whitsunday 1816, was 904*l.* 1*s.*, which, taken at fifteen years' purchase, would make the capital stock of the Society amount to 13,560*l.* 15*s.* As the Society, at Martinmas 1816, was owing 2,500*l.* in part of the price of their last purchase, their nett capital, therefore, is 11,060*l.* 15*s.*

At that period, there were 301 members belonging to the Society, and 14 widows and 36 children on the funds, whose joint annuities and allowances amounted to 371*l.*

## OFFICE-BEARERS.

*Presidents.**Treasurers.*

<i>Presidents.</i>		<i>Treasurers.</i>	
	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
1. Robert Easton,	1805.	1. James Johnston,	1805.
2. Thomas Alston,	1806.	2. Robert Hood,	1806.
3. John Thomson,	1807.	3. Walter Ure,	1807.
4. James Wingate,	1808.	4. David Stirling,	1808.
5. John M'Nair,	1809.	5. William Mitchell,	1809.
6. John M'Fie,	1810.	6. John Thom,	1810.
7. D. M'Callum, Sen.	1811.	7. Alexander Wylie,	1811.
8. David Stirling,	1812.	8. John Frame,	1812.
9. Robert Hood,	1813.	9. William Lang,	1813.
10. William Whyte,	1814.	10. William Snell,	1814.
11. Thomas Buchanan,	1815.	11. Alexander Finlay,	1815.
12. Walter Ferguson,	1816.	12. John Alston,	1816.
13. _____		13. _____	

## GLASGOW ANNUITY SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in January 1808, through the exertions of Mr. Robert Lochore, cordiner, and Mr. William Bredie \*, merchant, both of this City, and was the first of the kind in Scotland. The object of the Institution is to secure a fund for the support of its members in advanced age. For this purpose, a certain payment is made quarterly †, or a sufficient sum is sunk at once, by each member, which entitles him or her, after a certain age, to an annuity for life; which he or she will receive as a just debt, and not as a charitable benefaction. The Tables are formed on equitable and accurate principles, from Dr. Price's Annuities, and have been examined and approved of by Mr. Morgan, the celebrated calculator of London. The annuities commence at fifty, fifty-five, and sixty years, at the option of the member, and may amount to any sum, from ten pounds upwards. By this Institution, a man may ensure for himself, his wife, and children, a competence in old age.

The Society have vested their capital in heritable property, in Annuity Court, York-Street, which yields a rental of 240*l*. The quarterly payments, exclusive of new entries, amount to rather more than 200*l*. per annum; the stock will, therefore, be very considerable before any material demand is made on it. At present there are 151 members, who receive the Society's emblematic diploma at their entry, narrating his or her name, and the period when the annuity becomes due.

\* In testimony of their approbation of the able and disinterested services of Messrs. Lochore and Bredie, the Society presented each of them with a valuable piece of plate.

† Before a member can receive his annuity, he must have paid up all quarterly payments, with interest on those which were not paid when they became due; and the moment the member is entitled to his annuity, he ceases to make any farther quarterly payments.

<i>Presidents.</i>			<i>Secretaries.</i>		
	ELECTED IN			ELECTED IN	
1. Robert Lochore,	1808.	1. William Maver,	1808.		
2. Robert Lochore,	1809.	2. William Maver,	1809.		
3. Robert Lochore,	1810.	3. William Maver,	1810.		
4. Robert Lochore,	1811.	4. William Maver,	1811.		
5. George Salmon,	1812.	5. William Maver,	1812.		
6. William Bredie,	1813.	6. William Maver,	1813.		
7. William Lochore,	1814.	7. William Maver,	1814.		
8. John Bulloch,	1815.	8. William Maver,	1815.		
9. William M'Tyer,	1816.	9. William Maver,	1816.		

TABLE

Showing the Probabilities of the Duration of Human Life, from Birth, till the age of 60, formed from the Register of Mortality at *Northampton*, for forty-six years, from 1735 to 1780.

Age.	Living.	Decrements.	Age.	Living.	Decr.	Age.	Living.	Decr.
Birth.	11650	1894	20	5132	72	41	3559	77
½ year.	9756	1106	21	5060	75	42	3482	78
1	8650	1367	22	4985	75	43	3404	78
2	7283	502	23	4910	75	44	3326	78
3	6781	335	24	4835	75	45	3248	78
4	6446	197	25	4760	75	46	3170	78
5	6249	184	26	4685	75	47	3092	78
6	6065	140	27	4610	75	48	3014	78
7	5925	110	28	4535	75	49	2936	79
8	5815	80	29	4460	75	50	2857	81
9	5735	60	30	4385	75	51	2776	82
10	5675	52	31	4310	75	52	2694	82
11	5623	50	32	4235	75	53	2612	82
12	5573	50	33	4160	75	54	2530	82
13	5523	50	34	4085	75	55	2448	82
14	5473	50	35	4010	75	56	2366	82
15	5423	50	36	3935	75	57	2284	82
16	5373	53	37	3860	75	58	2202	82
17	5320	58	38	3785	75	59	2120	82
18	5262	63	39	3710	75	60	2038	82
19	5199	67	40	3635	76			

TABLE I.

*Of the Glasgow Annuity Society,*

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the age of Fifty.

Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.	Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.
Birth.	4 10 0	0 2 9	25	36 14 0	0 15 10
$\frac{1}{2}$ year.	5 8 0	0 2 11	26	39 3 0	0 17 5
1	6 1 6	0 3 1	27	41 15 6	0 18 8
2	7 17 0	0 3 3	28	44 11 6	1 0 4
3	8 16 0	0 3 5	29	47 12 0	1 2 3
4	9 14 6	0 3 8	30	50 17 6	1 4 5
5	10 11 0	0 3 11	31	54 16 0	1 7 1
6	11 8 0	0 4 2	32	58 0 6	1 9 5
7	12 9 0	0 4 5	33	62 0 6	1 12 5
8	13 2 0	0 4 9	34	66 6 6	1 15 11
9	13 19 0	0 5 0	35	70 18 6	2 0 0
10	14 16 0	0 5 4	36	75 15 0	2 4 5
11	15 14 0	0 5 9	37	81 4 6	2 9 10
12	16 12 6	0 6 1	38	87 0 0	2 16 3
13	17 12 6	0 6 6	39	93 4 0	3 3 10
14	18 13 0	0 7 0	40	99 17 6	3 13 0
15	19 15 6	0 7 6	41	107 2 0	4 4 4
16	20 19 0	0 8 0	42	114 19 0	4 18 9
17	22 4 6	0 8 7	43	123 9 0	5 16 6
18	23 11 0	0 9 2	44	132 13 6	7 2 6
19	24 17 6	0 9 10	45	142 13 0	8 17 10
20	26 13 6	0 10 8	46	153 9 6	11 11 3
21	28 8 0	0 11 6	47	165 3 6	16 0 4
22	30 5 6	0 12 5	48	177 19 0	24 19 3
23	32 5 0	0 13 5	49	191 16 0	51 18 0
24	34 8 0	0 14 7	50	212 0 0	

EXAMPLE.—A person twenty years of age, by paying 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, (which sum frees him from all future payments,) or 10*s.* 8*d.* quarterly, will be entitled to an annuity of 20*l.* for the remaining part of his life after the age of fifty, according to the above Table; or by paying 16*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*. (full payment), or 6*s.* 3*d.*, quarterly, he will be entitled to the same annuity at the age of fifty-five; (See Table II.) or by paying 9*l.* 9*s.*, (full payment), or 3*s.* 7*d.* quarterly, he is entitled to the same annuity at the age of sixty. See Table III.

TABLE II.

*Of the Glasgow Annuity Society,*

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the Age of Fifty-Five.

Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.	Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.
Birth.	2 14 6	0 1 8	28	27 7 0	0 11 7
$\frac{1}{2}$ year.	3 6 0	0 1 9	29	29 7 0	0 12 8
1	3 16 0	0 1 10	30	31 2 0	0 13 7
2	4 15 6	0 1 11	31	33 5 0	0 14 10
3	5 8 0	0 2 0	32	35 10 6	0 16 2
4	5 19 0	0 2 2	33	37 19 0	0 17 7
5	6 9 0	0 2 4	34	40 12 0	0 19 3
6	6 18 6	0 2 6	35	43 8 0	1 1 2
7	7 10 0	0 2 8	36	46 9 6	1 3 3
8	8 0 6	0 2 10	37	49 14 6	1 5 7
9	8 10 6	0 3 0	38	53 5 0	1 8 3
10	9 1 0	0 3 3	39	57 1 6	1 11 4
11	9 12 0	0 3 5	40	61 6 0	1 15 0
12	10 3 6	0 3 8	41	65 10 0	1 18 10
13	10 15 6	0 3 11	42	70 1 6	2 3 2
14	11 8 6	0 4 3	43	75 1 6	2 9 5
15	12 1 6	0 4 5	44	81 0 6	2 16 0
16	12 16 6	0 4 9	45	87 5 0	3 4 4
17	13 12 0	0 5 1	46	93 18 6	3 14 7
18	14 9 0	0 5 5	47	101 1 0	4 7 4
19	15 6 6	0 5 10	48	108 16 0	5 3 10
20	16 6 6	0 6 3	49	116 6 6	6 5 1
21	17 7 0	0 6 9	50	126 12 0	7 17 6
22	18 10 6	0 7 3	51	136 16 0	10 5 0
23	19 14 6	0 7 10	52	148 1 0	14 5 0
24	20 15 0	0 8 4	53	160 8 6	22 5 10
25	22 8 6	0 9 1	54	173 16 4	46 0 4
26	23 19 0	0 9 10	55	192 0 0	
27	25 11 6	0 10 8			

TABLE III.

*Of the Glasgow Annuity Society,*

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the Age of Sixty.

Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.	Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.
Birth.	1 11 6	0 1 0	30	18 1 0	0 7 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ year.	1 16 6	0 1 0	31	19 5 6	0 8 2
1	2 4 6	0 1 1	32	20 12 0	0 8 10
2	2 15 0	0 1 2	33	22 0 6	0 9 6
3	3 2 6	0 1 3	34	23 11 0	0 10 5
4	3 9 0	0 1 4	35	25 3 6	0 11 3
5	3 15 0	0 1 5	36	26 19 0	0 12 4
6	4 1 0	0 1 6	37	28 17 0	0 13 5
7	4 6 6	0 1 7	38	30 18 0	0 14 8
8	4 13 0	0 1 8	39	33 2 0	0 16 1
9	4 19 0	0 1 9	40	35 9 0	0 17 8
10	5 5 6	0 1 10	41	38 1 0	0 19 5
11	5 11 6	0 2 0	42	40 16 0	1 1 5
12	5 18 0	0 2 1	43	43 16 0	1 3 9
13	6 5 0	0 2 3	44	47 2 0	1 6 5
14	6 12 6	0 2 5	45	50 1 6	1 9 5
15	7 0 0	0 2 7	46	54 10 0	1 13 0
16	7 9 0	0 2 9	47	58 14 0	1 17 2
17	7 18 0	0 2 11	48	63 3 6	2 2 1
18	8 7 6	0 3 1	49	68 2 0	2 7 11
19	8 18 0	0 3 4	50	73 10 0	2 15 1
20	9 9 0	0 3 7	51	79 8 6	3 4 0
21	10 1 0	0 3 10	52	85 18 0	3 15 3
22	10 15 0	0 4 2	53	93 0 0	4 10 1
23	11 9 6	0 4 6	54	100 17 0	5 9 10
24	12 4 6	0 4 9	55	109 8 0	6 17 10
25	13 0 6	0 5 1	56	118 17 6	9 0 4
26	13 18 0	0 5 6	57	129 5 6	12 11 1
27	14 16 6	0 5 11	58	140 16 0	19 13 11
28	15 16 6	0 6 5	59	153 11 6	41 3 9
29	16 18 0	0 6 11	60	171 0 0	

## GLASGOW FARMERS' SOCIETY.

The Farmers' Society was instituted in the year 1787, for the purpose of encouraging agricultural pursuits. The members are elected from thirty parishes around the City. Each parish sends two Delegates to the Board of Directors in Glasgow. The Directors appoint an annual ploughing match, and give premiums to three of the competitors whose specimens are adjudged the best. For a number of years after the formation of this Society, the improvements in agriculture were its only object. Of late, however, it has also partaken of the nature of a charitable institution.

John Forrest, Campsie, *Preses.*

William Bogle, Cathcart, *Collector.*

George Crawford, Glasgow, *Clerk.*

## PUBLIC GREEN.

The public Park, or Green, lying on the north bank of the River, at the south-east side of the Town, contributes much to its general appearance, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants. Although it is by no means certain at what period the Green became the property of the community, it is more than probable that it was included in the grant which King James II. made to William Turnbull, Lord of Provan and Bishop of Glasgow, on 20th April 1450, wherein His Majesty declares, that, for the praise of Almighty God, and of the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, Confessor, Patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a Canon, and of all the saints, and for the singular zeal and

affection which we bear to the Reverend Father in Christ, William, present Bishop of the said Church, and for his faithful services done to us in time past, therefore, we have given to the said Bishop and his successors, Bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed, and enjoyed by them, in all time coming, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and Lands commonly called Bishop's Forest; to be held in free and pure Regality or Royalty, in fee and heritage, for ever, with their pertinents in woods, plains, meadows, marshes, pasturages, &c. &c.

The original grant, whether it emanated from King James, or any other having power to confer it, was of very small extent when compared with what the Green is at present, being wholly comprehended in what is now known by the name of the Laigh Green, bounded on the west by what was termed the Skinners' Green, now the site of the Gaol and Public Offices; on the north, by the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns; on the south, by the River Clyde; and on the east, by the Lands of Kinclaith, at the west end of the High Green, where the Washing-House is placed. It would appear that this gift, whether royal or clerical, was of very little use for a long period after it became the property of the community, as the principal part of the inhabitants resided at the upper part of the Town, at a great distance from the Green; and when in process of time, they came gradually down to reside in the lower parts of the Town, the Laigh Green, or rather the space now known by that name, lay so low as to be affected by every spring tide, so that pools and islands were formed in it, which have only been removed since the year 1635.

From the year 1638 till 1661, during the Provostships of Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, John Anderson of Dowhill, and John Campbell of Blythswood, Esquires, the Laigh Green was greatly improved. In 1664, during the Provostship of John Bell, Esquire, the Magistrates and Council, in consideration of the great increase of inhabitants, and the want of a

suitable Park or Green, resolved to purchase such parts of the lands of Kinclaith and Daffiegreen, now called the High Green, as should, from time to time, be brought into the market. Accordingly, in the course of thirty years, the Magistrates and Council had purchased from a great number of individuals, the whole of the High Green, bounded on the west by the east end of the Laigh Green; on the north, by the Redclaith Gott, or Camlachie Burn; on the south, partly by the River Clyde and partly by Provost Haugh; and on the east, by the Boundary of the Royalty, as it was anciently, and is now set off, by land marks. In the year 1686, immediately before the Revolution, and during the Provostship of John Barnes, Esquire, the Magistrates and Council resolved to purchase the run-rigs of Crapnestock, now known by the name of the Calton Green. These purchases, which had been begun by Provost Barnes, were completed by Provost Anderson in 1699. The Lands of Crapnestock were bounded on the west, by a road on the east of Merkdaily Lands, now the continuation of St. Mungo's Lane; on the north, by the Loan leading to Rutherglen; on the south, by the Redclaith Gott, or Camlachie Burn; and on the east, by other Lands of Crapnestock.

In a few years after this last purchase was completed, the Magistrates and Council built a stone wall along the north boundary of the Green, commencing at the Skinners' Green, and terminating at the east extremity. It does not appear that there was any other addition made to the Green till the year 1773, when the Magistrates and Council purchased upwards of twenty-eight acres from Colin Rae, Esquire, of Little Govan, and several smaller lots of the Lands of Kinclaith from other persons, which have since continued to form a part of the Green at the east end: and that the Park might be as extensive and complete as the special localities would possibly permit, the Magistrates and Council, in 1792, purchased from the late Patrick Bell, Esquire of Cowcaddens, the lineal de-

scendant of the respectable Provosts of that name, the Lands of Provost Haugh, &c. or Fleshers' Haugh, so called from the pasturage being formerly let out to certain members of that incorporation.

The Lands of Kinclaith, being thus partially acquired, at different periods, from a number of individuals, who all exercised their own mode of improving their property, some by erecting small houses, others by letting out run-rigs for cropping, or for the purposes of trade, as might best suit their respective interests or views, it is not surprising that the surface was irregular; rendered more so in consequence of the Camlachie Burn, which separates the Calton from the High Green, lying considerably under the surface of either. The greater part of the trees in the Green, was planted during the time that Robert Rodger, John Aird, Peter Murdoch, Andrew Aiton, Archibald Ingram, and Arthur Connell, Esquires, held the office of chief Magistrate.

In 1730, during the time that Peter Murdoch, Esquire, was Provost, the public Washing-House was erected; a lead, or water-course, was afterwards taken from the Camlachie Burn, for driving the machinery by which water was forced from the River into the Washing-House.

In 1756, Provost George Murdoch commenced the formation of walks in the Green, which has been continued by several of his successors. The serpentine walks, which were formed with shrubbery, came to be so much abused by idle and dissolute persons, that it became necessary to root out a considerable part of them.

In 1777, the Arns Well or Reservoir, was opened during the Provostship of Robert Donald, Esquire.

Although it is evident that, from the Revolution downwards, the Magistrates and Council have uniformly paid the strictest attention to the interests of the community, in acquiring and improving this public Lawn, there is still a great deal to be done towards the completion of its improvement. Among

others, the following may be noticed: videlicet, forming a tunnel for conveying the water of the Camlachie Burn westwards, from where it enters the Green to the Episcopal Chapel, and filling up the valley between the Calton and High Greens, so as to form a distinct connection. The Laigh Green still requires to be raised, to protect it completely from the floods, additional trees to be planted, and the general surface ameliorated\*.

In the year 1744, during the time that Andrew Cochrane, Esquire, was Provost, the Magistrates and Council would have sold a part of the Laigh Green, but for the general voice of the public being raised against it. At this distance of time, the motives for selling a public property, which had been granted to the community by lawful authority, are not known. It is very probable that the Managers of the Corporation funds were necessitated to raise money to pay the debt contracted by them at the Rebellion, in 1715, or to repay the sums which they had borrowed to make up the heavy contributions which the Town was laid under, by the Pretender or his agents, during the civil wars. In 1793, when the Patrons of Hutchisons' Hospital and others, obtained an Act of Parliament for building a stone bridge across the Clyde, at Hutchisontown, the Magistrates, in consideration of their forming an approach from the Saltmarket-Street to the intended bridge, at a very considerable expense, by the removal of houses, &c., were authorized, as is usual under similar circumstances, to sell or feu a stripe of ground for a range of buildings on each side of the street, now formed in front of the Public Offices. By the same Act, they were also authorized to sell or feu a stripe of the receding part of the Calton Green, adjoining the road leading to Rutherglen.

\* Some time ago, a proposal was made to the Magistrates and Council for forming a ride, or carriage-way, around the whole, or part, of the Green. As this scheme involves certain important considerations, it is still under review.

In 1810, the Gaol and Public Offices were erected on the west side of the continuation of the Saltmarket-Street, at the bottom of the Laigh Green, chiefly on the ground which was formerly the Skinners' Green. The ground on the east side of the Street, although authorized to be sold, still forms, and is intended to remain, a part of the Laigh Green. Before the stripe of ground in the Calton Green was brought into the market, the Magistrates, with concurrence of the Trustees on the Muirkirk road, effected a very important improvement, in the formation of Great Hamilton-Street, by widening the old road leading to Rutherglen, from the stripe of ground authorized to be sold. This improvement gave such universal satisfaction, that the Magistrates and Council were requested, by a deputation from the community, to change the name of the road or street, which had been called the Pleasance, to Great Hamilton-Street, in honour of John Hamilton, Esquire, of Northpark, who was at that time chief Magistrate, and under whose auspices the improvement was completed. The opening of this Street is not only of importance as a spacious inlet to the Town, but prepares the way for the transport of coals to the Broomielaw and Port Eglinton, from the east coaleries, by the south side of the Town, passing along the intended Street, by the side of the Episcopal Chapel, and thereby relieving the narrow pass at the Gallowgate Bridge, and other Streets so much incommoded by coal waggons for the export trade.

The history of the Green, in its progressive stages, having been thus shortly noticed, the following will give some idea of its condition in latter times. During the currency of the last twenty-five years, the High Green has been increased nearly one-third. In 1791, there were houses and places of business on what is now the public Green, and walls bounding a cart road leading to Provost Haugh. In 1806, the water-course, connected with the Washing-House, was often so stagnant during the summer months, as to become offensive to the

citizens. The banks contiguous to Peat Bog, were so rugged, and wasted down with springs, that they were not only offensive to the eye, but completely useless.

The Laigh Green lay so low, and was so irregular in its surface, that a slight swell in the River, or a smart shower, laid it under water, which had to be carried off to the Cam-lachie Burn by an open drain.

The entries to the Laigh Green by the Saltmarket-Street, Cow-Lane, and the Old Bridge, were so narrow, irregular, and dirty, from their vicinity to the Slaughter-House, that, with the exception of the first, they were chiefly used by cattle and fleshers' dogs. The Molindinar and Camlachie Burns ran through these streets in an uncovered state, crossing the Skinners' Green and Saw-mill in an oblique direction. The Skinners' Green was insulated by the Burn and Slaughter-House; and the bottom of the Laigh Green was surrounded by offensive pits used by skinners and tanners. The Slaughter-House spread over a large and irregular surface on the bank of the River, and was bounded by crooked lanes on the north and north-east parts, than which, there was no other entry to the Green from the west. The dung of the Slaughter-House, and the intestines of slaughtered animals, were collected in heaps, and allowed to remain for months together, till putrefaction took place, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood. A glue work, and a work in which therm was manufactured from the intestines of animals in a recent state, were erected at the bottom of the Laigh Green; and, to complete the nuisance, the adjoining houses were occupied for cleaning tripe, and rees were fitted up for the retail of coal and coal culm.

The space on the bank of the River, at the east side of the Old Bridge, which had been enclosed for a live cattle market, came now to be used by the Police as a receptacle for filth from the streets.

The improvements on the Green and the adjoining properties, were so far completed in 1814, that the following may be taken as a description of them since that period.

The Green, as it now stands, contains upwards of one hundred and eight acres. The circuit of the gravel walks has been completed, and the houses and intermediate walls in the High Green removed; the water-course connected with the washing-house has been rendered unnecessary by a plentiful supply of water from the Water Companies; the banks adjoining Peat-Bog have been drained and turfed, so as to render them at once useful and ornamental; the Laigh Green is in progress of improvement; a street in connection with the gravel walks, has been formed in front of the range of the intended Calton Green Buildings, to be bounded on the side next the Green by a parapet wall and rail; the course of, a considerable part of the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns, from their junction, has been completely altered, and arched, and streets formed over it; a breast-work at the River, supporting an iron railing, has been built from the Timber to the Old Bridge; the entries to the Laigh Green by the Salt-market-Street and East Clyde-Street, are rendered spacious by the removal of houses and nuisances, and the thoroughfare has been greatly increased by the Market-Lane; the lime and tan pits, saw-mill, therm work, tripe-houses, and coal rees, at the Skinners' Green, have been removed, and the Public Offices and Gaol erected on or near their site; the spacious street, one hundred and twenty feet wide, in front of the portico of the Public Offices, has been raised so as to protect it from the highest flood—the side next the Green is to be bounded by a low parapet wall and railing; the Slaughter-Houses have been removed from the bank of the River, and East Clyde-Street, eighty feet wide, formed on part of their site; these buildings, which under existing circumstances could not possibly be removed to a greater distance from the River, than where they are now placed, are perhaps the largest in

the Island, for the purpose of slaughtering animals; they contain seventy-seven separate killing-rooms, two live cattle yards, and two alleys, are paved with square stones, and cover 4736 square yards of ground; water-pipes are placed along the killing-rooms, by means of which they are washed every day, and extensive sewers are formed, to carry off every thing that might become offensive into the Molindinar Burn. An Act of Parliament has been obtained, by which the internal regulations are placed under the eye of the Police; in particular, the dung, offals, and blood, must be removed from the killing-rooms every day, and from the Slaughter-House, at least once in the two days. These improvements, however valuable they may now be to the community, were attended with very considerable trouble in the execution, arising alike from the nature of the properties to be acquired, and the work to be executed\*.

These operations, which have cost little short of fifty thousand pounds, have been executed by estimate, at the sole expense of the Corporation; it being a standing rule of that body, to undertake no public work which shall cost more than ten pounds, till an estimate has been obtained, and discussed at least in two meetings.

The breast-work at the River between the Old and New Bridges, was built in 1772. Before that period, the bed of the River was so widely extended, that islands were formed in it, and the tide flowed over a considerable part of the ground from which Clyde-Street and the grass plot between it and the River, have been taken. Previous to the year 1772, the ground on the north side of the River, adjacent to the Old and New Bridges, was known by the name of the Ducat Green.

\* The more important part of these works were either agreed on, or executed during the time that James Black, Esq. was chief Magistrate.

The improvements on the banks of the Clyde, from Rutherglen Bridge to what was formerly Dumbuck Ford, have been chiefly effected from funds under the control of the Town Council. These, when taken in one grand view, from the time that Mr. Golborne first commenced his operations on the River in 1770, may serve as a specimen of what can be done by the union of talent, industry, capital, and perseverance. In the stretch alluded to, there is a variety of picturesque and interesting objects, varying in their extent and form, which, for natural beauty, design, and execution, may, it is believed, challenge comparison with those on the banks of any river in the empire. The space between the Old and New Bridges, as a street view, attracts the notice of every stranger. On the east and west, the Bridges, the Green, and the Broomielaw, enrich the scene, while the chaste and elegant designs of Carleton Place Buildings, on the one side of the River, confront the magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel, and ornamental buildings, distant six hundred and seventy feet, on the other, the Clyde flowing between them within its gently sloping banks, partially ornamented with shrubbery.

In reference to the history of the public improvements of the City, since the Revolution, it is evident that the greatest attention has been uniformly paid towards the acquirement, preservation, and embellishment of the public property; and the zeal and talent displayed in our own day, by gentlemen acting without pecuniary consideration, call for the cordial approbation of all those who value the public property, and consider the Green, as the pride of the citizens.

## LETTER, OR TYPE FOUNDING.

The elegant art of Letter-Founding was first introduced into Scotland, in the year 1740, by Mr. Alexander Wilson, late Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and his friend, Mr. John Baine. They first settled in St. Andrews, the place of their nativity, but soon after removed to Camlachie, in the vicinity of this City, where they carried on business, till the partnership was dissolved on Mr. Baine's going to Dublin, where he remained but a short time.

This art was carried to the highest degree of perfection, by the talents and unwearied application of Professor Wilson, who lived to see his Foundry become the most extensive and the most celebrated of any in Europe.

At the Professor's death, the business was carried on by his Sons, and is now conducted by his Son and Grandson, on a still more extensive scale, under the firm of Alex. Wilson & Sons. The celebrity of this manufactory has been acknowledged over the continent of Europe, wherever a taste for the fine arts has been evinced.

Besides the following, which are specimens of the shapes and sizes of the Types most generally used, Messrs. Wilson & Sons manufacture all the intermediate and regular sizes, down to Diamond, and up to Canon and Four-line Pica, &c. They also cast the various sizes of Hebrew, Greek, Saxon, and Old English, or Black Letter; besides a great variety of ornamental devices, such as Open Letter, Ships, Checks, Flowers, &c. \*

\* The following is a List of all the sizes of Printing Types which are cast by Letter-Founders, beginning with the smallest size; viz. Diamond, Pearl, Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Primer, Great Primer, Paragon, Double Pica, Two-line English, Two-line Great Primer, Two-line Double Pica, Canon, Four-line Pica, Five-line Pica, &c. up to Twenty-line Pica. Larger Letters are occasionally used for Posting Bills, but they are cut on wood.

*Double Pica.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

For the mountains shall be removed; and the hills shall be overthrown: but my kindness from thee shall not be removed; and the covenant of my peace shall not be overthrown.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Great Primer.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTU

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

In a little anger have I forsaken thee; but with great mercies will I receive thee again: In a short wrath I hid my face for a moment from thee; but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRST

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*English.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

YET a little while, and the wicked shall be no more; Thou shalt look at his place, and he shall not be found: but the meek shall inherit the land; and delight themselves in abundant prosperity.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Pica.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

Is this nothing to all you who pass along the way? Behold and see, if there be any sorrow, like unto my sorrow, which is inflicted on me; which Jehovah inflicted on me in the day of the violence of his wrath. For these things I weep, my eyes stream with water; because the Comforter is far away, that should tranquillize my soul.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Small Pica.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, Son of the morning! Art cut down from earth, thou that didst subdue the nations! Yet thou didst say in thy heart, I will ascend the heavens; Above the Stars of God I will exalt my throne; and I will sit upon the mount of the divine presence, on the sides of the North: I will ascend above the heights of the Clouds; I will be like the Most High.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Long Primer.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

WHEREWITH shall I come before Jehovah? Wherewith shall I bow myself unto the High God? Shall I come before him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Will Jehovah be pleased with thousands of rams? With ten thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression? The fruit of my body for the sin of my Soul? He hath showed thee, O man, what is good: And what doth Jehovah require of thee, but to do justice, and to love mercy, and to be humble in walking with thy God?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Brevier.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

WHERE wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? If thou knowest, declare. Say, who fixed the proportions of it, for surely thou knowest? Or who stretched out the line upon it? Upon what were its foundations fixed? Or who laid the corner-stone thereof? When the morning-stars sung together, and all the Sons of God shouted for joy; When the sea was shut up with doors; When it burst forth as an infant that cometh out of the womb; When I placed the cloud for its robe, and thick darkness for its swaddling-band; When I fixed my boundary against it, When I placed a bar and gates; When I said, thus far shalt thou come, and not advance, and here shall a stop be put to the pride of thy waves.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

English Black.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy z

Script.

How shall I resign thee, O Ephraim! how shall I deliver thee up, O Israel! How shall I resign thee as Admah!

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

POST-OFFICE.

Rate of Postage of Letters in Great Britain, conformable to Act of Parliament 13th March 1805, with the renewed Lists of 1808 and 1812, calculated from the distance the Letters are carried by Post, viz.

Letters carried under 15 miles, are charged 4d.—15 miles, and under 20, 5d.—20, and under 30, 6d.—30, and under 50, 7d.—50, and under 80, 8d.—80, and under 120, 9d.—120, and under 170, 10d.—170, and under 230, 11d.—230, and under 300, 1s.—300, 1s. 1d.—and 1d. in addition on each single letter, for every 100 miles beyond 300.

Rates of Postage of a single Letter from the Post-Towns in Scotland to Glasgow.

Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
d.	d.	d.
Aberdeen, .....11	Bo'ness, .....7	Dalmally, .....8
Aberfeldy, .....10	Brechin, .....10	Denny, .....6
Airdrie, .....4	Bridge of Earn, .....9	Dingwall, .....13
Alloa, .....7	Burntisland, .....8	Dornoch, .....13
Annan, .....9	Cairndow, .....7	Douglas, .....7
Anstruther, .....9	Callender, .....8	Donne, .....7
Appin, .....9	Campbeltown, .....10	Drymen, .....6
Arran, .....7	Carmish, .....14	Dumbarton, .....4
Arrochar, .....7	Carlisle, .....9	Dunfermline, .....8
Auchnacraig, .....9	Carnwath, .....7	Dumfries, .....8
Auchterarder, .....8	Castle Douglas, .....9	Dunbar, .....8
Auchtermuchty, .....9	Coldstream, .....9	Dunblane, .....7
Ayr, .....7	Coll, .....10	Dundee, .....9
Ballantrae, .....8	Comrie, .....8	Dunkeld, .....9
Balfron, .....6	Cuper Angus, .....9	Dunoon, .....6
Ballachulish, .....9	Cuper Fife, .....9	Dunse, .....9
Banff, .....11	Cramond, .....7	Dysart, .....8
Bathgate, .....6	Crieff, .....8	Eaglesham, .....4
Beith, .....5	Crinan, .....9	Ecclefechan, .....8
Berwick, .....9	Cromarty, .....13	Edinburgh, .....7
Biggar, .....8	Culross, .....8	Elgin, .....12
Blair Athole, .....10	Cumnock, .....7	Ely, .....9
Bonaw, .....9	Dalkeith, .....7	Errol, .....9

Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
d.	d.	d.
Eyemouth,.....9	Kinross,.....8	Peebles,.....8
Falkirk,.....6	Kintore,.....11	Pennycuik,.....7
Falkland,.....9	Kippen,.....7	Perth,.....9
Fochabers,.....12	Kirkaldy,.....8	Peterhead,.....11
Forfar,.....10	Kirkcudbright,.....9	Pittenweem,.....9
Forres,.....12	Kirkintilloch,.....4	Port-Glasgow,.....6
Fort-Augustus,.....10	Kirkwall,.....14	Port-William,.....10
Fort-George,.....12	Laggan,.....15	Porto-Bello,.....7
Fortrose,.....15	Lanark,.....6	Port-Patrick,.....9
Fort-William,.....10	Largs,.....7	Portree,.....13
Fraserburgh,.....11	Laurencekirk,.....10	Portsoy,.....12
Gallashiels,.....9	Leadhills,.....7	Prestonpans,.....7
Girvan,.....8	Leith,.....7	Renfrew,.....4
Glamis,.....9	Leven,.....9	Roths,.....12
Glenluce,.....9	Linlithgow,.....7	Rothsay,.....8
Grangemouth,.....6	Lochcarron,.....15	St. Andrew's,.....9
Greenlaw,.....9	Lochearnhead,.....8	Saltcoats,.....7
Greenock,.....6	Lochgilphead,.....9	Sanquhar,.....8
Haddington,.....8	Lochmaben,.....8	Selkirk,.....9
Hamilton,.....4	Lockerby,.....8	South Queensferry,.....8
Hawick,.....9	Longtown,.....9	Stewarton,.....6
Helensburgh,.....6	Luss,.....6	Stirling,.....7
Holytown,.....4	Mauchline,.....7	Stornoway,.....15
Huna,.....14	Maybole,.....7	Stranraer,.....9
Huntly,.....11	Melrose,.....9	Strathaven,.....5
Inchture,.....9	Midcalder,.....7	Stromness,.....14
Inverary,.....8	Moffat,.....8	Tain,.....13
Inverkeithing,.....8	Montrose,.....10	Tarbert,.....9
Inverness,.....12	Muirkirk,.....7	Thornhill,.....8
Irvine,.....6	Muirlochy,.....15	Thurso,.....14
Jedburgh,.....10	Musselburgh,.....7	Tyree,.....10
Johnstone,.....4	Nairn,.....12	Tobermorey,.....10
Jura,.....9	Neilston,.....4	Tongue,.....14
Kelso,.....10	New Galloway,.....9	Tranent,.....7
Kenmore,.....9	Newton Stewart,.....9	Tyndrum,.....9
Killin,.....8	North Berwick,.....8	Whitburn,.....6
Kilmarnock,.....6	North Queensferry,.....8	Whithorn,.....10
Kilsyth,.....4	Oban,.....9	Wick,.....14
Kincardine,.....7	Old Kirk,.....7	Wigton,.....10
Kincardine O'Neil,.....11	Old Meldrum,.....11	Wilsonton,.....7
Kinghorn,.....8	Paisley,.....4	Windygates,.....9
Kingussie,.....15		

*Rates of Postage of a single Letter, and distance of Post-Towns in England from Glasgow.*

Rate.		Rate.		Rate.	
Miles.	d.	Miles.	d.	Miles.	d.
Anglesea, Isle of, 310	13	Coventry,.....315	15	Ipswich,.....409	14
Auckland Bishop, 196	11	Cowes, I. of W. 494	14	Isle of Man,.....166	10
Bangor,.....305	13	Darlington,.....182	11	Isle of Wight,....494	14
Bath,.....405	14	Dartmouth,.....513	15	Jersey, Isle of,....530	15
Bedford,.....379	15	Deal,.....475	14	Kendal,.....145	10
Berwick,.....219	11	Derby,.....279	12	Keswick,.....137	10
Birmingham,....304	13	Devizes,.....486	14	Kidderminster, 308	13
Bolton,.....215	11	Doncaster,.....239	12	Kingston on T. 411	14
Boroughbridge, 196	10	Dorchester,.....517	15	Lancaster,.....167	10
Boston,.....337	13	Dover,.....471	14	Leeds,.....225	11
Bridlington,....259	12	The Downs,.....473	14	Lewes,.....449	14
Bridgewater,....433	14	Dunstable,.....372	13	Lincoln,.....295	12
Bridport,.....556	15	Durham,.....172	11	Litchfield,.....288	12
Brighton,.....458	14	Eton,.....425	14	Liverpool,.....221	11
Bristol,.....392	13	Exeter,.....476	14	London,.....405*	14
Burton, Westm. 156	11	Exmouth,.....486	14	Lyme,.....545	15
Bury, Lancashire, 219	11	Falmouth,.....572	15	Lynn,.....411	14
Buxton,.....248	12	Ferrybridge,.....222	11	Macclesfield, ....238	12
Cambridge,.....356	13	Gloucester,.....357	13	Maidenhead,....428	14
Canterbury,....455	14	Gosport,.....473	14	Malden,.....438	14
Cardigan, S. W. 486	14	Guildford,.....429	14	Manchester,.....221	11
Carlisle,.....101	9	Halifax,.....241	12	Margate,.....478	14
Caernarvon, N. W. 381	13	Hamoaze,.....519	15	Maryport,.....158	11
Chatham,.....430	14	Harrowgate,.....218	11	Matlock,.....295	12
Chelmsford,....428	14	Harwich,.....472	14	Milford, S. W....485	14
Cheltenham,....356	13	Hastings,.....468	14	Milford Haven, 485	14
Chester,.....241	12	Hexham,.....137	10	Morpeth,.....171	11
Chorley,.....198	11	Holyhead, N. W. 330	13	Newcastle U. L. 257	12
Cockermouth,....149	10	Hull,.....251	12	Newcastle,.....157	10
Colchester,.....450	14	Ilchester,.....467	14	Newmarket,.....369	15

\* The Mail is carried from Glasgow to London, a distance of 405 miles, in the space of sixty-three hours, being at the rate of seven miles in sixty-five minutes and one-third, including stoppages. It leaves London on the evening of every lawful day at eight o'clock, and at six o'clock on Sundays; and Glasgow every lawful day at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Sundays at two o'clock.

Rate.		Rate.		Rate.	
Miles.	d.	Miles.	d.	Miles.	d.
The Nore,.....450	14	Richmond, .....183	11	Teignmouth,.....491	14
Normancross,.....328	13	Rochester, .....428	14	Torbay, .....508	15
Northampton,.....340	13	Rumford, .....411	14	Tunbridge, .....430	14
Norwich,.....417	14	Salisbury, .....483	14	Tynemouth, . . .167	10
Nottingham,.....295	12	Salop, .....320	15	Ulverstone, .....189	11
Oakhampton,.....498	14	Scilly Islands, ...592	15	Uxbridge, .....417	14
Ormskirk,.....208	11	Sheerness, .....450	15	Wakefield, .....236	12
Oswestry, .....353	13	Sheffield, .....257	12	Warwick, .....345	13
Oxford,.....365	13	Shields, S. & N. 166	10	Weymouth, .....550	15
Pembroke,.....482	14	Shrewsbury,.....320	13	Whitehaven,.....166	10
Penrith, .....119	9	Southampton, ...479	14	Wigton,.....112	9
Penzance,.....592*	15	Spithead, .....472	14	Winchester,.....467	14
Peterborough,.....555	13	Stilton, .....328	13	Windsor, .....425	14
Porchester, .....469	14	Stockport,.....227	11	Wolverhampton, 290	12
Portland, Isle of, 530	15	St. Alban's, .....385	13	Woburn, .....364	13
Pool, .....515	15	St. Asaph, .....269	12	Woodstock, .....357	13
Portsmouth,.....472	14	St. Columb, .....550	15	Worcester, .....330	13
Preston, .....189	11	Sunderland, ... ..172	11	Workington,.....158	10
Plymouth, .....519	15	Swansea, .....475	14	Yarmouth, I. W. 440	14
Ramsgate, .....474	14	Taunton, .....444	14	York, .....213	11
Reading, .....441	14				

In 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed, ordaining one halfpenny additional to be charged to the above rates, on every letter carried by a Mail Coach.

Letters in single sheet are only charged single postage, unless they weigh one ounce avoirdupois; if one ounce, they are charged four postages; if under one ounce, notwithstanding they may contain a number of sheets, they are only charged three postages. Patterns are only charged double, if under one ounce; if one ounce, they are charged the same as letters. Letters addressed to one post-office, and afterwards forwarded to another, are charged with both postages. Members of both Houses of Parliament are entitled to frank ten letters, and receive fifteen daily, if under one ounce; if one ounce, they are taxed as other letters: when Members receive more than

\* Penzance is the most distant Post-Town in the Island from Glasgow.

fifteen letters, the charge is made on those subject to the lowest rate of postage. If franks are not put into the Office on the same day they are dated, they are charged the same as other letters.

*Proceeds of Postage of Letters at different periods.*

*In Scotland.*

In 1707 *,	-	£1,194	In 1760,	-	£11,942
In 1730,	-	5,399	In 1776,	-	31,103
In 1757,	-	10,623	In 1793,	-	40,000

*In Glasgow.*

DUGALD BANNATYNE, Esq. Postmaster.

In 1781,	-	£4,341	4	9	In 1815,	-	£34,784	6	0½
In 1814,	-	24,010	16	8	In 1816,	-			

PENNY POST-OFFICE, GLASGOW.

(Instituted in 1798.)

Proceeds of postage in 1815,	-	-	£367	8	8½.
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RECORDS OF THE PRESBYTERY AND GENERAL SESSION OF  
GLASGOW, &c. &c.

Previous to the 3d of January 1792, the Presbytery and Session records were very incomplete. At that time, Henry Stirling, Esq. at Keir Park, who had been in possession of a number of the volumes of the records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from the year 1580 to 1650, very handsomely gave them up to the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, Convener of a Committee of Presbytery, appointed for recovering the old records.

\* At the Union with England.

† It appears, that, in 1815, the average number of Letters which passed through the Penny Post every lawful day, was 281, or 88,184 in the course of the year. When the Penny Post was instituted, receiving offices were appointed in several places of the Town; as these offices did not answer the purpose, they were soon given up.

Mr. McIntosh, Episcopal Clergyman at Doune, having purchased the whole of Bishop Ross's library, discovered that some of the Records were among the Bishop's books; and conceiving that they might be of importance to the Presbytery, he also very handsomely gave them up, so that the nine following folio volumes were recovered, *viz.*

*Volume 1st.*—This volume is not bound, but roughly put together under an old parchment cover. It begins with a record of ecclesiastical transactions, from June 1581 till June 1582. These transactions refer to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and seem to have been conducted at Glasgow, by a kind of Synodical Meeting, which was held very frequently, sometimes once in each week, and was called The Kirk. The remainder of this volume, which is by much the greater part of it, contains the Register of the Session of Glasgow, from 28th November 1583 till October 1592.

*Volume 2d.*—contains the records of the Exercise at Glasgow, which was the first name given to *Classical Meetings*, afterwards named Presbyteries. It contains also the Act of the Kirk, or of Synods, and of General Assemblies, relating to these three Counties above mentioned. It begins on the 19th day of November 1585, and ends 4th October 1592, about the time the Presbyterian Church government was established by Act of Parliament.

*Volumes 3d, 4th, and 5th.*—contain the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 24th October 1592 to 10th January 1627; after this period, the record is wanted for twenty years.

*Volume 6th.*—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 2d April 1647 to 11th October 1650.

*Volume 7th.*—contains a record of transactions, during a part of the period which is included in Volume 8th; but how far they are the same, or wherein they differ, has not been discovered.

*Volume 8th.*—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 11th December 1650 to 15th August 1654, after which there is a deficiency for nine years.

*Volume 9th.*—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, under Episcopacy, from 3d June 1663 to 20th September 1682\*.

Soon after this period, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to make a complete inventory of the Records; to get the different volumes put in proper order, and bound; and, if possible, to recover those parts which were still wanting; and to deliver such parts of them as belong to the Session of Glasgow. They also agreed to open a subscription; in order to recompence those who should restore such parts of the Records as were still wanting, and also to form a fund for putting the registers in proper order.

A short year had only elapsed, when these valuable records had nearly been lost. On the 8th of February 1793, the Laigh Kirk and Session-House, wherein the Records had been deposited, were burned to the ground. On this unfortunate occasion, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the state of the Records; who reported, that one volume, previous to 1592, had been entirely lost, and that the following was the state of the others, *viz.*

*Volume 1st.*—from October 1592 to February 1608, all legible excepting a line or two occasionally at the head of a page, and a few words sometimes on the right hand margin, some leaves wanting at the end.

*Volume 2d.*—from March 1608 to January 1627, in a state similar to the preceding, only that there are no leaves wanting.

*Volume 3d.*—from January 1628 to March 1647, very little worse than the above.

*Volume 4th.*—from January 1647 to December 1650, the binding corners and right hand margin more burned, yet generally legible.

\* These nine volumes had been missing for about one hundred years.

*Volume 5th*,—from January 1651 to September 1654, nearly the same as the three first.

*Volume 6th*,—from June 1663 to September 1682, like the 4th, is generally legible by a person careful and accustomed to the style.

*Volume 7th*,—from July 1687 to October 1694, much burned, the meaning may be generally made, but cannot be transcribed.

*Volume 8th*,—from September 1707 to May 1712, like the preceding, but there seem to be about three years totally lost about the end, what remains might be transcribed.

*Volume 9th*,—from January 1715 to April 1723, almost entire.

*Volume 10th*,—from about April or May 1723, to April 1727, very little legible, about six years lost.

*Volume 11th*,—from June 1733 to March 1749, entire, excepting a line or two generally at the head of a page.

*Volume 12th*,—from March 1749 to August 1762, like the preceding.

*Volume 13th*,—from August 1762 to January 1774, generally legible, though much injured.

*Volume 14th*,—Safe in the hands of the Clerk.

The Committee were of opinion that a complete transcript of these Records was impracticable, and even where it could be done, it might not always be of importance; but that it might be very useful to have as complete an index of the contents of every volume as possible, together with a full copy of some papers of public utility, where they could be transcribed, or an account of the contents of the same; they, therefore, proposed that the Presbytery should devise means for obtaining such a sum as might be requisite for that purpose, and that they should, as soon as convenient, employ one or more proper persons to make up said index, and abstract; and that a Committee of Presbytery should be appointed to superintend the execution of the same, with power to give directions and in-

structions to the copiators, from time to time, how to carry on the business.

The Presbytery having considered said Report, approved of the same, and appointed the said Committee to take the necessary measures for carrying the same into effect.

In 1801, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the Records, who reported that they found them nearly in the same state as they were represented to be in the report of 1793, with this difference, that the paper is generally more tender, owing to damp, and a tendency to mould; they are, therefore, of opinion, that no further time should be lost in procuring the means of transcribing them. The said Report having been read, the Presbytery approved thereof, and of the diligence of the Committee, and agreed to proceed upon that report with all convenient speed. The recommendations of the Presbytery having been followed out, the whole procedure was submitted to the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr on the 12th October 1802; a similar submission was made on the 14th April 1807, when the Records were found and declared to be regularly and accurately kept, with the exception of some few words which had been interlined.

#### STREETS.

*Names of some of the principal Streets, Squares, and Lanes, with the dates when they were opened.*

The streets marked with a star (\*), were opened prior to date.

Year.	Year.	Year.
Albion-Street, S.&N.1808	Bridgegate-Street *, 1100	Candleriggs-Street, .1724
Alpine-Street,.....1800	Brown-Street,.....1800	Canon-Street *,.....1560
Back-Wynd *, .....1690	Brunswick-Street, ..1790	Carrick-Street, .....1800
Balmano-Street,....1792	Brunswick-Place, ...1805	Castle-Street,.....1100
Barrack-Street,.....1795	Buchanan-Street, ....1780	Charlotte-Street, .... 1779
Bath-Street,.....1802	Buchanan-Street, N. 1804	Cathcart-Street,.....1798
Bell-Street *,.....1710	Buns-Wynd *,.....1560	Clyde-Street, West, 1775
BlackFriars' Wynd*,1400	Campbell-Street, ... 1784	Clyde-Street, East, 1812

Year.	Year.	Year.
Cochran-Street, .....1787	Ingram-Street, .....1781	St. Andrew's Square, 1787
Dempster-Street, ... 1792	Jamaica-Street, .....1763	St. Andrew's Street, 1771
Drygate-Street *, ....1100	John-Street, .....1783	St. Enoch's Square, 1782
Duke-Street, .....1794	Kent-Street, .....1802	St. George's Place, 1810
Dundas-Street, .....1812	King-Street, .....1724	St. Vincent-St. East, 1804
Dunlop-Street, .....1772	Kirk-Street *, .....1100	St. Vincent-St. West, 1809
Frederick-Street, ... 1787	M'Farlane-Street, ...1815	Stirling-Street, .....1797
Gallowgate *, .....1100	Miller-Street, .....1773	Stirling's Place, .....1805
Garthland-Street, ...1793	Montrose-Street, .....1787	Stockwell-Street * ...1345
George's Square, ... 1787	Nelson-Street, .....1798	Suffolk-Street, ....1802
George's Street, .....1792	New-Wynd *, .....1690	Taylor-Street, .....1794
Glassford-Street, ... 1793	Old-Wynd *, .....1690	Trongate-Street *, ...1100
Gordon-Street, .....1802	Portland-Street, .....1802	Virginia-Street, .....1756
Hamilton-St. Great, 1815	Prince's Street, .....1724	Virginia-St. N. End, 1796
Hamilton-Street, ...1791	Queen-St. ....1777	Weaver-Street, .....1792
Havannah-Street, ...1763	Richmond-Street, ...1804	Wilson-Street, .....1790
High-Street *, .....1100	Rottenrow *, .....1100	
Hutcheson-Street, ...1790	Saltmarket, * .....1100	

## BANKS.

In the year 1695, the Bank of Scotland † was established in Edinburgh by Royal Charter, with a stock of 100,000*l.* and in 1696, a branch was sent to Glasgow, but recalled in 1697. In the year 1731, a branch was re-established, and again recalled in 1733. In the year 1749, the first Glasgow bank was opened, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company.

† The Bank of England was established in London in the year 1694. The Company was established for the purpose of supplying the exigencies of Government, as well as of mercantile men, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The Charter empowered the Company to receive subscriptions for 1,200,000*l.* as a loan to Government, on which sum it paid eight per cent. interest, and 4000*l.* for management. In addition, the Directors were allowed to deal in bills of exchange, and to buy and sell bullion, foreign gold and silver coin; but were restricted from trading directly or indirectly, in goods or merchandise, and were prohibited from borrowing under their common seal, except by Act of Parliament.

In the year 1697, an Act of Parliament was passed, empowering the Company to enlarge their capital stock to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.*

The Glasgow Arms Bank commenced business about the year 1753. In 1761, the Thistle Bank was established †, and some time afterwards the Glasgow Merchant Bank, and Messrs. Andrew, George, and Andrew Thomson's Bank, were formed. In 1727, the Royal Bank was constituted by charter, and a branch was established in Glasgow in 1783. In 1809, a company commenced business, under the firm of the Glasgow Banking Company. There are also several private banking houses, which do business to a considerable amount.

Exclusive of the above banks, which are all carrying on business in the City to a great extent, (excepting the Glasgow Arms, Glasgow Merchant, and Messrs. Thomsons', which have retired,) branches from the following Banks have been established, *viz.*

Aberdeen, Ayr, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Dundee, Falkirk, Fife, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Leith, Paisley, Paisley Union, Perth, Renfrewshire, Bank of Scotland, Stirling, &c.

On the 19th June 1815, a Provident, or Savings Bank, was established here, for the benefit of the lower orders of the community, wherein deposits of one shilling and upwards are received, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. when the sum shall amount to twelve shillings and sixpence, and have lain one month in the bank.

When a contributor's deposits amount to ten pounds, they are transferred in his or her name, to any bank they may desire, and the receipt delivered to them; and they may again

† Previous to 1764, the notes issued by the Glasgow Banks, had what was called the optional clause; the tenor of the obligation ran thus: "We promise to pay A. B. or bearer, on demand, or, in our option, at six months after demand, we paying interest thereon at the rate of five per cent." As this optional clause did not meet the approbation of the mercantile interest, application was made to Parliament at the above period, when an Act was passed prohibiting the clause in question.

pay in their savings, and draw out all or any part of them in sums of not less than six shillings.

The Institution is placed under the management of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-eight Directors, who all act gratuitously. The necessary charges are defrayed from a per centage on a subscription fund of upwards of 7000*l.* and from one per cent. on the deposits, the Royal Bank generously allowing the Provident Bank five per cent. for money lodged with them, while the contributors receive only four per cent.

*Abstract Statement of the Affairs, of the Bank.*

From 1st April till 26th June 1815, there were 157 accounts opened, and 773 deposits made, amounting to - - - - -	£1608 16 0
Drawn from the Royal Bank, - - - - -	377 16 11
	£1986 12 11

*Which was disposed of as follows:—*

Paid Royal Bank for Individuals, per Receipts, - - - - -	£770 0 0
Ditto to Cr. of Provident Bank, 378 18 4	
Repaid sundry Individuals in small sums, - - - - -	832 18 0
Incidents and Interest, - - - - -	4 16 7
	£1986 12 11

*Annual Account.*

From 3d July 1815 to 26th June 1816, deposits £7862 19 0

*Which was disposed of as follows:—*

Paid Royal Bank for Individuals, per Receipts, - - - - -	£3290 0 0
Ditto to Cr. of Provident Bank, 2348 12 7	
Repaid Individuals in small sums, 2185 0 0	
Incidents and Interest, - - - - -	39 6 5
	£7862 19 0

The Bank is open in Commercial Court, Candlerigg-Street, every Monday and Wednesday, from 10 till 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving deposits of one shilling and upwards.

No money to be drawn out except on Wednesdays, and no sum under six shillings, unless to close the account.

On the 21st day of November 1816, there were 1410 accounts opened in the Bank.

<i>Governors.</i>	<i>Deputy Governors.</i>	<i>Cashiers.</i>
1815, 1. Archibald Smith, Esq.	James Ewing, Esq.	James Robertson, Esq.
1816, 2. Archibald Smith, Esq.	James Ewing, Esq.	James Robertson, Esq.
1817, 3. _____		

MASONIC LODGES IN GLASGOW, HOLDING OF THE GRAND  
LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

<i>No. on roll of Grand Lodge.</i>	<i>No. on roll of Grand Lodge.</i>
1. 7, Glasgow Kilwinning.	9. 128, St. Mark.
2. 28, St. Mungo.	10. 129, Union & Crown.
3. 64, Glasgow Partick Kilwinning.	11. 144, St. David's.
4. 70, Montrose.	12. 145, St. Mungo Royal Arch.
5. 76, Argyle.	13. 169, Shewelston St. John's.
6. 77, Royal Arch.	14. 194, Glasgow Calder Argyle.
7. 87, Thistle & Rose.	15. 269, Glasgow St. Patrick's.
8. 111, Thistle.	16. 286, Star.

The following Lodges are not connected with the Grand Lodge:

- Glasgow Freemen Operative St. John's.
- Glasgow Journeymen Operatives.

*Glasgow Freemen Operative St. John's Lodge.*

The members of this Lodge having lately discovered an old musty paper in their charter chest, procured a translation of it, when it turned out to be a charter in their favour, from Malcolm III. King of Scots, by which they claim precedency over all the other Lodges in Scotland. Accordingly, in the grand masonic procession, which took place at laying the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics in 1810, the Glasgow Freemen Operative St. John's Lodge took precedence of all other Lodges, except the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

*Translation of the Charter of Malcolm III. King of Scots, granted at Fordie, 5th October 1051, to the Masons of Glasgow.*

“Malcolm III., by the grace of God, King of Scots, wishes health and safety to the bishops, princes, earls, barons, ministers and administrators of our law, and all good men of the whole nation, both clergy, laicks, or common people, and to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, our trusty and well-beloved friends, the Operative Masons of the City of Glasgow, hath, by their petition, humbly represented to us, that the inhabitants of that City have been imposed upon by a number of unskilled and insufficient workmen that have come to work at our Cathedral, and other parts of the City, and also have erected Lodges, contrary to the rules of Masonry; and being desirous of putting a stop to such unskilled and so irregular brothers, most humbly prays us to grant them our royal license and protection for stopping such irregular disorders; and we being willing to give all due encouragement to so reasonable a petition, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request. And we do by these presents, ordain and grant to our petitioners, to incorporate themselves together in an Incorporation, and we strictly discharge any mason within the foresaid City to work in it until

he serve his time as apprentice for the space of seven years, or be married to a freeman's daughter, and he or they shall be examined anent their skill and knowledge of the mason craft, by three of the ablest of the mason trade; and if he or they be found to be of cunning and knowledge, to be received into the Incorporation, each shall pay twenty pounds Scots to the common funds, and three pounds to the altar and clerks, and officer's dues, which the foresaid Corporation shall always be allowed to be judges of that and other laws made for the behoof of the foresaid Incorporation.

“That the free Incorporated Masons of Glasgow shall have a Lodge for ever at the City of Glasgow; none in my dominions shall erect a Lodge, until they make application to St. John's Lodge, Glasgow; and they considering their petition, and examine their character and behaviour, grant them a charter conformed to their regulations.

“That all Members of the said Incorporation shall have liberty to quarry stones, lime, sand, and other materials, from the grounds of persons, for paying the damages for what they occupy for building of foresaid Cathedral. But, if the owners of said lands, and the foresaid workmen do not agree, each party is to choose an honest man to value the expenses of foresaid damages.

“And that any having power from them, maintain my peace, firm and stable, against all pretenders and usurpers who encroach on me or my subjects, to disturb our peace.

“And that you, and all my subjects in this City, obey the Magistrates in all things relating to my peace and the good of the City.

“And that you instruct and teach apprentices, and that none take or employ any man's apprentice, while the time of apprenticeship is not completed, under the pain of paying twenty pounds; the one-half to the Incorporation, one-fourth to the Lodge, and one-fourth to St. Thomas' Altar, to say mass for their souls.

“And I strictly charge and command that none take in hand any way to disturb the free operative Masons from being Incorporated Freemen, or to have a free Lodge, to take away their good name or possession, or harrass or do any injury to any free Masons and practitioners, under the peril of my highest displeasure. And we order that notice be taken that due obedience be rendered to our pleasure herein declared. Given at our Court, at Fordie, the fifth day of October, one thousand and fifty-one years, before these witnesses, Earl David my brother, Earl Duncan, Earl Gilbert of Monteith, Sir Robert of Velen, Adam of Stonehouse, and Andrew Hamilton, Bishop of Glasgow, all present.”

To which is affixed His Majesty's seal\*.

\* As there are some parts of the Charter defaced, it is probable that the translator may have substituted such words as he conceived to convey the meaning, and from the same cause, he might have mistaken the dates, as Malcolm III. did not commence his reign till the year 1057, and Earl David, one of the witnesses, was not the brother, but the son of Malcolm III.; with regard to that part of the Charter which states, that unskilled workmen had come into the City to work at the Cathedral, it must allude to some repairs on the old building, which had gone into complete decay; it being well authenticated that the Cathedral was refounded in 1115, by Prince, afterwards King David, and consecrated in the year 1153, and from the forty-eighth Canon of the Provincial Council of the Church, held at Perth in 1243, it is evident that the Cathedral was not finished at that period.

*Translation of the Canon.*

Moreover, we strictly enact that the business of the building of the Church of Glasgow, be upon all Lord's days and festivals, faithfully and diligently explained in all Churches after saying of the mass, from the beginning of Lent to the eighth day after Easter, and that the indulgences granted to those assisting at the building, which we have ordered to be written in every Church, may be distinctly explained, in the vulgar tongue, to the parishioners, and that their alms, the effects of persons dying intestate, and pious legacies, may be faithfully collected according to usage, hitherto approved and delivered to the Deacons of places in the nearest Chapter, without any deduction; and that during the said space of time, no sermon for any other business to be admitted in the Churches.

LICENSES FOR RETAILING ALE AND PORTER, SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, AND WINES.

In an extensive community such as Glasgow, it becomes the imperious duty of the Civil Magistrate to take special care that no improper or immoral person receives a License to keep a Public-house. Various modes have been adopted, from time to time, for granting Licenses. At present, the following plan is acted upon: The Magistrates grant all the Licenses within the Royalty, and the Justices in the Suburbs, in which are included Gorbals, Anderston, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. &c. When a person within the Royalty desires to have a License to sell malt or spiritous liquors, he must produce a certificate from his Minister and Elder, stating, that he is of good moral character, and may be safely licensed to keep a Public-house. This certificate is presented at the Extractor's office, Council Chambers, who writes it in a book preparatory to the applicant's receiving a certificate, under the hands of two Magistrates, to the Collector of Excise, who thereupon grants the license for one whole year, commencing on the 5th day of July, particularly specifying that the liquors are to be sold in the applicant's house, shop, cellar, yard, garden, or premises, and that no unlawful gaming, or disorder, or drunkenness, be suffered therein.

When the applicant resides without the Royalty, the same procedure takes place in the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office, and two Justices sign the certificate.

An Act of Parliament has been recently passed, by which the amount or price of a license, corresponds to the rent of the house or cellar\*, &c. in which the liquors are to be sold, wherein it is stipulated, that whoever shall sell spirits or wine, must, in the first instance, take out an ale and porter license. The following rates are now exigible:—

\* The applicant must produce a certificate of his house or cellar rent to the Collector of Excise.

Ale and Porter License, rent under 15 <i>l</i> .	-	£2	2
Foreign and British Spirits, †		5	5
		<hr/>	
		£7	7
Ale and Porter License, rent 15 <i>l</i> . and under 20 <i>l</i> .		3	3
Foreign and British Spirits,		6	6
		<hr/>	
		9	9
Ale and Porter License, rent 20 <i>l</i> . and under 25 <i>l</i> .		4	4
Foreign and British Spirits,		8	5
		<hr/>	
		12	9
Ale and Porter License, rent 25 <i>l</i> . and under 30 <i>l</i> .		4	4
Foreign and British Spirits,		8	17
		<hr/>	
		13	1
Ale and Porter License, rent 30 <i>l</i> . and under 40 <i>l</i> .		4	4
Foreign and British Spirits,			9
		<hr/>	
		13	13
Ale and Porter License, rent 40 <i>l</i> . and under 50 <i>l</i> .		4	4
Foreign and British Spirits,			10
		<hr/>	
		14	1
Ale and Porter License, rent 50 <i>l</i> . and upwards,		4	4
Foreign and British Spirits,			10
		<hr/>	
		14	17
License for retailing Wines, over and above all other Licenses,		2 <i>l</i> .	13 <i>s</i> .

Exclusive of these sums, one shilling is paid in the Excise office, or in the Justice of Peace Clerk's office, as the case may be, for the certificate issued to the Collector of Excise.

From the 5th of July 1815 to the 5th of July 1816, there were 1621 Ale and Porter Licenses issued from the Excise office, for the City and immediate Suburbs; and notwithstanding the vigilance of the Burgh and County Magistrates, upwards of 550 persons have been prosecuted and fined in the above District, in sums amounting to upwards of 8000*l*., for selling Spirits without a License, and for illicit distillation.

† As the rate of License for Agnavite, exclusive of Foreign Spirits, has been omitted in the Bill, the separate License is at present undefined.

#### RESERVOIRS FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

The article, Forth and Clyde Navigation, in Vol. I., was put to press sometime before a luminous account, drawn up by James Hopkirk, Esquire of Dalbeth, made its appearance. The following account of the reservoirs has been copied from that gentleman's work, whose able, unwearied, and gratuitous exertions in the management of the Company's affairs, for thirty-two years, while Deputy Chairman and a Member of Committee, gave him great opportunities of observation.

#### Reservoirs.

To supply with water a Canal of this width and depth, was a great undertaking in itself, and attended with much expense, the water required, being, in some cases, brought from great distances; there are at present, in possession of the Company, eight Reservoirs.

1st, The Town-Head Reservoir is situated about a mile north of the Canal, opposite to Craigmarloch. It is supported by three streams of water which come down from the hills in great abundance, sufficient to fill it many times in the year, and it has been found from experience, that this Reservoir furnishes double its capacity of water yearly.

2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, The Bishop, Gartsherry, Woodend, and Johnston Lochs, are situated to the south of the Canal, and lie in a cluster together, nearly opposite to Kirkintilloch, and distant from it between four and five miles, Johnston Loch excepted, which is a mile nearer. The whole of these Lochs have one common conduit, which begins at Kirkintilloch; and great care is taken to keep it clear, much of the supplies of water depending upon it.

6th, The Possil Loch is a small receptacle of water, close to the Canal, near Lambhill drawbridge, about 300 lockfulls of water are obtained from it annually.

7th, The Black Loch is at the greatest distance from the navigation, of all the Reservoirs. It is situated on the summit of the high grounds in the parish of Shotts, and seven miles south of Underwood, on the side of the Canal. But as there are no means of conveying the water by that direction, its course is by the River Calder, about nine and a half miles, until it reaches the head of the Monkland Canal; from thence it comes through it, until it joins the Great Canal at the Town-head of Glasgow, so that the conduit from the Reservoir may be said to extend twenty miles.

8th, Hillend Reservoir is situated in the neighbourhood of the Black Loch, and is by much the largest of the Reservoirs in the possession of the Company. The embankment runs through a deep moss, and is raised fifteen feet high. It is laid on the inside with turf, and above this faced with stone, to prevent the waves from washing it away. The labour and expense in making this Reservoir was very great, and although the embankment is composed of moss, it has stood perfectly firm. The water covers 317 acres, and is equal to 11,867 lockfulls, which are conveyed to the Canal in the same way with that in the Black Loch; in its course down the River Calder, it supplies several mills.

About two miles south of the Hillend Reservoir is a situation, called Rough Rigg, where the Company are empowered, by Act of Parliament, to make a Reservoir when they shall think it necessary, and which, when dammed up, will contain 4091 lockfulls of water, and cover 101 acres of ground. In all or most of these Reservoirs are found pike, perch, and eels, and in some places of the Canal itself, roach or braze.

*Statement showing the different Reservoirs from which the Canal is supplied with water, the quantity of Lockfulls each of them furnish yearly, and the number of Acres covered.*

	Acres.	Roods.	Falls.	Lockfulls.
1. Town-head Reservoir,	54	0	9	fills twice, 4490
2. Bishop Loch, - - -	97	2	3	fills once, 1886
3. Woodend Loch, - - -	56	1	0	fills once, 1142
4. Gartsherry Loch, - -	40	3	0	fills once, 718
5. Johnston Loch, - - -	42	3	0	fills once, 799
6. Black Loch, - - - -	92	0	0	fills once, 3700
7. Possil Loch, - - - -	20	0	0	fills once, 300
8. Hillend Loch, - - - -	317	3	17	fills once, 11867
	<hr/>			
	721	0	29	24902
And Rough Rigg when made, will add, - - -	101	0	20	fills once, 4091
	<hr/>			
Total Acres,	822	1	9	28993
The Feeders from Luggie and Shirva Burns, - - -				600
	<hr/>			
In all, - - - - -				29,593

#### ASSIZE OF BREAD.

As the community at large has a deep interest in the assize, and consequent price of bread; and as the principles by which it is regulated are by no means generally understood, the following explication of the general law of assize, as collected from various Acts of Parliament, and the particular mode of setting the assize in Glasgow, may be of some use to the inhabitants.

In the beginning of the session 1815, the Honourable the House of Commons appointed a Committee of their number to inquire into the laws relating to the manufacture, sale, and assize of bread, and to report their opinion as to the expediency of continuing or giving up the assize. On the 6th April following, the Committee commenced their labours, by the

perusal of statutes and examination of parties; a report of which is contained in fifty folio pages, from which the following information has been collected.

In the reign of King John\*, the Assize provided, that a Baker, in every quarter of wheat, may gain fourpence, and the bran and two loaves for advantage; for three servants, three halfpence; for two lads, one halfpenny; in salt, one halfpenny; for kneading, one halfpenny; for candle, one farthing; for wood, twopence; for his bultel, (or bolting,) three halfpence; in all, sixpence three farthings, and two loaves for advantage.

At this period it is stated, that of eight sorts of bread which were included in the Table, the sixth is that which has been called Wheaten Bread in the subsequent Assize Laws. Of this bread, it is stated in the Table: "When wheat shall sell at twelvecence the quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which weight (as was usual in those times) being expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, is found to be the Saxon, or Tower pound, which is to the Troy pound in proportion of 15 to 16; and accordingly, when the Troy weight was established in 18th of Henry VIII. †, the Tables of Assize were duly adjusted in that proportion. Subsequently, in the 13th of Charles I. ‡, when the Avoirdupois weight was introduced, the Tables were again adjusted, according to the known principle, that 73 ounces Troy equal 80 ounces Avoirdupois.

Successive alterations have taken place with regard to the allowances to be made to the Bakers; and the money allowance has been altered from time to time. By the 12th of Henry VII., it was raised to two shillings per quarter. A large portion of this allowance appears to have been appropriated

\* King John reigned from 1199 to 1216.

† In the year 1527.

‡ In the year 1638.

§ The English quarter, of wheat is 5 per cent. less than two bolls Glasgow measure, within a very trifling fraction. The Corn Merchants in Glasgow sell their wheat by weight, 240 lb. Avoirdupois, making 1 boll. Farmers sell their new wheat by the Linlithgowshire measure.

to the Baker and his family, who, by 51st of Henry III., were provided for by the advantage loaves.

The assize which was fixed in the 12th of Henry VII., declareth, "When the best wheat was sold at seven shillings, the second at six shillings and sixpence, and the third at six shillings the quarter, the Baker was allowed,

"Furnace and wood,	-	-	-	0	6
"The Miller,	-	-	-	0	4
"Two journeymen and two apprentices,	-	-	-	0	5
"Salt, yeast, candle, and sack-bands,	-	-	-	0	2
"Himself, his house, his wife, his dog, and his cat,	0	7			
"In all,				2	0

"And the branne to his advantage."

During the reigns of James I. and Charles I., the allowance was at six shillings; by the Statute of 8th of Anne, the money allowance was raised to twelve shillings, but by a slight error in the calculation of the Tables, the weight of bread was reduced from 418 lbs. to 417 lbs.; and as this Statute continued in force down to the year 1758, this accidental variation is the only one, which, for the long period of 556 years, took place in the quantity of bread, which was to be sold for the price of a quarter of wheat.

The Act of 31st, George II., repealed the 8th of Anne, and contained a Table of Assize, constructed on a principle different from all those which preceded it; instead of 417 lbs., the Bakers were to sell no more than 365 lbs. of wheaten bread, for the price of a quarter of wheat; and 52 lbs. of bread were, by these means, added to the two advantage loaves originally granted, an alteration which could not fail materially to raise the price of bread: the practical result, therefore, was, that, by the Table of 8th of Anne, when wheat was at eighty-four shillings, and the Baker's allowance at twelve

\* In the year 1497.

shillings, the quarter, 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr., being a quarter-loaf of wheaten bread, was to be sold for one shilling.

By the Table of George II., when wheat was equally at eighty-four shillings, and the Baker's allowance twelve shillings, the quarter loaf of wheaten bread was to be sold for thirteen and one-half pence. The operation of this law in raising the price of bread, gave rise to much inquiry; and, in the 13th of the King, an Act was passed, the object of which was to restore the Bread Laws to their former footing.

This Statute contained a re-enactment of the Table of the 8th Anne, and contained also specific directions for dressing the flour of which the bread was to be made; but as these directions were in themselves contradictory, and as the profits to the Bakers were, by the construction of the Table, so largely reduced, they found means to prevent the possibility of putting it in force in London, although an attempt was made to do so in the year 1800.

From the year 1202 to 1709, the price of bread depended solely on the price of wheat, and the allowance to the Bakers always included the charges for grinding and bolting; and, by the ancient custom of the land where toll was taken, every twentieth grain (or 5 per cent. on the weight of the wheat) was deemed sufficient remuneration.

It was not until the 8th of Anne, that Magistrates were directed to have reference to the price of flour, in fixing the assize of bread; but it appears, that, in the year 1735, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, by the Bakers' Company of London, stating the hardships under which they laboured, and praying that the assize of bread might be set by the price of flour. A Committee, to whom this petition was referred, reported to the House, That the petitioners had fully proved the allegations in their petition, and recommended the assize of bread should be set by the price of flour; and it appears that a Bill was brought in accordingly, but the House did not proceed therein. The 31st of George II.

in part provided for this object, for it is therein directed generally, that twenty peck loaves are to be made and sold from a sack of 280 lbs. of flour; and by this direction it appears, that the Magistrates of the City of London proceeded to fix the price of bread. From that time but little reference has been had to the price of wheat.

Still, however, the directions were only general, until the 37th of the King, provided a regular Table for the purpose, calculated upon the same principle as was laid down in the former Act; and here it is to be observed, that no advantage bread was intended to be allowed to the Baker, it having been assumed that twenty peck loaves is the whole quantity which can be made from a sack of flour. By this Table, a money allowance of 11s. 8d. per sack, was made to the Baker, which has been subsequently increased to 14s. 1d.

The Wheat Table differs but little from that in the preceding Act, though it has been calculated on the principle that seven bushels and a half of wheat are equal to a sack of flour, and not, as it ought to have been, on the quantity of bread which could be obtained from a quarter of wheat; but the result is, that the quantity of 365 lbs. of bread, in the Table of 31st of George II. is increased to 371 lbs., by which alteration, the advantage bread is reduced to 46 lbs. and the two loaves originally granted. In addition to this, there is a money allowance of 14s. 1d. per quarter, which has since been increased to 16s. 9d.; this sum amounts to more than eightpence on a peck loaf, whereas the money allowance on a sack of flour is less than that amount; the large allowance being intended to cover the charges of grinding, whilst the amount of the surplus bread appears to have escaped notice. By either of these Tables, though constructed on such widely different principles, the Magistrates may fix the price of bread; but as the value of the allowance in the one is so much larger than in the other, the price of bread by the one could not fail to be greater than by the other, if the charges for converting

wheat into flour, bore the same proportion to the price of a quarter of wheat, which for many centuries they continued to do in this country; the price of bread, as actually set by the Flour Table, was nearly as high, and sometimes actually higher, than it would have been, if set by the Wheat Table.

The peculiar operation of the assize, makes the price of bread exactly to depend upon, and to vary with, the returned prices of flour, and by so doing, prevents the Bakers (taking them as a trade collectively) from having direct interest in the price at which they purchase flour; whatever price they give for it per sack, that price is to be returned to them for eighty quarter loaves; if the price of flour is reduced, a simultaneous, and exactly corresponding decrease in the price of bread, prevents the Bakers from deriving the smallest advantage by it; but if it is raised, then a similar increase on the price of bread prevents them from being exposed to the smallest loss; equally whether the price is low or high, they obtain fourteen shillings and one penny per sack for their expenses in baking; and if eighty quarter loaves was the precise quantity of bread they could at all times make from a sack of flour, they would have no interest whatever in its general price, either one way or another; but the surplus bread which they can make above that quantity, (which may be supposed to average two loaves,) is to them a profit in kind, the value of which must necessarily increase with the price of bread.

The Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the consideration of the assize had been remitted, being led to believe that the assize price of bread in London was higher than if no assize had ever existed, were further confirmed in that opinion by information which they procured from Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Bath, and Lewes, in which places they were informed no assize was set; and they found in all of them the prices both of flour and bread had been lower than in London, though it did not appear that wheat had

been cheaper, nor that by the want of an assize, the tranquillity of these places had been at all endangered.

The Committee, therefore, came to the resolution, that, in their opinion, it was expedient that the Bread Assize Laws for the City of London, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, should be forthwith repealed; and the House, in the latter end of the Session of 1815, repealed them accordingly.

*Act of Parliament regarding the Assize of Bread in Scotland.*

In the year 1784, an Act of Parliament was made for explaining and amending an Act made in the thirty-first year of the reign of His Majesty King George II., intitled, an Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, so far as the same relates to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for rendering the said Act more effectual in that part of the United Kingdom.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George II., entitled, an Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, certain powers are granted to the several Courts, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace therein mentioned, to set, ascertain, and appoint, the assize and weight of bread which shall be made for sale, or exposed to sale, and the price to be paid for the same respectively, within the bounds of their several jurisdictions, from time to time, as they shall think proper. And it is thereby enacted, that in every assize of bread which shall be so set and appointed, respect shall, from time to time, be had to the price which the grain, meal, or flour, whereof such bread shall be made, shall bear in the public market or markets in or near the public place or places for which any such assize shall be so at any time set, and for ascertaining such price of grain, meal, or flour,

from time to time; the several Courts, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, therein mentioned, are thereby empowered, from time to time, as there shall be occasion, within their several jurisdictions, to cause the respective prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, shall, from time to time, *bona fide*, sell for, in such public markets, to be given in and certified upon oath unto such Court, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace respectively, within their several jurisdictions, by the Clerk of the market, or by such person or persons, and in such manner, and on such day of the week as they shall respectively appoint within their several jurisdictions; and the price which shall be so certified, shall, from time to time, be entered by the respective person or persons, who shall certify the same in a book or books, to be provided and kept by him or them for that purpose, in the form and manner as therein directed. And whereas the above method of ascertaining the price of wheat and rye, and the flour and meal made of these grains, cannot take place within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by reason that there are few public markets for such grains, flour or meal, within that part of the United Kingdom, and where there are public markets for grain, flour, or meal of any kind, there is no such officer, as Clerk of the Market, who can certify to the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, the respective prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, sell for in such public markets; whereby the salutary effect and execution of the said Act, made for the whole United Kingdom, is prevented and totally disappointed, within that part thereof called Scotland. For remedy whereof, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in place of the method prescribed, and laid down in the said Act for ascertaining the price of the several kinds of grain, meal, and flour, it shall and may be lawful in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the Magistrates

and Justices of the Peace, who are by the said Act authorized to set the assize of bread, from time to time, and so often as they shall judge proper, within their respective jurisdictions, to inquire into, and take proof of the prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, fit and proper to make the several sorts of bread which shall be allowed to be made by them, shall, *bona fide*, sell for in the public markets, in or near the City, Burgh, or place, for which they are respectively authorized to set the assize of bread; or where there are no public markets for any particular species of grain, meal, or flour, in or near such City, Burgh, or place, to inquire into, and take proof of the present or last selling price of such species of grain, meal, or flour, whether of the growth of the country, or brought from distant places; to which selling price or prime cost shall be added such an allowance for the expense and risk of carriage or transportation, as from the inquiry and proof, shall, to the said Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, appear just and reasonable; so as that the price of such grain, meal, or flour, be, from time to time, ascertained according to what those several species do or may truly cost the Bakers before they can manufacture the same into bread.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that previous to the proof to be taken in the several cases aforesaid, notice in writing shall be given to the Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers, or where there is no such Incorporation, to any two reputable Bakers within the city, burgh, or place where such proof is to be taken, forty-eight hours at least, before taking the same, to the end that the makers of bread within such city, burgh, or place, may, if they think proper, attend the taking such proof, and suggest such questions as may be proper to be put to the witnesses summoned by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace respectively, or offer such other witnesses or evidence, as may appear proper for proving the prices of the grain, meal, or flour, in question.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such proof shall only proceed upon the oaths of two or more credible witnesses, conversant in the prices of the several sorts of grain, meal, or flour, which shall be the subject of such inquiry, or by writings legally proved; and that it shall and may be lawful to the said Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, within their respective jurisdictions, to summon such person or persons as to them shall appear most proper for that purpose, and to compel them to appear and give their evidence; and that either by such remedies, and under such penalties as are provided by the said Act, in the case of persons duly summoned to give evidence touching the rates and prices of the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, where the return of the prices of such grain, meal, or flour, shall be suspected as not truly and *bona fide* made, or by such remedies as are competent by the common law of Scotland, for compelling witnesses to appear and give evidence in any judicial trial before a competent court.

Provided always, that the person or persons so summoned, be not obliged to travel above five miles from the place of his, her, or their abode.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the whole evidence to be taken as above, shall be fairly engrossed in a book, to be kept for that purpose, by the Town-Clerks of the several cities and burghs where such proof shall be taken by the Magistrates, or by the Clerk of the Peace, where the proof shall be taken by the Justices of the Peace; and the evidence, as taken down in such book, shall be duly signed by the several witnesses, and by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, who shall take the same respectively, according to the practice of the law of Scotland; and that so often as such proof shall be taken, the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, before whom the same shall be taken respectively, shall, immediately after closing the evidence, or as soon as it can conveniently be done, declare the prices of the

several kinds of grain, meal, or flour, concerning which the inquiry has been made, according as these shall appear to them to be proved, from considering the whole evidence; and which declaration shall be engrossed in the book appointed to be kept as aforesaid, immediately after the evidence, and shall be signed by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace respectively, before whom such proof shall be taken; and which book, containing the evidence and declaration aforesaid, shall be open and patent to the inspection of the makers of bread, and all other persons, without fee or reward, and shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be equivalent to the returns or certificates of the market prices of all kinds of grain, meal, or flour, appointed to be taken by the said Act. And the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall thereupon proceed to set, ascertain, and appoint, the assize and weight of all sorts of bread which shall be made for sale, or exposed to sale, and the price to be paid for the same, within their respective jurisdictions, when, and as often, from time to time, as they shall think fit, according to the directions, and agreeable to the Tables enacted and referred to.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when, and so often as any assize of bread shall be set, ascertained, and appointed, for any city, burgh, or place, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, empowered for that purpose, such assize shall not be limited to endure for any certain time, but shall continue and stand in force until a new assize of bread be set, ascertained; and appointed, by the said Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, for such city, burgh, or place, respectively; any thing of the aforesaid Act of the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon an application in writing, by any two or more of the

inhabitants or bakers within any city, burgh, or county, where such assize of bread shall be set, to the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace who set the last assize, or to the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace of such city, burgh, or county, for the time being, setting forth, and offering to prove by proper evidence, that the price of any of the species of grain before mentioned has risen or fallen since the last assize of bread was set, so as to authorize an alteration of such last assize, according to the foresaid Act of His late Majesty, and Tables therein referred to; in every such case, the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, to whom such application shall be made, shall, within their respective jurisdictions, be obliged to take evidence of the then current prices in the manner before directed: and if, upon advising such proof, they shall find such a variation of the prices since the last assize, as described in the said Act, they shall immediately set and ascertain a new assize of bread, which shall remain till altered, agreeable to the directions herein before given.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case any person or persons shall be convicted of any of the offences mentioned in the said Act, or in this present Act, before any Magistrate or Magistrates, Justice or Justices of the Peace, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, such conviction shall proceed, and be drawn up, in the form commonly used and practised before such Magistrates or Justices of the Peace in convictions for other offences of the like nature; any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding\*.

\* It is also enacted, that in case the Magistrates of any City or Burgh shall improperly neglect to set or alter the assize when duly called on, that two Justices of the Peace of the District shall have power (after giving ten days written notice to the chief Magistrate of said City or Burgh) to set or alter the same. In a former Act it is enacted, that no private individual or individuals are competent to take or set an assize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every clause, matter, and thing, contained in the aforesaid Act of the thirty-first year of His late Majesty's reign, shall remain and continue in full force in that part of the Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, except in so far as the same is altered by this Act.

*Table of the Assize and Price of Bread referred to in the foregoing Act.—In two Parts.*

*Part First; or the Assize Table,*

Contains, in column No. I. the price of the bushel of wheat, Winchester measure, from 2s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. the bushel, the allowance of the Magistrates or Justices to the Baker, for baking, being included; and in column No. II. are the weights of the several loaves; so that (for example) if the price of wheat in the market is 5s. the bushel, and the Magistrates allow 1s. 6d. the bushel to the Baker, for baking, find 6s. 6d. in column No. I. and even therewith, under No. II. will be found the weights of the several loaves; but if the price in the market is 3s. and the allowance 1s. then the weight of the said loaves will be found even with 4s.

*Part Second; or the Price Table,*

Contains, in column No. II. the price of the bushel of wheat, Winchester measure, from 2s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. the bushel, the allowance of the Magistrates or Justices to the Baker, for baking, being included; and in column No. I. are the prices of the peck, half-peck, and quartern, wheaten and household loaves; so that (for example) if the price of wheat in the market is 5s. the bushel, and the Magistrates allow 1s. 6d. to the Baker, for baking, find 6s. 6d. in No. II. and even therewith, under No. I. will be found the prices of the several loaves; but if the price in the market is 3s. the bushel, and the allowance 1s. then the prices of the said loaves will be found even with 4s.

No. I. Price Bush. and Baking.	No. II. Part First; or, the Assize Table.																		No. I. Part Second.												No. II. Price Bush. and Baking.								
	Small Assize Bread.						Large Assize Bread.						Priced Bread.																										
	Penny Loaf.		Twopenny Loaf.		Sixpenny Loaf.		12d. Loaf.		18d. Loaf.		Quartern Loaf.		Half-peck Loaf.		Peck Loaf.																								
	Wht.	Hous.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.																							
922	429	42	12	83	10	88	5	8	10	15	9	16	11	0	21	15	225	0	832	14	11	0	3	10	2	10	6	10	4	31	0	20	9	2	3	9			
020	427	12	8	83	6	27	9	8	10	2	6	15	3	0	20	4	122	12	850	7	2	0	3	20	2	20	7	00	5	11	1	30	10	1	3	0			
318	925	42	5	13	2	96	15	4	9	7	11	13	14	7	18	15	520	13	11	28	7	0	0	3	30	2	30	7	20	5	21	3	00	11	0	3	0		
617	623	32	2	12	2	14	56	8	4	8	11	0	13	0	9	17	6	119	8	13	26	1	1	0	4	00	3	00	8	00	6	01	4	01	0	0	3	6	
916	621	62	0	11	2	10	126	2	2	8	0	5	12	4	4	16	0	118	6	724	1	0	0	4	10	3	10	8	20	6	21	5	01	1	0	3	9		
015	420	41	14	82	8	85	11	8	7	9	8	11	7	6	15	5	017	2	822	12	8	0	4	20	3	20	9	00	6	31	6	11	1	5	4	0			
314	419	11	12	82	6	25	5	9	7	2	6	10	11	2	14	4	12	16	0	11	21	7	2	0	4	50	3	30	9	30	7	11	7	21	2	2	4	3	
613	917	15	11	22	3	145	1	6	6	11	10	10	2	15	13	7	415	4	220	2	14	0	5	00	3	30	10	10	7	31	8	21	3	2	4	6			
912	1217	11	9	92	2	24	12	11	6	6	7	9	9	7	12	12	14	14	6	219	3	5	0	5	20	4	00	10	30	8	01	9	31	4	1	4	9		
012	116	61	8	32	0	114	8	9	6	2	2	9	1	12	4	4	13	9	10	18	6	7	0	5	30	4	10	11	20	8	21	11	01	5	0	5	0		
511	915	71	7	51	14	144	5	8	5	12	11	8	11	1	11	9	613	0	917	6	1	0	6	00	4	21	0	00	9	02	0	01	6	0	5	3	0		
611	214	101	6	41	13	44	2	12	5	7	15	8	5	8	10	15	10	12	8	316	7	7	0	6	10	4	31	0	20	9	22	1	01	7	0	5	6		
910	814	41	5	01	12	83	15	0	5	5	9	7	14	6	10	11	2	11	13	0	16	0	11	0	6	20	5	01	1	10	9	32	2	21	7	2	5	9	
010	213	91	4	41	11	23	12	12	5	1	6	7	9	8	10	2	12	11	6	415	4	2	0	7	00	5	11	1	30	10	12	3	21	8	2	6	0		
309	911	13	1	3	6	10	15	10	2	4	14	5	7	4	4	9	12	6	10	14	6	14	10	9	0	7	10	5	21	2	10	10	32	4	31	9	1	6	3
609	412	101	2	9	91	9	43	7	10	4	11	13	6	15	4	9	7	11	10	6	13	14	3	8	0	7	20	5	21	3	00	11	02	6	01	10	0	6	6
909	9012	11	1	151	8	35	5	13	4	8	9	6	11	10	9	1	10	1	7	13	9	10	0	7	30	5	31	3	20	11	22	7	01	11	0	6	9		
081	811	11	9	1	61	7	33	4	2	4	5	8	6	8	4	8	11	1	9	12	7	13	0	0	0	8	00	6	01	4	01	0	02	8	02	0	0	7	0
878	711	21	0	141	6	45	2	9	4	2	12	6	5	2	8	5	8	9	7	11	12	8	3	0	8	10	6	11	4	21	0	22	9	02	1	0	7	3	
683	30	11	0	61	5	63	1	1	4	0	3	6	2	2	0	0	5	9	3	312	0	8	0	8	20	6	21	5	01	1	02	10	02	2	0	7	6		
979	714	10	60	15	121	4	122	15	4	3	14	5	5	14	8	7	12	10	8	13	12	10	15	0	8	30	6	31	5	21	1	22	11	12	2	3	7	9	
0710	710	10	20	15	41	4	42	13	12	3	12	12	5	11	8	7	9	8	8	9	4	11	6	4	0	9	10	6	31	6	11	1	35	0	22	3	2	8	0
375	9150	14	101	3	142	11	14	3	11	9	5	7	13	7	7	3	8	5	11	11	2	12	0	9	20	7	01	7	01	2	03	2	02	4	0	8	3		
672	990	14	41	3	32	10	12	3	9	8	5	5	9	7	3	1	8	0	5	10	12	9	0	9	30	7	11	7	21	2	25	3	02	5	0	8	6		

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ANNALS OF

No. I. Price Bush. and Baking.	No. II. Part the First; or, the Assize Table.																		No. I. Part the Second.												No. II. Price Bush. and Baking.								
	Small Assize Bread.						Large Assize Bread.						Priced Bread.																										
	Penny Loaf.		Twopenny Loaf.		Sixpenny Loaf.		12d. Loaf.		18d. Loaf.		Quartern Loaf.		Half-peck Loaf.		Peck Loaf.																								
	Wht.	Hous.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.	Wheat.	Househ.																							
922	429	42	12	83	10	88	5	8	10	15	9	16	11	0	21	15	225	0	832	14	11	0	3	10	2	10	6	10	4	31	0	20	9	2	3	9			
020	427	12	8	83	6	27	9	8	10	2	6	15	3	0	20	4	122	12	850	7	2	0	3	20	2	20	7	00	5	11	1	30	10	1	3	0			
318	925	42	5	13	2	96	15	4	9	7	11	13	14	7	18	15	520	13	11	28	7	0	0	3	30	2	30	7	20	5	21	3	00	11	0	3	0		
617	623	32	2	12	2	14	56	8	4	8	11	0	13	0	9	17	6	119	8	13	26	1	1	0	4	00	3	00	8	00	6	01	4	01	0	0	3	6	
916	621	62	0	11	2	10	126	2	2	8	0	5	12	4	4	16	0	118	6	724	1	0	0	4	10	3	10	8	20	6	21	5	01	1	0	3	9		
015	420	41	14	82	8	85	11	8	7	9	8	11	7	6	15	5	017	2	822	12	8	0	4	20	3	20	9	00	6	31	6	11	1	5	4	0			
314	419	11	12	82	6	25	5	9	7	2	6	10	11	2	14	4	12	16	0	11	21	7	2	0	4	50	3	30	9	30	7	11	7	21	2	2	4	3	
613	917	15	11	22	3	145	1	6	6	11	10	10	2	15	13	7	415	4	220	2	14	0	5	00	3	30	10	10	7	31	8	21	3	2	4	6			
912	1217	11	9	92	2	24	12	11	6	6	7	9	9	7	12	12	14	14	6	219	3	5	0	5	20	4	00	10	30	8	01	9	31	4	1	4	9		
012	116	61	8	32	0	114	8	9	6	2	2	9	1	12	4	4	13	9	10	18	6	7	0	5	30	4	10	11	20	8	21	11	01	5	0	5	0		
511	915	71	7	51	14	144	5	8	5	12	11	8	11	1	11	9	613	0	917	6	1	0	6	00	4	21	0	00	9	02	0	01	6	0	5	3	0		
611	214	101	6	41	13	44	2	12	5	7	15	8	5	8	10	15	10	12	8	316	7	7	0	6	10	4	31	0	20	9	22	1	01	7	0	5	6		
910	814	41	5	01	12	83	15	0	5	5	9	7	14	6	10	11	2	11	13	0	16	0	11	0	6	20	5	01	1	10	9	32	2	21	7	2	5	9	
010	213	91	4	41	11	23	12	12	5	1	6	7	9	8	10	2	12	11	6	415	4	2	0	7	00	5	11	1	30	10	12	3	21	8	2	6	0		
309	911	13	1	3	6	10	15	10	2	4	14	5	7	4	4	9	12	6	10	14	6	14	10	9	0	7	10	5	21	2	10	10	32	4	31	9	1	6	3
609	412	101	2	9	91	9	43	7	10	4	11	13	6	15	4	9	7	11	10	6	13	14	3	8	0	7	20	5	21	3	00	11	02	6	01	10	0	6	6
909	9012	11	1	151	8	35	5	13	4	8	9	6	11	10	9	1	10	1	7	13	9	10	0	7	30	5	31	3	20	11	22	7	01	11	0	6	9		
081	811	11	9	1	61	7	33	4	2	4	5	8	6	8	4	8	11	1	9	12	7	13	0	0	0	8	00	6	01	4	01	0	02	8	02	0	0	7	0
878	711	21	0	141	6	45	2	9	4	2	12	6	5	2	8	5	8	9	7	11	12	8	3	0	8	10	6	11	4	21	0	22	9	02	1	0	7	3	
683	30	11	0	61	5	63	1	1	4	0	3	6	2	2	0	0	5	9	3	312	0	8	0	8	20	6	21	5	01	1	02	10	02	2	0	7	6		

*Form used at Setting the Assize in Glasgow.*

When either the Magistrates for the community, or the Bakers desired an alteration in the assize, the Magistrates held a court, and took the evidence of persons who had sold wheat to the Bakers since the commencement of the current assize. When the evidence was completed, the average was struck, to which one shilling and sixpence per bushel was added for manufacture and ladles, or six shillings per boll; four Winchester bushels being equivalent, *in practice*, to one Glasgow or Linlithgowshire boll.

The following is an abstract of the procedure which took place, when the last assize was set.

“At Glasgow, the twenty-fourth day of December Eighteen hundred years,

“Sitting in judgment, William Wardlaw and Robert Tennent, Esquires, Baillies, for the purpose of taking a proof of the price of wheat, at the request of the Bakers; David Smith, Council Officer, verified warning against Deacon John Ronald, the Masters of the said Baker Incorporation, and the witnesses after named, who appeared and deponed as follows:

“Andrew Ewing, merchant, being sworn, depones, that since last proof was taken, he has sold, to Bakers in Glasgow, the following quantities of wheat at the after stated prices, *viz.* 30 bolls of Dantzic wheat at 63s.\* per boll, and 190 bolls of

\* On the 25d March 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed for regulating and amending the corn laws. This Act has generally gone under the name of the Corn Bill. Among other things, it is enacted, that foreign corn, meal, or flour, shall and may be permitted to be imported into the said United Kingdom, for home consumption, under and subject to the provisions and regulations now in force, without payment of any duty whatever, whenever the average prices of the several sorts of British corn made up and published, in the manner now by law required, shall be at or above the prices hereafter mentioned, that is to say, whenever wheat shall be at or above the price of eighty shillings per quarter; when rye, pease, and beans, shall be at or above the price of fifty-three shillings per quarter; when barley, beer, or bigg, shall be at or above the price of forty shillings per quarter; and when oats shall be at or above the price of twenty-seven shillings and sixpence per quarter.

Canada wheat at the same price, and also 90 bolls of Dantzic wheat at 70s. per boll; that the Dantzic wheat was sold by measure, and the Canada by weight, allowing 240 lbs. to the boll; and in fact the wheat did weigh at that rate. And this is truth, as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) ANDREW EWING.”

“John Graham, merchant, being sworn, depones, that since last proof was taken, he has sold to Bakers in Glasgow the following quantities of wheat at the after mentioned prices, *viz.* 468 bolls of wheat at 58s. 6d. and 519 bolls at 62s., both which quantities were new wheat, at three months credit, deliverable at Port-Dundas. And this is truth, as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.”

“The following dealers were also examined, *viz.* Thomas Rowan of Bellyhouston; Andrew Harvie of Newhouse; William Bogle of Paper Mill; Christopher Strang, farmer, Govan; James Allan, merchant; James Tassie, farmer, Newlands; William Smart of Barrowfield, Thomas Laurie, merchant; and John Galloway, merchant.

And it was farther enacted, that whenever the average price of British corn so made up and published, should respectively be below the prices herein-before stated, no foreign corn, or meal, or flour, made from any of the respective sorts of foreign corn herein before enumerated, shall be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom, for the purpose of home consumption, or taken out of warehouses for that purpose.

The average price is to be taken in the six weeks immediately succeeding the fifteenth day of February, May, August, and November.

Corn may be imported from the British Colonies in North America, at the following prices, *videlicet*, wheat, at or above sixty-seven shillings per quarter; rye, pease, and beans, at or above forty-four shillings per quarter; barley, beer, or bigg, at or above thirty-three shillings per quarter; oats, at or above twenty-two shillings per quarter.

Note.—100 quarters wheat = 195 bolls.  
100 do. oats or barley = 120 to 125 do.  
100 do. beans = 175 do.

"The Magistrates having considered the foregoing proof, find the average price of wheat, manufacture and ladles included, is seventeen shillings and sixpence per bushel, at which price the Table of Assize\* is as follows, viz. Peck loaf weighing 17 lbs. 6 oz. avoidupois, wheaten, 6s. 8d.; household, 5s. † Half-peck ditto weighing 8 lbs. 11 oz. wheaten, 3s. 4d.; household, 2s. 6d. Quartern ditto, weighing 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr. wheaten, 1s. 8d.; household, 1s. 3d. Half-quartern ditto, weighing 2 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dr. wheaten, 10d.; household, 7½d. Twopenny and Penny loaves to weigh as follows: Twopenny loaves, wheaten, 6 oz. 6 dr.; household, 8 oz. 6 dr. Penny loaves, wheaten, 3 oz. 3 dr.; household, 4 oz. 3 dr. Which assize, the Magistrates ordain to take place and commence within the City of Glasgow, on Monday the 29th day of December instant, and to continue at that rate till altered by them ‡.

(Signed) WILLIAM WARDLAW.

ROBERT TENNENT."

Soon after this period, the Magistrates and Council, conceiving that it would be for the benefit of the community, if no assize was set, discontinued it in 1801, and since that period it has not been resumed. The following excerpt from

\* Although the foregoing Table does not go so high as 17s. 6d. per bushel, the following will serve for an example, how to find out the price and weight of bread from the price of a boll of wheat. When wheat is 52s. per boll, (one boll being equivalent, in practice, to four bushels,) and the six shillings allowed by the Act, added to it for manufacture, it is equal to 14s. 6d. per bushel; for which see the undermost line of the foregoing Table, by which the penny loaf, wheaten, is to weigh 4 oz. 3 dr.; household, 5 oz. 9 dr.; the price of the quartern loaf, wheaten, will then be 1s. 5d.; household, 1s. ¾d.

† Household or coarse bread is always priced as 12 to 16, with wheaten or fine bread. For example, when the quartern wheaten loaf is 16d., the household is 12d., the weight always remaining the same without regard to the quality.

‡ Although the Assize Act, 51st George II., cap. 29, authorizes an alteration to be made in the Assize Table, when wheat shall rise or fall threepence per bushel, it has not been the practice in Glasgow for either party to call for an alteration in the assize, till six weeks expire after the preceding one.

their records, will show the terms on which it was discontinued: On the 29th day of January, 1801 years, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow, being in Council assembled, and having considered the Act which was passed during the late Session of Parliament, for regulating the assize and baking of wheaten bread\*, resolved to discontinue † (at least for a time) the practice of fixing an assize of bread within the City and liberties thereof, and to leave it to the Bakers to furnish bread to the inhabitants at such prices as they can afford it, with this condition and declaration, that the weights of the loaves furnished by the Bakers, shall be the same that they used to be when an assize of bread was fixed by the Magistrates, viz. peck loaf, 17 lbs. 6 oz.; half-peck ditto, 8 lbs. 11 oz.; quartern ditto, 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr.; half-quartern ditto, 2 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dr.; quarter-quartern ditto, 1 lb. 1 oz. 6 dr.; and that the Bakers may make twopenny and penny loaves, provided their weight be in proportion to the prices of the quartern loaf; and that in all other respects, they shall conform to the enactments of the said Statute, under the penalties therein contained.

By the existing laws, (although no assize be set,) the Magistrates are authorized to enter, during the day time, the shop, house, stall, bakehouse, warehouse, outhouse, or other place belonging to a Baker or Seller of bread, and to examine the bread, both as to quality and weight. Household, or coarse bread, is made from a mixture of the first and second quality of flour, usually in equal ‡ proportions. If any im-

\* The Stale Bread Act.

† Since 1801, the Magistrates of Edinburgh have discontinued and resumed the setting of the assize several times; at present, it is believed there is no assize set in any considerable town in Scotland.

‡ By the Stale Bread Act, passed in the year 1800, it is enacted, that Bakers are not to be subjected to a fine for bread which has been baked for more than twenty-four hours, unless it is deficient more than one ounce and one-half in a quartern loaf, and proportionably in the other sizes.

proper mixture is detected, the Magistrates are authorized to fine the Baker or Seller, in a sum not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; for obstructing the Magistrates or their servants, when making the necessary search, a fine of not less than one pound, nor more than two pounds; when the bread is under weight, less than one ounce on a loaf, the authorized fine is from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence per ounce; when the deficiency on a loaf is one ounce or more, the fine is from one shilling to five shillings per ounce; if the Baker neglect to put a large Roman W on the wheaten, and a large Roman H on the household bread, (unless when ordered to be rasped,) he is subjected to a fine of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; and in all cases respecting the weight, mixture, and making of bread, is liable to have the bread confiscated, if found deficient, over and above the fine, and his name, place of abode, and crime, published. From the decision of the Magistrates, no letters of advocacy or suspension can be obtained to remove the conviction.

During the last fifteen years, when no assize has been fixed in Glasgow, the Bakers have uniformly proportioned the bread to the price of wheat, similarly to what it would have been had an assize been set. There are instances, however, of individual Bakers selling their bread somewhat lower than the general run of the trade; and Baking Societies have been established in the Suburbs, who uniformly sell their bread, one penny, twopence, and sometimes even threepence, on the quartern loaf, lower than the Bakers' prices. From this statement, it would seem, at first sight, that the rate at which the Bakers sell their bread, is higher than what is exactly necessary to secure a fair profit; this, however, is not the case, for the Bakers are not on an equal footing with the Societies, who do not sell to any person but their own members; they give no credit, and receive neither profit from the concern, nor interest on their capital; besides, the members are subjected to the risk of loss, incident to the breach of trust in

their servants; the greater part of these Societies make no household, or coarse bread, and no loaf less than quartern; by which arrangement, it is evident, the lower classes are completely excluded, as they neither can advance their share of capital, nor at all times purchase a quartern loaf. Moreover, the bake-houses belonging to the Societies being all situated without the Royalty, the flour is exempt from the lades or multers, a tax to which the flour baked within the Royalty is subject, amounting to one eighty-fourth part of the whole. It is not very certain when flour was first subjected to this tax; it is of very old standing however, for, on the 16th October 1636, King Charles I. when at Newmarket, granted a Charter, confirming the Magistrates' power of exacting multers, &c.

As the Assize Laws wisely determine (for the sake of the lower classes of the people) that bread shall be baked from a peck loaf down to a quarter-quartern loaf, in an exact proportion, and that the twopenny and penny loaves \* shall be of a weight exactly corresponding to the prices of the quartern loaf, it is evident, that the person who manufactures the small and the coarse bread, from which the labouring classes of the community are generally supplied, all bearing the same proportion to the wheaten quartern loaf, cannot sell so cheap as the Societies; among other reasons, because the additional labour is very considerable, and in weighing out the aliquot parts, unless some allowance is made in the dough, the small bread will be deficient in weight, when it comes out of the oven; besides, the regular Baker must support his family by his business, and pay local taxes; he has also to run the risk attending credit, and frequently to give one penny on the shilling discount, to chandlers who retail his bread.

\* The weight of halfpenny rolls not being defined in the act, is left to the option of the Baker.

It may be naturally inquired, how it happens that bread is frequently sold in Edinburgh and Perth cheaper than in Glasgow? Without knowing the proper bearings of this question, it may be observed generally, that, as the Assize Table is the same over the whole Island, the difference most probably arises from these towns lying in the vicinity of the Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, the principal districts in Scotland for the growth of wheat; while, in Glasgow, a very great proportion of the whole wheat consumed, has either to be imported or subjected to land-carriage.

#### MILLS AND GRANARIES AT PARTICK AND CLAYSLAP.

The extensive mills at Partick and Clayslap, lying on the south bank of the River Kelvin, about two miles west from Glasgow, belong to the Incorporation of Bakers in that City. Before the Reformation, the Bakers of Glasgow were in use to grind at the Town's Mill at Partick, and also at a small mill which then belonged to the Archbishop, and subsequently to the Crown. The mill which belonged to the Church was situated a little to the east of the Town's Mill, and had nearly gone into decay. These mills being of small dimensions, were barely sufficient to supply the inhabitants, and by no means capable of producing an extra quantity on any emergency.

In the year 1578, the forces of the Regent Murray, who successfully opposed those of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, at the battle of Langside, were quartered in Glasgow and its neighbourhood; on this occasion the Bakers were called on for an extraordinary supply of bread for the troops, which they accomplished by uncommon exertions in bruising and bolting grains, not only in the mills, but also in their own houses, so much to the satisfaction of the Regent, that he gave them a grant\* of the Archbishop's mill, which had now

\* See page 14, vol. I.

become the property of the Crown, and a piece of ground adjoining it, which was annexed to the Royalty of Glasgow, in the first session of the first parliament of Charles II. It appears from the annexation, (which took place seventy-two years after the grant,) that the Town had also acquired some kind of right to this mill; the words are, "dissolving the lands of the wheat mill on Kelvin, belonging to the Town and the Baxters, from the Shire of Clydesdale, and annexing them to the Town of Glasgow."

In 1664, the Bakers erected a small mill on the site of the old one, which, in conjunction with the Town's mill, served them till the year 1771, when they purchased from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, the snuff and malt mill at Clayslap, a few hundreds of yards above the Partick mills. The Corporation then fitted up this property into a flour mill, which has been subsequently enlarged; they have also from time to time made large additions to the establishment at Partick. It frequently happens in drougthy weather, that there is not a sufficiency of water to serve the trade, the falls on the Kelvin, adjoining the mills, being only from four to five feet; the Corporation, therefore, in 1801, made a considerable addition to the Clayslap mill. The machinery in this part of the premises is moved by a steam-engine of thirty-two horse power, so that now a regular supply of flour is ensured for the trade during the whole year\*.

\* The flour during its manufacture, undergoes a threefold process: the first is the sheiling, by which the wheat is cleaned and prepared for the mill; the next is the grinding of the wheat between the stones, in which the flour is not separated from the bran; and the last is what is called bolting, or the process of separation. When the grain has completed its second stage of manufacture, it is fed into an inclined cylinder in the bolting machine, whose divisions, lined with brush work, form five spaces, covered with wire cloth on the outside, usually denominated bolting cloth. This cloth is warped, so that it has from fifty-six to sixty-two threads in the width of one inch.

The bolting machine is so constructed, that the first, second, and third qualities of flour, hens' meal, and bran, are produced at one and the same time.

The Clayslap mills, it is believed, are not inferior to any in the Empire, in point of situation, management, and the internal arrangements of the machinery. The principal mill has four floors; is 207 feet long, and 41 feet wide, within the walls; it contains three water-wheels, each 17 feet diameter, and 6 feet 6 float-boards; has fifteen pairs of stones, double motion, on one floor; four bolting and two sheiling machines.

The mills at Partick contain four water-wheels, seven pairs of stones, two bolting and one sheiling machine, so that there are seven water-wheels, twenty-two pairs of stones, six bolting and three sheiling machines, connected with the establishment.

There are also four granaries; two of these are four stories high, each 140 feet long, and 35 feet wide. The kilns, and the other buildings, are proportionate to the mills.

These mills are on a scale capable of grinding 3,000 bolls of wheat per week, or 156,000 per annum. In 1815, there were upwards of 90,000 bolls manufactured. The granaries are calculated to contain from 30 to 35,000 bolls of grain. The millstones used in these premises, are from 4 feet 8 inches to 4 feet 10 inches diameter, and 12½ inches thick. They are built on the spot, with small stones from the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, called French Burrs; they are very hard, free from sand, and are joined together by stucco cement, within an iron hoop. The grounds connected with these works extend to about fourteen acres. The value of the whole may be estimated at somewhat between 45,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*

The advantages arising from these premises, are alike beneficial to the public, and the members of the incorporation; by their means the latter has the advantage of commodious premises for the storage and manufacture of their grain, while the former are ensured in a constant supply of bread, which, before the extension of these mills, was not the case. In severe droughts, the price of bread has been increased from the want of water to grind the wheat. At a particular period in 1800, before the erection of the steam-mill, there was not

as much flour in the City as would supply the wants of the inhabitants one day; the Bakers were, therefore, under the necessity of carting their wheat to Alloa and other distant places, to get it ground, at very considerable additional expense.

The buildings are all erected, and the business carried on, from the funds of the incorporation, the members paying a converted multer for what grain they grind. This multer or rate has invariably fluctuated according to circumstances, and the state of the times: in 1780, it was 6½*d.*; and in 1816, it is 13½*d.* per boll, including cartage from the mills to the Baker's premises in the City, the wheat being sent to the mills at the expense of the individual. The profits arising from this extensive milling and storage concern, are regularly carried to the credit of the incorporation. In times of great drought, when the whole mills are not sufficient to accommodate the trade with their usual quantity, the Deacon fixes the grist or rotation conformable to the business of the respective members.

CESS OR LAND TAX.

Payable by Scotland,	£47,954	1	2
Of this sum the Royal Burghs pay,	7,956	12	8
The proportion paid by the Burgh of Glasgow,	£1528	0	0
is	74	4	4
Add charges of collection,			
Total Cess or Land tax raised in			
Glasgow,	£1602	4	4

The Cess is levied on rental and trade, and is laid on the inhabitants by Commissioners chosen annually by the Magistrates and Council: it has been customary to apportion one-fourth on trade, and three-fourths on rental. The rate has been greatly reduced of late years, in consequence of the increase of rental and trade; at present, the rate chargeable on rents, amounts to about one penny and three farthings per pound.

## POPULATION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

In 1780, the numbers were 42,832.

1785, - - - - 45,889.

1791, - - - - 66,578.

1801, - - - - 88,769.

*Census, or an Account of the Number of Inhabitants, taken under authority of an Act of Parliament, in 1811.*

North Parish, - - - - -	11,159
North-West, - - - - -	9,940
West, - - - - -	4,190
East, - - - - -	6,159
South, - - - - -	5,758
Gorbals, - - - - -	5,799
South-West, - - - - -	8,193
St. Andrew's, - - - - -	5,250
St. Enoch's, - - - - -	7,715
Govan, - - - - -	8,081
Barony or Landward Parish, - - - - -	38,216
	<hr/>
	110,460
Increase since 1811, - - - - -	9,540
	<hr/>
Population in 1816, - - - - -	120,000

It appears from the Government Surveyor's books, that in 1816 there are 12,727 families in the twenty-four police wards, who pay rent and taxes; suppose, therefore, that each family average five souls, the population within the Royalty will be 63,635, being an increase of 5271 during the period of five years. If to this number the population of the Gorbals, Govan, and Barony parishes be added, conformable to the Census of 1811, the amount will be 115,731, and if the increase on the population of these three parishes, which contain 52,096 souls, during five years, be 4,269, the grand total, in 1816, will be 120,000 souls.

## BILL OF MORTALITY IN GLASGOW, FROM 1694 TILL 1816.

Years.	Burials.	Years.	Burials.
1694, - - - - -	545	1800, - - - - -	2096
1700, - - - - -	361	1806, - - - - -	2280
1710, - - - - -	550	1807, - - - - -	2463
1720, - - - - -	719	1808, - - - - -	3265
1730, - - - - -	656	1809, - - - - -	2368
1740, - - - - -	1004	1810, - - - - -	2367
1750, - - - - -	785	1811, - - - - -	2622
1760, - - - - -	1008	1812, - - - - -	2716
1770, - - - - -	1233	1813, - - - - -	2764
1780, - - - - -	1438	1814, - - - - -	3254
1790, - - - - -	2079	1815, - - - - -	2717

*The Burials in 1815, were as follows, viz.*

In High Church-yard, - - - - -	668
In Infirmary Burying-ground, - - - - -	96
In Blackfriars, North-West and Ramshorn Church-yards, - - - - -	418
In Episcopal Chapel Burying-ground, - - - - -	14
In Town's Hospital do. - - - - -	63
In Calton do. - - - - -	402
In Bridgeton do. - - - - -	161
In Gorbals do. - - - - -	501
In Anderston, Relief, do. - - - - -	242
In do. Cheapside, do. - - - - -	157
	<hr/>
Total in 1815, - - - - -	2717
Do. 1814, - - - - -	3254
	<hr/>
Decrease in 1815, - - - - -	537

Although the cause is not distinctly ascertained, it will be observed, that the mortality in 1814 was considerably above the average. In 1808, nearly 1000 persons died of the measles. The above lists are made out from the books of the overseers of the Church-yards, who attend at every funeral, and receive

a fee for entering in a book, the name, age, and disease of the deceased, and for other services performed.

The burying-grounds in the City and Suburbs, are generally of a dry mould. The prices of lairs are various; those belonging to the City, *viz.* the south and north grounds at the High Church, the Blackfriars, Ramshorn, and North-West, are sold from four pounds ten shillings to twenty guineas. The latter are twelve feet by nine, bounded by an ashlar wall, to which the purchasers can place a railing. The lairs in some of the other burying-grounds, are sold at a rate somewhat lower. The Magistrates and Council, on 18th March 1815, the better to accommodate such persons as have no lairs of their own, but bury their dead in the public burying-grounds, set aside a number of lairs in the North-West burying-ground, on which they have placed large stones, and for which a charge of from ten shillings and sixpence to one guinea is made for the funeral of an adult; and where there is no stone provided to cover the grave, the charge is from two shillings to four shillings, including the digging of the grave, and every other expense.

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**ERRATA.**

In page 21, line 23, for who drawing, read drawing.

77, — 26, for were, read was.

156, — 33, for were, read was.

371, — 13 and 14, for have read has.

388, — 8, for varies, read vary.

395, — 17, for whom, read which.

480, — 19, for 1100, read 1500.

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**THE END.**


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JAMES HEDDERWICK, PRINTER, GLASGOW.