

*The picture of Glasgow; or,
Strangers' guide [by R. Chapman].*

Robert Chapman

Bt from George Webb, Dublin

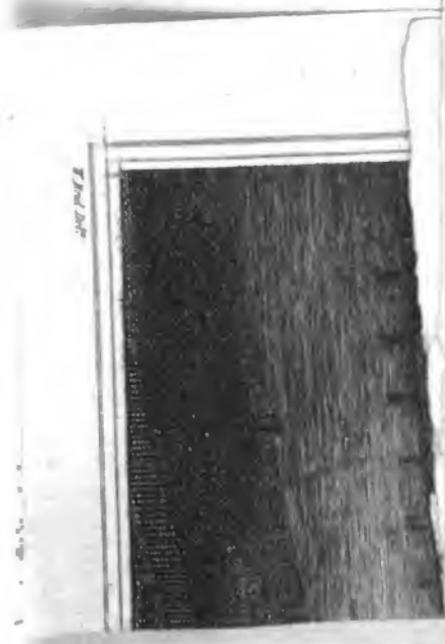
G.A. Lanark 16° 24

Map catalogued.

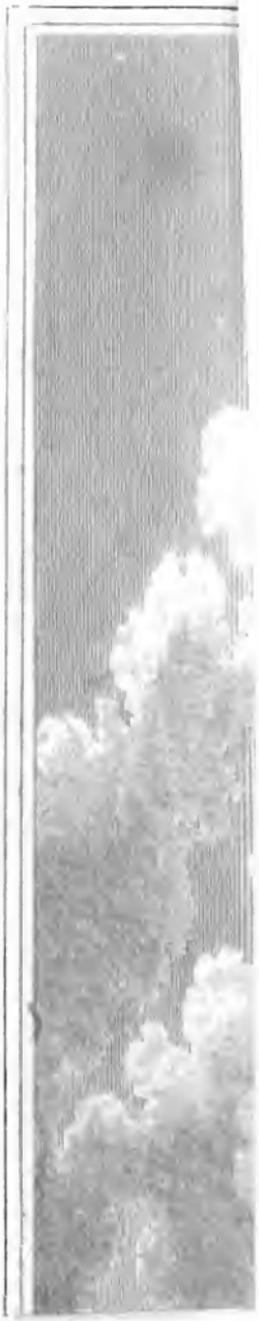


THE
PICTURE
OF
GLASGOW,
&c. &c.

Entered in Stationers' Hall,



1812.





E. Ingle

CARLTON PLACE.

Published by R. Chapman Glasgow, 1852.

THE
P I C T U R E
O F
G L A S G O W ;
O R,
S t r a n g e r s ' G u i d e :

WITH A SKETCH OF A TOUR TO
Loch Lomond, Loch Ketturrin, Inveraray,
A N D
T H E F A L L S O F C L Y D E .

A NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.

Enriched with four Views, and a Map of the City.

Let GLASGOW Flourish ! still in grandeur rise,
And rear her stately fabrics to the skies ;
Let Commerce, glorious with her golden crown,
Still signalize her as a favourite town.

GLASGOW:

Printed by and for R. Chapman.

Sold by J. & A. Duncan, A. Wilson, Brash & Reid, W. Turnbull, M. Ogle, D. Niven & Co.,
J. Steven & Co., J. Gardner, A. & D. Scott, J. Greenlees, J. Cook,
and T. Ogilvie, Glasgow ;—and T. Stewart, Greenock.

1812.



TO THE
MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND THE
OTHER INHABITANTS
OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,
THIS VOLUME
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED.

P R E F A C E.



THE demand for a new edition of the **PICTURE** of **GLASGOW**, seemed to intimate that its design had been approved, and its topics found to be agreeable or useful. The work has, therefore, been re-written on an improved arrangement, and its details brought down to the *present time*.

THE **PICTURE** may, perhaps, be regarded as an exhibition of the existing state of Society in Glasgow, now placed in the conspicuous and honourable situation of the **SECOND CITY** within the British Isle. In its pages are enumerated the heads of the local history of the place, together with sketches of

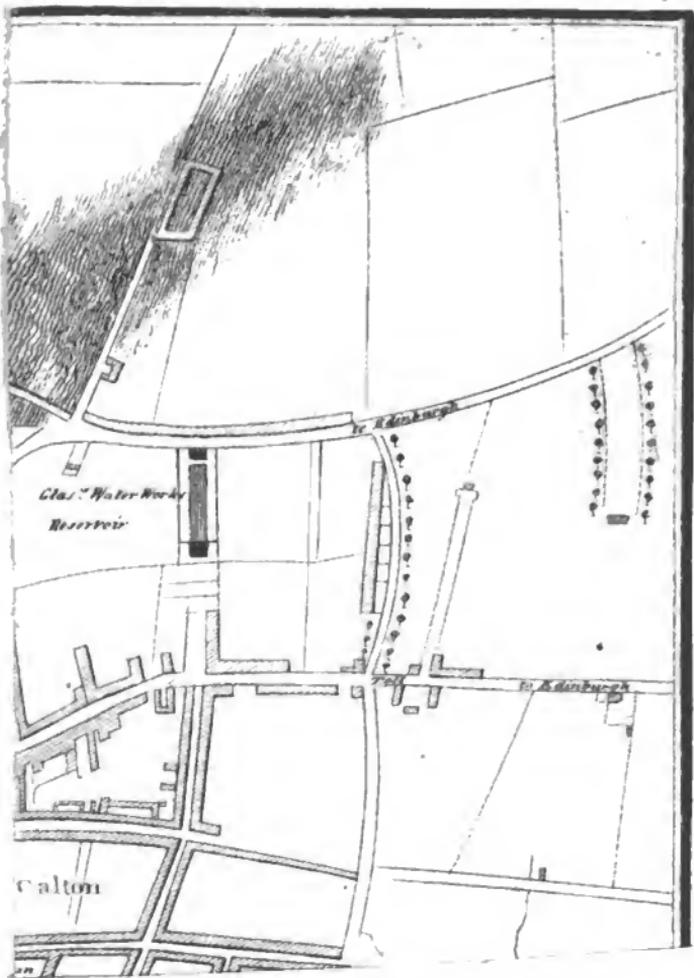
the progress of the commerce and manufactures,—of the several resources of the wealth and power,—of the police and population,—of the various institutions, religious and civil, established for promoting the purposes of friendship, beneficence, and patriotism,—and of the different associations combined for the encouragement and cultivation of science and art, in this city. With this view it is offered to the *Citizen* as a pleasing and interesting *Companion*, and to the *Stranger* as a faithful and instructive *GUIDE*.

THE Caledonian Lakes, some of which are now to live for ever in the immortal strains of a native bard, have long been the scene of summer excursions by the wealthy, the gay, the philosophic, and the curious. A Sketch of the Tour to the most attractive of these romantic and celebrated places of resort has, therefore, been added to this edition, with the expectation that it may not be unimportant in directing the inquiries of the intelligent Tourist, and in suggesting to him various

subjects of pleasurable contemplation, economical investigation, and scientific research.

WITH this laudable intention, however imperfectly executed, the little volume is submitted to public acceptance, in the hope, that its design may still meet with approbation, and that whatever is useful in its pages, may be received as a *well-meant* contribution to the pleasure and information of such, as may deem its diversified subjects worthy of their consideration or regard.

March, 1812.



HISTORY
OF
GLASGOW.



THIS GREAT COMMERCIAL CITY stands in latitude 55' 50" N., longitude 4' 30" W., on the northern bank of the river Clyde, and in the county of Lanark. Its name * points out a place situated on the slope of a verdant dale; and such seems to have been its ancient site in the vicinity of the cathedral, on the woody banks of the Molendinar Bourn.

BEING undistinguished as a British fort or a Roman station, the origin of Glasgow is unknown. But, the remarkable spot was included in the territory of the ancient Damnii, whose country constituted a part of the Roman province of Valentia, and, in aftertimes, of the kingdom of the Strathclyde-Britons, the capital of which

* It is derived from the Celtic words *Glas*, blue, azure, green, verdant; and *Go* or *Gw*, a hollow, a dell, glen, or vale.

was Dunbarton. As the Druids, who were the priests of the primeval race, consecrated temples to the Supreme in groves and other sequestered retreats, and, in these, were succeeded by the Christian Culdees, it is not improbable that, by the concourse around such a seclusion, was formed the hamlet of the green valley, from which the rich and populous city of Glasgow arose. The first historical notice of the place, indeed, is of a religious establishment having been founded there, towards the end of the sixth century, by Kentigern *, a disciple of Servan, the venerable Culdee of the Insh of Lochleven.

KENTIGERN was the son of Owain ab Urien, and seems to have been the chief ecclesiastic among the Northern Britons. Being of an affable, benevolent, and virtuous disposition, he was distinguished among his brethren by the endearing epithet Mungo, Urbanus, the Courteous One. Having fixed his residence at Penrhyn Rheonydd (either Dunbarton or Glasgow), he began to soften the manners, and to instruct the minds of a restless people by his lessons of piety and peace. But his useful labours were soon interrupted by the angry interference of Marken, then king of Strathclyde, when

* In the Genealogy of the British Saints, he is thus denominated, Kentigern of the place of the pointed hill, the son of Owen, the son of Urien Reged, the son of Cynfarch, the son of Marken the Slender, the son of Grwst the Bare, the son of Cenau, the son of Coel; and his mother Dwynwen of the race of Lladden the Warlike of Dinas Eidyn (Edinburgh) in the North. *Myvyrain Archæology of Wales, Vol. II. p. 34.* Dwynwen means the smile of bliss; she was the British Venus.

he was obliged to remove into Wales. In that country he remained for some time, and founded a religious house at St. Asaph, which still continues to be the respectable seat of a Bishop. Rhyderech, the generous, having succeeded to the honours and power of Marken, Kentigern was recalled, and cherished in his usefulness by the favour and friendship of the king. But he died on the 13th of January, A. D. 601, after performing, for the improvement of his native land, all that zeal could suggest, or perseverance could execute. The very great number of chapels and churches, dedicated to his memory, attest the merit of his religious labours, and the veneration in which his character was held by his successors. He was buried in the church of Glasgow, where a monument sacred to the remembrance of his virtues is still pointed out.

GLASGOW was, probably, hitherto only an establishment of the Culdees, till, soon after his succession, it was formed into a bishoprick by David I., who appointed John Achaius, his chancellor, to preside over the recent Sec. This prelate was active in building and ornamenting the cathedral, which he dedicated in 1137. At this solemnity David I. was present, and gave to the bishoprick the lands of Partick. John died at Glasgow on the 28th of May, 1146, during the reign of Malcolm IV. His successors, for many ages, were busied in founding religious houses, in ornamenting their cathedral, or in the factious politics of turbulent times. Jocelyn, who succeeded to the Sec in 1174, enlarged the cathedral, and procured a charter from William the Lion, about 1180, whereby the village of

Glasgow was erected into a burgh, with a market on Thursdays. This bishop speaks of his *garden* within the city, which demonstrates that horticulture was attended to in Scotland in these early times.

A CHARTER was obtained in 1190 appointing a fair to be held every year in the city for the space of *eight days*, with free access to the markets. But, it was not till 1242, "that the Burgesses and *men of the Bishop* were enabled to trade in Lennox, Argyle, and Scotland, as freely as the men of Dunbarton." By an old deed still extant, the city appears to have been governed, in 1268, by its own magistrates. A Provost and Baillies were appointed, forming a completely organized Incorporation, together with persons in official situations, whose duty it was to invest and transfer property. Courts of Justice were also instituted for determining disputes among the inhabitants. William, bishop of Glasgow, in 1270, established the order of Dominican Friars within the city. Robert Wishart was consecrated bishop of this See at Aberdeen, in 1272, by the bishops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dunblane. He was a disinterested, firm, and vigorous patriot, and boldly withstood the iniquitous encroachments on the independence of Scotland by Edward I. of England, by whom he was thrown into prison. The good old prelate lived, however, to be exchanged for one of the noble captives of Bannockburn, and had the happiness of seeing the immortal Bruce firmly seated on the throne of his progenitors.

TOWARDS the close of the third century, Scotland became harassed by all the miseries accompanying

civil dissention, and made a gallant struggle against England in defence of that FREEDOM which her heroes had so often sealed with their blood. It was in these eventful times that the intrepid SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, the glory and the guardian of his country, stood forth the champion of her independence, and the avenger of her unexampled ills. Edward I., in consequence of the defeat of his troops near Biggar, having found it necessary to agree to a truce, the terms were accordingly signed in the church of Rutherglen. But, regardless of honour or the voice of humanity, the tyrant formed a scheme before it expired, by which he intended with one blow to cut off all those barons who opposed his interest. Under pretence of holding a court of justice for the reformation of abuses, he convened them at Ayr. By this infamous stratagem many virtuous patriots lost their lives. But Wallace was at hand, and the sword of retribution avenged their death. Having slain or dispersed the murderers, Wallace with 300 cavalry hastened to Glasgow, which was occupied by an English garrison, consisting of about 1000 men, under Percy their general. He arrived about 9 o'clock A. M. and drew up his men on the ground, now the north end of the Old Bridge, where, having reconnoitred the numbers and situation of the English, he divided his force into two columns, and prepared to assault them. The command of one division, forming a reserve, was given to Boswell of Auchinleck and Adam Wallace his uncle, while with the main body he attacked the enemy in front. In a spirited action which now commenced, the superior numbers of the English, for some time, seemed to promise them

success, when the column under Auchinleck, amounting to about 140 men, marching by St. Mungo's Lane and the Drygate, made a furious assault on the flank of the enemy. The English instantly broke, and were pursued with considerable slaughter to Bothwell castle, about 8 miles distant from the city. In the action and pursuit, Percy and several hundreds of his men are said to have fallen.

WALLACE must have forded the river previously to this action, for it was not till 1345 that William Rae, bishop of Glasgow, began to build the first stone bridge over the Clyde. In 1350, 1380, and 1381, the city was ravaged by the plague, when multitudes fell victims to its baleful influence. Bishop Cameron, in 1435, compelled his prebends to build houses for themselves, and always to reside in the town, which circumstance, no doubt, promoted its increase. The founding of the University *, in 1453, by bishop Turnbull, would likewise add to its beauty, and to the number of its inhabitants. The same active prelate obtained a charter, in his favour, from James II., erecting the city and barony of Glasgow, and lands called Bishop's Forest, into a Re-

* In 1412, the University of St. Andrews was founded by Bishop Wardlaw: the University of Glasgow was founded by Bishop Turnbull, in 1453: St. Salvador's College was erected by Bishop Kennedy, in 1458: the University of Aberdeen was established by Bishop Elphinston, in 1500: St. Leonard's College by Prior Hepburn, in 1512: St. Mary's College by Archbishop Hamilton, in 1552: and the University of Edinburgh was erected by charter granted by James VI. in 1582; and was opened, in 1583, for the reception of students.

gality, with full power to constitute and appoint a provost, baillies, sergeants, and other officers. In January 1488-9, the bishoprick of Glasgow was erected by Act of Parliament, into a metropolitan See, and the goods and liberties of its church were confirmed by a charter of James IV.

DURING the minority of Mary, Queen of Scots, the kingdom was agitated by factions. The Earl of Lennox, in 1542, was invited over from France by a powerful party, headed by the Queen-dowager of James V. and Cardinal Beaton, in opposition to the Earl of Arran, then Regent. Before his arrival, however, the Regent had entered into an accommodation with his opposers, by which means the ambitious hopes of the Earl were disappointed. By the distribution of some money, which he had received from France, among his adherents, he soon excited them to hostilities, and having fortified the Bishop's Castle at Glasgow, he proceeded thence to Dunbarton. The Regent, however, being apprized of his designs, summoned an army to meet at Stirling, with ten days' provisions. With this he marched to Glasgow, and attacked the castle with *brass guns*. A truce was then granted for a day, during which, the soldiers being gained over, the castle was surrendered. Lennox, thus disappointed, and being now joined by the Earl of Glencairn, resolved, at the head of their tenants and adherents, to lay waste the lands of the Hamiltons on the banks of the Clyde. When putting this plan in execution, their party commanded by Glencairn, was met and attacked by the Regent, at a place called the Butts, where the barracks now stand, and, after a furious ac-

tion, routed with much loss. The army of the Regent immediately entered Glasgow, and plundered the town. After the engagement, Lennox retired to England, where he afterwards married Lady Margaret Douglas, niece to Henry VIII. ; from which union sprung Henry Stewart, Lord Darnly, husband to Mary, Queen of Scots, and father of James, the first monarch of Great Britain.

THE city was threatened, in 1563, with a famine; and was, at the same time, the scene of some disturbances, occasioned by the marriage of Queen Mary to Henry, Lord Darnly. These, however, were soon quelled by the approach of a royal army, and order re-established.

THE battle of Langside, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, fought in 1568, crushed for ever the hopes of the unfortunate Queen. Mary was, indeed, born to a throne, but she was the child of wo. A few days had only elapsed from her birth, when the death of James V. her father, placed the crown on her infant head. In her sixth year she was sent by the regency into France to be educated, the intrigues of England and the factions of the nobles having rendered such a measure necessary for her personal safety. The charms of her beauty and her mental acquirements made a deep impression on Francis, the young and amiable dauphin of France. She became his wife, and on his accession to the throne, Queen of France. Sickness soon terminated his reign, which promised much felicity to the royal pair. By the desire of her Scottish subjects, Mary now returned to Scotland; and during two years was actively engaged in composing their feuds, and ameliorating their man-

ners. On the 29th of July, 1565, in her twenty-third year, she married her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnly, after herself, the nearest heir to the British crowns. The plots of their enemies rendered disastrous their short-lived union. They murdered her weak, though worthless, husband ; and by their iniquitous intrigues the Queen, after having been deserted and dishonoured, was compelled to become the wife of the Earl of Bothwell, who had imbrued his hands in the blood of the youthful king. The prime movers of all these dark designs, were the Earls of Morton, Bothwell, and Murray the Queen's bastard brother, the most subtle and ambitious of the whole. Hitherto his schemes had succeeded, and, now, by his contrivance, an armed association, on pretence of avenging the king's death, was formed against the Queen and Bothwell. The partisans on both sides were assembled, and met at Carberry Hill. On observing the irresolution of her followers, Mary entered into terms with the rebel chiefs, and Bothwell escaped from the field to Orkney ; where, turning pirate for the means of subsistence, he was taken by the Danes, and in a dungeon perished in ignominy and want. The Queen was now in the hands of men destitute of faith or patriotism. They instantly broke their engagements, and sent her a prisoner for life to the lonely fortress of Lochleven. There, by the brutality of Lord Lindsay, she was compelled to sign a resignation of the crown to her infant son, at the same time assenting to the appointment of her infamous brother to be Regent. Her beauty and sufferings at last procured her the interest of George Douglas, the younger brother of her

keeper. By his means she effected a perilous escape, and was received with joy by her loyal subjects. Her friends and their followers gathered fast around her, and she soon found herself at the head of an army equal to that of her foes. From Hamilton she marched towards Dunbarton, wishing to spare her subjects the calamities of war. Murray, the Regent, led the rebel army from Glasgow, and met that of the queen at Langside, on the 13th of May, 1568, and was victorious. On a little hill, in the neighbourhood, and beneath the shade of an aged thorn, stood Mary during the action, the sad beholder of the ruin of her cause. From the field she fled in despair, with a few trusty attendants, to Dundrennan Abbey in Galloway, 60 miles distant from the fatal scene. After a short repose she formed the unhappy resolution of passing into England, where she was received with an insidious welcome, till, having endured innumerable insults and sufferings during nineteen years imprisonment, she fell a victim in Fotheringay castle, on the 8th of February, 1587, to the guilty passions of Elizabeth, the English queen.

IN 1570, the Hamiltons, and other partisans in the interest of the captive Queen, endeavoured to surprize the castle of Glasgow, but were repulsed, and obliged to retire with loss.

DISPUTES respecting superiority in the management of public affairs arose, in 1604, between the merchants and other corporations of the city. The matter was submitted to Sir George Elphinstone of Blytheswood, then provost, and the ministers of Glasgow, who, after due deliberation, published their decision on the 6th of

February, 1605. This was contained in a decret of LIV Articles, which is the Letter of Guildry. By it the officers of Dean of Guild and Deacon Convenor were established ; the one, the head of the Merchants', and the other of the Trades' house. A number of other regulations were, at the same time, made respecting the election of the Town Council, and other matters. This Letter of Guildry was confirmed at Edinburgh, in 1612, by the king and estates of parliament.

ON the 16th of October 1633, the city of Glasgow was declared by Act of Parliament to be a **ROYAL FREE BOROUGH**.

THE magistrates, on account of their resistance to a levy of forces, then raising to invade England, for the purpose of rescuing Charles I. from the hands of the republicans, were ejected from their offices, in 1648, by an act of the revolutionary parliament.

THE city was wasted, in 1649, by the complicated calamities of a plague, a famine, and a civil war. These were soon followed by a fatal disaster of another kind. A fire broke out in a narrow alley on the east side of the High-street, which, after raging several days with irresistible fury, laid in ruins the finest part of the city, and rendered nearly one thousand families houseless and unsheltered. The amount of the loss in property is said to have been not less than £100,000 Sterling. Subscriptions were immediately opened for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers ; and Oliver Cromwell, who had been in the city and known the magistrates, on a representation being made to him, took an active hand in promoting the means of alleviating the public distress.

The houses of Glasgow having been formerly built in a very irregular manner, this accident was so far of advantage, that, in rebuilding them, greater attention was paid to elegance and regularity.

CHARLES II. being an ardent promoter of the episcopal form of church-government, while the Scots adhered with the firmest perseverance to the presbyterian, became the cause of much national calamity. The people of Glasgow, accordingly, suffered greatly on account of their attachment to their religious principles, during 1656, 1666, and 1674. Many of them were hanged in the streets, and others from the fear of similar punishments were deterred from attending the presbyterian preachers.

GLASGOW was a second time, in 1677, almost destroyed by a dreadful fire, one thousand families being thereby left without a habitation, and 130 shops and houses consumed. As it threatened the prison, in which a great number of people were confined, chiefly for their religious opinions, the citizens broke open the doors and set them at liberty.

THE covenanters being at this time the objects of episcopalian fury, were roused to resentment by the repeated cruelties to which they were daily subjected. They took arms, and, being animated with an enthusiastic zeal, fought and often conquered their inveterate enemies. After a successful skirmish near Loudon hill, with a party under Lord Dundee, who had been sent to quell some insurrections, the covenanters marched towards Glasgow. They advanced on the road from Hamilton, and, forming themselves into two divisions,

entered the city, the one party, by the Gallowgate, the other, by the College Vennal. Soon after, they met and engaged the royalists with undaunted bravery. Being galled, however, from windows and the tops of houses, and unable to contend with the superior discipline of the soldiery, they gave way, but retired from the town in good order*.

THE city of Glasgow took an active hand in these religious contests. Upon the flight of James II. the magistrates sent to Edinburgh, under the command of the Earl of Argyll and Lord Newbottle, 500 men well armed and disciplined. These soldiers were intended to assist in guarding the Convention of Estates, then met to make a tender of the crown to *William and Mary*. This Convention, with a proper regard to the general voice of the people of Scotland, who had ever been averse to episcopacy, constituted themselves into a Parliament; and, having abolished that form of church-government, established in its stead the presbyterian, for which the nation had so vigorously contended during the two preceding reigns. In consequence of this act, John Paterson, who then held the See of Glasgow, resigned his

* The inhumanity of Lord Dundee upon this occasion, fixes an indelible stain upon his character, and saves it from oblivion, that it may be detested. Pursuing even the dead with his inveteracy, he would not allow their bodies to be interred, but left them naked upon the streets to be devoured by the dogs.

Soon after this action, succeeded the famous battle of Bothwell Bridge, in which the covenanters were defeated. One of the cannon taken at that time is still to be seen at Bothwell castle, the seat of the right honourable Lord Douglas.

charge and retired to Edinburgh, where, ten years after, he died at the age of seventy-six.

Soon after William and Mary had been raised to the vacant throne, they granted in favour of the community of Glasgow, and in consideration of their loyalty, a new charter of confirmation, whereby they “enact and ordain, that the city of Glasgow and town-council thereof, shall have power and privilege to choose their own magistrates, provosts, baillies, and other officers, within the burgh, as fully and freely, in all respects, as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom.” By this charter, their right of election, which had been again questioned and infringed upon, since the last, in 1633, was established and confirmed, and this right they have ever since uninterruptedly used.

WILLIAM, though he favoured the citizens by thus confirming their liberties, yet he, or his ministers, greatly injured them and many others, by discouraging the infant colony of Darien. Glasgow was deeply engaged in this scheme, of the success of which the most reasonable hopes were for a considerable time entertained. The envy and iniquity, however, of some English merchants, at last accomplished its destruction, thereby annihilating a source of national prosperity, and inducing much individual misfortune.

IN 1694, a dispute between a citizen and a soldier was submitted to the sitting magistrate. Robert Park, the town-clerk, supported the cause of the citizen, and Major James Menzies that of the soldier. High words ensued, when, in the heat of passion, the Major stabbed

Mr Park, and immediately fled. He was pursued, and, in consequence of resistance, shot in Renfield garden.

AN Act of Parliament being passed, in 1695, for a monthly cess on the royal boroughs, we find that Glasgow* then stood the *second* in the roll in point of wealth.

THE citizens of Glasgow, being sensible of the inconveniency to their trade attending the want of a sufficient

* "The following arrangement of the *Royal Boroughs* of Scotland may be made, under the several reigns of the kings, as those communities successively appear in charters Under *Alexander I.*: Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Strivelin, Inverkethin, Perth, Aberdeen; the three last of which obtained their respective charters from *William, the Lion*. Under *David I.*: Jedburgh, Hadington, Linlithgow, Rutherglen, Renfrew, St. Andrew's, Dunfermlin, Crail, Elgin, Forres, Inverness; Rutherglen and Inverness had their first existing charters from *William*. Under *William*, who granted many charters to boroughs: Dumfries, Lanerk, Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr, Forfar, Dundee, Aberbrothock, Monros, Inverury, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, Nairn. Under *Alexander II.*: Annan, Dunbarton, Dingwall, Rosemarkie. Under *Alexander III.*: Kinghorn, Peebles, Selkirk. Under *Robert I.*: Kirkaldy, Queensferry, Lochmaben. Under *David II.*: Cupar, Inverbervie, Dunbar, Brechin, Lauder, Wigton. Under *Robert III.*: North-Berwick, Rothsay. Under *James II.*: Kirkcudbright. Under *James III.*: Kirkwall. Under *James V.*: Pittenweem, Burntisland, Dysart. Under *James VI.*: Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Culross, Wick, Sanquhar, Stranraer. Under *Charles I.*: Dornoch, Inverary, New-Galloway, Newburgh. Under *Charles II.*: Tain, Cromarty, Kilrenny. Under *William III.*: Campbeltown. Such is the chronological series of the royal boroughs" *Chalmers' Caledonia, I.* 775-6. See also an Abstract of Bagimont's Roll, as it stood under James V., *Ib.* 689-90.

depth of water at the Broomielaw, resolved to have a port farther down the river, and capable of admitting vessels of any burthen. They accordingly proposed forming a harbour at Dunbarton. But the magistrates of that borough opposed the measure, on the ground that the influx of sailors and the great increase of inhabitants, would be the cause of *raising the price of provisions!* The magistrates and town-council of Glasgow, therefore, feued eleven acres of ground on the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of the old village of Newark, and, in 1695, procured it to be erected into a separate parish. There they immediately laid the foundation of the now respectable town of New-Port-Glasgow, about 19 miles distant from the city.

DURING the civil commotions which agitated Scotland in 1715, Glasgow distinguished itself by very vigorous exertions in defence of the succession of the protestant House of Hanover. For this purpose, besides arming 600 men, whom they sent to Stirling under the Duke of Argyll, they also provided for the security of the city, by drawing round it a ditch, twelve feet wide and six deep.

THE extension of the malt-tax to Scotland excited the reprobation of every party and of every person in this kingdom. And it was at Glasgow, a city noted for its loyalty, that an insurrection, on the 24th of June 1725, sacked the house of Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, her representative in parliament, and expelled the king's troops. These were commanded by Captain Bushel, who, although by their fire twenty of the rioters had fallen, were obliged to retire towards Dunbarton. Ev-

ery town and every village were ready to imitate this example; and the king's servants at length saw, with reluctant eyes, that the united passions of a whole people must be respected. They abolished the Secretary of State for Scotland, and sent to that country, as a confidential agent, the Earl of Ilay, a nobleman of uncommon address and talents, yet little scrupulous in his means. General Wade, with Duncan Forbes the king's advocate, marched at the head of an army into Glasgow, where there were none to oppose them. The principal insurgents were arrested, and the magistrates carried into Edinburgh, where they were honourably acquitted. The rioters were tried before the Court of Justiciary, wherein the Earl of Ilay, as Lord Justice General, presided. Sir Walter Pringle, Lord Newhall, a gentleman of worth and a lawyer of eminence, led the court against the Justice General, in support of a mild construction of the law, and of a mitigated infliction of punishment. Some of the guilty persons were whipped in Glasgow, and others transported to the plantations. Mr Campbell was afterwards re-imbursed for his losses, by receiving £6,080 Sterling out of the funds of the city.

GLASGOW suffered considerably during the unsuccessful attempt, in 1745, to restore the exiled family of Stuart to the throne. When the Prince Charles Edward had seized Edinburgh, he sent a party of horse under John Hay, a writer to the signet, with a requisition to the magistrates of Glasgow, to transmit to him the arrears of their taxes, all the arms in their possession, and £15,000 Sterling, with a threat of military execution unless the demand was complied with. They pleaded

inability to raise the money, and at last Mr Hay consented to accept of £5000 in cash, and £500 in goods. On the return of the highlanders from England, they visited the town in full force, and demanded 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, 6000 bonnets, and 12,000 linen shirts. With this demand the city was under the necessity of complying, and thereby actually clothed from head to foot the whole highland army. The citizens had, in the mean while, undoubtedly merited these exactions at the hands of the Prince. They had raised for the service of the existing government, two battalions of 450 men each, which had acted in the battle of Falkirk under the Earl of Home. Charles resided in Glasgow from the 25th of December 1745, to the 3d of January 1746. But he was received with the most sullen and uninviting silence. When he went abroad, the streets were left solitary. This contemptuous neglect exasperated the highland chiefs to such a degree, that they threatened to plunder and burn the town. A proposal so ferocious was vigorously, and, at last, successfully resisted by the spirited generosity of Cameron of Lochiel, who threatened to withdraw his clan if the odious enterprize was attempted.

THE expense incurred by the city of Glasgow, by the payment of these contributions, and raising the two battalions, amounted to £14,000 Sterling. Application was made to Parliament for compensation, and the sum of £10,000 was voted to them. With this, added to the success of the cause in which they had been engaged, they remained satisfied.

THE new stone bridge crossing the Clyde, from the

foot of Jamaica-street was begun in 1768, and finished at the great expense of £9000 Sterling. It was designed by Mr Miln, the architect who planned that of Blackfriars, London, and consists of seven arches, extending 500 feet in length, and 32 in breadth, with a paved foot-path on each side.

GLASGOW was now rising into distinction among commercial cities, and her trade was greatly increased. Her energies were, therefore, directed to promote the enterprise of her citizens, and to facilitate their intercourse with foreign states. With this intention a CANAL to unite the rivers Forth and Clyde was projected. The original plan, which was to make a cut only four feet deep, after much discussion and opposition, was laid aside, when the projectors, being joined by some wealthy citizens of Edinburgh, and many of the nobility and gentry of the country, by the sanction of parliament, were incorporated under the name of "*The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.*" The estimate of the expense amounted to £150,000; and the joint stock of the company was declared to consist of 1500 shares of £100 each, with liberty to borrow £50,000. The holders of five shares were entitled to vote by themselves or proxies, and to be elected managers of the company. On the 10th of July 1768, the work was begun under the direction of Mr John Smeaton, an able engineer. The operations commenced at the east end; and the late Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse performed the ceremony of cutting and removing the first spadeful of earth. The spade he used is said to be kept in his house as a memorial of the transac-

tion. Many difficulties occurred in the execution of the work, which had not been foreseen; but at length, on the 10th of July 1775, the canal was fit for navigation as far west as Stockingfield, within a few miles of Glasgow, and the place where the side-branch to that city goes off. In November 1777, the side-branch was completed to Hamilton-hill; and a basin was made there for the reception of vessels, and granaries and other buildings erected by the neighbouring proprietors. At this time the expense had far exceeded the original estimate, and the canal remained in a languishing and unfinished state till 1784, when Government granted £50,000, out of the rents of the forfeited estates in Scotland, towards completing the work. In July 1786, the committee of management renewed their operations, when the work was conducted by Mr Robert Whitworth; and on the 28th of July 1790, the navigation was opened from sea to sea, accompanied with a ceremony of pompous solemnity. The committee of management and the magistrates of Glasgow were the first voyagers on the completed navigation. On the arrival of the vessel at the termination of the canal at Bowling-Bay, and after descending the last lock into the Clyde, the ceremony of uniting the eastern and western seas was performed by the chairman of the committee, with the assistance of Mr Whitworth the engineer, by the symbol of pouring into the Clyde a hogshead of the water of the Forth. A vast concourse of spectators attended, and expressed, by loud acclamations, their joy on account of the completion of the work.

THE basin at Hamilton-hill being found inadequate

for the reception of the great number of vessels which now navigated the canal, as well as inconvenient for the trade of Glasgow, eight acres of ground were purchased by the Canal Company; and here a basin has been formed on a large scale, and buildings erected, so as to form a village, named Port-Dundas. From this the Company have formed a junction with the Monkland Canal, cut in 1771 for the purpose of conveying coals to the city, which are landed at a small basin near the head of the town. This canal is of less dimensions, belongs to a different company, and runs from Glasgow about 12 miles, into the parish of Monkland in the shire of Lanark. The chief object of the Great Canal Company, in forming this junction, was the obtaining a large supply of water, of which the Monkland Canal enjoys a superfluity.

THE following are the dimensions of the Great Canal.

Length of the Navigation from Forth to Clyde,	35 miles
Length of the collateral cut to Glasgow,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.
From Port-Dundas to the basin of the Monk-	
land Canal,	1 do.
	<hr style="width: 100%; margin: 0;"/> 38 $\frac{3}{4}$

THE number of locks on the Canal is 39, being 20 on the eastern declivity, and 19 on the descent into the Clyde.

The greatest height of the Canal is	156 feet.
Medium breadth of the surface of the water,	56 do.
Medium breadth at the bottom,	27 do.
Depth of water over the whole,	8 do.

Length of the locks within the gates,  74 feet.
 Width of the locks,  20 do.
 Fall or rise obtained by each lock,  8 do.

VESSELS of 20 feet beam, $68\frac{1}{2}$ feet keel, and drawing $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet water, can pass through the whole canal. It passes, in its course, over 10 considerable aqueduct bridges, and upwards of 33 smaller ones or tunnels, and is crossed by 33 drawbridges. The greatest of the aqueducts is that over the Kelvin, about 3 miles distant from Glasgow, which was begun in June 1787, and finished in April 1791, at an expense of £8,509. It consists of four great arches of mason-work. Its height is about 83 feet, and it crosses a dell of upwards of 400 feet in breadth; and is undoubtedly one of the most stupendous works of the kind which any country can exhibit. This fabric is connected with a chain of mason-work, consisting of locks, basins, dry-docks, and road-bridges, situated within the distance of half a mile, presenting a most interesting architectural group. Under the foundation-stone of the Aqueduct Bridge is laid a plate with the following inscription,

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST,
 ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN,
 AND IN THE XXVII YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
 GEORGE THE THIRD
 KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
 AND
 IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF SIR THOMAS
 DUNDAS OF KERSE, BARONET, GOVERNOR OF

THE COMPANY OF PROPRIETORS OF THE
 FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION ;
 AND OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD FREDERICK
 CAMPBELL, SIR ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH,
 BARONET, JOHN PURLING, AND JOHN INGRAM, ESQUIRES,
 COUNSELLORS OF THE COMPANY IN LONDON,
 THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE
AQUEDUCT BRIDGE,
 FOR CARRYING THE NAVIGATION BETWIXT THE
 FORTH AND CLYDE,
 OF THE DEPTH OF VIII FEET, THE LENGTH OF THE
 BRIDGE CCLXXV FEET, AND LXVIII FEET IN HEIGHT,
 OVER THE
 VALLEY AND RIVER OF KELVIN,
 IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK IN NORTH BRITAIN,
 AS DESIGNED BY ROBERT WHITWORTH, ESQ. ENGINEER,
 (SUPPOSED THE LARGEST FABRIC OF THE KIND
 IN THE WORLD,) WAS LAID
 ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF THE MONTH OF JUNE,
 BY ARCHIBALD SPEIRS, ESQ. OF ELDELSLIE,
 CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT ;
 AT A PERIOD WHEN THE DIRECTION OF THE AFFAIRS OF
 THE COMPANY,
 WAS COMMITTED TO HIS CARE.
(Then follow the names of the committee of managers.)
 N. B. WILLIAM GIBB AND JOHN MOIR, UNDERTAKERS IN
 FALKIRK, HAVE CONTRACTED TO FINISH THIS
 WORK IN THE YEAR
 MDCCLXXXIX.

THE Great Canal is supplied with water from six reservoirs, which cover about 409 acres of land, and contain upwards of 12,000 lockfuls; and, should the increase of trade require it, means exist of more than double that supply. The canal-duties are various on the different commodities. For grain, flour, staves, and other miscellaneous articles, enumerated in the Company's Table of Tolls for 1806, is paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton per mile; for pig-iron, lime, mill-, grind-, and grave-stones, marble, &c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and 1d. for chalk, brick, tiles, slates, building-, lime-, iron-, flag-, and paving-stones, sand, and all kinds of manure. The whole expense of the canal, 1799, had amounted to £421,525; which was then fixed by Act of Parliament, as the stock of the Company. The principal part of the revenue arises from grain and timber, the last of which comes from the shores of the Baltic. A considerable sum is also produced by the conveyance of passengers in track-boats, elegantly and commodiously fitted up for that purpose; and subject to a set of rules, judiciously arranged for their ease and accommodation. These proceed from Glasgow at the one end, and from No. 16, near Falkirk, at the other, at 10 o'clock, A. M. every lawful day; the fare for the cabin 4s. and 2s. in the steerage. Another boat also returns from Glasgow at 4 o'clock, P. M. having started from Wyndford at 6 in the morning, for the purpose of bringing people to the Glasgow markets. The fare is 2d. per mile in the cabin, and 1d. in the steerage, and the accommodation is equally convenient and agreeable as in the others. The affairs of the company are in a very prosperous condition, and by an Act

of Parliament in 1806, were placed under the direction of a governor and council in London, and a committee of management in Glasgow. Both of these are elected by a general meeting held annually in the month of March in London.

IN 1771, the channel of the Clyde, which was formerly shallow, was considerably deepened.

BEFORE the commencement of hostilities with America, the intercourse of Glasgow with that country was very great. No less than 57,143 hogsheads of tobacco were imported in one year. In 1775, the year following, other channels had, therefore, to be opened. During this melancholy struggle, the loyalty and attachment of the citizens of Glasgow to the Government, was equally conspicuous as on former occasions. They assisted the king both with ships and land forces, having, in 1778, raised and equipped a regiment of 1000 men.

A BILL was moved in Parliament, in 1779, to repeal some statutes against the Roman Catholics, which met with a general opposition in Scotland. Strenuous exertions were everywhere made to prevent its passing, and petitions against it were transmitted from almost every town, parish, and incorporate body in the kingdom. Some violences were also, indecently, committed in consequence, and in these the citizens of Glasgow were not without a share. They attacked a Romish chapel in the High-street, during the time of divine service, and dispersed the people with stones. Some time afterwards they destroyed the shop and house of an individual of that communion. He, however, recovered damages to the amount of his loss, from the city.

GLASGOW, from its situation, is in many parts subject to inundations of the river. The Clyde, as it flows through a long tract of country, and is fed by many tributary rivulets, very frequently overflows its banks. Beyond every previous period, the month of March, 1782, is remarkable for the excess of its increase, and the distress it induced upon the lower parts of the town. The rain had burst in cataracts from the clouds, and the torrents that rush from the hills had poured down their streams. The river increased with rapid and resistless violence, till the Green was covered, the passage by the Bridges stopped, and every place in the vicinity of its banks become one vast sheet of water. It was now that the Clyde presented a picture grand, awful, and sublime, as it rolled along silent and majestic. On its surface large trees were borne onward with velocity, and horses, cattle, sheep, and grain were swept away by the impetuosity of its course. Had its increase continued, the stone bridges over the river must have become sacrifices to its fury, but it, happily, subsided before the accomplishment of such a scene of ruin. Being surrounded by water, those who lived in the vicinity of the river were exposed to imminent danger. It was night; and the night was dark and tempestuous. The water entered their houses, extinguished their fires, and roused the unconscious sleepers from their beds, presenting to the bewildered imagination the terrific prospect of a watery grave. In this situation, forlorn and dreary, they passed the dismal night. No assistance could be given them. To attempt an escape, was to rush upon destruction; to remain, exposed them every

moment to the risk of being drowned. They saw nothing but an expanse of water, and heard nothing but the wailing of other sufferers, and the rushing of surrounding floods. But the day dawned at length on their anxious eyes, and assistance was, fortunately, at hand. Boats were procured, which brought off many, and carried provisions to such as chose to remain.

THE Clyde, after rising, at this time, *twenty feet* above its usual level, again gradually subsided. Not only the Bridgegate, but also great part of the Saltmarket, Stockwell, and Jamaica-street were overflowed. The village of Gorbals appeared as an island in the middle of an estuary. The greatest height of the river is marked on a stone in the wall of a house at the east side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite to the Bridgegate. A young woman of the Gorbals lost her life by this flood, many cattle were drowned, and much merchandise destroyed.

“ Wide o’er the brim, with many a torrent swell’d,
 And the mixt ruin of its banks o’erspread,
 At last the roused-up river pours along :
 Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes,
 From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,
 Tumbling through rocks abrupt, and sounding far ;
 Then o’er the sanded valley floating spreads,
 Calm, sluggish, silent ; till again, constrained
 Between two meeting hills, it bursts away,
 Where rocks and woods o’erhang the turbid stream ;
 There gathering triple force, rapid, and deep,
 It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders through.
 Herds, flocks, and harvests, cottages and swains,
 Roll mingled down.”

Thomson's Seasons, Autumn.

THE unfavourable harvest of 1782 occasioned a scarcity of grain, and seemed to threaten Glasgow with a famine. By the generous exertions, however, of the magistrates and other disinterested individuals the privations of the people were lessened, and their sufferings greatly alleviated.

ON Monday the 18th of August 1783, the meteor which had been the cause of general alarm, was seen at Glasgow at nine o'clock in the evening. Its appearance was that of a fiery ball with a conical tail; and it moved in a direction from north-east to south-west with inconceivable velocity. Its light was so strong and brilliant, that by it a pin might have been picked up on the street; and what is remarkable, it was seen over all Britain nearly at the same instant—a proof that its height must have been very great.

THE winter of 1784–5 is distinguished by a severe frost of long continuance. It lasted four months, when, on the 14th of March, the ice broke upon the Clyde. Its duration at London was still longer, being no less than five months and twenty-four days, the longest period of the permanence of frost upon record.

IN the latter end of the same year, the inhabitants of Glasgow were, for the first time, amused by the ascent of an air balloon. This was conducted by Lunardi*,

* Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, was the first who accomplished an aerial voyage in Great Britain. The ascent took place in England, during September 1784. His balloon was 93 feet in diameter, and shaped like a pear. It was made of oiled silk, with alternate stripes of blue and red, having the car suspended from a hoop, below the balloon, by 45 cords.

the celebrated aeronaut. He ascended from St. Andrew's Square, at 20 minutes from 2 o'clock, P. M. and descended at 55 minutes past 3 of the same afternoon, within two miles of Hawick, a distance of nearly seventy miles. In a second attempt, he was carried northwards to the neighbourhood of the Campsie hills, where his aerial voyage terminated.

ON the 11th of August, 1786, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the city, and, at the same time, in various places of Scotland. And on the 21st of December, the cold was so intense, that the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below the freezing point.

THE peace of the city was disturbed, in 1787, by a riot, in which the journeymen-weavers were chiefly engaged. Their object was to force their employers to raise their wages. To accomplish this, they not only refused to work themselves, but, assembling in a mob, they proceeded to molest their more peaceable brethren by every act of outrage. The magistrates and other peace-officers, supported by a party of the 39th regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kellet, endeavoured to dissuade them from the violence of their purpose. Such lenity, however, only provoked the insolence of the rioters, who were not finally suppressed, till, by a fire from the military, after the riot act had been read, three persons were killed, three mortally, and three slightly wounded. After this they immediately dispersed; and, although they several times assembled afterwards, yet the approach of soldiers always made them retire.

ON the 5th of November 1788, the city was most

splendidly illuminated in commemoration of the glorious Revolution consummated by the accession of William and Mary to the British crowns, since which remarkable period, an hundred years had just then elapsed. The day was observed as a public thanksgiving, when the ministers delivered most appropriate historical discourses, fraught with much useful information, and deducing the most happy conclusions, by a comparison of past with the present times.

AN alarming incident occurred in the city on the 8th of February, 1793. This was the destruction of the Laigh Kirk by fire, supposed to have arisen from the carelessness of some persons then on guard; the session-house being at that time used by the citizens as a guard-room. Unluckily the damage was not confined to the destruction of the church. The records of the General Session, lodged here, were entirely consumed, and the register of the proceedings of the presbytery greatly injured.

DISTURBANCES, similar to those of 1787, occurred in 1794, from a different cause. A deserter had escaped from the guard-house; and it was supposed that the sentinel, a soldier in a Fencible regiment raised and commanded by the Earl of Braidalbane, had been negligent in the discharge of his duty. He was therefore tried and condemned. By a mutinous combination of his fellow-soldiers, however, the sentence was prevented from being put in execution. Troops were, therefore, called in from the neighbourhood to quell the mutineers, but before they arrived the ringleaders surrendered themselves, and were conducted prisoners to Edinburgh. Major

Leslie and another officer of the Breadalbane regiment having accompanied the party that guarded them a short way out of town, were attacked by a mob on their return, and obliged to flee for safety. The major was wounded, and the house to which he and the other officer had fled was beset by an enraged multitude, which was not dispersed till the arrival of the magistrates, the peace-officers, and a party of the military. Four of the mutineers were sentenced to be shot by a General Court-Martial held at Edinburgh; only one of them, however, suffered death.

WHEN the public security had become in danger from the diffusion of revolutionary principles, and the liberties, and even the existence, of other states had been threatened by the sanguinary designs of the French Republic, the Legislature of Great Britain was obliged, as the means of self-defence, to summon into requisition every national resource. For this purpose, was passed an Act of Parliament, permitting a restricted number of the vigorous and patriotic friends of their country to embody themselves into corps, under the name of *Volunteers*. Glasgow, with her usual enterprize and gallantry, instantly obeyed the call. Her sons crowded round the standard of FREEDOM, being incited by the fame of their city, and animated by the renown of their native land. Accordingly, in January 1795, a complete battalion was organized, under Colonel Corbet, their elected commander, which discharged its duties with promptitude and honour so long as its services were required.

ON the 18th of November 1795, the lower part of the city was subjected to another alarming inundation of the Clyde. It rose to nearly the same height as in

1782, and the inhabitants were subjected to an equal degree of distress. Besides, by the impetuosity of its current, an *elegant new stone bridge*, thrown across the river opposite to the Saltmarket, and which had occupied more than a year and a-half in the building, was overturned and completely destroyed. Fortunately, however, amid so much danger, only one boy was drowned.

THE Volunteers, in 1797, were increased to 10 companies, and other two corps were raised, the second of which consisted of elderly gentlemen. A troop of Volunteer Cavalry was also embodied in the city, and commanded by the late John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield.

THE city suffered much, in 1799 and 1800, from a scarcity of provisions produced by the failure of the harvest. A subscription, begun and promoted by the magistrates, was liberally filled up by the benevolent, who sympathized much with the public distress. Oatmeal sold for some time at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per peck.

A NEW and well regulated system of Police was established, in 1800, within the city, and has since proved the source of much security to the peaceable inhabitants.

THE termination, in 1801, of the destructive war which had, during many years, agitated Europe, rendered the longer services of the Volunteers unnecessary. With the approbation of Parliament, speaking the language of a grateful nation, the different corps were accordingly reduced. At this period the first regiment of Glasgow Volunteers had become possessed of considerable funds, all which, to the amount of £1200 Sterling, they, with that benevolence ever the associate of true heroism, presented to the *Royal Infirmary*, to enable

its managers to pursue more extensively their works of charity and usefulness. In honour, therefore, of the munificent donors, an *elegant tablet* has been erected in the Lobby of the Infirmary, containing the following inscription :

ON THE SIXTH DAY OF MAY, MDCCCII,
 THE FIRST REGIMENT OF
 ROYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS,
 COMMANDED BY
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES CORBETT,
 PREVIOUSLY TO THEIR REDUCTION,
 APPROPRIATED THE WHOLE SURPLUS OF THEIR FUND,
 AMOUNTING TO
 TWELVE HUNDRED POUNDS,
 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THIS INSTITUTION.
 DURING AN EVENTFUL PERIOD OF EIGHT YEARS,
 THEIR CONDUCT WAS MARKED BY
 LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM ;
 WHEN THEIR SERVICES WERE NO LONGER REQUIRED,
 THEIR LAST ACT
 WAS DEDICATED TO BENEFICENCE.
 THE THANKS OF
 THEIR KING AND COUNTRY HAVE RECORDED THE FIRST,
 IN GRATITUDE FOR THE LAST,
 THE MANAGERS OF THE
 GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY
 ORDERED
 THIS INSCRIPTION.

THE University was greatly endangered, in 1803, by the malignant passions of a mob, excited, no doubt, by the practices of some ill-designing men. Suspicions having arisen that a body had been taken from its grave for anatomical purposes; and, these being speedily disseminated, a tumultuous assemblage of people collected before the College, where, soon proceeding to acts of violence and outrage, they broke all the windows in its front. This occurred on a Sunday evening; and a repetition of the same on Monday, was only prevented by the appearance of a troop of dragoons from Hamilton, which soon dispersed the rioters, without any accident, and re-established order and tranquillity.

WHEN the republican tyranny of France compelled every Briton to arm in defence of his liberty and existence, Glasgow, among the first, took her post with ardor and alacrity. The French had now bent their necks to a bold and enterprising despot, whose rapacious ferocity threatened the best interests of the neighbouring states; and a short-lived peace had only nursed the seeds of a fiercer war, when, in 1803, the country was again summoned to resume its arms. On this occasion Glasgow furnished SIX VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS of various strength, and a troop of cavalry, several of which provided their own clothes and arms. But the enterprize was in defence of every thing dear to the human soul—
FORTUNE, FRIENDS, LIFE, AND LIBERTY!

O LIBERTY! thou soul-enlivening name,
Thy forms how various, yet thy powers the same:

From thee the fields assume their smiling face,
 The notes their music, and the paint its grace.
 Thine are the plastic arts that mould the bust,
 And breathe its beauties o'er the dome august ;
 Is there a bard who feels thy just control ?
 The muse pours all her godhead on his soul—
 She prompts the sigh, she swells th' impassion'd gush,
 Glows in his warmth and reddens in his blush ;
 The blush, that o'er an honest cheek streams fair,
 When mortals hug the shameful chains they wear.
 'Tis thine to arm, when nations stand aghast,
 The free-born soul, impetuous as the blast ;
 Inspir'd by thee, each Briton flew to arms,
 And every heart beat high with war's alarms.

THE Steam-boat, as a trial of its power, on Monday, the 28th of March, 1803, took in drag two loaded brigs, the burden of both not less than 130 tons, and carried them with ease from Lock, No. 20, through the long reach of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to Port-Dundas, though it blew, most part of the way, a strong breeze right a-head of them.

A GRAND Review took place on Wednesday, the 3d of October, on the Green, under the Earl of Moira, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland. The Stirlingshire Militia, and the whole volunteer force of the city and neighbourhood, amounting to about 4000 men, were then assembled. Besides his Lordship and suite, were present General Weemyss, commander of the Western district, and his suite, together with many noblemen, gentlemen, and general officers, with an immense concourse of spectators.

GAS, obtained by the distillation of coal, wood, and

ether inflammable substances, being found by different experiments to burn with a steady light and a high degree of brilliancy, had already been attempted to be introduced for the purpose of lighting shops, and other public works. With the design, therefore, of ascertaining the extent of its use and efficacy, on the evenings of Saturday and Monday, the 8th and 10th of October, 1805, the front of the Exchange of Glasgow was illuminated, on this principle, with a brightness and splendour greatly superior to that of the common lamps.— Mr Richard Gillespie has fitted up, at a great expense, a gas-apparatus for lighting his extensive public works at Anderston, which he still continues to use.

ON Saturday, the 9th of November 1805, in consequence of the news of Lord Nelson's glorious naval victory off Trafalgar, the regulars, military, and different volunteer corps in town, paraded in the Green at 2 o'clock, P. M. and fired a *feu de joye* in honour of the occasion. In the evening, the city displayed a brilliant illumination, when many ingenious figurative transparencies were exhibited. But the turbulent joy of triumph was tempered by regret for the Hero, who had finished his illustrious career in the bosom of victory; and, while the thrill of admiration of his deeds played around the heart, the tear of sorrow glistened in the eye, speaking, at the same time, the greatness of his country's loss, and the justness of his wide-extended fame.

THE foundation-stone of the Pier of Ardrossan Harbour, was laid with much pomp and ceremony on the 31st of July, 1806, by William Blair of Blair, Esq. the Grand Master of the Ancient Mother Lodge, Kilwin-

ning, in the presence of the Earl of Eglinton, and a great assemblage of nobility and gentry from different parts of the country.

THE Bay of Ardrossan, formed by an ample ridge of rocks, and an island of considerable size, is fronted on the south-east at some distance from the shore, by a bold insulated range of rocky ground, which is crowned with the venerable ruins of the ancient castle of Ardrossan. From the summit adjacent to the castle is commanded a view of the whole Bay of Ayr, and the romantic rock of Ailsa rising out of the Frith of Clyde. An extended and level coast, towards the south-east, exhibits a succession of thriving towns and villages, bounded by a gently rising amphitheatre of highly cultivated country, while the turrets of Eglinton castle, rising amid extensive woods, mark the magnificent abode of the Baron. Towards the north and west, the picturesque mountains of Arran and Argyllshire are finely contrasted with the smooth lakes and bays of the ocean, and, associated with the rich and beautiful country on the banks of the Clyde, form a picture pleasing, interesting, and sublime.

THIS noble bay is the outlet, on the Clyde, of the canal between Glasgow and Ardrossan, and is designed to form a commodious harbour, well adapted to promote the intercourse between this country and Ireland. In the foundation-stone were deposited, one bottle containing the coins of his present Majesty, another including copies of the Acts of Parliament under which it is to be executed, and, written on vellum, the following inscription :

IN THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN
 GEORGE III,
 THE RIGHT HON. HUGH, TWELFTH EARL OF EGLINTON,
 LORD MONTGOMERIE AND KILWINNING,
 BARON ARDROSSAN,
 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF AYR,
 FIRST SUGGESTED
 THE FORMATION OF A HARBOUR AND WET DOCKS
 AT THIS PLACE,
 TO BE CONNECTED WITH A CANAL TO
 PAISLEY AND GLASGOW,
 AND AFTERWARDS,
 UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PATRIOTIC EXERTIONS OF
 HIS LORDSHIP,
 TWO ACTS OF PARLIAMENT HAVING BEEN PASSED,
 FOR CARRYING INTO EXECUTION THESE WORKS,
 SO WELL CALCULATED FOR
 THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY,
 ON PLANS BY THOMAS TELFORD, ESQ. ENGINEER.
 WILLIAM BLAIR, ESQ. OF BLAIR,
 GRAND MASTER MASON,
 OF THE ANCIENT MOTHER LODGE, KILWINNING,
 LAID THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THESE WORKS, ON
 THE XXXI DAY OF JULY, MDCCCVI,
 AND OF THE ERA OF MASONRY, IJDDCCCVI.
 MAY ALMIGHTY GOD,
 GRAND ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE,
 BLESS AND PROSPER THE UNDERTAKING,
 AND PROTECT TO THE LATEST AGES THE NAME OF
 MONTGOMERIE.

IN 1806 died the Right Honourable William Pitt, who, during 26 years, held the distinguished station of Prime Minister of Great Britain. To commemorate their sense of his eminent patriotism, his magnanimous contempt of private interest, and unrivalled abilities, the citizens of Glasgow opened a subscription to raise a monument to his memory. This soon amounted to £1,300, and a *full-length marble statue* of this most virtuous statesman, from the chisel of that able artist, John Flaxman, is erected in the Town-Hall.

ON Friday, August 1st, the foundation-stone of the Monument erected in the Green to the memory of Lord Nelson, was laid with *masonic honours*, by Sir John Stuart of Allan-Bank, Bart. Provincial Grand Master-Mason of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, amid a concourse of upwards of 80,000 spectators.

THE foundation-stone of St. George's Church built in Buchanan-street, and fronting the west end of George's-street, was laid on Wednesday, the 3d of June, 1807, with the solemnity usual on such occasions. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, accompanied by the Clergy, and the members of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, walked in procession from the Town Hall to witness the ceremony. On arriving at the site, the foundation-stone was laid by Baillie Cleland, when the Rev. Dr Porteous concluded the whole, with an appropriate and highly impressive prayer.

THE city, on Tuesday, August 18th, between three and four o'clock, P. M. was the scene of a violent storm of rain, hail, thunder, and lightning. The streets were quite inundated with torrents, and, amid the cat-

facts of hail and rain, fell several large pieces of ice. Innumerable panes of glass were broken, and sky-lights and cupolas were dashed in pieces.

IN consequence of an incessant heavy fall of rain, from nine o'clock on the night of Saturday, September 5th, till eight on that of Sunday, the Clyde rose to a greater height than it had attained for the last twelve years, when the new bridge was destroyed. The lower streets of the city were laid under water, and passage by the bridges for those on foot was obstructed. Much grain, and several cattle were forcibly swept away by the stream from the low-grounds on its banks. Two arches of the bridge over the Clyde near Hamilton, on the road from that place to Edinburgh, fell on Sunday. A young man in a boat near the Clyde Ironworks, and another in the Green, lost their lives when attempting to secure some of the floating grain.

A COMET made its appearance, during October, in the northern hemisphere, and was observed in various places with much interest. The subjoined information, respecting such a remarkable visitant, may not be unacceptable to the young astronomer. It is the result of accurate observations made at Paris, Greenwich, and the Observatory of Glasgow College, which gave the following elements of the comet's orbit.

1st, It was at its nearest distance from the sun, or, in astronomical language, it passed its perihelion at six o'clock A. M. of the 19th September. 2d, The longitude of its ascending node, or the distance measured on the ecliptic from the point Aries, where its orbit crossed that of the earth, was 8 signs, 26 degrees, 46 minutes.

3d, Its orbit was inclined to the terrestrial 63 deg. 10 min. 4th, The place of the perihelion passage was 9 signs and 1 min. 5th, Its perihelion distance was $61\frac{1}{2}$ millions of miles from the sun, the mean distance of the earth being 95 millions.

GLASGOW had hitherto been imperfectly supplied with good water, and various schemes had been proposed to remedy that deficiency. With this view an Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1806, establishing a body under the name of the *GLASGOW WATER WORK COMPANY*; under whose direction, water was to be carried into the city from the Clyde, on a plan produced by Mr Thomas Telfer, an ingenious engineer. A fund was, therefore, formed by shares of £50 each, when the works were immediately begun with vigour. An extensive erection for the purpose of filtration has been raised at Dalmarnock, about 2 miles up the river, whence water, in the purest state, is now conveyed in large pipes to two reservoirs in the immediate vicinity of the town. One of these, of great extent, is formed at Sidney-street, near the east end of the Gallowgate; the other is in the Rottenrow, at the head of the town. From these the city is now abundantly supplied, since May 1808, at which period an experiment on the efficiency of the pipes and other works was first attempted. This arduous undertaking has already cost upwards of £80,000.

DURING this year another work of the same kind was completed by the *CRANSTON-HILL WATER WORK COMPANY*. By this the water is raised from the river below the town, and conveyed to a filtrating reservoir at the west end of Anderston, whence that village and several parts of Glasgow are supplied.

A FATAL accident happened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, the 25th of October, to the Glasgow mail-coach which runs to Carlisle, at Avon-Bridge, about seven miles from Moffat. An excessive quantity of rain had fallen during the day, and swollen the river to a very unusual height, by which means the bridge was carried away, but whether before the coach was on it, or not, is unknown. The coach, horses, passengers, guard, and driver, were all precipitated into the river, where they remained till day-break next morning, when it was found that the two outside passengers were killed, and three of the inside severely wounded. The other, a lady, escaped unhurt, and was found clinging to a piece of the bridge. The driver had one of his arms broken in two places, and the guard was much injured on the head. Three of the horses were found alive next morning, but one of them, when taking out, was accidentally killed by the falling of part of the bridge. The generous and spirited humanity of Mr Geddes, of Moffat, was very conspicuous on this occasion. With a rope tied round his middle, he went into the water, and rescued the lady and others from their very perilous situation. In the same manner, he recovered the mail, a box belonging to the lady, containing money to a considerable amount, and some other articles pertaining to the passengers. The mail-coach passing to Glasgow would have shared the same fate, had not the cries of the wretched sufferers prevented its too near approach to the bridge.

By the Act of Parliament, passed this year for improving the means of national defence, those who had been enrolled to serve as *Local Militia-men*, were called

out to training-duty early in the summer of 1809. The requisition for Lanarkshire was distributed into *six battalions of 800 men each*, exclusive of officers. Of these Glasgow furnished *five*, consisting of spirited young men, animated by the most ardent loyalty to their sovereign, and by the most determined patriotism in support of the security and honour of their country.

OWING to the great resort of vessels to the Broomielaw, want of room had occasioned much inconvenience. A proposal was, therefore, made early in 1809, to improve the harbour, by lengthening the present quay and erecting another on the opposite side. For this purpose an Act of Parliament was obtained, and the work is now going on, consisting of 900 feet additional, and will extend to the limits of the Royalty down the river.

DURING the winter of 1808-9, the British army in Spain had been occupied in a campaign under circumstances, perhaps, unexampled in history. At the head of these brave troops was the gallant SIR JOHN MOORE, a chief, renowned for the intrepidity of his valour, the vigour, wisdom, and independence of his military skill, and a man, eminent for the generosity, amiableness, and sublimity of his virtues. Having conducted, in the very depth of winter, a matchless retreat, through woods, mountains, and wilds, he engaged the French with a greatly inferior force, and having defeated them, fell, triumphant, in the moment of victory on the plains of Corunna*. He was buried, without pomp, in the cita-

* On the spot where he fell the Marquis Romana and the other officers of an army of Spanish patriots, have erected a small, but elegant, monument to his memory.

del of that town. No sooner were the accounts of his triumph and his death known at Glasgow, in which city he was *born*, than a subscription was opened for raising a monument commemorative of the illustrious hero, whose deeds are the proud boast of his country, and whose renown reflects a lustre on the place of his birth. Above £4000 has been subscribed to erect, to his memory, a Bronze Statue upon a pedestal, in a public part of the city.

ON the 25th of October, our venerable Sovereign, George III. entered on the *fiftieth* year of his reign. To celebrate so auspicious an æra, the day was observed as a Jubilee within his Majesty's British dominions. The Magistrates of Glasgow, accompanied by the clergy, the different public bodies, and the officers of the Local Militia, went in procession to St. George's Church, where the Rev. Dr Porteous delivered an appropriate discourse. Thence they returned, in the same order, to the Town Hall, where an elegant entertainment was given in the evening. The citizens manifested their loyalty in many fanciful transparencies, and the whole was conducted with the greatest hilarity and order. The day was concluded with a splendid display of fire-works, when the immense concourse of spectators retired, peaceably and pleased, to their respective dwellings.

WHILE the citizens of Glasgow follow with ardour their commercial pursuits, they are not inattentive to literary attainments. To their other institutions they have now added an Astronomical Observatory, which promises to be of much usefulness, and is an honour, to the inhabitants. It is erected on *Garnett-hill*, in the imme-

diate vicinity of the town ; and the foundation-stone of it was laid on the 11th of May, 1810, by Colonel Brisbane younger, of Brisbane, in presence of the members of the Astronomical Society. They went in procession from St. George's Church, in which Dr Lockhart, one of their number, had addressed them in a suitable discourse, to the site of the future building.

THIS excellent establishment is placed under the superintendence of Dr Andrew Ure, the Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Anderson's Institution. To the industry of his active exertions in its favour, the Astronomical Society is deeply indebted, and, under his fostering care, it is hoped, the higher objects of its intention will be attained. To his zeal, indeed, in tracing the intricacies of Philosophy and the secrets of Nature, so as to render their principles conducive to the investigations of science and the operations of art, his native city and his country are laid under such obligations, as demand a grateful and honourable return.

DURING this summer, the enterprize of a patriotic gentleman put the inhabitants of Glasgow in possession of commodious Public Baths. Mr William Harley, of Willow-Bank, at a very great expense, fitted these up in an ingenious and elegant manner, and lets them at 1s. the cold, and 1s. 6d. each hot bath, or at a certain sum per quarter, or by the year. These are accompanied with a reading room and other conveniencies. Besides, the proprietor keeps a large dairy for the purpose of serving the sick and children with warm milk. A washing-green and public walks are also attached to

the baths, and little, necessary for the wants of a large city, is here wanting. The whole, indeed, exhibits a scale of unparalleled individual enterprize, and is abundantly worthy of the patronage of the munificent city of Glasgow.

THE Heritors of the Gorbals, in the same remarkable year, while they manifested the generosity of their piety, began the erection of a building, the completion of which will be an honour to themselves, and a splendid addition to the grandeur of the city. On the 22d of July they laid the foundation-stone of a new Parish-Church and spire, from an elegant design by Mr D. Hamilton, architect, of Glasgow.

THE apartments in the Town's Hospital, hitherto appropriated to the reception of Lunatics, being found inadequate to the purpose, together with the impossibility of any effectual improvement of these, pointed out the propriety of lessening or removing that inconvenience. To accomplish an object so desirable, some gentlemen, whose duty it had been to visit the hospital, determined to set on foot a voluntary subscription for the erection of an Asylum, wherein this unfortunate class of the human race might be received, with every attention to their accommodation, as well for their restoration to reason as for the preservation of health. A design so benevolent could not fail of success in the city of Glasgow, and the philanthropic projectors soon had the ample sum of £12,000 placed at their disposal. The design of a building, by Mr William Stark, architect, of Edinburgh, was submitted to the managers of the infant institution, and deservedly approved. The in-

stant commencement of the work was at the same time determined, and the 2d of August was distinguished by a grand masonic procession, in honour of laying the foundation-stone of the **GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS**. The magistrates of Glasgow, Paisley, and the Gorbals, the Clergy of the city and neighbourhood, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, the fourteen incorporated Trades, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Faculty of Procurators, the Commissioners of Police, the Committee, Managers, and Contributors to the Institution, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with *twenty-nine* other lodges of Glasgow and the neighbouring towns, having assembled in St. George's Church, were there addressed, in an excellent sermon, by the Rev. Dr MacGill. After which, amid an innumerable crowd of spectators, they proceeded to the site of the building, when the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Acting Grand Master Mason, with the usual ceremonies, laid the foundation-stone.

ON Sunday afternoon, August 5th, a violent storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, alarmed the city. About a quarter past 4 o'clock, the lightning struck the top of Lord Nelson's Monument in the Green, and most materially injured that elegant structure. On the north side, the column is torn open for more than twenty feet from the top, and several of the stones have been thrown down. There is a rent, on the south side, descending to the head of the pedestal. In this state it remains, with a number of the stones hanging loose, and threatening an immediate downfall.—A similar accident happened to our venerable Cathedral about 50

years ago, when it received an alarming fracture near the top. This, however, was completely repaired by the ingenious Mr Mungo Naismith, then Town's Mason, who had just finished the erection of St. Andrew's Church, and it appears at the present time to remain as firm as any other part of the building.

ON Tuesday, September 18th, the Magistrates and Council walked in procession from the Council Chamber to the Low Green, where the Lord Provost laid the foundation-stone of the new Court House, Public Offices, and Jail, from a design by Mr William Stark, architect, of Edinburgh.

SEVERAL accidents having repeatedly happened to vessels entering the Clyde, the Trustees on the Cumbray and Cloch Light-houses resolved to erect a building of that description, on the point of Toward, which should serve as a leading light, both up and down the channel. The foundation-stone of the work was, therefore, laid, on Tuesday, the 2d of July 1811, by Mr Spreull, superintendent of the Light-houses, in presence of Duncan M'Naught, Esq. one of the magistrates of Greenock, Mr Burnet, master of the works in that town, J. Anderson, Esq. of Rothsay, and Mr Napier, contractor for the work. Mr Lamond of Knockdow, to promote so useful an undertaking, has, in a very disinterested manner, given what ground, free-stone, and lime, will be necessary to complete the design. By this means the navigation to Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Glasgow, has received a very considerable increase to its convenience and security.

A DEPREDATION of a most audacious nature was com-

mitted, in the same month, within the city. Some time between the evening of Saturday the 13th and the morning of Monday the 15th, the Office of the branch of the Paisley Union Bank established here, was entered by means of false keys, and notes and cash, exceeding £20,000, carried off, without any violence having been done either to the locks of the doors or of the desks. A reward of 500 guineas is offered for the discovery of the perpetrators.

IN consequence of the scarcity of silver in the country, Government had directed the coinage and issue of 3s. pieces under the name of Bank Tokens. Of these, in the month of August, to the amount of £11,000 were transmitted to the Lord Provost, by the Governor of the Bank of England, for the use of the city of Glasgow and its neighbourhood.

To give additional interest to this publication, the comet which, during this autumn, has excited universal interest, must be here noticed. It has furnished the city with a subject and occasion of acquiring the honour of being the *first* and *only* place in *Scotland* where, with scientific precision, the apparently devious path of the comet has been traced, and where the elements of its orbit and its true motions and position in space, have thence been accurately ascertained. It was first observed by Mr Denholm, of the *Glasgow Academy*, upon the first of September, shortly after sunset, who next day published an account of its appearance, and made a number of calculations respecting it, many of which have been since confirmed by British and Foreign Astronomers. The following important observations are the first fruits

and presages of what the world may expect from the *Glasgow Observatory*, provided its future course shall be directed with equal vigour and intelligence as that with which its career has commenced. They mark the first approximation of the comet, and are the result of laborious and intricate calculations made by Dr Ure, the superintendent of the Observatory, and of Mr Cross, his Mathematical assistant in the Andersonian Institution.

MILES.

Perihelion distance of the comet, or its

nearest approach to the sun, 94,724,260

Time of passing the perihelion, September 9th.

Distance from the earth, Sept. 15th, 142,500,000

Distance from the sun, 15th, 95,253,840

Distance of the earth from the sun, 15th, 95,505,932

Calling its mean distance 95,000,000

Length of the tail, 33,000,000

Real magnitude of the solid central nucleus as observed in the great Herschel telescope, nearly equal to that of our moon.

True motion of the comet retrograde, or from east to west, being the reverse of what it appeared on October 4th to a spectator on the earth.

From the preceding sketches, it will be perceived, that *Glasgow*, during the lapse of years, has been the scene of many eventful vicissitudes. Its progressive

increase may also be traced. From an obscure retreat, an insignificant hamlet, and a noteless town, it has become a city, great, magnificent, and opulent, and in extent, commercial enterprize, and population, the SECOND within the *British Isles*. To its religious establishments during the superstitious ages, is to be attributed the chief cause of its early repute. Pope Alexander III., by a bull issued in 1175, directed that all persons within the diocese should, once a year, visit the cathedral. An injunction, no doubt very pious and proper, would be cheerfully obeyed, and the love of gain would soon assemble a number of settlers, to furnish the weary pilgrims the comforts of accommodation and rest. The erection of the University, by adding to its fame and respectability, greatly promoted its increase. But it is to trade and commerce that Glasgow chiefly owes its grandeur, consequence, and wealth.

THE ancient city was situated in the vicinity of the cathedral, and the *Cross*, or centre of the town, was where the High-street divides the Rottenrow from the Drygate. As population increased, the new buildings occupied the slope towards the river, when the High-street, Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate were successively planned. The houses, in these early times, were built, at first, of turf and stone, afterwards with wooden fronts, and covered with thatch, forming habitations rude, cheerless, and unwholesome. By a secret but progressive improvement, however, Glasgow was destined to exhibit to future times, an assemblage of princely mansions, splendid public buildings, and streets of elegant and commodious dwellings.

GLASGOW, although it had eight *gates* or *ports*, was not completely surrounded with walls. The Stable-green-port was built at the north end of the town, betwixt the garden-wall of the castle, and the west side of the street. At the western extremity of the Rottenrow there seems to have been a port, and another at the eastern termination of the Drygate. The space between these two, measuring about 1240 yards, was then reckoned the breadth of the city. At the entrance into St. Mungo's lane stood the Gallowgate-port, while that of the Tron-gate crossed the street opposite to the head of the Stockwell. In 1749, both these were taken down. The water-port was placed at the foot of the Stockwell, and a gate of beautiful architecture was erected where Bell-street terminates in the Candleriggs.

It cannot be interesting, were it even practicable, to trace, in chronological detail, the gradual formation of the different parts of the city. Previously, however, to 1775, the lands on the north of the Tron-gate, named the Ram's-horn-crofts*, on which the greatest part of the New-Town is now situated, were occupied as gardens. In that year the magistrates purchased them, and having drawn up a regular plan of streets, sold them to builders, who, at different times have there erected what, at present, is denominated the *New Town*.

* On these, Douglas, Earl of Angus, encamped with an army of 12,000 men, when in open rebellion against John, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, during the minority of James V. Hence they were called the *Pavilion-crofts*.

A VIEW of the progressive increase of the population of Glasgow, is exhibited in the subjoined

TABLE.

Between 1611 and 1617,	7,644	inhabitants.
1656 and 1659,	14,670	do.
1660 and 1663,	12,298	do.
1688,	11,948	do.
1706,	14,940	do.
1708,	12,766	do.
1712,	13,882	do.
1740,	17,034	do.
1743,	18,366	do.
1755,	27,451	do.
City and Suburbs, 1780,	42,832	do.
Do. 1785,	45,889	do.
Do. 1791,	66,578	do.
Do. 1801,	83,769	do.
Do. 1802,	86,830	do.
Do. 1811,	110,225	do.

TABLE,

exhibiting a comparative view, in *inches*, of the quantity of rain which has fallen at Glasgow and other places during the last five years.

College Obser-	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
vatory,	23.862	22.244	21.795	25.132	21.433
Dalkeith House,	26.817	27.995	28.552	25.636	
Bothwell Castle,	32.134	25.337	24.598	24.044	25.001
Brisbane,			18.637	40.624	38.714



THE armorial bearing of the city is on a field parti. p. fess, argent and gules, an oak tree, surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth * in base, and on a branch in the sinister side, a bell langued *or*, all proper.—The motto, ‘LET GLASGOW FLOURISH.’ Before the Reformation, St. Mungo’s or Kentigern’s head, mitred, appeared on the dexter side of the shield, which had two salmons for supporters.

* Archbishop Spottiswoode relates the following anecdote. In the days of St. Kentigern, a lady having lost her wedding ring, it stirred up her husband’s jealousy, to allay which, she applied to St. Kentigern, imploring his help for the safety of her honour. Not long after, as St. Kentigern walked by the river, he desired a person that was fishing, to bring him the first fish he could catch, which was accordingly done, and from its mouth was taken the lady’s ring! See *Spottiswoode’s Hist.* p. 112, *Lond. Edit.* 1677.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY,

IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

GLASGOW is built in a style, bold and magnificent. Deviating from that dull uniform mode of architecture which some prefer, the streets, by much irregularity in the height of the houses, considerably relieve the eye, and confer on the whole a grand and impressive appearance. The following description will begin at the Toll-bar on the Hamilton and Edinburgh road, which terminates in the

GALLOWGATE-STREET, extending in a bent line, towards the west, as far as the cross. On each hand many narrow streets and lanes branch off in different directions. Those on the left lead down to the **CALTON**, which is now connected, by a chain of buildings, with the city. Leaving the barracks on the right, you soon arrive at **CAMPBELL-STREET**, which is of considerable breadth, and contains two meeting-houses belonging to the two sects of Burgher-Secéders, and one to that of the Relief. This terminates in **GRÈME-STREET**, in which are some good houses. **KENT-STREET** is near-

ly opposite, and is bounded by the wall inclosing the Green. SUFFOLK-STREET and HAMILTON-ROW, in conjunction with the last mentioned, form a section, in which are a number of elegant and commodious new buildings. ST. MUNGO'S LANE, or BURNT BARNS, is the next opening on the same side, and conducts to the entrance into the Green from Charlotte Lane. DOVE-HILL-STREET stretches towards the north, on the right, and in it stands another meeting-house belonging to the Synod of Relief. Advancing a little farther, on the left is CHARLOTTE-STREET*, containing many handsome houses, agreeably situated in the vicinity of the Green. Proceeding westward, at a bend in the Gallowgate towards the right, is a bridge of one arch thrown over the Molendinar Bourn. This rivulet rises in the marshes on the north-east of the city, and furnishes with water some bleachfields, milns, and a washing-house. Having passed the High church it enters the College garden, crosses the Gallowgate and St. Andrew's street, and empties itself into the Clyde. From the last mentioned place to its mouth, it is covered with an almost continued arch. ST. ANDREW'S LANE, on the same hand, is the next in succession. In it are Green, Fish, and Flesh markets. Proceeding forward, a short way, in the original line of the Gallowgate, the hurry and bustle, that soon open on the eye and characterize a great and industrious city, now intimate that we are arrived at

* About 40 years ago, the ground on which Charlotte-street is now formed, was occupied as a sale-garden at the rent of 365 merks Scots per annum. Hence arose the name of *Merk-daily-street*, which, with many, it still retains.

THE CROSS, where a train of lofty and elegant houses, rising every where on the view, present a picture of grandeur, magnificence, and wealth. Here stands a noble equestrian statue of William III. the gift of James Macrae, Esq. late governor of Madrass, to the city, in 1735, erected on an ashler pedestal, encompassed with an iron rail. It contains the following inscription :

OPTIMO PRINCIPI,
 WILLIELMO III. BRITANNARUM REGI, PIO, FORTI,
 INVICTO, CUJUS VIRTUTE, CONSILIO, ET FELICITATE,
 IN SUMMO SEPE DISCRIMINE SPECTATIS,
 FÆDERATI BELGIJ CIVITATIBUS TANTUM NON DELETIS,
 INSUPERATA PARTA EST SALUS ;
 BRITANNIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ
 RELIGIO PURIOR, JURA, LIBERTASQUE,
 RESTITUTA, CONSERVATA, ET POSTERIS,
 SUB LEGITIMO PIORUM PRINCIPUM BRUNSVICENSIIUM
 IMPERIO, SUNT TRANSMISSA ;
 INTENTATUM DENIQUE A GALLO TOTI EUROPE
 SERVITUTIS JUGUM EST DEPULSUM :
 HOC IMMORTALIUM MERITORUM MONUMENTUM,
 LABENTE SEPTIMO POST OBITUM LUSTRO,
 SUMMO SENATUS, POPULIQUE GLASGUENSIS PLAUSU
 ACCEPTUM, POSUIT, CIVIS STRENUUS ET FIDUS,
 JACOBUS MACRAE,
 COLLONIE MADRASSIANÆ EXPRÆFECTUS.
 MDCCXXXV.

Translation.

IN HONOUR OF
 THE MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,
 WILLIAM III. SOVEREIGN OF GREAT BRITAIN,
 PIOUS, VALIANT, INVINCIBLE,
 BY WHOSE COURAGE, COUNSEL, AND ADDRESS,
 OFTEN DISPLAYED IN THE GREATEST DANGER,
 TO THE UNITED PROVINCES, WELL NIGH OVERPOWERED,
 UNEXPECTED SAFETY WAS OBTAINED ;
 TO BRITAIN AND IRELAND
 PURER RELIGION, LAW, AND LIBERTY
 WERE RESTORED, MAINTAINED, AND TRANSMITTED
 TO POSTERITY,
 UNDER THE JUST GOVERNMENT OF PATRIOTIC PRINCES
 OF THE BRUNSWICK LINE ;
 AND THE YOKE OF SLAVERY,
 INTENDED BY THE FRENCH FOR THE WHOLE OF EUROPE,
 WAS AVERTED :
 THIS MONUMENT OF HIS IMMORTAL DESERTS,
 IN THE XXXIII YEAR AFTER HIS DECEASE,
 BEING ACCEPTED, WITH THE HIGHEST APPROBATION,
 BY THE MAGISTRATES AND PEOPLE OF GLASGOW,
 WAS ERECTED, BY HER ACTIVE AND FAITHFUL CITIZEN,
 JAMES MACRAE,
 LATE GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.
 1735.

THE HIGH-STREET stretches, with a gradual ascent, in a northern direction, and terminates in the great road to Stirling by Kirkintilloch and Kilsyth. Proceeding from the Cross, the first opening you find is BELL-STREET, on the left; and, a little farther on, is STIRLING-STREET, on the same side. Nearly opposite, is the OLD VENNAL, and parallel to this, at no great distance, is the BLACK-FRIARS' WYND, at the termination of which is one of the entrances into the College gardens. In front of the ancient fabric from which its name is derived, is COLLEGE-STREET, clean and well-built; and, onwards, is BUN'S WYND, on the left, and HAVANNAH-STREET on the right. Passing the intersection formed by George's-street, you now begin to ascend the BELL of the BRAE, which is steep, and the rude architecture of the houses demonstrate their antiquity. On the summit of this ascent is the *ancient cross*, or centre of the old city, formed by the junction of two contiguous streets. From one of these, the ROTTENROW, on the left, TAYLOR *

* In the month of January 1795, as some workmen were leveling the ground in the south end of this street, where an old ruinous house formerly stood, they dug up an earthen pot containing nearly a Scotch pint, full of gold coins of different sizes. The eagerness of the by-standers, prevented their number from being ascertained, though it is supposed they amounted to nearly 900. The greatest part were Scotch, and the remainder English and foreign.

Among the Scotch were some of James III. and IV. known by the name of the unicorn and its half; the legend *Jacobus Dei Gratia Rex Scoto.* and, on the reverse, *Surgat. Deus & Dissipent. Inimici Ej.*; also, the Ryder of James IV. with his title, and on the reverse, *Saluum. Fac. Populum. Tuum. Dne.*—Coins of James

and WEAVER STREETS branch off towards the north. DRYGATE, the name of the other, before the bridge was built over the Clyde by bishop Rae, was the principal street in Glasgow. At the head of it, on the south, stands a building occupied, of old, as a town lodging, by the Dukes of Montrose, and commands a noble and extensive prospect. Nearly opposite is a lane, called Limmerfield, in which is a house, wherein the unhappy Henry Lord Darnly lodged, a very short time before his untimely death. In the same street stood a mint of Robert III. *, and in its vicinity, a house still remains, which formerly belonged to the prebend of Cambuslang.

V. the legend *Jacobus 5 Dei. Gra. Rex. Scotorum*, and, on the reverse, *Crucis Arma Sequamur*.—Also, of Queen Mary, the legend, *Maria Dei Gratia Regina Scotorum*, and, on the reverse, *Crucis Arma Sequamur*, and on some, *Diligite Justiciam*, 1553. These were the only varieties which appeared of the Scotch coins.

The English coins consisted mostly of the pieces called Angels, coined in the 49th year of Henry VI.; the legend on the reverse, *Per Cruc. Tua Salve nos Xre. Red* : one of Henry VIII. the legend, *Rutilans Rosa, sine Spina*, and on the reverse, *Dei Gra. Rex Angl. & Fra.*

Among those of Foreign origin were distinguished some of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Imperial, and Popish coins.

As none of these pieces are later than the days of Mary, queen of Scots, it is not improbable that they had been deposited during her troublous reign.

* On one side of the coins struck at this mint appears the king's crest crowned, and this inscription, *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*, on the other, *Dominus Protector*, and in an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*.

Beyond this, on a triangular piece of ground stood the Bishop's Castle, surrounded with a high wall, and fortified with a bastion, at one corner, at another, with a tower. The building having gone to ruin, the property of its site was granted by the Crown to the city of Glasgow, for the purpose of erecting the *Infirmary*, which now decorates that situation. Immediately, to the east, stands the *ancient Cathedral*, and in its front without the grave-yard wall, the new *Barony church*. Towards the termination of the High-street, on the left hand, several openings have been made, which, when the intended buildings are erected, will form neat and convenient streets.—Returning to the Cross, the traveller may proceed down the

SALTMARKET, which extends towards the Green and the Clyde. On his right soon opens PRINCE'S-STREET which ends in King-street on the west. Almost opposite, ST. ANDREW'S-STREET leads to the square and church of the same name. Farther on, the BRIDGEGATE branches off to the right, and leads through a groupe of ancient buildings, which appear, formerly, to have constituted a suburb to the city, and to have been chiefly occupied by fishermen. It was then known as the Fishersgate, but since the erection of the bridge has been distinguished by its modern name. Facing this street, in the Saltmarket, stands a house called Silvercraig's land, which is remarkable in having been the residence of Oliver Cromwell, during the winter subsequent to the battle of Dunbar, on the 3d of September, 1650.

THE TRONGATE stretches westward from the Cross and ends in Argyll-street. The spire of the Tron

church, projecting into the street, is the first prominent object which meets the view in advancing in this direction. On the right, bending northward, is NELSON-STREET, through which carriages are not allowed to pass; and a little farther on, upon the same side, is the CANDLE-RIGG-STREET, terminated by the Ram's-horn church and spire. Betwixt that last mentioned, and Nelson-street, stands Donald's Land, in which the illustrious Sir John Moore was *born*. In this street, on the right, is a Bowling-green, and opposite to that, consisting of elegant new buildings, is WILSON-STREET, ending in Virginia-street on the west. From the head of the Candleriggs, on the left, CANON-STREET branches off, and is intersected by NORTH and SOUTH ALBION-STREETS, which communicate with Bell-street on the south, and George's-street on the north. On the right is INGRAM-STREET, of modern architecture, and fronted, at its western termination, by a very handsome mansion having an open court and wings, and adorned with ornaments of Grecian architecture. Opposite the foot of the Candleriggs is KING-STREET, ending in the Bridgegate on the south. Advancing farther along the Trongate the first opening, on the right, is BRUNSWICK-PLACE, which being soon widened is named BRUNSWICK-STREET, and is so named in honour of the Duke of Brunswick. It intersects Wilson-street, and is bounded on the north by Ingram-street. On the left are two narrow lanes called the OLD and NEW WYND. To the right, farther on, is HUTCHESON-STREET*, terminated by the hospital and its elegant

* At the end of this street fronting the Trongate, formerly

spire. GREAT GLASSFORD-STREET next branches off on the same side, and ends in Ingram-street, having the Star Inn, a spacious building, in front. A narrow opening named GARTLAND-STREET, about half-way up, communicates with Hutcheson-street, and is formed by high and well-built houses. On the left, STOCKWELL-STREET leads to the Old Bridge, which connects the city with the village of Gorbals. About the middle of its length, JACKSON-STREET, on the right, forms a communication with Dunlop-street. Parallel to the river is CLYDE-STREET, extending between the two bridges, and is intended to be carried through to the Green.

ARGYLL-STREET, which commences from the Trongate where the intersection is formed by Glassford-street

stood the old building of Hutcheson's hospital, extending along that street 79 feet. It would appear it was originally intended to have formed a court; only two sides of which were finished, the south and the west. The entrance from the Trongate was by a gate decorated with rustics, a few steps above the level of the street. Above this gate was the large hall or academy where the children were educated. This building was ornamented with a spire 100 feet high, having a clock and dial. On the north front, facing the gardens, (for the grounds upon which Hutcheson-street is erected were then in that situation,) were two niches, in which were placed the statues of the founders, with this inscription,

Adspicis Hutchesonos fratres his nulla propago
 Cum foret et numero vix caperentur opes
 Hæc monumenta pii votum immortale decorant
 Dulcia quæ miseris semper asyla forent
 O bene testatos hæredis scripsit uterque
 Infantes inopes invalidosque senes.

and the Stockwell, continues the main street to the village of Anderston, and is broad, handsomely built, and well-aired. The first opening from this, on the right, is VIRGINIA-STREET, the next, MILLAR-STREET, then QUEEN-STREET, wide, elegant, and healthy, after which is BUCHANAN-STREET, new and well-built, and having GORDON-STREET branching off from it on the left; then UNION-PLACE, and lastly ALSTON-STREET, which is narrow and incommodious. Returning to the head of the Stockwell, and proceeding again westward, DUNLOP and MAXWELL STREETS successively open on the left, then ST. ENOCH'S SQUARE, and a little farther JAMAICA-STREET, ending at the New Bridge. The next opening on the same side is ROBERTSON-STREET, and, last of all, YORK-STREET, newly built, and extending from the main street to the river.

If the traveller chooses, in his progress, to advance along Queen-street it will conduct him to GEORGE'S SQUARE on the right, and ST. VINCENT-STREET formed by superb buildings, on the left. At the north-west corner of the Square is CAMPERDOWN-PLACE, or NORTH QUEEN-STREET, and at the opposite corner, is COCHRAN-STREET which terminates there.

GEORGE'S-STREET, running due east by the northern side of the Square, stretches along the side of the hill in a direction parallel to the Trongate, and is of great length. Proceeding eastward, HANOVER and FREDERICK STREETS ascend the high ground on the left, then successive intersections are formed by JOHN and MONTROSE STREETS. From the middle of the latter RICHMOND-STREET branches off and ends in PORTLAND-

STREET, all of which, towards the north, are steep and difficult of access, as is BALMANNO-STREET, newly opened, on the left. Between that and the High-street an opening, on the same hand, leads up the Dean-side Brae, and conducts to the Rottenrow and Taylor-street.

DUKE-STREET now commences, in the same direct line, and gradually sloping towards the Molendinar Bourn, over which is a bridge, soon after passing which the Drygate joins it on the left. BARRACK-STREET, afterwards SIDNEY-STREET and BELGROVE-PLACE successively open on the right, when the street is lost in the Cumbernauld and Edinburgh road.

HAVING thus conducted the stranger through the principal streets of the city, his attention shall now be directed to the spacious scene of public exercise and amusement. This is emphatically denominated

THE GREEN,

and consists of an ample plat of ground, ascertained by the measurement of Mr W. Kyle, in 1800, to consist of 117 Scotch, or 133 English acres. It is smooth and verdant, and every way adapted to the purpose of its intention. It is the property of the community, and consists of excellent land, extending south-east from the town. The nearest access to it, from the Cross, is by the Saltmarket, and by Kent and Charlotte streets from the Gallowgate. An excellent gravel walk completely surrounds it, and, on the north and east this is overshadowed with lofty trees. On the south, it is beautifully bounded and adorned by the majestic windings of the Clyde, gliding smoothly between

its elevated banks. It is, naturally, formed into three divisions. One of these, named the Calton Green, is separated, on the north, from the largest by a rivulet; the other, called the Butcher's Haugh, is divided from the same on the south, by a cut made to carry off the waters of some mineral springs. A fountain of excellent water situated in the low ground between Nelson's Monument and the Humanity House, from the vulgar name of a clump of alder trees among which it rises, is denominated the Arns-Well. The Green is rendered interesting by the busy groupes with which, in fine weather, it is thronged. Here may be seen the convalescent soliciting the gale of health, the idle dissipating time, the contemplative courting wisdom, the gay amusing themselves and entertaining others, and childhood and youth participating in the pleasures of happiness and joy. Here also, are trained in military discipline, not only the soldiers of the garrison, but the spirited men who have volunteered their services in defence of their country. Exercises of agility and strength, such as the cricket and the golf, are likewise occasionally engaged in. The Clyde, in summer, is the resort of the youth for swimming and bathing; and in winter, for skating, curling, and other appropriate amusements.

BUT the beauties which present themselves to the view in the Green, are not wholly confined to itself. Hills, covered to their summits with wood, rise with a gentle acclivity, or are cut into dells by the rivulets which flow down their sides, while country-seats, adorned with trees, gardens, and cultivated fields, give variety and beauty to the scene. In an opposite direction,

the river, the bridges, and the city, with its lofty buildings and tapering spires, strongly attract the attention, and conspire to render this a delightful retreat.

IN the Green, also, a public *Washing-house* * is established. A *splendid new Jail and Public Offices*, also occupy its western extremity. Here too the benevolent have erected *The Humane Society House*, wherein is kept a proper apparatus for restoring animation suspended by drowning. A boat is, also, at the same place, always retained in readiness to give assistance to those who may be in danger in the river.

* This produces a considerable annual revenue to the city. It has been let at £600, but since the introduction of water by pipes into the town, the rent has been much reduced. It is let from 1811 to 1812, at £284. This sum is made up from small moieties paid by the inhabitants, for the use of the house and green, in washing and bleaching their linen.

“ Here bare-foot beauties lightly trip along ;
 Their snowy labours all the verdure throng :
 The linen some, with rosy fingers, rub,
 And the white foam o'erflows the smoking tub :
 Her polished feet another nimbly plies,
 Whence other charms in full proportion rise ;
 Hence, ye profane ! and tremble to descry
 The graceful nymphs with loose unhallowed eye :
 Their bright approach impurity refines ;
 At every touch the linen brighter shines,
 Whether they bathe it in the crystal wave,
 Or on the stream the whitening surges lave,
 Or from the painted cann the fountain pour,
 Softly descending in a shining shower ;
 Till, as it lies, its fair transparent hue
 Shows like a lily dipt in morning dew.” *Clyde, a Poem.*

Another source of revenue proceeds from the pasturage of

A C C O U N T
 OF THE
A D J A C E N T V I L L A G E S .

—◆—
 T H E G O R B A L S .

THIS prosperous Barony, once an insignificant village, is situated on the south bank of the Clyde, opposite the city, running parallel with it nearly a mile. From a few miserable private houses, originally scattered about the south end of the Old Bridge, it has suddenly become a rich, populous, and flourishing suburb, emulating the city itself in the elegance of its buildings, the public spirit of its inhabitants, and the liberality and good sense which characterize its local institutions. At present it contains about three thousand families, and it is rather within probability to estimate the aggregate population at fifteen thousand souls. The origin of the original village, and the etymology * of its name; are rather uncertain, but ever since the building of the Old Bridge, it has been indifferently distinguished by the

cows, for the grazing of each of which, during about six months, the proprietors pay £3 3, and 2s. to the keeper, per annum.

* In the Celtic of the ancient Strathclyde Britons, Gorbals signifies the ample expansion, the wide level plat.

name of Gorbals, and that of *Bridge-end*. The village and barony, in 1571, were feued from Archbishop Porterfield, by George Elphinston, merchant in Glasgow. The village and burying ground, containing about 14 acres, being disjoined from that of Govan, on the 21st of February 1771, were erected into a separate parish, of which the heritors are patrons. The lands of the late Mr Rea of Little Govan, and Polmadie, consisting of about 600 acres, were afterwards, at the desire of the inhabitants, annexed to the parish of Gorbals, by the presbytery of Glasgow.

DETACHED houses, of ancient erection, seem to have occupied part of the site of the modern village. The lady of Campbell of Lochow, in 1350, erected, here, a house for the reception of lepers. On the east side of the chief street is a very old building, the lower part of which is employed as the Council Chamber and Police Office, and the upper is set apart for a prison. On the ceiling of this, and on the front of the building, are the letters S. G. E. supposed to be the initials of Sir George Elphinston, the proprietor of the adjoining land and the village, which he procured to be erected into a burgh of barony and regality. His house still remains, and is situated near the middle of the place. His property afterwards came into the possession of Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstone, and, some time previously to the Restoration, was purchased by the City of Glasgow, the Trades' House, and the patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital, who, for that purpose, had united their funds. These bodies, in 1790, made a division of this acquisition, when the jurisdiction, with a certain portion of

the lands, was obtained by the Town-council, and the remainder divided between the Trades' House and Hutcheson's Hospital. During the intermediate period, the lordship and lands continued under one common management.

THE magistrates of the Gorbals are annually elected, and consist of a senior and two resident baillies. The Lord Provost, Town-council, and magistrates of Glasgow, as superior of the barony, appoint one of their number to be the chief or senior baillie, and two of the inhabitants are at the same time chosen to act in the like capacity. These are elected from among the inhabitants of the old village of Gorbals and Tradestown the one year, and from those of Hutchesontown and Laurieston, the next. To these are added four Burlie-men*, who act as a Dean of Guild Court.

* It is only of late that this custom was abolished in some parishes.

Burlie-Baillies are officers employed to enforce the laws of the Burlaw-courts.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
He thare forgather'd with a gossip:
And wha was't, trow ye, but the deel,
That had disguis'd himsell sae weel
In human shape, sae snug and wylie;
Jud tuk him for a *burlie-baillie*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 536.

‘Laws of *Burlaw* ar maid & determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw* courts, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes, betwixt nichtbour and nichtbour. The quhilk men sa chosen, as

Any of the baillies may be continued a second year in office, by the superior, if thought proper.

By an Act of Parliament obtained in 1808, a system of Police has been established in the Gorbals, extending over the whole barony, being the old village of Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Laurieston, and Tradestown. This is divided into twelve separate wards, over which preside as many commissioners; the magistrates being at the same time commissioners *ex officiis*. These are elected annually, on the second Monday of August, by a majority of votes of the inhabitants occupying houses at or above £5 Sterling of yearly rent. The objects of the Police are executed by a Master of Police, Clerk, Officers, who are special Constables, and Watchmen, who are appointed by the Commissioners; and the expense of the whole is defrayed by an assessment of not more than sixpence in the pound on rents below £4 per annum; eightpence under £6; tenpence under £9; and one shilling on all above that sum.

judges and arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called *Byrlaw-men*. Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

‘*Birlaw-courts*—are rewled be consent of neighbours.’ Regiam Majestatem, B iv. c. 39. § 8.

‘This little republic was governed by a *birley-court*, in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote.’ P. Crawford, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. iv. 512, 513.

‘The said John Hay, as tacking burden aforesaid, obliges himself to provide the foresaid William in ane house and yard,—and to give him ane croft by the sight of *barlay-men*, give he require the same, he paying the rent the *barlay men* puts it to.’ Contract A. 1721. State Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 327.

Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary, Vol. I. in vo.

The Act also empowers the Commissioners to build a Work-house or Bridewell for the suppression of disorder, immorality, and vice.

WHILE the inhabitants of the Gorbals have been active in procuring to themselves public comfort and order, they are equally attentive to the promotion of knowledge and morality as the best means of securing the happiness of society. With this view, they have erected a large public school, on a popular and improved plan, wherein many children are instructed in the elements of reading, writing, and accounts. Thus these liberal people confer a lasting benefit on the community at large; for by acquiring instruction the judgment is ripened, and by gaining knowledge the propensities of the heart are inclined to virtue, industry, and peace.

HUTCHESONTOWN.

AT the division of the lands of Gorbals, in 1790, the level track of ground on the east of the village, called St. Ninian's Croft, became the property of Hutcheson's Hospital, and was feued out by the directors of that Institution. Hence is derived its name. This village was begun in 1794, upon a regular plan, and laid out into a number of right-lined streets. Several of these have already been completed, with houses from two to three or four storeys in height, well built, and covered with slate. Between this and the Green, opposite the foot of the Saltmarket, a neat *Wooden Bridge*, after a design by Mr P. Nicholson, architect, is thrown over the river, by the feuers, at a short distance above the site

of that built of stone, which was carried away by the great flood of 1795. *Hutchesontown, Laurieston, and Tradestown*, are included within the police regulations of the Gorbals.

LAURIESTON



is so called from the name of the gentleman by whom it was feued. It occupies the space between the Gorbals and the New Bridge, on the west, and is laid out on a plan of superior elegance. It comprises above 50 acres of ground, and extends 2300 feet southwards.

CARLTON-PLACE, the principal street, stretches exactly parallel to the river, upon a terrace so elevated as to preclude danger and inconvenience from those inundations to which the Clyde is so frequently subject. It is to consist of two elegant ranges of buildings*, each 375 feet in length, and four storeys in height, including a half-sunk one. The fronts are formed of five compartments, a middle and end projections. The basement is rusticated, with a Doric semicircular portico of four columns in the centre, and upon the ends are Ionic porticos. Above the basement, the middle compartment consists of seven pilasters, the height of the two upper storeys, with Doric entablature and pediment. The windows of the middle and end projections are all dressed, with handsome iron balconies.

PORTLAND-STREET cuts the former at right angles,

* Only one of the ranges is built.—See *Frontispiece* for the whole of this beautiful design.

and, at an equal distance, between the eastern and western limits of Carlton-place, running towards the south.

TRADESTOWN

is built immediately on the west of Laurieston, on ground feued, in 1790, from the Trades' House and Incorporations of Glasgow. The principal streets extend westward from the bridge, and parallel to the river, and several of them are already completed in a handsome style, with courts or areas behind. The finest of them faces the Clyde, and is thence named the **CLYDE BUILDINGS**, having a beautiful sloping lawn in front. A short distance to the south-west, on the Paisley road, is **KINGSTON**, which contains many handsome buildings, particularly an elegant range called **MAXWELTON**, intersected by the high road from Glasgow to Paisley, which adds to their cheerfulness by the frequent passage of travellers, on foot and in carriages.

ANDERSTON

lies about a mile west from the Cross of Glasgow, and on the same side of the Clyde. It derived its name from Anderson of Stobercross, who, as early as 1725, formed the design of erecting a village. The estate was purchased, in 1735, by John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield, who found the projected village in a state of infancy, consisting only of a few thatched houses. By a proper encouragement of manufactures, however, it quickly rose to be a large and populous suburb, containing many public

works, particularly a large cotton-mill, the property of Mr Henry Houldsworth, in which cast-iron is substituted for wood, throughout the building. In the village are several meeting-houses consecrated to religion.

GRAHAMSTON seems rather to be a continuation of Argyll-street, than a separate suburb. It is, however, generally considered as such, and contains a few narrow streets branching off towards the north.

BROWNFIELD was formerly a bleachfield belonging to Messrs. Brown, Carrick & Co. and consists of about ten acres. It was feued in 1791, at a ground-annual of £300. It contains several good houses, but is chiefly occupied by weavers. Many of the projected streets are as yet incomplete.

ON the west of Anderston is situated *Finnieston*, in which are the reservoir of the Cranston-hill Water Work Company, and the Verreville Crystal Manufactory, the property of John Geddes, Esq. a gentleman of much enterprize and public spirit.

ON the north of the city are situated the *Cowcaddens*, *Parkhouse*, and the thriving and beautiful village of *Port-Dundas*, built on a rising ground, at the extremity of the side-branch of the Canal, and so named from Sir Lawrence Dundas, of Kerse, President of the Canal Company when that stupendous work was begun.

CALTON.

AT the commencement of the last century, this place was called Blackfauld, from the ground, on the east of Glasgow, upon which it was built, having been formerly

occupied as a *fold for black cattle*. This property was purchased in 1705, from the community of Glasgow, by Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, who first projected the village. It was chiefly completed, however, by John Orr, Esq. who acquired the Barrowfield estate. It contains many good streets, and is occupied by a numerous population, the greatest part of which consists of weavers, and the people employed in the cotton mills erected in the village and its vicinity. It was, early in the last century, erected into a burgh of barony, having a prison and baron-baillie. The prison, however, was never occupied, but the office of baron-baillie is still continued.

BRIDGETON

is nearly half a mile in length, and lies, in a south-east direction, between the Calton and the Clyde. It is so named from its vicinity to the bridge, thrown over the river in 1777, leading to the ancient borough of Rutherglen. The inhabitants are mostly weavers.

CAMLACHIE

is situated to the east of the city on the Edinburgh and Hamilton road, and is inhabited chiefly by the coaliers, employed in the numerous mines in its neighbourhood. From these is derived a great part of the fuel for the city, and also a considerable quantity for exportation. Upwards of 70,000 waggon-loads of coal, 24 cwt. each, pass by the Gallowgate toll into the city, during the year.

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.



ST. MUNGO.

As shines the moon among the lesser fires,
 Unrivalled GLASGOW lifts her stately spires;
 Lofty and large her sacred TEMPLES rise,
 Fit for HIS worship who spread out the skies.

Clyde, a Poem.

THE CATHEDRAL, OR HIGH CHURCH.

THIS splendid edifice is one of the most entire specimens of our ancient (improperly denominated Gothic) architecture. It was founded, in 1123, by John Achaïus, bishop of Glasgow, during the reign of David I., in whose presence it was consecrated. By bishop Joceline it was dedicated to *St. Mungo, or Kentigern*, on the last day of May, 1197, as expressed by the inscription* on a stone immediately above the door of the Choir. The architect † of this venerable pile was John Murdoch,

* Dedicata fuit hæc Ecclesia Glasguensis, anno Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo septimo, pridie Calendas Junii.

† Although the name of the architect by whom this church

who, by the works in which he had been employed, seems to have been eminent in his profession.

FROM the elevated situation of the cathedral, its battlements command a most extensive prospect, well worthy of attention either to the stranger or citizen, from its almost unrivalled variety. To the east, the whole vale of Clyde, rich in towns, villages and seats, presents itself to the view. In this direction, for a considerable way, extended valleys, intermingled with trees and villas, gratify the eye. Beyond, appear the lofty towers of Bothwell, and the princely seat of the Hamiltons; and farther on, as the banks begin to grow more steep, a long succession of splendid mansions, towering from among their woods, tinged with azure the farther they recede, attract the attention. Still more remote, appears the county town, crowned as it were with the lofty mountain of Tinto, which fills up the back ground of this beautiful scene. —If you turn to the west, the populous manufacturing town of Paisley; the castles of Mearns and Cruikstone, noted for the residence of the unfortunate Mary Stewart, and the ancient fortress of Dunbarton, perched upon

was designed, is not discovered by any inscription on the building, yet from one upon the *Abbey church of Melross*, in 1146, that information is conveyed in the following uncouth rhyme :

‘ John Murdo some time callit was I,
 ‘ And born in Parysse certainly,
 ‘ And had in keyping all mason werk
 ‘ Of Sanctandroys, the-hye kyrk
 ‘ Of Glasgu, Melros, and Paslay,
 ‘ Of Nyddyscayl, and of Galway.
 ‘ Pray to God and Mari baith,
 ‘ And sweet St. John, keep this haly kyrk frae skaith.’

a rock, appear in full view; the hills of Renfrewshire and the snow-capt mountains of Argyll, still farther off, terminate the prospect. To the north, the Campsie hills at the distance of ten, and in the opposite direction, those of Cathkin, distant five miles, close a beautiful landscape. Immediately on the east of the cathedral is a deep ravine in which flows the Molendinar Bourn, and on the opposite side, stands the Infirmary, an elegant modern building, forming a striking contrast to the rude majesty of the ancient structure. It is built in the form of a cross, whose greatest length is from east to west, and the transepts from north to south. From the middle of the building rises the great tower, which, for at least 30 feet above the roof is of a square form, and terminates in a battlement. Within this rises a lofty octangular spire ornamented with two smaller battlements, at equal distances from each other and the top. The octagon between these is ornamented by windows in the pointed style, and four small pyramidal spires, which rise from within the first battlement at its bottom. Another square tower rises upon the west end of the church, till it is on a level with the battlement of the great steeple. It then terminates in a pyramidal leaden roof, adorned with a vane. In this steeple are placed the clock and a large bell, 12 feet 1 inch in circumference. In the winter of 1789, this bell, having been accidentally cracked by some persons who had been admitted to see it, was taken down and sent to London, where, in the following year, it was refounded. On the outside is the following inscription:

IN THE YEAR OF GRACE,
 MDXCIV,
 MARCUS KNOX,
 A MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,
 ZEALOUS FOR THE INTEREST OF THE REFORMED RELIGION
 CAUSED ME TO BE FABRICATED IN HOLLAND,
 FOR THE USE OF HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS
 OF GLASGOW,
 AND PLACED ME WITH SOLEMNITY
 IN THE TOWER OF THEIR CATHEDRAL.
 MY FUNCTION
 WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE IMPRESS ON MY BOSOM,
 ME AUDITO VENIAS DOCTRINAM SANCTAM UT DISCAS.
 AND
 I WAS TAUGHT TO PROCLAIM THE HOURS OF
 UNHEEDED TIME.
 CXCIV YEARS
 HAD I SOUNDED THESE AWFUL WARNINGS,
 WHEN I WAS BROKEN
 BY THE HANDS OF INCONSIDERATE AND UNSKILFUL MEN.
 IN THE YEAR MDCCXC,
 I WAS CAST INTO THE FURNACE,
 REFOUNDED AT LONDON,
 AND RETURNED TO MY SACRED VOCATION.
 READER,
 THOU ALSO SHALT KNOW A RESURRECTION,
 MAY IT BE UNTO ETERNAL LIFE.
 THOMAS MEARS, FECIT, LONDON, MDCCXC.

THE cathedral is externally divided on both sides into compartments, by buttresses of equal dimensions, between which are placed windows in the pointed style, all somewhat dissimilar in the ornaments. This succession of windows is interrupted by the transepts directly under the great tower in the centre of the church. The north and south windows in the transepts are 40 by 22 feet, divided with mullions and tracery. Above the first range of windows the wall terminates in a battlement, within which springs the lowest roof, till it meets the second or inner wall, which rises from thence for a number of feet. This, in like manner, is divided into compartments by small square projections, between each of which are placed three narrow windows in the pointed style, directly above each of those in the first storey. It then terminates in the same manner as the lower wall, and is capped with a leaden roof.

THE chapter-house was in the north cross of the cathedral, and had a communication with the nave by a vaulted entry. The south cross was never completed, and is at present used as a burying-place for the clergy of the city. The architecture of it appears to have been finer than that of the rest of the building, and is supposed to be of no older date than the year 1500. Its arched roof is supported by columns adjoining to the outer walls. There is also a row of pillars in the centre, and the capitals of the whole are highly ornamented with figures and flowers. The area of its top is formed into an ornamented piece of garden ground.

THE consistorial house, in which the bishops held

their ecclesiastical courts, projects from the south-west corner of the cathedral. Between this and the tower was the ancient entrance, by a large magnificent door, which is now shut up. The usual entries, at present, are on the south, the chief of which leads immediately into the choir.

THE whole building is arranged into four divisions, the Outer Church, the Choir, the Inner High Church, and the Vaulted Cemetery a few years ago used as the Barony Church. It is enlightened by 157 windows, is supported by 147 pillars, and is 975 feet in circumference round the walls, without following the line of measure of the aisles. Its interior length is 339 feet, the breadth 72. The height of the Choir is 90 feet, that of the nave 85, and that of the vault 18. The great steeple measures 223 feet from the floor of the Choir, which is 100 feet above the level of the Clyde at the Old Bridge.

THE CHOIR.

As this is the first division of the cathedral to which the stranger is admitted, it merits a prior description. The appearance of it is very grand and impressive. Majestic columns, decorated with monumental tablets of marble and other memorials of the dead, divide the space and support the roof. These are 88 feet in height and 30 in circumference. The four, on the right, support the steeple, and between the two, on each side, are large opposite windows. That on the south is divided longitudinally by four mullions, two tires of them in the flight, forming 12 parallel windows, or days, with the upper part of the pointed arch filled in with tracery.

That on the north has five mullions, which run from top to bottom without being divided into flights. On the left, is a door leading into the Outer Church, and, on the right, are two flights of stairs conducting to the vaulted Cemetery. Above these, in what was formerly the orchestra, an elegant organ has been placed in a niche, designed by Mr D. Hamilton, architect. The inferior part of this is ornamented by ancient sculpture, representing the twelve apostles. From the floor of the Choir a stair on the right leads to the nave or main body of the cathedral.

THE OUTER CHURCH

is the western division of the cathedral. It was, anciently, a part of the Choir, from which it is now separated by a stone wall. Two rows of clustered columns run through its whole length, from east to west, parallel to the walls from which they are several feet distant. These pillars are connected with each other by pointed arches, which spring from the capitals, and unite at the top by a common centre. On these arches are built the inner walls which contract the breadth of the building in the upper part. Between the pillars are placed, through the whole range, pointed windows, which give light to the ground area of the church. Another tier of smaller windows, placed along the upper wall, enlightens the vacant space. This church has undergone a complete repair, and is now fitted up in the modern style. A venerable air of antiquity, however, is still blended with the elegance and simplicity of the recent structure, which give to the whole a peculiar interest.

THE INNER HIGH CHURCH.

IN this, as in the Choir, two ranges of columns run parallel to the walls, and support, by a double tier of arches, the upper row of windows. The pillars, consequently, are not so lofty, but are of finer workmanship, and have their capitals richly sculptured. From these spring the arches, which, with those rising from the corresponding columns on the walls, intersect each other at the key-stone, which is finely carved. A gallery is thus formed, along the church, with an arched roof, through which, from the windows, the body of the church is lighted. Above this is another range of columns, supporting the highest tier of windows, by which the upper part of the building is enlightened. From the top of the inner walls, immediately above these windows, springs a lofty arched roof, finely ornamented. In the eastern gable, is a great window divided by mullions; and immediately below it, receding from the body of the church, is the space formerly occupied by the altar. The roof is supported by five pillars, over which was a terrace walk. On the north side of the altar is the vestry, the roof arched and supported by one pillar, 19 feet high, in the centre, where arched pillars from every angle terminate.

THIS church, like the other, has been completely refitted, from designs by Mr Stark, architect. The great arch, formerly built up between this and the Choir, has been partly opened and glazed; the remainder of the space is filled up with another arch which incloses the organ, facing the Choir. It is also decorated with fine

appropriate ornaments. New galleries have also been constructed, the fronts of which are tastefully ornamented. The pulpit is placed nearly in the east end, and in the middle of the opposite gallery, is the King's-seat, adorned with the royal arms and other emblematic devices. The area at the back of the pulpit, has again been brought into view, by the removal of the partition which filled the arches. These are now filled with tracery and painted glass, as is likewise the great superior window. By these improvements, the area of the church appears considerably enlarged from the prospect obtained of the roof of the Choir and the altar-place; and the effect of the whole is thereby rendered much more grand, striking, and beautiful.

THE VAULTED CEMETERY

is situated immediately beneath the Inner Church, and was first opened as a place of worship for the *Barony parish*, in 1575. It is supported by 65 clustered pillars, some of which are 18 feet in circumference. Like those in the other divisions of the cathedral, they run parallel to the walls. They are exceedingly strong and massive; and, by their position and the smallness of the windows, the interior is rendered dark and gloomy. The ground is strewn with bones, and the pillars are hung around with shreds of escutcheons. The combinations, in this place of graves, are impressive and solemn, and calculated to awaken in the soul, the most serious emotions.

See yonder hallow'd fane;—the pious work
Of names once famed, now dubious or forgot,
And buried mid the wreck of things which were;

There lie interr'd the more illustrious dead.
 The wind is up: hark! how it howls! Methinks
 Till now I never heard a sound so dreary;
 Doors creak, and windows clap, and night's fowl bird,
 Rook'd in the spire, screams loud: the gloomy aisles
 Black plaster'd, and hung round with shreds of 'scutcheons,
 And tatter'd coats of arms, send back the sound
 Laden with heavier airs, from the low vaults,
 The mansions of the dead. Blair.

UNDERNEATH where the altar stood is situated the place of interment for the heritors of the Barony parish, where is still shewn the monument of St. Mungo or Kentigern, together with the reservoir, wherein the *holy water* was kept. This was also the cemetery of the Bishops of Glasgow and the repository of the monkish relics, during the superstitious times. The cathedral* is surrounded with two ample grave-yards, in which above 800 corpses are annually interred.

* The magistrates, in the spring of 1579, "by the earnest dealing of Mr Andrew Melvil and other ministers, had condescended to demolish the Cathedral. To do this work, a number of Quarriers, Masons, and other Workmen were conduced, and the day assigned when it should take beginning. The Workmen by sound of Drum being warned to go unto their work, the *Crafts* of the City took arms, swearing many oaths, *that he who did cast down the first stone should be buried under it.* Neither could they be pacified till the workmen were discharged by the Magistrates. A complaint was hereupon made and the principals cited before the council for insurrection; where the King, James VI. not then thirteen years of age, inhibited the Ministers from meddling any more in the business, saying "That too many Churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind."

Spottiswoode's History, p. 304.

COLLEGE CHURCH

is situated in the High-street, a little below the College, and on the same side. It is a plain building, erected in 1699, upon the site of another of more ancient date, called *Blackfriars*, which, in the year 1666, was destroyed by a storm of thunder and lightning. In front of the building is a small steeple, containing a bell; and the whole is surrounded by a cemetery.—When the foundations of the old church were dug up, a number of cells were discovered. These are conjectured to have been appropriated to the purposes of religious seclusion.

TRON, OR LAIGH CHURCH

stands a little to the west of the Cross, on the south side of the Trongate, and behind the houses which immediately front the street. The entry to it is under a wide arch. A church was founded in this place, so early as the year 1484; but, having fallen into ruin, it was repaired, in 1592, and continued in that state, till, on the 8th of February 1793, it was destroyed by fire. In the following year, the present one was erected. It is a fine modern building, designed by the late Mr James Adams, and is surmounted by a handsome cupola, which illuminates the house. An ancient spire, built in 1637, and 126 feet in height, stands between it and the street, and terminates in a battlement, with windows in the pointed arch style. The ground flat is occupied as a shop. The name Tron* was applied to this church,

* The Trone is an instrument, consisting of two horizontal

from part of its steeple having been used as a place for weighing butter, cheese, and such commodities. The expense of building this church was £2,700.

NORTH-WEST, OR RAM'S-HORN CHURCH

is situated at the upper extremity of the Candlerigg-street. It was erected in 1724; but its appearance indicates a much older date. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, lying east and west, having a transverse section, or aisle, extending towards the north. A square steeple, 140 feet in height, adorns the front of the church. Behind it is a burying-ground.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

stands in an elegantly built square of the same name. It was founded in 1739, but not completed till 1756, at an expense of nearly £15,000. The building is very handsome, and similar to that of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, with some alterations, especially in the steeple. It was executed by the late Mungo Nasmith, a very eminent mason, and does much credit to the taste of the magistrates then in office, as well as to that of those under whom it was finished. The front, towards the west, has a pediment, in the timpany of which

bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar, used for weighing heavy wares. This instrument still remains in some towns.

'In Edinburgh the Pillory is called the *Trone*.' Ruddiman.

'They ordain the said John Rob to be sett upon the *Trone*, with a paper upon his head bearing thir words (*This John Rob is sett heir for being ane false informer of witnesses*), and ordaines his lugg to be nailed to the *Trone* be the space of ane hour.' Acts of Sederunt, 6th Feb. 1650. *Jamieson's Scot. Dict. in vo.*

is a basso-relievo of the City Arms, and forms an elegant portico of six columns of the Composite order, to which the ascent is by a magnificent flight of steps. Around the building, the same order is continued in the form of pilasters, between each of which are placed arched windows, and the whole is crowned with a ballustrade and vases. The interior of the church is very elegantly finished. A double row of Corinthian columns extends throughout its length, and parallel to the walls, from which they are several feet distant. A kind of open gallery is thus formed on each side. These columns have corresponding pilasters in the walls, with which, above the capitals, they join, by a groined roof finely ornamented with stucco work, done by the late celebrated Mr Clayton. The pulpit and front of the galleries are of paneled mahogany. The steeple is not of corresponding elegance. It is heavy and ill-proportioned, and is surmounted by an ungraceful dome terminating in a vane.

ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH

is erected on the south side of the square of the same name, and was founded, in 1780, on the site of an old chapel. Its form is oblong, having finely cut vases placed at each corner. The front, in which is the spire adorned in successive storeys with pilasters of the different orders, and beautifully tapering till it terminates in a cone and vane, is decorated with a Doric portico. This church is well lighted and handsomely finished within.

BARONY CHURCH

is situated in front of the cathedral, and without the grave-yard wall. It was built in 1798, from a design

by the late Mr Adams. The architecture of it is of a mixed style, similar to that employed during the sixteenth century. It is constructed with rubble work, and has not a very agreeable appearance. The interior is well laid out, and if not elegant, is, at least, convenient. It is divided among the different heritors.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

is situated on the west side of Buchanan-street, and fronts George's-street, to which it forms a splendid termination. It extends in front, 65 feet, and in depth, 97. The principal front, which is towards the east, is of Doric three quarter columns with back pilasters the whole height of the church, with entablature and balustrade; above which, upon the front, commences the steeple, with bastions at the angles. In the first storey the bastions are clustered pilasters, and the second finishes as an octagon tower, terminating with pedestals and obelisks. Within these, and leaving them insulated, commences the clock storey, which is octagonal, and supports a circular die wall and columns, forming a kind of temple, crowned with a dome and obelisk. The mouldings and minutiae of the steeple are Roman architecture, but the general form is what has been improperly denominated Gothic, and has a very curious and picturesque effect. The whole height of the steeple is 162 feet 6 inches. The interior of the church is very neat and appropriate. The designs were furnished by Mr William Stark, architect, and finished at an expense of £9000. In the foundation-stone, which was laid by Baillie Cleland, was deposited a plate containing the following inscription :

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
 THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS CHURCH,
 ERECTED BY THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL
 OF GLASGOW,
 WAS LAID ON THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE MDCCCVII,
 AND XLVIITH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS
 SOVEREIGN, GEORGE THE THIRD,
 BY BAILLIE JAMES CLELAND,
 IN PRESENCE OF
 THE HONOURABLE JAMES MACKENZIE, LORD PROVOST,
 ROBERT M'NAIR, ALEXANDER STEWART, JAMES
 DENNISTON, BASIL RONALD, AND JAMES CLELAND,
 BAILLIES,
 JAMES BLACK, DEAN OF GUILD,
 ROBERT AUSTIN, DEACON CONVENER,
 ARCHIBALD NEWBIGGING, TREASURER,
 RICHARD SMELLIE, MASTER OF WORKS,
 AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.
 WILLIAM STARK, ARCHITECT.
 WADDELL AND PARK, AND GALLOWAY AND ANDERSON,
 CONTRACTORS.

WHICH UNDERTAKING MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.

On the reverse.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL TO WHOSE CARE
 THE ERECTION OF THIS BUILDING WAS ENTRUSTED ;
 JAMES CLELAND, ESQ. CONVENER,
 THE HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST,
 JAMES BLACK, GILBERT HAMILTON, JOHN HAMILTON,
 JOHN ROBERTSON, DAVID SCOTT,
 ROBERT TENNENT, AND RICHARD SMELLIE, ESQUIRES.

THE GORBALS CHURCH.

THIS very elegant modern structure is situated at the east end of Carlton-place, in a line with it, and facing the river. The building extends in front 105 feet, its depth is 85 towards the south. The basement, or first storey of the principal front, towards the north, is rusticated. Over this, in the centre, under the steeple, are columns of Grecian Doric, insulated, with their pilasters and entablature, to the height of the two upper tiers of windows, and breaking considerably the upper line of front. Upon each end of the building are projections, returning upon the flanks, and surmounted with balustrades. Over the columns and pilasters the spire commences, the first order of which is of Ionic pilasters, sixteen in number, four upon a front, with their proper entablature. Above these are massy consols, projecting, and containing the dials. This compartment, with all above, is octagonal, having four principal, and four lesser sides. Immediately above the consols, is an order of 8 columns, and corresponding pilasters and entablature, with an obelisk above a Dado compartment, of 55 feet. The whole height is 174 feet. The principal front and projections towards the east and west, with the whole of the steeple, is of hewn work. The interior of the church, next to that of St. Andrew's Church, is finished in the neatest and most elegant style, and is the best proportioned of any of the modern places of worship within the city. The building was executed from designs by Mr D. Hamilton, architect. The expense of its erection, (a considerable part of which was raised by private subscription,) including the ground, amounts to £8000.

IN the foundation-stone was deposited a plate containing the following inscription :

BY THE BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
 THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS EDIFICE,
 (A CHURCH FOR THE PARISH OF GORBALS,)
 WAS LAID BY
 ROBERT FERRIE, ESQ.
 CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE GORBALS,
 - ON THE XXII DAY OF JULY,
 IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCCCX,
 AND LTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
 OUR BELOVED SOVEREIGN GEORGE THE THIRD,
 IN THE PRESENCE OF
 DAVID NIVEN, ESQ. WILLIAM MILLS, ESQ.
 RESIDENT MAGISTRATES,
 AND
 THE REVEREND JAMES M'LEAN, MINISTER OF GORBALS.
 DAVID HAMILTON, ARCHITECT.
 MAY THE GOD OF ALL GRACE PROTECT AND PROSPER
 THIS UNDERTAKING.

CHAPELS

AND DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSES.

THE churches already described are all that belong to the Establishment. There are, besides, some *Chapels of Ease*, and two places of worship where divine service

is performed partly in English and partly in Gaelic. The *College Chapel* is appropriated to the use of the Professors, their families, and the students attending the University. Another, situated in *Canon-street*, formerly belonged to the synod of Relief, but was restored, in 1774, to the communion of the church. A third has been erected in *Tobago-street, Calton*; a fourth at *Shettleston*, in the Barony parish, and a fifth in *Clyde-street, Anderston*. One of the Gaelic Chapels is built in *Ingram-street*, and the other in *Duke-street*. The *English Episcopal Chapel* stands on the east side of the lane leading from St. Andrew's Square to the Green. It was erected in 1751, and is a neat building, but by its low situation is exposed to the inundations of the river. It contains a handsome well-toned organ, situated at the east end, above the altar, and is, in every respect, handsomely laid out, having the fronts of the galleries finely paneled and covered with green cloth. At a little distance, and looking towards the west, is placed a mahogany pulpit, adorned with a canopy and mitre, and supported by a pillar of the Composite order. The minister and clerk's pulpits are covered with crimson velvet. In winter this chapel is heated by stoves. It has likewise a burial ground surrounding it.—The members of the Scottish Episcopal Church, attend divine worship in an apartment of the *Grammar School*.

THE Burgher Seceders have three places of worship in town. Of these the oldest is built in *Shuttle-street*, the next on the east side of *Campbell-street*, and the last erected on the opposite side of the same street.

THE Antiburghiers have an elegant meeting-house in *Duke-street*, and another in *Cheapside-street, Anderston*.

THE people in the communion of the synod of Relief, in Glasgow and its suburbs, are divided into six congregations. One of these meets in the *Great-Dove-hill*, another in *Campbell-street*, one in *John-street*, a fourth in *Kirk-street, Anderston*, a fifth in *Broad-street, Hutchesontown*, and a sixth in *John-street, Bridgeton*.

THE Independents have a handsome chapel in *Albion-street*, and another, denominated 'The Tabernacle,' has lately been erected by them in *Nile-street*, towards the west end of the town.

THOSE who style themselves 'The Covenanted Presbytery,' have a house for divine service in *Kirk-street, Calton*. The Methodist meeting-house is in *John-street*, that of the Anabaptists in *George's-street*, and the chapel, in which the Roman Catholics worship, is situated in the *Gallowgate*, nearly opposite the Barracks. Besides these, there are several places where other inconsiderable sectaries perform their peculiar modes of worship.

THERE were many religious houses in different parts of the city which, having fallen into decay, are disused, or entirely removed. It will be sufficient to mention their names. The monastery of *Blackfriars*, was founded in 1220, and stood on the east side of the High-street, a little below the College church. The convent of *Grayfriars* was situated at the foot of the lane named from it, now called Bun's Wynd. *St. John the Baptist's Chapel* was erected at the head of the Drygate, and that of *St. Roque*, towards the head of Castle-street. The Dove-hill contained the chapel of *St. Mungo*, while

that of his supposititious mother, *St. Thanew* or *Thametis*, daughter of the fabulous *Loth*, king of the *Picts*, stood in the *High-street*, a little above the *Trongate*. The chapel of *St. Ninians* was founded in 1350, in the *Gorbals*, by *Lady Lochow*, daughter of *Robert*, Duke of *Albany*, and grandmother to *John*, first Earl of *Argyll*.

THE city of *Glasgow* is divided into *eight parishes*, to six of which the *Lord Provost* and magistrates are patrons. The other two, being the *Inner High Church* and the *Barony*, are under the patronage of the *Crown*. The stipends of the ministers is £300 per annum, in addition to which the two last have valuable glebes.

THE Presbytery of *Glasgow* consists of the clergy of the *City* and *Barony*, of the parishes of *Gorbals*, *Rutherglen*, *Cumbernauld*, *Carmunnock*, *Calder*, *Campsie*, *Govan*, *Kirkintilloch*, *Kilsyth*, *Cathcart*, and of *Eaglesham*.

THE Synod of *Glasgow* and *Ayr*, is composed of the Presbyteries of *Glasgow*, *Ayr*, *Irvine*, *Paisley*, *Hamilton*, *Lanark*, and *Dunbarton*. It meets twice a-year, and sits twice at *Glasgow* for once at *Ayr* and *Irvine*.

THE churches are at present held by the following

ESTABLISHED CLERGY.

Inner High Church,	.....	Dr Taylor, P. U. G
Outer do.	do.....	Dr Balfour.
Tron	do.....	Dr MacGill.
College	do.....	Dr Lockhart.
St. George's	do.....	Dr Porteous.
North-west	do.....	Dr Ranken.

St. Andrew's Church,	.....	Dr Gibb.
St. Enoch's	do.....	Dr Taylor.
Barony	do.....	Dr Burns.
Gorbals	do.....	Messrs. M'Lean.
College Chapel,	.....	Mylne, M. P. P.
Gaelic Chapel,	.....	M'Laren.
New do. do.	.....	Carmann.
Chapel of Ease,	.....	M'Leod.
Do.	do.	Graham.
Do.	do.	Love.
Do.	do.	Muschet.

DISSENTING CLERGY.

English Episcopal Chapel,	.....	Messrs. Routledge.
Burgher Meeting-house,	.....	Dick.
Do.	do.....	Kidston.
Do.	do.....	Vacant.
Antiburgher	do.....	Muter.
Do.	do.....	Mitchell.
Anabaptists,	.....	Swanston.
Relief Meeting-house,	.....	Watson.
Do.	do.....	Vacant.
Do.	do.....	Brodie.
Do.	do.....	Thomson.
Do.	do.....	Stuart.
Independents,	{ Tabernacle,	Ewing.
	{ Albion-street Temple,	Wardlaw.
Reformed, or Covenanted Presbytery,	.....	Vacant.
Methodist Meeting-house,	.....	Ward.
Scotch Episcopal,	.....	Jamieson.
Roman Catholic,	.....	Dick.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



Lo! as each ancient edifice retires,
 Taller and taller shoot the stately spires :
 So far the domes which modern riches raise
 Transcend the cells of good St. Mungo's days.

Clyde, a Poem.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Description of its Buildings.

THE University of Glasgow is situated about half-way up, and upon the east side of, the High-street, to which it presents a front of about 300 feet in length. This is built of hewen stone, and consists of three storeys, with as many tiers of windows. The chief gate is in the centre of the front, and is elegantly ornamented with frosted work. Immediately above it are placed *the royal arms*, cut in bas-relief, and gilt. On each side, is a balcony supported upon consols, projecting four or five feet from the wall. By a lofty arched gate, towards the north, there is an entrance from the street, into an elegant court, where several of the professors reside. In its centre is a well, built of polished stone in the Egyptian style. Another gate, on the south,

leads into a garden and area belonging to the Principal of the University.

DIRECTLY behind the front, the entrance by the main gate conducts to three courts in succession. The first is 88 feet long and 44 broad. On the right hand is a handsome staircase, consisting of two flights, conducting to the Faculty Hall. A ballustrade incloses it on each side, and, in the middle of the ascent, are placed figures of the lion and unicorn, cut in stone. In this hall, which is well finished, are two historical paintings; one, the Taking down from the Cross, after Raphael; and the martyrdom of St. Catherine, by Kosher; also portraits of the celebrated Dr William Hunter of London, the present Earl of Buchan, Baron Napier the inventor of the Logarithms, John Knox, George Buchanan, Zacharias Boyd the versifier of the Bible, John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield, Professor Simson, Principal Leechman, Profeser Hutcheson, and Dr Tobias Smollett. In the same court are the Divinity Hall and Library, and other apartments for the accommodation of different classes. The Divinity Hall is ornamented by portraits of Martin Luther, William III. and Mary his queen, Queen Anne, and several eminent Professors of the College.

OVER the passage from the first to the second court is the steeple of the College. It has a good clock, and is protected against lightning by a metallic rod, which rises higher than the vane, and is carried down 135 feet to the earth. The inner court contains class-rooms, and other apartments. The east side, after having stood during 220 years, has been taken down, and re-

built, during 1810-11, in a most magnificent style. It fronts the east, and is 159 feet in length, by 50 in breadth. It contains the Latin, Greek, Logic, Chemical, Anatomical, Medical, and Mathematical classrooms, and a Common Hall, 73 feet in length by 40 in breadth, under which is an arch-way conducting to the third court. This is formed by the new buildings on the west, the Library on the south, the Museum on the east, and a wing of the Professors' houses on the north. The new front is divided into five compartments. The design of that in the centre projects about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the plane of the wall. The basement is done of chamfered rustic work, and supports four engaged columns of the Doric order, each three feet diameter, and finished with entablature and pediment. The end compartments have each three paneled pilasters, and the intermediate parts are plain, and finished above the cornice with a ballustrade. The expense of the whole will exceed £8000.

THE Library is a handsome well-lighted building, and contains a neat gallery supported by pillars. Towards the erection of this, a late Duke of Chandos gave £500, when he visited the college. Here are kept, for the use of the professors and students, no less than thirty thousand volumes, many of which are exceedingly scarce, and some no where else to be found. Among this last class are several valuable manuscripts, particularly a very singular version of the bible, written about four hundred years ago, upon parchment, curiously illuminated, with small emblematical paintings at the beginning of each chapter.

HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

THIS splendid repository was left, in trust, by the late celebrated Dr William Hunter * of London, to the Professors of the College of Glasgow. It consists of rich collections of Minerals and Fossils; of Plants; of Shells, Fishes, Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles of various kinds; of rare and valuable Manuscripts and printed Books; of Coins and Medals, together with many other productions of Nature and Art. The collection of Coins and Medals is supposed to be the most valuable in the world, the Royal Collection of Paris excepted. The arrangement of the different articles in the Museum is now far advanced. Men of literature and science have free access to it upon proper application to the Trustees; and others who wish merely to see the rooms, the paintings, and such parts of the Collection as can be publicly exhibited are admitted by tickets at 2s. each, which are to be had from the College porter. The money arising from these is applied to the support and enlargement of the Collection. The hours of admittance are from noon till 2 P. M.

THE whole of this princely donation is deposited in a building erected for the purpose; the elegance and excellent disposition of which gives general satisfaction, and does great honour to the taste and abilities of the

* The munificent donor was born in 1718 at *East-Kilbryde*, a village about 8 miles south-east from Glasgow, and was educated at this University. He died in 1783.—The value of the Museum is estimated at upwards of £120,000.

architect, Mr William Stark of Edinburgh. It was founded on the first of August, 1804, in the presence of the Dean of Faculties, Principal, and Professors in their gowns. In the foundation-stone were enclosed, a crystal bottle, cast on purpose at the Glasgow Verreville Works, containing the different British coins now in currency, and several papers respecting the present interesting state of the country.

THIS handsome building constitutes the eastern side of the third court of the University buildings, and projects into the college garden. The entrance front forms an elegant Roman Doric portico of six columns, the whole height of the building. The ascent to the principal floor is by a flight of steps the whole length of the portico. The other front, looking towards the garden, forms the same contour, in all respects, except that in place of columns, pilasters are used, interfilled with windows, and without the flight of steps. The whole edifice forms a very handsome effect in the temple style, being crowned with a stone cupola, and is, perhaps, the best imitation of classical building in Great Britain. In the interior the principal floor contains a hall for antiquities, $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, with residing compartments for anatomical preparations, minerals, corals, and other natural productions. In the attic floor, are the picture gallery, library, study, medal, and consulting rooms. The basement is occupied by the hall of the elephant, 42 feet by 23, with apartments for the keeper, and stove-rooms. Other rooms will afterwards be fitted up for the reception of future additions to the museum. The sum of £10,000 has

been expended in erecting the building, fitting it up, and bringing down the collection from London.

THE garden of the University is laid out in walks, lined with trees and hedges, but kept always in grass. It declines gently towards the Molendinar Bourn on the east, and is everywhere surrounded by a high wall. It is allowed to be used as a public walk or place of amusement and exercise for the students. To the eastward, beyond the Molendinar Bourn, over which a bridge is thrown, the territory ascends, and in an elevated situation the Observatory of the University is placed. It contains a valuable apparatus for the study of astronomy; and, in particular, a reflecting telescope, constructed by Herschel, ten feet in length, and ten inches diameter. This University has a professor in each of the following departments, nominated by the University or Crown.

Duke of Montrose, Lord Chancellor.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord Rector.

Rev. Dr Macfarlane of Drymen, Dean of Faculties.

Rev. William Taylor, D. D. Principal,
Patron, the Crown.

PROFESSORS.	PROFESSION.	HOURS.	FEES.	PATRON.
Dr Findlay,	Divinity,	11 A. M.	none,	University.
Dr M'Turk,	Church History,	12,	£1 1	Crown.
	Civil Do.	2 P. M.	1 1	Do.
Dr Cumin,	Oriental Languages,	10 A. M.	1 1	University.
Dr Meikleham,	Natural Philosophy,	8½ and 11,	} 3 3	Do.
	Experimental Do.	8 P. M.		
Mr Millar,	Mathematics,	10 A. M.	2 2	Do.
		12,	2 2	

PROFESSORS.	PROFESSION.	HOURS.	FEES.	PATRON.
Mr Mylne,	Moral Philosophy,	7½ and 11,	£2 2	University.
	Political Economy,	8 P. M.	2 2	
Mr Jardine,	Logic,	8½ and 11,	2 2	Do.
Mr Young,	Greek, Senior,	7½ and 2,	2 2	Do.
	Do. Junior,	10 and 12,	2 2	
Mr Richardson,	Humanity, Public,	8½ and 11,	} 3 3	Do.
	Do. Private,	1		
Mr Davidson,	Civil Law,	8½ A. M.	3 3	Crown.
Dr Freer,	Medicine,		3 3	Do.
Dr Jeffray,	Anatomy & Surgery,		3 3	Do.
Dr Couper,	Astronomy,	8 P. M.	2 2	Do.
Mr Muirhead,	Natural History,	3	3 3	King.
Mr Chapman	gives lessons in Elocution in a room of the University, at 5 P. M. fee 2 guineas.			

VIEW OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN GLASGOW.

LECTURERS.	SUBJECTS.	HOURS.	FEES.	PLACE.
Dr Jeffray,	Anatomy,	2 P.M.	} £3 3	University.
	Surgery,	10 A.M.		
Mr A. Burns,	Anatomy,	5 P.M.	} 2½ gs.	College st.
	Surgery,	5		
Admission to either Dissecting Room,				£1 1
Dr Freer,	Theory of Medicine,	8½ A.M.	} 3 3	University.
	Practice of Do.	12		
Dr R. Watt,	Practice of Do.	9	} 2 2	College-str.
	Theory of Do	10		
Dr Watt's Theory and Practice conjoined,				3 3
Dr Miller,	Materia Medica,	3 P. M.	3 3	University.
Dr Ure,	Do. Do.	8 A. M.	1½ gs.	And. Instit.
Dr Cleghorn,	Chemistry,	7 P. M.	£3 3	University.
Dr Ure,	Do.	8	2 2	And. Instit.
Dr Ure's Chemistry and Mat. Med. conjoined,				3 3 Do.
Mr Towers,	Midwifery,	11 A. M.	2 2	University.
Mr J. Burns,	Do.	8 P. M.	1 1	College-str.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Tickets for a year,	£3 3
Do. for half a year,	2 2
Do. for the Shop,	5 5
Clinical Lectures by the attending Physicians,	2 2
Do. Do. do. Surgeons,	2 2

MR CAUSER gives two courses of Lectures on Veterinary medicine and surgery, the one at 12 noon, the other at 7 evening, tickets to each £1 1.

THE whole of these Lectures commence on the 1st of November and continue till May. The *summer classes* are

Dr Brown, Botany, 8 A. M.	£3 3	University.
Dr Watt, Practice of Medicine, 7	2 2	College-str.
Theory of Do. 10	2 2	Do.
Both Classes conjoined,	3 3	
To former Students,	2 2	

THESE courses begin on the first week of May, and continue till August.

IT is only within the last twenty years that Glasgow has become eminent as a school of Medicine. At that time the Anatomical class was attended by not more than 40 Students, whereas the number at present in the two Anatomical classes amounts to upwards of 400, and in all the rest in proportion.

BESIDES the superior talents of the present teachers a variety of other circumstances have contributed to this remarkable increase. The establishment of the Royal

Infirmary was the first step.—Indeed, the attempt to teach Medicine and Surgery without a Public Hospital was productive of little practical improvement. The great number of private teachers too have added to the reputation of the School. In every branch the Student may have a choice of Lecturers.

The addition of the Hunterian Museum to the University, has given advantages to this seminary, which are not to be met with in any other University in Europe. The excellent apparatus belonging to the Andersonian Institution for illustrating the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts, is perhaps unequalled in the kingdom. Mr Allen Burns, too, has formed an elegant and extensive Museum, for elucidating the various parts of his Anatomical course. Upon the whole, the Glasgow Medical School is beginning to assume that rank, to which, from the industry of its teachers, and the possession of these other advantages, it seems to be well entitled.

THE session of College begins in October or November, and terminates in May or June in different classes. That of Botany commences on the 1st day of May. The students who attend the Humanity, Greek, Logic, and Natural and Moral Philosophy classes, are required to wear scarlet gowns. The students do not reside in the University, but in private houses. Degrees are granted by the University to students after examination; but the degree of doctor of divinity and doctor of laws is both there, and in other Scottish Universities, considered as honorary. The latter, however, may be obtained by students of the University in consequence of examinations.

DEGREES in Medicine are conferred in conformity to the following regulations.—The candidate shall appear personally, before the senate of the University, and lay evidence before them, that during the space of three years, or Sessions of six months each, he has regularly attended, in some University or medical school of reputation, the following classes, Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Botany; and, that during one year, at least, he has attended the medical classes in this University.—He shall undergo three separate examinations in private by the medical professors, and write a commentary on an aphorism of Hippocrates, and another on a case of disease propounded to him by the examiners. The first examination to be on anatomy and physiology, the second on the theory and practice of physic, and the third on chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, and botany,—The examiners shall report to the senate their opinion respecting the medical knowledge of the applicant; and, if this be favourable, his name, as a candidate for a degree, shall be entered in the minutes, and a day fixed, when he shall read his commentaries on the aphorism and case, and answer such questions as may be put to him in presence of the senate. If the senate be of opinion that he is worthy of a degree, it shall be conferred, in their presence, by the Vice-Chancellor, provided the candidate has not published a thesis, which he may do or not, according to option: but if he has, he must defend it, and the degree be conferred in the Comitia.—All the examinations

shall be carried on, and the commentaries must be written, in the Latin language.

THE college, considered as an incorporation, possesses considerable funds, which are managed by the principal and professors, who, from time to time, with the consent of the Privy Council, fix the extent of their own salaries, which are moderate; so that their personal wealth depends in a great degree upon the fees received from students.

History of the University.

THIS University was originally instituted by a bull from Pope Nicolas V., at the request of James II. ; and William Turnbull, then bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that see, were appointed patrons of the University. The bull is dated at Rome, 7th January 1450. The University was opened in the following year ; and to give celebrity to the event, the bishop published a bull, which he obtained from the pope, granting an universal indulgence to all good Christians who should visit Glasgow in 1451. David Cadzow was the first rector. James II., in 1453, granted a charter in favour of the University, declaring that the whole members of the University, whether masters or students, if not prelates, should be exempted from every sort of national tax or public burden ; and this privilege was repeatedly confirmed by statute. Bishop Turnbull, also, who appears to have been the real founder of the University, ordained that all the beneficed clergy of his diocese, who should become teachers or students in the University, should be exempted, during their attendance, from residence at

their different cures, providing they take care to have the religious offices performed by vicars. This bishop also, and his successors, conferred upon the members of the University many remarkable privileges, such as the power of buying and selling provisions without toll or custom within the bishop's jurisdiction. The magistrates of Glasgow were required to swear a sort of allegiance to the college, or that they would observe its whole immunities and statutes. The most complete civil and criminal jurisdiction was conferred upon the Rector of the University; and whatever houses were possessed by its members, the rents of them were ordained to be fixed by a jury, consisting, the one-half of members of the University, and the other half of citizens.

It is singular, that when this University was instituted, *no funds* appear to have been set apart for its support, nor *any salaries* granted to those employed in the laborious business of teaching; neither was any sufficient authority constituted for rectifying disorders that might occur in the University. The consequence was, that when the Roman Catholic hierarchy was overwhelmed at the reformation, and its property seized by the crown or the nobles, this University almost ceased to exist. Gradually, however, the crown and individuals granted to it various donations, particularly of tithes and church-property; and James VI., in his minority, during the regency of Morton, in 1577, conferred on it some ecclesiastical property, and a new charter of foundation, regulating its constitution, and confirming its prior privileges. Charles I. granted to the college, in 1641, the temporality of the bishopric of Galloway.

After the revolution, in 1693, the sum of £300 *per annum* was granted to each of the Scottish Universities out of the property of the abolished bishoprics in Scotland; and the college of Glasgow, to secure payment of this sum more effectually, obtained a lease for nineteen years of the rents of the archbishopric; and this has been periodically renewed by the Crown.

By the constitution of the University, the office of Chancellor is usually filled, at present, by some nobleman or other gentleman of rank in the country. He is chosen by the rector, dean of faculty, principal, and professors. The chancellor being the head of the University, presides in all its councils; and in his name all academical degrees are bestowed.

THE Rector is chosen annually in the *comitia*; that is, in a court, in which all the students, on this particular occasion, after matriculation *, are entitled to vote, as well as the other members of the University.

THE election, which takes place in November, is conducted in the following manner. The whole of the matriculated students meet in the Common Hall, when the general roll is called and the names of all present marked; after which the voters are arranged into four general classes or NATIONS according to the place of their birth. These are denominated, *Glottiana*, *Transforthana*, *Loudoniana*, and *Rothsaiiana*. In each nation the vote of every individual is taken, and the voice of the

* Matriculation is performed by the student enrolling, in the Album of the University, his name, that of his father, and which of his sons he is, together with the place and county in which he was born.

majority constitutes the vote of that nation. Reporters are then chosen from each, who return to the Common Hall and intimate the vote of their different nations, the majority of which decides the election. If the nations are equally divided, the former rector has the casting vote. —Nearly 900 votes were taken at the election in 1811, although a considerable number of the students did not attend.

THE rector with the advice of his assessors, whom he nominates, judges in all disputes among the students, and between them and the citizens. He also summons and presides in the meetings of the University called for the election of his successor, or for preparing addresses to the king, electing a member to the general assembly, and other important matters.

THE officer next in rank is the Dean of Faculty, who is chosen annually by the rector, principal, and professors. His office consists in giving directions with regard to the course of studies; in judging, together with the rector, principal, and professors, of the qualifications of those who desire to take academical degrees; and, in such meetings as are called for these purposes, he always presides.

THE college, though in some measure surrounded by the houses of the town, is possessed of more than 20 acres of ground adjacent to its buildings.

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 situ-*

tion, 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 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 anxious interpositions of a prying and, perhaps, *unpopular magistrate*.

TOWN HOUSE AND JAIL

were built in 1636, and are situated on the north side of the Trongate where it commences at the Cross. The basement of the front of the Town-House forms an elegant rusticated arcade, with sculptured heads upon the key-stones; and, immediately above it, a range of Ionic pilasters fluted, with their entablature. Over this a ballustrade, with vases above each pilaster. The arcade forms a spacious piazza. The Town-Hall is a large room 24 feet in height, and 55 by 27 in length. It

contains several portraits of the kings of Great Britain, and a masterly one, by Ramsay, of Archibald duke of Argyll, in his robes, as lord-justice general.

THE Prison stands immediately on the east of the Town-House, and is a strong gloomy building well adapted to the melancholy purposes of its intention. It is five storeys in height, and has a spire 126 feet high annexed to it. This terminates in ogee roofs and balls, forming an imperial Crown, with open arches, and the whole is summounted by a gilt vane. In the steeple are a bell, clock, and a set of well-toned musical chimes, which perform an air every two hours, and are played upon between the hours of two and three P. M. every day, Sundays excepted. In the front of the steeple is the *place where criminals are executed*. Above the windows are circular and triangular pediments capped alternately with the rose and the thistle. The main gate, to the south, is a castellated portico, designed by the late Mr Adams, projecting from the wall the breadth of the staircase, which rises on each side towards the door. Within the principal entrance is a large vestibule with massy columns supporting the roof. On the left of this, a door conducts to the Town-Hall; and, directly opposite, another leads to the apartments of the prisoners. From the vestibule, also, is the passage into an elegant court-room, in which the Circuit Courts of Justiciary are held. In a niche, on the north wall of this apartment are the Royal Arms, and below, a figure of Justice. In front of this, is the bench for the Judges, covered with scarlet; and lower, but railed from the body of the room, is the inside of the bar for the lawyers and

clerks. On the right of the bench sits the jury, and beyond the clerks' table, without the bar, are rows of seats, rising gradually, in the first of which is the panel, and in the others are the spectators. Here are also two handsome galleries with iron rails, the entrance to which is by a stair from the ground flat. The Hall is lighted, from the High-street by a large circular Venetian window.

IMMEDIATELY below the principal stair-case and in the first storey, is another door entering from the street, which opens a communication, not only with the galleries in the Circuit-Room, but also with the prisoners' apartments, and a suite of rooms appropriated for the records, the town-clerks, and other offices.—Upon the front of the building are his Majesty's Arms, finely cut, and, a little below, this inscriptive conceit,

Hæc Domus Odit, Amat, Punit, Conservat, Honorat,
Nequitiam, Pacem, Crimina, Jura, Probos *."

TONTINE COFFEE ROOM AND HOTEL.

THE first is built behind the piazza of the Town-Hall. It was erected, in 1781, by *Tontine-Subscription* †, of

* Literally in English,

This House Hates, Loves, Punishes, Preserves, Honours,
Licentiousness, Peace, Crimes, Laws, the Virtuous.

† Tontine is a loan given for life annuities, with benefit of survivorship; so called from the inventor, *Laurence Tonti*, a Neapolitan. He proposed his scheme in 1653 to reconcile the people to Cardinal Mazarine's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich.—The nature of the Tontine is this; there is an annuity, after a certain rate of interest, grant-

107 shares at *fifty pounds each*. The plans were done by Mr William Hamilton, a very ingenious architect; and under his superintendence, the work was completed. In digging the foundation, a boat was found, imbedded in sand and gravel, several feet below the surface, where it must have lain for ages. Does not this indicate that the bed of the river had once run in this direction? The Coffee Room is 74 feet in length, by $32\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ in height, and is universally allowed to be the most elegant of the kind in Britain and, perhaps, in Europe. The entrance is from the Trongate under the piazza. Upon each side of the door are placed two large windows, from the floor to the roof, which communicate the light to the room from the street. About half way down the Coffee Room, is a very large Venetian window upon the east, and upon the other side, exactly opposite, is another, looking into the bar, upon the north side of which, is a door communicating with the Hôtel. The extremity of the room northward, is in the form of a bow, divided by pillars, making one complete magnificent window from side to side. Near to the main entry, the roof, which is very high, is supported by columns of the Doric order, with correspondent pilasters upon the walls, and in this place, a dome of glass enlightens, with the other end windows, the south side of the room. From the

ed to a number of people, divided into classes according to their respective ages; so that annually the whole fund of each class is divided among the survivors of that class, till at last it falls to one, and, upon the extinction of that life, reverts to the power by which the Tontine was erected, and which becomes thereby security for the due payment of the annuities. *Ency. Brit. in vo.*

roof also, are hung several magnificent lustres, finely gilt, which, when lighted, give an air of grandeur to the place, pleasantly demonstrative of the riches and taste of the city of Glasgow.

AROUND the inside of the bow, as well as the four fire places, are ranged the seats for the subscribers. Between the door and the large windows upon each side, is a space upon the wall for advertisements, and immediately below, a small desk with a book, wherein the arrivals and departures of the several vessels, connected with the city, are daily marked down. Subscribers of £1 5 per annum, are entitled to the use of the room, newspapers and magazines; of which no Coffee Room in Britain can boast a greater variety. Here are received not only all the Scottish newspapers, but also the greatest part of those published in London, together with some from Ireland, France, Germany, and other parts on the Continent. To these are added a select diversity of the most popular and fashionable periodical works. The daily arrival of the mail produces a very characteristic scene; all being then full of bustle and vivacity. Throughout the day, also, the room is crowded with the concourse of subscribers, who assemble there to learn the news, to meet their friends, or to do business. Strangers, too, with a liberality peculiar to this city, are invited and freely permitted to avail themselves of all the advantages, that so spirited an institution affords its supporters. The Hôtel consists of a suite of apartments handsomely fitted up, immediately adjoining the Coffee Room and Exchange, and to which the main entry leads from the south, by a fine hanging stair. Under

the piazzas of the Exchange are placed several other distinct rooms, occupied by under-writers, insurance-brokers, and others. The Tontine Coffee-room and Hôtel, with the other buildings, at present produce a rent of £980 per annum. The subscribers this year are one thousand. Only *seventy five* of the *original proprietors* are now alive.

THE MERCHANTS' HALL

stands on the south side of the Bridgegate and near its western extremity. It was rebuilt, in 1659, by Sir Patrick Bell, then Dean of Guild, and consists of two storeys of ashler work. The ground flat, on each side of the great door which is ornamented with two Doric pillars, and entablature, is occupied as shops. Above this is a range of large windows, dressed with pediments, which give light to the Hall. Immediately above the door, two Ionic columns inclose a Sculpture in bas relief, representing a ship, and, in another compartment, three oldmen in the habit of pilgrims: below, is the inscription,

“ Glasguanæ Mercatorum pia liberalitate et impensis
 “ fundatum Æræ, vulg (i) denuo ejusdem reditibus,
 “ ordinis, ac munificentia reædificatum, auctum, et or-
 “ natum est, CIC.ICILIX. 1659.”

“ Mutuat Jehovæ qui largitur pauperi,

“ Et retributionem illius reddet ei.”

THE Hall is 80 feet, by 30, in length. In it is hung a list of all the Deans of Guild of the City, from the erection of the Guildry in 1605, to the present time. Here are, also, portraits of its most eminent benefactors:

It is well lighted from the north, and contains two fire-places on the opposite sides. From the centre of the roof is suspended a large and beautiful model of a ship, with her whole tackling.

IMMEDIATELY adjoining this building, on the south, is a very handsome and lofty steeple, 164 feet in height, the finest in the city. After rising somewhat more than half its height, in the form of a tower, it is surrounded by a ballustrade. Within this it rises again, in the same form, but of a more contracted diameter, till it meets with another from which it springs as before. A third ballustrade embraces it, and from this issues a pyramidal spire, terminated by the figure of a gilded ship in full sail.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL

was opened, in 1733, for the reception of the poor. It is three storeys in height, and is situated near the middle of Clyde-street, facing the river. It consists of a front and wings, which project till they are upon a line with the street. The lower part of it is occupied by the mess-room, and other culinary apartments. Here is also the place where the committee of management meets, adorned with portraits of several of the benefactors to the Institution, and a handsome monument, in marble, to the memory of the late Mr William Craig, who was preceptor during *twenty two years*. Behind the hospital, and from which it is separated by a broad area, is another building, in the first storey of which, called the Cells, lunatics and disorderly persons are confined. On the second is an infirmary for the sick.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THIS beautiful building stands nearly at the upper end of the High-street. It has a light airy appearance, without giving the least idea of any thing weak or imperfect. It was designed by the late celebrated Adams.

Its general form is that of a parallelogram, running east and west. On the front, and at each side, are two projections of about five feet deep, and in the centre another still more considerable. It consists of four storeys, the basement, or lower of which is rusticated. On the centre projection, rise four beautiful Corinthian columns insulated, with corresponding pilasters upon the wall. These support their entablature, and a triangular pediment, above which is a ballustrade, with the royal arms cut in *alto relievo*. Immediately over this, and in the centre of the building, is a large and lofty dome lighted upon all sides.

ON the east and west wings, or projections, are two very fine Venetian windows, corresponding to one upon the same level, under the portico, formed by the middle columns. These windows and the columns reach to the height of two ranges; and a little above, an elegant cornice runs along the building, exactly upon the level with the entablature over the central portico. Another tier of windows forms an attic, of lesser dimensions as to height, than those in the two last storeys; and after these, another smaller cornice terminates and crowns the building. The end fronts of the edifice, as well as the north front, are handsomely finished, and well lighted, by successive tiers of windows, correspon-

dent with these upon the principal front. The whole of the exterior is executed in beautiful hewn stone. It is believed, that, in point of situation, good air, abundance of water, and convenient accommodation for the patients, this Infirmary is not excelled by any other establishment of the same kind in Britain. It was opened for the reception of patients on the 8th December 1794; and since that time, the beneficial and salutary effects of it have been so much felt, that it is now considered as a public benefit and blessing to this part of the country. Among other advantages, the number of medical students is greatly increased since it was opened; and there is every reason to believe, that this institution will contribute, in a great degree, to the further extension and improvement of the medical school in this City.

THE foundation-stone of this elegant edifice was laid on the 18th of May, 1792, in presence of the lord provost, magistrates, principal and professors of the university, and other public bodies, with a vast concourse of spectators. Two crystal bottles, cast at Glasgow glass-house, were deposited in the stone. In one of them were put different coins of the present reign; in the other, several specimens of the Glasgow muslin manufactures, a printed copy of the infirmary charter, a copy of each of the Glasgow news-papers, and a writing containing the names of the magistrates and council, and principal and professors of the university, &c; also, a tin plate, prepared for the purpose, containing the following inscription;

ANNUENTE DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO,
 REGNANTE GEORGIO III. PRINCIPE MUNIFICENTISSIMO,
 EDIUM,
 AD MORBOS PAUPERUM SANANDOS,
 A CIVIBUS HUIUSCE URBIS,
 ALIISQUE PIIS SCOTIÆ INCOLIS, PECUNIIS
 SPONTE COLLATIS,
 EXTRUENDATUM, PRIMUM HUNC LAPIDEM POSUIT
 JACOBUS M'DOWAL, ARMIGER,
 URBIS GLASGUENSIS
 PRÆFECTUS,
 ADMINISTRATORUMQUE OPERIS PERFICIENDI
 PRÆSES :
 XV. KAL. JUNII,
 ANNO ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ M.DCC.XCII.
 ARCHITECTIS ROBERTO ET JACOBO ADAMS,
 Q. F. F. Q. S.

Translation.

BY THE FAVOUR OF GOD,
 ALL-GOOD, ALMIGHTY,
 IN THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,
 GEORGE THE THIRD,
 JAMES M'DOWAL, ESQUIRE,
 LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,
 AND PRESES OF THE MANAGERS FOR CARRYING ON
 THE WORK,
 ON THE XVIII OF MAY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,
 MDCCXCII,

LAI'D THIS FIRST STONE, OF A BUILDING
 FOR HEALING THE DISEASES OF THE POOR,
 TO BE ERECTED, WITH MONEY
 VOLUNTARILY CONTRIBUTED,
 BY THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY,
 AND OTHER BENEVOLENT PEOPLE IN SCOTLAND.
 ROBERT AND JAMES ADAMS, ARCHITECTS.
 Q. F. F. Q. S.

THE TRADES' HALL

is situated on the west side of Glassford-street, nearly in the middle between Wilson and Ingram streets. It consists of three storeys, the first of which is rusticated and ornamented by doors in the Venetian style. The centre or main door is placed in a projection, which, on the base of the second storey, supports four Doric columns, with a triangular pediment. Immediately under this is a large Venetian window, which enlightens the Hall. Similar windows upon the same level, are in each wing, between which and the great centre window, are two square ones, decorated at the top with cornices, and the figures of griffins cut in *bas relief*. Corresponding windows enlighten the third storey, which is terminated by a handsome balustrade of stone, upon which rest the city arms, cut in *alto rilievo*, supported by two female figures, as large as life, in a recumbent posture. From the roof rises a dome covered with lead, and ending in a fane.

UPON entering the main door and passing the lobby, a hanging stair, which at the end of the first flight, di-

vides to the right and left, conducts into the Hall, a very fine room, 70 feet long by 35 broad, and, excepting the Assembly Rooms, the most spacious in the city. The roof is decorated with stucco work, in a light and elegant style; above the door is a handsome clock, and an inscription in gold letters, of the date of opening the Hall, &c. The other apartments are well finished and ornamented. The expense of this building was £5,500. In the foundation-stone is a plate containing this inscription;

BY THE BLESSING OF GOD,
THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS FABRIC,
(A HALL FOR THE TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS
OF GLASGOW)

WAS LAID BY JOHN M^cASLAN, ESQUIRE,
CONVENER OF THE TRADES,
ON THE NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCCXCI,
AND THE XXXI YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.
AND OF THE ÆRA OF MASONRY, 5791,

IN PRESENCE OF
JAMES M^cDOWAL, ESQ. LORD PROVOST,
RICHARD MARSHALL, ESQ. }
JOHN HAMILTON, ESQ. } MERCHANT BAILLIES,

ROBERT MANN, ESQ. TRADES' BAILLIE,
GILBERT HAMILTON, ESQ. DEAN OF GUILD,
JOHN GARDNER, COLLECTOR OF THE HOUSE.
THEN FOLLOW THE NAMES OF THE DEACONS OF THE
FOURTEEN INCORPORATED TRADES, AND OF
ROBERT ADAMS, ESQ. ARCHITECT.

NEW ASSEMBLY AND CONCERT ROOMS

were built by way of *Tontine*, and are situated upon the north side, near the western extremity, of Ingram-street. The foundation was laid on the 11th of March, 1796. The basement storey, which is rusticated, has a very deep square projection from the middle of the front, supporting four Ionic columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablature. Between these columns is placed the large centre Venetian window, which, with the two others on each side of the projection, give light to the hall. Four similar pilasters, with those immediately behind the central columns, ornament the building at the corners, and rise to an equal height; so that the same cornice, which is very deep, runs along the top of the whole. The front rises a few feet above this cornice, and terminates in stone balusters.

UPON entering the main door there is a handsome lobby, supported by Doric pillars; to the right and left of which are situated apartments, or waiting rooms, for the ladies and gentlemen, the house-keeper's room, and kitchen. At the farther end of the lobby, is a hanging stair, which leads to the first flat above the basement storey. After passing another lobby, you enter the Assembly Room, extending the whole length of the building, which is 80 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 27 in height. On each end of the room are placed the musicians' galleries, and on the north side, or opposite the large Venetian side windows, are two marble chimney pieces, above each of which is a very large elegant mirror.

BETWEEN the windows are placed columns, and a number of fine emblematical figures, in the attitude of dancing. The ceiling is also ornamented with fancy work in the angles, which a large ellipse, drawn longitudinally, occasions. On this flat, and in that immediately above, there are several other rooms, used as retiring apartments, to which two smaller stair-cases lead, from the first flight of the great stair-case, as well as from the flat below. Upon the outside, the building has a very elegant appearance, and was designed by the late Mr James Adams. It cost in building, £4,800.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

is situated, between John and Montrose streets. It was erected in 1788, from designs by Mr John Craig, architect, and cost £1,950. The front consists of two storeys, with projections of three, at each end. The wings project only three feet towards the street; the two stair-cases form an open court behind. In the basement of each of these in front, are fine Venetian windows, divided by small Ionic columns. In the second storey, are others of the same kind, in the plain style. Two rows of windows, upon a level with these, run along the main front, above which is a cornice through the whole length of the building. Above this, the wings rise another storey, and terminate in pavillion roofs. In the centre of the ground flat is the Common Hall, 51 feet by 27, in length; and in the wings are six classrooms, each 30 by 19 feet. The central part of the second flat is divided into two rooms, each 27 feet by 26, in length; so that the whole building originally

contained nine apartments. The low room of the east wing has been added to the Hall by removing the partition wall, the place of which is now supplied by two stone pillars. The entrance is through gateways at each end, by the court behind.

Four teachers conduct the business of education in this seminary, each of whom presides over a separate class. One of them, alternately, begins with the boys when they enter, and carries them through their successive advances, till the conclusion of the fourth year, which completes the course. Instead of a rector, the presidency is lodged in the teacher of the senior class. A committee of the Town Council, attended by some of the Professors of the University and Clergymen of the city, visit the school eight times a year. The places of the boys are marked at each examination, and after the eighth, prizes are conferred on those that stand highest according to the average number, taken from the previous markings. The summer session begins early in April, when the hours of attendance are, from 7 in the morning till 9;—from 10 till 12;—and from 1 till 3 P. M. A vacation of six weeks commences on the tenth of June. In the winter course, beginning about the end of September, the hours are, from 9 till noon, and from 1 till 3, P. M. The wages are 10s. 6d. per quarter, a trifle, yearly, to the janitor, 2s. 6d. for coals, and a gratuity to the teacher at Candlemas. The salary of each master, exclusively of fees, is £25, per annum; and the presiding teacher is allowed £10 additional in consideration of his increased charge. About four hundred and fifty boys attend the classes in this seminary.

THE SURGEONS' HALL

was built in 1791, on the east side of St. Enoch's Square, from designs by Mr John Craig, at an expense of £1,050, and is two storeys in height ; the first of rusticated work, finished above the cornice with balustrades. In the middle and at each end, are Ionic pilasters with entablature. Between these is a Venetian window, which, with two square ones, enlightens the Hall. In the centre of the basement, the door conducts into a lobby hung round with portraits of Hippocrates, Galen, and other eminent masters in the medical school. On each side are apartments, and at the extremity is an elegant stair, leading to the Hall, which is lofty, large, and well finished. The faculty of Physicians and Surgeons meets in this, and transacts the business of the society. Here, also, is kept the Library, containing a good collection of professional books. The apartment is ornamented with a fine painting of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, surrounded with a group of figures emblematical of the Healing Art.

THE BARRACKS

are situated on the north side, and towards the eastern extremity of the Gallowgate. They were erected in 1795, and are enclosed by a strong lofty wall. They consist of three compartments fronting the south, two of which are built at right angles to the third. The middle is four storeys in height, having the *Royal Arms* within a pediment in the centre of the building. This contains apartments for the officers, the mess-room, and public parlours. The side buildings are divided into seventy two rooms,

each of which contains fourteen men. A kitchen, on the ground flat, is appropriated to the use of every three rooms. Behind the barracks is built a neat well-aired hospital, and apartments for the use of the sick soldiery.

THE GUARD HOUSE AND POLICE OFFICE.

THE former, erected in 1810, is a plain convenient building situated on the east side of the foot of Montrose-street; the latter was removed in the same year to the foot of South Albion-street, near its junction with Bell-street.

THE BRIDEWELL

was erected in 1789, on the north side of Duke-street, nearly where it crosses the Molendinar Bourn. It is six storeys in height, and 106 feet, by 30, in length, with projecting wings. A passage with two large windows at the ends, divides each flat, in which are 21 cells, 8 feet by 7 in length. The door is in the centre of the front, and conducts to a large stair which connects the passages. The wings are three storeys high, and are occupied by the keepers, and as warehouses. The prisoners are lodged in separate cells, and employed in such labour as they can perform, under the inspection of the keeper, who takes an exact account of their earnings. After defraying the expenses of their maintenance, the surplus is paid to each at the expiration of their confinement, when the sum of £10 has been known to be received by some of the more industrious. The members of the Town-Council visit and report upon the state of the Bridewell, to which also is appointed a chaplain with a small salary.

THE WEIGH-HOUSE

is situated on the north side of the east end of Ingram-street; adjacent to the Rams-horn church. It is of a square form, with a pavilion roof, and adorned at the angles and sides of the doors with Ionic pilasters. Goods are warehoused in it, on payment of a small sum as storage. Duties on certain commodities are levied here; and it is also much frequented by carriers for the purposes of loading and delivering, and of ascertaining the weight of the different articles. It is let for £365, per annum.

MARKETS IN KING-STREET.

THAT on the east side of the street, being the one for beef, is 112 feet, by 67, in length. In its centre is a gate, on each side of which are two Ionic columns supporting a pediment. Upon the other end is a Hall where the Incorporation of Butchers meet to transact business. On the opposite side, are the mutton and fish markets, with a front of 173 feet, by 46, in length. In the centre of the former, is a gate adorned by Ionic columns, with a Doric portico. Two other doors are arched at the top, and faced with rusticated work. The whole is paved, and covered with roofs, supported by stone piers. In each area is a well, by which it is always kept clean. Much taste is displayed in the execution of the Fish market.

THE GREEN MARKET.

THE site of this market, which was formerly in the

Candleriggs, is now occupied by a very handsome range of buildings. It is now removed to the New Wynd, occupying the ground on which the Wynd Church stood, and is laid out in a very compact and neat manner.

THE MEAL, BUTTER, AND CHEESE MARKETS

are erected at the foot of Montrose-street, immediately behind the Weigh-house. They are neat, clean, and spacious, and frequented by immense numbers, both of the citizens, and of people from the country, the forenoon of every Wednesday, when the place is rendered very interesting by the busy groups with which it is crowded.

THE THEATRE

is situated in Queen-street, opposite to the south-west corner of George's-square. It was erected, in 1804, by subscription shares of £25 each, at the expense of nearly £18,000, from designs by Mr D. Hamilton, architect. In front, it extends 70 feet, and 158 in depth, towards the west. The front is of polished work, adorned with columns of the Ionic order, 30 feet in height, with corresponding entablature, each rising from the basement. Between the columns which project from the wall their whole diameter, are two ranges of windows; and immediately above the entablature and at each side, are placed figures of the lion and unicorn couchant. The principal doors are in the front, and the whole building is massive and well-constructed. The area is nearly of the same size as that of Covent-Garden in London. It is esteemed the largest provincial theatre in Europe, and has been completed with so much skill, judgment, and

taste, that it will yield to none but the most celebrated theatres of the metropolis. The interior, which can accommodate above 1600 persons, when lighted up, presents a most magnificent and brilliant appearance.

HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL

is an elegant modern building, erected in 1803, from a design by Mr D. Hamilton, and is situated at the head of the street of the same name. It extends 59 feet in front, by 55 in depth, and forms an elegant termination to the street. The Hospital is built of polished work, adorned with columns and an entablature of the Corinthian order, and has a handsome octagon spire, 150 feet in height. The whole of the building is occupied for the purposes of the Institution, except a spacious room wherein *Stirling's Library* is now kept. The expense of its erection was £4,800.

THE OLD BRIDGE

was originally constructed of wood. The present one, built of hewn stone, was founded, in 1345, by William Rae, bishop of Glasgow. It stretches across the Clyde from the lower extremity of Stockwell-street, to the village of Gorbals, and consists of ten arches, two of which have been built up. The south arch fell, on July 7th 1671, "*the very day of Glasgow Fair,*" says M'Ure, "*and about 12 of the clock ; and though hundreds, yea, I may say thousands, had passed and repassed, on horse and foot, yet not a single person got the least harm.*" An addition was made to its width, in 1777, by adding 10 feet to its eastern side. The middle arch of the bridge

was built at the expense of Lady Lochow, she having asked it *as a favour* from the bishop, that he would allow her to assist in this public-spirited undertaking. Above this arch, her *bust* was formerly placed.

THE NEW BRIDGE

crosses the Clyde from Jamaica-street, to Tradestown on the south. It was founded in 1768, and finished at an expense little less than £9000. It consists of seven arches, rising upon piers with angular points, and extends 500 feet by 32, in length, having a paved foot-path on each side. Directly over the centre of each pier, is a circular arch, which relieves the action of the water against the work, when the river swells, and gives an air of ease and elegance to the bridge. Immediately above, is an entablature, with a fretted parapet. The work was completed from plans by Mr Miln, the architect who designed Blackfriar's-bridge, London.

LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT

is situated in the Green, and is a lofty solid obelisk, 144 feet in height, including the pedestal. It was built at the expense of £2,075, raised by subscription, to commemorate the matchless naval victories of Horatio, Lord Nelson, and is, at the same time, a splendid proof of the patriotism of the citizens of Glasgow. On Friday, August 1, 1806, the anniversary of the *battle of Aboukir*, the foundation of it was laid by Sir John Stuart of Allankbank, Bart. Provincial Grand Master Mason of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire, attended by the Office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, and in the presence of twenty-three

Mason Lodges, the different public bodies of the city, and an immense concourse of spectators. After a grand procession to the site of the building from the High Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Ritchie, with the usual Masonic ceremonies, the Grand Master laid the Foundation-stone, in which was deposited a plate containing the following inscription:

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
 SIR JOHN STUART OF ALLANBANK, BART.
 PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER MASON OF THE
 UNDER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE,
 LAID THIS FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MONUMENT,
 ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF GLASGOW,
 IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE EMINENT SERVICE
 OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
 HORATIO LORD VISCOUNT NELSON,
 DUKE OF BRONTE IN SICILY,
 VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE SQUADRON
 OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET, &c. &c.
 WHO, AFTER A SERIES OF TRANSCENDENT AND HEROIC
 ACHIEVEMENTS, FELL GLORIOUSLY IN THE BATTLE
 OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR,
 ON THE XXI OCTOBER, MDCCCV.
 THIS STONE WAS LAID ON THE II OF AUGUST,
 IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MDCCCVI;
 ERA OF MASONRY, 5806; AND THE XLIV YEAR OF THE
 REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN
 GEORGE THE THIRD,
 IN PRESENCE OF JOHN HAMILTON, ESQ.

LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,
AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE MONUMENT.

WHICH UNDERTAKING MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.
D. HAMILTON, ARCHITECT, A. BROCKET, MASON.

THE GLASGOW LUNATIC ASYLUM

is situated in an ample open plat on the north-west side of the city. It consists of an octagonal centre, from which diverge four wings of three storeys each. In the centre are the apartments for the superintendent and assistants, and day-rooms for the patients, when the state of their disorder requires, or admits of it. The wings contain each, a large gallery for exercise, and one row of chambers, admirably situated, both for the health of the patients, and the immediate access of the keepers, to all parts of the house. The whole plan is so arranged, that the patients will be divided into different classes, according to sex, and rank in life, and also according to the different degrees of insanity of each class. The same division will also be observed in the grounds for exercise, to which each class will be separately admitted. The whole will contain accommodations for *one hundred and twenty* patients, and for all the necessary establishments of the hospital.

THE exterior of the building is of rubble work, and the four fronts of the central part are decorated with pilasters, the cornice of which runs round the whole building. Over the octagonal centre, rises a circular attic storey, in which are infirmary rooms, and apartments for the servants of the hospital. From the top of this rises



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**IN PRESENCE OF
ROBERT CLEGHORN M. D., JOHN CRAIG,**

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hospital. From the top of this rises,

an octagonal compartment, of a smaller diameter, in which there is a very neat chapel, surmounted by a dome, supported in the inside by columns. On the sides of the dome, are eight large windows, which light the chapel and the great stair case, to the bottom.

THE projection of the wings in every direction, the circular attic rising from the centre, and the octagonal dome with a pyramidal termination, give the whole a grand and striking effect; and this is supposed to be the only building of that form in the kingdom. In the foundation-stone, were deposited three bottles filled with gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign, and another containing an almanack of the current year, a copy of each of the seven Glasgow newspapers, and two plates, on one of which is the following inscription:

TO RESTORE THE USE OF REASON,
 TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING, AND LESSEN PERIL, WHERE
 REASON CANNOT BE RESTORED,
 THE GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS
 WAS ERECTED BY PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION.
 BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
 THE HON. JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,
 ACTING GRAND PROVINCIAL MASTER OF THE
 LOWER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE,
 LAID THIS FOUNDATION-STONE ON THE 11 OF AUGUST,
 MDCCCX,
 ÆRA OF MASONRY, 5810,
 AND LTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS
 SOVEREIGN, GEORGE THE THIRD,
 IN PRESENCE OF
 ROBERT CLEGHORN M. D., JOHN CRAIG,

ROBERT M'NAIR, GEORGE RUTHERFORD, JOHN MAIR,
 AND JAMES CLELAND, ESQUIRES,
 THE COMMITTEE FOR CONDUCTING THE LUNATIC ASYLUM;
 AND WILLIAM JAMIESON, ESQ. CHIEF MAGISTRATE
 OF PAISLEY,
 ROBERT M'NAIR, ESQ, TREASURER,
 WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, ESQ. SECRETARY.
 WILLIAM STARK, ESQ. ARCHITECT,
 AND THOMAS SMITH AND ALEXANDER HAY, CONTRACTORS.
 WHICH UNDERTAKING
 MAY THE SUPREME GOD BLESS AND PROSPER.

ON the other plate were engraven the names of the
 Magistrates of Glasgow, and the date of founding the
 house, forming this inscription:

MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW ;
 THE HONOURABLE JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST ;
 GEORGE RUTHERFORD, HENRY MONTEITH,
 JOHN BERRY, ROBERT WADDELL,
 AND WALTER FERGUSON, ESQUIRES, BAILLIES ;
 JOHN HAMILTON, ESQ, DEAN OF GUILD,
 JAMES CLELAND, ESQ. CONVENER OF THE TRADES' HOUSE,
 JOSHUA HEYWOOD, ESQ. BAILLIE OF THE RIVER
 AND FRITH OF CLYDE,
 JAMES MACKENZIE, ESQ. TREASURER,
 RICHARD SMELLIE, ESQ. MASTER OF WORKS,
 JAMES SPREULL, ESQ. CHAMBERLAIN,
 ROBERT FERRIE, ESQ. BAILLIE OF GORBALS.
 MDCCCX.

ON arriving at the site of the building, the Lord Provost, acting Grand Provincial Master Mason, addressed the several public bodies in an energetic and appropriate speech. To this Mr Robert M'Nair, of Belvidere, the humane *projector* of the Institution, made a suitable and perspicuous reply. In the name of the committee, he expressed their obligations to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the different Public Bodies, and Mason Lodges, who had honoured the Institution with their presence. He also noticed, in a particular manner, the public services of Mr James Cleland, and pointedly acknowledged his zealous and unremitting exertions in favour of this Institution, exertions which those only who know them, can duly appreciate.—The expense of this structure, the erection of which was conducted by Mr J. Weir, amounted to upwards of £18,000.

THE GLASGOW OBSERVATORY

is situated on Garnett-hill, and is divided into three departments. The first forms a scientific observatory for the purpose of watching and recording the celestial phenomena, in order to promote the general interests of science, by the collation of observations with those made in similar establishments, to regulate the chronometer of the mariner, and to render him familiarly acquainted with the highly improved modes of determining the latitude and longitude of his ship.—The second is a popular observatory, furnished with every instrument capable of blending instruction with amusement. A camera-obscura apparatus, on a great scale, will introduce a vivid representation of the surrounding landscape, composing

a living, moving, and ever-varying panorama, surpassing as far the finest works of the pencil, as nature is superior to art. Telescopes of different kinds will display the magnificent host of heaven, while the solar-microscope will reveal the other extreme of creation. It is reasonably expected, that a considerable revenue may be derived from this part of the establishment. It is the only one to which the public will be indiscriminately admitted.—The third is dedicated to the accommodation of the subscribers. It is a handsome room, furnished with maps, charts, and globes, of the largest dimensions and finest execution, and also provided with the most valuable treatises on astronomy, navigation, and commerce. The meteorological instruments, destined to indicate with great accuracy the existing state, and approaching changes, of the weather, will be likewise arranged in this room. On an adjoining terrace, is placed the grand telescope of Herschel.—To the delicate scientific instruments, the subscribers alone will have access. To execute the above plan, in a manner becoming this great emporium of commerce and manufactures, three thousand pounds were required. This sum was raised by one hundred and fifty share of twenty pounds each. The share is heritable and transferable property, and the subscribers are as select as possible. The construction, superintendence, and management of the whole institution, is vested in the proprietors, or in a committee appointed by them at a general meeting. In the foundation-stone were deposited some newspapers, several medals, and a plate containing the following inscription :

MAY XI, MDCCCX,

GEORGE III. LTH YEAR.

THIS BUILDING, SUGGESTED BY THE LOVE OF SCIENCE,
 ERECTED BY INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION,
 INTENDED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF ASTRONOMY,
 AND TO RECORD OBSERVATIONS THE MOST INTERESTING,
 IT IS HOPED WILL LONG REMAIN,
 APPROPRIATED TO ITS DESTINED OBJECT,
 AND A MAGNIFICENT MONUMENT
 OF THE SCIENTIFIC TASTE, AND PUBLIC SPIRIT OF
 THE CITY OF GLASGOW,
 AND OF THE PRESENT TIMES.

NEW JAIL AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

Ut Rosa, flos florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.
 Of domes the prime, as is the rose of flowers.

THESE are situated on the west corner of the Low Green, which will be intersected by a continuation of Saltmarket-street to the river. The length of the building, from north to south, is $215\frac{1}{2}$ feet, by 114 in breadth, forming an oblong square surrounded by streets, and having an open area within. The chief front, which faces the east, is divided into five compartments, the portico in the centre. Two recesses with wings are at each extremity. The portico is 58 feet in length, and 15 from the plane of the wall. It is executed in the finest style of Grecian architecture, consisting of a double row of fluted columns, six in the front and four with corresponding pilasters, in the inner row. The columns are

set upon a flight of massy colossal steps, and the inner wall of the portico has four doors in the first storey, leading into the courts; in the second are moulded panels corresponding with the openings below. The columns are covered by a massy and highly ornamented frieze and cornice with a pediment, in the tympanum of which, are carved, in stone, the *city arms* and other emblematical devices, in *bas relief*. The two recesses on the sides of the portico are each 47 feet in length. These compartments are all plase work, except the centre window, which is decorated with a cornice and a pair of massy trusses. A plain Doric frieze and cornice, with blocking course, finishes this part of the building. The two wings are each 31 feet in length, and ornamented by two pair of pilasters, coupled with fancy bases and capitals, and covered with a Doric frieze and cornice, having channeled triglyphs and plain mesips, over which rises a dado with moulded base and cope. The under windows of the wings are also decorated with a dressing, consisting of a pair of trusses and a pediment. The whole of this front is executed in polished, and, except the inside of the portico, rusticated work. The *Justiciary Hall* is in the centre of the range, behind the portico, through the middle of which is the entry to it. This is a spacious apartment, and laid out with great taste. It is enlightened by seven very large windows on the west end, which is circular, of 30 feet radius. In the east end, is the *Judges' bench*, appropriately decorated, and elevated considerably above the floor. On the right of this, are seats for the jurymen, and those for the magistrates are on the left. In a line with

these, other seats are ranged all round the circle, the back of which forms a separation from that part of the room appropriated to the use of the audience, which is more elevated. The interior of the circle is set apart for the reception of those connected with the court. The pannel's box, into which he comes from the prison by a private passage, is situated in front of the Judges' bench. The walls of the rooms are ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian order, with an appropriate frize and cornice. The ceilings are handsomely executed in stucco, corresponding with the whole. In niches in the wall, on each side of the Judges' seat, are two very fine stone statues, one of *Justice*, and the other of *Mercy*.

IMMEDIATELY to the north of the hall of the Judiciary is that of the Borough Court, being a room of considerable dimensions, and furnished with a circular bench for the Judges. Of the same size, and on the south of the hall, is situated the Council Chambers, arranged in the same order. The remainder of the ground floor of the front range is occupied by the clerks' apartments for criminal business, and rooms for the accommodation of the jurymen and witnesses during the circuit sessions. A door in the north, and another in the south front, lead, by two great staircases, to the second storey of the public offices, which contains the lord provost's room, and other apartments for transacting the public business. The south and north fronts are alike in every respect. The east and west wings are 24 feet in length, of polished rusticated work, corresponding with the principal front. The under windows are dressed in the same manner as those in the front

wings. The centre is recessed, and executed in droved work, with polished plinth, sub-plinth, belt, frize, cornice and blocking course, and dado over cornice, &c. These windows are small, and formed with a polished margin within the recesses, having iron gratings, by which they are secured. This gives the prison the appearance of great strength, without lessening its elegance. The east wings are connected with the public offices, and the west, together with the recessed parts, are constructed for the confinement of debtors. There are four storeys in each part, divided into rooms about 10 feet square each, and having a fire-place, window, and conveniencies for a bed, in each flight. That farthest to the west, being considerably larger than the rest, is constructed into a public day-room, for social intercourse between the prisoners of that flat. In the south range there is a separate stair, by which female debtors may be lodged in the upper storeys, without passing through the apartments occupied by the men. In each flat, there is a water closet, which will tend much to the accommodation and cleanliness of the prisoners.

THE west front is the most gloomy, having no openings except in the centre, which is a projecting compartment, having three recesses within each other. Two of these are arched. This compartment is executed in droved rustic work, and in it is the principal entrance for prisoners of every description. This front, likewise, has wings on the south and north ends, with recesses between them and the centre, and is built of plain solid work. This part of the prison is appropriated for the confinement of felons, and is neither lighted from, nor

has any communication with, the street. In the centre of this front, and on the ground flat, are situated the turnkey's lodge, jailor's writing office, guard-room, felons' kitchen, &c. From this there is a back jamb which, with a projection from the bow of the Justiciary Hall, divides the opening in the centre into two courts, to which the debtors from each front have occasional access. From these courts, the felons' prison and the debtors' galleries are lighted. On the under-ground storey of the back jamb are two cells for prisoners under sentence of death. These are entirely constructed of cast iron, and built round with a stone wall, through which the cell is lighted by a window towards the court. As the prisoners are to be unfettered in these cells, there is a small outer room into which, only, those who are allowed to converse with them, are admitted. This apartment, being separated from each cell by an open grated door of longer dimensions, through it the conversation must, at all times, be carried on. In this room is a fire place. Over it, and extending towards the front, in the second storey, is the jailor's dwelling house, all the windows of which look, either into the south, or north court, except those of the kitchen, which are toward the west. The entrance to this dwelling house and the apartments above it, is from the west, by a separate stair. The flat immediately above, and of the same dimensions, is converted into an *hospital* for the sick; and the flat above that, is a *chapel* for *worship*. Both the flats are principally lighted from the courts. The whole of these apartments occupy all the centre compartments of the west range, with the back jamb. In

the remainder of this range, on the right and left of the centre, are constructed the prisons destined for felons, composed of cells of equal dimensions, strongly divided by stone parapet walls. They are also arched and paved with stone, and cramped with lead and iron. Each of the flats, having a passage and day-room for air and exercise, is likewise furnished with a water closet, and the four storeys can either communicate with each other, or be separately inclosed as necessity may require. Drains are constructed in the court-yards, and by these the water from the roof, courts, water-closets, &c. is carried into the Clyde, by the Molendinar Bourn, over which is an arch formed into a street, within a few feet of the prison walls. The three principal fronts are constructed of a most beautiful white-stone, brought about five miles, from a quarry belonging to Sir Ilay Campbell. All the ground floor of the prison is strongly arched, which not only adds to its strength, but is the means of keeping it dry and comfortable.

THE situation of this stately edifice is well chosen, and the arrangements are wisely made for the purposes to which it is designed. It will be much more healthful and airy than most buildings of the kind, in being separated from all other houses by streets. These are, a continuation of Clyde-street along the river, a street formed on the arch of the Molendinar Bourn on the west, the opening which terminates in St. Mungo's Lane, on the north, and the Saltmarket to be carried on to the Clyde, dividing it from the ample verdant expanse of the Green in front. In its construction much attention has been paid to the health and comfort of the un-

fortunate; and while it is to be lamented that the crimes of men render such a structure necessary, it is, at the same time, agreeable to reflect that, in promoting security, humanity has not been overlooked. To the wisdom and active benevolence, therefore, of Provost Black and the other magistrates, who were the projectors, promoters, and executors of this noble work, is due the gratitude of the city, of the country, and of humankind. By the unceasing and successful services indeed, of this persevering chief magistrate while in office, many recent improvements have been established in the public buildings, and trade of the city, and also in facilitating the navigation of the river Clyde.

THE superintendence of building the Jail was entrusted to Baillie James Cleland, whose zealous exertions on the public account have been eminently conspicuous on many similar occasions. From his judicious suggestions, the cells for the reception of criminals under sentence of death, have been constructed. In these, the wretch who had hitherto pined in irons, and under a restricted use of his limbs, may now, even in his dreary cell, employ them with freedom in acts of exercise and devotion. Mr Cleland also, before the final arrangements had been adjusted, visited, *at his own expense*, the principal jails in England and Ireland, from which he received many useful hints. On this occasion he had the honour of advice and assistance from James Neild, Esq. of Stoke-Hammond, Bucks, the *Howard* of the present day. To this active Magistrate, therefore, his fellow-citizens of Glasgow are greatly indebted, and with this magnificent monument of the taste, wealth, gran-

deur, enterprize, and philanthropy of the city, his name, with those of his compatriots, will descend to future times.

THIS elegant structure, the erection of which cost upwards of £28,000, exclusive of the ground, was built by Messrs. Waddell and Park, masons in Glasgow, and under the immediate management of Mr Mathew Park, of whose superior abilities and professional knowlege, it will remain a splendid and immortal monument. On Tuesday, September 18th, 1810, the Lord Provost laid the foundation-stone; within which were deposited, specimens of the gold, silver, and copper coins of his present Majesty, the news-papers of the day, and a plate on which were engraved the names of the gentlemen of the magistracy and council, and this inscription:

TO AFFORD MORE SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION,
 SUCH AS THE INCREASING POPULATION
 AND WEALTH OF THIS CITY,
 HAVE, FOR MANY YEARS, REQUIRED FOR THOSE
 ENGAGED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AND IN
 THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
 OF THE COMMUNITY;
 AND TO PROVIDE
 MORE CONVENIENT PLACES OF CONFINEMENT,
 SECURE, AND YET NOT INJURIOUS TO HEALTH, FOR
 THE UNFORTUNATE INDIVIDUALS,
 WHOSE IMPRISONMENT
 THEIR DEBTS OR THEIR CRIMES
 MAY RENDER LEGALLY NECESSARY,

THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW
HAVE RESOLVED, AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION,
TO ERECT THESE BUILDINGS.

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
THE HONOURABLE JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST OF
GLASGOW,

LAI'D THIS FOUNDATION STONE,
ON THE XVIII DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
MDCCCX.

IN THE LTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

GEORGE THE THIRD,

IN PRESENCE OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE
MAGISTRACY AND TOWN COUNCIL,
WHICH UNDERTAKING

MAY THE SUPREME GOD BLESS AND PROSPER.

W. STARK, ARCHITECT, WADDELL AND PARK, MASONS,

THE LYCEUM

is situated in South-Albion-street. It consists of a spacious saloon landing to the principal room, which is 54 feet by 33, in length, and is divided, longitudinally, into two equal compartments, terminated by antae at the extremities. The decorations of the ceiling and entablature are extremely rich, and executed according to the adapted style of architecture. This is the *News-Room*, and is supplied with the most popular London and Provincial news-papers. Attached to this, and connected by a door in the centre of each compartment, is the *Library*, 33 feet by 22, in length. In this is

deposited a well chosen collection of books ; and it is furnished, monthly from London, with every new publication of merit, besides a great variety of periodical works. The whole, indeed, is fitted up in a very elegant manner, from designs by Mr William Brown, architect.—The terms of admission to the Lyceum are, for a life subscriber, Twenty pounds, without any annual contribution, and two guineas per annum to others. Every subscriber has the privilege of introducing a stranger to the Institution.

THE POST OFFICE

is a new building, situated in South-Albion-street. The apartments are well laid out for dispatch of business ; and, for the accommodation of the public, there is also a large lobby to wait in, until the letters are delivered to those who are in the practice of calling for them ; and where, also, paid letters are taken in.

THE RIDING SCHOOL

stands on the west side of York-street, is a plain strong building, and seems well adapted for its purpose.

CIRCUS.

THIS is a temporary brick building, erected in South Albion-street opposite Stirling-street.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION

OF THE CITY.

SINCE the first erection of Glasgow into a Royal Burgh by William the Lion, in 1180, several alterations in the *Set* of the city have taken place. William and Mary, in 1691, by their charter, empowered the magistrates and council to elect the provost, and conferred powers of choosing all other officers, as fully and freely as the city of *Edinburgh*, or any other *Royal Burgh*. The form and manner of this election by the Town Council, has since varied according to the different constitutions adopted at subsequent periods. In 1711, the original set underwent some alterations; and, in 1748, another was adopted, and afterwards confirmed, upon a petition from the magistrates and council, in 1801, to the convention of royal burghs. This is at present adhered to, with this alteration, that instead of two Merchant baillies, *three* are now elected, and *two* instead of one from the Trades.

By the original as well as present constitution of the city, the civil establishment of Glasgow consists of three different bodies; The Magistrates with the Town Council; The Merchants' House; and The Trades' House.

By King James' charter, in 1450, the bishop and his successors held the city as a burgh of regality, by paying yearly upon St. John's-day a *red rose*, if they same

should be asked. These ecclesiastics, to awe the inhabitants, appointed powerful nobles as baillies. The Lennox family long held this office, and, in 1621, acquired an absolute right to it from the Archbishop. The duke of Lennox at length resigned it to the crown, which, till 1748, appointed the Baillies of regality. At present, the executive government is vested in the magistracy, and the public interest in the Town Council. The gentlemen who compose this powerful and respectable municipal body are,

JOHN HAMILTON, ESQ. LORD PROVOST.

John Guthrie, Esq.	}	Merchant Baillies,
Joshua Heywood Esq.		
Andrew Templeton, Esq.		
Robert Ferrie, Esq.	}	Trades' Baillies.
Robert Tennent, Esq.		
Daniel Mackenzie, Esq. Dean of Guild.		
Basil Ronald, Esq. Deacon Convener.		
Nicol Brown, Esq. Treasurer,	}	Counsellors <i>ex officiis.</i>
Richard Smellie, Esq. Master of Works,		
William Leckie, Esq. Baillie on the River and Frith of Clyde.		
Samuel Hunter, Esq. Depute do.		
William Rodger, Esq. Principal Baillie of the Barony of Gorbals.		
Robert Jamieson, Esq.	}	Resident Baillies.
Arthur Barclay, Esq.		
John Morison, Esq. Baillie of Provan.		
Archibald Falconer, Esq. Baillie of Port-Glasgow.		
Hugh Tennent, Esq. Visitor of Maltmen.		
James Reddie, Esq. First Town Clerk.		
Richard Henderson, Esq. Second do.		
Robert Thomson, Esq. Third do.		
John Bennet, Procurator Fiscal.		

MERCHANT COUNSELLORS.

James Black,	James Dennistoun,
William Glen,	Samuel Hunter,
George Rutherford,	Charles S. Parker,
Henry Monteith,	William Leckie,
John Berry,	Kirkman Finlay,
William Eccles,	William Dalglish.

TRADES' COUNSELLORS.

Robert Austin,	Archibald Newbigging,
Walter Ferguson,	William Rodger,
William Brand,	James Cleland,
John Graham,	James Burns,
William Mirrlees,	Robert Hood.

THE Magistrates are elected annually, in the month of October, in the following order; the Lord Provost first, then the five Ballies; the Town Council on the first Friday following; next the merchant and trades' counsellors, the dean of guild, deacon convener, treasurer, &c. upon the first Wednesday after the election of the council. To this great body belongs a *vote* in the election of a member to represent the citizens in Parliament. The representative is A. Houston, Esq. This important privilege, however, they only enjoy in common with the burghs of *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dumbarton*, which have equal shares with the city of *Glasgow*. It is to be regretted that the third city in the empire for wealth, power, population, commerce, and enterprise, has no more than this paltry political right, and is obliged to club with these insignificant villages, in the election of a representative, to the grand council of the nation.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

THE first institution of the Merchants' House was produced by a dispute respecting rank between it and the Trades. This having subsisted for some time, was at last settled by a submission from the parties to Sir George Elphinstone, then Provost, and two of the Ministers of the city, who, in 1605, pronounced an award, which is called the *Letter of Guildry*; and which was confirmed September 11, 1672, by act of Parliament.

AGREEABLY to this, the Dean of Guild, who must be a merchant, and his Assistants, thirty-six in number, together with the Lord Provost, Merchant Baillies, and the Collector, represent the community, and manage the 'concerns of the Merchants' House, of which no person can be admitted a member without previously having become a burghess.

PART of the money mortified to the House, and from which its fixed revenue arises, is left to the free disposal of the members for the time, while in other cases they are tied down and restricted, in the application of the funds, to certain rules and regulations prescribed by the donors. The stock of this respectable body at present consists of £19,328 14 11 sterling; and the expenditure of last year among the poor of the hospital and contingent charity, amounted to the sum of £806 8 10.

EVERY person who settles in this city as a merchant or trader, must immediately enter with the Dean of Guild, by paying according to his situation, if a stranger or otherwise, one of the following sums, for which he is admitted a burghess and a guild-brother.

If he be a stranger Merchant,	£8	8	0
If he be a stranger Tradesman,	5	8	0
If he be the eldest son of a burghess, his fa- ther alive,	1	9	6
If he be the eldest son of a burghess, his fa- ther dead,	1	1	0
If he be the younger son of a burghess wheth- er his father is living or dead,	1	12	0
If he be married to the daughter of a burghess, 1	15	0	
If he have served an apprenticeship,	1	16	0

HAVING paid one of these sums, and not less than a *guinea* to the *gold book*, he is furnished with a burghess ticket, upon producing which, to the clerk of the merchants' house, and paying *ten guineas*, he is enrolled a matriculated member.

THE TRADES' HOUSE,

which forms the third member of the political body of the city, is composed of representatives from each of the *fourteen incorporated trades*, together with a president, who is called the Deacon Convener, a Collector, and Clerk, &c, besides extraordinary members, which, however, are never more than three in number.

EACH of the Incorporations has a *Deacon*, except the Maltmen, who have a *Visitor* and a Collector, with a certain number of Masters. These, with the number of Members in the Trades' House from each Incorporation, together with the fee of admission, and expenditure to the poor, &c. are exhibited in the following

TABLE.

Incorporations.	Master Courts.	Members in Trades' House from each.	Strangers' Freedom Fine.	Apprentices' Freedom Fine.	Freeman's Sons' Freedom Fine.	Freeman's Sons-in-laws' Freedom Fine.	Pay annually to the Poor.	Boys in Trades' House from each.	School wages paid by each Incorporation.
Hammermen,	14	£12 12 0	£3 10 0	£1 10 0	£3 10 0	£250 0 0	0 0	12	£9 0 0
Tailors, ~~~~~	14	12 0 0	3 10 0	1 5 0	1 11 0	570 0 0	0 0	12	9 0 0
Cordiners, ~~~~~	18	20 0 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	250 0 0	0 0	12	9 0 0
Maltmen, ~~~~~	10	15 15 0	1 15 4	2 2 0	2 2 0	300 0 0	0 0	12	9 0 0
Weavers, ~~~~~	16	5 10 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	480 0 0	0 0	8	6 0 0
Bakers, ~~~~~	12	None admitted.	6 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	250 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 0
Skinners, ~~~~~	14	10 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	65 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 0
Wrights, ~~~~~	16	17 11 10	3 16 7	2 2 3	2 8 3	440 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 0
Coopers, ~~~~~	12	60 0 0	7 7 0	4 4 0	7 7 0	40 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 0
Fleshers, ~~~~~	12	12 13 9	None admitted.	3 5 5	4 11 7½	200 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 0
Masons, ~~~~~	10	21 0 0	2 4 5	3 3 0	5 5 0	105 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 0
Gardeners, ~~~~~	12	10 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 6	2 0 0	60 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 0
Barbers, ~~~~~	12	12 6 2	3 6 2	2 6 2	2 6 2	130 0 0	0 0	6	4 10 1
Dyers, ~~~~~	8	4 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	40 0 0	0 0	4	3 0 0

THE Deacon Convener, and Collector, make up the ordinary members of the Trades' House, amounting in all to fifty-six. The extraordinary members are the Trades' Baillie, while in office, the Deacon Convener and the Collector, if chosen out of the last nine trades during the time they are in office, and for two years after they go out. In this case, the total members are fifty-nine, but if the Convener and Collector are chosen out of the first five trades, it makes no alteration in the members of the House, the number in that case, being fifty-six. Upon the first Wednesday after the election of the Town Council, the Deacon Convener is chosen.

THE revenue of this very enterprising House, arises partly from heritable property, from freedom fines paid by those of the trades' rank, and partly from sums mortgaged to the House. Their stock this year amounts to upwards of £16,000. They paid in incidental expenses, and to twenty-seven poor members from the different incorporations, who are termed the Hospital poor, the sum of £664 1 8.

THESE fourteen incorporations, with the Merchants' House, are the only chartered societies that have a share in the government of the city, and from whom the Counsellors, and consequently the Magistrates are elected. The other citizens, however, individually, are not debarred from having a voice in, or a share of, the government, because each of them may, by becoming a member of the one rank or the other, acquire every privilege which either enjoys. The charter of the city of Glasgow is therefore upon as liberal a plan as any in the king-

dom, and as well calculated to promote the interests, and equalize the rights of government, among the citizens.

By the addition to the charter of the burgh, in 1801, it is provided that every person who shall be elected into any one of the offices of Provost, Baillie, Dean of Guild or Deacon Convener, shall, on his refusing to accept, at the first meeting of Council after the election of the Dean of Guild, be fined in the sum of *eighty pounds* sterling; and also that every Counsellor nominated and declining to accept, shall be fined, within three months after his election, in the sum of *forty pounds* sterling. The fines so incurred, are to be levied for the behoof of the poor of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses respectively, according to the rank of the refusing member.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE CIRCUIT COURT, meets twice a-year, in April, and in September. It is attended by the sheriffs of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and by the lord provost and magistrates of the city. Before it are tried all criminal cases, which are competent to the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, excepting the crime of high treason.

SHERIFF COURT.

THERE are two sessions in the year of this court. The first commences on the 12th of May, and rises on the 12th of July, the other on the 12th of November, and ends on the 12th of March. It meets upon Wednesday every week during these periods.

ALL civil actions may be tried by it, except a few peculiar to the Court of Session. The Sheriff also possesses a high criminal jurisdiction, and has the power of punishing capitally; but the exercise of his authority in felonious concerns, is chiefly confined in practice to matters of theft, and other crimes of a lesser moment. His sentences are, however, subject to the review of the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

COMMISSARY COURTS OF GLASGOW, HAMILTON,
AND CAMPSIE.

THESE are held in this city. Their jurisdiction is so very extensive as to reach to great part of the shires of Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Ayr, besides Lanarkshire. They were constituted during the reign of James I.; and were formerly held, by the bishop, in the consistory house, adjoining the cathedral. They meet upon the Thursdays, during the session, in the ordinary Court-Hall. The Commissary, like the Sheriff Depute, is appointed by the crown.

BAILLIE, OR TOWN COURT*.

THIS court is of a very ancient date, having been instituted as early as the erection of the town into a royal burgh. The Magistrates officiate, in rotation, as Judge.

* *A List of the LORD PROVOSTS of Glasgow, and PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS, &c. FOUNDED OR COMPLETED when they were in office.*

1268, Richard de Dunidovis.

Cathedral building.

Alexander Palmes.

William Gley.

1424, *Steeple founded.*

1452, *University founded.*

es; and the procedure is conducted in writing, and under the superintendence of legal assessors.

THE procedure is either of an ordinary, or of a sum-

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1472, John Stewart of Minto. | 1639, Gabriel Cunningham. |
| 1480, Sir T. Stewart of Minto. | 1640, James Stewart. |
| 1513, Sir John Stewart of do. | 1642, William Stewart. |
| 1528, Sir Rob. Stewart of do. | 1643, James Bell. |
| 1538, Ar. Dunbar of Baldoon. | 1645, George Porterfield. |
| 1541, Lord Belhaven. | 1647, James Stewart. |
| 1543, John Stewart of Minto. | 1648, George Porterfield. |
| 1545, A. Hamilton of Middop. | 1650, John Graham. |
| 1553, A. Hamilton of Cochney. | 1652, George Porterfield. |
| 1560, Rob. Lindsay of Dunrod. | 1654, Daniel Wallace. |
| 1566, <i>Laigh Kirk built.</i> | 1656, John Anderson. |
| 1569, Sir Jn. Stewart of Minto. | 1658, John Bell. |
| 1574, Lord Boyd. | <i>Merchants' Hall.</i> |
| 1577, T. Crawford of Jordanhill. | 1660, Colin Campbell. |
| 1578, Earl of Lennox. | 1662, John Bell. |
| 1580, Sir M. Stewart of Minto. | 1664, William Anderson. |
| 1583, Earl of Montrose. | 1667, John Anderson. |
| 1584, Lord Kilsyth. | 1668, William Anderson. |
| 1586, Sir M. Stewart of Minto. | 1669, James Campbell. |
| 1600, Sir George Elphinston of
Blythwood. | 1670, William Anderson. |
| 1607, Sir J. Houston of Houston. | 1674, John Bell. |
| 1609, James Ingles. | 1676, James Campbell. |
| 1613, James Stewart. | 1678, John Bell. |
| 1614, James Hamilton. | 1680, Sir John Bell. |
| 1617, James Stewart. | 1682, John Barns. |
| 1619, James Inglis. | 1684, John Johnston. |
| 1621, James Hamilton. | 1686, John Barns. |
| 1623, Gabriel Cunningham | <i>Wynd Church.</i> |
| 1625, James Inglis. | 1688, Walter Gibson. |
| 1627, James Hamilton. | 1689, John Anderson. |
| 1629, Gabriel Cunningham. | 1691, James Peadie. |
| 1633, William Stewart. | 1693, William Napier. |
| 1634, Patrick Bell. | 1695, John Anderson. |
| <i>Prison and Town-house.</i> | 1697, James Peadie. |
| 1636, Colin Campbell. | 1699, John Anderson. |
| 1637, James Stewart. | <i>College Church.</i> |
| <i>Laigh K. steple built.</i> | 1701, Hugh Montgomerie. |
| 1638, Patrick Bell. | 1703, John Anderson. |
| | 1705, John Aird. |

mary nature. For the decision of ordinary civil cases, the Court is held at regular intervals, and for the discussion of those, which require extraordinary dispatch,

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1707, Robert Rodger. | 1772, Arthur Connel. |
| 1709, John Aird. | 1774, James Buchanan. |
| 1711, Robert Rodger. | <i>Rutherglen Bridge.</i> |
| 1713, John Aird. | 1776, Robert Donald. |
| 1715, John Bowman. | 1778, William French. |
| 1717, John Aird. | <i>St. Enoch's Church.</i> |
| 1719, John Bowman. | 1780, Hugh Wylie. |
| 1721, John Aird. | 1782, Patrick Colquhoun. |
| <i>North-West Church.</i> | <i>Tontine Coffee-room and</i> |
| 1723, Charles Millar. | <i>Buildings begun.—</i> |
| 1725, John Stark. | <i>Instituted the Cham-</i> |
| 1727, James Peadie. | <i>ber of Commerce.</i> |
| 1728, John Stirling. | 1784, John Coates Campbell. |
| 1730, Peter Murdoch. | 1786, John Riddel. |
| 1732, Hugh Rodger. | <i>George's Square, and St.</i> |
| <i>Town's Hospital.</i> | <i>Andrew's Square be-</i> |
| 1734, Andrew Ramsay. | <i>gun.</i> |
| <i>King William's statue.</i> | 1788, John Campbell, jun. |
| 1736, John Coulter. | <i>Grammar School.</i> |
| 1738, Andrew Aiton. | 1790, James McDowall. |
| <i>St. Andrew's Church.</i> | <i>Physician's Hall, and</i> |
| 1740, Andrew Buchanan. | <i>Trade's Hall founded.</i> |
| 1742, Lawrence Dinwiddie. | <i>—Infirmary.</i> |
| 1744, Andrew Cochran. | 1792, Gilbert Hamilton. |
| 1746, John Murdoch. | <i>Laigh Church.</i> |
| 1748, Andrew Cochran. | 1794, John Dunlop. |
| 1750, John Murdoch. | <i>Assembly & Concert-rooms,</i> |
| 1752, John Brown. | <i>Barracks.</i> |
| 1754, George Murdoch. | 1796, James McDowall. |
| 1756, Robert Christie. | 1798, Laurence Craigie. |
| <i>St. Andrew's Ch. finished.</i> | <i>Barony Ch. and Police.</i> |
| 1758, John Murdoch. | 1800, John Hamilton. |
| 1760, Andrew Cochran. | <i>Hutcheson's Hospital.</i> |
| 1762, Archibald Ingram. | 1802, Laurence Craigie. |
| 1764, John Bowman. | <i>New Theatre.</i> |
| 1766, George Murdoch. | 1804, John Hamilton. |
| 1768, James Buchanan. | <i>Hunterian Museum in</i> |
| 1770, Colin Dunlop. | <i>the university.</i> |
| <i>Bridge, foot Jamaica-st.</i> | <i>Nelson's Monument.</i> |

the Court is open every lawful day ; and the proceedings take place, without any stated diets. No claim can be received or enforced by this Court, unless it exceed *thirty shillings* sterling in value ; and in those of a criminal nature, the magistrates are authorised to decide, and to order punishment according to the nature of offence, by imprisonment, stripes, pillory, or banishment from the burgh : they can, however, judge in no capital causes, or such as may affect loss of limb.

THE Court is held on Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M. once every week, during the session, and at least once every month, during the vacation of the Court of Session.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

THE Dean of Guild, assisted by a council of eight, one half merchants, the other tradesmen, form the judges of this court. Their business is to determine disputes between conterminous proprietors ; to adjust and regulate the weights and measures ; to take care that buildings within the city be carried on according to law ; that encroachments be not made upon the public streets ; to consider the state of buildings, whether they be in such a condition as to threaten damage to those dwelling in them, or to the neigh-

1806, James Mackenzie,
Ardrossan Canal to Glas-
gow.
St. George's Church.
Glasgow & Cranston-
hill Water-Works.

1808, James Black.
Broomielaw quay en-
larged.

Glasgow Observatory.
Gorbals Church.
Lunatic Asylum.
New Jail and Public
Offices.

1810, John Hamilton.
New Light-house, Point
of Toward.
College Buildings.

bourhood ; and to grant warrants for repairing, pulling down, or rebuilding them, according to the circumstances of the case.

PARTIES and their Procurators are occasionally heard *vivá voce* ; but the principal part of the process is conducted in writing. And when it appears necessary, the Court has recourse to the advice of its legal assessors. The Court is held once a week, on Thursday, at 11 A. M. throughout the year, for dispatch of ordinary business.

JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT.

THE gentlemen who hold the office of justice of peace for the nether ward of Lanarkshire, are the proper judges in this court. All actions for debt to the amount of £5, sterling, are here competent ; also, all such as have for their conclusion, the fines or penalties to any amount, that may have been incurred by illegal traffic, or by offences against the revenue.

COURT OF CONSCIENCE.

THIS court meets every Monday, for the discussion of small causes under £2, and in it the magistrates of the town sit as judges. Procurators, neither here nor in the Justice Court, are admitted to plead, the parties themselves stating their own case.

A **MAGISTRATE**, in addition to all these courts, attends every day at the Police Office, at 11 A. M.

SYSTEM OF POLICE.

BY an Act of Parliament, passed in 1800, but altered and amended in 1807 ; the management of the Police

is vested in the Lord Provost, five Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and twenty-four Commissioners, one from each of the wards into which the city is divided. These commissioners are elected on the last Monday of July, annually, when the eight senior members go out of office, and their place is supplied by re-election, or the appointment of others whose names are added to the bottom of the list. They are chosen by the majority of votes, in each ward, of those who occupy dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, or other buildings, valued at £10 or upwards, of yearly rent. The votes are given on written tickets, deposited in boxes placed in certain shops within the respective wards. By the present act all houses, warehouses, shops, and other buildings, may be assessed in the following sums, but not in higher; viz. those valued at four pounds, and under six pounds, *fivepence* in the pound, six pounds, and under ten pounds, *sevenpence halfpenny*, ten pounds, and under fifteen pounds, *elevempence farthing*, all above fifteen pounds *one shilling and threepence*. Innkeepers, whatever may be the rent of their property, cannot be assessed in more than ten pounds.

THE object of the Police is to see that order and peace be preserved, to direct the cleaning of the streets, the ranging of the lamps, and the conduct of every thing connected with the security, comfort, cleanliness, and decoration of the city. The assessment, this year, is as follows.

Rents at £4, and under £6,	.....	3¼d.	per	pound.
" " at £6,	.....	£10,	.....	5d.
" " at £10,	.....	£15,	.....	7½d.
" " at £15, and above,	.....	.....	.....	10d.

THE Commissioners hold their meetings, once in the quarter, on the last Mondays of February, May, August and November. Extraordinary meetings may, however, be called at any time by the Lord Provost, or, in his absence, by the senior Magistrate upon the requisition of any four of the commissioners. The assessment, to be levied for the ensuing year, is ascertained on the last Monday of August, and the accounts of the funds are regularly balanced, and a statement of the payments and disbursements for the preceding year, is made out and printed, on the last Monday of July. A copy of this is delivered to each of the commissioners, and the members of the Town Council, Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and for the inspection of the burgesses and such as contribute to the assessment. The book, to which they have free access, lies open, during six weeks, in the Council Chamber. In addition to the sum raised by assessment, the Magistrates and Council are bound to pay, annually, to the establishment, not less than £800, from the funds of the community, by half yearly payments, at Martinmas and Whitsunday. To carry into effect the intentions of the Police, the following office-bearers and assistants are appointed ;

Master of Police, Mr Mitchell,	with a salary of £200
Collector and Treasurer, Mr R. Nimmo,	£200
Clerk, Mr R. Nimmo,	£100
Surveyor, Mr Andrew Bald,	£60

together with sixteen officers, and three constables, who attend, day and night, in the office, and are paid from 18 to 20s. per week, and seventy-seven watchmen, who receive 10s. 6d. per week. These have each particu-

lar streets allotted to them, and they begin their watch at 10 o'clock at night and continue till 5 in the morning from April to October, and between that and the end of February, from 9 at night till 7 in the morning. At every half hour, each watchman goes through his range and calls the time.

SINCE the establishment of the Police, the City has become remarkable for its cleanliness, and the order preserved in it. Much regularity is now conspicuous on all public occasions, such as the weekly market days, held on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and also during the great annual Fairs, which are those of Whitsun-munday, Glasgow Fair in July, St. Mungo's on the 25th December, or *Yule*, and on the Thursday before Easter, called *Skyer's Thursday*. Innumerable improvements have also been made in almost every corner of the city, especially in the paving and lighting of the streets, and the construction of public sewers, executed on a suitable and extended scale. In the winter season there are, generally, about 1,188 lamps lighted every night. The following state of the funds, exhibits the establishment as being in a prosperous condition.

The Receipts ending July 1811, were £10,011 10 1½

Disbursements to that period, 7,712 19 11

Balance, £2,298 10 2½

ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, AND SOCIETIES.



IN Glasgow, as in other great commercial cities, utility unites men into different societies, either for the improvement of the mind, for their pleasure, for the increase of knowledge, or for the good of mankind.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

THE Physicians and Surgeons were first formed into a corporate body, by a charter from James VI. in 1599, upon an application of Peter Low *, surgeon in Glasgow,

* The Monument of this Gentleman “ of facetious memory,” is still preserved on the south side of the High Church Yard, and contains this inscription ;

“ Stay passenger and view this stone ;
 “ For under it, lies such a One,
 “ Who cured many, while he liv’d ;
 “ So gracious he no man griev’d ;
 “ Yea, when his Physick’s Force oft fail’d
 “ His pleasant purpose then prevail’d :
 “ For of his God, he got the Grace,
 “ To live in Mirth and die in Peace.
 “ Heavens have his soul, his Corpse this stone ;
 “ Sigh Passenger, and then begone.

in conjunction with Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine, in the University. This charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. in 1672, contains very ample privileges, particularly a right which the Faculty still exercises, of granting diplomas, after examination, to students in medicine and surgery. Without such, none are allowed to practise within the boroughs of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and the sheriffdoms of Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham, without becoming liable in a fine of £3 6 8 sterling for each offence. Likewise, by a special privilege, the members of Faculty are exempted from all "weapons-
 " shwaing, raids, hosts, bearing of armour, watching,
 " warding, stenting, taxations, passing on assize, burgh-
 " courts, in actions civil and criminal, excepting in
 " giving their counsel in matters appertaining to the
 " said arts."

THE Freedom fine of admission into the Faculty is 100 guineas. Licentiates within the city or suburbs pay 20, and those who practise in the country 5 guineas. For every diploma taken out, 5 guineas is paid by students, after examination. From these fees and the annual payments of the members, the Faculty, in 1792, established a fund, which at present amounts to £7,724 17 sterling. This they have converted into a scheme in behoof of their widows and children. It is divided into three classes,

" Ah me! I Gravel am and dust,
 " And to the earth return I must ;
 " O painted piece of living clay,
 " Man, be not proud of thy short day."

Monteith's Theater of Mortality, Edin. 1718.

and according to the proportion which each member pays, annually, into the common stock, his widow is enrolled on that rate. The widows of the first rate receive £40 of annuity; those of the second £33 18 6, and those of the third £27 16 6. Where no widow is left, or if she die before receiving seven years of the annuity, the children, if under twenty-one years, receive a sum equal to what remains unpaid of the specified period. If above twenty-one years, the children of the first rate receive £215 12 6, those of the second £182 15 3 and those of the third £150, liable to a deduction as in the former case.

BESIDES the above funds, the Faculty have a Stock of nearly six thousand pounds, from the interest of which the ordinary expenses are defrayed, and assistance is given to decayed Members and the families of those who died previously to the establishment of the present fund.

THE following regulations respecting the granting of diplomas, were instituted by the Faculty on the 10th September, 1811. Every candidate for a diploma must, previously to his being taken on trial, produce satisfactory evidence that he has studied medical science *three complete winter sessions* either at a University or under resident members of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, London, or Dublin, or under members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; and that, during that period, he has attended public Lectures on the following subjects, namely, two courses of Anatomy and Surgery delivered in different sessions, one course of Chemistry, one of Materia Me-

dica, one on the Theory of Medicine, one on the Practice of Medicine, and one on Midwifery ; and that he has attended one year in a public hospital, and studied Practical Pharmacy, in a regular Surgeon's or Apothecary's shop, during at least six months.—Candidates, who have served an apprenticeship of three or more years to a regular practitioner, must produce evidence of their having attended all these lectures, and a public hospital during the above mentioned period ; but the duration of their studies may be abridged to *two winter courses*.

THE Faculty is governed by a President, Visitor, Collector, two Box-keepers, a Seal-keeper, Librarian, and two Inspectors of Drugs.

THE FACULTY OF PROCURATORS

have, during some centuries, been united into a society for the purpose of managing their affairs, and for raising a fund for their poor members, and their widows and children. To promote these objects, and to enlarge and confirm their privileges, a royal charter, upon an application being made to his present Majesty, was granted in June 1796, erecting them into a corporation, with power to make by-laws, to hold a seal, and to elect office-bearers. The society is governed by a Dean of Faculty, a council of five Managers, a Treasurer, Clerk, and Fiscal. There are two general meetings of the Faculty, annually, on the third Friday of May, and the third Friday of November. At the first of these, the office-bearers are chosen, and the ordinary business of the society is discussed. Any occasional business is

transacted at the second. The council meets once a month, and the Dean may call extraordinary meetings upon a notice of 24 hours being given to the Members.

BEFORE being admitted a member of Faculty, it is necessary that a person have served an apprenticeship of five years with one of the Members practising before the courts of this City, and a further term of, at least, one year as a clerk, either with the practitioners here, in the Court of Session, or any proper Law-Court. He must, also, be twenty-one years of age, and have attended the Scottish-Law-Class in any of the Universities of Scotland. The apprentice-fee, which must be paid at entry, cannot be less than £30 sterling. Except a member of Faculty, however, engage as an apprentice, his own son, or the son of a Member; in that case, no fee need be paid; and the indenture contains a clause, that the apprentice shall not do any business as a Procurator of Court, *directly* or *indirectly*, during his apprenticeship or clerkship on his own account. Every indenture must be booked within two months after its date, for which £2 2 is paid to the funds, if booked after two months, and within six months, £5 5 is paid, and after six months, it cannot be booked at all. The entry money as a Procurator and Member of Faculty for the son of a Member is £25, for the grandson of a Member £35, and for every other person, whose indenture has been regularly booked, £50.—The Faculty are now establishing a *Widow's Fund*, but, until it is fully arranged, each widow receives £15 per annum. The Funds of this respectable body amount to upwards of £7000 sterling.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

was first projected by that spirited citizen, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. then Lord Provost, and since become eminent for his writings on the Political Economy of the capital and of the river Thames. The society embraces a wide range, and was instituted by a charter, bearing date July 31st, 1788. It consists not only of Members residing in Glasgow, but includes Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers in Paisley and Greenock. Agreeably to the charter, two general meetings are held, the one on the first Tuesday of January, the other on the first Tuesday of July. At the first, thirty directors are chosen, forming what is called the Chamber of Directors. Within eight days after, the directors meet, and out of their number elect a chairman and deputy-chairman, and a secretary from among the members of the incorporation. Four quarterly meetings are held by the directors, during the year, on the second Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October. At the general meetings the transactions of the directors are reviewed, and the subjects submitted to their consideration discussed. The chief outlines of the charge of the directors are, to watch over the general interests of commerce and to point out new sources of promoting them; to attend to applications made to parliament, which may be thought to injure the trade and manufactures of this country; and to correspond with the convention of Royal Boroughs and Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures, for the purpose of suggesting improvements.—The admission-fee to the Chamber

of Commerce is ten guineas, or £5 5 and half a guinea per annum.

COMMISSIONERS ON THE RIVER CLYDE.

THEIR business is to encourage commerce by facilitating the navigation of the river. In 1680, the Broomielaw quay was first enlarged at the expense of 30,000 merks Scots. In 1759, an act of Parliament was obtained for improving and deepening the river ; in 1792, the quay received an addition of 360 feet to the west end, and, in 1810, a farther enlargement of 900 feet was begun, and is now nearly completed. By an assiduous attention to their object, the Commissioners have executed many inestimable improvements, so that vessels of considerable burden are now navigated to the quay. In 1806, a schooner of 150 tons, direct from Lisbon, unloaded her cargo at the Broomielaw, while those of 40 tons, only a few years before, reached it with difficulty. At present, vessels of about 160 tons arrive with ease at the same place. On Mr Spreul, the city chamberlain, the superintendence of improving the river principally devolves ; and by his unremitting exertions these noble projects are hastening towards a prosperous completion.

THE time of high water at the Broomielaw, is three hours, at an average, later than at Greenock ; if the wind is easterly, rather more ; if in the opposite direction, somewhat less. The tides at a mean, rise seven feet at the quay of the city. The difference between high water at Leith and Greenock is half an hour.

THE BANKS.

BANKING is, comparatively, of recent origin in Scotland. The Parliament, in 1695, established, at Edinburgh, the Bank of Scotland, with a nominal stock of £100,000: but £30,000 were found to be a capital quite sufficient, at that period, for transacting the banking business of North-Britain. On the 9th of April 1696, branches were planted at Dundee, Aberdeen, *Glasgow*, and Montrose, but were all recalled: on December 26th, 1696, from Aberdeen and Montrose; on January 2d, 1697, from Glasgow; and on October 6th, 1698, from Dundee. Branches were again established, on the 14th of July 1731, at *Glasgow*, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Berwick, which, however, were all discontinued on July 10th, 1733. The Royal Bank was instituted, in 1727, at Edinburgh, and, in September, 1783, settled a branch in Glasgow, which still continues to transact business, at the Office in St. Andrew's Square, to a very great extent. In 1750, the Merchants of Glasgow settled two banks in the city, and circulated notes to a great amount. One of these, the *Ship Bank*, situated in Argyll-street, still continues to increase in high respectability and credit. The other, the *Thistle Bank*, is still conducted in Virginia-street, and another, begun in 1809, is denominated the *Glasgow Bank*, the affairs of which are managed in an elegant office on the north side of the east end of Ingram-street.

BESIDES these, are the following *branches*:—Paisley Bank.—Paisley Union Bank.—British Linen Company.—Bank of Scotland.—Aberdeen Bank.—Falkirk

Bank.—Leith Bank.—Greenock Bank.—Stirling Bank.—
 —Kilmarnock Bank.—Perth Bank.—Renfrewshire Bank.—
 —Falkirk Union Bank.—Ayr Bank.—Fife Bank.—
 Dundee New Bank.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

THE first of this kind in the city was the Glasgow Friendly Fire Insurance Society. This was at last dissolved, and the Glasgow Fire Office instituted in its place; and this also, during 1811, has been transferred to the Phoenix Insurance Office, in the Trongate, opposite to the Tontine. The *branches* of similar institutions established in town are these:—Sun—Phoenix—Royal Exchange—Imperial—Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Edinburgh Friendly—British—Globe—Dundee—Caledonian—Aberdeen—Hercules—Albion—Atlas—Eagle—Fife—Hope—London.

ANDERSON'S INSTITUTION

was incorporated, on June 9th, 1796, by a charter from the Magistrates of the City. It was established by the late Mr John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, who for that purpose, by his will, endowed it with his valuable philosophical apparatus, museum, and library. It is placed under the inspection and control of the Lord Provost, the senior baillie, dean of guild, deacon convener, president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, dean of the Procurators, and the moderators of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and of the Presbyteries of Glasgow and Dumbarton, any six of whom to be a quorum. The imme-

mediate superintendence is vested in eighty-one trustees, who remain in office for life, consisting of gentlemen conversant with the arts and sciences; from these, nine persons are elected annually, to whom the principal part of the management is committed.

THE views of the venerable founder of this scientific seminary embraced a complete circle of liberal education, adapted to the present improved state of Society. His intentions were directed towards the establishment of *four Colleges*, viz. one of *Arts*, one of *Medicine*, another of *Law*, and a fourth of *Theology*. Circumstances however, have hitherto limited the plan to Physical Science, comprehending Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, and Pharmacy; and Mathematics and Geography. There is also a *Mechanics' Class*, to which a considerable library is appropriated.

THE collection of models and apparatus, in this seminary is very extensive and various, and has been essentially useful in promoting the public improvement. This school also exhibits a peculiar trait, by affording to all ranks, and either *sex*, an easy access to the sublime principles of philosophy.

IN 1798, some active friends to the Institution, purchased, and fitted up for its accommodation, a spacious circular Hall, 45 feet in diameter, which can easily accommodate 500 auditors. In this, which is situated at the foot of John-street, the lectures have since been delivered. There are, likewise, other apartments and conveniencies for containing the library, museum, and apparatus. To the original stock of these, considerable additions have been made, by donation and purchase;

and the managers have now procured every article necessary for furnishing the most ample and complete illustrations of experimental philosophy and chemistry.

POPULAR and scientific lectures were first given in the Institution, by the late Dr Thomas Garnett. He was succeeded by Dr George Birbeck, who added a course of geography and astronomy, and another, upon a plain and elementary plan, for the advantage of persons engaged in mechanic and chemical arts. The Professorship is, at present, filled by Dr Andrew Ure, whose indefatigable exertions, it is hoped, will be long crowned with merited success.

The present Committee of Managers are,

JAMES CLELAND, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT,

James Laird Esq. Secretary,

John Geddes Esq. Treasurer,

Rev. Dr Lockhart,

Alexander Oswald,

William Anderson,

Robert Austin,

Andrew Templeton,

James Monteath, M. D.

Dr Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,

Mr John Cross, Teacher of Mathematics.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THIS was formed so late as 1802. The intention of it is to advance the knowledge of physics by a free communication of the gentlemen's ideas to each other. When they meet, one of the members reads an essay upon some subject connected with philosophy. After this they converse together upon the topics of the essay. They have formed a library for their own use. The society is governed by a president, vice-president,

treasurer, secretary, and 12 directors, chosen by ballot of the whole society. Members at entry pay three guineas, and half a guinea yearly afterwards.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

THIS was established in the year 1752. The meeting is held in the University, and the society consists chiefly of the professors and clergymen of the city and neighbourhood. They discuss subjects of all kinds, which have any reference to *science* or *taste*. Each member in his turn reads an essay, which is criticised afterwards by the other members. He who gives an essay one night is president the next. As an instance of the attachment which may be formed by a person of taste to an institution of this kind, the late John Millar, Esq. professor of law, had such a predilection in favour of this society, that he never *once* failed, in the course of *forty years*, to attend the meetings, and read a discourse in his turn.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS was formed about the year 1787. At first it was merely for improvements in agriculture, but afterwards it was also made subservient to charitable purposes. It consists of members from above 30 parishes, and from these delegates are sent to manage the society.

STIRLING'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

was instituted in January, 1791, agreeably to the will of the late Mr Walter Stirling, who bequeathed £1000, his library, dwelling-house, with his share of the tontine

buildings, in favour of the then lord provost, &c. for the establishment of a library, and supporting a librarian, for the use of the inhabitants of Glasgow. The directors meet four times a year, for the purpose of managing the business of the library. Every attention has been paid to the proper selection of books, for the purchase of which, about £70 is expended yearly ; so that they have a great number of the most valuable kind. The entry money is £5 5.

GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THIS Institution was formed, in December 1806, with a view to promote the dissemination of knowledge and useful entertainment. It is placed under the direction of nine Curators, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian, who, *ex officio*, are also curators. The three senior of these go out of office annually, but may be re-elected ; and their places are supplied by others, chosen at the general meeting of the subscribers, held on the first Wednesday of January. The other general meetings, to all which the subscribers are convened by Newspaper advertisements, are held on the first Wednesdays of April, July, and October ; and the Curators meet on the first Wednesdays of every month for the transaction of business. By a charter from the magistrates, of date September 13th, 1811, the Institution has been incorporated ; and the books, consisting of more than 4000 volumes of select works in science, literature, and taste, are vested in trust of the Curators for behoof of the public. On all occasions the senior Curator, present, presides ; and

no book can be received into the Library till approved by a majority of voices in a general meeting.

As this Institution is formed upon the most popular principles, the terms of admission are arranged on an inviting and moderate scheme. By this, each subscriber is bound to pay 10s. 6d. annually, and 12s. under the name of entry-money, but his right is, at any time, transferable. The number of subscriptions, at present, exceeds 450, by which means the Society is enabled to expend *two hundred guineas* yearly, towards increasing the stock, the value of which is greatly advanced by the reception of many periodical works of the first celebrity and merit.

THE Library is kept in Millar's School, George's-street, and is open, from 7 till 9, in the evening of every week-day, Saturday excepted; and from 12 till 2, P. M. on the Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GLASGOW HIGHLAND SOCIETY

was instituted, in 1727, by natives of the Highlands, or descendants of such. Its object is to clothe, educate, and put out to apprenticeship, the children of indigent Highlanders. This Society maintains sixty boys, twenty of which go out of the School yearly. The funds required for this purpose arise from the rent of the Black Bull Inn and shops, and amounts, at present, to £750 per annum. The expenditure, for 1811, was £608 13 6, leaving a balance of £141 6 6.

MARINE SOCIETY

was formed in 1758, for relieving seamen belonging to the river Clyde, and their families.

THE SOCIETY

for the relief of the Stranger Poor was formed in 1790, by some benevolent citizens. Their funds have increased so rapidly, that many thousands have been relieved by the administration of pecuniary and medical assistance.

STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY

was instituted in January 1803, is conducted by persons of the Methodist communion, and is deserving of public patronage. The directors of it visit the abodes of necessitous strangers, and alleviate their misfortunes by supplying them with money, medical assistance, and sometimes clothing.

HUMANE SOCIETY

arose from the benevolence of Mr James Coulter, who left, for its foundation, the sum of £200 sterling, which was paid, in 1790, at their first meeting. They built a house in the Green upon the side of the river, in 1795, and provided a boat and an apparatus for restoring animation suspended by drowning.

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

THIS society has been formed for the very laudable purpose of relieving the indigent descendants of ministers of the church of Scotland. It is formed of the sons of clergymen who are enabled to assist others who have been less fortunate than themselves. It was established in 1790, and the following year incorporated by a charter from the magistrates. Not less than five guineas

is paid by each member on admission, and their present stock amounts to £2,600 sterling.

THE THISTLE AND ROSE SOCIETY,

was instituted, in 1807, upon the most extensive scale; and liberal principles, of any in this city. The members, after being three years in the society, are obliged to receive 15s. per week when unable to attend their employment, and £1 when confined to bed. The entry money is £1. Quarterly payments for the first year, 7s. 6d. and 5s. afterwards. Three years after admission entitles a member to these allowances.

GLASGOW ANNUITY SOCIETY,

the first of the kind in Scotland, formed on such a scheme, admitting *both sexes* at any age from birth to sixty. This Society was instituted in 1808, and its object 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 sunk at once by each member, intitling him, after a certain age, to an Annuity for life. This he will receive as a *just debt*, not as a charitable benefaction. Tables are formed upon equitable and accurate principles, to regulate the payments. The Annuities commence at 50, 55, and 60 years, at the option of the member, and amount to any sum from £10 and upwards.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS' SOCIETY.

THE plan of this Society includes provision for sickness, a fund for an Annuity at the ages of 50, 55 and

60, a fund for funeral expenses, and one for Annuities to widows. Tables are calculated for each of these classes to regulate the payments. A member has it in his power to limit or extend his interest in this Society by holding in all, or either of the Tables, one or more shares as may be most agreeable to himself. It was instituted in 1811.

SOCIETY OF TEACHERS

was projected, in 1794, for the purpose of relieving such ordinary members, their widows and children, as may be deprived of the means of supporting themselves. When any member by indisposition is prevented from attending his business, he is allowed at least, *one guinea* per month, and if he has more than one child, under fourteen years of age, two shillings additional per month is added. Widows are allowed, while they remain so, *half a guinea* per month, with the above allowance to children. If the mother die, or marry, the child or children of the deceased member below the age of fourteen, receive the mother's allowance, and that sum also is given to a widower's children, if necessary. Their stock in 1812, was upwards of £800. They meet on the last Saturdays of May, August, November, and February.

SOCIETY FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

was formed, in 1787, and afterwards incorporated by a charter from the Magistrates, for the purpose of educating poor children. There are *eleven* of these schools in the city and suburbs, in which instruction is given to upwards of *eight hundred* children.

FEMALE SOCIETY

was begun several years ago by a number of benevolent ladies, for assisting and clothing afflicted females, by relieving their wants, and alleviating their distresses.

COW-POX DISPENSARY.

THE Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons appoint two of their members to attend every Monday, in their Hall, St. Enoch's Square, for the purpose of inoculating, *gratis*, with the cow-pox, the children of the poor, of whom, above 20,000 have been inoculated.

TRADES' HOUSE SCHOOL

was instituted in 1808, and is governed by the Deacon Convener, who is styled Governor; the oldest Trades' Baillie, Deputy Governor; late Convener, late Governor; and the Collector of the Trades' House, Treasurer; and one from each Incorporation, making in all eighteen. The school contains 108 boys, who are taught the English language, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and church music. They continue in it during four years; and a Juvenile Library is established for their use. This is increased by a sum given, annually, from the Trades' House. The whole of the late Deacon William Tassie's library was given to this school by his will. Each Incorporation sends two boys for every member representing them in the House, and pays, for each, fifteen shillings annually towards the expense of conducting the School, (*See Table, page 154*) besides, a proportionate additional sum yearly for

books. The Trades' House makes up the deficiency of salary to the Schoolmaster, and furnishes a school-room.

THE COMPANY OF GROCERS

was established in 1789, and afterwards incorporated by a charter from the magistrates. The admission money to this Society is £7 7, and the relief they allow their members when in distress, is from £6 to £12 per annum. Their stock in 1812 exceeded £3000 sterling.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

is the noblest of all the charitable institutions. It was projected in 1790, and is conducted on the most humane, liberal, and extensive principles, which so justly command the attention of the benevolent, that from them the funds are daily receiving ample contributions.

THE state of the institution was exhibited in the following prosperous condition, on January 1st, 1812.

£5000, 3 per cent. Stock, cost	£3248	7	4
Heritable Bond,	2000	0	0
City of Glasgow's Bonds,	6500	0	0
Do. Bill,	50	0	0
Thistle Bank, in Account,	1647	9	6
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer,	78	13	4
	<u>£13,524</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>
Amount of Capital, 31st Dec. 1810,	£11,852	19	11
Increase of do. 31st Dec. 1811,	1,671	10	3
	<u>£13,524</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>

THE GENERAL SESSION

is composed of the clergy of the city and their elders.

They distribute the money collected at the Church doors and that mortified by different persons, in supporting partly, the Town's Hospital, and in relieving the poor of their different congregations.—Their stock, at present, amounts to above £1000 sterling.

HOSPITALS AND MORTIFICATIONS.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL was founded by Bishop Muirhead, in the 15th century, for the maintenance of twelve old men and a priest. Archbishop Leighton, in 1677, mortified £150 sterling, for the benefit of two poor men. It now yields, only, about £20 per annum.

THE MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL is very old and supported by large funds. Part of these are applied, agreeably to the particular directions of different donors; and the remainder is expended in the relief of decayed members, their widows, and descendants.

THE TRADES' HOSPITAL was founded, previously to 1605, for the support of 27 poor men, belonging to the fourteen Incorporations, paid in different proportions. In 1811, the sum of £161 7 3 was paid on this account.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL originated in Mortifications by two brothers, George and Thomas Hutcheson, in the years 1639, 1640, and 1641. These, intended at the time for the support of no more than twelve old men and twelve boys, have been increased by subsequent mortifications, donations, legacies, and good management, to funds so very considerable, that the patrons have been enabled not only to increase the number of old men and boys, but also to extend the benefit of the

charity to women. The patrons of this Institution are, the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener; the members of the Town Council, and the established Ministers of the city. Besides for the original number, provision is now made for seventy-six boys, including four on Blair's and eight on Baxter's Mortifications. The boys on Hutchesons' foundation, receive £3 sterling, per annum, in name of maintenance, and the whole are educated, during four years, in the English language, writing, arithmetic, and church music.

THE original sum bequeathed for these humane purposes was a tenement of land, barn and yard, and ground whereon to build the hospital, and likewise 68,700 *merks*, or £3,816 13 4 sterling. This had accumulated, in 1811, to £26,129 11 7, and the expenditure, at the same period, was £1,938 3 11. The property has increased so much in consequence of feuing the ground on which Hutchesontown is built. George, the eldest of these venerable brothers, was a public notary and writer in Glasgow, and is reputed to have been a very *honest* man in his *profession*. He was so moderate in his charges, that, it is credibly reported, he never would take more than *sixteen pennies Scots*, for writing an ordinary bond, be the sum ever so large. Thomas, his brother, was also a writer, and keeper, of, and clerk to, the Register of Seasines of the Regality of Glasgow and its district. He died on September 1st, 1641, in the 52d year of his age, and is buried in the south side of the Cathedral, where his monument still remains.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL was founded in 1732, and is formed upon a very extensive plan, which includes the

whole community. It is managed by a preceptor, treasurer, and fifty directors, chosen yearly by the Town Council, Merchants' and Trades' Houses; and General Session. On the 31st of May, 1811, the number of poor in the Hospital was 460, including the children at school, and 507 boarded out. The funds of the institution, then, amounted to £8,946 9 1, and the disbursement, for the preceding year, was £8,036 9 10.

SCOTSTARBET'S MORTIFICATION. Sir John Scott of Scotstarbet, mortified and conveyed to the Magistrates and Council, in 1653, the lands of Pucky, for the purpose of putting twelve boys to apprenticeships within the city. These are incorporated, and educated with those in Wilson's School, and receive clothing instead of apprentice-fees. The above lands now rent for £90 per annum.

MITCHELL'S MORTIFICATION. Mr William Mitchell, a merchant in London, but a native of Glasgow, mortified the sum of £2000 sterling, for the maintenance of several poor burgesses or their children.

TENNENT'S MORTIFICATION. Mr Robert Tennent, merchant in Glasgow, left for the poor children in the charity-schools erected by his brother, the sum of 500 merks; and, for the support of three widows of citizens, 4000 pounds Scots. He also left 10,000 merks, to be lent by the magistrates for five years, in separate sums, free of interest, to fifteen merchants and five tradesmen of the city.

COULTER'S MORTIFICATION. Mr James Coulter, merchant in Glasgow, in 1787, left £250 sterling, in trust to the Magistrates, as a fund for an annual premium to such as should improve or invent any machine cal-

culated to facilitate the manufactures. He likewise left £1200, the interest of which to be divided in sums, from £4, to £10, to respectable persons in indigent circumstances.

WILSON'S MORTIFICATION. Mr John Wilson of London, but originally of Glasgow, in 1778, bequeathed £3000 for the purpose of clothing and educating a certain number of poor boys. The original has been augmented by subsequent donations ; forty-eight boys now receive the benefit of this institution, and are clothed.

BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION. Daniel Baxter, bookseller in Glasgow, died in December 1784, and left his whole subject in favour of Hutchesons' Hospital, which, after paying legacies and expenses amounted to £4000 sterling. From this fund several old men have pensions, and eight boys are educated in Hutchesons' School.

MILLAR'S MORTIFICATION. Mr Archibald Millar, merchant in Glasgow, bequeathed his whole estate, amounting to £7000 sterling, for the purpose of clothing and educating a certain number of indigent girls. Sixty of these are now in the school, and the expenditure for their support, in 1811, amounted to £271 6 11. The original stock has accumulated to £8,131 10 1.

SNELL'S MORTIFICATION. The mortification 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 ten *Scottish students* at Baliol college, Oxford, who shall have studied for 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, the funds now afford £70 *per annum* for ten years, to each of the ten exhibitors. Another mortification at the same college, of £20 *per annum* to each of four Scottish students, though under a different patronage, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitors; so that four of them have a stipend of £90 *per annum*, continuing for ten years. The university has the sole nomination and appointment to these exhibitions.

SUCH is the brief enumeration of the public institutions, incorporated societies, and charitable foundations in Glasgow. There are, likewise, many other similar associations of inferior consideration and of less extensive influence. These are known by the name of *Friendly Societies*, and their number exceeds 200, within the city and suburbs. The first of this kind was established, in 1746, under the name of the *Bell's Wynd Society*. Since that period about 280 have been formed on like principles; but of these upwards of 50 have become extinct. As they are all formed upon nearly resembling schemes, the following statement will exhibit an outline of their general plan. Members are admitted between 14 and 40 years of age; the entry-money is, from 5s. to 10s.; the quarterly payments 1s. 1d. which entitles a person, after having been two or three years a member, to 5s. a-week when sick and bedfast, from 3s. to 4s. when able to walk about, and from 1s. to 2s. when superannuated. Funeral expenses, of £1 or £2 are also allowed; and in some instances, the widows of deceased members receive, each, from £1 to £2 *per annum*.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE STAGE.

IN times of popery, plays were often represented in dumb show, or with short speeches intermingled. The subjects were, generally, the most interesting parts of the history of our Saviour, and the lives and miracles of the saints. At the beginning of the 16th century they were so common in Scotland as to be complained of as a nuisance. The first set of itinerant players in Glasgow, performed in a room called Burrel's Hall, in the High-street. About 1752, a *wooden booth* was erected against a wall in the castle-yard, near the cathedral. It was projected by Mr Lee, and Messrs. Digges, Love, Stamper, and Mrs Ward, were the performers. In 1762, Messrs. Jackson, Beat, and Love, solicited the building of a theatre, which was erected, and rented by Beat and Love, who procured the Edinburgh company, among whom was Mrs Bellamy, to perform. Unfortunately the house was burnt almost to the ground before any performance took place, and she lost property to the amount of £900. After this, the theatre was repaired and occupied, at different times, by the Edinburgh company, till it was taken by one Williams, who possessed it from 1768 to 1771. Messrs. Wilkinson, Mills, and Jackson had it next, but it was also completely burnt down before opening. Mr Jackson, in 1781, purchased a piece of ground in Dunlop-street, and built another theatre, at the expense of £3000, which continued in

his possession and direction, with the exception of a few years, during which it was conducted by Mr S. Kemble.

FROM the rapid increase of Glasgow, Mr Jackson's theatre was found too small. To remedy this defect, a subscription took place for a new *royal theatre*, at £25 shares, and was soon filled up. Ground was purchased in Queen-street, and a splendid building, which does honour to the city, has been erected, at an expense of about £18,000, including the ground and scenery. Messrs. Jackson and Aikin contracted, in 1804, for a six year's lease of it; but, previously to the expiry of this, Mr Aikin disposed of his interest in it to Mr Rock, many years a favourite performer in this city, who became the acting manager, for which, from his knowledge of the stage, and popularity as an actor, he is well fitted. In 1808, it was taken by Mr Beaumont, of the Aberdeen theatre, at the yearly rent of £1200, who brought a very good company, and produced several new pieces in very excellent style, but his expenses and general arrangements were so much beyond the support he received, that he was obliged to relinquish it, after sustaining considerable loss. Mr Bartley, formerly of Drury Lane Theatre, and Mr Trueman, became the lessees in 1809, at the reduced rent of £600 yearly. The management principally devolved upon the former of these gentlemen, who was extremely popular, both as manager and actor, and performed, in a most respectable manner, an extensive range of characters, both in tragedy and comedy. It was let, in November 1811, at £500 yearly, to Mr Montgomery, manager of the Greenock, Dumfries, and other Theatres.

SINCE it has been separated from that of Edinburgh,

this theatre is usually opened in the month of December, and continues till April. It again opens about the beginning of July for two months, when it is visited by performers from London. In general it is but indifferently attended, except when Mrs Siddons, Catalani, or some other celebrated performers make their appearance. The receipts seldom exceed £100 weekly, and as the expenses are very considerable, it is not likely to prove profitable to any manager.

In its foundation-stone was deposited this inscription :

ON THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MDCCCIII.
IN THE XLIII YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY
GEORGE THE THIRD,
AND THE ERA OF MASONRY, 5803,
THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THIS EDIFICE,
A DRAMATICAL THEATRE BUILT BY SUBSCRIPTION,
WAS LAID, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
LAURENCE CRAIGIE, ESQ. LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,
AND PRESES OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
FOR ERECTING THE BUILDING,
AND OF
GILBERT HAMILTON, DUGALD BANNATYNE,
JOHN HAMILTON, JOHN STIRLING,
WILLIAM SMITH, HENRY MONTEATH,
KIRKMAN FINLAY, ROBERT FREER,
WILLIAM CORBETT, WILLIAM PENNY,
HENRY GLASSFORD, WILLIAM BOGLE,
ROBERT DENNISTOUN. R. SMELLIE, SECRETARY,
ESQUIRES.
DAVID HAMILTON, ARCHITECT.

IN describing the building of the Theatre, page 130, it is mentioned, that the figures of the *lion and unicorn couchant* are placed above the entablature—but, although they are in the design of the building, they have not as yet been put up.

ASSEMBLIES.

THESE were long kept in one of the Tontine rooms, but are now held, weekly, in an elegant hall built for that purpose in Ingram-street. On one week during the winter season, is a dancing assembly, and, on the next, a card one, and so on alternately throughout the whole season. The first dancing assembly is on the queen's birth day.

THERE are also a number of other concerts held during the winter, by the teachers of music, in different parts of the city.

MASON LODGES.

THESE in general meet monthly, and have an anniversary meeting upon December 27th, being St. John's day.

THE several lodges at present existing in this city, and holding of the grand lodge of Scotland, with their number on the roll are the following :

Glasgow Kilwinning, No. 7 ;—Glasgow St. Mungo, 28 ;—Glasgow Montrose, 70 ;—Glasgow Argyle, 76 ;—Glasgow Thistle and Rose, 87 ;—Glasgow Union and Crown, 129 ;—Glasgow St. David's, 144 ;—Glasgow Shettleston St. John, 169 ;—Glasgow Cadder Argyle, 194 ;—and Glasgow St. Patrick's, 239.

MANUFACTURES OF GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURES were introduced at an early period into Scotland. Her people, under regulations of David I. manufactured the wool of their own flocks, their flax, and their leather. Every village, then, had its smiths, tanners, shoemakers; and every town, its dyers, goldsmiths, and armourers. Salt-works also had become objects of great attention, because they furnished an ample revenue to the king and the nobles; and, during the same reign, water-mills were subjected to tithes, and tenants restricted to grind at particular mills. Before the age of Alexander II., who died in 1249, wind-mills had been universally introduced, and Glasgow, at an earlier date, had become noted for its malt-kilns. At a subsequent period, a manufactory of plaids, and works for making soap and ropes, were established here, and carried on with success. But the union produced a conspicuous progress in the extension and improvement of the manufactures of this city, as well as of the kingdom. At that epoch, the surplus manufacture of linen in North Britain, exceeded 1,500,000 yards: in 1801, it amounted to 25,271,155 yards, valued at £1,018,642 sterling. Silk, also, and cotton were wrought into many ingenious fabrics, to a vast amount, and it is supposed that, in 1792, within the shires of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumbarton, there were occupied, in those various employments, no less than 90,000 persons, who

daily earned £6,850, or £2,137,200 sterling a-year. Within Glasgow and the surrounding district, the cotton-manufacture and others depending upon it, have been the source of immense wealth, and the means of occupation to great numbers of industrious citizens. From a computation in 1791, it was supposed that 15,000 looms were engaged in this branch, and through the various stages of the manufacture, employed about 135,000 persons, including women and children, while the value of the products was estimated at £100 for each loom, or £150,000 per annum. It would be difficult to ascertain the present state of this valuable branch of manufacture, which is now brought to much perfection.

GLASGOW was the *first* place in Britain, where the *Incle Loom* was established. The model of it, and one of the workmen from Haerlem in Holland, were brought over, in 1732, by Mr Alexander Harvie at the risk of his life. The *Incle Manufactory* is still extensively prosecuted in the city. Delft ware was first made here, in 1748, was changed into the manufacture of stone about 1770, and, now, nearly rivals the famous Staffordshire ware. Bricks, tiles, and all the coarser kinds of pottery are made here in abundance; as are also hats, nun's thread, cotton and worsted stockings, and gloves of all kinds. Large quantities of shoes and saddles are fabricated here, and exported to America. There are also manufactures of tobacco and snuff, ropes and cordage, soap and candles, and works for the refining of sugar. A bottle-house was established in Glasgow, about the year 1730, and soon obtained so much celebrity as to acquire a preference to that of Bristol. In 1777, a flint

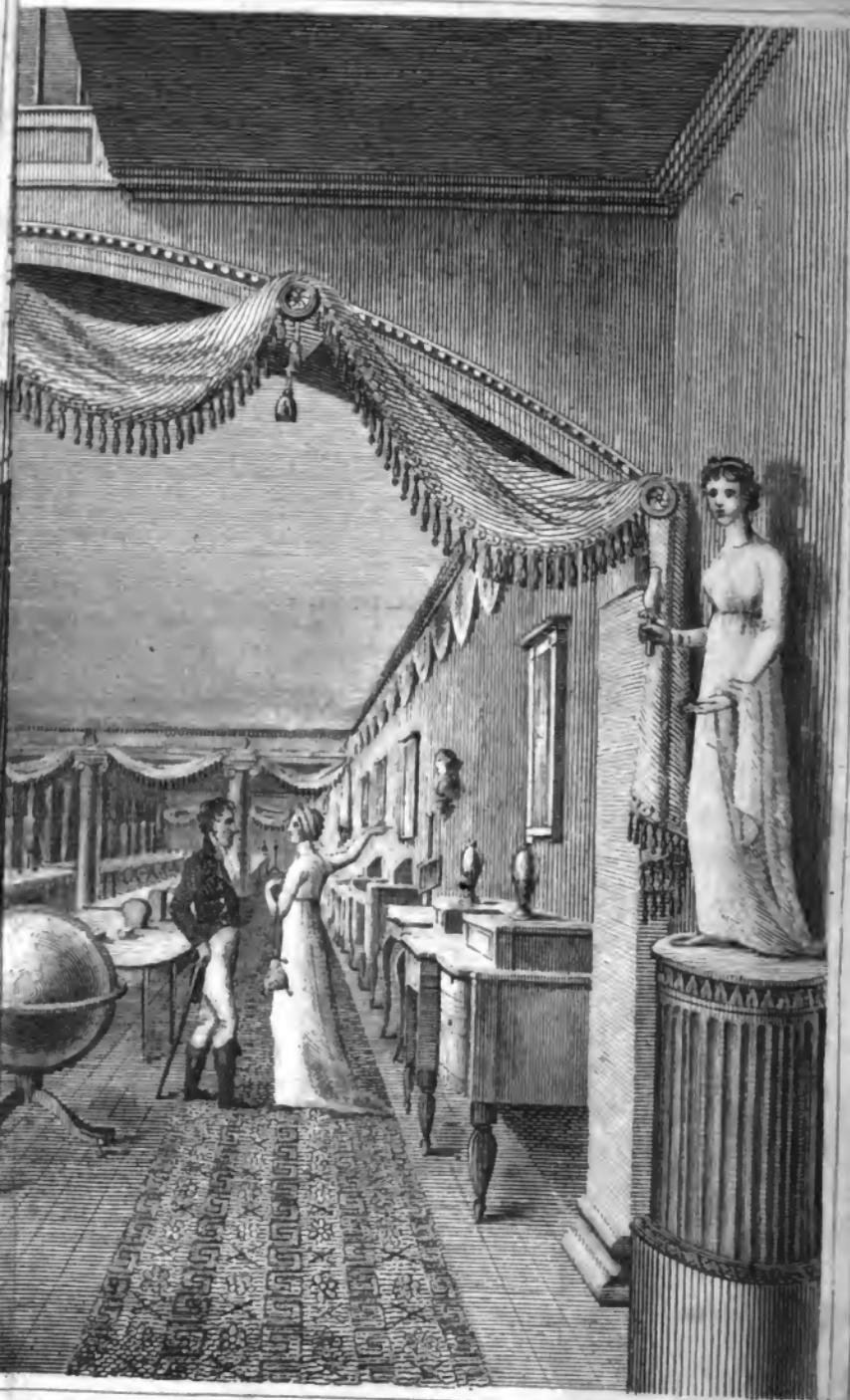
and cut glass manufactory was begun under the name of Verreville, near Anderston, in which, Mr Geddes now fabricates ware of a very superior quality, which he retails in his elegant warehouse, Argyll-street. A brewery was erected, in 1762, at Anderston, which is still wrought by Mr Cowan. A very extensive one has since been constructed by Mr Robert Struthers at the Greenhead, and another was built by Messrs. Tennents, in the Well-Park, at the foot of the Craigs-Park rocks, besides which there are several others on a smaller scale in the city. By the whole of these, Excise duties to the amount of £12,590 8 sterling, were paid between November 1810, and November 1811, inclusive; in that period, the quantity brewed was 42,086 barrels, and their annual produce is estimated at above £70,000. Several bleach-fields have been opened in the vicinity of the town, and do work to a great extent. Oil of vitriol, which, previously to 1750, was imported from England and Holland, is now made here in considerable quantities. A cudbear manufacture was established, in 1777, by the late Mr George Macintosh. This dye-stuff is made from rock-moss, and is chiefly used in colouring woollen and silk goods. Turkey red is also dyed here in great perfection. It was first begun by a Mr Papillon, from Rouen, under the patronage of Mr Macintosh and the late philanthropic Mr David Dale. Here are likewise two manufactories of an article which is found to be an excellent substitute for sugar of lead, in the processes of dyeing and printing goods.

THE art of type-founding was begun in this city by the late Mr Alexander Wilson in 1743, and is still car-

ried on by his sons under the firm of Alexander Wilson and Sons, with deserved reputation, and can be justly considered as being equal to any in Europe. The exactness of the types, the beauty of their form, and the durability of the materials, give them a decided preference. Mr Jackson, author of the "Four Ages," and "Letters on Various Subjects," confers the following commendation on the Glasgow types: "That the types of our modern splendid books, and most of the foreign as well, are not formed upon a scale of aliquot parts; so that the letters disagree with each other, and have besides an affected sharpness and precision, which nothing but the exactest proportion can excuse—that Caslon's types are very perfect, but that in the *Glasgow letter* is united every desirable property, being by far the most beautiful of any yet invented."

WROUGHT on the same principles, and of equal execution in *beauty and excellence*, are the types of Mr William Millar, who, during nearly twenty years' service in Messrs. Wilsons' works, has acquired such perfection in his art as to be enabled, now in Edinburgh, under the firm of Millar and Co. to rival the best productions of his former respectable employer.

PRINTING was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century, and the first books were printed in 1450, at Mentz on the Rhine. It was introduced into England, in 1471, by *William Caxton*, who, then, established a printing-press at Westminster. The gallant James IV., a patron of all the liberal arts, encouraged the erection of one in Edinburgh, during 1507; and "*The Porteous of Nobilness*," a Collection of Tracts



SON & CO^s Warehouse Trengate .

R. Scott Sc.

printed in 1508, remains in the Advocates Library, a specimen of the performance of the *first printers*, *Walter Chapman*, a merchant in Edinburgh, and *Andrew Myllar*, a workman there. In 1638, printing was first executed here by George Anderson, who, in 1661, was succeeded by Robert Saunders and Son. Robert Urie, in 1730, surpassed all others in the neatness of his work; but he was, in his turn, quite eclipsed by the celebrated Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers to the University. These ingenious men established their art in a style of elegance before unknown, and the beauty and accuracy of their editions of the Greek, Roman, and English Classics have seldom been equalled, and never excelled. With the laudable intention of giving excellence to the *Fine Arts* in *Scotland*, these enterprizing gentlemen, in 1753, founded an *Academy* in the city. But the scheme was too expensive for private individuals, and the public spirit had not yet received a direction so as to produce a proper support of such a noble Institution. On the death, therefore, of its founders, in 1776, the Academy was dissolved. It must be recorded, however, that the *Glasgow Academy* had been, during *fifteen years*, established previously to the formation of that in Somerset-house, London.

WOOD-WORK is also extensively done, in all its branches, within the city; particularly that of the cabinet-makers, which is, in general, executed in a style of exquisite elegance and taste. Admirable specimens are, at all times, exhibited in the handsome Warehouse, No. 81, Trongate, occupied by Messrs. *Cleland, Jack, Paterson & Co.*, and delineated in the *annexed plate*.

The building forms a neat façade of the Ionic order, with a door in the centre of two large windows, extending the whole breadth of the approach. The interior consists of three spacious saloons, each 100, by 25 feet, exclusive of the entrance which is 60, by 20 feet. The arrangements within are tasteful, judicious, and appropriate, and display a combination well calculated to produce the intended effect.

PAPER is also made here of very excellent quality, both for writing and printing. The chief manufactories are those of Mr Collins of Dalmuir, office in Bell-street; of Messrs. Russell & Co. of Dawsholm, office in the same street; and that of Messrs. D. & A. Campbell of Millholm, office in Wilson's court, Argyll-street. This last was originally established by John Hall, first an apprentice, and afterwards, the son-in-law of Nicolas De Champ, a French protestant from Normandy, who in company with some printers and merchants of Edinburgh, in 1679, built the first paper-mill in Scotland, at Colington on the Duddingston-Loch, in the vicinity of the capital. At a subsequent period he entered into a copartnership with some merchants in Glasgow, who had just erected a paper-mill at Woodside. After this he acquired the Newlands, situated by a fall of the river Cart, where he constructed a mill on his own account, which is recognised by the appellation of *The Paper Mill*, in the present times.

CAST-IRON is fabricated and sold here to a large amount, at the Phœnix, Clyde, and Canal founderies; besides, the Carron Company have an office in town where extensive sales are made. At Port-Dundas and

Bridgeton there are distilleries in which whisky is made in great quantities. Partick is famous for the manufacture of nails, which, with similar wares, are likewise fabricated in different parts of the city.

WHIN and freestone abound in the neighbourhood, where there is also plenty of clay for making bricks, tiles, and common pottery. On the east of the town, coal is found in great abundance, forming five different strata, from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness.

THUS have been briefly enumerated the leading branches of the manufactures of Glasgow. Sketches of others of less importance and extent might, at the same time, have been introduced; but as their combined influence on society is inconsiderable, it has been deemed unnecessary to enter into a more minute detail.

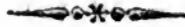
THE Inns and Taverns in Glasgow are numerous, and adapted to the accommodation of all ranks of travellers, besides private lodgings, of various convenience and expense.

MAIL AND OTHER COACHES. It is a curious fact, that, about 134 years ago, the first Stage coach commenced running between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This was drawn by six horses, contained six inside passengers, and was to run *once* or *twice* a week as encouragement offered. At the same time, in order to promote so novel a design, a contract, dated August 6th 1678, was entered into by the magistrates of this city and William Hoom of Edinburgh, which, among other things, pro-

vided "that the burgesses of this Burgh were to have "seats in preference to all others." The history of this mighty adventure is now lost; but the following account of the number of these vehicles of public intercourse and convenience, may exhibit a comparative state of the progress of manners produced by the vigour of commercial enterprize. From Glasgow run, *daily*, one mail for London, Ayr, Greenock, Dumbarton, and two to Edinburgh; and, of other coaches, one to Dumfries, six to Greenock, four to Edinburgh, one to Perth, two to Paisley, one to Helensburgh in summer, and one to Hamilton, weekly. The city is likewise supplied with street-coaches and sedan-chairs.

In 1811 a Magazine was projected, and still continues to be published monthly, by Mennons and Co: and, in 1812, a work entitled the *Druid*, consisting of essays, moral, philosophical, and literary, once a fortnight. With respect to newspapers, Glasgow is abundantly supplied,—the present ones are *The Glasgow Journal*, begun in 1729, on Wednesday, W. Tait.—*Courier*, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, W. Reid & Co.—*Herald*, on Monday and Friday, Samuel Hunter and Co.—*Western Star*, on Wednesday, Napier & Co.—*Chronicle*, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, W. Prentice and Co.

COMMERCE OF GLASGOW.



SHIPS have, in all countries, been used for the purposes of war and emigration, before they were employed in facilitating the more genial objects of commerce and trade. In A. D. 719, a furious naval action took place off Ardanesse on the coast of Argyll, between Selvach the chief of Lorn, and Duncan chief of the clans of Kintyre and Argyll. The commercial chronologists, Anderson and Macpherson, have adopted the opinion, that the Scots had a fishery at home, and a traffic with the Dutch, so early as A. D. 836 ; but the manners of the one country, and the state of society in the other, throw doubts on its probability. *Scone* seems to have been one of the earliest commercial towns in Scotland. Alexander I. granted to its monastery, the custom of ships coming to it. Perth had also a foreign trade in those early times. Stirling followed next to these; and, to Dunfermline, David I. conferred the customary dues paid by ships coming to the port of Inveresk. This prince also gave to the Bishop, the tenth of the *can* of all ships which should come to Aberdeen; and this grant was confirmed by Malcolm IV. But the enterprize of industry, and the extension of commerce was hitherto cramped by the monopolies of the monks, who were then the only *guild-brothers*. The burghers of Dumbarton tried to exclude the men of Glasgow from trad-

ing in that shire, till Alexander III. interposed. Other places entertained the same narrow prejudices, and entered into similar frivolous contests. The Flemings were, in those ages, the great traders of the European world, and they had already sent colonists into England, Wales, Berwick-on-Tweed, St. Andrews, and other towns on the coast of Scotland. Previously, also, to the death of Alexander III. on March 16th, 1286, a trade had been opened to Gascony for the importation of wine and corn. Fishing, hitherto, was only practised in the lakes, rivers, and along the flat shores of the ocean; and the products, of whatever extent, seem to have been consumed at home. When Edward I. invaded Scotland, in 1300, he carried with him his nets and his fishers to supply his table. The succession war must have destroyed the shipping, which Edward I. tried to embargo in 1294. History has recorded the building, during that year, of a large vessel at Inverness. But the citizens of Glasgow were hitherto unnoted in the commercial world. Their earliest branch of trade was the curing and exportation of salmon caught in the Clyde. From the middle of the 16th to the beginning of the 17th century, they appear to have had vessels a sea, which made attacks on the shipping of England. Towards the conclusion of the 17th century, they exported, chiefly to France, their salmon and herrings, and imported brandy, salt, and wines. Their ships also, at this period, navigated the Baltic, whence they brought home iron, and other northern wares. Their spirit of enterprize, at the same time, prompted them to adventure boldly in the expedition of Darien, which,

after exciting hopes that were never to be realized, was prematurely blasted by the invidious jealousy of the Spaniards, and the opposition, at Hamburg and Jamaica, of the illiberal government of King William, a splendid monument of whose *patriotic policy* still decorates the cross of this city.

THE Union of the kingdoms, in 1707, offered, however, new views to the traders of Glasgow. The markets of America and the West Indies were then opened to their ambition, and the vessels that carried out their goods brought tobacco in return. But it was not till 1716, that a ship, the property of Glasgow, crossed the Atlantic, and this was quickly followed by others of increased size and value. The tobacco-trade of the city, by this means, soon attracted much notice, and its prosperous state at length excited the envy of the merchants in London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, who entered into a perfidious combination for its discouragement and ruin. For this purpose, they accused the Glasgow merchants of frauds against the revenue, first before the commissioners of customs in London, afterwards by petitions to the lords of the treasury, and, when both these measures failed, by a direct application to the House of Commons. Though no fraud against the revenue could be established, yet the powerful influence of the English merchants prevailed, by procuring the appointment of officers at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, in whose power it was to teaze and harass the Glasgow traders. The commerce of the Clyde, in consequence, languished and declined till 1735, at which time it began to assume fresh vig-

our. Subsequently to 1750, a new mode of conducting the trade with America, by sending out factors to dispose of the goods on credit, instead of bartering them, was adopted by the merchants. Its increase, consequently, became very rapid and extensive, so that, in 1772, out of 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Britain, 40,000 belonged to Glasgow. About the same period, John Glassford, Esq. a merchant of this city, had, at one time, *twenty-five* ships with their cargoes, all his own property, and traded for more than *half a million* sterling per annum.

THE rebellion, in 1775, of the American colonies, annihilated the trade, and ruined many of the merchants of Glasgow, to whom immense sums were due by the Americans. The commercial spirit, however, is enterprising, and that of Glasgow soon discovered new resources. These were found in the markets of the West Indies and the Continent of Europe, to both which the commerce of the Clyde was directed, and carried on, to an immense extent.

THE principal articles for exportation from the river, to America and the West Indies, are British manufactures, coals, fish, salt, and similar commodities. To the continent, besides her manufactures, Glasgow sends raw and refined sugar, coffee, cotton, rum, and other productions of the western hemisphere. From the West Indies and America, she imports coffee, cotton, sugars, pearl and wood ashes, rum, wheat, flour, mahogany, staves, and fruits; from Spain and Portugal, wines and other productions of these countries; and, from the Baltic, wood, iron, flax, hemp, pitch, tar, Rus-

sia linens, and wheat. To Ireland, goods made in the City are sent, and hides, grain, salted beef, butter, meal, linens, and other commodities of that country, are received in return.

By such diversified commercial resources, Glasgow has become eminent and powerful in the number and riches of her citizens, in the variety and magnificence of her public buildings, and in the extensive usefulness of her beneficent institutions. And, until the baleful influence of war upon trade had cramped the enterprize, embarrassed the exertions, and circumscribed the various channels of exportation to the mercantile world, the annexed tables will be found to exhibit the commerce of the city, in a state of progressive improvement.

An Account of the total number of SHIPS and VESSELS that have Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at GLASGOW, for seven years, viz. from 1805 to 1812.

Years.	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.	
	Foreign Trade.	Coast Trade.	Foreign Trade.	Coast Trade.
1805	120	875	246	884
1806	153	878	312	880
1807	165	970	325	873
1808	270	885	387	847
1809	307	915	321	841
1810	298	1111	431	982
1811	140	851	254	799

IMPORTATION OF PRODUCE INTO CLYDE,

From 1st January 1810, to 1st January 1812.

	Direct	Coastwise	Total 1811	Total 1810.
SUGAR, Hhds.	26,640	63	26,703	40,882
Tierces,	2011		2011	40,679
Barrels,	2666		2666	5385
Boxes,	1565		1565	2474
RUM, JAMAICA, Punchs.	4236		4236	5345
Hhds.	144		144	108
RUM, LEEWARD, Punchs.	1334		1334	2294
Hhds.	19		19	43
COFFEE, Tierces,	1907		1907	8997
Barrels,	530		530	3205
Bags,	11,513		11,513	43,729
COCOA, Bags,	1908		1908	1349
Casks,	266		266	
INDIGO, Seroons,	335		335	585
GINGER, Bags,	39		39	160
PIMENTO, Bags,	711		711	1885
LIME JUICE, Punchs. and Hhds. .	123		123	153
WINE, Pipes,	10		10	884
Hhds.	22		22	402
TOBACCO, Hhds.	949		949	2634
Cases,				148
Bales,	50		50	130
ASHES, Barrels,	6142	1002	7144	16,898
FLAXSEED, Casks,	1351		1351	2941
Barrels,				70
Bags,				429
TURPENTINE, Barrels,	1340		1340	2555
TAR, Barrels,	2842	4638	7480	9167
ROSIN, Barrels,	30	2086	2116	3907
TALLOW, Casks,	250	2193	2443	2371
Seroons,	309	1649	1958	713
RICE, Tierces,	551		551	1672
MADDER ROOTS, Bales,	37	407	774	3156
SEAL SKINS,	10,231		10,231	11,850
HIDES,	21,319	21,768	43,087	61,504
COD AND SEAL OIL, Casks,	1838		1838	1752
WHALE OIL, Casks,		1310	1310	1909
Tons,		61	61	
BLUBBER, Casks,	105		105	211
LOGWOOD, Tons,	2903		2903	1598
Pieces,	1180		1180	
FUSTIC, Tons,	2942		2942	1010
LIGNUMVITAE, Tons,	414		414	380
NICARAGUA WOOD, Tons & Pcs. .	1161		1161	5014
MAHOGANY, Logs,	2302			
Planks,	154			
STAVES,	308,828	294,735	603,563	1,316,934
AMER. & CAN. WHEAT, Bushels, .	10,278		10,278	125,644
FLOUR, Barrels,	75	1017	1092	4899
IRISH GRAIN, Barrels,		62,970	62,970	246,572
BRITISH WHEAT, Quarters,		12,511	12,511	22,928
BRITISH OATS, Quarters,		13,849	13,869	8231
BRITISH BARLEY, Quarters,		2306	2306	1827
Bags,		817	817	2022
BUTTER, Firkins,		8428	8428	24,013
Casks,		7263	7263	8760
COTTON WOOL, Bags & Seroons, .			38,755	48,323
IRISH & SCOTCH KELP, Tons, ...		1536	1536	2254

SKETCH OF A TOUR

TO

Loch Lomond, the Trossachs,

INVERARAY,

AND

The Falls of the Clyde.

SKETCH OF A TOUR,

&c. &c.



HAVING concisely endeavoured to make the stranger acquainted with the history, together with the local, political, and commercial state of Glasgow, it may be agreeable to offer a few such descriptive sketches as will facilitate and enliven the progress of those, whose object may be to explore and admire the romantic and magnificent scenery embosomed by the Caledonian hills. From the City of Glasgow, therefore, the Traveller, with "*THE PICTURE*" his companion, will commence his journey towards the woody land of the west.

HAVING passed through Anderston, the road, by a short and agreeable walk, conducts to Partick on the Kelvin, a fine stream, made interesting by the diversity of its accompaniments, whether considered as adapted to usefulness or pleasure. At the east end of the village the road branches off to the right, and crosses the river by a strong new bridge, overlooked by Gilmour-Hill, the seat of Mr Robert Bogle, a spacious mansion, surrounded by young and thriving woods. On the left

are the mills belonging to the Bakers of Glasgow, situated on the water, either spreading into expansive sheets, or murmuring in frequent falls. The ancient bridge, in the same direction, engages the attention, together with the venerable ruins of the former abode of the Episcopal dignitaries of Glasgow.

THE traveller now proceeds through a luxuriant level plain, having the Clyde on the left, and, on the right, many neat villas and seats. Among these, Jordan-Hill, the property of Mr Smith, is conspicuous from its situation, and celebrated for the successful temerity of a former possessor. This was a Captain Crawford, who, during the early part of the reign of James VI. surprised the fortress of Dunbarton, carried it by escalade, and made most of the garrison prisoners. Scotstoun, the residence of Mr Oswald, is, soon after, observed, on the left; whence there is a fine view of the opposite banks of the Clyde, adorned by several mansions, among which, Elderslie, the birth-place of the patriot Wallace, and now the seat of Mr Spiers, demands consideration from its local beauties and historical connexions. The ancient borough of Renfrew is, at the same time, seen amid the surrounding trees, at a short distance from the river, with which it communicates by a small canal. Proceeding through the little village of Yocker, remarkable for its large whisky distillery, the passenger soon obtains a view of Renfield, the dwelling of Mr Campbell of Blythswood, situated on an angle formed by a junction, on the south, of the White Cart with the Clyde. At some distance onward, and upon the right, stands Garscadden-Gate, a Gothic

appendage to a modern mansion, much more romantic than appropriate. Beyond where the canal crosses the road at Dalmuir Paper-Works and Bleachfields, is Mountblow, belonging to Mr Donald, on the right, and, a little farther on, a prospect is obtained of Semple-House, the seat of lord Semple, delightfully situated on the southern side of the river.

THE eminence distinguished by the name of Dalnotter-Hill is now to be ascended by the traveller, when one of the noblest prospects, which topography has delineated or imagination feigned, will expand before him.

THE Clyde here spreads into an ample and majestic stream, producing, in the landscape, a most picturesque effect, while the reception of the Great Canal into its bosom, at no great distance, adds a singular diversity to the view. In front, the semi-insulated rock of Dunbarton abruptly rears its rugged head above the waters; and, on the right, the ruined fort of Dunglass with its ivied fragments, remain, on its jutting point, the solitary wrecks of primeval power. Nearer, and beyond the river, stands Erskine, the seat of Lord Blantyre, pleasantly situated amid extensive woods. This charming spot, till 1638, belonged to the illustrious house of Marr, whose family-name it still retains. The same side is diversified by an irregular coast, covered with brushwood, through which the rude rocks are seen dipping their bases into the stream, or raising their mossy heads above the green foilage of the trees. At a distance, Port-Glasgow and Greenock, with their groves of masts, and the white sails of the numerous passing vessels, enliven the scene, which is bounded, on the

west, by the mountains of Argyllshire, topped with their azure clouds.

DESCENDING from this magic spot, the delighted journeyer will soon arrive at Kilpatrick, the termination of the Roman Wall. Here, he who chooses, may contemplate the ancient church, soon to be removed, the tombstone of its patron-saint in the place of graves, and his *stone*, seen peering from afar above the ebbing waters of the Clyde. In the same neighbourhood are the Dalnotter Iron Works, erected beneath the protuberant brow of the Kilpatrick hills.

THE curious are invited to walk about a mile and a half, out of the road, from this place, to view the remains of a Roman Bridge over a brook, at the village of Duntocher, and in the line of Antoninus' Wall. It is supported by rugged rocks, over which falls a pretty cascade; and an inscription records that it has been preserved from dilapidation by Lord Blantyre, who repaired it in 1772. Near this bridge a Roman Sudorium, or hot-bath, was discovered in 1775, and in the same vicinity is the site of a fort constructed by that vigorous people. On one of the stones taken from this, and preserved in the wall of a cottage, the letters N. E. R. O. still remain very legible.

LEAVING Kilpatrick, the road passes Bowling-Bay at the junction of the Canal with the Clyde. Embowered in woods, on the right, is Glenarbach, a modern house, the property of Lord Web Seymour; then is Friskyhall, singularly situated between the highway and the river. The next remarkable object is the ruin of Dunglass-castle, standing on the point of its cognominal pro-

montory. It is conjectured that this place was a Roman station, occupied for commanding the fords of the Clyde. In the time of Oliver Cromwell it was fortified for the same purpose; but it was blown up, in 1640, by the treachery of an English boy, page to the Earl of Haddington, who, with many persons of high rank, were at the same time destroyed. The ruins, though not very considerable, are not destitute of interest or attractive effect. On the right, is Auchintorlie, or Silverbank, the seat of Mr Buchanan, who has erected, towards the west, a rural temple on the conspicuous summit of a woody height. On the same side, at a short distance forward, opens the streamy dell in which stands the House and Printfield of Milton, belonging to Messrs. D. H. Macdowall & Co. This is an impressive seclusion, in which the ingenuity and powers of art are exhibited in strong contrast to the wild beauties and romantic majesty of nature, ever lovely, charming, and sublime.

DUNBUC, *the hill of roes*, overlooking the right, next rears its threatening brow; from the summit of which the magnificent prospect will amply repay the toil of ascending its rugged sides. A short walk winding round its base, conducts to the borough of Dunbarton, situated at the confluence of the Leven and the now expanded Clyde.

DUNBARTON-CASTLE is celebrated for its antiquity, for the feats of which it has been the scene, and for the singular conformation of its fortified rock. This seems to have been a retreat of the primeval Britons, and probability has pointed it out as having been the birth-place of Ossian's Cathlin, the soft-handed daughter of Cathmol,

by the streams of Clutha. It was also the Hall of Reuthamir's race, ear-borne Carthon chief of Balclutha's walls of towers, the son of Moina of the dark blue eyes and Clessammor of roaring Lora, who ignorantly slew the heroic warrior while he fought as the strength of a thousand streams. From a munition of the first inhabitants, the place was converted by the intruding Romans into a fort named by them *Theodosia*, which in aftertimes is recognised in the appellation of Aldcluith, the rocky height on the Clyde. When the Britons of Strath-Clyde resumed their independence, it became their capital, and the frequent object of attack by the Northumbrian Saxons, and the depredatory crews of the North. It was, probably, the Penrhyn-Rheonydd of Merddin and the Caledonian Druids before they were expelled by Rhydderech Hael, after his conversion to christianity in the sixth century, by some Culdee from Iona, when he became the protector of Kentigern, the celebrated patron-saint of Glasgow. When the Vale of Clyde became subject to the Scots, they changed its designation to that of Dun-Briton, the fortified hill of the Britons, which name, in the corrupted form of Dunbarton, it still retains.

THE entrance into this fortress is by a gate on the south-east. Within the rampart by which it is defended, are the guard-house, and lodgings for the officers. From this, to that part of the rock where it divides, the ascent is by a long flight of stone steps. Here is a battery, barracks for the garrison, and a well of excellent water. At the foot of the first ascent is, also, a small cistern, in which a common trout existed upwards

of *thirty years*. On the lower summit of the rock are several batteries mounted with cannon. The access to the top of the other, which is the highest, is more difficult. This terminates in a peak, covered with a quantity of loose stones, which have been dignified with the appellation, of *Wallace's seat*. The view from the summit of this embattled rock, either lost in distance or bounded by lofty hills, is in a great degree interesting, diversified, and sublime. On the south, is seen the Clyde, studded with ships, while its banks are beautified with verdure and rich with cultivation, intersected by woodlands, and embellished by elegant villas. Towards the north and west, the river spreads into an ample Frith, on both sides exhibiting prospects indicative of happiness, fertility, industry, and wealth. On the north, is the town of Dunbarton and part of the river Leven, winding through its harmonious woods, and fertilizing its delightful vale, while Ben Lomond, of majestic height and grandeur, rears its "cloud-capt" summit far above all the circumambient hills. The double-headed rock of Dunbarton is 560 feet high, a mile in circumference at the base, and is removed about the same distance from any other elevated ground. Some parts of it have magnetic powers, and these were ascertained and marked out with paint, by the late Professor Anderson of Glasgow College. Tradition ascribes its origin to the wrath of some hags, whose resentment prompted them to tear the huge mass from the side of a mountain, and to hurl it at the head of the good St. Patrick, a native of Kilpatrick, and the apostle of Ireland. The worthy saint, however, was fortunate enough to

escape, and the bolt of vengeance remains to this day, where it fell, a notable proof of the malignity of the Devil, and of the gigantic feats of his faithful servants.

THE TOWN of Dunbarton is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the two rivers. By Alexander I. in 1221, it was erected into a royal borough. It has a good safe harbour, and possesses about 2000 tons of shipping, navigated by upwards of 70 seamen. Although enjoying several municipal privileges it does not appear to have made much progress in the extension of its commerce and manufactures. There are, however, three considerable glass-houses in it belonging to the Dunbarton Glass-Work Company. Above 200 hands are employed in them, and they pay, annually, about £50,000 of duty to government. The traveller will find convenient lodgings in the place, if he make a stay of some days, and great diversity of scenery to visit in the adjacent country.

HAVING left this town, and crossed the river Leven, by a handsome bridge, the tourist will leave the road to Helensburgh on the left, and pursue that, on the right, conducting to Loch Lomond, perhaps the object and the limit of his journey. This will lead him along the banks of Leven's "transparent stream" amid scenery equally picturesque and charming, when his attention will soon be attracted by the old mansion-house, in which Doctor Smollett was born, and, a little farther to the north, the Tuscan monument erected by his cousin-german, James Smollett, Esquire, of Bonhill, to his memory. Upon it is a laboured epitaph, in Latin, descriptive of his genius and character. With it the

Tourists have taken equal liberties, in translation, as the mischievous have done with the consecrated pile on which it is inscribed. An elegant and faithful account of the life and writings of this celebrated man has been given, in several editions, to the public, by Doctor Robert Anderson of Edinburgh, the learned and amiable editor and biographer of the British Poets.

A SHORT way beyond the Monument is the village of Renton, occupied by above 1200 inhabitants; opposite to this, and on the other side of the river, is Levenside, the finely wooded residence of the late Lord Stonefield. Farther on, and between the road and the Leven, are Dalquhurn and Cordale, the property of Messrs. Stirrings, who are owners of these two spacious printfields, and, with other Companies on the banks of the river, conduct business to a very great extent. In the year, ending July, 1810, they paid, of duty to Government, £68,558 15 9, and in that, ending July, 1811, £44,692 18 7. At the former of these periods, the revenue drawn for printed goods at Glasgow was £174,022 0 11, and, at the other, only £126,625 3 4. Upon the same side is Bonhill, the seat of Mr Smollett. A rural hamlet of the same name, with its church and spire, is agreeably situated on the eastern bank of the stream. Proceeding through the rising village of Alexandria, the road, afterwards, passes between Broomley, belonging to the Miss Alstons, on the left, and Levenfield, the property of Messrs. Todd and Shortridge, on the right. Farther on, and at no great distance, upon the left, stands Tillicheun, the splendid seat of Mr Stirling, in the Gothic style, from an elegant design by

Lugar, on a bold eminence, commanding a prospect diversified by a magnificent assemblage of wood, water, lawn, and distant country, and skirted on the north and south with rivulets, fringed by shady woods. Fronting this, from the eastern side of the river, stands Levenbank, belonging to Mr Arthur. The road now conducts to Woodbank, the property of Miss Scott: opposite, is the ferry crossing the Leven to Balloch, at which place there is an annual fair for horses and black cattle on the seventeenth of September. From this a road leads to Buchanan, the residence of the Duke of Montrose, and to Killearn, the native village of George Buchanan, celebrated for the excellency of his genius as a poet and historian, and no less for his eminent gratitude to his benefactress, Mary, the beautiful Queen of Scots. An obelisk, of 103 feet in height, was erected, in 1789, to his memory in the middle of the village, by the admirers of his *virtues* and *patriotism*, the most active of whom was the late Professor Anderson of Glasgow.

LEAVING Woodbank a short way, the first view is obtained of Loch Lomond embosoming its woody isles. Near its southern extremity, and between it and the road, stands Cameron-House, a seat of Mr Smollett of Bonhill, commanding a fine view of the expanding lake. About a mile forward is Auchindenan, now named Belretiro, the *Beautiful Retreat*, by its owner, a younger branch of the Smolletts; and nearly opposite this, and on the eastern side of the Lake, stands Ardoch-Castle, the property of Mr John Buchanan of Ardoch, in a beautiful sloping park, sheltered on the north-east by woods and hills, while the elegant mansion is thickly

overshadowed by lofty trees. Leaving Arden, belonging to Mr Buchanan, and Nether-Ross, on the left, the traveller will pass, upon the same side, Dun-Fion, the *Hill of Fingal*, probably, one of the ancient retreats of that illustrious Caledonian king. Soon after, a small bridge conducts across a stream, receiving its appellation from the vale of its source, Glen-Fruin, the Rushy or Sedgy Dale. This place is distinguished as having been the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the fierce clans of the Colquhouns and Macgregors, about the beginning of the 17th century. Passing between Mid-Ross and Auchintulloch, the traveller will arrive at Ross-Lodge, the property of Mr Colquhoun, situated on the margin of the Loch, at the opening of Glenfin-glas, the *Green Glen of Fingal*. From this, the road winds through an ample wood, and soon reaches Ross-doe, a modern mansion built by Sir James Colquhoun, on a rich peninsula projecting far into the lake, and commanding a delightful prospect of the surrounding scenery. In this vicinity is the tower of an ancient castle, formerly the seat of the chief of the clan. Leaving this charming spot, and winding through a majestic alley, the road approaches Camstradden, the property of another Mr Colquhoun. In its neighbourhood is a hill, in the side of which, is a valuable quarry of blue slates, of which above 400,000 are annually exported to Stirlingshire, Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley. Beyond this, is a bridge over the Water of Luss, which rushes in a furious torrent from the lofty mountains on the left, and precipitates itself into the Lake. Soon af-

ter, the traveller enters Luss, situated on a headland, and surrounded by extensive woods.

Luss is a place of no great extent, but its site is delightful, being near the middle of the lake, and commanding a view of several islands, and of high mountains, indented with deep ravines. The church and manse stand close to the edge of the water, and are nearly concealed by shadowy trees. The inn of the village will accommodate the sojourner while he traverses this region of picturesque scenes, and enjoys their beauties. A boat will also be readily obtained here, in which the roamer, at his leisure, can visit and survey every part of the celebrated Lake of Isles.

LOCH LOMOND, whether regarded on account of its magnitude or the diversity and grandeur of its scenery, is, doubtless, the most interesting and magnificent of all the British Lakes. It is about thirty miles in length, and, though sometimes not more than one, is frequently eight or ten in breadth, covering an expanse of above 20,000 acres in extent.

THIS far-famed Lake is mentioned, about the end of the 14th century, by Richard of Cirencester, in his work on the ancient state of Britain. He denominates it, Lyncalidor, which is its descriptive appellation, the Llyn-celydd-dwr of the primitive Britons, signifying *The Lake of the Waters of the Woody Region*. It is also more particularly noticed in the Chronicle of Tysilio, a Cambrian Annalist, who is supposed to have written in the seventh century. By him it is named Llwmowwy, the water of the bare or *Unwooded Mountain*. His account of it is curious. The Scots and

Picts having shut up Hoel, the nephew of the chivalrous Arthur, in the fortress of Aldcluyd at the mouth of the Leven, this vigorous prince soon compelled them to retire, and chased many of them into Mureif (Murray), while others took shelter in an island of the Lake of Llwmonwy, which he afterwards surrounded with a guard. "In this lake," says Tysilio, "there are three hundred and sixty islands, and it receives as many rivers from the mountains of Prydyn, the waters whereof flow in one stream, called Lleven, into the sea. In each of these isles there is a large rock, and an eagle's nest on each; and when these eagles assemble on one rock, and there scream, it is known that some calamity from abroad is coming on the country."

FROM the Stron-Hill, just above the village of Luss, a delightful view is obtained of the Lake and its verdant isles. The Grampians, towering in rough gigantic masses, bound the distant prospect, while the wearied eye reposes with delight on the beauty and sublimity of the adjacent objects. Having indulged in this pleasurable survey, the stranger will descend the hill; and, while his pilot ferries him over to *Insh-Tavanach*, he will be entertained with the usual tale of the *fish without fins, waves without wind, and the floating island*, accompanied by the accustomed explanatory dissertation detailed in every tour. While he is so happily entertained, an opportunity may be taken to describe the principal islands, beginning with the most southern.

THIS, then, is *INSH-MURRIN*, one mile broad, and two in length. It is the property of the Duke of Mon-

trose, is luxuriant and well-wooded, and pastures about 200 deer, under the care of a game-keeper, who, with his family, resides upon it. Near its west end stand the ruins of an old castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Lennox; and in the same vicinity is a neat hunting-seat, erected, in 1793, by the present proprietor. Next to this, is *GRANGE*, an islet of a mile in length, which, with *INSH-TORR* another of the same size, is thickly covered with woods of ancient oak. *INSH-CAILLAICH* was, heretofore, the burial-place of the Macgregors, and is still used for the same purpose by the people of the parish of Buchanan. It is inhabited, and produces some grain, but is in general elevated and very woody.

ON the south of it is *INSH-CLEAR*, of small size, and entirely overgrown with trees. *INSH-ABER*, of less extent, is immediately opposite to the mouth of the Endrick, from which circumstance it seems to have obtained its name. *INSH-FAD* lies on the north of Insh-Caillaich. It is narrow and only half a mile in length; inhabited, however, and producing excellent pasture and grain. *INSH-MOAN* is a mossy isle, on the west of the former, being three quarters of a mile long, and one broad. It contains more than a hundred acres, from which the village of Luss is supplied with peats. On the north of Rossdoe is *INSH-GALBRAITH*, a small circular isle, on which are the ruins of a castle, once belonging to a family of the same name. It is covered with wood, and is a resort of the osprey or sea-eagle, and other birds of prey. *INSH-TAVANACH* is an island of larger dimensions, and is situated to the north of the last.

It is of considerable elevation, commanding a view of the whole lake, is three quarters of a mile long, half a mile broad, and contains 150 acres, chiefly covered with woods and heath of an exuberant growth. It is a retreat of the roebuck, and of a steep ascent, which, however, has been facilitated by a winding road made by Sir James Colquhoun, to whom it belongs. North-east from this, is *INSH-CONAGAN*, a small isle, abounding with oak and fir; and, more to the eastward, is *INSH-CRUIN*, a woodless spot of nearly the same extent, which is sometimes used as an asylum for the insane. Surrounded by a cluster of lesser isles, is *INSH-LONAY*, farther to the north, and containing above 150 acres, one half of which is covered with a natural wood of very large old yews. It is stocked with deer, and is the property of Sir James Colquhoun. *CARDACH*, *BUCK-INSH*, *ROSS*, and other inconsiderable isles, in the same direction, rear their green heads above the water, but are not remarkable for their size or value.

THE depth of Loch Lomond is very various. South from Luss it seldom exceeds 20 fathoms, opposite the point of Firkin it is 66, near Tarbat 86, and, about two miles north from that place, it is 100, which is probably its greatest depth. Its banks and islands are abundant in fine natural woods, chiefly of oak, ash, birch, holly, mountain-ash or rowan, hazel, alder, aspen, yew, hawthorn, and willows. The other indigenous plants are nearly the same as in other alpine regions, where soil and climate are similar. Among the rare plants produced in this part of the country, are the Quill-wort, Awl-wort, Lesser-Water-Plantain,

Flowering-Fern, Crowned-Lichen, and several others. The Lake abounds with delicious trout, and the southern part of it is frequented by salmons, in their passage across it towards the river Endrick, in the waters of which this species of fish takes particular delight.

By the deposition of sand and mud at the efflux of the river Leven, the lake has been gradually increasing in size during many years. In Camstradden Bay the ruins of houses are observed in the water, a considerable space from the shore, and a once inhabited islet between that and Insh-Tavanach has now altogether disappeared. This seems to have been the one described by Cambden as having a house and orchard in his days. At the north end of the lake, also, stones were placed at regular distances, for the purpose of enabling passengers to cross the channel of the river Falloch, but they are now covered by upwards of five feet of water.

From these short observations it will be found, that Loch Lomond and its environs possess almost every requisite to exalt the imagination, to enliven piety, to sweeten peace, and to furnish amusement to solitude.

“ O Solitude, romantic maid,
 Whether by nodding towers you tread ;
 Or haunt the desert's trackless gloom,
 Or hover o'er the yawning tomb ;
 Or climb the Andes' clefted side,
 Or by the Nile's coy source abide ;
 Or, starting from your half-year's sleep,
 From Hecla view the thawing deep ;
 Or, at the purple dawn of day,
 Tadmor's marble wastes survey ;
 You, refuse, again I woo,
 And again your steps pursue.”



HAVING surveyed the beauties of the Lake, the traveller will doubtless pursue his journey to the summit of azure-mantled *BEN*. For this purpose he will leave *Luss*, and proceed four miles, to *Inveruglas*, where there is a ferry, of one mile in breadth, conducting to *Rowardennan*, a hamlet at the foot of the mountain, in which there is a convenient inn. As the morning is the fittest time for ascending the hill, it will be proper to lodge here during the night, and make preparations for the next day's journey, which ought to begin at an early hour. Having procured a guide, which is absolutely necessary, and provisions to serve by the way, the wanderer will, with the rising sun, proceed to climb the side of the mountain, which is six miles, and in some parts of a steep ascent, when a slow, steady, persevering pace will, in the course of three hours, bring him through clouds and the flitting rack of heaven, to its exalted summit. From this, the view is indescribably interesting and grand. At the bottom is seen the lake, finely variegated by its verdant isles, which, having lost their rugged forms, appear as plains amid the bright expanse, while its banks are beautified by inarbour'd villas, and adorned by well-cultivated lands. Looking towards the east, the rich champaigns of *Stirlingshire* and *Lothian* are distinctly spread out to the sight; and, by the westering view, the high grounds of *Lanarkshire*, the fine vales of *Renfrewshire*, with the *Frith of Clyde*, and the wide *Atlantic*, rolling around its rocky isles, are discerned from afar. At the same time *Ireland* and the *Isle of Man*, sink from the straining ken, and blend, as it were, with the azure sky. The northern prospect is grotesque

and grand, presenting objects, fantastic in their conformation, and terribly sublime in the vastness of their forms. The eye, passing from the Ochels to the western ocean, sees nothing but mountain towering above mountain in every diversity of shape. In this enormous range are observed, Ben-Nevis, the highest of all the British hills, Ben-Lawers, Ben-Vorlich, and Cruachan, on the north; and, towards the south-west, Goatfield in Arran, and the lofty Paps of Jura lost in distance, and blended with the clouds. To the north-east, may be seen Loch Ketturrin, Loch Ard, and other lakes of Perthshire, appearing like embossed mirrors amid the valleys of the mountains.

THE north side of Ben Lomond is very steep, forming a terrific precipice more than three hundred fathoms deep, and presenting a stupendous barrier to the furious rage of the boreal winds. From this side springs the famous *Forth*, here, an inconsiderable rill, where

“ O’ershadowing dark its infant stream
Ben-Lomond cleaves the clouds asunder,
Majestic spurns the lightning’s gleam,
The rage of storm, the roar of thunder.”

IT is soon, however, swelled by the mountain torrents into a small brook, which, expanding into various little lakes, winds away through the valleys, in beautiful mimicry of its meanderings in the Carse of Stirling.

THE perpendicular height of Ben Lomond is 3,240 feet above the surface of the lake, and 3,262 above the level of the sea. It is elegantly insulated from the adjacent hills, and its form being that of a vast truncated cone, its appearance, from whatever side it is viewed,

is much more noble and magnificent than any other of the Caledonian mountains. Its top is bare, and bleached by the warring winds, whence its descriptive appellation, *The Hill of the Naked Height*; but its lower parts, on the side next the lake, are finely skirted with wood.

DESCENDING, at his leisure, the bellying sides of the mountain, the tourist will recross to Inveruglas, pass the Point of Firkin, and by a gentle serpentine declivity, shaded with lofty oaks, pursue his journey to Tarbat, an inn a few miles farther up the lake. From this place also there is a conveyance across Loch Lomond, and is frequently the route of those who design to make the alpine excursion last described. At the inn, he will, doubtless, be shewn the Pane of the Poetical Inscription, the work of an English gentleman who had returned from a visit to the King of Hills. Although like other *Directories* it is in every body's hands, its merit as a poem, and its usefulness as a guide, may render it acceptable to the traveller of taste. It is, therefore, subjoined.

STRANGER, if o'er this pane of glass perchance
 Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance :
 If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime,
 Prompt thee BEN LOMOND's fearful height to climb :
 Here gaze attentive, nor with scorn refuse,
 The friendly rhyming of a tavern muse.
 For thee that muse this rude inscription plann'd,
 Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
 Heed thou the poet ; he thy steps shall lead,
 Safe o'er yon tow'ring hill's aspiring head ;
 Attentive then to this informing lay,
 Read how he dictates, as he points the way.

Trust not at first a *quick* advent'rous pace,
 SIX MILES its top points gradual from the base.
 Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,
 And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.
 More prudent thou, when once you pass the deep,
 With measur'd pace, and *slow*, ascend the steep.
 Oft stay thy steps, oft taste the CORDIAL DROP,
 And rest, oh rest, long, long, upon the top.
 There hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste,
 Down the rough slope thy precious vigour waste :
 So shall thy wond'ring sight at once survey,
 Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands, rocks, and sea,
 Huge hills, that heap'd in crowded order stand,
 Stretch'd o'er the northern and the western land ;
 Vast lumpy groups, while BEN, who often shrouds
 His lofty summit in a veil of clouds,
 High o'er the rest displays superior state,
 In proud pre-eminence sublimely great.
 One side, all awful to the astonish'd eye,
 Presents a steep *three hundred fathoms* high.
 The scene tremendous, shocks the startled sense,
 In all the pomp of dread magnificence :
 All these and more, shalt thou transported see,
 And own a faithful monitor in me.

THOMAS RUSSEL, *Oct. 3d, 1771.*

THE Inn of Tarbat is a neat modern house, fitted up for the accommodation of strangers, and situated on the right side of the road. If the plan of his Tour has not been already laid down, the Traveller will have to choose whether he will visit the *Trosachs* and return by Callender and Stirling, or doubling the northern extremity of Loch Long, proceed to Inverary. As either may, therefore, be selected, it will be the object of this sketch to de-

lineate both. But, that the journeyer towards the West may be detained in comfortable quarters, while his companion perhaps, is conducted on his eastward route, it will be proper to lead him to Arroquhar, near the extremity of the last-mentioned lake.

LEAVING Tarbat, then, and turning to the left at the Inn, the road is carried through a ravine between the mountains, and is shaded on each side by lofty trees. Its loneness, however, is diversified by straggling cottages, and, at the end of two miles, is enlivened by a fine view of Loch Long, spreading its waters into an ample expanse, and bathing with its waves the rugged bases of the ambient hills. A short way before reaching its margin the road turns to the left, and leads to the Inn of Arroquhar, at the distance of twenty-two miles from Dunbarton, or thirty-seven from Glasgow, and where the Tourist may be left, for the present, in the possession of every enjoyment, a romantic country, a spacious lodging, and an hospitable landlord, can bestow.

RETURNING to Tarbat. A road is continued from this to Tyndrum at the northern boundary of Loch Lomond, where it doubles to the right, and, descending through Glengyle, conducts to the Perthshire lakes. About two miles, however, from the inn there is a ferry, where the traveller may cross the lake, and passing the Fort of Inversnaid, by a difficult road of six miles in length, will approach Loch Ketturrin, near its western extremity. Having left the small lake of Loch Archlat on the right, and made a short turn towards the left, near the hamlet of Stronclachaig, he will gain a view of the object of his wishes, when a picture, un-

rivaled, will arrest his attention, and fill his mind with admiration and joy.

LOCH KETTURRIN, the Loch-Ceid-Iurrin of the natives, signifying *The Lake of the Rocky Region of Cold and Gloom*, is a beautiful expanse of water situated in Strath-Gartney, measuring ten and a half miles, in length, and one and a half, in breadth. It is formed by the river Teith, and the streamlets descending from the adjacent hills by which it is surrounded. Its form is that of a natant eel, with the head toward the west. On all sides it is confined by elevated cliffy mountains, and its banks are beautifully skirted with thickets of close-growing natural woods. On the south are Calagart, Glasschoit, and other sequestered hamlets, intercepted from the view by the thick foliage of the trees. The dreary precipices of Glengyle bound it on the west, and, on the north, upon the skirts of the swelling hills, are Port-nan-ellan, Coilichrah, Ardmacmuin, Strongarvaltry, Edralecach, Letter, Branchoil, and other lonely retreats. From its eastern extremity flows the Teith, a beautiful and majestic stream.

ON joining its margin the traveller may, perhaps, choose to sail down the lake, in which case, the scenery will appear to much advantage, and may be charmingly varied by assuming different positions during his progress towards the opposite shore. But, that a choice may be left to the tourist, this sketch will conduct him to the northern bank along which the road winds, and describe the various stations which command interesting views. At Port-nan-ellan the scenery of the lake exhibits the most picturesque flow of harmonizing lines,

bold masses, and varied hues. When the woods put on the yellow tints of autumn, and the bosom of the watery expanse is clear, reflective, and finely illumined in gradations of ærian softness, the effect of the setting sun is fantastic and charming. When he sinks behind the mountains, the darkling hue gradually deepens into the dusky shades of evening, and, when night in solemn silence closes around, and the thin blue vapour spreads on the distant verge of the water, floating along the bosom of the bending steep; when the moon rises in graceful movement from behind the hills, tipping the top-cliffs with the mildest lustre, pouring in a lengthened stream of faint yellow rays along the surface of the quivering lake, a crowd of soft and delightful emotions siezes upon those minds which are calculated to relish such transcendent scenes, so as to excite feelings of the highest gratification produced by an assemblage of that picturesque beauty, which is combined in a landscape diversified by mountain, vale, wood, and water.

HERE Benvenu, Ben-Bheinn-Uch, the *Hill among Lofty Hills*, forms the chief feature in the back ground. In the centre, the craggy wilds of Coilichrah, terminating in a promontory pushing its rugged front into the lake, are prominent in the landscape. The intervening objects are beautiful indentations and swelling capes, above which bushy woods and hanging rocks boldly project, in variegated hues, and a rich diversity of luxuriant herbage. The opposite side of the lake forms, to this, a striking contrast. It is brown and barren, and enlivened with ne'er a spot of green, save where some lonely spring, oozing through the russet heath, spreads

a fresh verdure along the banks of its silent course. The hills, upon the left, rise bare, bleak, and cheerless. In the foreground some islands, together with a solitary hut, the former residence of Rob Roy *, a famous freebooter, come into the prospect with singular effect.

A KNOLL, somewhat to the right of this station, forms an advantageous position whence to view the effect of scenery on this part of the lake. On turning round, and looking up Glengyle, a lone house amid a desert, wild and rude, excites a chilling sensation when the idea arises of spending a winter in so drear a region.

ON approaching the eastern shores of the lake, the entrance into it presents a wild magnificence, peculiar to the spot. On the left, the hoary cliffs, hung with weeping birch and a variety of brush-wood matted and thickly interwoven, are seen shelving in airy grandeur. Above the rest, and directly opposite to Benvenu, the bare pinnacle of Binean raises its "fantastic forms unseen, save by the poet's eye."

" High on the top-cliffs of yon conic steep
Scotland's dread Genius stood, and gazed afar
On Rome's proud legions. Hark! the sounding shield
Twangs on his arm, while echo pours along,
And rouses Albion's chieftains.—Quick through wood,
O'er wild, from winding valley, mountain, plain,
Come pouring forth, fierce, and indignant, those

* Notices of this hardy mountaineer will be found in Penant's voyage to the Hebrides, vol. II p. 204; and in Campbell's Journey through North Britain, vol. I. p. 123, in which are also many fine views in the Trosachs, and other romantic parts of the country.

To conquer, to repel the foe, resolved
Gloriously to fall, fighting for freedom,
Freedom's injured cause."—

As he winds along the shore, it interchangeably displays to the wondering traveler, in finely flowing sweeps, its woody shores, and a mountainous distance, forming a back-ground at once elegant and lofty. The nearer prospect exhibits a bold mass of almost vertical rock, whose creviced sides are covered with pendent trees, of picturesque appearance, and consisting chiefly of weeping-birch, rowan, oak, and other indigenous forest-trees, whose roots are bare and twisted in many a fantastic direction. The mountains on the left present a sublime air, and the more remote assume the finest ærian tints. Here, the distance is enlivened by the scattered huts of the inhabitants of these romantic wilds. There, is a bold head-land, where the black rocks dip into unfathomable water. The road is sometimes cut through the solid rock which rises to 200 feet of perpendicular height. In other places, it winds along the base of rugged and stupendous cliffs, in each of which dwells a young echo, and whose every grove is vocal, with the harmonious melody of birds, or the sweet songs of women and children gathering filberts, beneath the autumnal sky. On the trees and upon the crags are perched the wild-birds, and the sea-fowls frequent their reedy retreats or skim on the surface of the waters, while the goats of the hills scramble amid the rocks in search of their scanty food. Here, indeed, is an ever-varying scene, where dells, and capes, and bays, and thickets successively intercept each other from the view, and

produce an effect perpetually changing as the continual appearance of new objects rises or retires from the sight.

HAVING gained the eastern extremity of the lake, the traveller will naturally pause, turn round, and re-view the romantic scenery which he has now passed, and amid which

“ Boon nature scattered, free and wild,
 Each plant or flower, the mountain's child.
 Here eglantine embalmed the air,
 Hawthorn and hazel mingled there ;
 The primrose pale, and violet flower,
 Found in each cleft a narrow bower ;
 Fox-glove and night-shade, side by side,
 Emblems of punishment and pride,
 Grouped their dark hues with every stain,
 The weather-beaten crags retain ;
 With boughs that quaked at every breath,
 Gray birch and aspen wept beneath ;
 Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
 Cast anchor in the rifted rock ;
 And higher yet, the pine-tree hung
 His shatter'd trunk, and frequent slung,
 Where seemed the cliffs to meet on high,
 His boughs athwart the narrowed sky.
 Highest of all, where white peaks glanced,
 Where glistening streamers waved and danced,
 The wanderer's eye could barely view
 The summer heaven's delicious blue ;
 So wondrous wild the whole might seem
 The scenery of a fairy dream.”

Lady of the Lake.

SITUATED on the margin of that deep dark pool in which the lake terminates, let the stranger stand and contemplate the view before him. On the left swells a

gigantic precipice, wooded to the summit, and frowning from on high in sullen grandeur. Among these rocks, whose gloom rests eternal upon the bosom of Loch Ketturrin, in former times, existed a savage band, rude, ruthless, intractable, and cruel, who issued forth and committed incessant depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of these sequestered glens. Hence the shaggy precipice retains the chilling appellation of Coirre-nan-Uriskin, *The Cavern of the Ferocious Ones*.—Such is the tradition respecting this stupendous spot.

NEARLY opposite to this headlong steep, wicker huts have been judiciously placed upon a rock which rises perpendicularly from the water. Here the traveller may rest and contemplate Nature in her wildest and sublimest aspects. The Tourist will turn his back, with regret, upon this enchanting, though terrific, fairy-land of the North, and proceed on his winding way, which will conduct him, wondering as he goes, along the dell of the Trosachs, the *Place of Protuberant Wilds*. This, however, is only a modern name, its primitive appellation being Breanchoil, the *Spot of the Woody Hills*. The scenery here is exceedingly wild and romantic. Rugged rocks of every form and size surround, and in many places, overhang the road. These are all overgrown with luxuriant heath, and adorned to their summits with weeping birch. Whatever, indeed, is beautiful, or fantastic, or wild, or picturesque, or sublime, or terrible, are associated in this celebrated region.

WINDING along the base of the silvan hills, the journeyer, having the river Teith on his right, gradually approaches Loch Achray, the Loch-Ach-Rae of the high-

landers, signifying *The Lake of the Plain of Little Hills*. It is, perhaps, one of the sweetest little lakes in Scotland, bounded on the north by an uninterrupted wood, which is finely contrasted with its bare and heathy southern bank. The general aspect of this pretty piece of water is truly charming. It seems to rest calm, serene, and smooth amid the surrounding hills. Cultivated spots, among which hamlets are seen thickly scattered beneath the shelter of green knolls and wooded steeps, convey the idea of quiet and contentment, the blessings of honest industry and of frugal retirement. The inhabitants, here, though poor, are ignorant of the wants known only to such who depend upon the labours of others, and on whom they affect to look down with disdain.

HAVING passed the eastern termination of this picturesque lake, the road is conducted, by a cognominal bridge, across the Turk, the stream of the dark or dusky water. This rivulet descends the vale of Glenfinglas, the scenery of which is singularly wild, yet far from exciting the idea of that rude and barren nakedness which generally pervades the glens of the northern mountains. The Turk, having flowed through it in tranquil meanderings, suddenly sinks into a profound chasm, formed by some terrible convulsion of nature, and there it is heard far below, brawling along the secret fragments of rock, in its rapid course. Soon after crossing the road it falls into the waters of the winding Teith.

FOLLOWING the now majestic river, another lake of more ample size and more romantic accompaniments, soon opens on the bewildered view. This is Loch Venu-Char, the *Lake of the Steeps of Benvenu*, which

is five miles in length and, in general, a mile and a half in breadth. On the right, its margin swells gently into retiring eminences; and, upon the left, a bold promontory finely formed and beautifully wooded, advances into the middle of the water, and rises into a precipice rugged, steep, and craggy. Before leaving, perhaps for ever, the last of these interesting Caledonian Lakes, the traveller may stop at the east end of that last described, and in a reverted view survey the wonders and the beauties which he has just left behind him. The eye, here, will have before it a most magnificent landscape, consisting of Benvenu, Binean, and the ample outline of the Trosachs, a spacious tract of country, grandly diversified by stream and vale and wood and rock, and lake, and lofty mountains, and such as will amply repay to those who have a relish for Nature retired amid her deepest solitudes, the toil and the danger attending this exploratory route.

AT about a mile and a half from the east end of Loch Venuchar, the road passes Milton, where there is a small cascade facing the south, and upon the spray of which the reflected beams of the noonday sun produce a lively iridescence playing, with a fitful buoyancy, on the breath of the summer breeze. After crossing the northern branch of the Teith, the tourist will arrive at Callender, near which the river is greatly enlarged by the confluence of its two streams. In the vast angle formed by its two branches, stands the proud Ben-Ledi, majestic, huge, and high. From its name Ben-Lech-Dhi, the *Mountain of the Stone of the Divinity*, it is supposed to have been an High-Place of the Druids,

whereon these primeval priests adored the Eternal with the purest and most sublime devotion, accompanied by the simplest of rites.

THE northern branch of the Teith rises, not far distant from the source of the other, at the bottom of a mountain named Stobh-doine, and proceeding in a north-eastern direction, receives innumerable rivulets from the hills, as its flows. A road winds along its banks and leads through Innercharnaig, Manachalmore upon Loch Doine, and Craigrie on Loch Voil. At the east end of this lake is Balquhidder, a little beyond which, the road falls into that from Perth by Crief, Comrie, Port, and Loch-Ern-Head, and descending along the base of the ~~Pass of Balquhidder.~~ passing Ardhulery, long the favourite residence of the Abyssinian Bruce, and Kilmahog, enters the village of Callender. At Balquhidder the North-Teith or the Balvaig, assumes a south-eastern course, and, flowing along Strath-Ayre, falls into Loch-Lubnaig, the *Lake of the Meandering Course*, surrounded with every species of alpine scenery, whether the pleasing, the astonishing, or the terrific. Out of it the river dashes in a series of falls, through a declivity of above 200 feet, and having a beautiful skirting of wood which feasts the eye, while the ear is pleased with the sonorous vibrations of the cataract's roar. A short way beyond the lake, on the left, is the wood of Leney, and behind that, the Pass of the same name, the entrance to which strikes the beholder with the majestic appearance of a vast wooded amphitheatre rising in solemn grandeur before him. At the confluence of the two branches of the Teith stands Bo-castle, belonging

to the Earl of Braidalbane, and once the ancient residence of the Balfours of Burleigh-castle on the northern bank of Loch Leven in Kinross-shire. On the plain, the remains of an artificial bank has given rise to the conjecture, that it had been raised as a line of approach for reducing the place.

IN the vicinity of Callender is a beautiful serpentine bank, denominated, for whatever reason, the *Roman Camp*, a view of which, and a still grander one on the return, will repay the short walk necessary to visit it.

HAVING refreshed his body, perhaps, fatigued with the journey, and exhilarated his mind exhausted with contemplative admiration, the traveller will pursue his route from Callender, with renovated pleasure. He will soon cross the Keltie, which is formed of two rapid mountain streams, and falls into the Teith a little to the right. On its western branch is the romantic water-fall of Brac-Linn, the *Salmon-Pool*, probably so named from being the limit of the progress of that fish toward the head of the stream. Over this is thrown a rude and perilous bridge formed of fir boards secured with a double parapet, which enables the trembling spectator to look down, from the giddy height of fifty feet, into a stupendous chasm confining the tempestuous eddies of a wildly foaming pool. On the one hand, is seen a darksome gully, through which the waters rush forth with impetuous violence, roaring as they hurry headlong down the precipice; while jutting rocks, hanging in gloomy wildness, frown over the black estuating caldrons formed by the angry torrent. On the other, almost beneath the tremulous bridge, is observed the

whirling and forceful rapidity of conflicting currents among the excavated rocks, and, at the same time, is heard the incessant roar of the thundering cataract.

IN advancing towards Stirling, the way is rendered agreeable by the interchange of seats adorning the varied landscape. The chief of these are Cambusmore, belonging to Mr Buchanan of Achlaisie, Ballachallan, once a seat of a family named Stuart, Callichat, and Cambus-Wallace, now Doun-Lodge, an elegant residence of Lord Doun, upon the left of the road. On the same side, is the rising village of Doun, the vicinity of which is famous for its apiaries and the excellence of its honey. The right bank of the Teith that stretches toward Stirling is agreeably varied with wooded inclosures and gentlemens' seats, pleasantly situated on eminences which command extensive prospects, or sheltered in some sweet solitude whose level lawn forms the verdant margin of the river, reflecting, as it moves slowly along, all the silvan charms of those beautiful retreats. The rising village of Doun will now be passed upon the left. The place has a general appearance of neatness, particularly in the eastern end. It derives considerable support from five annual fairs, held in the months of February, May, July, November, and December, when a fine show of cattle, collected from the Highlands and Western Isles, is exposed for sale.

JUST before passing the Teith, over an ancient bridge of two arches, built in 1530 by Robert Spittal, *taylor* to James V. and before descending the rising ground on its eastern bank, an interesting prospect is obtained of Doun-Castle, now a picturesque ruin. It is situated on

a gentle eminence, imbowered by a wood that hangs over the rivulet, which, here, sweeping round the level lawn below the castle, meets the Ardoch, a rapid stream, when both flow slowly on till they fall into the bosom of winding Forth. On both sides of the river, its banks are finely wooded, and rise in most picturesque swells. In the distance Craig-Forth, Stirling-Castle, and the highest of the Ochels, seem admirably placed for the composition of a picture, of which the foreground will be occupied by the nearer banks of the Teith, passing beneath his eye with a free and noble volume of water.

As he proceeds, the tourist will see on the left a deep dell, which appears to have been the rugged course of a stream that has either become dry or changed its channel. Passing the road, upon the right, which leads to the Lake of Monteith, Loch Ard, Loch Conn, and the Fort of Inversnaid, by Thornhill, a village once celebrated for making whisky, he will approach the pleasure-grounds of Blair-Drummond, the property of Mr Home Drummond, the son of the late illustrious Lord Kames. Beyond this is the Moss of Kincardine, formed by the decayed remains of the ancient Caledonian Wood. To the right, his attention will be attracted by a piece of machinery at the Mill of Torr. This consists of a great wheel, so constructed as to raise water, which is conveyed in an opposite direction to that whence it proceeds, to the neighbouring moss, for the purpose of washing it away into the Forth, and, by this means, of clearing, to the depth of from 3 to 12 feet, a valuable and extensive tract of arable ground which it covers. This water-wheel is the invention of Mr Meikle of Aloo, an

engineer of great ingenuity, to whom this country is indebted for many useful improvements in mechanics.

BEYOND this and upon the left, is Auchtertyre, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Teith, which here forms the most considerable branch of the Forth. Mr Ramsay, the learned proprietor of this estate, has greatly improved it. He has also, like the tender Shenstone, led the muses to his bowery dwelling, with the languages in which they were formerly wooed by the Greek and Roman bards. There is scarcely an avenue, grot, arbour, or resting-place, in which some elegant inscription from one or other of the favourite authors of antiquity, is not to be met with, in traversing the pleasure-grounds of Auchtertyre. On arriving at the Bridge of Dript, the confines of Perthshire, the stranger will command an interesting prospect of Stirling-Castle and the adjacent scenes, the most conspicuous of which is Craig-Forth, on the right, with its silvan cliffs impending over the river, which here glides slowly along its base, and coming into the foreground together with the bridge, give much interest to the landscape. Leaving this, he will by a winding road immediately beneath the crags of the Castle enter Stirling, and there find agreeable society, hospitable entertainment, and refreshing repose.

HAVING accompanied the tourist thus far on his homeward route, the inclination which makes "old friends loath to part" excites a desire in "*THE GUIDE*" to become his companion even to the Caledonian capital. Supposing, then, that his westering way led him by Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Cumbernauld, or Kilsyth to Glasgow, it will be the object of what remains of this

part of the Sketch, to lead him, though by a devious tract, through a more interesting country. This will be by what is called the *Hill-Foot Road* to Kinross. With this view, he will cross the Forth by its venerable bridge, built in the ninth century, and wind round the northern base of the Abbey-Craig, so named from the Abbey of Cambus-Kenneth, situated a little to the south, upon a peninsula formed by a bend of the river, and commanding a fine view of the numerous meanderings of the Forth. He will soon pass, on the left, Arthric, the seat of General Sir Robert Abercromby, and, in succession, the handsome church and village of Logie, at the base of Dunmait, a lofty point of the Ochels, from which a beautiful prospect is obtained of twelve counties. From this an incomparable road stretches immediately under the hills all the way to Dollar; a distance of ten miles. In his progress, he will have an opportunity of contemplating, upon his right, a fertile country through which flows the Devon, and in which are situated Shaw-Park, and Tillibody the seat of the widow of the illustrious Sir Ralph Abercromby, with several other mansions, situated amid spacious woods. On the left, he will observe the house and village of Menstrie, Alva-House belonging to Mr Johnston, and the place of the same name, Tillicoultry-House, the property of Mr Bruce, and Harvieston, a neat modern residence, built and occupied by Mr Tait, a gentleman of much enterprize and public spirit. Throughout the whole of this part of his excursion, indeed, the traveller will be charmed with a perpetually varying interchange of lofty romantic rocks, finely wooded moun-

tains, dashing cataracts, benty wilds, and silvan dells ;
for, throughout the whole range

Green wave the woods on Ochel's brow,
And rustle in the mid-sky breeze,
Where many a bird on many a bough,
With songs of love attunes the trees.
By yonder grots, where echoes dwell,
And bursts th' aurora's golden blow
The rarest plant in frith or fell,
Ramps on her oak the mistletoe.
Gray tower yon ridges, roan and bare,
On which the wild tornadoes war,
And capt with clouds, sublime in air,
They, picturesque, upclimb afar.
And, there, romantic rise the slopes
Their brakes, and dusky brushwoods crown ;
And, shadowy, crowd the holts and hopes
That clip, with green, the Hazel-Town.
There, warders of primeval lore,
Mid gloom, unpierced by noon-day star,
Grove-dwelling Druids, dread, of yore,
Served the Supreme on Cuningar.
And men of fame have wander'd there ;
There, men of song have tuned their lays ;
And wisdom grave, and virtue fair
Have loved these haunts in other days.
There, mansions grand, of ancient time,
O'er moss-grown trees, their turrets rear ;
And prouder domes, in beauty prime,
The boast of later days, appear.
And each courts yon green valley's smile
By nature boon, and art array'd,
A reverend form, a beauteous pile,
As hoary man, and lily-bosom'd maid.

Glenochel, a Descriptive Poem.

ON arriving at Dollar, the stranger will be invited by a distant view, to ascend the hill and contemplate the singular scenery of Castle-Campbell, still sublime in ruin. Having surveyed, with astonishment and pleasure, this most romantic assemblage of almost every thing picturesque in nature, he will proceed on his journey, and passing Castleton a small turreted building upon an eminence on the left, he may soon after turn off to the right, when a foot path will conduct him to the Caldron-Linn, a celebrated cataract on the Devon. Proceeding up the river side, he will also have an opportunity of visiting the Rumbling Bridge and Devil's Mill, with their wild, woody, and rocky accompaniments. A short way beyond these, is the village of the Crook of Devon, from which a good road through a improving country will lead him to Kinross. This place is beautified by the extensive pleasure-grounds of Kinross-house, the magnificent mansion of Thomas Graham Esq. member of Parliament for the county, and by the charming expanse of Loch Leven, celebrated afar for the scenes of its insulated towers. The tourist must visit these, and while he heaves a sigh over the sorrows of the ill-requited Mary, will be taught a useful lesson of the transitory nature of human grandeur. The long low Isle of St. Servan presents few attractions, but may excite the stranger's attention by having been the seat of primitive Christianity, and, perhaps, the secluded spot where *Winton* composed his chronicle of the Northern division of the British Isle.

TAKING the road to Edinburgh, the traveller will soon observe, on his right, Blair-Adam, the seat of

Mr W. Adam, situated on the woody declivity of the Cleish hills, and his right will be overlooked by the western peak of Benarty, rearing its bare and rugged head, with a threatening frown, above the adjacent vale. As he passes onward, he will successively leave the villages of Maryborough and Keltie, the Kirk of Beath on the summit of an eminence, the Crossgates, and the ancient town of Inverkeithing, not far beyond which is the North-Queen's-Ferry. Crossing the Forth, he will proceed to Cramond-Bridge, having the fine inclosures of Lord Roseberry, the whole way on his left. From this, the road is bounded by views, charmingly varied, till, by the west end of Prince's-street, the tourist completes his most diversified excursion by entering the Caledonian Metropolis.

HAVING resigned his late charge to the comforts of the capital, "*THE STRANGER'S GUIDE*" hastens his return to the Inn of Arroquhar, in the hope of being in time to share the *DEOCH AN DORAIS* with his late companion, before departing on his western route. Arroquhar was formerly the residence of the chiefs of the Clan-Macfarlan, but is now the property of Mr Ferguson of Raith, in Fifeshire. The Duke of Argyll having obtained a lease of it, made several additions to the original buildings, and converted it into an inn, which is a convenient stage on the way to Inveraray. Its situation is very romantic, commanding a fine view of Loch-Long, the *Lake of Ships*, and is enveloped in woods and overlooked by lofty hills. From one of the windows is seen Ben Ardtir, the *Hill of the Elevated*

Region, a grotesque rock which, from its appearance, has obtained the appellation of *the Cobler*. Anciently it was reckoned the highest spot within the domain of the Campbells, and the heir of that house was obliged to ascend its topmost pinnacle as a proof of his having taken possession. If he failed, his right devolved to the nearest relative who should happen to be more adventurous.

LOCH LONG is an arm of the sea, 20 miles long, and from 40 to 80 fathoms deep, dividing the shire of Dunbarton from that of Argyll. It is frequented by herrings and abounds in the various species of fish found in similar waters. This lake is remarkable in having been the scene of a Norwegian depredation. In the 13th century, Haco, king of the Northmen, sent a fleet of sixty sail up towards its head, where the crews landed, and ravaged the country round the shores of Loch Lomond, together with its "*ilis, then weil biggit with kirkis, templis, and housis*"; destroyed much property, and carried away a multitude of cattle. From this he sailed down the Frith of Clyde, and landed on the coast of Ayrshire. Here he was completely routed by Alexander III. the young king of Scots, and 26,000 of the ravagers were slain in the decisive battle of Largs,

“ Quhen bows were bent, and darts were thrawn,
 For thrang scarce could they flie,
 The darts clove arrows as they met,
 The arrows dart the trie,
 Lang did they rage and fecht full ferss,
 With little skaith to man :
 But bludy, bludy was the field
 Or that lang day was done.”

Hardyknute.

STRETCHING for about two miles along the northern banks of the Lake, and having the rugged rocks of Ben-Ardtir upon the right, then turning to the left, till coming within view of Ardgartan, the property of Campbell of Strachur, beautifully seated upon a finely wooded plain between the lake and the mountains, the road bends to the right, and in the vicinity of Strongarton a small farm-house, enters the dreary dale of Glencroe, *The Narrow Valley*. The scenery of this silent and sequestered spot is in the highest degree sublime. On each side are mountains, the most steep and rugged, with rocks hanging over their cliffy sides, and threatening destruction to the traveller below. In some places, their craggy tops appear almost to meet above the head; in others, the valley is more expanded, and exhibits patches of vegetation covered with flocks of sheep. Along the middle of the Glen flows the noisy current of a troublous brook, formed by the numerous rills that tumble in the form of cascades, from its precipitous sides. A few solitary shepherds constitute the dwellers of this lonely retreat.

GLENCROE is from four to five miles in length, and the road ascends gently through the whole of it, excepting the last mile, where it is very steep, and carried in a zig-zag form to the top of the hill. Here is a seat and a stone inscribed, "*REST AND BE THANKFUL*," placed by the 22d Regiment, who made this part of the military road. Emerging from the Glen, but still surrounded by stupendous hills, the tourist will pass the small lake, Loch-Restal, perhaps, Loch-Ras-Dal, the *Lake of the Brushy Dell*, which empties itself by a furious streamlet, dashing in cataracts through Glen-

Kinglass, the *Vale Elevated and Green*, for many a weary mile. Both sides of it are washed by innumerable rills, and towards its termination it is beautified by woods, relieving the eye with the verdure of their foliage. Having traversed this lone valley, a view is obtained of Loch Fyne, the *White or Foamy Frith*, an extensive arm of the sea, more than thirty miles in length. Upon the opposite side of the river which accompanies the road, and where it bends to the right, stands Ardkinglas, the *Height of the Elevated Green*, the seat of Sir A. Campbell, possessing every ornament which mountain, wood, water, and the contrast of a ruinous pile can bestow. About a mile and a half beyond this, is the inn of Cairndow, the *Dark Heap of Monumental Stones*; not far beyond which the road doubles the extremity of the lake, and proceeds along its margin, skirted with a noble range of mountains, which, although naked and bare, gain in grandeur what they lose in beauty. Upon a low peninsula, distant six miles from Cairndow, and four from Inveraray, stands Dunduramh, the *Fort by the Watery Flow*, encompassed by lofty trees, and consisting of a large, strong, irregularly constructed tower, with small turrets above the angles in the wall. Over the gate is the following inscription;

M.D.XCVI.

MAN. BEHALD. THE. END. OF. ALL. BE. NOCHT.

VISER. NOR. THE. HIESTES. HOIP. IN. GOD.

As the road advances, the lake grows wider, extending towards the right, when the prospect begins gradually to open; and, on passing a steep hill on the right, a most enchanting landscape bursts unexpectedly upon

the view. The lake, here, expands into a spacious bay, round which are ranged the beautiful plantations of the Duke of Argyll, stretching from the margin of the water to the summits of the high mountains behind. The castle, rearing its towers above the thick woods, has a picturesque and agreeable effect; while towards the south-east, appears the town of Inveraray in an uniform line of handsome buildings. On the right, is seen Dunicoich, the *Forted Mountain*, a steep hill 700 feet perpendicular, covered with wood, and crowned by an ancient watch-tower. This delightful scenery continues in view during nearly an hour, but when the traveller has reached the Inn, the whole has almost evanished from the view, like the flitting beauties of a fairy scene.

INVERARAY, Inver-Iar-A, the *Town at the Mouth of the Black River*, originated in a hamlet formed by the humble habitations of fishermen. In 1648, by the interest of the noble family of Argyll, it was erected by Charles I. into a burgh, of which the revenues, even at this day, do not much exceed £50 per annum. The place is small, consisting chiefly of one range of neat houses, uniformly built, and fronting the lake. The whole, excepting one house, is the property of the duke.

THE present castle of Inveraray was begun about 1745 by Archibald, duke of Argyll, but on account of the commotions of the times, it was not completed for many years afterwards. It is surrounded by most extensive pleasure-grounds, stocked with a redundance of the finest woods to be seen within the British Isles. Through the lawn before the castle, the Aray, the *Dark Coloured Water*, a fine and rapid river, flows

into the lake. The noble mansion is a square building, with a tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion shooting up above the towers from the centre of the roof, which gives the whole an appearance well suited to the scene. It relies on its own merits and its situation to attract the attention of the traveller, and presents no white or splendid colour to the eye, forming an ostentatious contrast to the shady groves around it; but its gray, sombre hue harmonizes with the scene, and gives to the whole an air of tranquillity and dignity. The hall, which is spacious, is hung round with arms and other ornaments, suited to the style of a highland castle. It is lighted by the high middle windows, and is surrounded by a gallery, in which is an organ, the effect of which upon the ear must be grand and striking. This is by much the largest room in the mansion, and perhaps the only one perfectly corresponding to the magnificent exterior. The others are all fitted up in the modern style, with exquisite taste; and the large drawing-room is a princely apartment, adorned with beautiful tapestry. Those in the turrets are used chiefly as small libraries, or private parlours, and are, in general, ornamented with good prints. The pictures, for the most part, are not excellent, excepting a few portraits, among which is a fine one of the late Duke of Hamilton. Some others will attract notice from historical incidents wherewith their originals were connected.

HAVING seen what is remarkable about the Castle, the stranger may walk along the side of the Aray, which he will cross by a bridge; when, by keeping to the right, he will come to a spot at the base of Dunicoich,

near a gate leading to an avenue. Here he will obtain a beautiful view of the castle, town, and lake. A winding walk conducts, from this place, to the summit of the hill, from which may be contemplated, in a delightful prospect, the whole of the Duke's pleasure-grounds, extending thirty miles in circumference. If he decline, however, to ascend the steep, he may proceed through the alley beneath the shade of its majestic trees. Walking about a mile onward, he will come in sight of the Dubh-Loch, a deep and dark, as its name imports, fresh water lake, communicating, at a short distance, by a little rivulet, with Loch Fyne. This pool is abundantly stocked with excellent fish from which the family is always amply supplied. It is situated at the bottom of a very picturesque vale, named Glen-Shira, perhaps Glen-Shi'-Rai, the *Glen of the Smooth-flowing One*, expressive of the qualities of its silent stream. In this romantic seclusion, at about two miles distance from the town, are the Duke's Barns for drying hay and grain in wet seasons, and well deserving a visit from those who are curious of contemplating the progressive improvements of art, and the ingenuity of philanthropy exercised in alleviating the disadvantages of an ungenial clime.

IN the centre of the town of Inveraray is a monument erected to the memory of seventeen gentlemen of the name of Campbell, who were murdered there by the myrmidons of the government after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's partizans, in 1685, among whom was the amiable and patriotic Earl of Argyll. It contains an inscription commemorating, with a moderation that does honour to the writer, the justice of the cause in which his relatives fell.

On the western side of the Monument.

AVO, DUDUM MORTUO,
SED ADHUC BENE MEMORATO,
ET LONGE MEMORANDO PIETATIS ERGO,
DUNCANUS CAMPBELL POSUIT.

A. D. MDCCLIV.

PROSPERA LUX ORITUR, LINGUIS ANIMISQUE FAVETE.

Translation.

TO THE MEMORY OF HIS GRANDSIRE,
LONG AGO DECEASED,
BUT STILL WELL REMEMBERED, AND HIGHLY EXTOLLED
FOR HIS VIRTUES,
DUNCAN CAMPBELL ERECTED THIS.

A. D. 1754.

BE MUTE, AND MUSE, SATURNIAN DAYS ARISE.

On the Eastern side of the Monument.

SACRUM MEMORIÆ COLINI, FRATRIS-GERMANI
GUALTERI CAMPBELL DE SKIPNESS ;
QUI, INTER ALIOS EVANGELICÆ RELIGIONIS ET LIBERTATIS
POPULI TENACIS, INJUSTÆ OCCUBUIT NECI.

A. D. MDCLXXXV.

SCILICET ADVERSIS PROBITAS EXERCITA REBUS
TRISTI MATERIAM TEMPORE LAUDIS HABET.

Translation.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF COLIN,
BROTHER-GERMAN OF WALTER CAMPBELL OF SKIPNESS ;
WHO, AMONG OTHERS OF A PEOPLE CONSTANT
IN PURE RELIGION AND LIBERTY,
SUFFERED AN UNJUST DEATH.

A. D. 1685.

VIRTUE, INDEED, AVOWED IN TROUBLOUS DAYS,
TO A SAD AGE BECOMES THE THEME OF PRAISE.

BETWEEN the Town-House and the Inn, both which are good handsome buildings, there is an iron gate, opening into a long dark avenue of aged elms, and leading to Essachosan, the *Path to the Place of Cascades*, a gloomy and romantic glen about two miles distant. On the way the *Marriage-Tree*, a large linden, will be pointed out as a curiosity in the vegetable kingdom. It consists of two branches, divided only a few feet above the ground, and grown to so immense a magnitude, that their weight must, long ago, have separated them, but for a strong branch which has been pushed out, at the height of about twenty feet, by one of the main trunks, and ingrafted firmly into the other. Hence the name has originated. At the end of the Glen is a pretty cascade; and roebucks frequent the woody hills that surround it.

ON the river Aray are some romantic waterfalls, the chief of which are, the Carlonan Linn, the *Pool of the Meandering Rill*, and Lenach Gluthin, the *Place of the Sheltered Mead*, which is the most beautiful, and is higher up the stream. On the Douglas, a rivulet, falling into Loch Fyne about three miles below the town, is a bridge said to be of Roman structure, which is very picturesque from its form and the pendant weeds, foliage, and ivy with which it is covered.

IN returning from Inveraray, it is necessary either to retrace the road to Arroquhar and, doubling Loch Fyne, descend by its eastern bank, or to cross by water to St. Catherine's Inn on the opposite shore. Those who choose the first of these ways, leave the road conducting to Loch Lomond, at the Inn of Arroquhar; and, passing the church and manse upon the left, proceed through

a woody track of land sometimes interrupted by high precipices, along the eastern shore of the lake. At a small hamlet named Finart, the road bends to the left, and ascends a steep hill, from whose summit is an open and extensive prospect all around. While ascending still farther, the traveller obtains a view of Loch Goyle, the *Stormy Lake*, branching out from Loch Long among the north-western mountains. By turning a little towards the right out of the way, he will have a fine prospect of the Loch, with the ancient Castle Carrick near its opening on the south, and the houses of Portincaple on its eastern margin, in the front. At a short distance from this, on the road, a soft and beautiful prospect rises on the eye, from the south, consisting of the Gair Loch, the *Rough or Surgy Lake*, issuing from the Frith of Clyde, with mountains on every side, the distant castle of Roseneath, and the hills of Renfrewshire blending with the sky.

At the extremity of the Gair Loch, which enters seven miles into the land, the road inclines to the left, skirts along its eastern shores, and soon passes Faslane, a mansion belonging to Sir James Colquhoun, near which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, with brushwood and trees overshadowing its moss-covered walls. A picturesque mill and cottages are soon after to be passed, and beyond these, Ardenconnell, the property of Mr A. Buchanan, situated upon the sloping side of a hill. Below this stands the church of Row surrounded by trees. Proceeding along the shore of a pleasant bay decorated with wood upon the left, the traveller, while contemplating the fine view he now has of Roseneath and

its charming groves, will arrive at Ardencaple Inn, at the mouth of that estuary, the shores of which he has just surveyed.

BUT the wanderer may not be inclined to follow so circuitous a route, and will, therefore, from Inveraray cross Loch Fyne to St. Catherine's Inn, and proceed through Hell-Glen to the point of Loch Goyle, which breaks inland to the distance of twenty miles. The road thence conducts him along its banks, at the base of a long range of elevated mountains, to the point of the promontory formed by its separation from Loch Long. Overlooking this vast headland is the exalted, flat-topped ridge, named Argyll's Bowling Green, of a grotesque and irregular outline, giving singularity and interest to this mountainous range.

THE stranger will now cross the Lake to Portincaple ; and, continuing his route along the western shore of the Gair Loch, will arrive at Roseneath, standing on a delightful woody peninsula washed, on the south, by the Clyde, here, a broad and magnificent stream. This splendid edifice belongs to the Duke of Argyll. Here stood, anciently, a fine old castle, which was burnt down by accident in the summer of 1802. Soon after, the present mansion was begun, from a design by the late Joseph Bonomi, an eminent architect of London, but has not yet been completed. It is 184 feet long and 121 in breadth, having two magnificent fronts, each adorned with columns of the Ionic order, and the whole is projected on a plan of princely grandeur. Retired from the house, and nearly concealed with woods, are the offices, 280 feet in length, and ornamented with a tower

90 feet high, designed equally for decoration and for use. The plan was given by Mr Nasmyth, a distinguished landscape-painter in Edinburgh.

AT the village of Roseneath, the tourist will easily procure a boat in which to cross the Loch to Ardencaple Inn. From this a short distance, in which he will pass Ardencaple House, the property of the Duke of Argyll, on the left, will bring him to Helensburgh on the northern bank of the Clyde. This place was founded about 35 years ago, by Sir James Colquhoun, on whose estate it stands. Of late, it has become a favourite retreat of the merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley, during the months of summer. This has occasioned a rapid increase of its population, which is now estimated at 500 permanent inhabitants. During the sea-bathing season, however, there are four times that number. A theatre has been erected in the place, together with a large hotel, and extensive hot and cold baths, containing every accommodation for invalids. The baths and dependent buildings are designed on a spacious scale, and when completed will form a handsome structure. The town is built on a uniform plan, and was erected, some years ago, into a Borough of Barony, with a regular establishment of magistrates. Some progress has also been made in constructing a small harbour for the reception of fishing vessels and pleasure-boats. Many of the private lodgings are handsomely finished and furnished, which, with the salubrity of the air, the moderate distance from Glasgow, the excellence of the road, and the convenience of a daily post, render this a desirable retreat to

all who may wish a temporary repose from the cares and confinement of business.

From Helensburgh an excellent road, through a pleasant country, leads to Dunbarton. It passes, on the left, Drumfork the seat of Mr Laird, Cambus Erskine belonging to Mr Dennistoun, Keppoch the residence of Mr Ewing, and Lileston the property of Mr Donald. On the right, is the peninsulated Hill of Ardmore, upon which stands the conspicuous mansion of General Giles, farther on is Ardarden occupied by Mr Neilson, and then, upon the left is Gileston, the abode of Mr Lennox. On the same side stands the Church of Cardross, and, not far beyond it, Ardoch, the charming cottage of Mr Graham of Gartmore. At a short distance in advance and on the left of the road, some trees distinguish the remarkable spot where stood a seat of the most valorous and virtuous Robert the Bruce, and in which the illustrious patriot died. On the right of where the road unites with that conducting to Loch Lomond, stands Clydebank on the headland formed by the confluence of the Leven and the Clyde. The traveller will now enter Dunbarton by a massy bridge, which was built about fifty years ago by Government, and cost £2,500. It is upwards of 300 feet long, and 25 high, in the centre above the surface of the river, and contains five arches, the largest of which is 162 feet in span. On the Leven is a salmon-fishery, let for £320 per annum. It belongs to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss and the Borough of Dunbarton, the population of which amounts to about 2000 souls. From this place, if he prefer it, the traveller may retrace his late route to the city of Glasgow.

BUT the town of Greenock invites a visit from him whose leisure permits, and whom philanthropy prompts to investigate and admire the progress of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the maritime divisions of Great Britain. This Sketch, however, must fall greatly short of doing justice to the public spirit of the inhabitants of this enterprising, wealthy, and flourishing place. A few brief notes are, nevertheless, submitted, with a view to excite the inquiries of the stranger, and to direct his attention to a survey of the place, which is now become one of the most considerable seaport towns in the British Empire.

GREENOCK, *Grean-Oiche*, the *Place on the Bay of the Brushwood Steep*, is situated on a spacious bay extending four and a half miles along the southern bank of the Clyde. It is joined on the east by Crawford's Dyke, which was erected into a Borough of Barony, in 1633, by Charles I. and has a good harbour and quay older than those of Greenock. In 1700, the inhabitants petitioned the Scottish Parliament to sanction the establishment of a fund wherewith to build a harbour. The request, however, was refused, probably, on account of opposition from the royal boroughs and the merchants of Glasgow. But they were not to be diverted from so laudable a project by the silly interposition of a jealous and invidious rivalry. They afterwards entered into a contract with their superior, Sir John Schaw, and agreed to assess themselves in the sum of 1s. 4d. Sterling on each sack of malt brewed into ale within the town. A harbour was, in consequence, begun in 1707; and more than ten acres were inclosed by two circular quays, with the

intervention of a middle one ; the whole consisting of about 2000 feet of stone work, executed at the expense of 100,000 merks, or £5,625 Sterling. A debt so enormous having alarmed the projectors, they were induced to transfer the harbour, with the tax, to their superior, on condition of his becoming surety for the payment. Their trade, however, increased so rapidly, that in 1740 the whole was paid, and a considerable sum remained wherewith to form a fund to the community. Since that time, the harbour has been enlarged on a splendid scale, and dry docks built. Ship-building is, also, carried on here, to a very great extent ; which, with the other pursuits of its merchants, have rendered the place of great opulence and vast commercial enterprize. The road or outer harbour is narrowed by a sand-bank of considerable breadth, stretching from Dunbarton to a short distance below the town. At the bottom or *tail* of the bank, and which, as a *loosing* place, experienced mariners prefer to any other in the Frith, there is, at all times, sufficient depth of water, abundance of room, and good anchoring for hundreds of ships of any burden. Opposite to this, on the south, is erected a battery to command the entrance into the Clyde.

As large capitals have been acquired by the inhabitants of Greenock, their trade is proportionately extensive. Their imports consist chiefly of cotton, sugar, rum, grain, wine, naval stores, potass, oil, timber, fruits, and other articles for home consumption. The exports are chiefly composed of the general produce of the great manufacturing country upon the river. The whale and herring fisheries have long been engag-

ed in, here, to a considerable extent. The manufactures are not very numerous, consisting chiefly of ship building, of cordage, sail-cloth, sugar-refining, bottle-works, and a few others. The population of Greenock, which nearly amounts to 18,000 souls, has been greatly augmented by the influx of highlanders, whom the iron hand of an ignorant and ungenerous policy has expatriated even from the ungenial haunts of their naked hills.

GREENOCK was only a country parish till about the year 1745, when its increase was so great, that a new parish became necessary, and was erected. The town stands on a narrow level plat, immediately behind which the hills, formerly covered with close woods, swell to the height of 800 feet above the surface of the sea. Like other sea-ports, it is not remarkable for the elegance of its appearance, but exhibits the nobler traits of happiness, wealth and industry, the offspring of an active commercial spirit, directed by a just and liberal policy. The Town-House is a considerable fabric, and the new church in the centre of the place, built in 1758, is a large and stately edifice. The Tontine and Inn, lately finished, are constructed of ashler work, of which the architecture is chaste and beautiful. The subscription-paper for erecting them, to the amount of £10,000 sterling, was, with a characteristic spirit, filled up in the space of two days. A neat building is now erecting, on the same principles, for the reception of the Public Subscription Library, which has existed during a number of years, and contains a select collection of excellent books in the various departments of literature. Greenock likewise possesses

a very neat small Theatre. By the advance of property, and especially of ground for building, occasioned by the great increase of population, the minister of the old parish, has feued his glebe, and thereby augmented his stipend to nearly £1000, per annum, being the largest in Scotland. Specimens of copper have been discovered in a hill behind the town, and some appearances indicate that attempts may have been made to work the vein. In the hill, also, are some remarkable caverns which have been converted into reservoirs for collecting water for the use of the inhabitants. Overlooking the town from the south-west is Greenock-House, the seat of Sir John Schaw Stewart, situated on the acclivity of the hill, and shaded by fine old trees. Greenock is governed by two baillies and six counsellors.

A CHARMING walk of about three miles, and in the course of which may be observed several handsome mansions, such as that of Mr Gemmill the banker, and others, conducts the traveller from Greenock to the united town of Port-Glasgow and Newark, situated by the river side upon a flat at the base of its woody hills. It was erected into a parish, in 1695, and has, ever since, been increasing in size, trade, population, and wealth. It is built upon a spot, consisting of eleven acres, originally feued by the Magistrates of Glasgow for the purpose of forming a harbour for the reception of their shipping, and is governed by two baillies and a council, consisting of eleven feuars, possessed of, at least, £10 Sterling of yearly income, arising from heritable property. This council of thirteen Trustees was appointed to regulate the police of the place, by an act of Parliament, in

1775, when the town was erected into a Borough of Barony with the consent of the immediate superiors, the City of Glasgow, and the proprietor of the lands of Finlayston-Maxwell. The harbour is capable of receiving the largest vessels, without discharging any part of their cargoes, which cannot be done at Greenock. On the eastern point of the bay stand the ruins of Newark-castle, the property of Lord Belhaven, in whose family it has remained for a considerable time. It is lofty and not destitute of magnificence, having consisted of a square court, with high walls, round turrets, and battlements. Over the main door, are the arms of the Maxwells of Finlayston to whom it formerly belonged, very much defaced, and having beneath them this inscription, *The Blessing of God be Hereon, Anno MDXCVII.* The tower is a more ancient structure than the rest, but the date of its erection is unknown. The town is overlooked from the south by hills of considerable eminence, which are covered with woods, and broken by deep ravines through which flow streams of pure and wholesome water. From their summits, the ascent to which is picturesque and romantic, an extensive and charming prospect is obtained of the Clyde, the rock and castle of Dunbarton, Ben Lomond, innumerable gentlemen's seats, and a thousand other objects which decorate a landscape and enchant the view.

LEAVING Port-Glasgow, the traveller will go eastward in a direction nearly parallel to the river, and about two miles distant, he will pass Broadfield, an elegant mansion possessed by Mr Crawford, and several other residences upon the side of the sloping hills. The

principal of these is Finlayston, a seat of the former Earls of Glencairn, and now belonging to Mr Graham of Gartmore. It is situated in the parish of Kilinalcom, where are still preserved the four Communion-cups used by John Knox in administering the sacrament after the Presbyterian form. They are of silver, have a very venerable appearance, and are greatly respected both for their antiquity and the sacred use to which they have been applied during nearly three centuries.

A SHORT way beyond this is Bishopton, on the left, belonging to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, commanding a fine view of the Clyde and the mountainous country on its northern bank. Passing the inn of Bishopton, the tourist will travel through a fertile well cultivated district adorned with numerous seats. North-Bar, occupied by Mr Boyd Alexander, South-Bar, possessed by Mr Buchanan, and Walkinshaw, the seat of the late Mr Macdowall, but now the property of Mr B. Alexander, are the most conspicuous. He will next cross the river formed by the confluence of the two Carts and the Greiff, by the Bridge of Inshinnan. A beautiful bridge of uncommon structure was built here, in 1759; but, being undermined by the water, fell in the spring of 1809. A new one, of superior strength and elegance is at present erecting, by Mr Brocket, mason in Glasgow, which is estimated to cost about £18,000. Beyond this is Renfrew, a place of considerable antiquity, and the county-town, giving name to the shire. Robert II. who frequently resided here, in a palace upon the Castle-hill, on the banks of the Clyde, erected it, into a sheriffdom, and afterwards into a Royal Borough. It is

also distinguished by having been the scene of the defeat of Summerled, thane of Argyll, in 1164, by Malcolm III. against whom that chieftain headed an army of predatory insurgents. Here, likewise, the Laird of Greenock, the contemptible minion of a faithless court, apprehended the good and gallant Marquis of Argyll, and carried him prisoner to Edinburgh, where he fell a sacrifice to the vile passions of those men who were oppressing Scotland, and persecuting the best of her sons. From this the traveller may proceed, by an excellent road of 7 miles, to Glasgow; or, turning to the right, traverse the beautiful plain, upon the south of which is situated Paisley, a place of ancient name, and of great manufacturing fame.

PAISLEY is recognized as the *Vanduaria*, the *Height by the Watery Flow*, of Ptolemy the ancient geographer. It is situated on both sides of the White Cart, over which are three good stone bridges. The principal street runs from east to west, and contains many handsome well-finished houses. A priory of Clugniensian monks was founded here, in 1164, by Walter the Steward of Scotland, which was afterwards raised to the rank of an Abbey, when Robert II. erected the lands belonging to it into a regality under the jurisdiction of the abbot. These have long ago been secularized, and partly constitute the estate of the Earl of Abercorn. The place was made a Borough of Barony by James IV. on the solicitation of George Shaw, then abbot of the monastery, as a rude inscription on the north-west corner of the garden-wall indicates. This is too curious to be omitted.

Thy call it the abbot George of Shaw
 About my abbey gart mak this waw ;
 An thousand four hundreth zeir
 Eighty four the date, but weir
 Pray for his salvtie
 That Laid this noble foundation.

AMONG the principal buildings in Paisley are, the Old Abbey, the remains of which are still so entire as to demonstrate its former magnificence, and in which an elegant new church has been constructed since 1789; and the Earl of Abercorn's cemetery, an old Gothic chapel, having the finest echo, perhaps, in the world, and in which is a monument to the memory of Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, first, wife to Walter the steward and, afterwards, to Robert II. The other three churches are large, and handsomely finished; and the High Church, built in 1756, has a beautiful and lofty spire. The Town House is a fine edifice with a steeple and clock, and contains a prison, court-hall, and other apartments, a part of which is let for an inn. The town contains upwards of 27,000 souls.

PAISLEY has long been remarkable for the fine structure of its silks, muslins, gauze, ribbons, nuns' thread, tanneries, soap and candle works, incles, tapes, and the machinery and implements used in the fabrication of these different kinds of goods, the total annual value of which is calculated considerably to exceed £800,000 Sterling. The trade and manufactures of the place derive great advantage from the navigation of the Cart, which has been deepened so as to admit vessels, drawing 7 feet of water, from the Clyde. The internal policy of the town is vested in three baillies and seventeen counsellors, elected annually in October. The prosperity of

Paisley will be farther promoted by the completion of the *Glasgow and Ardrrossan Canal*, the navigation of which has been partly opened from its eastern extremity at *Port Eglinton*, near the New Bridge of Glasgow, to the village of Johnston, a distance of twelve miles, through a tract of country abounding in coal, lime, and ironstone, and enriched by an industrious population of nearly 150,000 souls. The canal had not long been open, however, till a fatal accident became the source of a most calamitous affliction to the town and the adjacent villages. This was the oversetting of the Canal-Boat on a fair-day, in November 1810, in the basin of Paisley, when 85 persons were drowned.

TAKING leave of Paisley, the traveller will follow the great road leading to Glasgow through a fine luxuriant country. He will, soon after, discover upon his right, the ivied fragments of Cruickston Castle, once a magnificent seat of the family of Lennox. Here stands the withered remains of the *venerable yew*, of yore, sacred to the connubial endearments of Henry Darnley and his beauteous queen. Not far distant from this is Hawkhead, an elegant seat of the Earl of Glasgow, surrounded with an extensive pleasure-ground and thriving plantations. Proceeding eastward he will pass, on the right, Ralston, a modern mansion, the property of Mr Orr, and beyond this, Cardonnell, an old family-seat surrounded by some venerable trees, once belonging to a branch of the Darnleys, but now to Lord Blantyre. Farther on, and upon the left, is Craigton, the beautiful residence of Mr Ritchie, and beyond that, Plantation, the highly ornamented seat of Mr John Mair, who

possesses a fine collection of paintings, including the principal pieces of the late Mr Allan of Edinburgh, the celebrated limner of Scottish character. On both sides of the road are many neat villas and houses belonging to the merchants and manufacturers of this city. Having passed these, the Tourist will enter Tradeston, and by the New Bridge arrive at Glasgow, where, in the various commodious and elegant Inns, with which it abounds, he will meet with every accommodation, attention, and luxury, that a great city usually affords.

ONE of the most celebrated pieces of scenery in the Lowlands of Scotland, now demands the Tourist's attention. Let him, then, leave Glasgow and join his "GUIDE" to the romantic FALLS OF THE CLYDE.

PROCEEDING, therefore, eastward from the city, and passing the villages of Camlachie and Tollcross, the first object of notice is the extensive iron manufactory of Outram & Co. begun in 1786, by the river's side upon the right. At Broomhouse Toll the Clydesdale road branches off to the right, soon after crosses the North Calder river, and immediately falls in with the banks of the Clyde, along which it runs through a beautiful plain, till it arrives at the vicinity of the hamlet of Uddingston, situated upon an eminence commanding a delightful and varied prospect towards the west. Not far beyond this, is the village of Bothwell, in the neighbourhood of which are the ancient and modern castles of that name, both the property of Lord Douglas. The old castle occupies a charming situation upon an elevated bank of the river, which here makes a noble sweep. The beauty of its site, and the gloomy,



Engr'd by R. Brown Esq.

BOTHWELL CASTLE.

Drawn by H. W. Williams.

grandeur of its ruins attracted the sweetly pathetic muse of the late *Mr John Finlay* *, who thus describes it,

“ THOU hoary warrior ! bent with years
 And swiftly mould’ring to decay,
 Faint-gleaming on my raptur’d sight,
 While thro’ the Vale of Clyde I stray,
 And view from far the rocky steep
 The moon with mellow ray adorning,
 Pouring her beams o’er hill and vale,
 Far sweeter than the smiles of morning !
 Behold ! she flings her lustre wide
 And calms the brownness of the wood !
 Where tow’ring high in stately pride,
 Thy walls frown awful o’er the flood.
 Thy walls, from ancient grandeur chang’d,
 How sullen o’er the wave impending !
 And with the ivy’s mantling green,
 Their hoary moss-grown fragments blending.”—

* THIS harmonious and accomplished Poet was a native of Glasgow, in the University of which city he was educated. His attainments in literature were of considerable eminence, and adorned by the polished elegance of a chaste and refined taste. In 1802, he published his “*Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie,*” a sweet poem, distinguished in a great degree by fine sentiment conveyed in a diction, at once simple, melodious, spirited, and pure. The merit of this work being generally acknowledged, a second edition was soon required, and which he greatly enlarged. Attached to it, is a selection of shorter pieces, finished in the same genuine spirit of ease, pathos, and energy. He also edited a collection of Ancient Ballads, accompanied with very ingenious illustrative notes. While engaged in the execution of a new original work, of which the highest expectations were formed, he died, December, 1810, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, at Moffat, on his way to England, whither he was going for the benefit of his health.

BOTHWELL-CASTLE is a noble monument of antiquity, and is indeed one of the most magnificent ruins in Scotland. The structure itself is superb, and all the neighbouring objects have an aspect of grandeur. The Clyde takes a fine sweep round the castle, where its breadth is considerable, and its stream spreads over a flat rocky bottom. Its banks on both sides are very lofty, romantic, and adorned with natural wood. On the southern side is the Craig of Blantyre, with an ecclesiastical ruin upon the brink of the perpendicular rock; while, on the northern bank of the Clyde, stands the castle of Bothwell, with a bold aspect towards the south, and rearing, at both ends, its lofty towers.

THE whole work is executed with polished stone of a red colour, and the roofs of the apartments are very lofty. What of it remains occupies a space, in length 234 feet, and in breadth 99 feet, over the walls. The lodgings were confined to the east and west ends, and many of them are sufficiently distinguished. The chapel is marked with a number of small windows, and has a chamber of state off it, with two large windows to the south. An old well in the corner of one of the towers, penetrating through the rock to a good spring, was discovered a few years ago. The stair of one of the highest towers is almost entire to the top, which presents an immense height above the river. The court in the middle was probably designed to contain the cattle and provisions in case of an assault; an arrangement peculiar to many ancient castles. The entry is on the north, about the middle of the wall: vestiges of the fosse are yet visible. It appears to have been built and enlarged at dif-

ferent times, and by the several proprietors who occupied it; but, after having been in the possession of different families, it has again returned to the noble house of Douglas. The Priory of Blantyre, opposite, was founded in the thirteenth century; and a prior of this monastery was one of the Scottish commissioners appointed to negotiate the ransom of King David Bruce, taken prisoner in the battle of Durham in 1346. Thus upon this spot, to whatever point we turn, and whether we consider the majestic ruins around us, or the singular variety of changes in their history, which have occurred during the lapse of ages, few places will be found affording such awful monuments of the devastations produced by time. We are reminded of the words of the poet, *Prior*,

“ Time has seen, that lifts the low,
 And level lays the lofty brow;
 Has seen this broken pile complete,
 Big with the vanities of state.
 A little rule, a little sway,
 A sun-beam in a winter’s day,
 Is all the proud and mighty have
 Between the cradle and the grave.”

BOTHWELL-CHURCH is an old structure in the Gothic stile, seventy feet in length over the walls, and thirty-nine in breadth. It is covered with large polished stones laid over an arched roof. The whole edifice is composed of stone, strengthened by pilasters, to support the weight of the roof. The date of its construction is not known; but the Douglas arms are upon one of the windows quartered with the royal, probably alluding to

the marriage of the Earl of Douglas with the heiress of Bothwell, who was grand-daughter of Robert Bruce.

THE short distance from this of two miles, which is finely diversified, conducts the traveller to the ancient town of Hamilton, situated in a beautiful, populous, and highly-cultivated country, washed by the Clyde and the Avon, two delightful streams. It stands in a low situation upon the Clyde, skirting around the bottom of a rising ground of about three quarters of a mile in length. It is a considerable thoroughfare, as the roads from Glasgow towards England, and from Edinburgh to Ayrshire, pass through it. In the middle there is a prison and town-house, built in 1643. The parish-church stands above the town upon a rising ground. It was designed by the elder Adams, and makes a good appearance.

IT is difficult to determine at what time this town was built. It originally stood lower down, clustering around the duke's house, or palace as it is sometimes called; but these buildings having been purchased and pulled down, the town has since stretched upwards to the south and west, leaving the palace detached below it. One house still standing has the date 1533 cut over the gateway; and part of some others are said to be still older. Hamilton-house, which stands on the level valley between the town and the river Clyde, is a large pile, but of a dull and disagreeable aspect, having two deep wings at right angles with the centre. The collection of paintings which it contains is extremely valuable, and has always attracted the attention of travellers. A portrait of James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland, by Cornelius Janson, and one of Charles the

First on horseback by Vandyke, together with a series of family pictures by Vandyke, Mytens, Kneller, Lely, Hamilton, and Reynolds, form a very superb collection of portraits. The miscellaneous part of the old collection has been greatly enriched, or rather entirely eclipsed, in consequence of the additions made by the present duke, whose elegant taste and partiality for the fine arts, previously to his accession to the dignity, had induced him to form a very extensive collection of the works of ancient masters. The greatest part of these have been removed from his seat of Ashton-Hall, Lancashire, to the palace of Hamilton. Among these, two pictures of the Holy Burial or Entombing of Christ, the one by Poersin, the other by Titian, are calculated to exhibit by what different styles great artists produce similar effects. A large Cattle-Piece, by Giacomo Bassano, is highly valued, as are the specimens of Andrea del Sarto. The stories of St. Sabastian and Cain and Abel are large pictures by Guido, in a grand style. A Holy Family by Il Frari, a St. John by Guercino, the Marriage of Jacob and Laban by Peter de Tortona, and Madonas by Sassaferats, are beautiful pictures, as also is the Village Lawyer by Holbein. Two Misers by Q. Matsey, and a Conversation-Piece by Bronar, are universally admired. A particular and discriminating account of this noble collection would be a difficult task, and extend to a length unsuitable to the present purpose. But though detail must be avoided, it would be unpardonable to pass over two pictures that might be prominent in any collection, and which bestow a superior splendor upon this. These are, *Daniel in the*

Den of Lions by *Rubens*, and *Earl Denbigh* going out a-shooting by *Vandyke*. These magnificent pictures have been commented on by the tourists, and never failed to command the highest approbation. In the first, the situation of the prophet, amid a group of such ferocious animals, some of which are subdued into tameness, and others are bridled in the midst of their rage, is adequately conceived and forcibly expressed. The uplifted eyes, and the clasped hands and elevated arms of Daniel, exhibit strong feelings, which have additional energy from his limbs being folded one over the other, and indicate the recent state of thoughtfulness and melancholy from which he has awakened to a burst of piety and gratitude.

THE second of the principal paintings, mentioned as forming the most distinguished in this grand collection, is a portrait of Viscount Fielding, first Earl of Denbigh, whose eldest daughter was married to the Marquis, afterwards Duke of Hamilton. In this picture the painter has combined all the energies of imagination with the reality of portrait. The earl is represented in a loose dress, going out a-shooting. The scene is removed to a tropical climate, and characterised by the palm-tree and perroket, and he is attended by a Morisco boy, who is in the act of whispering and pointing out the game, while the Earl is exhibited in the moment of turning round to discover it. The action is animated, the air of the head is graceful, and the countenance open and expressive, exciting amazement that the power of colours can express life so strongly. Indeed, so dignified and energetic is the expression of the head,

that it is sometimes regretted he were not surrounded by a senate or followed by an army.

HAVING seen whatever is remarkable about Hamilton, the traveller will take what is called the Carlisle road, and this will soon bring him to the river Avon, over which is a bridge, whose erection is ascribed by tradition to the splenetic disappointment of an opulent priest. Here, by a gate, is the entrance to Chatelherault, a summer residence of the family of Hamilton, situated on a rising ground. It is built in the French style, and is an imitation of the castle of the same name in France, of which the former dukes were proprietors, and from which they derived a title. It stands on the banks of the Avon, which are here very steep and romantic. On the opposite side of this stream are the ruins of Cadzow Castle, anciently the residence of the same noble family. During the reign of Queen Mary, it was plundered and partly demolished by the myrmidons of the infamous regent Murray, after his success at the battle of Langside. Since that time it has continued in a state of desolation and ruin. A little below this, and on the same side of the river, stand the remains of Barneluth, formerly a villa built in the Dutch style, by one of the Hamiltons of Pencaitland. The site of it is charming, and surrounded with many beauties both natural and ornamental.

ABOUT a mile beyond Avon-bridge the tourist will leave the Carlisle road, and turning to the left enter Clydesdale, a delightful valley adorned with many noble mansions. Among these Mauldslie castle arrests the attention, both on account of its fine situation on

the north bank of the Clyde, and the beauty of its architecture. It is a modern building in the form of a castle, consisting of various orders, the design of the late Mr R. Adams. A short way beyond the village of Dalsersf, a bridge conducts across the Nethan, a pretty streamlet flowing through a very romantic glen, in which upon a lofty promontory, stand the ruins of Draffin or Craignethan-castle, anciently a seat of the family of Hamilton, but now the property of Lord Douglas. In this fortress the hapless Mary found a short respite, after her escape from the persecution of those who had detained her in Loch Leven Castle.

PROCEEDING a few miles farther, the journeyer will enter the wood of Stonebyres, when his ear will be struck by a hollow murmuring noise, increasing as he advances. On emerging from the wood, he will observe a board pointing out the way to *Stonebyres Fall*. Descending a steep hill, for about two hundred paces, he will come to a precipitous bank of the river, where, from a chair placed there by the late Mr David Dale, he may contemplate, in security, the grand and awful scene beneath him. The Fall consists of three breaks, but when the river is swollen it dashes down in one unbroken sheet, above sixty feet in height. Above, the river is smooth and tranquil, but being here contracted, forces itself with inconceivable fury over the shelving rocks. The accompanying scenery is very fine, and the immense quantity of water thus tumbling headlong down produces a most sublime effect. From the lowest fall, the spray rises high into the atmosphere, and gives

an indistinctness to the scene, that greatly increases its sublimity and grandeur.

HAVING surveyed, at his leisure, this most interesting spot, the Tourist may proceed on his road which will soon bring him opposite to the mouth of the river Mouss, falling into the Clyde a mile below the town of Lanark. This stream flows through a very romantic dell bounded on either side by a reef of lofty, precipitous, rugged rocks, denominated Cartlan-Craigs. These are fringed with coppice-wood and young plantations on the south. The northern bank is about 400 feet in height, and both are finely varied with the different appearances of naked cliffs, and silvan precipices. In the bottom, the Mouss guides its lonely course amid prominent cliffs, inaccessible caverns, and pathless wilds, darkened by foliage and beautified by mountain flowers. One of these dreary caverns has attracted notice by being connected with the name of the patriot Wallace. Baronald-House, the seat of Mr Lockhart, is situated on the banks of this streamlet in a fine woody hollow, having the Cartlan-Craigs as a screen from the northern blast. A little above the house, on the south, is a singular echo, the reverberations of which are distinct and loud. At a short distance from this, is the thriving town of Lanark, 656 feet above the level of the sea.

THIS is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, mistakingly supposed by some antiquaries to occupy the site of Colania, a Roman station, which was at Little-Clyde, 24 miles to the south-east. It was erected into a Royal Borough by Alexander I. whose charter, with those

of Robert I. and James V. was confirmed, in 1632, by Charles I. It is classed with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a member to Parliament. The electors are the Common Council and Deacons of Crafts, consisting of a provost, dean of guild, and thirteen counsellors. The population amounts to nearly 3000 ; and in the town are, a church, town-house, grammar-school, and a very good inn, which is much frequented in summer by strangers who come to visit the Falls of Clyde. In this house is kept a book wherein travellers may insert observations on the scenery they have been visiting. Among many others equally apposite, will be seen the following half-witty, hobbling *impromptu* :

What fools are mankind,	And hopping and skipping,
And how strangely inclin'd	And foaming and dripping ;
To come from all places	And struggling and toiling,
With horses and chaises,	And bubbling and boiling ;
By day and by dark,	And beating and jumping
To visit Lanark ?	And bellowing and thumping.
For good folks after all	I've much more to say on
What is a Waterfall ?	Both <i>Linn and Bonniton</i> ,
It comes roaring and grumbling,	But the trunks are tied on
And leaping and tumbling,	And I must be gone.

ABOUT a mile and a half beyond the town stands New Lanark, a pleasant village chiefly occupied by those engaged in the extensive cotton mills erected in 1785, under the auspices of the late enterprizing and benevolent Mr David Dale, but now the property of Messrs. Owen & Co., who employ about 1,400 people. The Mills, which are four in number and of a handsome lofty structure, are situated at the western extremity of the Bonniton grounds, in a low silvan dell, and within

view of *Dundaff-Linn*, a pretty romantic fall, of about four feet in height. In this vicinity is a picturesque rock, which tradition exults to point out as the CHAIR of WALLACE, in which the patriot is said to have concealed himself from the inveterate enmity of the faithless foes of his country. From this the road is continued quite close to the stupendous banks of the river, and soon enters the grounds of Bonniton, when a short turn to the right enables the Traveller to obtain the first view of the *Corra Linn* *.

THIS magnificent cataract is 84 feet in height, inter-

* The writer of the Statistical Account of Lanark, with more slippancy than wisdom, acquaints us, as a grand etymological discovery, that Linn "is no other than the Gaelic word Loum, signifying a leap or fall, differently spelt and pronounced." The letter *L*, indeed, is common to both words; but, in his expedient, the facetious philologist strongly reminds us of honest John Pinkerton the Celt-worrier, *auctor celeberrime verax*, whose experiments in the art of differently spelling, arranging, and pronouncing words, are justly appreciated. *Leum* or *Leim*, in Gaelic, certainly means a leap: *Loum*, in Armoric, signifies a drop of water! But *Loum* and *Linn* are words of very different acceptation.—LINN is a primitive Celtic term still retained in all the dialects of that language. *Linne*, Albano-Gaelic; *Lin*, Hiberno-Gaelic; *Llyn*, Cornish; *Len*, Armoric; *Llyn*, Cambro-British; and *Lenn*, Gaulish, all denominate, any watery deep, the pool below a cataract, a lake, and sometimes an arm of the sea.—*Coire* means a den, cavern, or dell; *Coire-Linn* may, therefore, be, *The Pool of the Place of Dens*, or, from *Caer-Aw-Linn*, *The Pool by the Fort overlooking the Flood*, with a reference to *Caerstairs*, the ancient *Coria*, a retreat of the native Britons, and afterwards a Roman station, as the remains of a camp, constructed by that enterprising people evidently demonstrate.

rupted only by three almost imperceptible breaks. A winding ascent conducts to a seat, from which it is seen to great advantage, while the astonished senses partake of the turbulence of the roaring waters. After having recovered his recollection, suspended at first by the terrific view, the spectator will contemplate, with a complacency mingled with awe, the picture before him, equally tremendous and sublime. The banks of the river on either side are lofty, craggy, and covered with woods. A ruinous castle seated on a giddy pinnacle, a corn-mill clanking upon the rock below, the wild-birds screaming on the wing, and the tumultuous water struggling in its abyssinous pool, together with the accompanying scenery of crags, and chasms, and steeps, and trees, and brakes, and bushes, combine in a grotesque association, at once terrific and pleasing. A pavilion, erected by Sir James Carmichael of Bonniton, in 1708, overlooks the Fall. In the uppermost room is placed a mirror, in which the fierce torrent appears to dash its sweepy flood over the head of the astonished beholder. From this, is obtained a fine bird's-eye view of the cataract, and a prospect of the cotton mills, the picturesque village of New Lanark, with the variegated banks of the Clyde, and the distant hills of Stirlingshire and Argyll. When the sun shines forth effulgent on the breeze-borne spray, as it floats above the raging Linn, a charming rainbow is distinctly seen, displaying the evanescent beauties of its ever-flitting shades.

THE channel of the Clyde above the Corra-Linn is bounded by high rocks, wooded to their summits; and, between them, the river flows with great impetuosity

along a rugged bed. A short walk, three quarters of a mile above, leads to the *Fall of Bonniton*, the impression of which will be lessened by the previous contemplation of grander scenes. From a rock overhanging the stream, and on which a turret has been built, is a good, though distant, view of the Fall. This is only 27 feet in height, but is very beautiful, shooting in a broad unbroken sheet into a hollow glen whence some of the water recoils in foam and spray. Above it the river is pure, expanded, and tranquil, beautifully margined by verdant slopes and overshadowed with lofty trees. Thus, in the distance of a few miles, if the heights of the falls are accurate, the descent of the Clyde is at least 173 feet, from Bonniton to Stonebyres, including the little cascade of Dundaff Linn.

ON his return to Lanark, the enchanted Tourist may review, with more pleasurable emotions, the stupendous exhibitions which lately filled him with amazement and terror; and, while wrapt in a visionary recapitulation of each portentous scene, taking the road through Carnwath, Crosswood-Burn, Currie, Collington, and Slateford, will be agreeably surprised to find himself in Edinburgh, and be happy while he

“ Meets at each step a friend’s familiar face,
 And flies at last to Helen’s long embrace;
 Wipes from her cheek the rapturè-speaking tear,
 And clasps, with many a sigh, his children dear,
 While, long neglected, but at length, caress’d,
 His faithful dog salutes the smiling guest,
 Points to his master’s eyes (where’er they roam)
 His wistful face, and whines a welcome HOME.”

Pleasures of Hope.

ADDENDA.

THE LOCK HOSPITAL is a charitable institution, begun in 1805, and supported by private subscription. Its object is, by the contribution of medical and other assistance, to alleviate the sufferings of unfortunate females, whom their licentious lives may have subjected to the miseries ever attending the practice of vice. At the same time, by lessons of virtue, and habits of industry, such an impression is attempted to be made on these unhappy beings as may have a salutary influence on their minds and future conduct. The total number of patients, in 1811, was 123; and of these, 106 were cured. The disbursements amounted to £404 2 5, during the same period.

Inscription on Mr Pitt's Monument in the Town-Hall.

GULIELMO PITT,	IN HONOUR OF
CIVES GLASGUENSES	WILLIAM PITT,
POSUERUNT.	THE CITIZENS OF GLASGOW
A. D. MDCCCXII.	ERECTED THIS. 1812.

By the decease of the venerable Dr Porteous, St. George's Church has become vacant, and to it the Magistrates and Town Council, have presented the Rev. Will. Muir, an amiable and accomplished young preacher.

IN page 170, the Chamber of Commerce is said to have been instituted in 1788—it *should be* 1783, and the meetings take place on the *Wednesdays* instead of *Tuesdays*. This respectable association, in conjunction with many others, has petitioned Parliament against the renewal of the East India Charter of Monopoly, which expires 1st March, 1814. Every friend to his country must desire the success of this patriotic interference.

Population of Scotland from returns made to Parliament.

<i>Counties.</i>	1801.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	1811.	<i>Increase.</i>
Aberdeen	123,082	60,973	75,930	136,903	13,821
Argyll	71,859	40,675	44,910	85,585	13,726
Ayr	84,306	48,506	55,448	103,934	19,648
Banff	35,807	14,911	19,189	34,100	
Berwick	30,621	14,466	16,313	30,779	158
Bute	11,791	5,543	6,488	12,033	242
Caithness	22,609	10,608	12,811	23,419	810
Clackmannan	10,858	5,715	6,295	12,010	1,152
Dunbarton	20,710	11,369	12,820	24,189	3,479
Dumfries	54,597	29,347	33,613	62,960	8,363
Edinburgh	122,954	64,903	83,541	148,444	25,490
Elgin	26,705	12,401	15,707	28,108	1,403
Fife	93,743	45,968	55,304	101,272	7,529
Forfar	99,127	45,151	59,113	107,264	8,197
Haddington	29,986	14,292	16,932	31,164	1,178
Inverness	74,292	35,749	42,666	78,415	4,123
Kincardine	26,349	12,580	14,859	27,439	1,090
Kinross	6,725	3,466	3,779	7,245	520
Kirkcudbright	29,211	15,788	17,896	33,634	4,473
Lanark	146,699	88,688	103,064	191,752	45,053
Linlithgow	17,844	8,874	10,577	19,451	1,607
Nairn	8,257	3,530	4,721	8,251	
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	20,151	26,002	46,153	
Peebles	8,735	4,846	5,089	9,935	1,200
Perth	126,306	64,034	71,059	135,093	8,727
Renfrew	78,056	41,960	50,636	92,596	14,540
Ross and Cromarty	55,340	27,640	33,213	60,853	5,510
Roxburgh	33,682	17,113	20,117	37,230	3,548
Selkirk	5,070	2,750	3,139	5,889	819
Stirling	50,825	27,745	30,429	58,174	7,949
Sutherland	23,117	10,488	14,141	23,629	512
Wigtown	22,913	12,205	14,686	26,891	3,978

Totals 1,599,068 825,377 979,187 1,804,864 208,180

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1801.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Totals	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646

POPULATION 1811.

Totals	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144
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TOTAL INCREASE.

<i>England.</i>	<i>Wales.</i>	<i>Scotland.</i>	<i>Army, Navy, &c.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1,167,996	65,834	208,180	169,902	1,611,882

BILLS OF MORTALITY

OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND SUBURBS.

Average from 1701	} 493	|	Av. from 1731 to 1740,	Deaths.	
to 1711, inclusive,			728		
Do. 1711~1720,			Do. 1741~1750,	823	
Do. 1721~1730,			Do. 1751~1760,	1003	
			Do. 1761~1770,	1159	



Annual amount of Deaths from 1771 to 1811, inclusive.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
In 1771,	1220	In 1785,	1750	In 1799,	2181
.. 1772,	1290	.. 1786,	1878	.. 1800,	2199
.. 1773,	1319	.. 1787,	1928	.. 1801,	2096
.. 1774,	1349	.. 1788,	1970	.. 1802,	1928
.. 1775,	1323	.. 1789,	2003	.. 1803,	2138
.. 1776,	1421	.. 1790,	2079	.. 1804,	2225
.. 1777,	1573	.. 1791,	2479	.. 1805,	2389
.. 1778,	1586	.. 1792,	1912	.. 1806,	2289
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.. 1781,	1644	.. 1795,	1700	.. 1809,	2365
.. 1782,	1668	.. 1796,	2297	.. 1810,	2367
.. 1783,	1519	.. 1797,	1813	.. 1811,	2622
.. 1784,	1857	.. 1798,	2084		

The following calculations bring into a comparative view, the proportion of Inhabitants that die annually in Cities and large Towns, on an average of three eras in the preceding twenty years.

In Vienna,	1 in	$19\frac{1}{2}$	|	In London,	1 in	$20\frac{3}{4}$
.. Berlin,	1	$20\frac{1}{2}$.. Liverpool,	1	$27\frac{1}{16}$
.. Manchester,	1	28		.. Edinburgh,	1	30
.. Glasgow,	1	$39\frac{8}{11}$.. Paris,	1	21

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GLASGOW :

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