

GENEALOGY COLLECTION





### ENUMERATION

OF THE

INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND,

fe. fe.



# **ENUMERATION**

OF THE

# INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND,

TAKEN FROM THE

### GOVERNMENT ABSTRACTS

OF

1801, 1811, 1821;

CONTAINING A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT

### OF EVERY PARISH IN SCOTLAND,

AND MANY USEFUL DETAILS

RESPECTING

ENGLAND, WALES AND IRELAND.

" An active and industrious population is the stay and support of every well governed " community."  ${\it Colquhoun}.$ 

941.004

GLASGOW: (58e

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1823.



# 1368239

TO

# JOHN RICKMAN, Esq.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

AND

THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICER WHOM

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL

CHARGED

WITH THE IMPORTANT DUTY

OF DIGESTING

THE GOVERNMENT ENUMERATIONS OF THIS COUNTRY,

THIS

ABSTRACT OF THE ENUMERATION

OF SCOTLAND,

IS INSCRIBED,

BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JAMES LUMSDEN.

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

### ADVERTISEMENT.

The digests of the various Government Enumerations of this Country do great honour to the talents and industry of the Gentleman who has been selected for collecting and arranging them. A perusal of these elaborate and useful documents, suggested the idea of requesting permission to publish that part of the last Enumeration which relates to Scotland.

Having applied to Mr. CLELAND, he not only procured us permission to publish the work, but very handsomely agreed to collate it with former Enumeration Abstracts, and collect from other Works, whatever might be useful or interesting, with respect to so important a branch of the Statistics of Scotland. The Publishers flatter themselves, that with the able assistance of a Gentleman whose Statistical Inquiries have given

celebrity to the Political Information of the Citizens of Glasgow, and who has deservedly obtained the distinguished approbation of those best qualified to appreciate his arduous, but gratuitous labours, they have furnished for the Public a Work which will meet their approbation.

This Compendium, the first of the kind that has been given to the Public, is of such a nature as must meet the approbation of every Scotsman desirous of obtaining a Numerical and Statistical Knowledge of his Native Country.

Attention is requested to the following corrections:-

At the top of pages 54—60. 75—78. 81—86;—For, from the Government, read, with the Government.

In page 78, the average number of members in the Town Councils in Scotland, is estimated at 20.—Since that article went to Press, a Parliamentary Paper has come out, by which it appears that the average is exactly  $19\frac{1}{2}$ .

Population of Scotland.



#### Shire of Aberdeen. HOUSES OCCUPATIONS. PERSONS Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraft. All other Families not comprised intertwo pre-PARISHES. of Persons. n-inhabited. ilies chiefly e. in Agricultu пом тану оссирися ABERDEEN DISTRICT. Aberdeen Burgh and Parish, (a) Crooked ...... Quarter 2023 3 1.5 17 1199 Even ..... Quarter 16 1970 Foot-Dee ...... Quarter Green ...... Quarter Banchory-Davenich (part of) (b) Parish 4. Belhelvie ...... Parish 1.0 Drumoak (part of) (c) ...... Parish 4.3 Dyce ...... Parish 60.5 Fintray ..... Parish Kinellar ..... Parish Machar, New (d) ...... Parish Straloch Lands, ..... 4.5 Machar, Old, otherwise { (e)....Parish 2102 4517 21 7.5 587 5615 7945 10367 18312 New Hills, (f) ...... Parish Peterculter, ..... Parish Q Skene ...... Parish 5559 12954 45 208 2024 8471 2439 24613 30481 55094 ALFORD DISTRICT. Parish Alford ..... Anchindoir, with Kearn, ...... Parish 4.59 Cabrach (part of) (g) ...... Parish Clatt (h) ..... Parish Glenbucket ...... Parish Keig ..... Parish Keldrummy ..... Parish 0.8 Kinnethmout ...... Parish Lochell-Cushnie (i) ...... Parish 165 3 Rhynie and Essie ...... Parish Strathdon ..... Parish Tullynessle, with Forbes ...... Parish Tough (k) ..... Parish Towie ..... Parish 5165 5146 10311 DEER, otherwise BUCHAN DISTRICT. Aberdour (1) ...... Parish Crimond .....

(a) The entire Parish of St. Nicholas, Ab. rdeen, contains 2644 Inhabitants; and adjoining to this Parish, Northward, is the Parish of Old Machar, containing the Old City of Aberdeen) the population of which Parish boliq (Sity of Aberdeen) the population of which Parish being 18312, produces a total of 44756 Persons resident in Aberdeen—6. Banchury Parish is mostly in the Shire of Kincardine, and entered accordingly.—6. Drumous Parish is parily in the Shire of Kincardine, the entire of Kincardine, and entered accordingly.—6. Drumous Parish is parily in the Colin Sity of the Shire of Kincardine, the entire of New Machar contains 1833 dubalitants. Stream Lands are rated in the cess books and pay land tax in the County of Bandt. The increase of population in this Parish is ascribed to the subdivision of Land.—6. In the Parish of Old Machar are contained the principal additions which have of late years been made to the City or Burgh of Aberdeen. It contains likewise several extensive cuton and other manufactur≥s, some of which have been increased since 1811, and also to the City of Old Aberdeen, the population of which is 1483. The present commercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 34 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 1 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 22 makes and 14 transles now in 131, 35 mercation contains 25 makes and 15 mercation contai

Deer, New ..... Parisl

Deer, Cld (m) ...... Parish

Fergus. St. (n) ...... Parish

males and 8 females in the house of correction, and 57 males and 187 females in the house of correction, and situate in this Parish. -/I. The increase of population in the Parish of New Halls arises from the extension of stone quarries, and of paper and other manufactories connected with those of the City of Aberdeon. -g! Cabrach Parish is mostly in the Shire of Banif. The church is situate in Aberdeon-Shire. -h) One made in Chit Parish upwards of one hundred years of age. -h) The prosperity of agriculture before the late depression, is mentioned as a cause of the line reach population of the Parish is mentioned as a cause of the line reach population of the Parish of Aberdeon Parish upwards of 100 years of age. -h0 The formed in Aberdeon Parish parily in the Shire of Banif. The entire Parish contains 4841 Inhabitants. -h18 N. Fergus is levelly situate on the coast of Aberdeon, but belongs to the Shire of Baniff and is there entered.

790 798

460 263 57

#### SHIRE OF ABERDEEN, continued.

SHIRE OF	AD	ERD	C.E.	, ,	COILLE	пиец	•			
	I	HOUSE	s.		occu	PATIC	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.  Deer, otherwise Buchan District, continued.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Familieschiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females,	Total of Persons.
Frazerburgh, (0) Parish	452	607	0	4	159	332	116	1337	1494	2831
Longside Parish	562	574 332	5	14	271 204	236 48	67	1079	1278 819	2357
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	332 706	1376		ہ 139	10	1029	80 357	770 1935	2850	1589 4783
Peterhead (q) } Town &	292	304	_	191	182	1023	18	785	745	1530
Pitsligo (r) Parish	282	305	6	14	107	135	63	632	713	1345
Rathen Parish	422	422	1	11	250	17	155	959	967	1926
Strichen (s) Parish	416	487	1	4	225	198	64	929	1039	1968
Tyrie (ι) Parish 5	258	264		22	64	85	115	316	466	782
1	190	193	1	3	159	22	32	372	430	802
NATION DISTRICTOR	5971	6939	26	455	2838	2873	1228	18249	15629	28878
Cruden (u) Parish	474	478	2	_	230	242	6	1129	1129	2258
Ellon (w) Parish		550		6	489	54	7	1093	1057	2150
Foveran (w) Parish		358		_	206	84	68	712	822	1534
Logie-Buchan Parish	126	126	2	7	89	20	17	310	319	629
Methlick Parish	295	297		2	190	100	70	640	680	1320
Slains Parish		270	4	9	156	26	88	510	642	1152
Tarves (x) Parish		446		8	270	149	27	1001	1092	2093
Udny (y) Parish	244	247	-		170	57	40	691	637	1528
a t broast Diampian	2743	2772	23	32	1800	712	260	6086	6378	12464
GARIOCH DISTRICT.  Bourtie	86	87			73	12	2	245	218	463
Culsamond Parish		177		3		28	56	400		836
Daviot (z) Parish		140		2	93	4.3	4	319	332	651
Garioch, or Logie Durno, Chapelry	344	345		3		123	8	822	794	1616
Insch (a) Parish	221	223				66	35	528	551	1059
Inverury (b)	158	203		8		103	82	533	402	735
Parish	63	63		1	B	3	12	222	172 598	394 838
Reithall and Kilkell Larish		178 155		12		77	4 7	440 301	398 356	657
Kemnay (c) Parish	155 76	86				40			157	312
Kintore (d) Burgh &	1		1 -			30	37	350		745
Leslie Parish		91					1	219	225	444
Meldrum Old (e) Parish	402	464						793		
Monymusk Parish	186							452		867
Oyne (e) Parish	131	131		6		30				676
Premnay Parish	119						13	287 650	280 724	
Rayne Parish	300	304	4	4	200	91	13	650	124	1374
	2985	312	25	96	1634	1105	582	6825	7181	14006

(o) One male in Frazerburgh Parish upwards of 100 years of age −(p) The decrease of population is ascribed to the enlargement of farms −(p) The entire Parish of Peterhead contains 313 inhabitants. The increase of population in ten years appears to have been 1000, but in 1811, 300 men serving in the militia were not included. This reduces the increase to 1500, which has been occasioned partly by the harbour improvements, and the numerous stone quarries opened in the neighborhood what the contraction of the properties of the p

male in Ellon Parish, and one in Foveran Parish, upwards of 100 years of age.—(x) In the Parish of Tarves, small crofts of land are now let to labourers and others, for their accommodation—(y) A new church at Udny, now in progress, causes a temporary increase of population—(x) One male in Daviot Parish newards of 100 years of age.—(a) The slate quarters in the Parish of lawerury contacts. The increase at the progress of the parish of lawerury contacts. The increase at the progress of the parish of the entry contacts the market, and to a canal—the Parish of Kenmay, which has caused an increase of population. The same remark applies to Old Meldrum. (d) The entire Parish of Kintore contains 1607 inhabitants. One female in this Parish of years of age.—(e) One female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) one female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) one female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) one female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) one female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) one female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) one female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(e) one female in One Parish upwards of 100 years of age.

SHIRE	OF	ABERDEEN,	continued.

SHIRE OF	AB	ERDI	E	N,	conti	nued.				
		HOUSE	S.	Ì	occi	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS	i.
PARISHES.  KINCARDINE-O'NEIL DISTRICT.	Inhabited,	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabiled.	Fumilies chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malcs.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Aboyne and Glentaner (f) Parish	224	225	2	5	171	49	5	511	540	1051
Birse Parish	300	304	5	10	101	40	163	716	790	1506
Braemar Parish and Crathie Parish	468	472	3	-	200	48	224	907	990	1897
Cluny Parish		181	-	-	109	29	45	407	460	867
Coull Parish		169			105	59	5	331	370	701
Echt Parish		228	2 8			94	5	513	517	1030
Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn Parish		470		8	323	48	99	1042	1181	2223
Kincardine O'Neil Parish Loggie Coldstone Parish		409	1	12		58	130	840	953 443	1793 858
Lumphanan Parish		199 154	5	11		69 23	23	415 366	367	735
Midmar Parish		155		6	97	39	19		455	
Tarland and Migvie Parish		217	3	5	132	83	2	470	494	964
			_							
STRATHEOGIE DISTRICT.	3151	3183	29	80	1792	639	752	6963	7560	14523
Cairney (part of) (g) Parish	398	598	_	_	221	171	6	850	933	1785
Drumblade Parish		158	_	2	150	8	0	446	425	871
Forgue Parish	457	457	-	10	272	74	111	925	1077	2000
Gartly (part of) (h) Parish		100	-	3		28	3	262	272	534
Glass (part of) (i) Parish	177	178	-	10		22	32	442	445	888
Huntley Town and Parish	667	884	4	27	132	569	183	1477	1872	5549
TURREFF DISTRICT.	1954	2175	4	52	968	872	335	4401	5024	9425
Anchterless (k)	513	313		_	258	69	6	751	787	1538
Fyvie (k) Parish		631	5	6		273		1481	1521	
King Edward (k) Parish		455	1	-		109		852		
Monouhitter Parish	494	471	2		237	254	_	887	1031	1918
Turreff(l) { Town & Parish	252	272					7.5			
Parish	298	298	5	9	204	62	32	721	763	1484
	2298	2420	19	55	1344	898	178	5081	5605	10686

(f) One male in Aboyne Parish upwards of 100 years of age. − g) Cairney Parish is partly in the Shire of Banff. The entire Parish contains 1854 inhabitants. −h Gartly Parish is partly in the Shire of Banff. The entire Parish contains 1979 inhabitants. −h Glass Parish extends into the Shire of Banff, but the whole population is here encret. −8) One male in King Edward Parish upwards of

100 years of age. The subdivision of farms is mentioned as a cause of the increase of population in this Parish; also in Auchteless and Eyrie Parishes, -J. The cutre. Parish of Turrell'contains 2.06 inhabitants. The increase ispartly attributable to the pace, several persons who were in the army and navy being settled at Turrell'.

#### SUMMARY

#### OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ABERDEEN.

DISTRICT OF		HOUSE	S.		OCCL	PATI	ONS.	1	ERSO	VS.
Aberdeen	6559	12934	43	208	2024	8171	2439	24613	30481	55094
Alford	2138	2157	17	40	1575	459	325	5165	5146	10511
Deer										28878
Ellon										12464
Garioch	2985	3121	25	96	1654	1105	582	6825	7181	14006
Kincardine O'Neil	3151	3183	29	80	1792	639	752	6965	7560	14523
Strathbogie	1954	2175	4	52	968	871	355	4:101	5024	9425
Turreff	2298	2420	19	3.3	13.14	898	178	5081	5605	10686
Totals	27579	35701	186	996	13775	16029	5897	72583	S5004	155387

#### SHIRE OF ABERDEEN, continued.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90		100 and upwards.	Total.
Aherdeen	5731	3132	2940	2334	3334	3026	2556	1622	1140	491	166	12		24484
Alford	729	618	599	510	870	655	442	293	275	137	32	4	1	5165
Deer	1353	1365	1282	1027	1389	1090	988	858	660	377	134	11	1	10535
Ellon	800	745	773	621	949	594	527	414	330	184	53	7	2	5999
Garioch	924	787	842	734	1122	721	572	472	387	203	58	3	1	6826
Kincardine O'Neil	891	832	790	737	1048	778	620	512	434	236	76	8	1	6963
Strathbogie,	647	566	520	407	636	459	388	<b>3</b> 27	281	163	41	5	_	4440
Turreff	669	629	615	505	769	558	459	328	305	193	44	6	1	5081
Total of Males	9744	8674	8361	6875	10117	7881	6552	4826	3812	1984	604	56	7	69493

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Aberdeen	3611	3125	2820	3254	5452	4077	3156	2299	1575	737	256	22		30364
Alford	628											1		5146
Deer	1290	1546	1206	1168	1884	1354	1201	1082	799	512	169	22	1	12034
Ellon	782	720	628	671	985	697	605	572	382	211	73	10		6336
Garioch	903	804	712	664	1190	832	686	637	464	256	84	7	2	7241
Kincardine O'Neil	937	838	790	716	1164	893	759	620	514	270	55	4		7560
Strathbogie	583	575	503	477	804	579	505	400	380	185	63	8	_	5062
Turreff	678	589	545	481	958	653	521	481	373	245	68	13	-	5605
	_													
Total of Females	9412	8550	7679	7914	13358	9749	7875	6487	4861	2580	793	87	3	79348

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Aberdeen was 155387—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 148341—whence it appears that the Ages of one twenty-fourth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns from the Shire of Aberdeen was 93—one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+): a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

### Shine of Angula

With Sunart	Sh	ire	of	A	rgy	le.					
Ardnamurchan (part of) with Sunart   \$\ (2 \)   \$\ (3 \)   \$\ (7 \)   \$\ (8 \)   \$\		_	HOU	SES					1	ERSON	S.
Craignish	*********	Inhabited	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture,	Families chieffy employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicratt.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Craignish	Ardnamurchan (part of) (a) Parish	572	586	2	- 3	531	20	35	1481	1608	3089
Clemaray			1		1		46			463	901
Inishail											
Inverrary								1			
Kilmalie (part of)   Darish   447   451	Inverary Burgh and Parish	103	252	_	_	27	98	127	519	618	1137
Kilmichael Glasry (c)	Kilmallie (part of) (b) Parish	447	451	_	1	369	52	30	1221	1263	2484
COWAL DISTRICT.   Parish   360   375   -	Kilmartin Parish	286		-	_						
COWAL DISTRICT.   2966   3343   12   31   1887   504   952   8648   8802   17450				4	5						
COWAL DISTRICT.   Dunoon and Kilmun	Knapdale, South Parish	560	373		_	118	34	221	985	928	1913
Dunoon and Kilmun.   Parish   105   115   11   115   117   11   117   11   11	COWAL DISTRICT.	2966	5343	12	31	1887	504	952	8648	8802	17450
Imperchaolain		358	367	12	14	88	50	229	1054	1123	2177
Kilinan			115	_		39	72	4		333	651
Kilmorich			351		3	119	58	174			1859
Composition				4	_	110					731
Strachur				-	2						
Strathlachlan	Lochgoilhead Parish	123		-	-						
ISLAY DISTRICT.   Bowmore (d)				-							
ISLAY DISTRICT.   Parish   673   717   5   5   665   44   8   1870   1907   3777   75   75   75   75   75   75	Straumacman Parish	_ 80	90	2		30	30	- '	249	255	302
Bowmore (d)		1327	1402	18	22	501	572	529	3874	3858	7732
Collonsay		077	715	-		005	4.4		1050	1005	2202
Jura         Parish         257         240         4         11         129         39         72         623         641         1264           Killadıton         Parish         452         432         2         2         131         100         10         1219         1208         2427           Kilchoman         Parish         702         728         1         2         577         105         48         1995         1973         3966           Kilchoman         Parish         418         449         -         -         321         85         45         1354         1520         2654           Kinapdale, North (e)         Parish         418         449         -         -         321         85         45         1354         1520         2654           Losy Jacobs         Salle Richard         409         1409         4         -         1         520         888         2790         3655         6445         6445         645         645         45         1534         1520         888         2790         3655         6445         645         645         645         45         45         45         45	Collarson Loland	140		5	3			- 1			
Kildalton       Parish       432       432       452       2       —       316       106       10       1219       1208       2427         Kilchoman       Parish       702       728       1       2       577       105       48       1993       1973       390         Kilmenny       Parish       282       408       6       14       414       48       216       983       1018       2001         Knapdale, North (e)       Parish       418       449       —       1       520       85       45       1534       1520       2654         KINTYRE DISTRICT.       2899       5122       18       30       2246       447       429       8476       8517       16995         KINTYRE DISTRICT.       Parish       545       378       1       2       269       75       54       1237       1354       2571         Gigha and Cara       Parish       206       108       3       43       20       45       287       286       573         Killeam and Killchenzie       Parish       454       464       1       1       48       22       107       509       555       16				1	7.7						
Kilchoman         Parish (c)         702         728         1         2         577         105         48         1995         1975         3966           Kilmenny         Parish (c)         2822         408         6         14         144         48         216         983         1018         2001           Kinapdale, North (c)         Parish 448         449         —         321         85         45         1534         1520         2654           KINTYRE DISTRICT.         Burgh & 409         1409         4         —         1         520         888         2790         5655         6432           Gigha and Cara.         Parish 106         108         —         3         43         20         45         287         1354         2571           Gigha and Cara.         Parish 106         108         —         3         43         20         45         287         1254         2571           Killealmonell (g.)         Parish 145         464         1         —         14         88         20         107         539         525         1667         3506           Saddle.         Parish 213         141         2         269 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>111</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					111						
Kilmenny Parish 282 408 6 14 144 48 216 983 1018 2001 Knapdale, North $(\varepsilon)$ Parish 418 449 — 321 85 45 1354 1520 2654 2892 5122 18 50 2246 447 429 8476 8517 16995 KINTYRE DISTRICT.  Campbelton $(f)$ Burgh & 409 1409 4 — 1 520 888 2790 3655 6445 378 1 2 269 75 54 1237 1354 2571 Gigha and Cara. Parish 106 108 5 45 28 45 29 107 559 545 545 378 1 2 269 75 54 1237 1354 2571 Kilberry $(g)$ Parish 445 464 1 — 141 83 240 1527 1525 2511 Killean and Killchenzie. Parish 545 570 2 2127 8 855 1639 1667 3506 Saddle. Parish 213 214 — 22 20 172 655 1657 3506 Saddle. Parish 213 214 — 22 20 172 655 1657 3506 Saddle. Parish 213 214 — 22 20 172 655 1659 1532 Southend Parish 572 481 2 17 109 48 824 977 1027 2004 2825 4014 9 48 869 895 2250 9854 10814 20668 Appin. Parish 494 494 2 6 336 138 20 1194 1271 2465 Ardchattan Parish 298 514 1 5 178 43 93 823 840 1663					9						3966
KINTYRE DISTRICT.			408	- 1			48			1018	2001
KINTYRE DISTRICT. Campbelton $(f)$ Burgh & 409 1409 4 — 1 520 888 2790 5655 6445 Suppose the parish of 545 378 1 2 266 75 54 1237 1354 2571 Gigha and Cara Parish 106 108 5 43 320 45 287 286 573 Kilberry $(g)$ Parish 202 217 1 4 88 22 107 559 525 1067 Kilcalmonell $(g)$ Parish 445 404 1 — 141 83 240 1257 1254 2511 Killean and Killchenzie. Parish 564 570 22 127 88 555 1659 1667 3506 Saddle. Parish 213 214 — 22 20 172 693 659 1352 Southend Parish 372 481 2 17 109 48 824 977 1027 2004 2825 4014 9 48 869 895 2250 9854 10814 20668 LORN DISTRICT.  Appin Parish 494 494 2 6 336 158 20 1194 1271 2665 Ardchattan Parish 298 514 1 5 178 43 93 823 840 1663			449	-	-	321	83	45	1334	1320	2654
Campbelton (f)     Burgh & 409   4	KINTYRE DISTRICT.	2892	3122	18	30	2246	447	429	8476	8517	16995
Gigha and Cara.     Parish 106 108     5     45     20     45     287     286     575       Kilberry (g).     Parish 202     217     1     4     88     22     107     559     525     1067       Kilcalmonell (g).     Parish 445     464     1     141     83     22     107     559     525     195     251       Killean and Killchenzie.     Parish 167     173     2     69     19     85     455     455     424     859       Saddle.     Parish 213     214     2     22     20     1072     699     659     659     1552       Southend     Parish 372     481     2     17     109     48     824     977     1027     2004       LORN DISTRICT.     2825     4014     9     48     869     895     2250     9854     10814     20668       Appin     Parish 298     514     1     5     178     43     93     823     840     1663       Ardchattan     Parish 298     514     1     5     178     43     93     823     840     1663		409	1409	4		1	520	888	2790	3655	6445
Gigha and Cara.     Parish 106 108     5     45     20     45     287     286     575       Kilberry (g).     Parish 202     217     1     4     88     22     107     559     525     1067       Kilcalmonell (g).     Parish 445     464     1     141     83     22     107     559     525     195     251       Killean and Killchenzie.     Parish 167     173     2     69     19     85     455     455     424     859       Saddle.     Parish 213     214     2     22     20     1072     699     659     659     1552       Southend     Parish 372     481     2     17     109     48     824     977     1027     2004       LORN DISTRICT.     2825     4014     9     48     869     895     2250     9854     10814     20668       Appin     Parish 298     514     1     5     178     43     93     823     840     1663       Ardchattan     Parish 298     514     1     5     178     43     93     823     840     1663	Parish	345			2						
Kilbearry (g)     Parish     202     217     1     4     88     29     107     559     528     1067       Killean and Killehenzie     Parish     445     464     1     —     141     83     240     1257     1257     1254     2511       Killean and Killehenzie     Parish     564     570     —     29     127     88     355     1639     1667     3506       Saddle     Parish     167     175     —     69     19     85     435     424     859       Skipness     Parish     214     —     29     20     172     693     59     1525     1539     1657     3506       Southend     Parish     372     481     2     17     109     48     869     895     2250     9854     10814     20668       LORN DISTRICT     494     494     2     6     336     158     20     1194     1271     2465       Appin     Parish     494     494     2     6     336     158     20     1194     1271     2465       Ardchattan     Parish     298     314     1     5     178     43     93     823 </td <td>Gigha and Cara Parish</td> <td>106</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>- 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>286</td> <td>573</td>	Gigha and Cara Parish	106		_	- 1					286	573
Kilcalmonell (2). Parish 445 464 1 — 141 83 240 1257 1254 2511 Kilcalmonell (2). Parish 564 570 22 127 88 355 1639 1667 3506 Saddle. Parish 167 175 — 69 19 88 355 1639 1667 3506 Saddle. Parish 213 214 — 22 20 172 693 659 1332 Southend Parish 372 481 2 17 109 48 324 977 1027 2004 $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Kilberry (g) Parish	202	217	1		88	22	107	539		
Saddle     Parish     167     173     —     69     19     85     455     424     859       Skipness     Parish     213     214     —     92     20     172     693     659     1532       Southend     Parish     372     481     2     17     109     48     324     977     1027     2004       LORN DISTRICT.     2825     4014     9     48     869     895     2250     9854     10814     2068       Appin     Parish     494     494     2     6     356     138     20     1194     1271     2465       Ardchattan     Parish     298     514     1     5     178     43     93     825     840     1663	Kilcalmonell (g) Parish	445		1	-						
Skipness     Parish     213     214     —     22     20     172     693     659     1352       Southend     Parish     213     214     —     22     20     172     693     695     659     1352       LORN DISTRICT     2825     4014     9     48     869     895     2250     9854     10814     20668       Appin     Parish     494     494     2     6     356     138     20     1194     1271     2465       Ardchattan     Parish     298     514     1     5     178     43     93     823     840     1663				-	22						
Southend Parish 372 481 2 17 109 48 824 977 1027 2004  2825 4014 9 48 869 895 2250 9854 10814 20668  Appin Parish 494 494 2 6 356 158 20 1194 1271 2465  Ardchattan Parish 298 514 1 5 178 43 93 823 840 1663	Saddle Parish			-	-						
2825 4014 9 48 869 895 2250 9854 10814 20668  LORN DISTRICT.  Appin. Parish 494 494 2 6 356 138 20 1194 1271 2465  Ardchattan Parish 298 514 1 5 178 43 93 823 843 1663				-	15						
Appin Parish 494 494 2 6 336 158 20 1194 1271 2465 Ardchattan Parish 298 514 1 5 178 43 93 823 840 1663	Parish		481		17	109	78	324	977	1027	2004
Ardchattan		2823	4014	9	48	869	895	2250	9854		
Ardchattan Parish 298 514 1 5 178 43 93 \$25 840 1665 Dalavich. Parish 96 96 — 24 4 68 222 258 480	Appin Parish										
Parish 96 96 - 24 4 68 222 258 480	Ardchattan Parish				5						
	Dalavien Parish	96	96	_	-1	24	4	68	222	258	480

(a) Ardnamurchan Parish is partly in the Shire of Inversess. The entire Parish contains 5422 [hhabitants.—
(b) Kilmallie Parish is mostly in the Shire of Inversess.

The entire Parish contains 5427 [hhabitants.—
(c) Kilmallie Parish is mostly in the Shire of Inversess.

The entire Parish contains 5527 [hhabitants.—
The apparent decrease of population results from the removal of persons occupied in making the Caledonian canal in Isl1.

(c) One male and one demale in Bowmere Parish upwards of Inversess.

North Knapplale.—(f) The entire Parish of Campbellon or large firm has increased the population of the Parish of Killery, as has the improved state of herring fishery in the Parish of Kilcalmonell.

SHIRE	OF	ARGYLE,	continued.
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Silitis	JI 11	1001		29 00.		cu.				
		HOUS	SES		occu	JPAT	IONS.	PI	ERSO N	S.
PARISHES.  LORN DISTRICT, continued.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manyfactures, or Handicryft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Glenorchy Parish	190	218			132,	35	51	538	584	1122
Kilbrandon Parish	314	336		88	41		135	765	727	1492
Kilbride Parish	247	423		1	86	143	194	957	989	1946
Kilchattan Parish	259	264	2	2	56	93	115	605	547	1152
Kilchrenan Parish		107	-	_	32	6	69	284	307	591
Kilmelford Parish			-	1	29	20	2.5	206	195	401
Kilmore Parish			-		75	15	61	408	396	804
Kilninver Parish		141	1	11	56	23	62	340	345	685
Lismore Parish		310		3	177	23	110	817	821	1638
Muckairn Parish	163	163	2	-	24	123	16	425	406	881
MULL DISTRICT.	2827	3091	19	122	1246	826	1019	7584	7686	15270
Coll (h) Parish	230	234		237	126	22	86	610	654	1264
Kifinichen and Kilvickeon Parish		680	9	231	362	61	257	1917	2050	3967
Kilninian and Kilmore Parish		813		7	694	112	7	2101	2256	4357
Morvern Parish		342			206	50	86	998	997	1995
Small Isles (part of) Parish (i)	0.12	012			200	- 00	-	330	331	1000
Canna (+)	73	73	_	_	73	_	_	206	230	436
Muck (-+) Isle		57	_	_	52	5	_	145	176	321
Rum (+) Isle		65			61	S	1	177	217	394
Tiry (Eastern District)(h) Island {	221	222	_	241	140	12	70	606	611	1217
Tiry (Western District)(h) \ 181and 2	500	511	_	535	309	36	166	1454	1510	2964
Torosay Parish	340	340	_	_	217	123		1125	1163	2288
			_							
	3224	3337	20	(h) 1020	2240	424	673	9339	9864	19203
			-							

(h) The entire Parish of Tiry and Coll contains 5445 inhabitants. One female in the western district of Tiry und Coll including barns, byres, &c. as uninhabitants. One female in the western district of Tiry under Coll including barns, byres, &c. as uninhabited houses, and producing a total too large by about unwards of 105 years of a great parish of Small 1000.—(i) The Island of Eigg, part of the Parish of Small Argyle, arises from the singular return received from the Coll inhabitants. The entire Parish of Coll inhabitants are the Coll inhabitants.

#### SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ARGYLE.

DISTRICT OF	]	HOUSE	S.		OCCI	UPAT	IONS	P	ERSON	S.
	COCCI	3343	120	- 0	1007	504	0.50	0649	0000	17450
Argyll										
Cowal	1327									7732
Islay	2892	3122	18	30	2246	447	429	8476	8517	16993
Kintyre										20668
Lorn.	2827									15270
Mull	3224	3337	20	1020	2240	424	673	9339	9864	19203
m . 1	10000	10000	-	(1)	0000	0.400	50.50	47775	40541	97316
Totals	16059	18309	96	(n) 1273	3989	3468	58 <b>5</b> 2	41115	49341	91010
				1273						

#### SHIRE OF ARGYLE, continued.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10.	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Argyll	1330	1208	1053	907	1256	939	759	532	419	171	62	13	1	8650
Cowal	578	552	479	419	645	421	272	235	174	71	24	4		3874
Islay	1248	1259	1099	1106	1166	947	491	492	456	178	30	5	1	8478
Kintyre	1694	1571	1301	1002	1343	900	779	563	430	210	60	17		9870
Lorn	1210	1098	991	826	935	732	634	509	366	198	52	24		7575
Mull	1312	1294	1187	978	1280	878	659	546	414	133	34	17		8732
Total of Males	7372	6982	6110	5238	662 <b>5</b>	4817	3594	2877	2259	961	262	80	2	47179

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Argyll	1299	1157	1017	940	1367	1077	782	653	412	146	55			8802
Cowal	620				629							7		3858
Islay										148			1	8505
Kintyre											0.0			10808
Lorn													_	7698
	1378											-	1	9225
									100	-05				
Total of Females	7248	6675	5612	4778	7241	5745	4268	3571	2382	993	318	63	2	48896

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Argyll, was 97,516—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 96,075—whence it appears that the Ages of one seventy-ninth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Argyll was 56, three of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked (4): a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

S	hire	of	A	yr						1
	1	HOUSE	S.		occi	JPAT.	ONS.	Pl	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Familieschiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manyfactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Ballantrae         Parish           Barr         Parish           Colmonell (a)         Parish           Dailly         Parish           Girvan (b)         Parish           Kirkmichael (c)         Parish           Kirkoswald         Parish           Maybole (d)         Parish           Straiton         Parish	157 387 388 807 535 330 755	265 167 421 448 1548 405 355 1022 257	2 '4 9 4	12 18 10 19 21 4 7 16 3	113 90 275 189 207 206 159 529 122	50 54 98 139 1318 175 97 525 130	102 23 48 120 25 24 99 168 5	626 411 992 1032 2227 1110 911 2570 644	654 426 988 1129 2263 1125 936 2634 648	1280 837 1980 2161 4490 2235 1847 5204 1292
CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT.           Ardrossan (e)	548	599 979	25 1 2	110 18 6	54 244	522 596	25 159	1442 2046	1663 2359	3105 4405
Dalrey         Parish           Dreghorn         Parish           Dunlop (part of)         (g)         Parish           Fenwick (h)         Parish           Irvine         Burgh and Parish	142 190 265	670 151 197 347 1637	6 6	1 2 - 6	218 48 138 192 166	425 90 49 107 591	29 15 10 48 880	1604 406 516 905 3029	1709 450 513 947 3978	1852
Kilbirnie Parish Kilbride West (i) Parish Kilmarnock Town and Parish Kilmaurs Parish	202 199 1320	288 273 2696 331	1 1 5	5 6 5 4	68 95 120 64	213 151 2506 251	7 27 70 16	625 631 5972 795	708 690	1333
Kilwinning	272 119	755 395 128	1	18 16 11	298 87 89	447 222 31	10 86 8		950 360	3696 1766 713
Darvel         Village           Landward Part         Town           Newmilns         Town           Stevenston (e)         Parish           Stewarton (m)         Parish	190 156 492	229 208 317 785	_	2	15 151 17 25	202 46 280 373	12 11 20 387	517 579 751 1673	513 589 792 1885	1030 1168 1543 3558
Country. Suburbs Town	241 58 209	252 101 437	1 1	12 7 24	200 21 65	27 68 310	25 12 62	674 209 875	715 238 945	1389 447 1820
KYLE DISTRICT.	7419		-	143				26 <b>4</b> 26 793	29404 731	
Auchinleck Parish Ayr Burgh and Parish Coylton (n) Parish Craigie Parish	944 221 127	296 1541 250 145	_	8 5 8	76 120 116 94	106 551 83 17	114 870 51 34	3344 692 392	4111 705 411	1524 7455 1397 803
Cumnock, New	395	301 496 216	4	5 7 1	111 100 67	62 224 99	128 172 50	817 1149 488	839 1194 488	2343

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(a) The increase of population in the Parish of Colmonell is accounted for by the goodness of the roads, which has produced a great improvement in cultivation of the lands—(b) A considerable increase of the Cotton Mamufactory has taken place at Girvan—(c) The practice of feuing small parcels of land has increased the population in Kirkmichael Parish—(d) One tenulae in Maybole Parish upwards of Loy years of age. The increase of the contract of

Dalrymple (o) ...... Parish 150

shire. The entire Parish contains 4472 Inhabitants.—(g) Dunlop Parish is partly in Renfrewshire. The entire Parish contains 1997 inhabitants.—(d) There has been an increase of trade and improvement in agriculture in the Parish of Fenvick.—(i) An influx of strangers settled in the Parish of Kilbride.—(b) The entire Parish of Large contains 3479 inhabitants.—(i) The entire Parish of Loadoun contains 3479 inhabitants.—(a) The collected in the Parish of Coylon have increased since 1811.—(b) A large Farm has been subclivided in the Parish of Dalrymphe.

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90

449 484 933

SHIRE	OF	AYI	₹,	con	tinue	ed.				
	I	IOUSI	ES.		occi	PATI	ONS.	PF	RSONS	
PARISHES.  KYLE DISTRICT, continued.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malcs.	Females,	Total of Persons.
Dundonald (p) Parish	288	470	3	21	73	561	36	1233	1249	2482
Galston Parish	421	641	-	- 2	204	391	46	1716	1726	3442
Mauchline Town and Parish		425		3		168	182	979	1078	2057
Monkton (q) Parish	254	362	1	4	108	234	20	839	905	1744
Muirkirk (r) Parish		510	-	24		444	10	1381	1306	2687
Newton upon Ayr (s) Parish			-	9		566	282	1958	2069	4027
Ochiltree Parisb		319	1	4		101	7.5	749	831	1573
Quivox, St. (t) Parish		1088	7	$\epsilon$			275		2737	5392
Riccarton (u) Parish	291	389	1	6		99	208	1022	1100	
Sorn Parish	457	783	1	S		413		1725	2140	
Stair Parish		130	-	7		26		356		746
Symington Parish	148	165		5	43	29	93			744
Tarbolton Parish	356	434	3	13	203	216	15	1053	1122	2175
					I		1			

(p) The formation of a harbour at Troon and rail-ways, a much increased the population in the Parish of Dunderics and of trade in general has taken place at Newton doubled—(p). The influx and settlement of strangers, upon Ayr—(f) The Parish of St. Quivox been entrishment) is noticed in the schedule returned from Monkton, and in many others from the Kyle District of Ayr Shire.—(r) Iron works have been abandoned

6815 9982 32 153 2142 4917 2923 24128 26015 50143

#### SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF AYR.

DISTRICT OF		OCCUPATIONS.	
Carrick	3608 4888 25 110	1690 2586 612	10523 10803 21326
Cunninghame	7419 11775 30 14:	2375, 7505 1895	26426 29404 55830
Kyle	6815 9982 32 155	2142 4917 2928	24128 26015 50143
Totals	17842 26645 87 406	6207 15008 5430	61077 66222 127299

#### SHIRE OF AYR, continued.

### AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Carrick	1561	1386	1197	1040	1685	1508	894	675	446	248	66	11	_	10515
Cunninghame	4298	3634	3330	2794	3722	2801	2174	1552	1099	557	166	13	_	26140
Kyle	3823	3510	3167	2446	3563	2477	2105	1383	1016	501	136	16		24143
								-						
Total of Males	9682	8530	7694	6280	8968	6586	5173	3610	2561	1306	368	40		60798

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Carrick	1497	1402	1186	1094	1667	1379	1009	679	500	297	81	11	1	10803
Cunninghame													-	29316
Kyle	3633	3244	2960	3029	4406	2957	2351	1565	1115	554	175	26	_	26015
											_			
Total of Females	9283	8225	7393	7331	11323	7631	5840	4148	2969	1504	430	56	1	66134

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Ayr was 127299, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 126302, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Ayr was 51, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

S	hir	e o	<i>(</i> .	Ba	nff.					
	I	IOUSI	es.	-	occu	PATI	ONS.	PF	RSONS	
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By kow many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.		aceschieftyempicade, Manufacti or Handiereff.	comprised in the two pre-	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Aberlour Parish	216	223	4	2	99	81	45	492	567	1059
Alyah Parish	212	223	4	7	163	21	39	521	558	1079
Banff Burgh and Parish	695	945	4	9	284	489	172	1694	2161	5855
Bellie (part of) (a) Parish	191	197	1	9	92	51	74	556	531	1087
Boharm (part of) (b) Parish	136	154	3	4	68	19	47	320	5.11	661
Botriplinie Parish		119	1	2	65	50	4	274	298	572
Boyndie Parish		297	8	18	125	69	105	600	690	1290
Cabrach (part of) (c) Parish	119	121	2	6	63	20	38	266	296	562
Cairney (part of) (d) Parish	11	11	_	-	7	4		39	32	71
Cullen (e) Burgh and Parish		352	18	3	2	149	201	677	775	1452
Deer, Old (part of) (f) Parish		119		9	74	39	$\epsilon$	228	254	482
Deskford Parish	169	169	_	_	159	10	_	<b>5</b> 26	367	693
Fergus, St. (g) Parish	511	331	2	12	197	94	40	600	756	1356
Fordyce Parish		733	5	6	315	215	303	1480	1765	3245
Forglen Parish	157	159	_	2	82	1.5	62	339	411	750
Gamrie Parish		838	7 2	11	273 61	530	35	1725	1993	3716
Gartly (part of) (h) Parish		94	-	5		29	4	219	226	445
Glass (1)	529	529	• • • •	8	173	53	125	706	776	1482
Inversion (part of) $(l)$ $(+)$ Parish		500	2	15	260	175	65	1052	1501	2353
Inverkeithny Parish		112	1	7	64	24	24	299	278	577
Keith (m) Parish		1037	13	13	278	316	445	1745	2185	3926
Kirkmichael (+) Parish			7	8	182	56	99	753	837	1570
Marnoch (n) Parish		512	i	3	220	76	216	1028	1182	2210
Mortlach (n) Parish		447	11	19		49	96	1014	1030	2044
Ordiqubill Parish		124	3	6	67	23	54	228	278	506
Rathven Parish		1169	20	24	401	303	465	2510	2854	5364
Rothiemay Parish	255	253	1	0	174	19	60	526	628	1154
Straloch Lands (o)										
Totals	8971	9885	120	210	1150	2939	2796	20195	23368	43.561

(a) Bellie Parish is mostly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish is contains 2555 inhabitants—b. Hoharm Parish is partly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 1295 inhabitants—c Cabrael Parish is partly contains 1295 inhabitants—c Cabrael Parish is partly parish—d Cabrael Parish is partly parish—d Cabrael Parish is partly in this Parish—d Cabrael Parish is postfield in this Parish—d Cabrael Parish in mostly in the District of Strathlogic, Shire of Aberdeen. The entire Parish contains 1854 inhabitants—c The increase of population at Cullen is greatly attributable to the fishery. Fishermen's fandlies are placed in the second column of occupations—f Old Deer Parish is mastly in the Shire of Aberdeen Alford District. The entire Parish contains—shire in the parish parish is parish situated in the cast coast of Aberdeen Shire, lair the whole is entered in

the Shire of Banff.—b) Gardy Parish is mostly in Aberdeen Shire, (Strathbegie District. The entire Parish contains '99 inhabitants.—) Glass Parish is partly in Aberdeen Shire, (Strathbegie De Fried), where the whole contains '99 inhabitants.

A control of the Control of the Shire of the Shi

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

		-	0 431	0			~ 0.							
TOTAL	Und r	5 to 10	to	to	to	to	to	50 to 60	10	to	10	to	100 and uj vards.	Total.
	-						_							
Males	2618	2335	2280	1820	2561	1903	1751	1291	1086	562	184	15	_	18583
Females	2591	2344	1954	1981	3525	2538	2151	187-1	1405	658	195	18	_	21215

The Total Number of Person in the Shire of Bantl'was 43561—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 3568—whence it an ears that the Ages of nearly one-eleventh part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in complemen with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Faum [3] in Return, received from the Shire of Banff was 27—two of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked [4]; a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

### Shire of Berwick.

2166	, ,	,								
		HOUSE	S.	_	-	JPAT		P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Fumilies occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre-	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abbey, St. Bathans Paris	h 28	28	1	4	22	2	4	72	78	150
Ayton (e) Paris			1			110	90	672		
Bunkle and Preston Paris	h 134	149	<u> </u>	. 9	115	32	4	376	411	787
Channelkirk Paris		150	4	14	95	45	14	370	360	730
Chiruside (a) Paris		272	-	- 9	106	80	86	541	648	1189
Cockburnspath Paris		205	10			45	46	495	471	966
Coldingham Paris		556	-	33		130	147	1293	1382	
Coldstream Paris		644	2	8	256	208	200	1326	1475	2801
Cranshaws Paris				2	4	3	5	69	1	
Dunse (b) Paris		864	-	8		356	311	1800		
Earlstown (c) Paris		361	-	5		143	77	817	888	
Eccles Paris		421	2			70	67	875		
Edrom Paris		296		1		64	34			1516
Eyemouth Paris		279	-	2		104	145	528		1165
Fogo Paris		87	-	4	71	9	7	214		
Foulden Paris		82	-	1	51	15	16	183		
Gordon (d) Paris		174	1	8		48	17	327		
Greenlaw Paris		297	1	10		100	67 41	637 201	712	
Hume Paris		81 239	1	4	30 100	10 46	95	542		
Hutton Paris		107	1	7	60	20	27	258		527
Ladykirk Paris Langton Paris		98		6	58	22	18	219		477
Lauder Burgh and Paris	536	393	1	22	119	109	165	926	919	1845
Laverock, or Leveret Law (e) Farish		8	2		7		1	21	18	39
Legerwood (d) Parisi		85	ī	10	69	11	5	226	250	476
Longformacus Parisi		81	î	22	54	1.5	12	191	211	402
Mertoun Parisi		117	î	9	60	28	29	302	308	610
Mordington Parisl		59	_	3	22	4	55	134	168	302
Nenthorn Parish		69	_	2	38	15	18	202	191	393
Oldhamstocks (part of) (f) Parisl		1.5	0	5	13	2	0	65	54	99
Polwarth Parisl		66	4	2	29	17	20	148	150	298
Stitchell (g) Parisl	1								•••	•••
Swinton Parisl		211	_	4	98	41	72	464	455	919
Whitsome Parisl		126		_	100	19	7	315	346	661
Westruther Parish	157	175	1	9	119	26	30	442	428	870
Totals	5805	7165	42	276	5554	1923	1908	15976	17409	35385

(a) Arable land has been converted into pasture in the Parish of Chiruside, in the Parish of Cranshaws, and in the Parish of Churchael Chungformacus—(b) One female in Dunse Parish unwards of 160 years of age. Marsh land has been drained and brought into cultivation, which has tended to increase health and population—(c) Weaving has been introduced and flourishes in the Village of Earlstown—(d) The improvement of agriculture having thrown small farms together has caused a diminution of population at

Gordon, also in Legerwood Parish.—(c) Laverock Law is a pendicle of the Parish of Ayton, and if so, the population of that Parish becomes 1550 persons.—(f) Oldshamstocks Parish is mostly in the Shire of Haddington. The entire Parish contains 725 inhabitants.—(g) Stütchell Parish is partly in the Shire of Roxburgh, where the whole wirk Shire.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	 80 to 90	 2 3	Total.
	2351 $2271$											15955 17410

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Berwick, was 3335—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 33365—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Berwick was 34, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages, a remarkably small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

### Shire of Bute.

		J		_						
		HOUSE	S.		OCCI	JPAT	IONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied,	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chicfly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraft.	all other Families not comprised in the two pre-	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Cumbrae Parish	112	145	2	3	14	73	58	297	360	657
Kilbride Parish	493	532	7	7	333	43	156	1261	1458	2714
Kilmory Parish	707	707		-	669	38	_	1887	1940	3827
Kingarth Parish	156	171	_	8	61	30	80	444	446	890
Rothesay Parish	242	299	-	12	153	55	91	811	791	1602
Rothesay Burgh	495	1001	8	-	84	491	426	1774	2333	4107
			-							
Totals	2205	2855	17	30	1314	730	811	6474	7323	13797

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males Females		882 855										5 5	_	6484 7323

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Bute was 13797, and the Ages as returned (being of 13807 Persons are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Bute was 6, every one of which contained an

answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

### Shire of Caithness.

Bower Parish	278	331	2	3		78	45	714	772	1486
Canisbay Parish	420	459	_	2	333	47	79	982	1146	2128
Dunnet (a) Parish	839	348	3	1	181	49	118	753	888	1636
Halkirk (a) Parish	429	479	2	-	419	38	22	1224	1422	2646
Latheron (b) Parish	1215	1260	22	6	386	870	4	3106	3469	6575
Olrick Parish	208	209	3	4	180	19	10	541	552	1093
Reay (part of ) (c) Parish	500	508	2	4	354	90	64	1276	1482	2758
Thurso (a) Town & Parish	648	779	3	-	268	428	83	1786	2259	4045
Wattin Parish	232	232	2	10	150	63	19	551	607	1158
Wick (b) Burgh & Parish	1050	1339	19	9	573	506	260	3263	3450	6713
, ,			_							
Totals	5319	5944	58	39	3052	2188	704	14196	16042	30238

(a) The increase of population in the Parishes of Dunnet, Halkirk, Reay, and Thurso is attributed partly or is unifus of persons from the Country of Sutherland—(b) The prosperity of the herring fishery has caused a great increase of population in the Parish of the Par

M Fe Latheron and in the Bargh of Wick.—(c Regy Parish is partly in the Shire of Sutherland. The entire Parish contains 3815 inhabitants. One female upwards of 100

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 10 90	90 to 100	upwards.	Total.
ales	1774	1990	1842	1666	2150	1395	120-1	1021	753	312	80	9	0	14196
emales	1737	1840	1700	1795	2874	1886	1581	1294	936	305	8.5	7	1	16041

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Caithness was 30±38, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 30±38, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons therein emountrated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effectived from the Shire of Caithness was 10, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

# Shire of Clackmannan.

	]	HOUSE	S.		occi	JPAT.	IONS.	PI	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	Ly how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Alloa (→) Parish	885	1535	3	24	79	726	530	2625	2954	5577
Clackmannan (a) Parish	655	853	-	24				1921	2155	4056
Dollar (b) Parish	188	218	7	4	19	51	148	654	641	1295
Logie (part of ) (c) Parish	167	191	1	5	91	66	54	492	479	971
Stirling (part of) (d) Parish										***
Abbey District		42	_	2	10		8	99	102	201
Tillicoultry (e) Parish	209	242	1	5	19	48	175	567	596	1163
Totals	2145	2881	12	62	434	1418	1029	6356	6907	13263

(a) One male and one female in Clackmannan Parish upwards of 100 years of age—(b) The great increase of bished there,—(c) Logic pithologic partly in Perthshet, partly in Stirlingshire. The entire Parish contains 2015 inhabitants. The Abbey District was included with Lo-

gie Parish in the return of 1811.—(d) Stirling Parish is mostly in Stirlingsbire. The entire Parish contains 7314 inhabitants—(e) The great increase of population in the Parish of Tillicoultry is attributed to the flourishing state of trade there.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5 ·	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and nepwards.	Total.
Males Females		572 504									18		1	3733 3944

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Clackmanan was 13963, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 1677, whence it appears that the Ages of between one-second and one-third (say two-fifths) part of the Persons therein enumerated, here not been obtained in compliance with the question to that offect.

The Number of Enumeration statums received from the Shire of Clackmanana was 6, one of which did not contain any answer to the cuestion concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+). A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat dedicted or redundant,—or incorrect in their respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire o	f I	)um	ba	irt	on.					
		HOUSE	S.		occt	JPAT1	IONS.	P	ERSONS	5.
. PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	l'emales.	Total of Persons.
Arrochar (a) Parish	67	7.5	2	6	10	41	24	180	196	576
Bonhill Parish	545	612	3	C	167	405	40	1568	1635	3003
Cardross Parish	362	605		18	78	235	292	1519	1586	3105
Cumbernauld (+) Parish		490		62	117	248	125	1451	1413	2864
Dumbarton (b) Burgh and Parish	347	781		17	68	413	300	1595	1886	3481
Kilmaronock Parish	167				94	22	72	498	510	1008
Kilpatrick, New, or East (c) Parish	262	289	-	9	76	60	153	750	795	1545
Kilpatrick, Old, or West (d) Parish	409	758	3	- 5	83	517	158	1685	2007	3692
Kirkintilloch (e) Parish	663	837	-	-	301	506	30	2253	2327	4580
Luss (f) Parish	204	210	2	-	52	43	115	545	605	1150
Roseneath Parish	129	158	_	6	56	19	83	370	384	754
Row Parish	249	558	1	15	66	93	179	832	927	1759
Totals	3 <i>5</i> 36	5341	18	78	1168	2602	1571	13046	14271	27517

(a) The Families of fishermen and of shepherds are (a) The Families of instantial and of superficts are placed in the second column of occupations in the return from Arrochar—b) A dock yard has been established at the Burgh of Dumbarton—c) Lime works and colleries have been discontinued at New Kilpstrick—a) One remale upwards of 100 years of age in Old Kilpatrick Pa-

rish, Cotton mills have caused an increase of population.—(c) The cotton manufacture, chiefly weaving, flourishes at Kirkintilloch, and has caused an increase of inhabitants.—(f) The slate quarries at Luss are become more extensive since 1811.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
														11555

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Dumbarton was 27317-and the Number of Persons whose Ages

The total Number of Persons in the Starte of Dulmatron was \$1.31—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was \$4.32—whence it appears that the Ages of one-finite part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Dumbarton was 12—one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+; : a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Fernales.

## Shire of Dumfries.

Annan (a) Burgh and Parish	802	910 6	-	121	316	473	2161	2325	4486
Applegarth Parish		146	-	96	34	16	474	469	943
Canonby Parish			8	236	234	155	1491	1593	3084
Carlaverock Parish	245	265 1		89		86	557	6.19	1206
Closeburn Parish	278	320	7	85	46	189	807	875	1682
Cummertrees Parish		292 16		182			748	813	1561
Dalton Parish					43	24	369	398	767
Dornock Parish				76	40	46	359	384	743
Drysedale Parish	386	439 4	2	86	201	152	1066	1105	2251
Dumfries (b) Burgh and Parish	1394	2481 6	36	170	1031	1280	5019	6033	11052
Dunscore (c) Parish			6	167	72	52	732	759	1491
Durisdeer Parish			5	191	52	79	770	831	1601
Eskdalemuir Parish	117	119-	-1	79	26	14	339	312	651

(a) A commonty (common land) has been divided and occupied at Annan, which is a very flourishing Market. Town.—(b) One male and one female in Dumfries Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(c) The increase of popularish

lation in the Parish of Dunscore, and in the Parishes of Johnstone, Kirkmahoe, Motlat, and Penpont, is attributed to the improvement of agriculture.

#### SHIRE OF DUMFRIES, continued.

SHIRE	OF D	UMIT			COILL	inaea				
		HOUSE	S.		-	UPAT	IONS.	I	ERSON	īS.
PARISHES.	Inhabited	By how many Families occupied.	. Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraff.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Malcs.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Ewes Parish	60	60		1	15	5	40	153	161	314
Glencairn Parish		419	1				162	884		1881
Graitney Parish	350	573	2	16	166	169	38	914		1945
Halfmorton Parish	110	112	_	17	51	30	51	272	281	553
Hoddam (d) Parish	301	309	2	11	74	121	114	767	873	1640
Holywood Parish			1	12	66	35	79	472	532	1004
Hutton and Corrie Parish				-	87	55	6	391	413	804
Johnstone (c) Parish						46	40	583	596	1179
Keir Parish			2		69	41	67	477	510	987
Kirkconnel Parish			-	8	74	48	119	506	569	1075
Kirkmahoe (ε) Parish			-	7	157	93	87	743	865	1608
Kirkmichael (f) Parish			1	6	121	49	58	571	631	1202
Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish		315 164	2	5 7	58 104	80 29	175 31	821	875	1696
Kirkpatrick Juxta Parish Langholm Parish			2	9	77	292	152	436 1125	476 1279	912 2404
Lochmaben Burgh and Parish			5	9	125	113	380	1260	1391	2651
Middlebie Parish		371	4	5	94	180	97	881	993	1874
Moffat (c) Parish			4	8	64	130	229	1091	1127	2218
Morton Parish			2	11	69	97	247	832	974	1806
Mousewald Parish	160		_	5	105	29	32	386	409	795
Mungo St Parish	126	128	_	4	65	59	6	541	558	709
Penpont (c) Parish			5	6	115	67	35	516	566	1082
Ruthwell Parish			3	10	189	38	7	616	669	1285
Sanquhar (g)	260		1	7	7	204	143	608	749	1357
				6	44	61	76	476	487	963
Wanlockhead Town	145	160	-	-		8	152	328	578	706
Tinwald Parish		224	_	-	126	55	45	598	650	1248
Torthorwald (h) Parish Tundergarth Parish		255	2	2	122	53	80	574	651	1205
Tynron Parish	96 89	100 93	2	9	60 50	33 20	7 25	235	283 262	518 513
Wamphray Parish	96	106	2	1	16	87	5	261	293	554
Westerkirk, Parish	113	130	1	2	66	32	52	311	361	672
a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a		100	1		- 00		02	011	001	012
Totals	12248	14458	85	285	4340	4706	5412	53572	37306	70878

(c) See note on preceding page.—(d) The cotton manufacture has increased at Hoddam, so that the inhabitants are increased notwithstanding emigration—(f) The cheapness of fuel in the Parish of Kirkmichael encourages settlement and increases the population—(g) The population of the Parish of Sauquhar has greatly increased since 1811, which is serviced to the flourishing state of the mines and colleries, and to the increase

of the cotton manufacture, but a check has been expeof the exteen managed to a cheek as need experienced in building and agricultural improvements from the disputed leases on the Quenberry extensive the increase of population in the Parish of Torthorwal, is attributed to granting leases of small portions of land with plenty of moss fuel

### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Totak
												-		-
Males	5102	4897	4387	3620	4606	3537	2883	2097	1467	743	212	17	1	33569
Females	4895	1767	4232	3823	6212	4345	3385	2430	1892	917	276	26	- 1	37201

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Dumfries was 70878, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 70770, whence it appears that almost all the Persons therein enumerated have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Dumfries was 45, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of males and females.

POPULATION	OF		_			-	Shire of Edinburgh.													
Shire	of	Ed	in	bu	rgh.															
	I	IOUSE	S.		OCCU	PATIO	ONS.	PI	RSONS											
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chieffy employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefty employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraff.	all other ramnes not comprised in the two pre- ceding cheecs.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.										
Borthwick Parish	271	287	2	26	186	60	41	643	702	1345										
Calder, Mid Parish	209	503	1	4	44	96	165	722	688	1410										
Calder, West Parish	262	297	-	31	140	74	85	711	747	1458										
Carrington, otherwise Primrose Parish	102 377	107 416		8 44	128	242	14	275	275	550										
Cockpen Parish	451	451	1	20	161	153	46 137	886 994	1039 1025	1925 2019										
Collington (a) Parish Corstorphine Parish	266	266	5	18	117	55	94	656	665	1521										
Cramond (part of) (b) Parish	266	352	-	15	141	118	95	857	878	1735										
Cranston Parish	198	209	4	29	88	24	97	474	480	954										
Crighton Parish	277	288		11		63	172	585	610	1195										
Currie (c) Parish		347	5	7	213	106	28	857	878	1715										
Dalkeith (d) Parish		1178	6	6		505	518	2408	2761	5169										
Duddingston(e) Parish	***	98		11	17	60	0.1	070	070	***										
County part	75 26	44		11	9	15	21 20	279 81	279 101	558 182										
Duddingston, Easter Duddingston, Wester	42	47		6		28	19	81	128	209										
Joppa	39	48		_	_	32	16	100	127	203										
Portobello	276	406	15	43	-	209	197	781	1151	1912										
Fala (part of) (f) Parish	66	69	-	7	45	13	11	142	135	277										
Glencross (g) Parish		116		1	78	19	19	348	313	661										
Heriot Parish		59		1	40	7	12	147	151	298										
Inveresk Parish		1653		43		1385	163 44	3578 340	4258 268	7836										
Kirkliston (part of) (h) Parish Kirknewton and East Calder, Parish		297		26		65	185	756	757	608 1515										
Laswade		900	1 -	36		456	152	2084	2102	4186										
Libberton Parish		954	1	84	2	615	154		2199	4276										
Newbattle (i) Parish		579	2	28	157	57	185	822	897	1719										
Newton (i) Parish		429		15		305	59		1119	2150										
Pennycuick Parish		441		7		200	62	943	1015	1958										
Ratho (k) Parish		249				45	42		659	1444										
Stow (1) Parish Temple (i) Parish		249 245		13	89 75	65 81	88 89	640 577	673 579	1313 1156										
Temple (1) Tarish	222	210	1	10	10		- 09	311	313	1:36										
CITY OF EDINBURGH.	9918	11276	59	547	5071	5183	5022	25660	27619	55279										
Antient and Extended Royalty.  Andrew's St Parish	976	2681	7.2	46	7	1049	1652	6565	0087	15848										
College Church Parish				40	à ·	490	511	1906	2079	3985										
George St. Church Parish						246	854		3672	6070										
Grey Friars, New (n) Parish				2		306	542	2183	2449	4632										
Grey Friars, Old Parish	216			4		526	577	2264	2464	4728										
High Church Parish				1	1	551	227	1140		2563										
Lady Yester's (n) Parish		479		1		214	264	1069	1264	2555										
New North Church Parish		475		1	3	217 522	255 589	1034 1362	1147 1566	2181										
Old Church Parish Tolbooth Church Parish		1		1	2	587	508		1684	2928 3142										
Tron Church Parish		754			4				1835	5558										
										2000										

(a) The increase of population in the Parish of Collington (a) The increase of population in the Parish of Collington is attributable to the flourishing state of the paper manufactory, to smill fulls, and corn mills erected since 1511, to the bleachfield at Indesperen, and the free-stone quarter of the parish of Lindingow. The entire Parish contains 1894 inhabitants.—(c) The union canal and the flourishing state of the paper manufactory have increased the population of the Parish of Curric.—d) One female in Daikeith Parish upwards of 169 years of age. —g) The entire Parish upwards of 169 years of age. —g) The entire the paper of th a variety of manafactures flourish there—(f) Fala Parish is partly in the Shire of Haddington. The entire Parish contains 465 inhabitants.—(2) Public works for

To Al = — 4 | 365| 3854 | 1929 | 1835| 3538

the supply of Edinburgh with water are in progress in
the Parish of Glencrose—b) Kirkliston Parish is motify
in the Shire of Landingson. The current Parish contains
the content of the Control of the Control of the Contains
to the Control of the C

#### CHIPE OF EDINBURGH, continued

SHIRE	OF.	EDIN	ьо	no.	119 00	minn	ea.			
		HOUSE	ES.		occ	UPAT	IONS.	1	PERSO!	NS.
PARISHES.  CITY OF EDINBURGH, continued. SUBURBS.	Indiabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture,	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Mates.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Canongate (o) Parish	427	2362	6	3	_	1829	533	4503	5367	9870
St. Cuthbert's (p) Parish	3381	10741	50	422	1688	5064		22453		50597
Leith, North (q) Parish	1417	1547	16	89	31	485				7025
Leith, South (r) Parish			14	18	9	1695	2640	9025	9950	18975
Totals	9159	29193	150	616	1759	13517	13917	62099	76136	138235

(c) The Canongate Parish being inhabited by poorer classes of Society than heretofore, the population increases in proportion as the houses and apartments are subdivided. The return of this Parish includes 50 females in the Magdalen Asylum, 2I males and 3 females in the Canongate Tolbooth.—(p) The families of all lacked in the return of South Leith are included in the return of South Leith are included in the return of South Leith.

#### SUMMARY

#### OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.

SHIRE OF		Hous				UPAT			PERSON	
Edinburgh	9918	11276	59	547	3071	5183	3022	25660	27619	53279
CITY or Edinburgh	9159	2 <b>91</b> 93	150	616	1759	13517	13917	62099	76136	138235
Totals	19077	40469	209	1163	4830	18700	16939	87759	103755	191514

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 10 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
SHIRE or Edinburgh CITY or	5879	3553	3328	2496	4043	2885	2240	1558	1079	533	114	8		25696
Edinburgh	9273	8432	6966	5922	10313	8589	6138	3545	1876	680	157	17	2	61910
Total of Males	13152	11985	10294	8418	14356	11474	8378	5083	2955	1213	27 I	25	2	87606

#### FEMALES.

SHIRE or	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and npwards.	Total.
Edinburgh CITY or	3806	3377	2969	2681	4935	3275	2600	1857	1360	612	174	11	2	27639
Edinburgh	8736	8083	7823	8431	16742	10824	7262	4198	2412	1003	235	18	4	75771
Tot. of Fem.	12542	11460	10792	11112	21677	14099	9862	6035	3772	1615	409	29	6	103410

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Edinburgh was 191514, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 191016, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the quiestion to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Edinburgh was 46, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire o	Shire of Elgin or Moray.													
		Hous	ES.		occi	PATI	ONS.	PERSONS.						
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefty employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraff.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.				
Abernethy (part of) (a) Parish	259	266		- 8	99	57	110	552	677	1229				
Alves Parish		210	7	4	114	65	31	456	491	947				
Andrew's St. Lanbride Parish		202		2	120	30	52	437	497	954				
Bellie (part of) (b) Parish		280	1	4	44	152	84	500	648	1148				
Birnie Parish		86		-	42	9	<b>5</b> 5	182	202	384				
Boharm (part of) (c) Parish		157	2	1	62	28	47	248	297	545				
Cromdale (part of) (d) Parish		124	2	4	94	12	18	311	319	630				
Dallas (e) Parish		216	7	18	102	27	87	479	536	1015				
Drainy (f) Parish		248	9	7	91	137	20	493	567	1060				
Duffus (g) Parish		445	20	22	94	82	269	945	1007	1950				
Duthel (part of) (h) Parish		255	1	_	144	37	74	550	624	1154				
Dyke and Moy Parish	518	325	4 3	2 5	135	161 82	29	647	815	1460				
Edinkillie (i)		303	15		217 294	409	4	577	656	1233 5308				
Elgin (k) Burgh and Parish		949	28	17	171	594	601 184	2387	2921	3540				
Forres (t) Burgh and Parish			1					1555	1985					
Grantown $(m)$	27	27		3	11	14	2	69	59	128				
Kinloss		230	1	5	42	52	156		568	1071				
KnockandoParish		327			298	23	6	618	796	1414				
Rafford Parish		202	2	1	94	38	70		495	970				
Rothes (o) Parish		403	6		153	118	152		892	1642				
Speymouth Parish		325	3			159	72		743	1401				
Spynie, New (p) Parish		242	1	1	57	50	155		555	996				
Urquhart Parish		221	2	6	104	54	85	479	524	1005				
Totals	6668	7327	113	162	2676	2550	2321	14292	16870	51162				

(a) Abernethy Parish is partly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1968 inhabitants. The increase is attributable to the fit timber, which is cut and sold in greater quantity than heretofore—6) Bellie Parish is partly in Barif Shire. The cuttre Parish contains 2255 inhabitants—c' Boharm Parish is mostly in Bariff Shire. The entire Parish contains 1256 inhabitants—d' Cromber. dale Parish is mostly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 2897 inhabitants.— $\langle e \rangle$  A new Village of 30 families has arisen in the Parish of Dallas.— $\langle f \rangle$  Lossic-

rish contains 1739 inhabitants.-(i) At Edinkillie 40 old rish contains 1729 inhabitants.—[/] At Edinkillie 40 old unmarried women are said to subsist each on one shilling per weck, and out of this to pay a fourth part for the stance (or ground rent) of their huts.—[/] An increasing Academy has been established in the Town of Elgin, and road making and drainage furnish employment in the country part of the Parish.—[/] The almost universe in country part of the Parish.—() The almost universel influx of imbalistants from the Country into Towns is mentioned in the return of Forres as a cause of the increase of the population of that place.—(m) Grantown is included in the return of Cromdale Parish (Inverness.)—(n) Invervae Parish is mostly in Banff Shire. The entire Parish contains 1981 inhabitants.—(a) Of the population of Rottes, 770 persons inhabit the Village.—(p) One male in Spynie Parish upwards of 100 years of age.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL of	l'nder 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	to	to	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	nywards.	Total.
														14205
Females	1924	1703	1540	1725	2698	2028	1697	1419	1139	5.17	144	17	-	16581

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Ligin was 31162, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 30784, whence it appears that the Ages of one ciphty-second part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Eigin was 23, one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+). A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient or redundant,—or incorrect in their respective numbers of Males and Fernales.

SI	hire	of	F	ife						
	J	HOUSE	S.		occu	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS	5.
PARISHES.  ANDREW'S ST. DISTRICT.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Anstruther, Easter Burgh & Parish Anstruther, Wester Burgh & Parish Cameron Parish Carnbee Parish Crail Burgh & Parish Denino Parish Denino Parish Elie Parish Ferry-Port-on-Craig Parish Forgan Parish Kilconquhar (a) Parish Kilconquhar (a) Parish Kilrenny (b) Burgh & Parish Kilgonquhar (a) Parish Kingsbarns Parish Largo (c) Parish Leuchars Parish Leuchars Parish Fittenweem Burgh & Parish Pittenweem Burgh & Parish St. Andrew's (d) Burgh & Parish St. Leonard's (e) Parish Parish St. Leonard's (e) Parish	60 221 232 331 69 157 262 187 128 455 242 183 416 332 81 209 800	262 106 231 238 460 70 224 357 205 134 561 333 222 552 391 81 833 1141	3 -4 -1 1 1 2 4 -7 3 8 1	3 4 10 8 10 5 4 14 12 6 6 12 1 2 4 9 1 7 7	11 24 86 88 141 42 39 46 66 70 116 60 114 106 131 47 38 262 19	162 55 108 26 91 13 56 135 85 55 307 45 75 384 115 18 213 420 48	89 27 37 124 228 15 129 176 54 9 138 228 33 62 145 16 82 459 36	498 187 504 513 856 151 396 672 423 289 1035 711 468 1057 815 186 531 2174	592 242 564 535 998 192 570 789 514 345 1282 783 530 1244 916 212 669 2725 299	1090 429 1068 1048 1854 343 966 1461 937 634 2317 1494 998 2501 1731 598 1200 4899 513
St. Monance	151 4775 163	6233 169	44	140	36 1542 70	187 2598 31	6 2093 68	399 12079 433	513 14514 401	912 26593 854
Abernethy (part of) (f)	27 42 565 196 503 213 69 146 882 118 35 461 58 397 156	27 47 632 206 564 213 80 184 1346 135 584 58 420 100 28	2 3 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 4 4 111 200 3 4 4 13 5 5 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5	17 15 118 79 87 64 33 34 99 54 27 127 30 89 43 36	7 26 337 70 222 78 41 101 1110 41 2 338 17 235 25	3 6 7 7 255 71 6 49 137 38 6 119 11 96 88 22 50	87 104 1316 432 1331 500 188 401 2707 262 84 1162 146 980 345 209 618	63 118 1438 533 1509 530 206 452 3185 327 92 1297 155 1066 406 231 609	150 222 2754 965 2840 1030 594 853 5892 5892 176 2459 301 2046 751 440
Moonzie Parisi Newburgh Parisi Strathmiglo Parisi  DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT. Aberdour Parisi	35 290 335 5050	554 421	7 24	10	21 12 151 1353	375 189 3882	167 81 1512 170	105 1024 851 13285	104 1166 991	209 2190 1842 28164

(a) A weekly market has been established at Kilcon-quarta since  $1811.-\phi$ ) The increase of population in the Burgh of Kilconny is chiefly attributable to the fishing station established in Nether Kilrenny or Cellardyke... (c) A flax pinning mill has been established and is in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 1701 inhabitants.  $-\langle \varphi \rangle$  Amgask Parish is partly in Kinross Shire, partly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 809 inhabitants when the partly in Kinross Shire, parameter A is present the parameter A in Parish of Lacque, A is parameter A in Parish of Lacque, A is present increase of population in the Parish of Lacque and A in Parish of Locque and A is the expense of the Parish of Leuchars.

SHIRE	OF	FIFE	, (	cont	inue	l.				
	H	OUSES	3.	1	OCCU	PATIC	INS.	PE	RSONS	
PARISHES.	Inhabiled.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Familieschieflyemployed in Agriculture.	ities chieffy emplo- ade, Manufactu or Handieraft.	comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Beath (i)         Parish           Carnock (k)         Parish           Dalgety         Parish           Dunfermline (k)         Burgh & Parish           Inverkeithing         Burgh & Parish           Saline         Parish           Torryburn         Parish	222 179 2057 368 230	146 245 191 2881 591 238 552	2 1 5 3 2 2	4 11 6 46 14 5	37 99 47 490 51 133 65	53 125 117 2285 163 51 284	76 23 27 106 377 54	353 568 414 6677 1181 537 639	576 568 498 7004 1331 586 804	729 1136 912 13681 2512 1123 1443
KIRKALDY DISTRICT.	5704 ———		-		1018			11076		
Abbotshall Parish Auchterderran (I) Parish Auchtertool Parish Ballingry Parist Burntisland Burgh and Parish	301 105 55 245	7 44 330 119 60 497	1	12 18 3 5 15	140 55 43	136 47 5	211 54 17 12 292		1685 765 287 149 1179	1488 536 287
Dysart (m)   Burgh and Parist   Boreland   Country Part   Dysart Town   Gallaton	51 52 237 138	421	8 -	8	47	48 6 260	136 34	107 170 735 443	923 486	227 317 1658 929
Hackley Moor	. 241 . 165 . 366	470 26: 38:	9 1 9 1	13	5	324 1 228 7 150	137 30 189	896 588 761	623 888	1918 1211 1649
	h 189 h 443 h 510 h 791	20. 89 48 101	2 4 6	2 3	63 1 30 3 79 1 32	3 50 0 471 9 389 4 314	90 391 16 1 378	495 2064 1012 2188	534 2388 1188 2478	1027 4452 2200 4661
Sconie (r) Paris Wemyss (s) Paris Buckhaven Coultown, East	h 159	2 25	8 -	-	2 1	 3 239 9 23		545 545	5 596 5 71	 1141 127
Coultown, West	53 28	5 6 8 8		=	- 3	8 76 1 101	5 -		158 280 5 278	310 475 491
Wemyss, East Wemyss, West Totals	98	18	1 -	-	2 1	5 147	1 !	253	559	

<sup>(</sup>i) The new coal work at Thisticford has conduced to increase the population of the Parish of Beath.—,k) The population of Carnotch has increased from the vicinity of Dunferniline.—(t) One male in Auchterderran Parish unwards of Woy ears of age. The increase of coal works and the improvement of the moral habits of the collers. The entire Parish of Dysart contains 629 inhabitants. About 69 seamen serving in registered vessels are included by mistake.—(n) A large spinning mill hab been estable. ed by mistake.—(n) A large spinning mill has been estab-

lished in the West Burgh of Kinghorn.— o) A spinning mill and line quarry at Kinglassic accounts for the increase of population.— p) A colliery and four spinning mills at Kirkaldy have caused an increase of population.— (q) A fluctuation of trade is remarked at Markinch, but on the whole the increase of population is considerable.— (r) An iron foundery and a pottery have been established at Sconie since 1811.— s) The entire Parish of Weymsscontains 437 inhabitants. The increase is accounted for, by the prosperity of islning and of the weaving trade.

#### SHIRE OF FIFE, continued.

#### SUMMARY

### OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF				UPATIONS.					
Andrew's, Saint	4775 62	55 44 140	1542	2598 2095	12079	14514	26593		
Dunfermline	3704 49	17 104	1018	3140 836	11076	11949	25025		
Kirkaldy	5415 82	5 20 159	1347	4628 2500	17100	19674	56774		
Totals	18944 257	19 105 527	5260	13748 6741	53540	61016	114556		

### AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Andrew's Saint	1613	1613	1585	1218	1599	1315	1205	892	627	544	56	6	_	12073
Cupar	1866	1729	1646	1316	1970	1470	1283	917	698	314	71	5	-	13285
Dunfermline										224	54	5	_	11076
Kirkaldy	2542	2316	2192	1792	2426	1831	1570	1212	838	425	110	5	1	17260
Total of Males	7907	7303	6769	5357	7526	5766	5042	3665	2741	1307	291	21	1	53694

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Andrew's Saint	1679	1584	1467	1585	2345	1810	1569	1179	905	459	194	1.5		14514
Cupar	1805	1750	1603	1514	2545	1818	1352	1102	827	361				14777
Dunfermline	1841	1492	1248	1124	2039	1556	1047	817	640	267			_	11949
Kirkaldy	2523	229j	2084	1933	3436	2542	1881	1475	1075	506	115	9	-	19674
Total of Females	7848	7121	6402	 5956	10365	7526	5849	4573	<del></del> 3447	1586	409	 32		60914

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Fife was 114556—and the Ages as returned (being of 114608 Persons) are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Fife was 76—every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

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Shire	1.1"	Han	6 10 40
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		U	

2	reer	e oj		LOI	Jui	•						
		Hous	ES.			PAT	ONS.	PERSONS.				
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.		
Aberlemno Parish	199	199		2	87	37	7.5	528	512	1040		
Airley Parish	188			3	64	115	13	486	493	981		
Arbirlot Parish	206	206	1	4	106	75	25	519	543	1062		
Arbroath, otherwise (a) Burgh & Parish					1							
		1494	5	5		1155		2502	3315	5817		
Alyth (part of) (b) Parish	38	58	-	2		2	11	87	95	182		
Auchterhouse Parish		116	_	6		40		502 624	330			
Barrie Parish Brechin (c) Burgh and Parish		291 1530	3	9 26	63 192	162 1068	66 270	2651	753 3255	1357 5906		
Careston	56	56	4	26	34	16	6	110	130	240		
Carmylie Parish		227	2	12	80	143	4	496	577	1073		
Cortachy and Clova (+) Parish		203		25	131	58	14	472	518	990		
Craig (d)	245	359	1	4	90	168	101	705	840	1545		
Cupar Angus (part of) (e) Parish		80	_	1	- 5	38	39	143	149	292		
Dun (f) Parish		144	1	9	96	31	17	280	325	605		
Dundce (+) Burgh and Parish	2651	7704	17	105	307	4223	3174	13568	17007	30575		
Dunnichen (g) Parish		322	2	5	101	216	5	684	749	1433		
Essie and Nevay Parish	145	147	1	6	45	36	66	323	341	664		
Edzell (part of) (h) Parish		204	_	- 8	105	87	12	448	502	950		
Farnell Parish	111	117 80	1	5	95 61	16	6 8	285	316	599		
Fearn Parish Forfar Burgh and Parish		1538	6	18		11 1295	163	197 2784	214	411 5897		
Glammis (+) Parish		451	-0	10	102	264	85	957	1052	2009		
Glenisla Parish		233	- 3	6	159	66	8	562	582	1144		
Guthrie Parish	108	110	1	2	41	46	25	277	278	555		
Inverarity (i) Parish	182	184		2	90	90	4	464	502	966		
Inverkeilor Parish	364	389	3	- 9	190	181	18	806	979	1785		
Ketins Parish	247	265	2	5	74	64	125	562	655	1215		
Kingoldrum Parish	104	107	2	2	54	33	20	256	261	517		
Kinnell Parish	157	139	3	9	90	26	25	354	378	752		
Kinuettles (+) Parish	108	112		8	52	49	11	257	309	566		
Kirkden         Parish           Kirriemuir, otherwise 7         Town & Parish           Killamuir (→)         Parish	149	161	-	4	46	55	60	397	426	813		
Killamuir (+) Parish	893	1188	4	53	274	801	113	2400	2656	5056		
Lentrathen Parish	234	256	4	14	57	39	140	452	489	941		
Lethnot and Navar (k) Parish	99	99	1	15	58	13	28	285	255	538		
Liff and Benvie Parish	521	574	3	37	117	367	90	1251	1354	2585		
Loch-lee Parish	108	109	1	3	63	10	36	278	291	572		
Logie-Pert Parish	193	202	1	6	121	68	13	461	551	1012		
Lunan Parish	66	67	3	4	32	17	18	145	163	306		
Lundie (l) Parish	79	79	-	2	45	3.4	1.0	195	208	401		
Mains, otherwise Strath-Dighty Parish Marytown	201	201		4	75	110	18	514	570	1084		
Menmuir Parish	93 189	100	_	5	64	13 29	23 50	220 424	256 465	476 889		
Monifieth (m) Parish		467	5	36	115	325	291	947	1160	2107		
Monikie Parish		276	1	41	115	154	9	620	705	1325		
Montrose Burgh and Parish		2611	3	10		1852	555	4576	5762			
Murroes Parish		117	2	4	81	27	9	301	528	629		
(a) The increase of the sail cluth and linear			with the	·6 1):	nniohe		Villan	out Lath				

(a) The increase of the sail cloth and linen manufactories accounts for the increase of the population at Arbitosti. Including the Town part of the Parish of St. Vigeans, Arbrech contains 8978 inhabitants—6) A. by the Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 2509 inhabitants—c) One female in Brechin Parish jumps of 100 years of age—(d) In the Parish of Craig, the fishery at Ferryden has much increased—(e) Cupra Angus Parish in when the Shire. The entire Parish contains 5629 inhabitants—(f) In the Parish of Dun, many cotter? houses cottages) have been demolished, whence a decrease of population—(g) In the

Parish of Dunnichen, the Village of Letham has greatly increased—\( \phi \) Etzell Parish is jurity in Kineardine Shire. The entire Parish contains 1043 inhabitants—\( \pi \) More than 1043 in a now under lease at Inversity than was so in ISI.—\( \phi \) One male in Lethon and Navar Parish upwards of the parish that the standard is united to that of Easter Fowlin the Short form that the Lether for Monifold, the Village of Broughery Ferry has much increased from feuling, and the prosperous condition of the spinning trade. Other Villages in this Parish, are Drumstardy Muir and East Ferry.

### SHIRE OF FORFAR, continued.

Silite										
	1	HOUSE	ES.		occt	PATIO	ONS.	P	ERSON	3.
PARISHES.	Inhabited,	By how many Families occupied.	Buitding.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	ecfly empl Manufact ndicraft.	Att other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malcs.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Newtyle Parish			_	4	54	64	60	373	423	796
Oathlaw Parish	70	78	1	3	56	11	11	201	204	405
Panbride (n) Parish				6	61	220		573	702	1275
Rescobie Parish				14		75		425		874
Ruthven (0) Parish		49	-	2	12	19		138	175	513
Strathmartin Parish	115	121	_	2	49	62	10	327	368	695
Strickathrow Parish	118	125		8	76	26	21	264	316	580
Tannadice (p) Parish	265	280	7	16	106	73	101	635	737	1572
Tealing (n) Parish	149	148		6	60	40	48	346	379	725
Vigeans, St. (q) Parish	976	1347	7	22	271	1035	43	2650	2933	5583
Totals	16812	26718	112	576	5114	15348	6256	52071	61359	I 13450

(n) The population of the Parish of Panbride and in the Parish of Tealing has decreased from the enlargement of farms—(o) A large spinning mill has been established at Ruthren—(p) An increase of population is alleged and accounted on the Tannacike return, so that

# AGES OF PERSONS.

										-		-		
TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80		90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males	4605	4366	3911	5623	4695	3767	3172	2631	1970	943	257	22	1	33965
Females	4501	4186	4224	4102	7120	4891	4031	3290	2334	950	232	22	1	39884

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Forfar, was 113430—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 73847—whence it appears that the Ages of above one-third part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Forfar was 56, five of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked (+): a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

#### Shire of Haddington. HOUSES. DUCTIPATIONS. PERSONS. PARISHES. occupical tal of non By Aberlady..... Parish 214 249 1 54 470 563 1033 Athelstaneford ...... Parish 205 2: 144 4.5 39 429 480 919 386 1 Berwick, North..... Burgh and Parish 161 918 1694 Bolton ...... Parish 59 61 --0 1.8 168 Dirleton ...... Parishi Dunbar (a) ...... Burgh and Parish 1207 -283 Fala (part of) (+) (b) ...... Parish 20 20 -68 105 Garvald ...... Parish 24 117 Gladsmuir ...... Parish 365 -365 593 Haddington ...... Burgh and Parish 806 1206 5 203 195 -148 Humbie ...... Parish 183 413 4.14 837 Innerwick ...... Parish 193 196 -18 122 52 22 431 495 924 52-Moreham (c) ...... Parish 52 6 46 4 121 241 84 626 Oldhamstocks (d) ...... Parish 135 19 296 Ormiston ...... Parish 169 186 -17 80 43 412 251 2 Pencaitland ..... Parish 102 98 Prestonkirk..... Parish 330 392 -227 147 18 929 1812 271 489 -23 61 200 228 020 Prestonpans ...... Parish 184 1 38, 109 431 400 Salton (e) ...... Parish 170 Spott ...... Parish 125 102 18 Stenton ..... Parish 687 Tranent ...... Parish 614 786 2 180 467 139 1629 17 Whitekirk and Tyningham ..... Parish 487 33. 1048 24 Whittingham ..... Parish 134 135 --12 17 Yester, otherwise Gifford ...... Parish 197 249 2 18

(a) A cotton factory has been established at Dunbar, and caused an influx of inhabitants.—b) Fala Parish is mostly in Edinburgh Shire. The entire Parish contains 455 inh. bitants.—c | The return of Moreham Parish includes Beech-hill, Mainshill and Crossgate Hall, MorehamMains, Moreham-Bank, Moreham and Loanhead, West Moreham, Northrigg and Coldale, Renton Hell, and Haggs and Sandingstone.—d. Oldhamstocks Parish is partly in Berwick Shire.—The entire Parish contrins 725 foliable. tants.- c Lame works have been established at Salton.

## AGES OF PERSONS.

				-		_								_
	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	11 11	Total.
TOTAL	5	10	15	20	50	40	50	60	70	50	90	100	100	$T_{ol}$
01,														
Males	2574	2390	2149	1662	2441	1740	1485	1014	845	3,19	93	10	_	16753
Females	2590	2248	1864	1889	5019	2145	1681	1567	97.5	-196	1.55	21	_	1, 251

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Haddington was 364.7—and the Number of Persons where A mover returned was 349.9—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein concarated, have been obtained in conditione with the question to that even.

The Total Number of Emanteration Returns received from the Shire of Haddington was 35-500 or of whether contain any answer to the question of the returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redund int, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and I cm., or

# Shire of Inverness

Shire	of	In	vei	rne	ess.					
	I	House	S.	1	OCCU	PAT1	NS.	PE	RSONS	
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	ieffyenpl Mant fact ndierest.	omprised in the two pre- ceding clesses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abernethy (part of) (a) Parish	144	145		5	90	13	43	345	394	759
Alvie Parish	230	251	_	_	99	29	103	445	518	961
Ardeseir (b) Parish		527	1	9	70	62	195	652	755	1587
Ardnamurchan (c) Parish	420	421	-	8	575	21	25	1095	1238	2333
Barra (d) Parish	414	414	-	_	371	9	34	1084	1219	2505
Boleskine and Abertarff (e) Parish		425	2	10	91	69	263	1045	1051	2096
Bracadale (f) Parish		576	-		346	18	12	1001	1102	2103
Calder (part of) (g) Parish		37	_	3		5 88	13	88	79 1241	167 2267
Cromdale (part of) (h) Parish	494	525	5	5		19	96 127	1026 463	494	957
Croy (part of) (i)	218 390	225 396	2	10		47	183	825	927	1750
Daviot and Dunlichity (+) (k) Parish		363	7	20		137	165	738	835	1573
Dores Parish Durinish (1) Parish		707	- 1	4		55	20	1967	2180	4147
Duthel (m) Parish	1	101	_				20			
Rothymurchus Township		122		1		40	49	288	297	585
Glenelg (n) Parish		471	2			22	108	1374	1455	2807
Harris (+) Parish		757	1		603	64	90	1887	2022	3909
Inverness (+) Burgh and Parish		2963	23	68	566	786	1611	5263	7001	12264
Kilmallie (part of) (o) Parish	497	714	5	1	267	116	331	1443	1600	3043
Kilmamivaig (p) Parish		511	1			1	129	1454		2842
Kilmorack (+) Parish				55		80	27	1512		2862
Kilmuir Parish			1	-	426		172	1594		3387
Kiltarlity (q) Parish		477	3	48	8	1	84	1102	-	2429
Kincardine (r) Parish			1				203	926		2004
Kingussie (→) Parish Kirkhill Parish			11				92			
Laggan (+) Parish				0.		1	102			
				29			64			
Moy and Dalrossie (s) United Parishes	114				3		41	8 .		
Petty Parish					82				(	
Portree (t) Farish			1		- 80		454		1643	
Sleat (u) Parish					8 420	37	19	1276	1539	2608
Small Isles (part of) (w) Parish										
Eigg (+) Island		1	1		- 79		1	224		1
Snizort Parish	525	534	-	-[	7 459	32	63	1304	1485	2789

(a) Abernethy Parish is mostly in the Shire of Elgin. The entire Parish contains 1963 inhabitants.—b. One male in Ardeseir Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(c) Ardmanurchan Parish is mostly in Argyle Shire. The entire Parish contains 4942 Inhabitants.—d.) The entire Parish contains 4942 Inhabitants.—d. The aby (278) notwithstanding the emigration of 350 persons to Nova Scotia.—c) The increase of population in the Parish of Boleskine is partly attributable to the Caledonian canal.—f) In the Parish of Bracadale are no un-inhabited houses, the proprietors destroying their cottages and disposing of the timber at quitting them.—g/Caledre Parish is mostly in the Shire of Natm. The entire Parish is mostly in the Shire of Natm. The entire Parish is partly in the Shire of Natm. The entire Parish contains 1150 inhabitants.—h) Croy Parish is partly in the Shire of Natm. The entire Parish contains 1553 linhabitants.—h) Entire Parish of Daviot and Dunichty.—l) The subdivision of farms and the public works in progress are assigned as causes of increased population in the Parish of Daviot and D

male and three females upwards of 100 years of age in this Parish —(m) Duthel Parish is moetly in Elgin Shire. The entire Parish contains 17:30 inhabitants.—(n) Glenelg Parish is composed of the Destricts of Glenelg, Knowdart and Morar, otherwise Morror. One female in this Parish upwards and 13:80 or fage. The population and the state of the production of the production

#### SHIRE OF INVERNESS, continued.

SHIRE	009	conti	160000							
	I	IOUSES	à.		OCCU	PATIO	ONS.	P	ERSONS	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabiled.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabiled.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefty employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Strath (x) Parish	462	472	5	1	435	21	16	1259	1360	2619
Uist, North Parish \ with Boseray Island	919	953	1	-	776	67	110	2401	2570	4971
Uist, South (y) Parish		1113	_	_	971	77	65	2982	3056	6038
Urquhart (z) Parish	430	457	5	28	122	63	272	995	1185	2180
Glenmorristone Township		117	1	3	36	8	73	265	341	606
Urray (part of) (a) Parish			• • • •	• • •			•••			•••
Totals	17055	18324	83	413	10215	2447	5662	42304	47853	90157

(x) Three Females in Strath Parish upwards of 100 years of age. —(z) The entire Parish of age. —The subdivision of Farms into small lots appears Urquhart contains 2786 inhabitants.—(a) Urray Parish is prevail in this Parish and generally in the Isle of Skye. —(y) One male and two females in South Uist Parish

## AGES OF PERSONS.

	I	5	10	15	20	50	40	50	60	70	80	90	id ds.	7
	Under 5	to	to	to	to	) an	ola							
TOTAL	_	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	100 upn	I
OF														
Males	4606	4570	4032	3365	4453	5348	2447	214.	1476	620	259	46	6	31353
Females	4581	4341	3740	3669	5468	4101	2989	2662	1631	676	298	61	16	34233

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Inverness, was 90157—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 65.681—whence it appears that the Ages of above one-fourth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Inverness was 57, seven of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked +2: a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

# Shire of Kincardine.

	1	HOUSE	S.	1	occt	PATI	ONS.	PF	ERSONS	3.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building,	Un-inhabited.	Familieschiefly employed in Agricutture.	lics ch ade, I or Ha	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malcs.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Arbuthnot Paris	177	184	1	13	104	34	46	452	476	928
Banchory Davenick (part of)(a) Paris	341	344	2	15	121	33	190	813	869	1682
Banchory Ternan Paris	379	584	1	7	289	44	51	798	931	1729
Belholme (ag) Paris	1 347	389	1	4	91	269	29	619	787	1406
Bervie, otherwise { (b) Burgh an Paris	1									
				3		167	61	486	606	1092
Cyrus, St. (c) Paris	b 368			8	223	49	120		885	1641
Drumoak (part of) (d) Paris	h 40			_	27	15	_	79	90	169
Dunnottar (e) Paris	h] 303				142	189	105	844	953	1797
Durris Paris	h 200			5		53	15	430	515	945
Edzell (part of) (f) Paris	h 18			-	12	6	1	41	52 889	1572
Fettercairn (+) Paris	h 361	379					61 133	683 2071	2412	4485
Fetteresso (g) Paris	h 861 h 493	1108				620	92	1115	1262	
Fordoun (h) Paris	h 493						92	226	217	445
Garvock (c) Paris	h 265						1		669	
Glenbervie (i)	h 188								532	
Laurencekirk $(k)$									831	1515
Manualton (1) Paris	bl 167			1	1				455	
Varykirk, otherwise 2		1	1	-	1					
Marykirk, otherwise (l) Paris	h 332	384	1 5	3	211	106	67	831	1008	1839
Nigg (m) Paris	nj 250			- 8						
Strachan Paris	h 20.	209	3	22	123	27	59	472	485	955
Totals	5894	668	5 50	213	3025	2501	1359	13540	15578	29118

(a) Banchory Davenick Parish is partly in Aberdeen Shire. The entire Parish contains 2225 inhabitants.—
(aa) Containing Johnshave and County part, separately returned in 1811.— b? The Burgh of Berrie contains 100 contains 100 country inhabitants.—c. The enlargement of farms is noticed in the Parish of St. Cyrus, and in the Parish of Garrock.—d) Drumouk Parish is mostly in Aberdeen Shire. The entire Parish contains 756 inhabitants.—(c) The cold Transcared that the parish of Garrock.—d) Drumouk Parish is mostly in Aberdeen Shire. The entire Parish contains 756 inhabitants.—(f) Edwall Parish Carlock and Parish Carlock Parish (a) Parish (a) Parish (b) Parish (b) Parish (c) Pari contains 1043 inhabitants.—(g) One female in Fetteresso

Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(h) Auchinblae in the Parish of Fordoun contains 404 inhibitants.—() An influx of manufactures is noticed at Drumlithie in the Parish of Glenbervie.—(4) The actual Village of Laurencekirk contains 921 inhabitants.—(4) In the Parishes of Mary-culter, Marykirk, and Strachan, the cultivation and improvement of heretdorfe barren land has increased the number of inhabitants now settled on their lots or feus. The Parish of Marykirk includes 400 inhabitants at Lathermuit.—(m) The return of Nigg Parish includes Altens, Balnagask, North and South Kirkhill, North and South Loirstown, Middletown, Tulloes, and reserved lands in the Town of Aberdeen. lands in the Town of Aberdeen

# AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90		100 and upwards.	Total.
	_													-
Males	1754	1627	1746	1299	1803	1242	1185	929	755	401	106	9	_	12856
Females	1685	1542	1495	1356	2507	1805	1445	1265	974	459	144	13	1	14689

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Kincardine was 29118—and the number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 27145—whence it appears that the Ages of one-nineteenth part of the Persons therein enumerated, baye not seen obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Kincardine was 21—one of which did not

contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked (+).

#### Shire of Kinross. HOUSES. OCCUPATIONS. PERSONS how many Families occupied. Trade, Manufactures or Handieraft. All other Fannas not comprised in the two pre ceding classes. Un-inhabited. PARISHES. By Arngask (part of) (a) ..... Parish 48-217 107 Cleish ..... Parish 130 142-53 43 46 265 564 ŀ Forgandenny (part of) (b)..... Parish 1 11 1 Fossoway with Tulliebole 118 120 240 284 34 524 (part of) (c) ..... Kinross ..... Parish 403 611 69 286 256 2563 435 592 -Orwell ..... Parish 189 171 2529 122 Portmoak ..... Parish 284 312 6 78 701 1354 446 1419 182711 34 735 646, 3660 4102 7762

(a) Arngask Parish is partly in Fife Shire (Cupar District) partly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 913 inhabitarts. The observable of the Perth Shire. The entire Parish is mostly in Perth Shire. The G80 inhabitants.—(b) Forgandenny Parish is mostly in entire Parish contains 1944 inhabitants.

# AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 /0 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to	110 and upwards.	Total.
Males Females	476 491	457 465	422 419	397 409	553 721	380 460	332 412	286 333	206 245	123	26 26			3659 4102

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Kinross was 7762, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were removed was 7761, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons therein encourage, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effectived from the Shire of Kinross was 7, every one of which contained answers to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

# Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

		HOUSES.		occi	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.	
PARISHES.	Inhabited,	By low many Familles occupied.	Buitding.	Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture.	Familieschiefty employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males,	Females.	Total of Persons.
Anworth Parish	123	155		- 3	37	54	82	425	420	845
111111011111111111111111111111111111111		186	2	2	139	26	21	457	455	912
Danbacichan martin		242		1	167	56	39	681	680	1361
Balmaghie Parish Borgue Parish		161	1	2	108	36	17	465	484	947
Buittle Parish		195		_	108	85	4	486	537	1023
Carsphairn Parish		92	_	1	18	12	62	238	236	474
Colvend and Southwick Parish		278	_	13	158	50	70	611	711	1322
Crossmichael Parish	231	257	3	25	116	42	99	621	678	1299
Dalry Parish	224	238	3	10	52	53	133	557	594	1151
Girthon Parish		391	2	1	115	189	87	948	947	1895
Kells Parish	179	208	1	9	112	39	57	556	548	1104
Kelton Parish	435	521	3	4	194	160	167	1151	1265	2416
Kirkbean Parish	145	175		12		47	43	561	429	790
Kircudbright	334	608		5	37	238	313	1139	1456	2595
Kircudbright & Parish	118	135		4	107	14	14	370	412	782
Kirkgunzion Parish		137	-	- 8	55	29	53	371	405	776
Kirkmabreck Parish		339	-	9	126	124	89	722	797	1519
Kirkpatrick Durham Parish		287	2	_	104	65	120	725	748	1473
Kirkpatrick Iron Gray Parish				10		20	39	425	455	880
Lochrutton Parish		117	1	5	74	19	24	259	535	594
Minnigaff (a) Parish	332	361	7 2	5	180 129	82 58	99 33	903 506	1020 606	1923
New Abbey Parish		220 144		4	129		9		426	845
Parton		293		-			144	671	707	1578
The state of the s		116				22	29	321	330	651
Terregles		167		6	91	44	52	416	474	890
Troqueer		947		9	113	449	385	1996	2305	4301
Twynholm Parish							71	357	426	783
Urr Parish		639	_				292	1351	1511	2862
CII I di la										
Totals	6441	7912	57	190	3047	2238	2627	18506	20397	38903

<sup>(</sup>a) Woodcutters with their families resident in huts form part of the population of Minnigaff Parish. The increase of population in several Parishes of the Stewartry of Kircudbright, is attributed to the influx of Irish settlers.

# AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and ngwards.	Total.
Males Females	2895 2777	2716 2545	2480 2172	1785 2120	2559 3677	1978 2398	1615 1707	1187 1364	799 962	376 445	113 144	20 17	=	18523 20328

The Total Number of Persons in the Stewartry of Kircudbright was 58903, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 58851, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Stewartry of Kircudbright was 23, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A snall proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Fennales.

Sh	ire	of.	L	an	ark.					
	]	HOUSE	S.		occu	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS.	
PARISHES.  MIDDLE WARD.	Inhabiled,	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Tolal of Persons.
Avendale (a)	552 605 176 346 252 955 505 989	1020 473 980 457 658 190 404 288 1633 681	- 3 9 1	7 10 10 11 7 9 4 19 9	548 65 57 98 102 55 91 96 500 193	512 330 900 276 332 85 245 158 995 480 1145	160 78 23 83 224 50 68 34 338 8 64	2452 1103 2390 1122 1454 486 1013 750 3658 1751 3553	2578 1527 2454 1179 1632 469 1041 754 3955 1754 3809	5030 2630 4844 2301 3086 955 2054 1504 7613 3485 7362
Monkland, Old Parish Shotts Parish Stonehouse Town and Parish UNDER WARD.	608 359	1327 628 388 10669	7 4 2 40	114 6 8 	206 88		13 46 50 1259	3476 1602 987	3507 1695 1051 27385	6985 3297 2038
$ \begin{array}{c c} \textbf{Cadder} & \textbf{Parish} \\ \textbf{Carmunnock} \ (e) & \textbf{Parish} \\ \textbf{Govan} \ (f) & \textbf{Parish} \\ \textbf{Rutherglen} & \begin{cases} \textbf{Burgh} \\ & \textbf{Parish} \end{cases} \\ \end{array} $		506 120 754 835 93	1 4	20 2 32 1	192 50 128 163	433	72 12 195 29	1596 308 1842 \$2052 263	1402 329 1953 2059 286	2798 637 3775 4091 549
UPPER WARD.	1654	2308	11	55	533	1469	506	5841	6009	11850
Carluke         Parish           Carmichael         Parish           Carmwath (g)         Parish           Carstairs         Parish           Catheart (part of) (e)         Parish           Covington         Parish           Crawford (h)         Parish           Crawfordjohn         Parish           Culter         Parish           Dolphinton         Parish           Dunsyre (i)         Parish           Lamark (k)         Burgh and Parish           Lamark (k)         Burgh and Parish           Liberton         Parish           Symington         Parish           Walston         Parish           Wiston and Roberton         Parish	194 645 181 28 100 392 176 89 45 371 57 78 790 999 166 96	1110 166 100 100	2 2 1 3 4 5	122	102 26 40 20 56 47 16 74 25 29 29 73 36 31	78 254 64 2 60 40 28 16 12 263 23 14 1089 389 28	32 135 27 — 354 107 29 136 9 55 117 429 65 39	840 1440 475 1395 462 86 265 961 472 233 111 1078 136 167 3274 2773 358 258 258	887 1485 488 1495 475 85 261 953 499 234 125 1117 154 192 3811 2819 427 255 244	10
Totals	5652	6564	_					15628	491 16684	927 52312

<sup>(</sup>a) The return of Aseudale Parish includes the Town of Strathaecu—b). Now cutton works are mentioned Blantyre and many other places in this Silve—c. blancing gration from Cambuislang has only made room for other inhabitants—d. The town of Airdire a Burgh of Barrony) in the Parish of New Monkland contains 1850 persons, the rest of the Parish 2502—c). Catheart Parish is mostly in Renfrew Shire. The entire Parish and the Parish and the Carlon of the

Ber 1900 1 (2007) 120 (1907) 120 many small tarms naving been thrown together since that time—(k) The increase of population in the Parish of Lanark arises partly from Persons employed on a new bridge at Carthaul Craigs, and on new roads, besides which, it is remarked, that 483 children belonging to a public work, were omitted by mi-take in 1811.

#### SHIRE OF LANARK, continued.

		Hous	ES.		oc	CUPAT	IONS.	1	PERSO	SS.
PARISHES.	Inhabiled.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Familieschiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females,	Total of Persons.
Glasgow (1) City										
Outer High (East) Parish	1736			94		1074				7198
Enoch, St. (m) Parish	1548		12	67		1038				
James, St Parish	1627	1644	12			1084				7263
John, St (n) Parish			6	97		1091				
Andrew's St. (Middle) Parish			15	133		674			3176	5731
Mungo's St. (North) Parish		1841	15			961	878	4010	4813	
Ramshorn (North-West) Parish				84		708	522	2667	3346	6013
Blackfriars (South) Parish	1656	1671	5	58	—	889	782	2876	3390	6266
Mary's St. (South-West) Parish	1597	1611	10	123	-	811	800	3095	8770	6865
George's St. (West) Parish	1867	1905	17	171	4	827	1074	4250	5353	9603
Suburbs										
Barony (o) Parish	10781	10885	110	433	324	5560	5001	24628	27291	51919
Gorbals (p) Parish	4634	4679	27	460	66	3387	1226	10400	11959	22359
Totals	31644	31956	244	1917	396	18104	13456	68119	78924	147043

(1) The following certificate was attached to the Abstract of the Enumeration of the City of Glasgow and its

(f) The following certificate was attached to the Adstract of the Landbeatan of the number of inhabitants in their respective Parishes, two additional churches having been built since ISII, the population is now divised into twelve instead of ten Parishes. The classification and calculations have been made by me, from which I have drawn the following results. Since 18II the increase of the inhabitants has been 4629, this number is to be accounted for from the great increase of trade and manufactures during the war, and for some time after its termination. Of late years there has been a failing off of the population, arising chiefly from emigration and the want of employment. From the year ISI2 to 18I7, the houses were nearly all occupied, whereas at present there are 1917 unoccupied houses, (not tenements,) calculated to accommodate 8818 persons. The average numbers are the proposed of the propose ber of persons in each family is 4 and  $\frac{6}{1000}$ . Children under ten years of age, are equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of the whole population. Persons under twenty years of age, are equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of the whole population. Persons under twenty years of age, are equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of the whole population. For every apartment there are two persons to occupy it.

(Signed) "JAMES CLELAND.
"Superintendant of Public Works for the City."

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

m) Two femalet in St. Enoch's Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(p) One male and one female in St John's Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—(p) One female in Barony age.

### ABSTRACT.

-	Under Ward	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Landward Part	5841	6009	11850
1	City of Glasgow and Suburbs			
	Total Under Ward	73960 25797	84933 27385	158893
-	Upper Ward	15628	16684	52512
and constraint	Total in Chire of Langrk	115385	129002	244587
- 1				

#### SHIRE OF LANARK, continued.

HOUSES OCCUPATIONS PERSONS														
	1	HOUSI	ES.		occ	UPATI	ONS,	F	PERSONS	i.				
PARISHES.  wards, &c.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Familieschiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	Females.	Total of Persons.						
Middle Was	d 8086	10669	40	251	2129	7301	1239	25797	27385	55182				
Under Was	d 1654	2308	11	55	553	1469	306	5841	6009	11850				
Upper Wa		6564			1825			15628	16684	32312				
City of Glasgow	31644	31956	244	1917	396	18104	13456	68119	78924	147043				
Totals	47016	51497	323	2415	4883	29776	16838	115385	129002	244387				

# AGES OF PERSONS.

### MALES.

	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	to	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Mid. Ward	4978	3700	3268	2604	4072	2786	2179	1.500	896	406	94	12		25795
Under Ward												3		5841
Upper Ward										337	90	8		15629
City& Burgh									0.00	00,	50			,
of Glasgow	10905	8901	8543	6762	10509	8082	6925	4147	2198	912	219	1.5	1	68119
J														
Tot.of Males	18529	15519	14603	11684	17868	13204	10916	5912	5925	1755	432	38	1	115384

#### FEMALES.

	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Mid. Ward	4167	3567	3200	3029	4702	3016	2578	1578	1096	493	152	6	_	27384
Under Ward	898	792	671	696	1051	678	528	549	257	99	29	_	1	6009
Upper Ward		2059	1911	1846	2948	1876	1418	1099	762	549	106	9	_	16683
City& Burgh														
of Glasgow	10345	8613	8184	9121	15403	10154	7719	4945	2898	1196	325	36	5	78924
Tot. of Fem.	17710	15031	15966	14692	24084	15704	12043	7971	1995	2137	612	51	6	129000

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Lanark was %4887, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was \$44884, whence it appears that the Ages of almost all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Lanark was \$1, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages. A remarkably small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire	of	Linkithgow.
-------	----	-------------

	0									
	H	IOUSES	5.		occu	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Fumilies occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Famities chiefly employed in Agriculture.		All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abercorn (α) Parish	175	207		4	53	28	126		538	1044
Bathgate Parish	468	765	1	8	201	332	252	1534	1749	3283
Borrowstowness (b) Parish	344	744	-	5		290			1673	3018
Carriden Parish		323	-	5	86	116	121	633	796	1429
Cramond (part of) (c) Parish	11	11	-	1	7	1	3	38	31	69
Dalmeny Parish	202	296	2	6	112				733	1495
Ecclesmachen Parish		59	1	5			27		146	303
Kirkliston (part of) (d) Parish		312	3	12	172	54	86	846	759	1605
Linlithgow (e) Burgh & Parish			• • •	• • •				- ::-	•••	
Country Part	240	295		3			42	756	824	1580
Town Part	512	710	5	9					1702	3112
Livingstone (f) Parish		201	1	10		87 57	14		522 380	944
Queensferry (g) Burgh & Parish		158		10					619	
Torphichen Parish		255 -210		9						1016
Uphall (h) Parish Whitburn Parish		419		10					1013	1900
wintburn Parish	040	419	_	10	34	100	192	307	1010	1300
Totals	3302	4965	15	96	1224	1817	1924	10703	11982	22685
			_							

(a) In the Parish of Abercorn the increase of population is attributed to the Union Canal, and to improvements making by the Earl of Hopetown and other Heritors—(b). The trade of Berlin of Hopetown and Parish is mostly in the Shire of Edinburgh. The entire Parish contains 1804 inhabitants—(d). Kirkliston Parish is partly in Edinburgh of Edinburgh. The entire Parish contains 1804 inhabitants—(d). Kirkliston Parish is partly in Edinburgh Shire. The entire Parish contains 2213 inhabitants. The Parish church stands in the County of Linlithgow. The increase of population in this and other adjoining Parishes, is partly attributed to the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c). The entire of the Union Canal now in progress—(c).

Parish of Linlithgow contains 4692 inhabitants.—(f) An increase of marriages is observed at Livingstone in consequence of the low price of provisions, the rate of wages remaining stationary.—(g) The Burgh and Parish of Queenstery coincide, and although the herring fishery has failed, and the soap manufacture declined, and the works at the landing places have been complet. ed, yet an increase of population is observable in Queensferry.—(h) The Union Canal and the Houston Collicry have caused an increase of population in the Parish of Uphall.

## AGES OF PERSONS.

1															
OF TRACEPUS		Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	nd ds.	.72
١		5	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	ar	ofe
-	TOTAL	1	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	100 tpw	Total
į	OF													~	
	Males	1705	1513	1429	1028	1678	1187	986	580	450	255	44	6		10861
1	Females	1718	1475	1256	1113	2110	1561	1069	826	667	293	8.5	9	_	11982

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Linlithgow was 22685, and the Ages as returned (being of 22843 Persons), appear to be rather redundant, but in reality are not so, 138 registered Seamen whose Ages are returned, baving been purposely omitted in the Enumeration Abstract.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Linlithgow was 15, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

# Shire of Nairn.

	4	, -	, .							
		HOUSE	S.		occi	JPATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Familieschieflyemployed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieraff.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Malvs.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Ardelach Parish	314	317	1	7	126	59	152	565	722	1287
Auldearn Parish		325	3	9	158	88	79	723	800	1525
Calder (part of) (a) Parish		234	1	16	93	50	91	426	527	953
Croy (part of) (b) Parish	131	134	-	1	59	19	56	277	304	581
Moy & Dalarossie { United Parishes $(part of) (\rightarrow) (c)$ }	23	23	-	-	22	1	-	53	55	108
Nairn (d) Burgh & Parish	679	765	8	12	97	196	472	1491	1737	3228
Urquhart (part of) (e) Parish	321	333	2	- 9	244	36	53	547	779	1326
Totals	2012	2131	15	54	799	429	903	4082	4924	9006

(a) Calder Parish is partly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1120 inhabitants.—(b) Croy Parish is mostly in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1538 inhabitants. An improvement of moor land by 1538 inhabitants. An improvement of moor land by pensioners and others, is mentioned as a cause of increased population...-(c) Moy and Dalarossie are partly in habitants. The population in Inverness Shire. The entire Parish contains 1332 inhabitants. A few small farms having been thrown which is particularly felt here.

Parish The logether, the population is therefore diminished.—(d) The fishermen at Nairu are one-third more numerous trains that in 1811, and the depression of agriculture has driven many persons into the Burgh.—(c) Urquhart Parish on the propulation of the Nairu Shire part 1,332.

1.332.

of the Parish The population of the Nairu Shire part of the Parish Control of the times when the propulation of the distress of the times when the propulation of the distress of the times when the propulation of the parish the parish the propulation of the parish the par

1368299

## AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	to	60 to 70	70 to 80	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Males Females										112 172	1 5		4029 4869

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Nairn was \$5006, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was \$8508, wheree it appears that the Ages of one eighty-third part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect. The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Nairn was 7, one of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages, and is thus marked +5.

Shire of Or	·kne	y and	l	Shet	lan	á.			
	Н	OUSES.		occu	PATI	ONS.	PE	RSONS	
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied. Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture.	ramutes chuffy employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	all other ramines not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Mainland (a).         Andrew's St. (b).         Parish Birsay.         Parish Dearness.         Parish Parish Evie         Parish Parish Parish Firth         Parish Parish Parish Harray.         Parish Parish Harray.         Parish Sandwich         Parish Parish Parish Parish Parish Parish Parish Parish Stenness         Parish Parish Parish Stenness         Parish Par	134 171 127 158 145 309 154 180 96 133 125	155 — 155 —	-	110 153 90 90 89 102 110 7 90 174 79 152 89	26 113 12 56 37 53 20 552 99 8 4 9 18	19 98 52 45 11 5 185 43 — 15 50 18	582 687 515 549 235 528 541 938 491 407 240 433 280 940	475 859 578 462 312 391 452 1274 543 499 278 497 316 1296	857 1526 691 811 545 719 775 2212 1034 906 518 930 596 2256
Stromness Parish	123 2759	3345 5	_	124 1442	947	40 956	308 6670	400	708 1 <i>5</i> 062
NORTH ISLES.  Eday and Phrary. Islands  Egilshay (+) Island  Enhallow (+) Island  Gairsay (+) Island  Ronaldshay, North. Island  Rousy (+) Island  Rousy (+) Island  Sanda. Island  Sanda. Island  Burness Parish  Lady Parish  Stronsay. Island  Ladykirk Parish  St. Peter's Parish  St. Peter's Parish  St. Nicholas Parish  Westray Island  North or Ladykirk Parish  East Parish  Westray Island  North or Ladykirk Parish  Westray Island  North or Ladykirk Parish  East Parish  Westray Island  North or Ladykirk Parish  East Parish  East Parish  Parish  East Parish	40 5 12 75 171 131  816 169  55 44 68  145 80 49 16	156 — 43 — 12 — 75 — 179 — 167 — 90 — 118 — 76 — 66 — 61 — 76 — 165 — 93 — 56 — 50 — 16 — 16 — 16 — 16 — 16 — 16 — 16 — 1		33 45 65  119 76 43 45 12	166 55 60 255 60 77 155 166 155 68 1.2 4 5 5 1 1	24 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	524 110 4 55 213 390 362  199 269 405  144 148 190  402 248 150 138 36	349 1166 7 44 207 444 417  216 296 477  171 162 198 8 422 287 161 159 44	675 226 11 79 420 834 779 415 565 580 515 310 388 824 535 291 297 80
SOUTH ISLES.  Burray	1 I S 52 S 4 S 4 S 4 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6	50 1 61 42 68 69 102		69	3	196 16 - 7 22 	116 6 144 104 127  158 277	129 4 153 116 161  196 318	595

<sup>(</sup>a) What is called the Mainland is the largest of the Orkney Isles, sometimes called Pomona. The arrangement of the Shire of Orkney in the Abstract of 1811, was not suitable to a County consisting wholly of Islands.

# SHIRE OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, continued.

		IOUSE	0	-	OCCU	D A T'14	we I	PE	RSONS.	
	1		5.	_				r E	1130.53.	
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Manufact Manufact ndicraft	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
St Peter's or North Kirk Parish	275	286	3	3	123	74	89	654	742	1396
Lady or South Kirk Parish	117	117	1	4	69	16	32	246	307	553
Swannay and Pentland Skerries Islands	8	8	-	-	5	1	2	22	15	37
	7.37	804	4	15	525	111	168	1854	2141	3995
SHETLAND ISLES.							-	862		1004
Aithsting and Sandsting (+)(c) Parish		317	2	4		10		739	1022	1884
Brassay, Barra & Quarfl'(+)(c) Parish		294	-	-6	260	19	15	797	846	1585
Delting Parish	317	321	2	0	302	15	4	191	1021	1818
Dunrossness, Sandwick, Cunnisburgh & Faira Isle (+) Parish	692	769	3	13	643	10	116	1695	2103	3798
Lerwick Town		520	6	2	9	165	346		1240	2224
and Gulberwick Parish	57	57	-	-	48	_	9	172	182	354
Ministry of Nesting										•••
Lunnasting, Nesting, United? Skerries & Whelsay(+) Parishes	323	341	-	3	335	2	4	892	1113	2005
Northmavine (+) Parish	372	376	-	-	364	6	6	1039	1225	2264
Tingwall, Whiteness and Weisdale (+)	354	405	1	5	296	11	95	1043	1266	2309
Unst (+) Parish	442	453	4	13	360	-	93	1176	1422	2598
Walls, Sandness, Papa (+) Parish		337	1	-	326	4	7	917	1074	1991
Yell, North, and Fetlar (→) Parish						1		717	869	1586
Yell, South and Mid (→) Parish	272	280	9	5	265	7	8	768	961	1729
	4245	4730	27	64	3451	250	1035	11801	14544	26145

(c) The mixed occupation of the inhabitants of Aithsting, and Sandsting, and of Brassay, and Barra, has caused almost all the families to be ascribed to Agriculture in the latter, to the fishery in the former. In the rest of Shetland Isbe ver generally ascribe part of population to persons returned from the navy and army at the paceae, and to the subdivision fad, besides which, the fishery is an inducement to early marriages.

#### SUMMARY

# OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

ORKNEY ISLES.		HOUSE	_		occt				ERSON	
Mainland	2759	3345	5	6	1445	947	950	6670	8392	15062
North Isles	1435	1598	-2	9	1186	216	196	3745	4177	7999
South Isles	737	804	·l	1.5	525	111	168	1854	21.11	3995
Shetland Isles	4245	4736	27	64	3451	250	1035	11801	14544	26145
			-							
Totals	9176	10-183	38	94	6604	1524	2355	24070	29054	53124

# SHIRE OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, continued.

# AGES OF PERSONS.

### MALES.

ORKNEY ISLES.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Mainland	906	876	767	654	936	664	626	539	477	201	48	2	_	6696
North Isles	406	395										1	_	3169
South Isles	234	224	258	226	267	186	140	157	100	60	21	1	_	1854
Shetland Isles	321	226	197	190	294	225	206	137	105	41	9	2	_	1953
Total of Males	1867	1721	1588	1407	2006	1580	1249	1061	874	405	108	6	_	13672

#### FEMALES.

ORKNEY ISLES.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	9 <sub>O</sub> ιο 10 <sub>C</sub>	100 and upwards.	Total.
Mainland	903	866	670	757	1505	1054	943	758	650	266	68	3	1	8424
North Isles	415	397	328	297	606	396	338	517	249	152	32	1	1	3527
South Isles	224	221	189	204	403					72	25	2	_	2151
Shetland Isles	316	196	204	227	446	523	294	205	142	68	20	2	-	2445
Total of Females	1856	1680	1391	1485	2960	2030	1787	1445	1178	558	145	8	2	16545

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Orkney and Shetland was 53124—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 30217—whence it appears that the Ages of between one-second and one-third part of the Persons ther's n Enumerated have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Orkney and Shetland was 55—fifteen of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons, and are thin smaked (4-); among which are all (except two) of the Shetland Isles. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

# Shire of Peebles.

Sitt	0	, .								- 1
	ł	HOUSE	S.	Otto	occt	PAT1	ons.	PI	ERSON	5.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	ilies chi rade, I or Ha	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Broughton Parish	47	47		_	20	15	12	144	116	260
Drumelzier Parish	51	55	-	1	29	12	12	135	158	293
Eddlestone Parish		149	-	10		17	4	418	392	810
Glenholm Parish		44	-	5	31	8	5	118	121	239
Innerleithen (part of) (a) Parish		131	-	_	67	57	75	319	343	662
Kilbucho Parish		59	-	-	42		5	147	181	328
Kirkurd Parish		58	1	2			22	170	182	352
Linton Parish		267	-	12			63	584	610	1194
Lyne and Theggate Parish		26	-	_	24	f	1	99	77	176
Manor Parish		48	_	3			5	164	160	324
Newlands Parish		195	_	7			56	50.5	556	1041
Peebles (part of) (b) Burgh and Parish		595	-	5			165	1330	1371	2701
Skirling Parish		61	-	2			19	179	166	345
Stobo Parish		75	_	6	1		57	195	218	415
Traquair Parish		108	1		39		48	325	318	
Tweedsmuir Parish	44	46	1		25	6	1.5	141	124	265
Totals	1750	1962	2	51	837	651	474	4975	5073	10046

(a) Innerleithen Parish is partly in the Shire of Sellick. The entire Parish contains 705 inhabitants.

## AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL OF	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	to	to	to	to	to	to	10	100 of 00 100 and upwards.	7
MalesFemales	704 695	714 646	698 585	521 568	809 966	485 520	455 452	273 320	182 216	122 93	22 15	2 — 5 —	

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Peebles was 10046—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 10024—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Peebles was 16, every one of which contained any answer to the question concerning Ages: a small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of MJes and Fennales.

#### Shire of Perth. HOUSES. OCCUPATIONS. PERSONS. Families chiefly employed rin Trade, Manyfactures, 7 or Handierqfi. All other Families not comprised in the two precoefficies of contrast of the two precoefficies of the contrast of the cont amilies chiefly employed many Families of Persons. Agriculture. In-inhabited. emales. PARISHES. Suilding. z Aberdalgie ..... Parish Aberfoil (a) ...... Parish Abernethy (part of) (b) ...... Parish Abernyte ..... Parish Alyth (part of) (c) ...... Parish 4.50 Arngask (part of) (d) ...... Parish Auchterarder (e) ...... Parish Auchtergaven ...... Parish Balquhidder ...... Parish Bendochy ...... Parish Blackford ..... Parish 1.5 Blair, Atholl and Strowan ..... Parish 1244 2493 Blairgowrie (f) ...... Parish Callandar ..... Parish 510 3 Caputh ...... Parish Cargill ..... Parish Clunie (g) ...... Parish Collace ..... Parish 69 I Comrie ...... Parish Crieff ..... Parish Culross (h) ...... Burgh and Parish 640 1 Cupar-Angus (part of) (i) ..... Parish Dowally ...... Parish Dron ...... Parish Dull (k) ...... Parish Dunbarney ..... Parish Dunblane (1) ...... Parish Dunkeld..... Town and Parish 319-622 3 Dunkeld, Little ...... Parish Dunning ..... Parish 662 --Errol ..... Parish Findogask ...... Parish 109 -Forgandenny (part of) (m) ..... Parish 183 -Forterrot..... Parish 144 -669 3 Fortingull (n) ...... Parish Fossoway (part of) (o) ...... Parish 159 172 1 Fowlis, Easter ..... Parish 80 --Fowlis, Wester (p) ..... Parish 546 361 4 Glendovan ...... Parish Incliture..... Parish 216 1

(a) In the Parish of Aberfoil a pyroligneous acid manufactory has been established, and a slate quarry opened. —6) Abcemethy Parish is partly in Fife Shire. The entire Parish contains 1701 inhabitants—(c) Alyth Parish is partly in the Shire of Forfar. The entire Parish contains 2503 inhabitants—(d) Aragask Parish is partly in the Shire of Fife, partly in Kinross. The entire Parish contains 350 inhabitants—(e) The cotton trade, maiting, and distilling, have increased at Auchterarder since 1811.—(f) A spinning mill has been erected at Bairgowrie—(g) Emigration and the eulargement of farms are mencodered as the partle of the spinning of the spinnin -(b) Abernethy Parish is partly in Fife Shire. 2022 inhabitants.—(k) The population of the Parish of Dull would have appeared more numerous by 500, if

Invergowrie (q) ...... Parish

Kenmore (r) ...... Parish

Killin ...... Parish

Kilmadock, with Doune ...... Parish

1746 3150 taken in February, before the departure of those who seek summer service in the Lowlands, such persons are noticed in the Kirkmichael return and elsewhere.—(I) A mineral spring has been discovered at Dunblane. Forgandenny is partly in the Shire of Kinross. Th tire Parish contains 913 inhabitants.—(n) The conversion the Farish contains 9/3 minantians—(ii) The conversion of land to sheep pasture prevails in the Parish of Fortinguill—(i) Fossoway Parish is partly in the Shire of Kincos. The entire Parish contains 1544 inhabitants—(p) An enlargement of farms is mentioned a having caused a decrease of population at Foulis Wester, at St. Diartin's, Meigle, Monivaird and Muthill, and in many other Parishes.—(q) Invergowrie is partly in the Shire of Forfar, but the whole is here entered.—(r) One female in Kenmore Parish upwards of 100 years of age. Part of the population of this Parish has been removed to neighbourng Parishes.

SHIRE	OF	DERTH	cont	inned

SHIR	E OI	PE	RTI	Ι,	contri	nued.				
		HOUSE	S.		occ	UPATI	DNS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Familieschief yemployed in Agriculture.	ilies ch rade, or Ha	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Kilspindie Parish	142	147	_	-3	80	39	28	325	599	722
Kincardine in Monteith, Parish	470	501	5	7	287	114	100	1151	1257	2588
with thornbill		-			78		22			
Kinclaven (s) Parish Kinfauns Parish	194 142	199 145	1	8 2	65	99 75	7	480 381	506 421	986 802
Kınloch Parish	75	79	9	1	32	55	14	209	206	415
Kinnaird Parish	92	96	_	5	38	57	21	223	242	465
Kinnoul Parish	520	605	- 5	10		258	290	1280	1394	2674
Kippen (part of) (t) Parish	129	129	1	7	40	32	57	524	337	661
Kirkmichael (k) Parish	528	335	-	2	171	66	98	781	770	1551
Lecropt (part of) (u) Parish	56	4.5	1	1	35	5	5	133	128	261
Lethendy Parish Logie (part of) (w) Parish	78 62	80 73	-	2	26 37	51 22	14	201 175	207	408 376
Logierait Parish	657	670	_	11		285	151	1478	1617	3095
Longforgan (x) Town and Parish	350	356	3	37	127	69	160	722	822	1544
Madderty Parish		158		5		73	5	352	362	714
Madous, St. (y) Parish	61	61	3	4	52	26	3	171	160	331
Martin's, St. (p) Parish	195	201	1	٤		100	3	487	517	1004
Meigle (p) Parish		190		2		135	9	420	427	847
Methven (z) Parish Moneydie Parish	477 212	636 224	3	5	141	550 59	165	1415 561	1489	2904
Monivaird (p) Parish	95	102	1	1	56	29	17	267	617 272	1178 539
Monzie (z) Parish	271	271		16		56	110	477	690	1167
Moulin Parish	416	437	4	25		297	12	876	1039	1915
Muckart (a) Parish	132	150	4	4	40	31	79	354	330	704
Muthill (p) Parish	491	677	-	5		195	346	1346	1516	2862
Port Parish	310	520	- 5	1.5		74	57	811	803	1614
Rattray Parish	225	269	5	6	96	141	32	489		1057
Redgorton Parish Rhind Parish	298 73	371 73	1	11	108	14)	114	746 205	843 221	1589 426
Scone (b) Parish	55	472			72	371	29	1040		2155
Strowan Parish	55	59	-	6	38	15	6	168	169	337
Tibbermuir Parish	286	527	1	1:	84	217	26	793	841	1654
Trinity Gask Parish	109	125	-	4	57	44	24	541	338	679
Tulliallan (c) Parish	599	794		15	52	51_	230	1545	2013	3558
Weem (g) Parish	255	265	-	ن	155	47	65	645	709	1354
BURGH OF PERTH.	21754	2598 .	102	651	7722	10149	8 . 15	5725	62724	119982
Church, East	1758	1738	2	177	51	875	814	3557	3718	6955
Church, West		1039	_	5:	-	50 a	535	1861	2065	5926
Middle Church (d)	1364	1361	8	4.		675	689	2257	2719	4956
St. Paul's Church	8.15	843	1	5	1	322	520	14-10	1791	5251
	4984	4984	1.1	309	52	574	2.5 \ 8	9775	10 '93	19068
	4584	495-1	11	1009	1 52	. 011	0.1.0	0113	10.90	19008

(a) An enlargement of farms has taken place at Kindarden P. Kippen Parish is mostly in Stiring Shire. The entire Parish contains Q.22 inhabitants—u Lege Parish is partly in Stiring Shire. The entire Parish contains 513 inhabitants—u; Lege Parish is partly in the Shire of Clackmannan, partly in that of Stiring. The entire Parish of Conference of Stiring and Quarter Parish of Longforan—y) One female in St. Madoes Parish is powerful of 100 years of age—z² The boundary of Methven Parish as assumed in 1811 was not the same as at in 1821, so in Monzie Parish it was taken (1821) quoad shode at Perth.

Civilla, heretofore quoad Sacra. The return of Monzie Parish includes the lands of Abercarrney, Auclina-free, Callandar, Cultoquiby, Glenalmoul and Monzie, each of which in the year 1811 made a distinct return— a) New turnpike roads have caused an increase of population in the Parish of Muckart—b) A bleachfiel has been established at Scone, and the population of the Village has increased—c Publicalian is locally situation of the control of the Control

# SHIRE OF PERTH, continued.

# SUMMARY

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF PERTH.

		HOUSE	c		OCC	UPATI	ONS	T.	ERSON	· c
		HOUSE					0.115		LIGOR	
SHIRE, &c.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handioraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons,
Shire of Perth	21734	25986	102	651	7722	10149	8115	57258	62724	119982
Town of Perth	4984	4984	11	309	52	2374	2558	8775	10293	19068
Totals	26718	30970	113	960	7774	12525	10673	66055	73017	139030

# AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

	Under	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70		90	rds.	Total.
	5	10	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	000	10,
		10	15	20	50	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	3 5	Tota
Shire of Perth													_	57125
Town of Perth	1241	1036	986	957	1204	1041	943	710	438	167	45	7	-	8775
Total of Males	8528	8100	8161	7067	10260	6989	5922	5087	3640	1618	480	48	_	65900

#### FEMALES.

	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards	Total.
Shire of Perth Town of Perth													_	62622 10294
Total of Females	8268	8121	7649	7559	13112	8773	7262	5952	3988	1726	462	42	2	72916

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Perth was 139050—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 18816—whence it appears that the Ages of nearly all the Persons therein Enumerated have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Perth was 83—every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning Ages: several of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect, in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

# Shire of Renfrero.

100	ure	of I		ne j	7 6 00					
	I	IOUSE	S,		occ	UPATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.		All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Abbey (a) Parish	1459	4210	8	1	356	3688	166	9609	10966	20575
Beith (part of) (b) Parish		11	_	_	9	2		29	58	67
Cathcart (part of) (c) Parish		365		5	84	259	42	950	955	1885
Dunlop (part of) (d) Parish	12	12	_	-	10	2	_	34	54	68
Eaglesham (e) Parish		384	_	_	84	294	6	952	995	1927
Eastwood $(f)$ Parish		1151	1	4	144	951	56	2650	3026	5676
Erskine Parish		167		-1	93	48	26	495	478	973
Govan (part of) (g) Parish	80	109	-	-	20	71	18	257	295	550
( East Parish		796				206		1610	1993	3605
Greenock (h)   Middle Parish		1866		54			1356		4249	7260
West Parish		2698	9	178			1350		6465	11225
Houston and Killellan (i) Parish		433	-		100	520	13	1080	1257	2317
Inchinnan Parish		105	-	2	59	- 8	58	288	294	582
Innerkip Parish		478		€	106	139	233	1102	1242	2544
Kilbarchan Parish		827	4	4	145	636	48	1986	2227	4213
Kilmalcolm Parish		310	1	8	206	95	9	778	822	1600
Lochwinnoch Parish		844	-	2	254	523	67	1975	2155	4130
Mearns (k) Parish		405	-	4	201	167	37	1027	1268	2295
Neilston Parish		1269		30		1040	25	2957	3592	6549
Paisley (l) Burgh		5730		87		4541	832	12153		26428
Port-Glasgow (m) Town		1295		89		676	574	2271	2991	5262
Renfrew Burgh and Parish	358	512	3	5	111	358	43	1264	1582	2646
Totals	10490	23977	55	546	2725	15780	5472	51178	60997	112175

(a) The return of the Abbey Parish includes that part of it which is situate East of the River Clyde, and from which a separate return was received and entered in 1811. Rather more than half the population of the Parish may be ascribed to the Town of Paisley, which is surrounded by the Abbey Parish.—(b) Beith Parish is mostly in Ayr Shire, (Cunningham District.) The en-tire Parish contains 4472 inhabitants.—(c) Catheart Pa-rish is partly in Lanark Shire. The entire Parish con-tains 2056 inhabitants. The increase of population tams 2000 inhanitants. Ine increase of population arises from its contiguity to Glasgow—(df) Dunlop Parish is mostly in Ayr Shire. The entire Parish contains 1097 inhabitants—(c) A cotto mill has been established at Eaglesham since 1811...(f) One male in Eastwood Parish upwards of 100 years of age—g Govan Parish is mostly in Lanark Shire. The entire Parish contains 4.255 inhabitants—(df)1 knowers that in the return of 4325 inhabitants.-(h) It appears that in the return of

the West Parish of Greenock nearly 500 seamen belonging to registered vessels were included, these have been deducted. The three Parishes together, appear to contain 22088 inhabitants.—(i) One male in Houstonn and Killellan Parish upwards of 100 years of age —(k) Bleachfields have been much increased at Mearles and Biggarnesis have been much increased at Adarts and the population also from that cause.— I The Burgh of Paisley consists of three, of which the High Church Parish contains 12442 inhabitants, the Modde Parish, 8421 inhabitants, and to which the Suburb comprised in the return of Abbey Parish, containing 11620 inhabitants, so that the total number of inhabitants in Paisley may be estimated at 28000. One male and one female in the Burgh of Paisley are upwards of 100 years of age .- m One male in Port-Glasgow upwards of 100 years of age.

(l) The Magistrates of Paisley, in a printed statement, include the whole of the Abbey Parish with the Burgh, which makes the population of Paisley amount to 47003 inhabitants.—Editor.

#### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 50	to	10 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	to	90 to 100	156 and npwerds.	Total.
OF														
Males	9125	7329	6501	5705	8889	5634	1615	5200	2152	921	254	26	-1	54315
Females	9033	7282	6654	6507	10586	6293	1896	5451	2240	1029	279	51	1	58262

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Renfrew was 112175-and the Ages as returned being of 112577

Pressuals are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Renfrew was 22—every one of which contained. in answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons

4.4 POPULATI			оті	-			321.	1		
Shires of	Ross	s an	d	C	rom	art	<i>y</i>			
	li	OUSES	<b>)</b> .		OCC U	PATI	ONS.	PF	ERSONS	
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By hore many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chief'y employed in Agriculture.	framuses conclugation of in Trade, 3 any factures, or Handicraft.	comprised in the two pre-	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Alness Parish	260	267	15	14	152	60	55	640	630	1270
Applecross (+) (a) Parish	508	525	2	30	341	45	:41	1591	1402	2793
Avoch (b) Parish	374	397	4	15		271	12	824	997	1821
Barvas (c) Parish	529	529	-	-	489	-	40	1186	1382	2568
Contin (a) Parish		414	5	16		43	202	921	1009	1950
Cromarty S. Parish		504	4	1 -		312	177	855	1158	199 <b>5</b> 656
( tt I all st		165		5		106	2	278 930	578	2031
D ngwall (+) Burgh & Parish	349 204	463 211	5 3			15	159	425	1101	915
Education						197	45	797	857	1654
re iru (a) Parisl						64	66	916	1056	1952
Fod Jerty (→) Parisl Geirloch (+) Parisl		527		1 1		42	-	2410	2108	4518
Glenshiel (e) Parisi		139		10		15	9	372	396	768
Killiernan Parisi						74	56	642	729	1371
Kilmuir, Easter Parisl						73	17	624	757	1381
Kiltearn Parisi						87	135	648	806	1454
Kincardine Parisl		445	4	1	316	58	91	824	987	1811
Kintail Parisi		210	_	-	- 86	122	- 5	475	552	1027
Knockbain Parisi						125	171	843	1130	19"3
Lochalsh (f) Paris				-			182		1268	2492
Lochbroom (g) Paris							112	2195	2545	4540
Locharron (h) Paris	545			1:			1	956	976	1932
Lochs (i) Paris				19	589		105	1513	1356	2669 813
Loggie, Easter Paris	h 221 h 531			1		246			451 776	1456
Nigg (a)				1		1 .			679	1201
Resolis $(k)$		1					68		840	1571
Rosskeen Paris									1403	2581
Stornoway (m) Town and Faris					4	1			2305	4119
Tain Burgh and taris	b 575			1		203			1505	2861
Tarbat (a) Paris			1						869	1625
Uig (n) Paris		599	2 2		1 475	-	119	1344	1551	2875
Urquhart (part of) (o) Paris		514	1 4	1 10	181	68	65	671	825	1496
Urray (part of) (p) Paris	616	620	2	: 5	2 586	74	160	1241	1490	2751

(a) The increase of peoplation in the Farish of Apple-cross is attributed to the herring dishery, so in the Pa-rishes of Farn, Lochalsh, Lochbrom, Niga and Tarbat, —b) A new harbour and other inprovements are re-marked at Avoch—(c) One male and two females in Earwas Parish upwards of 100 years of age,—(d) One male in Contin Parish upwards of 100 years of age,—(e) Emigration is prevalent in the Parish of Glenshiel, yet the population is on the increase —(f) One male in Lochalsh Parish upwards of 100 years of age,—(g) Two males and two females upwards of 100 years of age in Lochbroom Parish.—(k) Four females upwards of 100

161 46 [143] T947 [15356 [3205] 2524 [35504] [58828] years of age in Locharron Farsh.—]) Frow makes and three fermiles upwards of 160 years of age in Loch Parish.—[4] Resols, or strictly speaking, kitzhinichael and Cullitudiden united.—[7] The return of Rosemarkie Parish includes the Burgh of Fort.Rose.—[9] One make and four formales in Stornovay upwards of 100 years of age.—[9] One make in Ulg Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—[9] One make for Ulg Parish upwards of 100 years of age.—[9] Urnap Parish is partly in the Shire of Naira. The entire Parish contains 2829 inhabitants.—[9] Urnap Parish is partly in the Shire of Inverness, but the whole is here entered. here entered.

# AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	to	60 to 70	70 to 80	to	to	oar	070	
Males	3884	<b>3</b> 626	3147	2647	3579	2851	2244	1818	1243	631	208	47	11	25936	

The Total Number of Persons in the Shires of Ross and Cromarty as 58828—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 5005—whence it appears that the Ages of between one-fifth and one-sixth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect. The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shires of Ross and Cromarty was S3, five of which contained no answer to the question concerning Ages, and are thus marked (+): a small prejortion of the Returns of Ages, were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

# Shire of Roxburgh.

Shire	e oj	IN	) a	ou	ryn	•				
	1	HOUSE	S.			PAT	IONS.	Pl	EKSON	÷
PARISHES.  CASTLETOWN MELROSE DISTRICT.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited	Vamilieschietz engloyea in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handaraff.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Boswell's St Parish	147	135			62	32	41	298	338	636
Bowden (a) Parish		203		8	113	34	56	453	501	954
Castleton Parish		421	-	- 6	184	120	117	955	1083	2038
(part of) (b)	31	34		_	27	3	4	90	97	187
(part of ) (b)	137	174	1	16	80	52	42	351	428	779
Maxton Parish		93		3	68	12	13	209	254	463
Melrose Parish		728	4	1.5	298	280	150	1697	1770	3467
	1520	1788	- 6	 53	832	533	425	4053	4471	8524
HAWICK DISTRICT.			-							
Ashkirk (part of) (d) Parish		71 291	_1	5 10	54 157	11 80	54	177 741	183 763	560
Cavers		917	2	3	189	536	192	2153	2234	15( 4 4387
Kırktown		65		2	43	8	14	150	165	315
liobertown (part of) (e) Parish		69		1	62	6	1	181	203	384
Selkirk (part of) (f) Burgh & Parish		6	_	ı	5	_	1	17	1.5	32
Wilton (g) Parish		\$89	1	10	144	149	96	780	881	1661
	1172	1808	4	32	654	790	364	4199	4444	8643
JEDBURGH DISTRICT. Ancrum	258	290		15	180	75	35	662		
Bedrule Parish		51	i	3	42	6	3	152	724 192	1386 344
Crailing Parish		136		6	65	31	40	355	393	748
Hobkirk Parish	120	120		14	43	26	51	325	327	652
Jedburgh Burgh & Parish	794	115-	4	28	283	459	416	2499	2752	5251
Minte Parish		91	1	_	62	16	15	253	289	472
Oxnam Parish		133		9	71	21	41	335	358	693
Southdean Parish	147	151	-	6	86	16	49	406	431	837
KELSO DISTRICT.	1714	2130	9	79	832	650	648	4967	5416	10383
Eckford Parish	214	219	2	8	177	32	10	525	608	1138
Ednam Parish	120	120	_	٤	69	25	26	270	351	601
Hounam Parish	54	56		15	14	14	28	162	165	327
Kelso (h) Parish		1127	4	3	158	303	466	2273	2587	4860
Linton Parish		79		4	73	2	4	215	243	458
Makerston Parish		59	-	2	44	6	9	169	176	845
Morebattle Parish		207	-	- 6	156	44	7	525	5.15	1070
Roxburgh (i) Parish Smaitholm Parish		202	2	12	160	21	21	430	496	926
Stitchel (k) Parish	111 103	106		0	72	26	27	240	280	520
Sprouston (l) Parish	294	296		8	75 175	11 57	20 64	194 605	257	451
Yetholm Parish	231	317		2	122	108	871	581	766 699	1371
									099	1200
Totals	2181	2913	8	78	1295	849	769	6189	7158	13342

(a) Pasturage has been converted to tillage in the Parish of Bowden.— b' Galashieis Parish is mostly in the Shire of Sokirk.—(c) The decrease of the population in the Parish of Lilliesteat is very recent, and perhaps temporary.—d' Ashkirk Parish is partly in the Shire of Parish is partly in the Shire of Parish is partly in the Shire of the Control of Parish is partly in the Shire of Parish is partly in the Shire of Edhertown Parish contains of the Control of Parish is partly in the Shire of Schlick. Parish is mostly in the Shire of Schlick. Parish is mostly in the Shire of Schlick. The entire

### SHIRE OF ROXBURGH, continued.

# SUMMARY

# OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS IN THE SHIRE OF ROXBURGH.

	1 1	HOUSES	S.	000	OCCL	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.
DISTRICTS, &c.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraff.	All ather Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Ermales.	Total of Persons.
Districts of Castletown Melrose	1520	1788 1808	6			533 790	425 364	4053 4199		
Jedburgh	1714	2130		79	852	650	648	4967		10383
Kelso	2181	2913	8	78	1295	849	769	6189	7155	15542
Totals	6587	8639	27	242	3613	2822	2204	19408	21484	40892

# AGES OF PERSONS.

#### MALES.

DISTRICT	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 10 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
Conduction 2														
Castletown ? Melrose	603	578	491	424	606	412	364	295	171	84	23	2	-	4053
Hawick	675	549	509	598	594	514	591	503	163	90	22	3		4211
Jedburgh	776	707	641	464	688	557	461	317	214	105	56	3	_	4967
Kelso	911	898	784	639	836	626	564	419	507	165	39	5	-	6189
Total of Males	2965	2732	2425	1925	2724	2109	1780	1334	855	440	120	11	_	19420

#### FEMALES.

DISTRICT of	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 10 90	90 to 100	100 and npwards.	Total.
Castletown 7 Melrose	632	653	419	465	716	491	435	325	223	110	23	3	_	4471
Hawick	639	545	505	355	758	495	444	343	239	102	20	1	-	4444
Jedburgh	692	736	594	543	915	660	488	359	275	114	58	2	-	5416
Kelso	882	822	771	764	1276	842	629	474	595	254	60	4	1	7154
Total of Females	2845	2734	2289	2125	3665	2488	1996	1499	1132	560	141	10	1	21485

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Roxburgh was 40892, and the Ages as returned (being of 40905) Persons, are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Roxburgh was 54, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

# Shire of Selkirk.

2100	, ,	)						
	1	HOUSES,	occt	JPATI	ONS.	Pl	ERSON	S.
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.  Building.  Un-inhabited.	Families chicfly employed in Agriculture.		All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Malcs.	Females	Total of Persons.
Ashkirk (part of) (a) Parish			3 33		1	83	101	184
Etterick Parish		91 —	7 64		17	250	235	485
Galashiels (part of ) (b) Parish		255 —	5 25	135	95	696	662	1358
Innerleithen (part of) (c) Parish		7	- 6	-	1	25	20	45
Peebles (part of ) (d) Parish			]					
Glensax	1	1	- 1	_	_	1	3	4
Robertown (part of) (e) Parish	55	55	1 44	9	2	130	160	290
Selkirk (part of) (f) Burgh & Parish	452	621 1 1	1 68	189	364	1255	1441	2696
Stow Parish	61	64-	2 33	13	18	155	173	528
Yarrow Parish	227	240 —	6 147	49	44	612	637	1249
Totals	1081	1372 1 3	5 421	409	542	3205	3432	6637

(a) Ashkirk Parish is mostly in Roxburgh. The entire Parish contains 45 timbatinatis—6 (dolashiels forms is mostly in the Shire of Roxburgh. The entire Parish contains 154 timbatinatis—6 (a) floashiels from is mostly in the Shire of Roxburgh. The entire Parish entire Parish contains 154 inhabitants—(b) Collonerleithan Parish is mostly in the Shire of Peebles. The entire Parish contains 705 inhabitants—(c) Peebles Parish contains 705 inhabitants—(d) Peebles Parish

# AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Tolal.
Males Females	489 485	503 477	365 383	347 339	467 581	353 400	290 307	207 218	110		18	1 6		3205

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Selkirk was 6637, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was also 6637, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons emunicated, have been obtained in Carlo Selkirk was 10 families and features received from the Shire of Selkirk was 9, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

OCCUPATIONS.

PERSONS.

# Shire of Stirling. HOUSES.

PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chieffy employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes	Matcs.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Airth Parish	244	406	3	13	84	90	232	945	955	1900
Alva (a) Parish	200	254	_	6	14	116	124	552		1150
Baldernock Parish	166	171	1	10	78	70	23	448	444	892
Balfron Parish	201	589	2	4	58	316	15	967	1074	2041
Bothkennar (b) Parish	163	173	_	7	39	35	99	449	446	895
Buchanan Parish	144	155	1	3	13	13	129	373	390	763
Campsie (c) Parish	438	960	4	52	108	806	46	2526	2401	4927
Denny Parish	444	691	3	4	105	199	387	1611	1753	3364
Drymen (+) Parish	286	318	_	20	172	56	90	836	825	1661
Dunipace (d) Parish										
Denovan, Little District	49	57	-	7	25	17	15	130	168	298
Denovan, Meikle District	76	127	-	2	23	76	28	306	338	644
Dunipace District	7	7	-	-	5	1	1	26	51	57
Torwood District	26	31	-	1	15	9	7	84	85	169
Falkirk (c) Parish			10	19		1023	1606	5451		11536
Fintry Parish		198	1	5	20	98	80	512	590	1102
Gargunnock Parish	151	182		4	111	71	_	433	429	
Killearn Parish	181	205	1	9	55	122	28	563	565	1126
Kilpatrick, New or Easter Parish		184	_	23	59	81	44	496	489	985
Kilsyth ( f ) Parish		960	4	42	362	454	144	2103	2157	4260
Kippen (part of ) (g) Parish		315	1	15	60	91	162	659	709	1568
Larbert (h) Parish	369 35	661	1	- 8	221	303	137	1715	1778	3491
Lecropt (part of) (i) Parish		47 139	1	-	14 57	30	5	129	123	252
Logie (part of) (k) Parish		296	3	18	82	105	20 109	511 906	357 772	668
Muiravonside (+) (e) Parish			10	20		1042	65	5972	4302	1678 8274
Ninians, St (+)		442	2	21	42	61	559	1084	1089	2171
Polmont (→) Parish Slamannan Parish		185	4	6	120	47	18	482	499	981
Stirling (1) Burgh & Parish		1688	8	8		1138	535		3858	7115
Strathblane Parish		160		13		109	6	376	572	748
Stratimane I arisin								370		, 40
Totals	8984	13733	66	338	2600	6641	4492	31718	33658	65376

(a) The extension of blanket and plaid manufacture is mentioned in the return from Alva.—(b) The collieries are increased in the Parish of Bothkennar.—(c) The linen print-fields have continued in a flourishing state nnen print-neus nave continued in a hourishing state at Campsie; also coal works and lime works; hence the great increase of population.—(d) The entire Parish of Dunipace contains 1168 inhabitants. Milton is included in the return of Meikle Denovan.—(e) The works on the Union Canal have caused an increase of population at Falkirk, in the Parish of Muir Avonside and in some other Parishes.—(f) The coal works at Banton have caused an increase of population in the Parish of Kil-

syth.—(g) Kippen Parish is partly in the Shire of Perth. The entire Parish contains 2029 inhabitants.—h) The apparent decrease of population in the Parish of Larbert, is supposed to arise from a defective return in 1811, the Parish and continuing in a four-ship state.—(The cropt Parish is mostly in the Shire of Perth. The entire Parish contains 51 inhabitants.—(b) Logic Parish is partly in the Shire of Clackmannan, partly in Perth Shire. The entire Parish contains 521 inhabitants.—(f) Sturing Parish is partly in the Shire of Clackmannan. The antire Parish contains 731 inhabitants.—(f) Sturing Parish is partly in the Shire of Clackmannan.

### AGES OF PERSONS.

TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	npwards.	Total.
	3796 3684													24932 26589

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Stirling was 65776, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 51521, whence it appears that the Ages of nearly one-fifth part of the Persons therein enumerated have not been obtained in compilance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Stirling was 29, four of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages and are thus (+) marked. A small proportion of the Returns of Ages were somewhat deficient, or redundant, or incorrect in the respective numbers of Males and Females.

Shire of Sutherland.													
	I	IOUSE	S.	-	occu	PATI	ONS.	P	ERSON	S.			
PARISHES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefty employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trede, Manufactures, or Handweraft.	all other Fanages not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.			
Assint Parish	547	547	2	2	460	16	71	1315	1488	2803			
Clyne Parish		452	18		182	200	50	878	995	1874			
Creech (a) Parish	389	389	5	2	289	17	83	1120	1234	2354			
Dornoch (a)		140	5	_	68	58	14	295	335	630			
( a ransii		520		-	440	26	54	1148	1322	2470			
Durness (b) Parish		178		-	100	4	74	456	548	1004			
Edderachillis Parish		239		-	192		4.5	551	678	1229			
Farr (b) Parish		376		_			54	951	1063	1994			
Golspie (b) Parish		292		4					555	1036			
Kildonan (b) Parish		97		_			16		285	565			
Lairg (b) Parish		227		3			26		620	1094			
Loth (c) Parish		417					29		1071	2008			
Reay (part of) (d) Parish		198		1	9		17		554	1057			
Rogart (b) Parish		420		-	307	19			1059	1986			
Tongue Parish	318	350	-	4	285	11	.54	792	944	1736			
Totals	4654	4822	60	21	3362	642	818	11088	12752	23840			

(a) The entire Parish of Dornoch Contains 3100 minant-ants. Many families have lately settled on improveable moors. The same observation is applicable to the Parish of Creech.—(b) Small tenants are said to have been remov-ed and sheep larms established in the Parishes of Durness.

(a) The entire Parish of Dornoch contains 3100 inhabitgart, our such transfer of manufants as not prevented an im-rease of population in the Shree of Sutherland generally.—[c] The Parish of Loth includes the fishing station of Helmsdale, where the population is greatly increased,—[d] Reay Parish is mostly in the Shire of Cath-Farr, Golspie, Kildonan, Lairg, and (in some degree) Roliness. The entire Parish contains 3815 inhabitants.

## AGES OF PERSONS.

ТОТА	\L	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 10 * 30	30 to 40	to	50 to 60	to	to	80 to 90	90 to 100	ItO and pwards.	Total.
OF														2	
Males													- 6	_	11088
Females		1536	1470	1379	1380	2151	1549	1208	1057	725	240	78	6	-	12752

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Sutherland was \$3840, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was also \$2840, whence it appears that the Ages of all the Persons therein enumerated, have been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Sutherland was 15, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

# Shire of Wigtown.

HOUSES.   OCCUPATIONS.   PERSONS.													
		HOUSE	S.		occi	PAT	ONS.	Pl	ERSON	S.			
PARISHES.	Inhubited.	By how many Families occupied.	Fuading.	L n-inhabited.	Families chiefty empsoyed in Agriculture.	Families checky employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handieuff.	All other Functies not comprised in the two re- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.			
Glasserton Parish	182	189	3	13	153	18	18	544	513	1057			
Inch (a) Parist	478	494	11	18	356	97	41	1133	1253	2386			
Kirkcolm (b) Parish		371	5	1	262	99	10	885	936	1821			
Kirkcowan Parish		273	1	6	80	3 <sub>2</sub>	161	608	675	1283			
Kirkinner Parish	266	290	-	4	196	54	40	758	750	1488			
Kirkmaiden (c) Parish	407	442	1	12	219	95	128		1120	2210			
Leswalt (a) Parish		465		6		90	10.	1138	1194	2532			
Luce, New Parish		117		9		20	25	296	313	609			
Luce, Old, or Glenluce Parish		382	3	12	216	81	85	186	976	1957			
Mochrum i'arish	333	<b>5</b> 69	1	4	256	65	68	887	984	1871			
Penningham (d) Parish and Newton Stewart Town	4.58	565	4	2	241	217	107	1460	1630	3090			
Port-Patrick (e) Parish	267	380	1	1	132	217	31	845	973	1818			
Sorby (f) Parish		26+	-	4	102	148	11	619	700	13:9			
Stoneykirk Parish	629	640	14	36	496	150	14	1512	1621	3133			
Stranraer Burgh & Parish	401	563	9	7	91	391	81	1098	1365	2463			
Whithorn Burgh & Parish	408	535	2	11	193	147	195	1081	1280	236 l			
Wigtown Burgh & Parish	538	440	5	4	212	188	4(	922	1120	2042			
Totals	5819	6774	69	150	3525	2089	1160	15857	17403	33240			
	•												

(a) The increase of population at Inch, at Leswalt, and in most of the other Parishes in the Shire of Wignown, is acribed to the influx of Irish settlers—0/1 In the Parish of Kirkcolm, feus have been granted and lands sublet to small Ircnarts—(c) At Port-Nessock in the Parish of Kirknaiden, the construction of a harbour pure has caused a temporary increase of population; with the decay of careful Scottsh manners which checked early marriages, is another cause much more efficient. The influx of Soroy Parish.

### AGES OF PERSONS.

Я															
will have been distributed from the latest and	TOTAL	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 t) 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	100 of 100 and	Tatal.	
and other party and													16 <u>2</u>		

The Total Number of Persons in the Shire of Wigtown was 33240, and the Ages as returned (being of 33308

persons) are rather redundant than deficient.

The Number of Enumeration Returns received from the Shire of Wigtown was 17, every one of which contained an answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

# Summary

OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS, IN SCOTLAND.

	1	HOUSE	ES.		OCC	UPATIO	)NS	PERSONS.			
		90-									
SHIRES.	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Un-inhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agricutture.	Familieschiestyemployed in Trade, Menufactures, or Handierayt.	All other Families not comprised in the two pre- ceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	
Aberdeen	27579	35701	186	996	13775	16029	5897	72383	83004	155387	
Argyll	16059	18309	96	1273	8989	3468	5852	47775		97316	
Ayr	17842	26645	87	406	6207	15008	5430	61077	66222	127299	
Banff	8971	9885	120	210	4150	2939	2796	20193	25368	45561	
Berwick	5803	7165	42	276	5334	1925	1908	15976	17409	33385	
Bute	2205	2855	17	30	1314	730	811	6474	7525	13797	
Caithness	5319	5944	58	39	3052	2188	704	14196	16042	50258	
Claekmannan	2145	2881	12	62	45.1	1418	1029	6356	6907	13263	
Dumbarton	3536	5341	18	78	1168	2602	1571	15046	14271	27517	
Dumfries	12248	14458	8.5	285	4540	4706	5412	33572	37306	70878	
Edinburgh	19077	40469	209	1165	4830	18700	16939	877.59	105755	191514	
Elgin	6668	7527	113	162	2676	2530	2521	14292	16870	31162	
Fife	18944	25749	105	527	5260	13748	6741	53540	61016	114556	
Forfar	16812	26718	112	576	5114	15548	6256	52071	61559	113430	
Haddington	6230	7954	14	379	3009	2947	1978	16828	18299	35127	
Inverness	17055	18324	85	413	10215	2447	5661	42304	47855	90157	
Kincardine	5894	6685	50	215	3025	2301	1359	13540	15578	29118	
Kinross	1419	1827	11	34	446	735	646	3660	4102	7762	
Kirkcudbright	6441	7912	57	19€	3047	2258	2627	1850G	20597	38903	
Lanark	47016	51497	323	2413	4885	29776		115585	129002	244587	
Linlithgow	5502	4965	1.5	96	1224	1817	1924	107.5	11982	22685	
Nairn	2012	2131	15	54	799	429	905	4082	4924	9006	
Orkney and Shetland }	9176	10483	38	94	6604	1524	25.55	24070	29054	53124	
Peebles	1750	1962	2	51	857	651	474	4973	5073	10046	
Perth	26718	50970	113	960	7774	12523	10675	66033	73017	139050	
Renfrew	10490	23977	55	54	2725	15780	5472	51178	60997	112175	
Ross & Cromarty	15638	14506	146	543	7947	3356	3203	32324	56504	68828	
Roxburgh	6587	8639	27	245	3613	2822	2204	19408	21454	40892	
Selkirk	1081	1372	1	55	421	409	542	3205	3452	6637	
Stirling	8984	13733	66	538	2600	6641	4492	31718	33658	65876	
Sutherland	4654	4822	60	21	3362	642	818	11088	12752	23840	
Wigtown	5819	6774	69	150	3525	2089	1160	15837	17405	35240	
Fotal	341474	447960	2405	12657	130699	190264	126997	983552	1109904	2093456	

# Summary

# OF THE AGES OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND.

#### MALES.

9															
SHIRES.		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and uppoards	Totals.
*****		1	1											2 2	
Aberdeen Argyll Ayr Berwick Eaithness Clackmannan Dumbarton Dumpires Edinburgh Egin Fire Fire Fire Fire Fire Fire Fire Fire		9744 7372 9682 2618 2351 905 1774 597 1698 5102 13152 2017 7907 4605 2574	8674 6982 8530 2333 2173 882 1996 572 1535 4897 11985 1825 7303 4366 2390 4570	8561 6110 7694 2286 1955 930 1842 543 1571 14387 10294 1778 6769 3911 2149 4032	6875 5238 6280 1820 1747 678 1666 390 1242 3620 8418 1505 5357 3623	10117 6625 8968 2562 2406 914 2150 477 1863 4606 14356 2121 7526 4695 2441 4453	7831 4817 6386 1903 1714 611 1395 65 1152 3337 11474 1436 5766 3767 1740 3348	6552 5594 5173 1731 1374 571 1204 337 986 2883 8378 1253 5042 3172	4826 2877 3610 1291 920 435 1021 243 790 2097 5083 891 3663 2631 1014 2145	3812 2259 2561 10%6 789 306 753 136 422 1467 2955 790 2741 1970 843	1984 961 1306 562 418 199 312 54 216 743 1213 452 1307 943 359 620	604 262 368 184 100 48 80 18 53 212 271 113 291 257 93 239	56 80 40 13 8 5 9 17 25 11 21 22 10 46	001 70 11 11 1101111 16	69493 47179 60798 18383 15955 6484 14196 3733 11535 33569 14203 53694 53963 16758 81353
Kincardine		1754	1627	1746	1299	1803	1942		929	755	401	106	9	_	12856
Kinross	-	476	457	422	397	553	\$80	332	286	206	123	26	1	_	3659
Kirkcudbright	-	2895	2716	2480	1785	2559	1978	1615		799	376	113	20	-	18523
Lanark	-	18529	15519	14603		17868		10916	6912	3923	1755	432	38		115384
Linlithgow	-	1705	1515	1429		1678	1,87	986	580	450	255	44	6	-	10861
Nairn	-	551	512	514	413	547	454	373	283 1061	248	112	21	1	-	4029
Orkney and Shetland	-	1867	1721	1588 698	1407: 521	2006	1380	1249 433	273	874 182	405 122	108	6	-	13672
Peebles	-	704 8528	714 8100	8161	7067	10260	6989		5087	3640	1618	22 480	48		4963 65900
Perth	-	9125	7829	6501	570.5	8889	5634	4615		2132	921	234	26	4	54315
Renfrew		3984	5626	3147	2647	3579	2851	2244	1818	1243	631	208	47	11	25936
Roxburgh		2965	2732	2425	1925	2724	2109		1334		440	120	11		19420
Selkirk		489	503	365	347	467	353		207	110	55	18	î	_	3205
Stirling		3796	3386	3165	2748	3741	2575		1512	1152	492	88	10	-	24932
Sutherland		1518	1476	1401	1328	1638	1166	928	752	610	216	49	6	-	11088
Wigtown		2466	2352	1932	1532	2244	1630	1380	1056	764	406	115	16	2	15895
Total of Males -		137956	125298	115183	95319	137645	101107	82695	60014	42309	19977	5377	620.	40	923540

The Total Number of Persons in Scotland was 2080456, and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 1950706, whence it appears that the Ages of one-fifteenth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

# Summary

# OF THE AGES OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND.

#### FEMALES.

SHIRES.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	76 to 86	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards	Total.
Aberdeen Argyll Ayr Ayr Berwick Butte Cathness Cathness Clackmannan Dumfries Edinburgh Elgin Fife Forfar Haddington Inverness Kincardine Kincoss Kirkendoright Linlithgow Nairn	9413 7248 9287 9287 9287 878 1737 574 1688 489 12243 1993 7848 4501 2230 4581 1683 4777 17710 1718 539	\$550 6678 8924 2144 853 1846 564 1548 4767 11466 1700 7121 4181 2248 4341 1543 2543 15031	767.9 5612 7393 1934 1763 831 1700 492 4232 1546 6402 4224 1864 3740 1493 419 2172 13966	7914 4778 7331 1984 1800 817 1795 394 1525 3823 11112 17-5 5956 4102 1889 3669 2120 14692 11162	10308 724) 1132 3063 1231 2874 6212 21677 2683 7120 3019 5468 2567 721 3677 24084 2110	2749 5745 7631 2538 2048 781 1886 476 1421 4345 14099 2028 7326 4891 2148	7875 4.265 5840 2151 1526 721 1581 350 1132 3385 9862 1697 5849 4031 1681 2989 1445 412 1707	6487 3571 4148 1874 1188 544 1294 267 823 2430 6035 1419 4573 3290 1367 2662	4861 2382 2960 1405 289 42a 986 150 582 1892 3772 1139 3447	2580 993 15t 4 658 481 188 565 677 917 1615 547 1586 950 496 676 479 119 445 2187 2287	798 318 430 195 121 49 85 19 74 276 409 144 409 232 298 144	87 63 56 18 11 5 7 1 19 26 29	3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	79348 48896 66154 21215 17410 7323 6041 18558 57201 163410 16581 60914 38884 18231 14689 4102 216328
Orkney and Shetland - Peebles - Perth	1856 695 8268 9033 3686 2845 485 3684 1536 2347	1686 646 8121 7282 3532 2734 477 3351 1470 2231	1391 585 7649 6654 2929 2289 383 2677 1372 1920	1485 568 7559 6507 2883 2125 339 2929 1580 1731	2980 966 13112 10566 5141 3665 581 4575 2141 2941	2050 520 8773 6293 3824 2488 400 3000 1549 1955	1787 432 7262 4896 2917 1996 507 2468 1208 1582	1445 520 5952 3431 2427 1499 218 1842 1037 1198	1178 216 3988 2240 1767 1132 144 1381 725 958	558 93 1726 1629 674 560 72 488 240 413	145 15 462 279 274 141 20 173 78 126	8 5 42 81 49 10 6 21 6	2 1 15 1 1 -	16545 5061 72916 58262 30118 21485 3432 26589 12752 17413
Total of Females	100/11	1215/3	11/924/	100000	182/12	124380	50331	13018.	21808	29768	0/04	766	62	1033166

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received from Scotland was 1046—forty-nine of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons, and are thus marked (+) throughout the Abstract.

BY MR. CLELAND.

# SUMMARY OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND, IN THE YEARS 1801, 1811, AND 1821.

		1801.			1811.		1821.			
SHIRES.	Males.	Fem es.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Aberdeen	55625	67457	125082	60159	74916	35075	72383	83004	155387	
Argyle	53767	38092	71859	40675	44910			49541	97316	
Ayr	39666	44640	84506	48506	55448	103954	61077	66222	127299	
Banff	16067	19740	35807	16465	20205	36668	20193	25568	45561	
Berwick	14.294	16327	30621	14466	16513	50779	15976	17409	55585	
Bute	55.52	6239	11791	5545	6488	12035	6474	7525	13797	
Caithness	10185	12426	22609	10608	12811	23419	14196	16042	30238	
Clackmannan	5064	5794	10838	5715	6295		63.56	6907	15265	
Dumbarton		10914	20710	11369	12820	24189	1304€	14271	27517	
Dumfries	25407	29190	54597	29547	35613	62960	33572	57306	70878	
Edinburgh	54224	68730	122954	65004	83603	148607	87759	103755	191514	
Elgin	117.5	14942	2670.	12401	15707	28108	14292	16870	31162	
Fife	42952	50791	93743	45968	55304	101275	53540	61016	114556	
Forfar	45461	55666	99127	48151	59113	107264	52071	61359	113430	
Haddington	13890	16096	29986	14:32	16932	31164	16828	18299	35127	
Inverness	33801	40491	74292	35722	42614	78356	42304	47855	90157	
Kincardine	12104	14245	26349	12580	14859	27439	13540	15578	29118	
Kinross	3116	3609	672.	54 6	3779	7245	5660	4102	7762	
Kirkeudbright	15619	15592	29211	15788	17896	53684	18506	20397	38903	
Lanark	6810:1	78599	146699	88648	1 -5064	1917.55	:15385	129002	244587	
Linlithgow	8129	9715	17844	8874	10577	19451	10703	11982	22685	
Nairne	3639	4618	8257	5530	4721	8251	4082	4924	9006	
Orkney & het.	20793	26031	46824	2015	26002	46153	24070	29054	53124	
Peebles	4160	4575	8735	4846	5089			5073	10046	
Perih	58808	67558	126566	64034	7:059	135093	66055	73017	139050	
Renfrew	36068	41988	7805t.	41960	50636	92596	51178	60997	112175	
Ross and Cromarty		29849	55343	2764	33 13	60855	32324	36504	68828	
Roxburgh	15813	17869	3368¥	17113	20117	37230	19408	21484	40892	
Selkirk	¥356	2714	5070		3159	5889		5432	6637	
Stirling	25875	26950	50825	27740	30429	58174		35658	65376	
Sutherland	10425	12692	23117	10488	15,141	23629		12752	23840	
Wigton	10570	12548	229 8	12205	14686	26891	15857	17403	35240	
Totals	734581	864487	1599068	826191	979497	1805688	983552	1109904	2093456	

BY MR. CLELAND.

# City of Edinburgh.

				-					
PARISHES.		1801.			1811.			1821	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Andrew's	4294	6679	10973	4870	7971	12841	6565	9283	1.5848
Canongate	2361	3316	5677	3386	4306	7692	4503	5367	9870
St. George's							2398	3672	6070
Charity Workhouse	28	46	7-1	179	327	506	2030		5570
College Church	1431	1833	3264	1295	1668	2961	1906	2079	3985
St. Cuthbert's	13313	i 6523	29636	16873	21800			28144	
Grey Friars, New	1201	1340	2541	1587	1722	3509			
Grey Friars, Old	966	1264	2230	1633	2015	3646			
High Church	779	1152	1931	784	1246	2030	1140		
Lady Yester's	898	1227	2125	657	8.16	1503	1069	1264	
Leith, North	1355	1873	3228	2008	2867	4875	3216	3809	70:5
Leith, South	5279	6755	12044	6699	8789	15488,	9025		
Magdalene Asylum		27	28	- 1	48	49			
New North Church	758	1130	1888	917	1250	2147	1054	11.17	2181
Old Church	790		1920	912	1212	2124	1562	1566	2928
Tolbooth Church	896	1783	2679	984	1439	24_3	14.58	1684	3142
Tolbooth, Canongate			12		14	14,			
Tron Church	809	1511	2120	1045	1392	2455	1523	1835	3358
Royal Infirmary	190		190	156	115	271			
			i						
Totals	35361	47199	82560	43982	59005	102987	62099	76136	138235

# City of Glasgow.

			-						
		1801.			1811.			1821.	
PARISHES.			- 1						
TARIBITES.		1							
*****	Mules.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	To:al.
**********									
Outer, High	2364	2889	5255	2699	3460	6159	5089	3916	7198
Enoch's, St	2803	3601	6404	3394		7715	5156		7038
James', St							3118		7263
Jolin's, St							5752	4215	7965
Andrew's, St	1878	2460	4538	2565	2887	5250	25.55		5731
Mungo's, St	5595	4.19.1	8089	5001	6158	111.0			8825
Ramshorn	5159	4242	7:101	4276		9940	2667	3545	6015
Blackfriars	2095	2808	4901	2657		5758	2876		6266
Mary's, St	2920	3674	6.594	3,536		8165			6865
West, or George's St.	1634	2165	3799	1869		4190	4250		9605
Barony	12717	13993	26710	17125		37216	24628		51919
Gorbals	1844	2052	5896	2564		5199	10400		22559
			50	-5001	2000	0155	10100	11907	22033
Totals	35007	42378	77385	45275	55474	100749	68119	78924	147045

BY MR. CLELAND.

# Town of Paisley.

		1801.			1811.			1821.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
TownAbbey Parish									26428 20575
Totals	14413	16766	31179	16457	20265	36722	21742	25261	47003

# Town of Dundee.

		1801.			1811.			1821.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total Town	11538	14546	260+4	12943	16673	29616	13568	17007	30575

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# City and District of Aberdeen.

PARISHES.	1801.				1811.		1821.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Malcs.	Females.	Total	
Burgh and Parish	7194	10403	17597	8713	12926	21639	11650	14834	26484	
Banchory Davenick (part of ) Parish .	126	109	230	184	183	367	299	251	550	
Belhelvie Parish	594	834	1428	606	717	1323	648	743	1391	
Drumoak (part of) Parish	205	253	458	210	265	475	268	319	587	
Dyce Parish	167	180	347	257	241	498	325	280	605	
Fintray Parish	401	485	886	407	457	864	500	496	996	
Kinellar Parish		146	309	169	156	325	182		359	
Machar, New Parish	453	472	925	414	509	923	403		887	
Straloch Lands	***						129		246	
Machar, Old Parish		5751	9911	5790	7941	13731	7945		18312	
New Hills Parish	599	706	1305	846	913	1759	1065		2141	
Peterculter Parish	394	477	871	471	539	1010			1096	
Skene Parish	525	615	1140	574	723	1297	660	780	1440	
Totals	14981	20431	35412	8641	25570	44211	24613	30481	55094	

Collated	from					Enui	nera	tions,			
		ВҮ	MR. C	LELA	ND.						
		Town	of	Gree	enock						
		1801.			1811.			1821.			
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Town	8196	9262	17458	7978	11064	19042	9381	12707	22088		
		Cia	ty of	 Pe	rth.						
1801. 1811. 1821.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
City	6728	8155	14878	7687	9261	16948	8775	10293	19068		
	To	nen (	of D	umf	ermli	ne.					
	1801.			1811.			1821,				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fomales.	Total.		
Town	4671	5309	9980	5495	6154	11649	6677	7004	1368		
	T	own		 Cilma	trnoc	k.					
		1801.			1811.		1321.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Town	3716	4363	8079	4634	5514	10148	5972	6797	1276		
	Town of Inverness.										
		1801.		1811.			1821.				
	Males.	Fen ates	Total,	Males.	Females	Total.	Nales.	Females.	Total.		
Town	3718	5014	8731	4667	6090	10757	5=63	70:01	1226		

BY MR. CLELAND.

# Town of Falkirk.

	1801.		1811.		1821.			
·	Males. Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	4211 4627	8838	4541	5388	9929	5451	6085	11536

# Town of Dumfries.

	1801.				1811.		1821.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	3177	4111	7288	4103	5159	9262	5019	6033	11052

# Town of Montrose.

		1801.			1811.		1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	3380	4594	7974	3837	5118	895.	4576	5762	10338

# Town of Campbelton.

	1801.				1811.		1821.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Town	3095	3998	7093	3367	4440	7807	4027	4989	9016	

# Collated from the Government Enumerations, BY MR. CLELAND.

#### Town of Ayr.

		1801.		1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	2424	<b>3</b> 068	5492	2648	3643	6291	3344	4111	7455

# Town of Stirling.

		1801.			1811.		1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	2511	2945	5256	2549	3271	5820	3275	3838	7113

# Town of Irvine.

		1801.		1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Tolal.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	1850	2734	4584	2470	3280	5750	3029	3978	7007

# Town of Port-Glasgow.

		1801.		1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Town	17:18	2117	3865	2322	2794	5116	2271	2991	5262

# Collated from the Government Enumerations, BY MR. CLELAND.

## City of St. Andrew's.

		1801.		1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burgh and Parish	1838	2365	4203	1926	2385	4311	2174	2725	4899

#### Town of Rutherglen.

		1801.		1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	1200	1237	2437	1660	1869	3529	2295	2345	4640

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

## Town of Dumbarton.

		1801.		1811.			1821.		
	Males.	Fernales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	1125	1419	2544	1373	1748	3121	1595	1886	3481

#### ··········

#### Town of Renfrew.

		1801.		1811,			1821.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town	962	1069	2031	1076	1229	2305	1264	1382	2646

# Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR. CLELAND.

#### COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

			AGES.	
SHIRES.	Persons.	From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100	100 and upwards.
ABERDEEN. Males Females	69493 79348	604 795	5 <mark>6</mark> 87	7 3
Total	148841	1397	143	10
ARGYLE. Males Females	47179 48896	262 318	80 65	2 2
Total	96075	580	143	4
AYR.  Males  Females	60798 66134	568 450	40 56	
Total	126932	798	96	1
BANFF. Males Females	18383 21215	184 195	13 18	=
Total	39598	579	31	
BERWICK.  Males  Females	15955 17410	100 121	8	1
Total	33365	221	19	1
BUTE.  Males Females	6484 7323	48 49	5 5	_
Total	13807	97	10	
CAITHNESS. MalesFemales	14196 16041	80 85	9 7	-
Total	30237	165	16	1
CLACKMANNAN.  Males  Females	3733 3944	18 19		1
Total	7677	57	1	2
DUMBARTON. Males Females	11535 12858	53 74	9 19	
Total	24393	127	28	1
DUMFRIES.  Males Females	33569 37201	212 276	17 26	1
Total	70770	488	45	2
EDINBURGH. Males Females	87606 103410	271 409	25 29	2 6
Total	191016	680	54	8

#### Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR, CLELAND.

#### COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

			AGES.	
SHIRES.	Persons.	From 80 to 90	From 90 to 100	160 and upwards.
ELGIN.				
Males	14203	113	11	1
Females	16581	144	17	-
Total	30784	257	28	1
FIFE.				
Males	53694	291	21	1
Females	60914	409	32	- 1
Total	114608	700	53	1
FORFAR.	1	1	1 0.5	
Males	33963	257	22	1
Females	89884	232	22	i
T CAMBREO FOR				
Total	73847	489	44	2
HADDINGTON.	1	1		
Males	16758	93	10	_
Females	18231	133	21	_
Total	34989	226	31	_
INVERNESS				
Males	31353	239	46	6
Females	34233	298	61	16
771	65586	505	107	00
Total	00000	537	107	22
KINCARDINE.	12856	106		
Males	14689	144	13	1
remates	14009	144	13	1
Total	27545	250	22	1
KINROSS.	1	1	1	
Males	3659	26	1	-
Females	4102	26	2	
Total	7761	52	3	-
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.		1		
Males	18523	113	20	-
Females	20328	144	17	-
Total	38851	257	37	
	acaa1	231	37	
LANARK. Males	115384	432	38	1
Females	129000	612	51	6
remates	125000	012	31	0
Total	244384	1044	89	7
LINLITHGOW		1	1	
Males	10861	44	6	
Females	11982	85	9	
Total	22843	129	15	
NAIRN.			1	
Males	4029	21	1	_
Females	4869	25	5	_
Total	8898	46	6	
I otal	0898	46	0	

# Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR. CLELAND.

#### COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN THE SEVERAL SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

SHIRES.   Persons.   From   From   100 and   appeareds.				AGES	
Males	SHIRES.	Persons.		From 90 to 100	100 and upwards.
Females	ORKNEY & SHETLAND.				
Total	Males	13672	108	6	_
PEEBLES   Males   4965   22   2   2   5061   15   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	Females	16545	145	8	2
Males		30217	253	14	2
Females				1	
Total				_	-
PERTH   Males	remates	5061	15	5	_
PERTH   Males	Total	10024	37	7	
Females				\ <u>-</u>	
Total	Males	65900	480	48	_
RENFREW   Males   54315   234   26   4   Females   58262   279   31   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Females	72916	462	42	2
RENFREW   Males   54315   234   26   4   Females   58262   279   31   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1					
Males		138816	942	90	2
Females		54717	0.77		
Total 112577   513   57   5  ROSS & CROMARTY	Females				
ROSS & CROMARTY   Males   25956   208   47   11   11   11   11   12   12   12   1		00202	219	- 31	1
Males         25956         208         47         11           Females         30118         274         49         15           Total         56054         482         96         26           ROXBURGH.         19420         120         11         —           Females         21485         141         10         1           Total         40905         261         21         1           SELKIRK.         Males         3205         18         1         —           Females         3432         20         6         —           STIRLING.         Males         24932         88         10         —           Females         26589         17.5         21         —           Total         51521         261         31         —           SUTHERLAND.         11088         49         6         —           Females         12752         78         6         —           Total         25840         127         12         —           WIGTON.         15895         115         16         2           Females         17413         126         16		112577	513	57	5
Females		25956	208	47	1.1
Total 56054 482 96 26  ROXBURGH. Males 19420 120 111 — Females 21485 141 10 1  SELKIRK. Males 5205 18 1 — Females 5432 20 6 —  Total 6657 58 7 —  STIRLING. Males 24952 88 10 — Females 26589 175 21 —  Total 51521 261 31 —  SUTHERLAND. Males 12752 78 6 —  Total 25840 127 12 —  WIG FON. Males 15895 115 16 2 Females 15895 17413 126 16 —	Females				
ROXBURGH					
Males	Total	56054	482	96	26
Females         21485         141         10         1           Total         40905         261         21         1           SELKIRK. Males         3205         18         1         —           Females         3452         20         6         —           Total         6637         38         7         —           STIRLING. Males         24932 26589         88         10         —           Females         26589         17.5         21         —           SUTHERLAND. Males         11088 12752         49         6         —           Females         12752 78 					
Total 40905 261 21 1  SELKIRK. Males 3205 18 1 Females 5432 20 6  Total 6637 38 7  STIRLING. Males 24932 88 10 Females 26589 175 21  Total 51521 261 31  SUTHERLAND. Males 11088 49 6 Females 12752 78 6  Total 25840 127 12  WIG FON. Males 15895 115 16 2 Females 17413 126 16	Viales				
SELKIRK.         Males         3205         18         1         —           Females         3432         20         6         —           Total         6637         38         7         —           STIRLING.         Males         24932         88         10         —           Females         26589         17.5         21         —           Total         51521         261         31         —           SUTHERLAND.         11088         49         6         —           Females         12752         78         6         —           Total         25840         127         12         —           WIG FON.         15895         115         16         2           Females         17413         126         16         —	remates	21485	1.11	10	1
Males	Total	40905	261	21	1
Total   6637   38   7					
Total 6637 38 7 —  STIRLING. Males 24932 88 10 — Females 26589 17.5 21 —  Total 51521 261 31 —  SUTHERLAND. Males 11088 49 6 — Females 12752 78 6 —  Total 25840 127 12 —  WIG FON. Males 15895 115 16 2 Females 127413 126 16 —	Females			- 1	-
STIRLING.           Males.         24952         88         10         —           Females.         26589         175         21         —           SUTHERLAND.         11088         49         6         —           Females.         12752         78         6         —           Total         25840         127         12         —           WIGTON.         15°95         115         16         2           Females.         17413         126         16         —	, cinates	3432	20	6	-
Males     24952     88     10     —       Females     26589     17.5     21     —       Total     51521     261     31     —       SUTHERLAND.       Males     11088     49     6     —       Females     12752     78     6     —       Total     25840     127     12     —       WIG FON.     15895     115     16     2       Females     17413     126     16     —	Total	6637	38	7	
Females         26589         17.5         21         —           Total         51.521         261         31         —           SUTHERLAND         11088         49         6         —           Females         12752         78         6         —           Total         25840         127         12         —           WIG FON.         15895         11.5         16         2           Females         17443         126         16         —		24039	20	10	1
Total 51521 261 31 —  SUTHERLAND.  Males 11088 49 6 — Females 12752 78 6 —  Total 25840 127 12 —  WIG FON.  Males 15895 115 16 2 Females 17413 126 16 —	Females				
SUTHERLAND.           Males         11088         49         6         —           Females         12752         78         6         —           Total         25840         127         12         —           WIG FON.         15895         115         16         2           Females         17413         126         16         —				~ 1	
Males     11088     49     6     —       Females     12752     78     6     —       Total     25840     127     12     —       WIG FON.     15°95     115     16     2       Females     17413     126     16     —		51521	261	31	
Females	SUTHERLAND.				
WIG FON.     25840     127     12     —       Males.     15895     115     16     2       Females.     17443     126     16     —	Wates			- 1	-
WIG FON.  Males	remates	12752	78	6	-
Males         15895         115         16         2           Females         17413         126         16         —		23840	127	12	_
Females. 17413 126 16 2					
70					2
Text	2 ciliates	17413	126	16	-
	Total	33308	241	32	2

As some of the Parishes did not return a complete list of Ages, there is consequently a discrepancy in the amount of Population of some of the Counties narrated in this and the two preceding pages.

# Results

# Drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR. CLELAND.

#### SHIRES IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF LONGEVITY.

There	is	One	Person from	80	to	90
		yε	ears of age			

#### IN THE SHIRE OF

Persons.
Banff in every 104 and $\frac{480}{1000}$
Aberdeen 106 <sup>5</sup> 4 5 0 0 0
Kincardine 110 $\frac{180}{1000}$
Orkney and Shetland 115 $\frac{4 \times 2}{1000}$
Ross and Cromarty 119 434
Elgin 119 728
Inverness 122 $\frac{134}{1000}$
Wigton 138 $\frac{207}{1000}$
Bute 142 $\frac{340}{1000}$
Dumfries 145 $\frac{20}{1000}$
Perth 147 363
Kinross 149 250
Berwick 150 $\frac{972}{1000}$
Forfar 151 $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{0} \frac{6}{0} \frac{1}{0}$
Kirkcudbright 151 171
Haddington 154 \$18
Roxburgh 156 724
Ayr $\frac{62}{1000}$
Fife 163 725 1000
Argyle 165 64 6 1 0 0 0
Selkirk 174 658
Linlithgow 177 177 77 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7
Caithness 183 254
Sutherland 187 $\frac{7 + 6}{1000}$
Dumbarton 192 $\frac{70}{1000}$
Nairn 193 $\frac{454}{1000}$
Stirling 197 $\frac{3.9.8}{1000}$
Clackmannan 207 486
Renfrew 219 488 1000
I anark 234 84 000
Peebles 270 919 919
Edinburgh 280 905 1000
1000

# There is One Person from 90 to 100 years of age

#### IN THE SHIRE OF

Persons.
Ross and in avery 602 and 751
Ross and Cromarty $\left.\right\}$ in every 602 and $\frac{751}{1000}$
Inverness 612 953
Argyle $671  ext{ } \frac{853}{1000}$
Dumbarton 871 $\frac{178}{1000}$
Selkirk 948 143
Aberdeen $1040 \dots \frac{846}{1000}$
Wigton 1040 \$\frac{8}{1000}\$
Kirkcudbright
Elgin 1099 428
Haddington 1128 677
Kincardine 1252 $\frac{45}{1000}$
Banff 1277 354
Ayr 1322 $\frac{208}{1000}$
Bute 1380 $\frac{700}{1000}$
Peebles 1432
Nairn 1483
Linlithgow 1522 § 6 6 1 0 0 0
Perth 1542 $\frac{400}{1000}$
Dumfries 1645 814 1000
Stirling 1661 967
Forfar 1717 $\frac{3.72}{1000}$
Berwick 1756 $\frac{52}{1000}$
Caithness 1889 812 1600
Roxburgh 1947 857
Renfrew 1975 $\frac{55}{1000}$
Sutherland 1986 666 1000
Orkney and Sheiland 2158 357
Fife 2162 415
Kinross 2587
Lanark 2745 887
Edinburgh 3537 $\frac{355}{1000}$
Clackmannan 7677

# Results drawn from the Government Enumeration of 1821, BY MR. CLELAND.

#### SHIRES IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF LONGEVITY

There is One Person 100 years and upwards	There is One Person upwards of 80 years of age
### ### ##############################	
sons above 100 years of age.	Roxburgh       179 $\frac{1600}{1000}$ Clackmannan       191 $\frac{925}{1000}$ Renfrew       195 $\frac{750}{1000}$ Pecbles       227 $\frac{318}{1000}$
	Edinburgh

There is one Person from S0 to 90 years of Age in every

There is one Person from 90 to 100 years of Age in every

1415 and 554.

There is one Person from 90 to 100 years of Age in every

1415 and 554.

# General Summary

## OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS,

IN

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in Register- ed Vessels.	GREAT
Houses, Inhabited,	1951973	136183	341474		2429630
By how many Families ?	2346717	146706	447960		2941383
Building,	18289				21679
Un-inhabited,	66055	3652	12657	**********	82364
Families chiefly employed in Agri-	773732	74225	130699		978656
or Handicraft,	1118295	41680	190264		1350239
All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes,	454690	30801	126997		612488
Persons. Males,			\$ 983552		§7137018
Females,	5777758	2366951	<b>[</b> 1109904	***************************************	7254613
Total of Persons,	11261437	717438	2093456	319300	14391631
		1			

#### Remarks.

- 1. In the Number of Males attributed to the Army (column 4th) are included certain Militia Battalions which happened to be embodied on the 28th of May 1821, in the following Counties, viz:—in Bedford, 536 men; in Bucks, 611; in Cambridge, 478; in Derby, 914; in Dorset, 436; in Hertford, 509; in Huntingdon, 175; in Kent, 1208; in Middlesex, (London) 526; in Northampton, 614; in Somerset, 817; in Southampton, (Isle of Wight) 66; in Stafford, 1134; in Suffolk, 999; in Surrey, 759; in York, 789; in Brecon, 213; in Carnarvon, 141; in Denbigh, 372; and in Glamorgan, 413; in all 11510 men. These men not having been included in the Enumeration Abstract of the several Counties, the number of males, and consequently the population of those Counties is (strictly speaking) rather understated, as compared to that of the other Counties; those who serve in the Militia being generally, though not always taken from among the inhabitants of the County for which they serve.
- The Abstract of the returns obtained from the Islands in the British Seas is not included in the General Summary of Great Britain.

# General Summary

#### OF THE AGES OF PERSONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

#### MALES.

	Under 5 5 Years. 10	10 15 to 15 15 20	20 to 30	50 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Total.
England	739762 645735	562209 475059	706757	555713	452514	320092	215260	106697	27052	1995	57	4808898
Wales	51817 48123	41404 34534	49023	37949	29815	22112	16246	8535	2535	258	3	342154
Scotland	137956 125298	115183 95319	137645	101107	82695	60014	42509	19977	5377	620	40	923549
Total of Males	929535 819156	718796 604905	893425	694769	565024	402218	275818	135009	34964	2873	100	6074592

#### FEMALES.

		5 10 to to 10 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 fa 90	90 to 100	upwards.	Total.
England	725202 636	6604 530226	499638	845469	607867	408336	328077	230009	114572	32564	2885	111	5021565
Wales	49487 4	5853 39140	35931	55869	41640	32641	24083	19175	10076	3751	392	18	358056
Scotland	133711 12	1573 109247	108506	182712	124380	96991	73518	51868	23299	6734	766	62	1033166
Total of Females	908400 -0	4000 678613	640875	1084050	773887	597968	425678	301052	147946	13049	ю46	191	6412785

The Total Number of Persons in Great Britain (not including the Army, Navy, and Seemen in Registered Vessels) was 14,072,331—and the Number of Persons whose Ages were returned was 12,487,57.—whence it appears that the Ages of one-ninth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained, in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received was 16819—four hundred and sixty-five of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning Ages of Persons, and are thus marked (+) throughout the Abstract.

# Population

## Of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,

IN 1821,

Taken from the Government Enumeration, with the exception of Ireland, which is taken from computation.

England	11,261,437
Wales	717,438
Scotland	2,093,456
Army, Navy, Marines and Seamen in Registered Vessels	319,300
Population in Great Britain, exclusive of the Islands in the	•
British Seas	14,591,631
Islands in the British Seas, (for details see Appendix,)	89,508
Ireland	7,000,000
Total Population in Great Britain and Ireland	01 401 170

Although two Acts of Parliament have been passed for enumerating the inhabitants of Ireland, that important event has not yet been accomplished. The unsettled state of the Country is given as a cause for the inability of the local enthorities to put the Acts in force. The Bill from which the first Immeration Act emanated, was introduced by Sir John Newport in 1812. In 1815 Mr. Secretary Peel, then Chief Secretary of Ireland carried through the second Bill; the principal feature of which was to transfer the operation from the Grand Juries to the County Magistrates, but even this change has not been productive of the desired effect. The way in which the population in Ireland is now ascertained, is partly by the Enumeration Returns, where that mode has been practicable, and partly by the Hearth Tax, allowing six persons to a family. The following Table is taken from Mr. Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland, published in 1819, vol. iii. p. 21.

Date.	Name.	Population.
	Sir William Petty	
1751	Captain South Established Clergy	2,010,221
1754	Hearth Money Collection Ditto	
1777	Ditto	
1788	Gervas P. Bushe, Esq	4,040,000
1792	Hearth Money Collection Doctor Beaufort	4,088,226
	Thomas Newenham, Esq Parliamentary Return, &c	

# **Population**Of the BRITISH EMPIRE,

IN 1811.

The following Table was constructed by the late Patrick Colquioun, Esq. formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, afterwards Chief Police Magistrate, Queen's Square, Westminster. Mr. Colquioun during a long and active life, rendered essential service to his country by his statistical inquiries.

Description of Territory.	Europeans,	Free Persons of Colour.	Negro Labourers.	Total Souls.
Population of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the Army and Navy	16,456,303			16,456,303
British subjects in the different dependencies in Europe	180,300			180,300
Idem in the British possessions in North	486,146			486,146
Idem-Idem in the West India Colonies	64,994	33,081	634,096	732,171
Idem in the conquered Colonies in idem	55,829	26,253	572,800	434,882
Idem in the British settlements in Africa	20,678	108,299		
Idem in Colonies and dependencies in Asia	61,059			
Idem in East India Company's territorial possessions	25,246	40,033,162		40,058,408
British Navy, Army, Marines and Seamen in registered vessels, including Foreign Corps in the British service	671,241	-1		671,241
Total amount of the population of the British Empire	18,001,796	42,008,291	1,147,546	61,157,433

# Population of Europe.

.....

Although an accurate account of the Population of some of the Divisions of Europe cannot be given, the following Enumeration which is taken from Buchanan's Geographical and Staustical Work, published in 1821 (prior to the Government Enumeration,) may be considered as approximating to the truth.

#### EUROPE.

Population ...... 213,672,000.

Boundaries-E. Asia-W. Atlantic Ocean-S. Mediterranean-N. Northern Ocean-

DIVISIONS.	Length.	Breadth.	Population.	CAPITALS.	Distance from London in British Miles.
Austria	760	520	28,000,000	Vienna	764 E. S E.
Denmark	260	110		Copenhagen	
England	400	300	10 488,000	London	
France	650	560	29,350,000	Paris	260 E. S. E.
Germany	650	600	30,000,000	Dresden	
Ireland	280	180	6,000,000	Dublin	330 N. W.
Italy	700	350	19,044,000	Rome	
Netherlands	240	138	5,230,000	Brussels	208 E.
Norway	980	350	930,000	Christiana	
Portugal	350	120	3,700,000	Lisbon	890 S. W.
Prussia	800	500	10,330,000	Konnigsberg	886 E. by N.
Russia	2000	2000	40,000,000	Petersburgh	
Scotland	270	150		Edinburgh	
Spain	700	500	13,000,000	Madrid	770 S. by W.
Sweden	800	450		Stockholm	
Switzerland	220	130	1,720,000	Berne	463 S. E.
Turkey	780	540	9,500,000	Constantinople	1546 S. E.

# Population

OF THE

#### CAPITALS IN EUROPE.

	Souls.
Vienna (a)	270,000
COPENHAGEN (a)	105,000
London (b)	1,274,800
Paris (c)	720,000
Dresden (a)	45,000
Dublin (a)	187,939
Rome (a)	131,000
Brussels (a)	80,000
CHRISTIANA (a)	5,000
Lisbon (a)	230,000
Berlin (a)	183,000
Konnigsberg, (East) (a)	55,000
Petersburgh (a)	205,000
Edinburgh (b)	138,235
Madrid (a)	200 000
SтоскноLм (a)	80,000
Berne (a)	13,340
Constantinople (a)	300,000

<sup>(</sup>a) Population taken from Constable's Edinburgh Gazetteer, published from 1817 to 1822, both inclusive. (b) From the Government Enumeration of 1821. (c) From Lowe's Present State of England, (1822.)

From data furnished him by John Rickman, Esquire, appointed by His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council to digest the Government Enumeration Returns.

#### A COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE AREA AND PRODUCTIVE POWER

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1821.

#### COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR AREA.

				_	,			_
		Counties.	Square Statute Miles.			Counties.	Square Statute Miles.	
	1	York	5961		31	Berks	756	
į	2	Lincoln	2748		32	Oxford	752	
	3	Devon	2579		33	Bucks	740	
	4	Norfolk	2092		34	Worcester	729	
	5	Northumberland	1871		35	Hertford	528	
	6	Lancaster	1831		36	Monmouth	498	
	7	Somerset	1642		37	Bedford	463	
-	8	Southampton	1628	i	38	Huntingdon	370	
	9	Kent	1537		39	Middlesex	282	
	10	Essex	1552		40	Rutland	149	
	11	Suffolk	1512					
	12	Cumberland	1478			England	50,535	
	13	Sussex	1463			J.		
	14	Wilts	1579		1	Carmarthen	974	
1	15	Salop	1541		2	Montgomery	839	
	16	Cornwall	1327		3	Glamorgan	792	
1	17	Gloncester	1256		4	Brecon	754	
	18	Stafford	1148	-	5	Cardigan	675	
	19	Durham	1061		6	Merioneth	663	
	20	Chester	1052		7	Denbigh	653	
	21	Derby	1026	-	8	Pembroke	610	
	22	Northampton	1017		9	Carnarvon	544	
	25	Dorset	1005		10	Radnor	426	
	24	Warwick	902		11	Anglesey	271	
	25	Hereford	860		12	Flint	244	
	26	Cambridge	858					
	27	Nottingham	837			Wales	7425	
	28	Leicester	804					
	29	Westmoreland	763			Total	57,960	
	50	Surrey	758					
-								

Scotland and Ireland are nearly equal to each other in Area, and together, are equal to or somewhat larger than England and Wales,

## ENGLAND.

# Counties in Alphabetical Order.

	1	2	3	4
	Square		Annual Value of	n2-4
Counties.	Statute Miles.	Rental of Land.	Square Mile.	Population. 1821.
Countries			MHC.	
		£	£	Persons.
Bedford	463	272,621	619	83,716
Berks	756	405,150	611	131,977
Bucks	740	498,677	713	134.068
Cambridge	858	453,215	571	121,909
Chester	1052	676,864	684	270 098
Cornwall	1327	566,472	470	257,447
Cumberland	1478	469,250	327	156,124
Derby	1026	621,693	624	213,333
Devon	2579	1,217,547	516	439,040
Dorset	1005	489,025	538	144,499
Durham	1061	506,063	500	207,673
Essex	1532	904,615	692	289,424
Gloucester	1256	805,133	680	335,845
Hereford	860	453,607	585	105,243
Hertford	528	342,350	734	129,714
Huntingdon	370	202,076	574	48,771
Kent	1537	868,188	651	426,016
Lancaster	1831	1,270,344	718	1,052,859
Leicester	804	702,402	891	174,571
! incoln	2748	1,581,940	594	283.058
Middlesex	282	349,142	1325	1,144,531
Monmouth	498	203,576	436	71,833
Norfolk	2092	931,842	509	344,368
Northampton	1017	696,637	702	162,43
Northumberland	1871	906,789	520	198,965
Nottingham		534,992	659	186,873
Oxford	752	497,625	709	136,971
Rutland	149	99,174	692	18,487
Salop		738,495	610	206,153
Somerset	1642	1,355,108	876	355,314 283,298
Southampton	1628	594,020		341,040
Stafford		756,635	693	270,542
Suffolk		694,078		
Surrey		369,901	550 445	233,019
Sussex		549,950	744	274,392
Warwick	1	645,139		51,359
		221,556 810,627	652	222,157
Wilts Worcester		516,203	772	184,424
(East Riding	129	310,203	112	C 190,449
Vorb North Riding	5961	3,111,618	541	183,381
York North Riding	3301	0,111,010	511	799,357
C Trept tenning				
Total England	50,535	27,890,354	595	11,261,437

#### WALES.

#### Counties in Alphabetical Order.

						_
		1	2	5 Anvual	4	
	Counties.	Square Statute Miles.	Rental of Land.	Value of Square . Mile.	Population, 1821.	
			£	£	Persons.	
	Anglesey	271	65,121	288	45,063	
	Brecon	754	108,446	154	43,613	
	Cardigan	675	101,550	173	57,784	
	Carmarthen	974	224,152	244	90,239	
	Carnarvon	544	90,848	192	57.958	
	Denbigh	633	182,674	531	76,511	
	Flint	244	118,615	536	53,784	
	Glamorgan	792	210,760	284	101,737	
	Merioneth	663	83,451	137	34,382	
1	Montgomery	839	152,068	198	59,899	
	Pembroke	610	160,617	284	74,009	
-	Radnor	426	88,25	229	22,459	
-						
1	Total of Wales	7,425	1,586,498	235	717,438	
1						
	Total of England and Wales	57,960	29,476,852		11,978,875	

COLUMN 1st. The Area of these Counties was measured on Arrowsmith's last Map (date 1815—1816) which was formed on a Trigonometrical Survey. The process of squaring and computing the miles, as well as of estimating the parts of miles on the borders of each County, having been performed with much care and labour, the inaccuracies are few and inconsiderable.

COLUMN 2d. The Rental is taken from the Property-Tax Return for the year ending April, 1811, (See page 66 of the Property-Tax Accounts, printed 26th February, 1813.) The fall of rent on the one hand, and extension of culture on the other, probably render this Return, though comparatively of old date, a tolerably accurate representation of the present Rental of the Kingdom.

COLUMN 3d. Annual Value of Land by the square mile of 640 statute acres. This is computed from the "Rent and Tithe collectively," and the average of England and Wales in 1811, was 17s. 2d. per acre: the Counties which take the lead are Leicester and Somerset, and the chief cause of superiority is the extent of good pasture ground, which, of course, yields a return at little expense.

One method of computing the productiveness of land under tillage, is to "take for each County the number of Families employed in Husbandry, and to divide by it the amount of the Rent and Tithe." The result may be said to exhibit "the average net produce of the labour and capital of each Family thus engaged;" and indicates, it is believed, with tolerable accuracy, the progress of the improved Husbandry. For England and Wales, the average in 1811, was £41. The proportion was by no means greatest in the Counties adjacent to the Metropolis; for while in Hertford Shire and Surrey it varied from £50 to £40 per Family of Agriculturists, in Lincoln and Durham it exceeded £50, and in Northumberlaud went considerably beyond that amount.

#### Collated from the Government Enumeration,

BY MR. CLELAND.

## Increase of Population in England, Scotland and Wales, since 1811, exhibited by Counties.

	Th.				1 1
Counties	Cent. from 1811 to 1821	Counties.	Cent. from 1811 to 1821	Counties.	Cent. from 1811 to 1821.
Peebles	-	Cardigan	13	Carnarvon	16
Sutherland	-	Kent	13	Somerset	16
Perth	2	Bute	13	Gloucester	16
Forfar	4	Derby	13	Norfolk	16
Kincardine	5	Devon	13	Banff	
Salop	5	Essex	13	Chester	17
Kinross	6	Northampton	15	Cornwall	17
Berwick	7	Nottingham	13	Lincoln	17
Nairn	8	Wilts	13	Bedford	18
Hereford	8	Worcester	15	Denbigh	18
Radnor	- 8	Monmouth	15		18
Roxburgh	8	Aberdeen	14		18
Clackmannan	9	Inverness	14	Middlesex	19
Merioneth	9	Kirkcudbright	14	Cambridge	19
Elgin	9	Montgomery	14	Renfrew	19
Berks	10		14	Anglesey	20
Westmoreland	10		14	Pembroke	20
York, North Riding	10	Brecon	14	Ayr	21
Stirling	11	Dorset	14	Sussex	21
Dumbarton	11	Flint	14	York, West Riding	21
Dumfries	11	Huntingdon	14	Surrey	22
Haddington	11	Northumberland	14	Wigton	22
Rutland	11	Stafford	14	Lancaster	25
Selkirk	11	Suffolk	14	Lanark	26
Argyle	12	Hertford	1.5	Caithness	27
Fife	12	Leicester	1.5	Edinburgh	27
Ross and Cromarty	12	Cumberland	1.5		
York, East Riding	12	Carmarthen3	15	England *	18
Oxford	15	Durham	1.5	Wales	173
Buckingham	13	Linlithgow	15	Scotland	15 6

The ratio of most frequent occurrence is 15 per Cent.; on an average between 13 and 17 per Cent. In several Counties the augmentation is to be ascribed to the increase of the principal Towns; thus the increase of Middlesex is the increase of London, Surrey of Southwark, Warwickshire of Birmingham, Lanarkshire of Glasgow, and Lancashire of Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, &c. In the remote County of Caithness, the increase is owing to the extension of the herring fishery; while the almost stationary condition of the adjoining County of Sutherland is owing to the emigration of Cottagers, and the conversion of their petty occupancies into pasture ground.

Scotland, ..... 13

<sup>\*</sup> The increase of Population from 1801 to 1811, was as follows:-

## Collated from the Government Enumeration, &c.

BY MR. CLELAND.

# POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

County or Shire.	Principal or County Town.		Number of Electors at Mi- chaelmas, 1822.	Population in 1821.
Aberdcen	Aberdeen	Hon William Gordon	188	155,387
Argyle		Walter F. Campbell	76	97,316
Ayr	Ayr	Lieut. Gen. James Montgomery	181	127,299
Banff	Banff	Right Hon Earl of Fife	36	43,561
Berwick, or Merse	Dunse	Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart	131	33,385
Bute and	Rothsay	Right Hon. Lord P. J. H. C. Stewart	15	13,797
Caithness	Wick	Bute Shire returns for this Parliament	29	30,238
Clackmannan		Robert Bruce	19	13,263
Dumbarton		John Buchanan	47	27,317
Dumfries		Adm. Sir W. Johnstone Hope, K. C. B.	79	70,878
Edinburgh, or M. Lothian		Sir George Clerk, Bart	178	191,514
Elgin or Moray	Elgin		30	31,162
Fife		Capt. James Wemyss	241	114,556
Forfar or Angus		Hon. William R. Maule	122	113,430
Haddington, or E. Lothian		Sir James Grant Suttie, Bart	102	35,127
Inverness		Right Hon Charles Grant	69	90,157
Kincardine, or Mearns	Stonehaven	Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart	72	29,118
Kinross	Kinross	Clackmannan Shire returns for this Parliament	25	7,762
Kirkeudbright (Stewartry)	Kircudbright.		148	38,903
Lanark	Glasgow		164	244,387
Linlithgow, or W. Lothian		Lt. Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, G.C.B.	65	22,685
Nairn		Hon George Pryse Campbell	21	9,006
Orkney and Shetland		John Balfour	50	53,124
Peebles		Sir James Montgomery, Bart	46	10,046
Perth		James Drummond	222	139,050
Renfrew		John Maxwell, Yr. of Pollock		112,175
Ross and		Sir James W. M'Kenzie, Bart		\$ 68,828
Cromarty		Nairn Shire returns for this Parliament		7
Roxburgh		Sir Alexander Don, Eart		40,892
Selkirk		William Elliot Lockhart	1	6,637
Stirling		Henry Home Drummond	118	65,376
Satherland		. George M'Pherson Grant	23	23,840
Wigton	.[Wigton	. Sir William Maxwell, Bart	59	33,240

The Population of the Royal Burghs is included in the above; when required, it can be abstracted by reference to pages  $77~\mathrm{and}~78$ .

The number of Electors is taken from LUMSDEN's Glasgow Commercial Journal

# Collated from the Government Enumeration, &c.

BY MR. CLELAND.

#### POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS IN SCOTLAND.

THE BURGHS ARE PLACED IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION.

Royal Burghs.	Shire in which the Burghs are situated.	By whom represented in 1st Parliament, George 1V. 1823.	Population in each Burgh in 1821.	Amount of District Population.
Glasgow Dumbarton Renfrew Rutherglen	Dumbarton Renfrew Lanark	$\left. \left\{ { m Archibald \ Campbell \dots } \right. \right. \right.$	72765 5481 2646 4640	83552
Aberdeen	Kincardine Forfar Forfar	Joseph Hume	44796 1092 10538 5817	
Brechin Perth Dundee Forfar St Andrew's	Perth Forfar Forfar	Hon. Hugh Lindsay	5906 19068 30575 5897 4899	67949
Cupar Edinburgh	Fife Edinburgh	Right Hon, William Dundas	5892 51768	66351 51768
Ayr Irvine Inverary Rothsay Campbelton	Ayr	İ	7455 7007 1157 4107 9016	
Stirling Culross Inverkeithing Dunfermline Queensferry	Pertli		7113 1434 2519 13681 690	
Dumfries Sanquhar Annan Lochmaben Kirkeudbright	Dumfries Dumfries Dumfries Dumfries	W. R. K. Douglas	11055 2520 4486 2651 3377	23100
Fortrose‡	Inverness Inverness Nairn	George Cumming	12264 3528 5340	†Population not filled up.
Jedburgh Haddington Lauder Dunbar North Berwick	. Haddington Berwick Haddington .		5251 5253 1843 5279 1694	
Tain	Ross	Sir Hugh Inn's, Bart	2361 2031 3100 6713	
ISOKWAII	( ) ( )		2212	16917

#### Collated from the Government Enumeration,

BY MR. CLELAND.

# POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS IN SCOTLAND.

#### THE BURGHS ARE PLACED IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION

Royal Burghs.	Shire in which the Burghs are situated.	By whom represented in 1st Parliament, George IV, 1823.	Population in each Burgh in 1821.	Amount of District Population.
Peebles	Peebies		2705	
Selkirk	Selkirk		2696	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	/	3112	
Lanark	Lanark		7085	15598
Elgin	Elgin		5308	
Banff	Banff		3855	_
Cullen	Banff		1452	
Kintore	Aberdeen		1057	
Inverury	Aberdeen	J	1129	12801
Dysert	Fife	)	1658	1
Kinghorn	Fife	Sir R. C. Ferguson, K. C. B	2443	
Kirkaldy	Fife	on the orthogeness, the orthogeness	4452	
Burntisland	Fife	J	2136	10689
Wigtown	Wigtown		3042	
Stranraer	Wigtown	Sir John Osborn	2463	. D
Whithorn	Wigtown		2361	Population
New Galloway	Kirkcudbright	J		up.
Anstruther, (Easter)	Fife		1090	
Anstruther, (Wester)		1	429	
Crail	Fife	Sir W. Rae, Bart. Lord Advocate	1854	
	Fife		1494	1
Pittenweem	Fife	J . Ll	1200	6067

As the Enumeration Volume does not distinguish between the Royalty and the Suburbs, in some of the smaller Burghs, it is probable that the whole amount of Population ascribed to them, may not be within the Royalty.

The Representatives of the Royal Burghs of Scotland are chiefly elected by the Magistrates and Councils of Burghs, and not by the freemen or burgesses The number of electors varies according to the constitution of the respective Burghs. The average number may be taken, as near the truth, at twenty.

As Edinburgh is the only Eurgh in Scotland whose Council sends a member to Parliament, the mode in which the member for the Glasgow District of Burghs is elected, will serve as a specimen for all the rest. When a vacancy takes place, a writ is sent to each of the Chief Magistrates of the District Burghs, directing the election to take place in one of these Burghs on a given day. Previous to which, the respective Town Councils meet, and elect a delegate to act for them in the election. On the appointed day, the four or five delegates, as the case may be, repair to the presiding Burgh and elect a member. In the case where there are only four delegates, as in the Glasgow, Lanatk, Inverness, Kirkaldy, and Wigtown Districts, the easting vote is given to the Burghs per vices, by which the Burgh of Renfrew, with a Population of no more than 2,646 souls, has as great political consequence as the Burgh of Glasgow, where 72,765 inhabitants reside within the Royalty, and even a greater number in the immediate vicinity. The number of Councillors in the Glasgow District of Burghs are as follows: Glagow, average 52, occasionally only 51, sometimes 32, and never more than 53 members; Dumbarton 15, Renfrew 19, Rutherglen 18.

# Population

OF

#### THE LARGE TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

Selected from the Government Enumeration Volume of 1821,

BY MR. CLELAND.

[The large Towns narrated in this Volume, include the Population of the Parishes in which they are situated.]

City of London, within the walls,	58,400	Washalah	17,008
City of London, within the walls,	72,000	Woolwich,	16,564
City and Liberties of Westminster,		Oxford,	
	189,400	Carlisle,	15,476
Out Parishes within the bills of	M=0 F00	Chatham,	15,268
mortality,	730,700	Sunderland,	14,725
Parishes not within the bills of		Deptford,	14,481
mortality,	224,500	Cambridge,	14,142
		Colchester,	14,016
Total of Metropolis,*	1,274,800	Dunfermline,	13,681
Glasgow, including the Parishes of		Warrington,	13,570
Barony and Gorbals,	147,043	Southampton,	13,353
Edinburgh, including the Parishes		Bradford,	13,064
of Canongate, St. Cuthbert's,		Reading,	12,867
North and South Leith, and up-		Kilmarnock,	12,769
wards of 400 mariners,	138,235	Canterbury,	12,745
Manchester and Salford,	135,788	Halifax,	12,628
Liverpool,	118,972	Maidstone,	12,508
Birmingham,	106,722	Whitehaven,	12,438
Leeds,	83,796	Inverness,	12,264
Plymouth,	61,212	King's Lynn,	12,253
Bristol,	52,889	Falkirk,	11,536
Norwich,	50,288	Dumfries,	11,052
Paisley, including the Abbey Parish,	47,003	Northampton,	10,793
Portsmouth and Portsea,	45,648	Kidderminster,	10,709
Aberdeen, including Old Machar,	44,796	Bury,	10,583
Sheffield,	42,157	Boston,	10,573
Nottingham,	40,415	Lincoln,	10,367
Bath,	36,811	Montrose,	10,538
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	35,181	Dover,	10,327
Kingston-upon-Hull,	31,425	Lancaster,	10,144
Dundee,	30,575	Bury St. Edmund's,	9,999
Leicester.	30,125	Durham,	9,822
Preston,	27,300	Gloucester,	9,744
Brighthelmston,	24,429	Hertford,	9,090
Exeter, (City and County,)	23,479	Campbelton,	9,016
Greenock,	22,088	New Sarum,	8,763
Bolton, (Great)	22,037	Berwick-upon-Tweed,	8,723
Blackburn,	21,940	Peterborough,	8,558
Stockport,	21,726	Doncaster,	8,544
Shrewsbury,	21,695	Taunton,	8,554
Coventry,	21,242	Scarborough,	8,533
York,	20,787	Barnesly,	8,284
Greenwich,	20,712	Warwick,	8,235
Chester,	19,949	Newark-upon-Trent,	8,084
Perth,	19,068	Ayr,	7,455
Yarmouth, (Great)	18,040	Loughbourgh,	7,365
Macclesfield,	17,746	Mansfield,	7,275
Wigan,	17,716	Ecclesfield,	7,163
Derby,	17,423	Stirling,	7,113
Ipswich,	17,186	Irvine,	7,007
Worcester,	17,023		1,007
	1,020		

<sup>\*</sup> The Population of London, like that of Paris, includes all those Parishes whose churches are within eight miles of the Metropolitan Church. Government Enumeration Vol.

#### ABSTRACT RATE OF POPULATION

OF THE

# Large Towns in Scotland,

#### INCLUDING THE PARISHES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

1st, Glasgow,	147,043 138,255 47,005 44,796	10th, Inverness,	12,264 11,536 11,052 10,338
5th, Dundee, 6th, Greenock, 7th, Perth, 8th, Dunfermline,	50,575 22,088 19,068 13,681	14th, Campbelton,	9,016 7,455 7,113 7,007
9th, Kilmarnock,	12,769		

#### Three of the Largest Towns in

1 nree	of the <b>L</b> argest	Towns	in
England,	London, Manchester, Liverpool,	1,274,800 153,788 118,972	1,527,560
Wales,	Swansea, Carmarthen, Holywell,	10,007 8,906 8,309	27,222
Scotland,	Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paisley,	147,045 138,235 47,003	<b>552,281</b>
IRELAND,	Dublin,	186,276 100,535 66,042	352 <b>,</b> 853
France,	Paris, Lyons, Marseilles,	720,000 115,000 102,000	937,000
SLAND OF GUER	Douglas,  NSEY, Port of St. Peter, Town and Pari	er, 11,173 ish of	27,345

From a very valuable Statistical Work, entitled, the "Present State of England, by Mr. Josefu Lowe," published in 1822,

#### PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN EUROPE.

The following Statistical Results will fix the attention of the Reader on that quarter of the Globe with which he is best acquainted.

EFFECTS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE:—Fertility of soil is too directly conducive to increase of numbers to require illustration; but in point of climate, we cannot avoid remarking that the superiority of one part of Europe over another, is as far, at least as regards the productive power of the soil, much less than is commonly imagined. The great art of the husbandman consists in adapting the objects of culture to the peculiarity of the temperature. In various parts of Scotland, accounted half a century ago, unfit for wheat culture, the progress of improvement has led to raising that grain both in abundance, and of a quality fit for the London market, while in the boasted climate of the south of France, the season is often too dry for wheat, and the frequent failure of that crop, seems to point out maize as a more appropriate object of tillage. In regard to potatoes, the culture of which is so directly connected with density of population, the warmest and finest climate of the Continent, has no superiority over our own. It is thus only, when in extremes, as in the bleakest tracks of Russia, Sweden, and Norway, that climate has operated materially to restrict produce and population: the physical superiority of the south of Europe, whatever may be its eventual effect, has as yet been balanced by the political advantages of the north.

EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION BY SEA, RIVERS, CANALS, ROADS:- The effect of prompt communication in promoting commercial intercourse, is sufficiently apparent; but its tendency to increase our numbers, may require some explanation. What, in the first place, are the advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of towns over those of the country-by a collected over a scattered population? They consist in a more ample field for sale or purchase; a better division of employment; greater dispatch and finish of workmanship; -a more varied supply of occupation, so as to suit individuals of almost any degree of strength or capacity. Now these advantages arising in a large town from concentration of numbers, may, in a great degree, be enjoyed by places comparatively small, and at a distance from each other, when connected by rivers, canals, or a line of sea coast. Such was the origin of the prosperity of Greece; such at present is the cause that the maritime part of her population make a figure not altogether unworthy of their ancestors. It is thus that the several towns of Holland, Zealand and Flanders, have, for many centuries, maintained an active intercourse with each other: that Paris is so closely connected with Rouen and Havre de Grace: that Switzerland maintains by the Rhine an intercourse with Holland: and that in England, particularly since the multiplication of canals within the last seventy years, the conveyance of coal, iron, salt, and other bulky commodities is so much facilitated, On the other hand, the want of such intercourse is, as we shall see presently, the principal cause of the backwardness of Spain, Poland, the south of Germany, and in no inconsiderable degree, of France.

EFFECT OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION:—The progress of the reformed faith has conduced greatly to the increase not only of the comfort, but of the population of the nations by whom it has been embraced. Among its other effects, are a more general diffusion of education, and an exemption of the labouring classes from the loss of time attendant on the endless holidays of the Catholic clurch. In agriculture, the operation of these advan-

# FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND," Published in 1822.

tages is less apparent, most countries sufficing wholly or nearly to their own consumption, while the insulated position of the husbandman prevents, in a great measure, the benefit arising from competition and frequent personal communication. But in manufactures, particularly in those prepared for foreign sale, the case is very different. The ease of transporting them to a distant market, and of comparing their respective quality and price, opens a wide field for competition, and awards the preference to superior skill and ingenuity. Accordingly, though the Catholics of Europe are much more numerous than the Protestants, the far larger share of exported merchandize proceeds from Protestant countries. The labour of the Flemings, the French, and the northern Italians, forming a feeble counterpoise to those of the Silesians, the Saxons, the Prussians, and above all, of our countrymen. In Ireland, linen weaving, the only great branch of manufacture, is almost wholly in the hands of the Protestants.

We proceed to apply this reasoning to the progress of Population in Europe, availing ourselves of the official returns which have been made in most countries in the course of the present age, and which supply the following Abstract:—

p	Inhabitan er Square	
East Flanders	554	
West Flanders	420	
Holland (Province of)	362	
Ireland		
England, distinct from Wales	232	
Austria and Italy, viz. the Milanese and the Venetian States	219	
The Netherlands, viz. the Dutch and Belgic Provinces collective	vely 214	
Italy		
France		
The Austrian Dominions	112	
The Prussian Dominions		,
Denmark	73	
Poland	60	)
Spain		3
Turkey in Europe (conjectural)		)
Sweden (distinct from Norway and Lapland)		
Russia in Europe		

Here are indeed, some very remarkable differences in Population, and to trace this diversity to its source is an object of no slight interest. Flanders possesses in a high degree the main causes of dense Population, fertility of soil and ease of communication, having on the north the sea and the Scheldt, while the flatness of its surface admits easily of intersection by canals. Accordingly, so early as the 12th century, when productive industry was in its infancy in every part of Europe, except Pisa. Venice, Genoa, and a few other towns of Italy, Bruges was a place of commercial eminence, a kind of centre for the intercourse of the north-west of Europe. In this it was succeeded by Antwerp and Amsterdam; but though Flanders has long ceased to have much foreign trade, its Population and manufacturing industry have not declined. The great articles of its produce are

FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"
Published in 1822.

corn, hemp, and flax; of its manufactures, linen, lace, leather, and in latter times, cotton. Of Cities it contains only two, Ghent and Bruges, and their conjunct Population does not exceed 90,000. But it abounds in Towns and Villages, which are populous, though not noticed in history, and hardly in geography.

Of the Dutch Provinces the most remarkable for Population, as for other characteristics, are Holland and Zealand. On the ground of fertility they have little claim to density of numbers, the soil being in general ill adapted to tillage, but in ease of water communication they surpass every other part of Europe. The mouths of the Rhine, Maise and Scheldt afford capacious inlets for foreign commerce, while the level surface of the territory admits of easy intersection by canals. These provinces possessed consequently considerable Population and trade before the 16th century, when their prosperity was confirmed by the adoption of the Protestant religion, and by the establishment, after a long struggle, of an independent government.

How far does fertility of soil account for the increase of Population in England? Inferior to several tracks on the Continent, such as Flanders or the Milanese, but more fertile than the mountains of Spain, or the levels of the north of Germany, the soil of England may be said to hold a medium, and to have a claim to rank with the average of the French and Austrian territory. This would have determined a Population in the present age of perhaps 150 to the square mile; the additional number is, as far as regards physical causes, to be attributed to our insulated position, and the productiveness of our mines; advantages which lead so directly to the increase of our manufacturers, seamen, and traders. In ease of inland navigation, England is second only to the Dutch Provinces.

INLAND COUNTRIES; AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA:—From these examples of maritime prosperity, we pass to inland Countries, and begin with the dominions of Austria, which with a slight exception, are at a distance from the sea, traversed by few navigable rivers, and by lardly any canals. Though equal to France or England in fertility, the communication between the different Provinces is difficult, the progress of improvement extremely slow, manufactures backward, and Population comparatively thin. Prussia, in like manner, has few harbours or navigable rivers, indifferent roads, and canals that are only in their infancy; the majority of her subjects enjoy the advantage of the Protestant religiou, and of an education less imperfect than that of their southern neighbours; but her Population is thin, in consequence of a great part of her territory being sandy or marshy.

A still stronger example of the disadvantage of an inland position is afforded by Poland. That Country without possessing all the fertility rulgarly ascribed to those which export corn, is not naturally helow the average productiveness of Europe. Its climate, if in winter it partake of the rigour of Russia, is in summer favourable to corn culture, and the great impediment to the increase of its produce is not a mountainous surface, but a cause more within the remedying power of industry—extensive marsh. Still its Population is scanty and wretched, the causes of which, in a political sense, are long continued misgovernment, a bigotted creed, the almost total neglect of education; in a physical, the difficulty of communication, the extent of sea coast being small, the roads pro-

FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"
Published in 1822.

verbially wretched, and the access to the interior by the Vistula circuitous, and too confined for so large a track of country.

FRANCE:-Between these extremes, our ancient rival forms a medium, possessing a considerable extent of coast, but labouring also under the disadvantage of an inland territory, square in its form, slightly penetrated by navigable rivers, and having as yet very few canals, with roads good only in particular directions. Compared to the Austrian or Prussian States, France is an improved Country, but the case is far otherwise when put in competition with the Netherlands or England. Superior to our Island in climate, and equal to it in soil, she is greatly inferior in density of Population, and still more in the average income of individuals. Of her Population two thirds (above twenty millions) live in the Country, and her peasantry partake in many Provinces, of the poverty of those of Ireland. In the size of her Towns, this great kingdom so long the dread of our ancestors and of Europe, has in the last and present age been altogether surpassed by England and Scotland; for though our Island boasts only half her Population, the distribution of it is made in a manner far more conducive to efficiency in a commercial and financial sense.

ITALY:—Few Countries surpass Italy in natural advantages; in soil, in climate, extent of sea coast; and in her northern part, in the means of inland navigation. But a bigotted creed has confirmed the indolence inscribed by the climate, and her unfortunate division into petty States has prevented measures for the advancement of her productive industry. Though more populous than France, her inhabitants have a smaller average income; the want of a concentrated Government may be considered the cause of lighter financial burdens, but the advantage is balanced, or more than balanced, by the loss of that rank among the States of Europe, to which the country is entitled by her Population and Geographical position.

Spain has a climate on the whole, favourable, but in respect to territorial surface is after Switzerland, the most mountainous Country in Europe. Having all along been deprived of the blessings of good government and enlightened religion, the physical obstacles to communication between one district and another have been very little lessened by exertion on the part of the inhabitants: the roads are few and indifferent, while of canals there are hardly any. For great extent of sea coast ought, it may be thought, to have remedied these disadvantages, but the small number of her navigable rivers has confined this benefit to the outskirts of her territory, leaving the interior untraversed and almost unopened. Thus, with the exception of Catalonia, Biscay, and part of Andalusia, Spain exhibits all the backwardness of a Country deprived of water communication.

PORTUGAL is more favourably circumstanced. She has two great inlets from the ocean, the Tagus and the Douro, so that without surpassing Spain in climate or soil, she is enabled to pay a larger revenue.

Russia and the North of Sweden form an example of extreme thinness of Population, consequent, partly on rigour of climate, partly also on difficulty of intercourse.

IRELAND:—The situation of Ireland is peculiar. Possessing in point of navigation maritime and inland advantages equal to those of England, her Towns are comparatively small, her Manufactures considerable in one Province only. To what, then, is owing the

# FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND," Published in 1822,

remarkable density of her Population? To two causes, fertility of soil and the habit on the part of the peasantry of subsisting on a food, the produce of which, on a given spot, is much larger than that of the wheat, the rye, or the oats, which in other parts of Europe, form the basis of national subsistence.

The returns previous to 1821, were too imperfect to afford the means of calculating the progressive increase of Population, nor have those of last year as yet been given to the Public in a satisfactory form: the general result is, that the Population of all Ireland amounts in round numbers to 7,000,000.

That of the principal Town	18.
Dublin	186,276
Cork	100,535
Limerick	66.042

Having thus explained the increase of European Population, the following Table exhibits the proportion of public burdens paid by individuals in the respective Countries; and here it may be remarked, that few Countries have been the object of an assessment so directly calculated to convey an estimate of national wealth, as the Property Tax of England, or the foncier of France.

Population per Square Mile.	Pub	ic Bi	on of irthen each ual.
England, distinct from Scotland and Wales, 232		8.	
England, Scotland and Wales, collectively, 165			
The Netherlands,			
France, 150			
The Austrian Empire, 112			
The Prussian Dominions,			
Denmark, 73	0	16	3
Spain,	0	11	6
Sweden,	0	10	0
Russia, in Europe, 23	0	9	9

The maritime Provinces of Holland and Zealand are perhaps as heavily taxed as England, the charge of defence against the sea added to the interest of a heavy Debt contracted during two centuries, rendering the total assessment probably equal to our £3 n 2 per head. France exhibits a medium in her Taxes as in her Population; while in our case, the increase of Taxation since 1792 has been more than double the increase of our Population; in France, the proportion of the former has outstripped that of the latter only by a fourth or 2.5 per Cent. Still the average payment per head is much greater in France, than in the Austrian Empire, a Country fully equal to France in fertility, but devoid of the means of communication afforded to the latter, by better roads and a considerable extent of coast.

The Population of Denmark, though more thinly spread than that of Austria or Prussia, pays a larger average contribution, the chief cause of which must be the extent of water communication.

FROM "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND,"

Published in 1822.

There is, however, in more than one Country of Europe, an example of slender payments on the part of a populous community, such as

Population per Square Mile.	Payment pe			
		S.		
Ireland 237	0	11	0	
The Milanese and Venetian Territory 219	0	10	0	
The Neapolitan Dominions. 154	0	8	0	

In Italy as in Ireland the far greater part of the inhabitants are cottagers, while in the Neapolitan States, the poverty implied by that condition of life is perpetuated by habits of indotence.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The data for Great Britain is taken from the Government Enumeration, and for France from the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

In Great Britain the Population in 1821 was occupied as follows.

Families employed in Agriculture,	978,656
Families employed in Trade and Manufacture,	1,350,239
All other Families not connected with Agriculture or Trade,	612,488
-	
Total Families	2.941.383

PROFORTION OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION:—This varies greatly according to the particular County. In a highly manufacturing County, such as Lancashire, it is not half the above average; in Yorkshire, which in the West Riding is manufacturing, and in other parts agricultural, the return approaches to the average, but is still somewhat below it; while in Sussex. Essex, Suffolk where there are so few manufactures. it greatly exceeds it, being above 50 in 100; in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Herefordshire, the proportion is the largest of all, being above 60 in 100.

#### FRANCE.

The estimates of Population in France subsequent to 1791, are not formed like our Population Returns, on an actual survey, but by adding for the period that has intervened, the births, and deducting the deaths of both, of which an accurate record is kept in the public offices. It is thus difficult to compute the relative number engaged in different occupations; a late publication (by Count de Laborde) contains the following estimate.

In Agriculture,	Persons. 17,500,000
In Manufacture,	6,200,000
Indigent,	800,000
Various Employments,	4,500,000

Total Population in France, in 1817, 4..... 29,000,000

Large as is this proportion of Agriculturists, it does not exceed, or even equal the proportion returned in 1791 from actual survey.

#### ENGLAND.

#### CENSUS OF 1377.

As a matter of historical curiosity, the Population of the principal Towns of England in the year 1377, is subjoined, from an Enumeration made on account of a Poll-Tax.

London 35	,000	Colchester	4,500
York 11	,000	Canterbury	4,000
Bristol 9	,000	Beverly	4,000
		Newcastle-on Tyne	4,000
Coventry 7	,000	Oxford	3,500
Norwich 6	,000	Bury, Suffolk,	3,500
Lincoln 5	,000	Gloucester 2	
Sarum, Wiltshire 5	,000	Gloucester Leicester Shrewsbury  Shrewsbur	3,000
Lynn 5	,000	Shrewsbury 3	

In that remote age, the Total Population of England was 2,300,000; but the proportion of Town Population was far smaller than at present, since the number of Towns containing above 3000 inhabitants was only 18.

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Lowe estimates the Population of France in 1822, at Thirty Millions, and Ireland at Seven Millions.

# Mopulation

## Of the Principal Towns in

# GREAT BRITAIN IN 1821, FRANCE IN 1820, AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1810.

GREAT BRITAIN.		FRANCE.	
London	1,274,800	1	
Glasgow	147,043	Lyons	115.000
Edinburgh	138,235	Marseilles	102,000
Manchester	133,788	Bourdeaux	92,000
Liverpool	118,972	Rouen	81,000
Birmingham	106,722	Nantes	75,000
Leeds	83,796	Lille	60,000
Plymouth	61,212	Strasburgh	50,000
Bristol	52,889	Toulouse	48,000
Norwich	50,288	Metz	41,000
Paisley	47,003	Nismes	39,000
Portsmouth	45,648	Amiens	39,000
Sheffield	42,157	Caen	36,000
Nottingham	40,415	Montpelier	32,000
Bath	36,811	Clermont in Auvergne	30,000
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	35,181	Rheims	30,000
Kingston-upon-Hull	31,425	Toulon	29,000
Dundee	30,575	Angers	29,000
Leicester	30,125	Nancy ,	29,000
Preston	27,300	Rennes	29,000
Brighthelmston	24,429	Besançon	28,000
Exeter	23,479	Troyes	27,000
Greenock	22,088	Aix	27,000
Bolton	22,037	Dunkirk	26,000
Blackburn	21,940	Versailles	26,000
Stockport	21,726	Brest	24,000
Shrewsbury	21,695	Montauban	24,000
Coventry	21,242	Avignon	23,000
York	20,787	L'Orient	22,000
Greenwich	20,712	Tours	22,000

#### RUSSIA.

Population taken from SMITH's Geography.

The whole Population of the Russian Empire is 40,171,175

	Souts.
Of which Europe contains,	36,560,356
And Asia	3,610,819

Total Population of the Russian Empire ..... 40,171,175

#### POPULATION

#### OF ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

#### Island of Guernsey.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	
Andrew, St Parish,	383	416	799	Torteval Parish,	194	181	375	
Catel, The, Parish,	841	906	1747	Vale, The, Parish,	627	588	1215	
ForestParish,	293	318	611	Peter, St, Town & Parish,	4788	6385	11173	
Martin, St Parish,	693	756	1429	Serk, Island,	255	233	488	
Peter-du-Bois, St. Parish,	517	576	1093	Herm,Island,	18	10	28	
Sampson, St Parish,	407	431	838	Jethou,Island,	4	5	9	
Saviour, St Parish,	499	523	1022					
					9519	11308	20827	
				Totals.				

#### Island of Jersey.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total-	
Brelade, St Parish,	781	936	1717	Martin, St Parish,	781	910	1691	
				Mary, StParish,		545	1020	
				Cuen, St Parish,		1115	2081	
				Peter, StParish,		1018	1854	
				Saviour, StParish,		895	1687	
Laurens, St Parish,	860	1012	1872	TrinityParish.	942	1106	2048	
		ĺ						
				Totals.	13056	15544	28600	

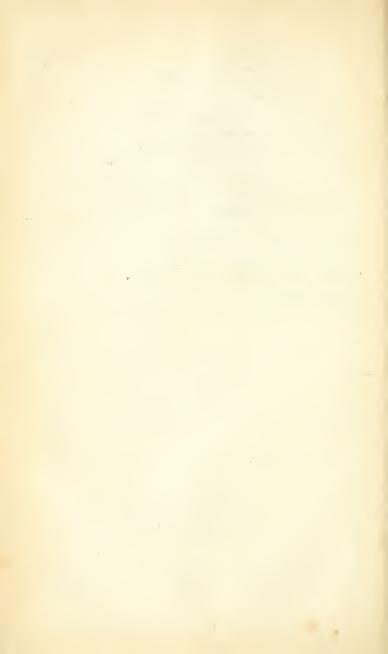
## Isle of Mann.

	Males.	Fcm.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Andreas Parish,	1114			Kirk Michael Parish,		754	1427
BallaughParish,	691			Kirk Patrick Parish,		1042	2031
BraddanParish,	826	928	1754	Kirk St. Anne Parish,	399	401	800
BrideParish,	504	497	1001	Lonon Parish,	908	938	1846
ConconParish,	683			LezayreParish,		1110	2209
CastletownParish,		1052	2036	Marown Parish,	557	644	1201
Douglas Town,	2673	5381	6054	Maughold Parish,	738	776	1514
Kirk Arbory Parish,	712	743	1455	PeelTown,	913	996	1909
Kirk Christ Parish,	1263	1305	2568	Ramsey Town,	690	853	1523
Kirk German Parish,						566	1108
Kirk Malew Parish,	1251	1398	2649				
				Totals.	19158	20925	10081
	ļ						

#### SUMMARY

#### Of Persons in the Islands in the British Seas.

Guernsey, &c. Jersey, Mann,	13056	Females. 11308 15544 20923	Total 20827 28600 40081
Total,	41733	47775	89508



# STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATIVE TO THE

City of Glasgow.



## STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATIVE TO THE

## CITY OF CLASCOW,

WITH OTHER MATTERS THEREWITH CONNECTED.

#### COMPILED BY

#### JAMES'CLELAND,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE CITY,
MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, &C.

"It is certainly not necessary that a man should possess great power or extensive talents, to

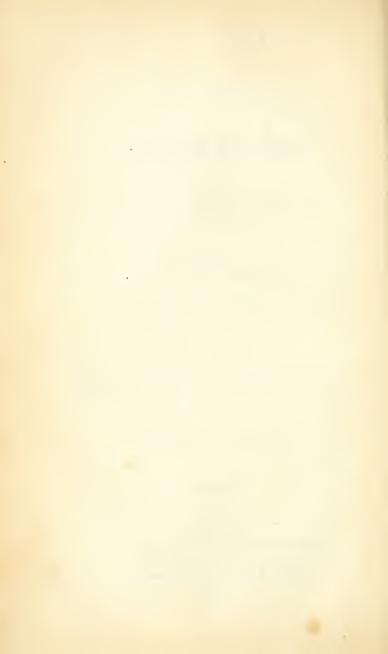
"be useful in his day and generation."

Retrospect.

Third Edition, with Additions.

#### GLASGOW:

PUBLISHED BY JAMES LUMSDEN & SON, WAUGH & INNES, EDINBURGH, AND G. & W. B. WHITAKER, LONDON.



#### TO THE

## HON. WILLIAM SMITH,

LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW.

&c. &c. &c.

WHO

HAS SO ABLY DISCHARGED THE DUTIES

OF THE

#### HIGH AND HONOURABLE OFFICES

TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN CALLED

IN THIS GREAT AND FLOURISHING CITY,

THIS

#### STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF HIS NATIVE PLACE,

IS,

IN TESTIMONY OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

INSCRIBED BY

HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JAMES CLELAND.



#### ADVERTISEMENT.

The kind reception which the two former Editions of the Glasgow Statistical Tables received from the Public, has greatly exceeded the utmost expectation of the Compiler, and a call for a Third Edition, from persons distinguished for Political research, is very gratifying to his feelings.

The present Edition contains a number of New Tables and additional matter connected with Political Arithmetic, which the Compiler hopes will prove useful to Economists in drawing results. On the whole, he is hopeful that this effort will also meet with the approbation of the Public.



## Population.

# PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF GLASGOW.

There was no enumeration of the inhabitants of Glasgow that can be relied on, before the year 1610, but there are grounds for supposing that about the time of the Reformation in 1560, the Population might amount to 4500; this estimate of the number is rendered probable from the circumstance, that in 1581, during the ministry of the first Presbyterian Clergyman who officiated in Glasgow, the Confession of Faith was subscribed by 2250 individuals, although at that time there were certainly not so many persons in the City who could write, yet they might assent, and even include their children in the number: and the struggle between the professors of the Roman Catholic and Reformed Religion was then so warmly contested, that it is probable their numbers were nearly equal.

In 1610, the Episcopal mode of Government having been resumed in the Church, Archbishop Spottiswood directed the Population of the City to be ascertained, when it was found to amount to 7614; although during the plague which raged in Glasgow in 1603, the number of its inhabitants must have been greatly reduced.

In 1652, the dreadful fire which began on 17th July in that year, and destroyed about one-third of the Town, caused a number of its inhabitants to leave the place for want of accommodation, and reduced their circumstances so much, that they were under the necessity of applying to other Towns for relief. This, however, does not seem to have greatly checked the progress of the Population; for

In 1660, at the restoration of Charles II. the number of inhabitants amounted to 14,678.

In 1677, another fire destroyed 136 houses and shops, which greatly affected the prosperity of the City; and

In 1688, at the Revolution, the Population was reduced to 11.948; the religious troubles, or what was called the persecution, which took place at that period, has been assigned as the cause of this decrease.

In 1708, immediately after the union between England and Scotland, the Population amounted to 12,766. The Union having been vehemently opposed in Glasgow;\* the Magistrates directed that an enumeration of the people should take place, to mark the decrease which they expected would follow.

In 1712, the Population amounted to 13,832. This enumeration of the inhabitants was by order of the Convention of Royal Burghs, who had directed the respective Burghs to make a return of their Population on oath. On this occasion the Town was divided into five districts, and

<sup>\*</sup> The union with England, which has been of so much benefit to Scotland, and particularly to Glasgow, was violently opposed here. The Commission of the General Assembly having appointed Fhursday 7th November, 1706, to be observed as a day of fasting and humilitation, and for imploring the Divine assistance from the impending calamity, Mr. James Clark, the Minister of the Tron Church, preached from Erra viii. 21. "Then I "proclaimed a fast there, at the river Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our "God, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance." After the discourse was finished, the preacher said, "Wherefore, up and be valiant for the "City of our God," the people instantly arose, and having gone to the Cross, headed by their Clergyman, burned the proposed Articles of Union.

the enumeration of each, conducted by two respectable householders appointed by the Magistrates.

In 1740, the Population was ascertained by the Magistrates, to be 17,034.

In 1755, the numbers had increased to 23,546, but in this enumeration, the Suburbs were partially include l; at that period the Magistrates directed returns to be made to the Rev. Doctor Webster, then preparing his calculations for the scheme of the Ministers' Widows' Fund.

In 1763, the Population amounted to 28,300. This enumeration was drawn up by Mr. John Woodburn the City Surveyor.

In 1780, the numbers had increased to 42,832; but in this enumeration the whole of the Suburbs were for the first time included.

In 1785, soon after the American war had ended, the Magistrates directed the Population to be ascertained; it then amounted to 45,889.

In 1791, the Population was ascertained for Sir John Sinclair's Statistical work. At that time it amounted to 66,578, including 4,633, being part of the Suburbs which had been omitted in the return.

Prior to 1801, the general results only, of the different enumerations, have been preserved; but in that year, a census of the inhabitants of Great Britain was taken for the first time, by order of Government. The following account of the Population of Glasgow is taken from that document.

Males, 35,007. Females, 42,378. Total, 77,385.

But in this enumeration, a part of the connected Suburbs, the Population of which amounted to 6,384, had been omitted, and which added to the numbers in the Government Table, makes the actual Population of Glasgow at that time, 83,769.

In 1811, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which, the Population of Glasgow at that time, was as follows:—Males, 45,275. Females, 55,474. Total, 100,749.

But in like manner, a part of the connected Suburbs had not been included in this enumeration, the Population of which amounted to 9,711; this number, therefore, added to the Government Table, made the Population of the City at that period, 110,460.

#### DETAIL

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# Of the Classified Enumeration of 1819-20.

As the enumeration and classification of the inhabitants of a great manufacturing and commercial City, are calculated to furnish important information to the political inquirer. Mr. Cleland submitted a prospectus to the Magistrates and Council, the Directors of the Town's Hospital, and the Commissioners of Police, in August, 1819, and the measure having met the approbation of these Bodies, they appointed committees of their number, to give their advice and countenance, viz.

The Hon. HENRY MONTEITH, of Carstairs, M. P. Lord Provost.

From the Town Council.
Robert Findlay, Esq.
James Ewing, Esq.
William Smith, Esq.
John T. Alston, Esq.
John Graham, Esq.

From the Town's Hospital.
David Crawford, Esq.
John Machen, Esq.
Wm. Leckie, Esq.
Thos. Stevenson, Esq.
James Dawson, Esq.

From the Commissioners of Police.

Matthew Fleming, Esq.
John Ure, Esq.
James Hamilton, Esq.
Wm. M'Gavin, Esq.
Thos. Neilson, Esq.

Among the prominent features of this enumeration, is the classification of the sexes into ages. The enumeration of 1821 being the first Government Census which contained the ages of the Population.

The Prospectus alluded to having been submitted to the Reverend Clergymen of the City, and others, notice was given in all the newspapers, and bills posted up over the Town, explaining the nature of the investigation, and requesting the co-operation of the Citizens, a set of books was prepared, nine Clerks, viz. one for each Parish, were appointed, whose whole attention was to be devoted to the business, and who, along with the nine Beadles, appeared before a Magistrate, and made oath that they would faithfully and honestly discharge the duties assigned to them. These persons then proceeded to call upon every individual householder, and making the prescribed inquiries, wrote down the answer to each interrogatory, and afterwards made up the survey books, in which was inserted the householders' names, their profession, the number and description of their families, their servants, the names and professions of their lodgers, the religion they professed, the country to which they belonged, the street or lane in which they resided, the number of the house, the length of residence, and all other circumstances that appeared to deserve notice. The survey commenced on the 14th October, 1819, and was completed without interval.

When the survey books were returned, the inhabitants were repeatedly requested through the medium of the newspapers, to call at the Superintendent's office, and examine the lists before they were engrossed in the enumeration books: this had the effect of removing any doubt of the list-takers having done their duty.

When the enumeration was completed, it was printed in folio, at the expense of the Public Bodies who were pleased to express their unqualified approbation of it. Under the Authority before mentioned, the particular Enumeration of the of 1820, has been made, and the following

## Result of the Population

	1	Hous	ho.d	ers.	with			Child	ren.						
Parishes within the Royalty.	·s	I Men.	rs and	r and	mes residing we	Une 12 ye		From 18 ye		18 ye 8 upw		Serva	ints.	Lodg	ers.
Logang.		Married Men	Widowers Bachelors.	Widows a Spinsters.	Wives 1	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
St. Mungo's St. Mary's Bl. ckiriar's Outer High St. George's Ramshorn St. Andrew's St. Enoch's St. John's St. James's Total in Royalty	1796 1615 1674 1772 4863 1230 1309 1896 1774 1549	1913 1102 1017 1095 1049 718 810 938 1321 969	98 128 156 160 157 121 229 92 138	420 534 521 354 355 578 709 361 442	1017 1095 1349 718 810 938 1321 969	1274 971 953 1090 1471 786 870 929 1311 1014	1021 1408 788 832 921 1248 954	493 368 388 395 497 302 289 371 504 360	381 354 339 482 294 286 331 427 370	148 226 247 275 197	146 227/ 325 348 326 243 200 280 386 300	83 17 40 67 84 66 36 21 51	387 300 195 432 1023 844 382 459 226 320	261 576 459 591 493 479 569 533 458 452	192 380 394 315 387 324 264 378 397 363
Barony Parish Anderston District St. Vincent-St do Port-Dundas do Calton do Bridgeton do	1519 1475 1384 3458 2592	1048 1086 1075 2191 206	92 150 94 364 140	379 239 215 963	1048 1086 1075 2191	1157 1296 1280 2606 2386	1036	1	484 391 425	254 242 260 532	S18 287	17 93 128 31	95 714 289	374 409 355 806 894	\$25 255 975 66
Total in Barony Par.		-	_	2125		8755	-	2893							
Gorbals Parish	-		182	-		3675	_	1316			1051			-	
Total in Parish Lists	31445	21478	244	7,532	21473	23699	22006	8176	8033	4692	5917	845	6870	8269	6375

In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes,...The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and  $\frac{9.04}{10.00}$ . The married men, are to all the other males, as 10941 to 24274. The married women are to all the other females, as 10941 to 27245. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and  $\frac{7}{10.00}$  of the whole Population. For every apartment there are  $\frac{2}{10.00}$  Persons and  $\frac{2}{10.00}$  to occupy it.

Royalty, Barony, and Gorbals,.......The average number of Persons in each family is 4 and  $\frac{6.5}{6.00}$ . The married men are to all the other males as 21473 to 47521. The married women are, to all the other imakes, as 21473 to 47521. The married women are, to all the other imakes, as 21473 to 56750. The children under 12 years of age, are equal to one-fourth and  $\frac{6.5}{50.00}$  of the whole Population. For every apartment there are 2 Persons and  $\frac{6.5}{10.00}$  to country it.

POPULATION in the CITY OF GLASGOW and SUBURBS, at the commencement Table is constructed to exhibit the Result.

## for the year 1819.

R	eligion			Cour	itry.		Осси	nying.	Unocc	upied	Bui	ding.			
Established.	Dissenters.	Rom. Catholics.	Scotch.	Engtish.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Houses.	Apartments.	Houses.	Apartments.	Tenements.	Apartments.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
5481 4133 4032 4666 5783 3508 3246 5273 4407 3928	2140 2106 2315 2767 3640 2701 2146 1595 3508 2424	173 878 566 252 218 80 423 388 451 568	7431 5903 6148 7245 9094 6014 5129 6697 7043 5900	39 77 73 106 145 127 100 94 102 89	1125 675 315 348 113 575 446	12 17 19 54 35 11 19 4	1796 1615 1674 1772 1863 1230 1309 1896 1774 1549	3515 3470 3251 4093 6612 4790 2995 3874 3673 3413	23 33 45 45 91 32 2 35 54	65 73 76 144 843 147 33 155 103 169	4 8 10 2	95 22 42 81 153 56 55 105 104 157	3571 3291 3183 3614 4312 2723 2663 3200 4000 3202	4008 3826 37.30 4071 5529 5566 3152 4036 4363 5718	7117 6913 7685 9641 6289 5815 7256
44457	25342	3997	66604	952	6059	181	16478	39686	283	1308	114	830	35779	40017	73796
2708 4074 4565 7347 5510	3801 3458 2496 7551 7242	604 409 309 718 841	6120 7285 6895 12020 11947	74 163 51 162 93	910 466 420 5212 1536	27 4 20 17	1519 1473 1384 3458 9592	2753 4528 3770 5192 5102	28 84 103 251 96	50 389 257 370 189	1 14 8 6 2	11 254 174 106 11	\$36 \$658 \$619 7416 6833	3750 4283 3751 8200 6760	7941 7370 15616
24204	24548	2881	41469	543	6544	77	19403	21345	562	1261	31	55-	24885	26744	51600
11658	8743	1367	18844	302	2605	17	45.39	1677	386	1686	10	380	10/23	11440	21768
80319	58633	8245	129917	1797	15208	275	31445	71758	1331	3655	153	1766	68994	78203	147197
37 10 Durin ki	Add, for Military in Barracks, and in quarters on billet 1000—Prisoners in Juli and Bridewell, 372—Patients in the Royal Infirmery and Lock Hospital, 163—in the Lunatic Asylum, 106—and in the Mugdalone Asylum, 322.  During the three months which preceded the commencement of the Enumeration, it is known that several thousand Persons belonging to Ireland, and other places, left the Town in quest of employment elsewhere; and as many of these may be expected to return, when work can be procured, it seems reasonable to add for them,														
								GRAND	Тота	, City	and	Suburi	bs	• • • • • • •	150000

In the division of the Parishes within the Royalty, the relative number of the resident poor has been considered, so as to equalize the parochial duties as far as possible. The disparity between the number of families and the amount of the Population, in some of the Parishes, is to be accounted for, by the number of peor Persons living in one apartment in particular Parishes. There are a few wives who do not reside with their husbands, but the number is so small, as to render classification unnecessary.

In the number of unoccupied houses, in all the Parishes, are included, all such new houses as are not so far completed as to have received inhabitants. In the enumeration, under the head of religion in all the Parishes, the children are considered to be of the same persuasion as their parents or guardians. The children of English, Irish, and Foreign parents, are considered to be of the same country as their parents. When the father or the mother belongs to Scotland, the children are classified with the Scotch.

#### OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH THE POPULATION WAS ENGAGED IN 1819.

Occupations.	Number in the Royalty.	Number in Barony & Gorbals.	Total in Royalty, Bar.& Gorb.
Weavers and Warpers,	5525	8632	12155
Shopkeepers,	1866	1125	2991
Labourers	1852	1578	3430
House Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, and Glaziers,	1096	604	1700
Boot and Shoemakers,		578	1334
Publicans licensed to retail spirituous liquors,*	885	728	1613
Tailors and Upholsterers,	746	175	921
Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, and Coppersmiths,	712	334	1046
Manufacturers of Cotton Cloth,		165	739
Porters,	560	88	648
Calenderers,	504	58	562
Masons and Bricklayers,	424	361	785
Bakers and Biscuit-makers,		249	597
Carriers and Carters	319	346	665
Writers and Attorneys,	265	87	352
Physicians and Surgeons,	176	52	228
Fleshers,	175	76	251
Teachers, †	158	81	239
Coopers	145	67	212
Skinners, Tanners, aud Curriers	118	15	133
Gardeners,	100	236	336
Barbers and Hair-dressers,	90	28	118
Dyers,	82	281	563
Farmers and Farmers' Male Servants	19	501	320
Principal and Professors in the University,	18	0	18
Clergymen having Cures in the Establishment,	14	6	20
Clergymen connected with the Dissenters,		10	25
Clergymen of the Episcopal persuasion,		0	2
Clergymen of the Roman Catholic persuasion,		0	1
Professors in the Andersonian Institution,	3	0	3
Rector and Masters in the Public Grammar School,	6	0	6
Pawnbrokers. #	6	0	6
Persons engaged in various employments not before enu- merated, and at Cotton Mills, Foundries, Distilleries, Breweries, Sugar-Houses, Soaperies, Coaleries, and other Public Works,	6355	5371	11726

- \* Within the City, during the year 1819, there were 467 Persons who received licenses to retail spirits, whose house-rent was under £15,—164, whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 254, whose rent was upwards of £20. In the Barony and Gorbals Parishes, 703 Persons were licensed, whose rent was under £15,—15 whose rent was from £15 to £20,—and 12, whose rent was upwards of £20.—So that there was one change-house, or place where spirituous liquors were sold, for every twenty families; and no less than 1347 change-houses, in the City and Suburbs where the lower classes resorted to!!
- † In 1816, there were 144 Teachers within the Royalty. The names of these Teachers, and the particular branches they taught, are given in the Annals of Glasgow, vol. ii. p. 415—419. The Teachers in the Charity and Free Schools are not included in the above number.
- ‡ In June, 1815, Mr. John Graham opened a Pawnbroker's office, in Bell-Street, which was the first office in the West of Scotland for receiving goods in pawn. An itinerant English Pawnbroker commenced business in the High-Street, in August 1806, but eloped at the end of six months.

In 1821, there was another Government enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain, according to which the Population of Glasgow at that time, was as follows:

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

ABSTRACT

## Progressive Population of Glasgow.

At the reformation of Religion, in	Year 1560	$\frac{Pcrsons.}{4,500}$
At the resumption of Episcopacy in Glasgow,	1610	7,644
At the restoration of Charles II.	1660	14,678
At the Revolution (after the great fire in 1677)	1688	11,948
Immediately after the Union of England with Scotland,	1708	12,766
Population taken at the desire of the Convention of Royal Burghs,	1712	13,832
Population taken by order of the Magistrates,	1740	17,034
Population taken for the Rev Doctor Webster,	1755	23,546
Population taken by order of the Magistrates,	1763	28,300
Population taken by order of the Magistrates, (at this and subsequent periods the Suborbs are included,)	1780	42,832
Taken soon after the American war had ended,	1785	45,889
Taken for Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Work, (including omissions.)	1791	66,578
First Government enumeration, (including omissions,)	1801	83,769
Second Government enumeration, (including omissions,)	1811	110.460
First enumeration classified into ages,	1819	117.197
Third Government enumeration,	1821	147,043

In 1821, there were 1,917 unoccupied houses in the City and Suburbs, calculated to accommodate 8,818 persons.

## BAPTISMS,

## MARRIAGES AND BURIALS.

## Concerning the Registry of Baptisms.

In the year 1609, a Register for Baptisms began to be kept in this City, under the direction of the Session. For a considerable time the Register was understood to comprehend the names of all the Children baptized within the City.

In 1733, an unfortunate separation from the Established Church took place, known by the name of the Secession, headed by some very respectable Clergymen, who drew away from the Church, a considerable number of the inhabitants. This party considered themselves to be the Church of Scotland, and they not only declined registering the names of their Children in the Parish Register, but opened separate Registers as well as separate Churches. The first Secession Church opened in Glasgow, was in 1741, under the ministry of the Rev. James Fisher. In that year a Register was opened, and continued till 10th September, 1783, when it was given up in consequence of a Bill having been brought into Parliament, by Lord John Cavendish, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, for laying on a Tax on the Registration of Baptisms, &c. In 1751, the Rev. John Falconer, Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, opened a separate Register, which is still continued. Since 1795, a private Register has also been kept by the Roman Catholic Clergyman of this City.

## From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

# The following is a List of Baptisms Registered within the Royalty, during the periods that are specified.

In 1611 268 1612 283 1613 260 1614 306	In 1661	
1615 321 1616 296 1617 314 1656 560 1657 515	1711 to 1720	712
1658 591 1659 591 1660 520	1751 to 1760	1040 1038

Year.	Males.	Female	s.	Total.
1800	. 776	717	**********	1493
1801	. 703	647		1350
1802	. 825	791		1616
1803	. 900	853	**********	1753
1804	. 854	738		1592
1805	. 842	750		1592
1806	829	775	********	1604
1807	804	755	******	1559
1808	776	680		1456
1809	719	682	*********	1401
1810	726	697		1423
1811	777	652	********	1429
1812	655	645	**********	1300
1813	640	927	************	1567
1814	653	766	*******	1419
1815	741	973	*********	1714
1816	840	729		1567
1817	863	831		1694
1818	833	687	**********	1520.

## Register of Baptisms within the City and Suburbs.

Year.		Where Registered.	Males.		s.	Total.	
	[In	the City,	797	734	••••••	1531	
7 100 7	ln	Barony Parish,	313	304		617	
1791.	- { In	Gorbals Parish,	54	52		106	
		Total,				2254	
	CIn	the City	709	C 417		1250	
	In	the City,the Barony Parish,	298	953	********	581	
1801.	In	Gorbals Parish,	115	60		175	
1001	] "	GOLDAID TALIBING *********				110	
	l	Total,	1146	960		2106	
	6.1	.1 64	192 193 193	0.50		1400	
		the City,					
1011		the Barony Parish,					
1811.	< In	Gorbals Parish,	210	179	•••••	389	
		Total,	1334	1134		2468	
	CIn	the City	040	050		1600	
	III	the City,the Barony Parish,	945	914	********	650	
1819	In	Gorbals Parish,	997	908	*******	4.4.5	
1010.	1111	Ciondais I anishi,	201			TTO	
	(	Total,		1372		2796	
	(In	the City,	806	803		1609	
	In	the Barony Parish,	209	201		410	
1820.	{ In	Gorbals Parish,	310	239		549	
	1						
	l	Total,	1325	1243		2568	
	CIn	the City	0.50	000		1000	
	In	the City,	893	839	******	1092	
1891	In	the Barony Parish, Gorbals Parish,	201	202		430	
.041.	111		228	202	*******	450	
	[	Total,		1293		2661	
	(In	the City	1000	000		1010	
	In	the City, the Barony Parish,	975	919		519	
1822.	{ In	Gorbals Parish,	970	996		536	
		~ ^	~10		********	000	
	į	Total,	1573	1399		2972	

## Concerning the Registry of Marriages.

In Scotland there is no Marriage Act, as in England, restricting the solemnization of Marriages to Clergymen of the Established Church, nor is it required that the ceremony be performed within the walls of a Church, or limited to canonical hours, and Special Licenses are, of course, unknown. Although the solemnization of Marriage is not restricted to a particular class of Clergymen, it can only be lawfully administered by persons duly called to the Pastoral office; and these cannot legally perform the duty until an Extract of the regular proclamation of Banns be produced. Although these forms are requisite to constitute a regular Marriage, it is well known that by the law of Scotland, simple consent, without the interference of the Church, or the observance of the usual forms, constitute a binding Marriage. "Sometimes the couple "interchange the Matrimonial Contract, in presence of a " Magistrate, but he is merely a reputable witness of a "civil contract, and is not punishable unless be act as a "Clergyman by prayer, pronouncing benediction, or the " like."-Hume ii. 325, 7.

#### From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

The following is a List of Marriages registered in the Royalty, during the periods that are specified, viz.

In the year	1700		110
Average from	1701	to 1710 inclusive	120
	1711	to 1720	137
	1721	to 1730	147
	1731	to 1740	139
	1744	to 1750	193
	1751	to 1760	258
	1761	to 1770	309
	1771	to 1780	324
	1781	to 1790	+16
	1790		481

## MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE ROYALTY, continued.

		_	
	Regular.	Irregular.	Total
1800	. 382	31	413
1801	. 353	24	377
1802	. 529	33	562
1803	. 595	43	638
1804	. 494	38	532
1805	. 489	25	514
1806	512	31	543
1807	496	27	523
1808	417	19	436
1809	493	15	508
18:0	539	21	. 560
1811	474	20	. 494
18!2	460	17	. 477
1813	484	18	. 502
1814	606	9	. 615
1815	679	14	. 693
1816	633	9	. 642
1817	621	12	. 633
1818	757	20	. 777

## Register of Marriages within the City and Suburbs.

Year.	-	Regular. I	-	Total.
	[In the City,	493	. 17	. 510
	In the Barony Parish,		. 55	. 248
1791.	In Gorbals Parish,	43	7	. 50
		parameter	-	-
	Total,	729	79	808
	In the City,	353	94	. 377
	In the Barony Parish,	142	15	
	In the Gorbals Parish,			
	li the dorbats ransin, iii			
	Total,	. 525	41	566
	In the City,	474	20	494
	In the Barony Parish	246	17	263
1811.	In the Barony Parish, In Gorbals Parish,	91	9	100
	Total,	. 811	46	857
	(In the City	800	15	815
	In the City,	309	19	410
1819.	In Gorbale Parish	918	13	231
2020.	In Gorbals Parish,	~10		201
	Total,		46	1456
	2 2000,	1440	200	

## MARRIAGES REGISTERED WITHIN THE CITY AND SUBURBS, continued.

Year.	Where Registered,	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
	(In the City,	668	. 4	672
	In the Barony Parish	193	. 13	206
1820.	In Gorbals Parish	379	. 19	398
	,			000
	In the City,	1240	36	1276
	,			
	In the City,	750	. 12	762
	In the Barony Parish,	459	. 14	473
1821.	In Gorbals Parish,	212	. 18	230
	,			
	In the City,	1421	44	1465
	•			100
	(In the City,	648	. 2	650
	In the Barony Parish,	558	. 17	575
1822.	In the City,	224	. 21	245
	Tatal	1.120	4.0	7.480
	10111,	1490	40	1470

## Concerning the Registry of Burials.

There was no Register for Burials in Glasgow till the year 1613. On the 13th December of that year, the Session directed that a Register of Burials should be kept in future, but this does not seem to have been regularly acted on, till the year, 1694. In 1783, the Register was remodelled, whereby the name, designation, &c. of the deceased was shown. This important improvement was made by the late Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, who was Lord Provost of this City, in the years 1792 and 1793, and one of its most active, enlightened, and public-spirited citizens, a Magistrate whose memory the citizens of Glasgow have great cause to venerate.

## From the PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

The following is a List of Burials within the City and Suburbs, during the periods that are specified, viz.

			Burials
In the year	1700	***************************************	361
Average from	1701	to 1710 inclusive	493
Ų	1711	to 1720	639
	1721	to 1730	711
	1731	to 1740	728
	1741	to 1750	823
	1751	to 1760	1003
	1761	to 1770	1159
	1771	to 1780	1484
	1781	to 1790	1924
	1790	***************************************	2079
	1791	***************************************	1912
	1792	***************************************	2190
	1793	********************	2445
	1794		1700
•	1795		2297
	1796		1813
	1797		2064
	1798		2181
	1799	*****************	2499
	1800	*******************	2096
	1801	***************************************	1928
	1802	********************	2325
	1803	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	2438
	1804	***************************************	2224
	1805	***************************************	2389
	1806	*****************	2280
	1807		2463
	1808	******************	3265
	1809	***************************************	2368
	1810		2367
	1811	***************************************	2622
	1812		2716
	1813	*******************	2704
	1814		3254
	1815	*****************	2717
	1816	***************************************	3278
	1817		2757
	1818	******	4192
	1819	******	3158
	1820	******************	2927
	1821		3686
	1822		3690
	701919		3000

#### GLASGOW BILL OF MORTALITY FOR 1822.

Prepared for, and Published in the Newspapers.

Bills of Mortality are understood to contain a List of Births, Marriages and Burials. When these are methodically and accurately kept, and published in the Newspapers along with the Population of a place, data are formed from which the Political Economist may draw results of considerable importance to society. Under this impression, I have taken the charge of preparing and publishing the Mortality Bill of this City. That a document of this kind may be entitled to confidence, it becomes necessary to show how and from what source the materials are collected: The following information will probably suffice. There are three public records in this City and Suburbs for the Registration of Baptisms and Proclamations of Marriages, viz:-For the City, Barony, and Gorbals Parishes: These records are kept very accurately by the respective Session Clerks, who receive a fixed fee for each enrolment. The Wardens of the fourteen Burying Grounds in this City and Suburbs keep Registers of all the Burials in their respective Grounds, for which they receive a fee. These records are also very accurately kept. The Clerks and Wardens fill up printed Schedules from their Books, and from these Schedules this General List is made up.

Although in Scotland there is no Marriage Act (as in England) restricting the solemnization of Marriages to Clergymen of the Established Church, by which the Marriages would be all regularly registered, it appears that the registration of the proclamation of Marriages is very generally complied with in Glasgow; this arises from two causes, viz. the necessity of a proclamation of Banns before Marriage, under a heavy penanty on the officiating Clergymen and contracting parties; and the solicitude of the Female and her Friends to have the Marriage registered, even although it took place in a clandestine manner.—
This reason does not hold good with regard to the registra-

tion of Baptisms, for, although the fee is only one Shilling, and the advantages great which may result to the parties registered, yet there is a great defalcation in this department. To get an accurate statement of the number of Baptisms, I addressed a circular to each of the forty-five officiating Clergymen in the City and Suburbs, in the month of December, 1820, requesting that they would keep a register of the number and sex of all the Children they might baptize, from 15th December, 1820, to 14th December, 1821, both days inclusive; at maturity I had the satisfaction of receiving the required lists, from which it appeared, there were 2870 Children baptized, whose names were not entered in the public registers.

Although it is customary in some of the large Towns to give a list of the diseases\* which were the cause of death, I

* LIST OF DISEA	SES TREATED	IN THE IN	FIRMARY IN	1822.
-----------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-------

The following excerpt from the Royal Infirmary Report of 1822, will give an idea of the prevailing Diseases under cure in that Hospital.

Abscess of Antrum, 1	Dropsy, general, 21	Hypochondriasis, 6
Common, 34	— of Brain, 1	Hysteria, 15
Lumbar, 10	— Thorax, 7	Jaundice, 4
Urinary, 3	Abdomen, 9	Inflammation of Ear, 1
Aneurism of Aorta, 1	Legs, 3	Intestines, 10
Profunda, I	Tun. vag. test. 8	Lungs, 24
by Anastomosis, 1	Dysentry, 1	Liver, 31
Anomalous, 20	Dyspepsia, 70	Mamma, 1
Anthrax, 2	Epiglottitis Chron 1	Peritoneum, 6
Aorta, ossification of valves	Epilepsy, 1	Pleura, 3
of, 1		Testis, 6
Asthenia,		Uterus, I
Asthma, idiopathic, 3	Eye, diseases of,	Injury to Head, 7
	Fever, continued, 229	Joints, diseased, 55
,	intermittent, 6	Leucorrhoea, 7
	Fici, 3	Lithiasis, 1
Calculus in Bladder, 2	Fistula in Ano, 11	Lunacy, 2
Grethra, 1	lachrymalis 2	1.upus, 4
Catarrh of Bladder, 3	in male urethra, 2	Mania, 2
Fulmonary 23	vagina rectal, 1	Mensium Suppressio, 2
Chorea, 1	vagina nrethral, I	Necrosis, 14
Colic, 5	Fracture, simple, 55	Ovary, encysted tumour of, 1
Combustio	compound, 7	Paralysis, 23
Constipation, 5	Fungus Hæmatodes, 2	Paronychia, 9
Contusion, 17	Gangrene, 5	Phlegmon, 12
Cynanche tonsil, 12	Gonorrhæa, 6	Phthisis Pulmonalis, 50
parotid 4	[Iæmateniesis, 2	Polypus in Nostril, 4
tracheal I	Hæmoptisis, 1	Prolapsus Uteri 1
Diabetes, 5	Hæmorrhoids, 2	i'seudarthrosis, 1
Diarrhoea, 7	Headach, 5	Rheumatism, acute, 21
Dislocation, simple, 5	Heart, organic disease of, 10	chronic, 53
compound, 1	Hydrargyria, 2	Rubeola, 2

have omitted it, from a conviction that with the exception of the prominent diseases, it cannot be accurately given in a place like Glasgow, and even if confidence could be placed in it, there are some objections to the publication.

A General List of all the Registrations of Baptisms, Burials, and Proclamations of Marriages, within the Ten Parishes of the Royalty, and the Two Parishes of the Suburbs (Barony and Gorbals) from 15th December, 1821, to 14th December, 1822, both days inclusive.

#### BILL FOR THE YEAR 1822.

#### BAPTISMS engrossed in the Public Registers.

	Males.		Femate:	F.,	Total.
In the City,	1028	***********	890	**********	1918
Barony,					
Gorbals,					
Total,	1573		1399		2972

Included in the above there are 22 Twin Births, viz. in the City, 15—Barony, 3—Gorbals, 4.

## PROCLAMATION of MARRIAGES engrossed in the Public Registers.

		Regutar	. Irreg	ular.	Total.
In the	City,	648	2		650
	Barony,				
	Gorbals,	224	2	l	245
				-	
	Total,	1430	40	)	1470

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

Females.

Total.

Males.

	mates.		remates		Total.	
January,	164		183		347	
February,					307	
March,					283	
April,					299	
May,		***************************************			273	
June,					292	
					307	
July,						
August,		***************************************			289	
		•••••		•••••	294	
October,				•••••	358	
November,		•••••		•••••	338	
December,	151		152		303	
Total,	1889	***************************************	1801	•••••	3690	
	Of u	shom have o	lied.			
	Males.		Females		Total.	
Still-born,		••••••			282	
					744	
Under 1 year,						
1 and under 2,		•••••		***************************************	449	
2 5,		•••••		•••••	298	
5 10,		•••••		•••••	200	
10 20,		•••••		***************************************	235	
20 30,		••••••		•••••	241	
30 40,		••••••		•••••	235	
40 50,		•••••		•••••	222	
50 60,		•••••			204	
60 70,	106	•••••	123	***************************************	229	
70 75,	57		66	***************************************	123	
75 80,	<b>5</b> 6		58		114	
80 85,	20		29		49	
85 90,		*************	20		37	
90 95,	6		8		14	
95 100,		*************			8	
100					4	
102		•••••			2	
Total,	1889		1801		3690	
2000, 000	2000		1001		0000	
ABSTRACT	OF T	HE NUMBE	R OF	BURIALS.		
7	. 47.	City of Cl				
		City of Gl				
the High Church Ya	ard ar	d Burying	Groun	id, 7	(65)	
Do from the Royal	Infir	nary,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	13 >	963
Do. from the Town's	s Hos	pital,			85	
the Blackfriars, Ra	mshor	m and Nor	thwest	Burving		
Grounds,			•••••			699
the Crypt of the Ca	encara	ll,	*******	****		5
the Episcopal Chape	el Bur	ving Groun	nd			18
		0	., .,.,			
	Tota	al Burials w	ithin t	he City,		1685
				arried ove <b>r.</b>		1000

In In In In In

Total Burials in the City, brought forward,	1685
In Barony Parish,	
In Calton Burying Ground, 40 In Eridgeton Burying Ground, 30 In Tollcross Burying Ground, 11: In Shettleston Burying Ground, 4: In Anderston Old Burying Ground, 198 In Cheapside-Street Burying Ground, 107 In Woodside Road Burying Ground, 63	1 8 5
Total Burials in Barony Parish, 1233 In Gorbals Burying Ground, 775 Total Burials in the Suburbs, 775	2
Total Burials in the City and Suburbs,	3690 3686
Increase of Burials in 1822,	4
In drawing his results, the Political Inquirer the following data:—	
Population of the City, 33,091 39,674 Suburbs—Barony Parish, 24,628 27,261 Do. Gorbals Parish, 10,400 11,959	.51.919
Total Population from Government Census, 1821, 68,11978,924	147,043
Children living in the City or Suburbs, whose names are entered in the registers,	2,972
To which add Children of the same description, whose names are not registered, but baptized by the Clergymen of the City or Suburbs, supposing the same number to be baptized but not registered in 1822, as was in 1821,	2,370
Total Children registered and Baptized, Proclamations of Marriages registered in the public records, Burials in the City and Suburbs,	5,342 1,470 3,690

In a document of this kind, an account of the ages of the citizens of Glasgow, in 1821, may be interesting.

-												()	
	Under	5	10	15	20	50	40	50	60	70	8019	0100	
	5	10	to .	to	to	to	to	to	to	1.)	10 1	o an	otal
Malos	1000		15	20	30	40	50	60	70	.4()	90 10	). ===	
Males Females	10345	8613	8101	6762	10509	Sog	6925	1147	219	912	214	5 1	68119
Females													
Total	21250	17514	16727	15883	25919	18716	14614	0000	5000	12/4			
					200.12	10210	1 10 11,	27/17/20	DOM:	11050	0091:	1 6	147043

There are some remarkable features in the above List. In 1821, the increase of Burials, in Glasgow, was 759,

while in 1822 the increase is only 4. In 1821, no person above 100 years of age died in the City, while, in 1822, 4 persons of 100 years and 2 of 102 years died. This is the first List wherein the ages of the Population are enumerated.

JAMES CLELAND.

Council Chambers, 21st December, 1822.

# Institution for Vaccinating the Children of the Poor gratis.

On 15th May, 1801, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow commenced vaccinating the Children of the Poor gratis, and on the 28th of August, 1818, a number of Medical Gentlemen in this City, unconnected with the Faculty, formed themselves into a Society for vaccinating the Children of the Poor gratis, under the designation of the Glasgow Cow Pock Institution. In 1811, the Faculty made an official report to the National Vaccinating Establishment, by which it appeared, that from the formation of the Glasgow Institution in 1801, there had been vaccinated in the Faculty Hall, 14,500

In 1812,	there were	vaccinated	***************************************		950
In 1813,	do.	do.	***************************************		1162
In 1814,	do.	do.			875
In 1815,	do.	do.			926
In 1816,	do.	do.			980
In 1817,	do.	do.	******		820
	Faculty an	d Cow Poo	k Institution,	•••••	796
In 1819,	do.	do.			872
In 1820,	do.	do.			733
In 1821,	do.	do.			1288
In 1822,	do.	do.			927
,					

Total Children of the Poor vaccinated gratis during 21½ years, 24,829

Doctor Robert Watt, late an eminent Physician in this City, author of the Bibliotheca Britanuica, &c. with a view to ascertain the number of Children who died of Small

Pox and Measles, during 30 years, commencing in 1783, investigated the records, and from the following Table, which is taken from his work, it appears that during the seven years preceding the introduction of Vaccination in this place, no less than 2104 Children died of the Small Pox, and during the seven years subsequent to that period, there were only 795 deaths from that loathsome disease, and it is remarkable, that during the 7 years which preceded the Vaccination, there were only 217 Children died of the Measles, and in the 7 years which followed it, no less than 1198 Children died of that disease; from which it appears, that Measles has greatly increased in this City since the decrease of Small Pox.

Diseases of which Children under 10 years of age have died in the City and Suburbs, from 1782 to 1813.

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Chincough.	Stopping.	Water in the Head.	Tecthing.	Bowethives.	Still-born.	Fevers.	Under Two	Under Five.	Under Ten.
1783	155	66	153	14	6	44	107	42	118	479	174	66
1784	425	1	13	41	15	7.5	89	76	146	671	161	45
1785	218	0	34	50	9	79	126	82	292	576	126	42
1786	348	2	173	33	13	63	17	87	177	706	179	56
1787	410	25	57	4.3	14	79	121	107	240	746	205	65
1788	399	1	17	73	17	60	112	109	302	770	221	68
1789	366	23	4.5	76	30	68	137	115	135	794	188	76
1790	336	33	177	78	38	66	131	103	155	903	247	86
1791	607	4	117	89	35	78	129	112	132	984	520	63
1792	202	58	68	49	18	99	120	107	205	664	184	45
1793	389	5	112	42	43	103	100	94	183	807	239	80
1794	235	7	51	36	29	44	97	85	126	553	144	62
1795	402	46	180	28	27	40	115	72	93	761	225	62
1796	177	92	60	57	46	46	93	90	137	562	181	54
1797	354	5	76	67	31	38	84	77	183	586	241	57
1798	309	3	98	22	28	50	118	109	107	642	181	-11
1799	370	43	95	48	52	-17	156	166	180	783	244	73
1800	257	21	27	25	25	20	81	119	125	545	148	53
1801	245	S	125	57	27	2.1	72	83	89	491	211	61.
1802	156	168	90	67	25	54	158	125	247	544	326	115
1803	194	4.5	60	69	22	38	156	125	242	610	245	87
1804	213	27	52	88	16	32	115	134	146	583	192	88
1805	56	99.	129	112	45	57	125	101	116	616	188	80
1806	28	56	162	92	47	25	154	114	151	517	188	81
1807	97	16	85	115	5.1	56	146	118	163	595	211	93
1808	51	787	92	132	46	6.1	195	168	180	1079	521	175
1809	159	44	259	126	51	35	165	148	147	782	287	118
1810	28	19	147	123	60	59	209	2113	97	765	169	93
1811	109	267	62	93	63	41	213	155	175	769	341	164
1812	78	304	103	103	5.1	45	279	10-1	105	804	371	103

#### LONGEVITY.

In reference to the Table of Ages for Glasgow, narrated in page 21, it is proper to remark, that two of the females above 100 years of age, were Irish, and were not more than 10 years in Glasgow, and that in one short year, from the time the list was taken up, the whole six persons above 100 years, residing in Glasgow, had paid the debt of nature. It is remarkable, that with the exception of one person in the adjoining Parish of Govan, there were none other in the whole of the populous County of Lanark, who had arrived at the age of 100 years; and it is no less remarkable, that one of the Glasgow females above 100 years, had lived in, or kept a public house, partly under ground, for nearly the one-half of her life.

The following classification of the inhabitants of Glasgow and its connected Suburbs into Town and Landward Population, may be of use to the constructor of annuity tables, and the framer of constitutions for benefit societies in large Towns, where some of the inhabitants breathe a dense atmosphere, and others a purer air. For the data from which the following Table is formed, reference is made to the Enumeration Abstract for the year 1819.

## Classification of the Inhabitants into Town and Landward.

-			
4	Town.	Landward.	Total.
St. Mungo's Parish, { proportion } supposed }	5846	1948	7794
St. Mary's		••••••	7117
Blackfriars	6913		6913
Outer High	7685	•••••	7685
St. George's supposed	7231	2410	9641
Ramshorn	6289		6289
St. Andrew's	5815	4, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5815
St. Enoch's	7256		7256
St. John's supposed	7800	566	8366
St. James'	6920	**********	6920
Barony Parish.			
Anderston District,supposed	4742	2371	7113
St. Vincent St. District, supposed	2647	5294	7941
Port-Dundas District,supposed	870	6500	7370
Calton Burgh	15616		15616
Bridgeton District,supposed		10195	13593
Gorbals Parishsupposed	16326	5442	21768

#### GENERAL RESULTS

Drawn from the Population, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the City and Suburbs.

Year.	Population.	Children Baptized or Regis- tered in- cluding Still born	Marriages Registered	Burials Registered	Number of Births, in- cluding 282 Still-born, to one Marriage.	Births, in- cluding282 Still-born, to one	Number of Burials	282 Still- born, to	One Mar- riage, to	One Burial, to Persons.
1822	147043	5624	1470	3690	3 815	1 524 1 0 0 0	$2 \begin{array}{c} 510 \\ 1000 \end{array}$	$26\frac{146}{1006}$	$100_{\overline{1}\overline{0}\overline{0}\overline{0}}$	$39\frac{849}{1000}$

The ground work from which these results have been drawn, will be found by reference to the foregoing detailed Bill of Mortality. The difference between some of the results and those of England, may be accounted for in this way. The Population, Births, Marriages, and Burials of Glasgow are all taken into account, whereas it appears from the Enumeration volume, that the Registry of Baptisms in England, is deficient. Many Dissenters of every denomination, from motives of decency, bury their dead in the cemetries of the Established Church, though they baptize after their own manner, and do not registrate the Baptisms. The Marriages of Quakers and Jews are not registered. The Register of Burials is also deficient, on the following considerations; many congregations of Dissenters have their own particular burying grounds, as have the Jews and the Roman Catholics who reside in London. Still-born Children and those who die before Baptism, are interred without any religious ceremony, and consequently are not registered.

The Political Inquirer who may wish to draw his results for Glasgow, without reference to Still-born Children, will find data in the foregoing tables.

The registration of Children in the legal Register, is of great importance to society, and the want of it is frequent-

ly felt by individuals of every rank, the very lowest not excepted; by the neglect of Parents, Children are put to great inconveniency and frequently to considerable loss. The successor to property, and the applicant for charity, are alike interested in a legal Register. The importance of registering Baptisms has always been acknowledged by the Established Clergy, and by some of their brethren in the Dissenting interest, who do not baptize Children till a certificate of registration is produced. It cannot be concealed, however, that some of the latter, while they invariably register the names of their own Children, do not think it imperative on them to enforce compliance on the Parents of the Children whom they baptize. To all such it is respectfully and earnestly recommended, that although they may wish to keep up a private Register in their own congregation, yet for the sake of the public and private interests of the community, they will recommend the legal Register to all those over whom they have influence. The better to enforce the legal registration of Baptisms, the General Session have enacted, that Children above one year old cannot be enrolled in the Parish Register, until the date of the birth and propinquity of the Child be proven to the satisfaction of the Session; this is frequently very difficult to do, and even when done, the applicant is subjected to pay double fees.

From these and other reasons which might be adduced, there can be little doubt but that Parents will see the propriety of registering the names of their Children without compulsion. They should, however, know, that by the 10th of Queen Anne, Cap. vii. Sec. 6, 1711, commonly called the Toleration Act, Parents may be compelled to "enter the births and christenings of their Children in the Register books for christenings belonging to the respective Parishes in which they live." About the year 1772, the Session-Clerk of the Barony Parish prosecuted a Dissenter before the Justices, for refusing to enroll the names of his Children in the Parish Register. The Justices confirmed the power of the Clerk, on which

the defender carried the cause to the Supreme Court, where the petition was refused, and the petitioner subjected in expenses. As a remarkable proof of the inattention of parents residing in the Barony Parish in 1822, there were 575 proclamations of Marriages in that Parish, and only 518 registrations of Baptisms, whereas the number of Children effeiring to these Marriages would amount to about 2,000.

The fees exigible by the Session-Clerk, are as follows: For the registration of Baptisms, One Shilling, of which,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. goes to the Clerk, and  $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the Church Beadles. For a proclamation of Marriage, when the Banns are proclaimed once in three several Sundays, Eight Shillings. Of this sum the Clerk receives 3s. 6d. and the Church Beadles 4s. 6d. When the Banns are proclaimed three times in two Sundays, the fee is One Guinea; of this sum the Clerk receives 6s. the Beadles 4s. 6d. and the General Session 10s. 6d. When the Banns are proclaimed three times in one Sunday, the fee is Two Guineas; of this sum the Clerk receives 16s. 6d. the Beadles 4s. 6d. and the General Session One Guinea. The fee for giving an extract of Births or Marriages, if the applicant can condescend on the year of entry, Sixpence; but as it frequently happens that much time is lost in searching the Records when the year cannot be given, the fee bears a proportion to the trouble. The fee for extract goes all to the Clerk.

The proportion of fees appertaining to the Session-Clerk, who is burthened with an annuity fully equal to a third part of his income, would form but a small recompence for his labour and responsibility, were it not that persons above the labouring classes usually increase the fee on such joyous occasions.

## MODES OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT,

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION, CLERGYMEN, STIPEND, &c.

## Modes of Church Government.

The Roman Catholic Religion prevailed in this City from the formation of the See, which is said to have taken place in the year 560; till the reformation of Religion which took place in 1560, the Presbyterian Ministers, however, did not get complete possession of the Cathedral Church, till the nomination of Mr. David Wemyss in 1572, It appears that the Presbyterian form of Religion had not even then been established on a very firm basis, as from 1572 to 1592, a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church. From 1592 to 1610, it was strictly Presbyterian. From 1610 to 1638, it was again Episcopalian. In 1638, it resumed the Presbyterian form, immediately after the famous Assembly then held in the Cathedral of Glasgow, at which the celebrated Marquis of Hamilton was Lord High Commissioner. At this Assembly, which was attended by all the rank and influence of Scotland, the Court was outvoted; the Commissioner retired, and the Assembly during 26 diets after his departure, decreed as follows:-1st, The abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of 2d, The abolition of the Service Books and the High Commission. 3d, The proceedings of the Assemblies during Episcopacy, was declared void and null. 4th, The Archbishops of St. Andrews, and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Galloway, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Argyle and Dumblane, and others, were excommunicated

and deposed. 5th, The Covenant was ordered to be signed by all ranks, under pain of excommunication. 6th, Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament. 7th, A Commission was appointed to procure the Royal assent to the whole proceedings of this memorable Assembly. The Presbyterian form of Church Government was formally and finally fixed for Scotland at the Revolution in 1688.

Churches and other Places of Worship, when first opened in the City and Suburbs, &c.

#### ESTABLISHMENT.

CHURCHES.	Name of first Incumbent.	Date of Opening.
Cathedral, St. Mary's, (Tron). Barony, Blackfriars, Outer High, Ramshorn, St. Andrew's, St. Enoch's, St. George's, St. John's, St. James',	Sir Alexander Lauder,	1560 1592 1595 1622 1648 1720 1763 1782 1807 1819
CHAPELS.  College Chapel,	Duty done by Probationers, James Forlong, H. M'Dearmit, J. M'Kenzie, Not yet appointed,	1764 1755 1778 1798 1823

Although there was no particular place of worship in Glasgow, where Highlanders could receive religious instruction in their native language, till the year 1778, yet they had occasional instruction from the celebrated Mr. John M'Laurin, Minister of the Ramshorn Church, between the years 1725 and 1756. At his death, the Magistrates and Council voted One Hundred Pounds to his Daughter, "in consideration of the eminent services of her Father, and in particular, that he preached in the Irish language to the poor Highlanders."

#### Not connected with the Establishment.

CHAPELS.	Name of first Incumbent.	Date of Opening.
Society of Friends, Reformed Presbyterians, Burghers, Episcopalians, Anti-Burghers, Glassites, Scotch Baptists, Relief, Independents, Methodists, Bereans, Roman Catholics, Universalists, Scotch Independents, Original Burghers, Unitarians,	James Fisher,	1716 1733 1741 1750 1753 1761 1763 1767 1773 1779 1780 1792 1796 1799 1802 1812

## Church Accommodation in the various Places of Worship in the City and Suburbs, &c. in 1823.

#### IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Churches.	Sittings.	Present Incumbents.
Cathedral,	1165	Principal Taylor.
St. Mary's, (Tron)	1277	Doctor Dewar.
Barony,	1248	Doctor Burns.
Blackfriars,	1218	Doctor Lockhart.
Outer High,	1362	Mr. Marshall.
Ramshorn,	1183	Doctor Rankin.
St. Andrew's,*	910	Doctor Gibb.

<sup>\*</sup> The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, then Minister of St. Andrew's Church, now Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, having introduced an organ into his Church, during Divine service, on Sunday, 23d August, 1807, several of his Brethren and others took offence. The matter was ultimately carried before the Reverend Presbytery, when they gave it as their opinion, "that organs in Churches are contrary to law, and to the constitution of the Church."!!

Churches. St. Enoch's,	822 1195 1660 1400 1600	Present Incumbents.  Doctor Taylor, Jun. Mr. Smyth. Doctor Chalmers. Mr. Muir. Doctor M'Lean.
Total Sittings in the Established Churches,	15,040	

### CHAPELS CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Albion-Street,	1696 1400 1090 1300 1050 990 934 1400 1250	Mr. M'Leod & Mr. Bennie. Not yet appointed. Mr. M'Laren. Mr. Clark. Mr. Mackenzie. Professor M'Gill and others. Mr. Mushet. Mr. Graham. Doctor Love.
Total Sittings in Chapels connected with the Establishment,		

#### REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

#### UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.

Sittings.	Present Incumbents.
1500	Doctor Dick.
1300	Mr. Muter.
1296	Mr. Kidston & Mr. Brash.
1220	Mr. Heugh.
1600	Not yet appointed.
1000	Doctor Mitchell.
900	Mr. Campbell.
	- Camponi
8816	
	1500 1300 1296 1220 1600 1000

#### ORIGINAL BURGHERS.

Campbell-Street,	$\frac{1500}{1250}$	Mr. Turnbull. Mr. Willis.
Total Sittings in original Burgher Churches,	2750	

#### RELIEF CHURCH.

RELIEF CHURCH.			
	######################################	Present Incumbents.	
Places of Worship.	Sittings.		
Dovehill,	1250	Mr. Barr.	
Campbell-Street,	1250	Mr. Brodie.	
John-Street,	1400	Mr. Anderson.	
Anderston,	1140	Mr. Struthers.	
Hutchesontown	1700	Mr. Thomson.	
Calton,	600	Mr. Turnbull.	
Bridgetown,	1320	Mr. M'Farlane.	
Tollcross,	1350	Vacant.	
Total Sittings in Relief Church,	10,010		
RELIEF INDEPE	NDENT	CHURCH.	
Great Hamilton-street,	950	Mr. Stewart.	
***************************************		TTIDATT	
INDEPENDE	INT CH	HURCH.	
Nile-Street,		Doctor Ewing.	
George-Street,	1570	Doctor Wardlaw.	
Total Sittings in Independent Church,	- 3120		
Church,	01.00		
METHODIS	ST CHU	RCH.	
~		25 771	
John-Street,	1000	Mr. Edgar.	
Clyde-Street,	860	Mr. Jones.	
Tradeston,	1200	Mr. Veeners.	
Calton,	800	Mr. Ward.	
Anderston,	250	No stated Preacher.	
Total Sittings in Methodist Church,	4110		
Church,	1110		
EPISCOPALI	AN CH	IURCH.	
Fronting Green,	641	Mr. Routledge.	
George-Street,	80	Mr. Jamieson.	
Total Sittings in Episcopalian	ro1		
Total Sittings in Episcopalian Church,	721		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
ROMAN CATH	OLIC	CHURCH.	
Clyde-Street,	2200	Mr. Scott.	
, ~	200	1-11- 00000	
UNITARI	AN CH	URCH.	

Union-Street, ...... 600 Mr. Marden.

### SOCIETIES WHOSE WORSHIP IS CONDUCTED BY LAY-ELDERS.

Independents.   500	Glassites,	em-
	(	) <i>(</i> ) ()
In the Established Chi	1100 8816 2750 10010 950 3120 4110 721 2200 600 aducted by Lay-Elders, 3352	5 <b>,150</b>
places of worship, viz. a Che St. George, St. James and t Baptist Chapels. These int	leted for building five additional pel of Ease for the parishes of	3,879 6121
Total Sittings incl	uding the intended erections, 70	0,000

<sup>\*</sup> From a remote period, persons applying to become Freemen of Burghs in Scotland were obliged to take what was called the Burgess oath. As this eath had become offensive, and gave rise to contention among particular Religious Bodies, it was thought proper to have it abolished. Accordingly, Mr. James Ewing, with that public spirit for which he is so eminently distinguished, moved the Town Council to dispense with the obnoxious oath, and to accept of a civil declaration in lieu thereof. After full consideration of the matter referred to them, the Magistrates and Council on the 25th of March, 1819, enacted, that in all time coming, the Burgess oath should be dispensed with in Glasgow. The general As scale Synod having met

#### CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

The law of Church accommodation was investigated by the Reverend Presbytery of Glasgow on 2d August, 1809, when that Reverend Body expressed their adherence to the decision of the Court of Session, 22d June, 1787, (Dingwall case) whereby accommodation was to be found in the Parish Church for two-thirds of the examinable persons in the Parish, or in other words, two-thirds of that part of the population above 12 years of age. In this City and Suburbs there are 45,455 persons at, and under 12 years of age, who, when taken from 147,043, the gross population, leaves 101,588 examinable persons, two-thirds of whom amounts to 67,725; so that if the Sittings in the whole Places of Worship were taken into account, this City may be said to have 2275 more than required by the foregoing decision; although strictly speaking, the greater part of the foresaid accommodation cannot be called legal, as not belonging to the Established Church.

# PROGRESSIVE STIPENDS OF THE MINISTERS OF GLASGOW, Taken from the Public Records, and compared with the Minutes of the Town Council from the year 1643, downwards.

		St	ipen	d.		Stipe	end.	
15	88 2d Charge Cathedral,	£16	13	4	1762 Stipend (2500 merks) or	£138	17 91	
	1st Charge,	27	15	$6\frac{2}{3}$	1788 do do	165	0 0	
16	58 Stipendin all the Churches,	58	16	$11\frac{1}{2}$	1796 do do	200	0 0	
16	12 do do	66	13	4	1801 do do	250	0 0	
16	43 do do	78	16	8	1808 do do	300	0 0	
16	74 do do	90	0	0	1814 (also in 1823) do	400	0 0	
17	23 do. (2000 merks) do. or	111	2	22				

The Stipend of Clergymen in Chapels and Dissenting Meeting-Houses vary from  $\pounds 200$  to  $\pounds 400$ . As the particular specification might be thought invidious, it is omitted.

at Edinburgh, on 12th May, 1819, unanimously voted their thanks to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow, for their conduct in this matter, which they described as a kind, liberal, and enlightened policy, reflecting the highest honour on the Council. They also voted their warmest thanks to Mr. Ewing, for his very able and meritorious services in this matter. It must be gratifying to that Gentleman to know that most of all the other Burghs in Scotland have followed the example of Glasgow.

The Ministers' Stipends in the City and Suburbs in 1823, amounts to £12,480. On the supposition that every individual in the community were to pay an equal share of the Stipends, each share would only amount to One Shilling and Eight Pence, and rather more than one-third of a Penny, a sum, small indeed, when compased with the benefits received.

The average rent\* of each sitting in the Parish Churches of Glasgow, necessary to pay the Ministers' Stipends, is Six Shillings and Seven Pence, and a small fraction. Although the rental of some of the Places of Worship unconnected with the Establishment has not been ascertained, there is reason to believe, that Five Shillings per sitting will pay the Ministers' Stipends.

### Clergymen of Glasgow.

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

From the Reformation in 1560, there have been only three Clergymen who have served a Cure within the Royalty of Glasgow, above 43 years, and none above 49, except Doctor Gillies, who discharged the Ministerial functions 54 years, a period longer than had fallen to the lot of any Presbyterian Minister, Protestant, Prelate or Roman Catholic Bishop, since the renovation of the See in 1129.

The Barony Church, although placed within the Royalty

It is worthy of remark, that sixty years ago, (1763) the seat rents of all the Churches
in Glasgow amounted only to £659 n 18 n 2, whereas the rent of St. John's Church alone,
has amounted, ever since it was opened, to the yearly sum of £847 n €.

of Glasgow, is the Church of a landward Parish, and consequently does not strictly belong to the Town. The present venerable and highly respected incumbent, the Rev. Doctor John Burns, has regularly officiated for more than fifty-two years in this Church, namely, four years as assistant to the Rev. Laurence Hill, and forty-eight years as the Pastor of a Parish with the largest Population in Scotland. When the Doctor had completed the fiftieth year of his Ministerial function, his Heritors, as a mark of the high regard and esteem in which they held him, celebrated the event by a jubilee festival. During Doctor Burns' incumbency, the Tron Church has been four times supplied with Clergymen, and St. Andrew's and the Outer High Church, three times.

### Bishops of Glasgow, &c.

The following is a list of the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops, Protestant Archbishops, and Presbyterian Clergymen who have officiated in the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, from its consecration (at the renovation) in the year 1129, to 1823.

### Roman Catholic Bishops.

		Elected.	Died.
1	John Achaius,	1129*	1149
2	Herbert,	1147	1164
3	Ingebram Newbigging,	1164	1174
4	Ioceline ———,	1174	1199
5	Hugo de Roxburgh,	1199	1199
6	William Malvoison	1200 translated.	1202

<sup>\*</sup> In describing the See of St. Asaph, in North Wales, Beatson in his Political Index to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, page 96, states, that "This Eishopric is of great antiquity, and was founded about the year 560, by St. Kentigern, (St. Mungo) a Scotchman, Bishop of Glasgow." And in Chalmers' Caledonia, vol. i. page 667, it is stated, that "Edward I. of England, on 25th August, 1301, offered oblations at the Shrine of St. Kentigern in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, Knight, a Scot, being taken prisoner by Sir John Segrave."

		Elected		Died.
7	Florentus ——,	1202		1207
-8	Walter,	1208		1232
9	William de Bondington,	1232		1258
10	John de Cheyam,	1260		1268
11	Nicholas de Moffat,	1268		1270
12	William Wiseheart,	1270	translated,	1272
13	Robert Wiseheart, *	1272		1316
14	Steven de Dundemore,	1317		1319
15	John Wiseheart,	1319		1325
16	John Lindsay,	1325		1335
17	William Rae,	1336		1368
18	Walter Wardlaw,	1368		1387
19	Matthew Glendoning,	1387		1408
20	William Lauder,	1408		1425
21	John Cameron,	1426		1446
22	James Bruce,	1447		1448
23	William Turnbull,	1448		1454
24	Andrew Muirhead,	1455		1474
25	John Laing,	1474		1483
26	George Carmichael,	1483		1483
27	Robert Blackadder, +	1484		1508
28	James Beaton,	1508	translated,	1522
29	Gavin Dunbar,	1522		1547
30	James Beaton,	1551	retired.	1560

### Protestant Archbishops.

#### Elected

1	James Boyd, ‡	1572	turned out	1581
2	Robert Montgomery,	1581	retired	1585
3	William Erskine,	1585	disqualified	1588
4	James Beaton, restored,	1588	died	1603
5	John Spotiswood, S	1603	translated	1615

<sup>\*</sup> The Speech of this patriotic Prelate, to Edward the I. of England, regarding the contest between Bruce and Baliol should be recorded in the breast of every man who loves his country. "Scotland," said the Bishop, "from the foundation of the State, was a free and independent Kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatever; that their ancestors had valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp therein. And although," said he, "the present occasion has bred some distraction in men's minds, all true-hearted Scotsmen will stand for the liberty of their Country till their deaths: for they esteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and in that quarrel will neither separate nor divide."

<sup>†</sup> The See was made Archiepiscopal in 1488, during the incumbency of Bishop Black-adder.

<sup>‡</sup> Although Jimes Boyd was the first regular Protestant Archbishop, John Porterfield was appointed, pro tempore, in 1571, in order that he inight convey away the revenues of the Church with some appearance of law.

<sup>§</sup> Archbishop Spotiswood commenced covering the roof of the Cathedral with lead, which was completed by his successor, Archbishop Law.

#### Elected. 6 James Law, ...... 1615 died 1632 7 Patrick Lindsay, ...... 1633 died 1661 died 1663 8 Andrew Fairfoul, ...... 1661 9 Alexander Burnet, ....... 1764 turned out 1669 resigned 10 Robert Leighton, ...... 1670 1674 11 AlexanderBurnet, restored 1674 translated 1679 12 Arthur Ross, ...... 1679 translated 1684 13 Alexander Cairneross, .... 1684 deprived 1687 retired 1688 14 John Paterson, ...... 1687

### Protestant Clergymen.

1	Sir Alexander Lauder,*	1560	10	John Carstairs,	1650
2	Archibald Douglass,	1564	11	James Durham,	1651
3	David Wemyss,†	1572	12	Ralph Rogers,	1658
4	John Cooper,	1588	13	Ralph Rogers,	1688
				James Brown,	
6	William Struthers,	1611	45	John Gray,	1692
				George Campbell,	
				John Hamilton,	
				William Taylor,	
	,			J /	

<sup>\*</sup> Sir Alexander Lauder was the Roman Catholic Parson, prior to the Reformation, and was allowed to retain his benefice during life. Mr. Douglass was Dean of Glasgow, so that Mr. Weymss may be said to have been the first Presbyterian Clergyman that was settled in Glasgow. The first Session in Glasgow was appointed in 1572, although the elders were members of Session and Assembly from that time, they were not called to the Synod till after 1591. Parochial Sessions were first appointed on 13th April, 1649, soon after the accession of Charles II.; but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of Government, his Majesty put them down by Royal Proclamation, and it was not till 28th April, 1662, that the legal restriction was removed. At that period, Andrew Fairfoul, Archbishop of Glasgow, wrote to the Magistrates and Ministers that his Majesty path appears that he Session to resume their functions to the extent of managing the poors' funds, and taking order anent scandal.

<sup>†</sup> The disputes anent the forms of religion run so very high for some time after the Reformation, that Clergymen found it necessary to go with arms to the pulpit. "On Sunday, 28th August, 1587, as Mr. Weymss was coming from Church, he was met at the end of the Rottenrow by Wm. Cunningham and his Son, who attacked him with a quhingear and a pistolet, struck him, and called him a liar; on this Mr. Wemyss threw off his gown, and drew his quhingear. The Parson of Renfrew coming down the Rottenrow at the time, and seeing the affray, drew his quhingear, when the Cunninghams were not only defeated, but afterwards made to ask pardon of God, of Kirk, of the Magistrates, and of Mr. Weymss, first at the Wynd heid, and then before the Congregation of the Hie Kirk. The Presbytery hereon admonished their Ministers to be diligent in their study, grave in their apparel, and not vain, with long ruffels and gaudy toys in their clothes."

#### UNIVERSITY.

#### AND OTHER SCHOOLS OF LEARNING.

This City has long been eminent for the respectability of its University, and its other Schools.

On 17th January, 1450, Pope Nicholas V. issued a Bull from Rome, for constituting a University in the City of Glasgow, on the plan of that of Bononia. At present, the establishment consists of a Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector,\* Dean of Faculty and Principal,

The following is a list of eminent men who have filled the office of Lord Rector, during the last hundred years.

1721–1722, Robert Dundas of Arniston.
1725–1724, John Hamilton of Aikenhead.
1725, ...... — Montgomery of Hartfield.
1726, ..... George Martin of Rossie.
1727, ..... John Hamilton of Aikenhead.
1728, ..... George Martin of Rossie.
1729–1730, James Dunlop of Dunlop.
1731–1732, John Orr of Barrowfield.
1733–1734, Colin Campbell of Blythswood.
1735–1736, John Orr of Barrowfield.
1737–1738, George Bogle of Daldowie.
1739–1740, John Graham of Dougalston.
1741–1742, John Orr of Barrowfield.
1745–1744, George Bogle of Daldowie.

1745–1746, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. 1747–1748, George Bogle of Daldowie.

1749-1750, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. 1751-1752, Sir John Graham.

1755-1754, Colin Campbell of Blythswood. 1755-1756, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.

1755-1756, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. 1757-1758, George Bogle of Daldowie.

1759, ...... John Graham of Dougalston.

1760-1761, The Earl of Errol.

1762-1763, Thomas Miller of Barskimming. 1764-1765, Baron Mure of Caldwell.

1766-1765, Baron Mure of Caldwell 1766-1767, The Earl of Selkirk.

1768-1769, Sir Adam Fergusson.

1770-1771, Chief Baron Ord.

<sup>\*</sup> The Lord Rector is elected by a Court, consisting of the Office-bearers and Professors, and the Matriculated Students, amounting in all to about 1400 persons who are divided into what is called four Nations, viz. Glottiana, Transforthana, Loudoniana, and Rothseana, the majority of each nation constituting one Vote. In case of equality the Rector decides.

with Professors of Divinity, Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Practical Astronomy, Natural History, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry and Botany, and a Lecturer on Materia Medica.

### Public Grammar School.

The Public Grammar School in this City, is of very remote antiquity, it was organized long before the formation of the University, and is probably coeval with the erection of the Cathedral. On 28th October, 1595, the Presbytery directed the Regents in the College to try the Irish Scholars in the Grammar School, "twiching the heads of religion;" at that period the School met at five o'clock in the morning.

There are six classes in this Seminary, viz. The Rector's for Latin and Greek, four for Latin, and a Commercial class; at present there are from five to six hundred scholars attending the Seminary.

1773–1774, Lord Catheart.
1775–1776, Lord Chief Baron Montgomery
1777–1778, Andrew Stewart.
1779–1780, Earl of Dundonald.
1781–1782, Henry Dundas.
1785–1784, Edmund Burke.
1785–1786, Robert Graham of Gartmore.
1787–1788, Adam Smith, L. L. D.
1789–1790, Walter Campbell of Shawfield.
1791–1792, Thomas Kennedy of Dunure.
1795–1794, William Mure of Caldwell.
1795–1796, William M'Dowall of Garthland.
1797–1798, George Oswald of Auchincruive.

1799-1800, President Hay Campbell.

1772, ..... Lord Frederick Campbell.

1801–1802, Lord Craig, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. 1803–1804, Lord Chief Baron Dundas. 1805–1806, Henry Glassford of Dougalston.

1805–1806, Henry Glassford of Dougaiston. 1807–1808, Archibald Colquboun, Lord Advocate.

1809-1810, Arch. Campbell of Blythswood. 1811-1812, Lord Archibald Hamilton.

1815-1814, Lord Lynedoch.

1815-1816, Lord Justice Clerk Boyle.

1817–1818, The Earl of Glasgow. 1819, ...... Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward.

1820-1821, Francis Jeffray, Advocate. 1822, ..... Sir James M'Intosh. In October, 1822, Mr. James Ewing, formerly Convener of the Committee on the School, deposited a sum of money in the hands of the Magistrates and Council, the interest of one moiety to purchase a silver medal to be given annually to the Student who produced the best exemplification of a regular Greek verb, and the interest of the other moiety to be laid out in the purchase of books for a library, for the use of the School. Since the above period, Mr. Ewing's plan for establishing a library, has been rendered permanent by an Act of the Magistrates and Council.

In 1817, there were 144 Schools within the Royalty of Glasgow. The names of the Teachers and their professions are narrated in Cleland's Abridgement of the Annals of Glasgow, page 307, of which the following is an abstract.

Students in the University, Andersonian Institution*, Grammar School, and British new system of Education,	
Total Scholars where a fee is paid,	10283
Total Scholars in the several Schools within the Royalty,	16799
In June, 1819, the number of Sunday Schools w	ithin

<sup>•</sup> The Andersonian Institution established in pursuance of the will of the late celebrated Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, dated 7th May, 1795, and endowed by him with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, Muscum and Library, was incorporated by a charter from the Magistrates of this City on the 9th June, 1796. This Institution is placed under the management of 81 Trustees.

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Mathematics and Geography, continue to be taught in this seminary. Popular and scientific lectures, from its commencement, were delivered to both sexes, by Doctor Garnet, with great approbation, till 1799, when he was appointed Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Mechanics and Chemistry in the Royal Institution of London, which had been formed on the model of this primary Institution.

Dr. Birkbeck succeeded Dr. Garnet, who, in addition to the branches taught by his predecessor, introduced a familiar system of philosophical and mechanical information to 500 operative Mechanics, free of all expense. The experiments were illustrated by an extensive and valuable apparatus, models, &c. which have been productive of the hest effects on this useful and valuable class of the community. Dr. Ure who succeeded Dr. Birkbeck in 1804, has increased the number and usefulness of this Class, by giving two evening lectures weekly at a small fee. By a late arrangement, the Library and Models belonging to the Mechanics' Class will be regularly extended and rendered permanent.

the Royalty, was ascertained for Cleland's Rise and Progress of the Public Institutions, when it appeared, that there were 106 Schools, 158 Teachers, and 4668 Children, viz. Boys 2235, Girls 2433; and for the religious education of Adults, 3 Teachers and 3 Schools, which were attended by 79 persons, viz. males 25, females 54; so that in the whole, there were 4747 persons receiving religious education in the Royalty of Glasgow.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION.

1.1	CHOING OF THE		
1796,	Dr. Peter Wright.	1809,	Robert Austin.
1797,	Alexander Oswald.	1810,	Joshua Heywood
1798-1799-1800,	William M'Neil.	1811,	James Cleland.
1801,	Dr. Monteith.	1812-1813,	John Hamilton.
1802-1803-1804,	John Geddes.	1814-1815-1816,	John More.
1805,	Alexander Oswald.	1817-1818-1719,	James Ewing.
1806,	John Sempel.	1820,	John Geddes.
1807-1808,	William Anderson.	1821-1822-1823,	Walter Ferguson

The following valuable bequest to a manufacturing community, has acted as a powerful stimulus to mechanical ingenuity.

In 1788, Mr. James Coulter, late merchant in Glasgow, bequeathed £200, which he placed in the hands of the Town Council, the interest to be applied annually, or a medal to that value, "to any person, whether mechanic, manufacturer, or merchant, who shall "invent, improve, or confirm in practice, any machine, or method of working a valuable "manufacture in Glasgow, or within ten miles of it, or who shall open a new vent for such "as shall have been already established." Mr. Coulter's example will no doubt be followed by other public-spirited individuals.

As has been already mentioned, the Royal Institution of London was established in 1799, on the plan of the Andersonian Institution, so in 1822, a similar Institution, entitled "The Society of Arts," has been established in Edinburgh, on a scale worthy of the metropolis of Scotland.

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

The plan of this valuable Society embracing a correspondence with the principal manufacturing Towns in Scotland, the following are the names of the Council in this City.

Corresponding Council in Glasgow, Henry Monteith, M. P. President, Charles M'Intosh, Vice-President, James Cleland, Secretary and Treasurer.

#### COUNCIL.

James Ewing.
Professor Meikleham.
Professor Hooker.
James Smith, (Jordanhill.)

James Dennistoun.
Robert Dalglish.
Andrew Templeton.

Dugald Bannatyne. Alexander Garden. William Dunn.

### MEAT, BREAD AND MILK.

### Slaughter of Cattle.

The slaughter of Cattle in Glasgow has increased very considerably of late years. The number is taken from the books of the hide-inspectors, appointed by Act of Parliament, who receive a fee for each head of Cattle slaughtered.

Slau	ghter	in	the	year	1772,	being	(
		time	e of	`pea	ce.		

Cows and a few Bullocks,	5827
Calves,	11,597
Sheep,	27,955
Lambs,	14,723
Swine,	1000
Total,	61,102

Slaughter in the year 1793. War commenced this year, after ten years of peace.

Bullocks and Cows,	6608
Calves,	9597
Sheep,	27,401
Lambs,	44,107
Swine,	2000
Total,	89,713

Population at this period, 40,000 souls. Population at this period, 67,000 souls.

The following information connected with the slaughter of Cattle in Glasgow, has been received from three respectable Fleshers who have been connected with the trade for upwards of fifty years. "The smallest Bullock slaughtered in this market (for now there are but few Cows,) is about 14 stone, and the largest about 50, averaging about 26 stone, of 16 lib. 221 ounces to the lib. Prior to the year 1793, the Cattle slaughtered in this Market were generally small and ill fed; since that time, the quality of meat has been greatly improved in the Glasgow Market,

so that now it is inferior to none in the country. In 1811, being a time of war, principal roasting pieces of beef were sold at 14d. per lib. In 1815, the first year of peace, the same quality was sold at 11d. per lib.; and in 1822, the 7th year of peace, at from 6d. to 8d. per lib.\* Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Pork have declined nearly in the same proportion."

Deacon Peter Brown, who has been a Flesher in this City for more than sixty years, recollects when the slaughter of Bullocks was not known in this City; there were only a few Cows killed in Glasgow through the year, (and those chiefly Milch) except at Martinmas, when it was very common for almost every family, to purchase and slaughter a Highland Cow, which they called their mart: these Cows did not average more than 12 stone weight. When Deacon Brown commenced business, he sold good roasting beef at threepence per pound, and a quarter of Lamb at from twopence halfpenny to ninepence, according to season, quality and size.

Since opening the Live Cattle Market in this City in 1818, the supply of Cattle has greatly increased in the Glasgow Market. Prior to that period, the Town was so ill supplied, that the Fleshers were frequently obliged to go to Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, the Lothians, Berwickshire, Stirlingshire, and Angusshire for their supplies; whereas, since the opening of the Live Cattle Market, where 9281 square yards of ground are inclosed with a stone wall, 150 Sheep-pens erected, and sheds for Cattle, and house accommodation provided for Drovers, the Dealers from the foregoing Counties, send their Cattle to this Market on their own charges.

<sup>\*</sup> The managers of the Royal Infirmary have contracted for the supply of Beef for the year 1825, as follows: Shoulders, Spalds, and Neek Pieces in equal proportions at 4s. 7d. per stone, being rather less than  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lib.; and for principal roasting pieces, stakes and rounds of Beef and Mutton at 7s. 4d. per stone, being  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ , per lib. The managers of the Lunatic Asylum had previously made their annual contract at a shade higher.

### Value of Butcher-meat Sold in the Glasgow Market, in 1815.

Peace commenced this year after twelve years of War.

On the supposition of the Meat being sold in whole, half, or quarter Carcases.

Bullocks	, 10859	averaging 26 Stone 282,334 Stones, at						
		9/6 per Stone,		13	0			
Calves,	7128	at 38/						
Sheep,		at 24/	45,763					
Lambs,	39683	at 8/	15,873	4	0			
Swine,	4194	at 48/	10,065	12	0			
	100,000	Carcases,	Valu	e,		£219,353	17	0

	TALI	ow, &c. belo	ngin	g to these	Car	case	S.		
Bullocks,	10859	averaging 3	Stor	ne each,					
		32577 Stor	ies,	at					
		11/6 per Ste	one,	£18,731	15	6			
Hides,	10859	at							
Heads and Offals,	10859	at	7/	3800	13	0			
Calf Skins,									
Heads and Offals,	7128	at	2/	712	16	0			
Sheep Tallow,	38136	3 lib. eacl	1,						
		114,408 a	ıt						
		per lib.		4290	6	0			
Sheep Skins,				4767	0	0			
Heads and Offals,					2	0			
Lamb Skins,				3968	6	0			
Heads and Offals,	39683	at	4d.	661	7	2			
Value	of Tal	low and Hid	les, a	&e.			£50,706	5	6

£270,060 2

Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. Population at this period, 126,000.

### Value of Butcher-meat sold in the Glasgow Market, in 1822,

Being the seventh year of Peace.

On the supposition of the Meat being sold in whole, half, or quarter Carcases.

Bullocks, 13009	Suburbs. 1557	Total. 14566										
			28 Sto									
*			40784		140	H 4 0	10	_				
Column 7007	600	0 = = =	7/									
Calves, 7927	630		† at			,402						
Sheep, 48896		57520				,520						
		68637				,591						
Swine, * 5899	640	0559	at	20/	ť	0009	U	0				
Total, 135,155 2	0,664 13	55,819						£2	42,80	) (	0	0
	Tallow,	&c. bele	nging	to thes	se C	Carca	ses.					
Bullocks, †					-							
Dunocks, T		averag Stones										
	•	at 7/		£17 S	24.0	17	0					
Hides,	14566											
Heads and Offals												
Calf Skins,												
Heads and Offals	8557	**********	at 1/6	6	4.1	15	6					
Sheep Tallow,	57520	averaci	no 31	0	, 1. 1	LU	0					
oneep zamon,		20132			94	3	4					
Sheep Skins,					14		Ô					
Heads and Offals,	57520		at 7d.	16		13						
Lamb Skins,					89		3					
Heads and Offals					43		0					
								6	1,169	4	5	
Total value of C	arcases,	Tallow,	Hides,	&c.				£303	,969	4	5	

Population at this period, 147,043 souls.

The Sheep sold in Smithfield Market in 1822, amounted to 1,540,160, the population being 1,225,694, gives one Sheep and  $\frac{9}{10}\frac{5}{00}$  parts of a Sheep to each person.

The Sheep sold in Glasgow Market in 1822, amounted to 126,157, and the population, 147,045, gives  $\frac{8.5}{100000}$  parts of a Sheep to each person, or rather more than seventeentwentieths.

<sup>\*</sup>As Swine are not included in the parliamentary inspection, the number has been estimated by a committee of Fleshers. Exclusive of the Swine killed in this Market, a very considerable quantity of Pork and Bacon is imported from England and Ireland.

<sup>†</sup> The Neat Cattle sold in Smithfield Market between 31st December, 1821, and 31st December, 1822, amounted to 142,043. The population of London being 1,225,694, gives one Bullock to eight persons, and  $\frac{6.29}{10.00}$  parts of a person.

The Neat Cattle sold in Glasgow Market during the same period being 14,566, and the population 147,045, gives one Bullock to ten persons, and  $\frac{95}{1000}$  parts of a person, but if Calves are included with Neat Cattle, then there is one Neat to six persons, and  $\frac{350}{1000}$  parts of a person.

#### BREAD.

The Magistrates of this City have not felt it their duty to take an assize of Bread since 24th December, 1800. On 29th January, 1801, the Magistrates and Council having considered the Act (Stale Bread,) which was passed during the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the assize of Bread, resolved to discontinue for a time, the practice of fixing an assize within the City and liberties thereof, and to leave it to the Bakers to furnish Bread to the inhabitants at such prices as they can afford it, with this condition and declaration, that the weight of the loaves furnished by the Bakers, shall be the same that they used to be when an assize of Bread was fixed by the Magistrates, viz. Peck Loaf 17lb. 6 oz. (Avoirdupois weight) Half-peck do. Slb. 11 oz. Quartern do. 4lb. 5 oz. 8 dr. Half-quartern do. 2lb. 2 oz. 12 dr. Quarter-quartern do. 1lb. 1 oz. 6 dr. and that the Bakers may make Twopenny and Penny Loaves, provided their weight be in proportion to the prices of the Quartern Loaf, and that in all other respects they shall conform to the enactments of the said statute, under the penalties therein contained. Halfpenny Rolls are considered as fancy Bread, and the weight left to the discretion of the Baker. Household Bread is priced as 12 to 16 with Wheaten Bread. Example. When the Wheaten Loaf is sold at 16d. the Household is 12d. the weight remaining always the same, without regard to the quality.

During 1814, the price of the Quartern Loaf never varied. In 1816 and 1817, the price was altered 9 times by the Bakers. The Wheaten Quartern Loaf on 14th January, 1820 was 10d. On 1st February, it was reduced to 9d. On 1st March, it was raised to 10d. and on the 29th May, to 11d. On 1st January, 1822, the Wheaten Quartern Loaf was 10d. On 15th April, it fell to 9d. and on September 2d, to 8d. at which price it remains on 26th February, 1823.

The consumpt of Bread in this City and Suburbs is very considerable. Exclusive of Biscuit and Pastry Bakers, there were in 1819, within the Royalty, 64 Batch Bakers, who with one oven each, baked on an average 13 Sacks of Flour daily, equal to 35,056 Sacks in the year. When the Flour is of an ordinary quality, each Sack which contains 280 pounds Avoirdupois, will bake 82 Quartern Loaves; supposing the whole Flour was baked into Quartern Loaves, the produce in the

year would be 2,874,592

In the Barony Parish there were four concerns in 1819, viz. the Calton, Willow-Bank, Anderston, and Perth Baking Companies, who alone employed 12 Ovens, \$ 1,129,304 where 44 Sacks were baken into Bread daily, equal to 13772 Sacks, or in Quartern Loaves\*, .....

As the Population of the Parishes of Barony and Gorbals is fully more than that of the Royalty, it may be thought reasonable to suppose, that the same quantity of Bread would be used in those Parishes as in the Royalty, 1,314,100 but as a number of the Persons who live in the Landward part of these Parishes may not probably consume so much Loaf Bread as those who inhabit the Town part, 15 per cent. is deducted, leaving Quartern Loaves,

Total Quartern Loaves,..... 5,317,996 at Sd. each,...... £177,266 10 S

The Flour Mills at Partick and Clayslap, the property of the incorporation of Bakers in Glasgow, are probably the most complete in Britain. In this establishment, there are 19 pair of Stones moved by water, and 6 by steam, which can easily manufacture 65,000 quarters of Wheat into Flour annually. In 1815, the members of the Corporation manufactured 90,000 bolls of Wheat into Flour. The granaries are calculated to contain from 30 to 35,000 bolls of Grain. The millstones used in these premises, are from 4 feet 8 inches, to 4 feet 10 inches diameter, and

<sup>\*</sup> The information respecting the number of Bakers and the quantity of Flour they baked, was prepared by actual inspection for the Glasgow Statistical Tables, published in 1820, and corroborated by the Deacon and a Committee of the Corporation of Bakers.

12½ inches thick. They are built on the spot with small stones from the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, called French Burrs. They are very hard, pretty free from sand, and joined together by stucco cement within an iron hoop. The grounds connected with these works, extend to about fourteen acres. The value of the whole may be estimated at somewhat between £45,000 and £50,000.

### Analyzing Bread.

On 17th of May, 1820, the Magistrates inspected the Bakers' shops in this City, with a view to ascertain if the Bread sold by them was of sufficient weight. On this occasion, a considerable quantity was confiscated as being below the legal standard.

As some of the Bakers were in the way of selling below the price fixed by the trade, insinuations were made that the cheap Bakers put deleterious matter into their Bread, the Magistrates therefore submitted the case to Dr. Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in this University, author of "The Annals of Chemistry," &c. from whom they received the following Report:—

" College, 12th August, 1820.

- "Rather more than two months ago, I undertook at the request of Mr. CLELAND, a set of experiments with a view to ascertain whether any improper substances were mixed up with the Flour, in the Bread baked by the different Bakers of this City. My experiments are now finished, and I beg leave to state the results I obtained.
- "1st. The Loaves put into my hands were 20 in number,\* and each was marked by a number pasted on it, counting from I to 20 inclusive. I shall designate each Loaf by the number belonging to it.
  - " 2d. I weighed each Loaf in order to determine its weight.

<sup>\*</sup> These Loaves were purchased from twenty Bakers .- Auth,

- "3d. The next object which I attempted to ascertain, was the relative goodness of the Flour in making the respective Loaves. For this purpose, I had recourse to two expedients. 1st. I digested each Loaf in water for some days, pressed out the water, filtered it, evaporated it to dryness, and weighed the residual matter left from each Loaf. Good Flour does not dissolve so readily, nor in such great quantity in water as bad Flour, hence I considered the goodness of each Loaf as inversely proportional to the residual matter left by the water. 2d. My second experiment was to reduce each Loaf to ashes, to weigh the quantity of ashes left, and to ascertain its composition, by subjecting it to chemical analysis. Different Wheats differ very much from each other in the proportion of earthy matter which they contain, and I conceive that the difference is connected with the soil in which they have vegetated; but in general, the best Wheat leaves the smallest residue of ashes, when subjected to a complete combustion. Hence, I considered the goodness of the Loaf, as inversely proportional to the quantity of earthy matter left.
- "The difference in the amount of the soluble matter, and of the ashes yielded by the different Loaves was very great. But I conceive it to be unnecessary to exhibit the results themselves; it will be sufficient to give a view of the relative goodness of the various Loaves, deduced from these trials. This goodness has nothing to do with the skill of the Baker, but depends solely or quality of the Flour, so that it is independent of the whiteness, and other sensible qualities of Bread, as far as these are to be ascribed to the skill of the Baker.

Quality. Nun of L	oaf. Quality.	Au of .	mber Loaf. Q	uality.	Number of Loaf,
1st	2 8th.	***********	12	14th	14
2d	3 9th.		8	15th	16
3d	7 10th.		13	16th	11
4th	5 11th.		6	17th	9
5th			19   1	Sth	20
6th 1.	5 13th.		18 1	19th	17
7th 1	0		ĺ		

- "The ashes from No. 1, were accidentally lost before they could be weighed; judging from the quantity of soluble matter abstracted by water, No. 1 would occupy the fourth place in point of goodness, or it would stand immediately before No. 5 in the Table.
- "4th, My next object was to endeavour to ascertain whether any of the Loaves contained any other article besides Flour, Water, and common Salt, the ingredients of which it ought to be composed.
- "I must mention in the first place, that I am in possession of no method of determining whether Potatoes exist in a Loaf or not. Potatoes consist almost entirely of Starch; now Starch is one of the constituents of Wheat Flour, of course, Potatoes may be put into Bread, without being detected by

Chemical experiments. In London, they are put into Bread by all the Bakers, and this I believe, is one reason why the London Bread is so white. I do not know whether they are used or not by any of the Glasgow Bakers.

- "The only foreign matters which I had it in my power to detect, were Chalk, Whitening, or Stucco, or Clay, which have been occasionally mixed with Bread; or Alum, or any other Salt which Bakers may be in the habit of employing, besides common Salt.
- "I examined the residual ashes of all the Loaves, without detecting in them any thing except substances which exist in Wheat; namely, Phosphate of Lime, Silica and Oxide of Iron. Hence, I have no evidence that any of the Bakers have added any earthy matter on purpose.
- "Two only of the Loaves contained any other saline matter besides common Salt, except in such minute quantities, that it was obviously derived from the Flour, or from the Yeast.
  - " No. 14 contained some Salammoniac.
  - " No. 20 contained some Alum.

(Signed) THOMAS THOMSON."

#### MILK.

The price of Milk, like other articles of provision, varies with the demand. Sweet Milk is sold in this City by the spirit pint. See Table in Weights and Measures.

In 1733, when the Town's Hospital was opened, Sweet Milk was sold at 15d. per pint; in 1780, at 2d.;\* in 1790, at 3d.; in 1798, at 4d.; in 1802, at 6d.; in 1808, at 8d.; in 1810 it was reduced to 6d.; in July, 1816, it was farther reduced to 4d.; and during the winter months of

<sup>•</sup> In 1780, when Milk was 2d per pint, a mutchkin, or fourth part of a pint was consequently one halfpenny, although the twelfth part of a pint is now only got for a halfpenny, it still retains the name of a mutchkin.

that year, it was raised to 6d.; at which price \* it has remained ever since.

### Quantity of Milk used in Glasgow in One Year.

In 1816, the names of Cow-keepers and the number of Cows kept by each, were published in the Annals of Glasgow, vol. i. p. 375. It appears from that document, that within the Royalty there were 65 Cow-keepers, who had among them 586 Cows.

On the supposition that the same quantity of Milk was used in 1822 as in 1816, the number of Cows, quantity of Milk, and value for the supply of the City and Suburbs, would be as follows.

	Cows.	Pints.	Value		
In the Royalty:—on the average of 6 pints to each Cow,	586	128,340 at 6d	£32,083	10	0
The quantity of Milk produced in the Barony and Gorbals Parishes, is probably more than in the Royalty, owing to a part of these Parishes being landward, but as Cow-keepers in the Royalty supply some families in the Suburbs with Milk, it may be near the truth to take the Suburbs as equal to the Royalty.	586	128,340 at 6d.	32,083	10	0
As the adjoining Parishes of Rutherglen, Cumbuslang, Cathcart, Govan, and even Parishes farther distant, send a considerable part of the produce of their dairies+ to Glasgow. The quantity sent to that City may be estimated at one-twentieth part of the whole.	58	12,834	3,208	7	0
Totals,	1230	269,514 at 6d.	£67,375	7	0

<sup>\*</sup> Sweet Milk ought to be cheaper in this City, in 1825, than it was in 1818, for the following reasons:—The average price of Milch Cows have fallen from £15 to £9; Ilay, from £4n10 to £3n5 per cwt.; Distillery Grains, from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per boll; Servant's Wages, (seven days) from 14s. to 10s; Rent, from 30s. to 24s. per stall.

<sup>†</sup> Butter Milk is sold by the ale pint. See Table in Weights and Measures.

#### ABSTRACT.

Value of Meat, Bread and Milk, sold in the City and Suburbs, in 1899.

Meat,£303,96	9 4	5
Bread,		
Milk,*		
Total value of Meat, Bread and Milk, £548,61	1 2	1

## Commerce and Manufactures.

GLASGOW is advantageously situated for commerce. Placed on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island, with which it communicates by the Monkland Canal, and connected on the one hand with the Atlantic by the Clyde, and on the other, with the North Sea and the German Ocean, by the Forth and Clyde Navigation and the River Forth, it possesses facilities peculiarly favourable for trade.

In 1420, a Mr. Elphinston is mentioned as being engaged in the trade of curing salmon and herrings for the French market, which continued to be the staple trade for several centuries. In 1661, soon after the restoration of Charles II. an Act was passed for protecting the Scotch Fisheries, and during the same Parliament another Act was passed for encouraging the manufacture of Soap in Scotland. In 1674, Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. Provost Anderson, and others, entered into an extensive Fish-curing and Soap-making concern; at that period, the Company employed five ships. Sugar-houses, Tanworks and Breweries were erected in Glasgow about the time of the Restoration.

Previously to 1707, the Foreign trade of Glasgow was chiefly confined to Holland and France. The Union of

<sup>•</sup> The quantity of butter, cheese, eggs and butter milk, sold in Glasgow, is very great. In the Bazar during 1822, sweet and salt Scotch butter, varied from 13d. to 17d. per lb. Scotch cheese from 6½d. to 9d. per lb. Eggs from 11d. to 15d. per dozen. Butter milk has been sold at 1d. per pint for a number of years past, except, perhaps for a few weeks, when the grass is very abundant, the price is reduced to three farthings per pint; from all which it is evident that the farmers in the neighbourhood of this City, who have large dairies have no cause to complain of agricultural distress.

the Kingdoms which took place in this year, having opened the Colonies to the Scotch, the merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and engaging extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland. soon made their City a mart for Tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers-general of France received their supplies of that article. To so great an extent was this branch of commerce carried on in Glasgow, that for several years previous to 1770, the annual imports of Tobacco into the Clyde, were from 35,000 to 45,000 hhds.; In 1773, 43,970 hhds. were imported;—the names of the importers and the quantity each imported, are narrated in CLELAND's Rise and Progress of the Public Institutions of Glasgow, page 70-87-97. As the Tobacco trade was suspended in 1783, at the breaking out of the war with America, the merchants of Glasgow engaged their capital in other pursuits. Prior to 1718, the commerce of this place was carried on in vessels chartered from the English ports; in that year the first ship built on the banks of the Clyde, belonging to the City crossed the Atlantic.

West and East India Trade: - Attempts were successfully made to open a connexion with the West Indies .- In 1775, the imports from that quarter into the Clyde, were as follows:-Sugar 4621 hhds. and 691 tierces; Rum 1154 puncheons and 193 hhds.; Cotton 503 bags. The great increase of trade since that period, will appear from the following excerpt taken from the Custom-house books for the year ending 5th July, 1815. Sugar 540,198 cwt. 2 gr. 25 lb. Rum 1,251,092 gallons; Cotton-wool 6,530,177 The import duties of these and other articles, amounted to £563,058, 2s. 6d.; the produce was carried in 448 ships, carrying 79,219 tons, and employing 4868 men in navigating them. These importations are exclusive of Grain, Hemp, Tallow, &c. from the Baltic through the Great Canal. The exports during the same period to America, the West Indies, and Europe, amounted to £4,016,181, 12s. 2 d.—592 ships, 94,350 tonnage, and 6476 men were employed in this traffic.

East India Trade:—In the spring of 1816, Messrs. James Finlay & Co. despatched the ship, "Earl of Buckinghamshire," 600 tons burden, to Calcutta, being the first vessel from Scotland direct to the East Indies. Since that period a number of enterprising merchants in this City have engaged in the India trade.

Manufactures:—The manufacture of Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued to be the staple manufacture till 1785, when the introduction of fine Muslins took place from yarn spun by mulejennies. In 1802, Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle & Co. established the manufacture of Bandana Handkerchiefs, which, for bright and fast colours, and variety in design, has raised the character of that branch of trade all over Europe. With the exception of an attempt to introduce a similar manufacture on the Continent, which proved unsuccessful, this branch of trade has hitherto been confined to Glasgow.

Soon after the termination of the war in 1815, the commerce and manufactures of this City experienced a severe shock, from which they are gradually recovering, as will appear from the following valuable paper.

On 16th February, 1823, His Majesty's Government addressed a letter to the Lord Provost of this City, requesting answers to certain questions. His Lordship, from a wish to furnish the best information, desired the assistance of four gentlemen, than whom, there are none better qualified to give the necessary information.

QUESTION 1st. What is the present state of trade and employment of the working classes? Asswer. The Cotton trade, the staple manufacture of Glasgow and its Suburbs, has, for the last eighteen months, been more prosperous than usual, affording regular employment and adequate wages to the working classes, the prices of the necessaries of life being comparatively low.—The Coarse Linen trade now carried on in Glasgow, is also understood to be in a thriving state.—The Import Colonial trade, has been in nearly the same state as in London and Liverpool. Of Rum, the prices low, and little demand. Of Sugar and Coffee, the prices low, but more demand. The trade of sugar-refining, in a low state. The returns from Canada, except from Timber, unproductive.—The Export Colonial trade much in its ordinary state.—The trade to the Baltic and Mediterranean, also, much in its usual state.—The trade with the United States of America, is, in general, extending, but a great deal of it is carried on from Lancashire, owing to the facilities afforded there.

The Shipping interest does not yet appear to have recovered from the effects of the peace. High priced vessels are unproductive, except in the employment of West India merchants, who have established connexions with the Colonies. Low priced vessels afford only very

moderate freights. The price of shipping in general, still continues low, partly in consequence of the vessels now built in America at cheaper rates.

QUESTION 2d. What is the rate of wages, as compared with the charge of providing comfortable subsistence for workers and their families?

Answer. In the Cotton trade, the rate of wages has, during the last eighteen months, been higher, compared with the prices of provisions, than for many years past. The prices paid for weaving some kinds of Cotton Goods, have, indeed, yielded to the persons so employed, only moderate means of subsistence. But taking the Cotton manufacture generally, and the trade connected with it, the working classes employed in them have lately enjoyed more comfortable subsistence, than for a considerable time past.

QUESTION 3d. What is the calculation with respect to the continuance of trade and employment?

Answer. The continuance of the present state of things in the Cotton trade, depending on so many circumstances of which it is impossible to have a perfect knowledge, is necessarily a matter in which persons must speculate with great uncertainty. There is, however, nothing in the present state of the stock of manufactured goods at home, to lead one to anticipate any very sudden or great alteration. At the same time, it appears from the most recent accounts, that some of the foreign markets to which considerable quantities of Cotton goods are sent, were too fully supplied with them.

Periods of great prosperity, are naturally followed by others of an opposite description. And as the extent of business has, during the last year, been unusually great in this department, it is not difficult to foresee a change, the more especially as the increased production of the present time, will require still more extensive markets; that a pressure causing great stagnation, and consequently lower wages, and distress among the operatives must take place at some time, probably not very distant, seems to be beyond all question. And much will depend on the political circumstances of the country, as to the period when such a pressure may be expected to occur.

It may be added, that the recent practice of our manufacturers exporting their goods to foreign markets on their own account, and of their obtaining advances on their goods from the commission merchants, to whom they consign them, seems likely to lead to overproduction, to occasion more frequent gluts in distant markets, and consequently to give rise to greater vicissitudes in trade, than the system which formerly prevailed.

Question 4th. What is the amount of Poor Rates for ten years preceding 1823, distinguishing each year?

Answer. The Poors' Rates of the City of Glasgow, strictly so called, exclusive of the extensive Suburbs, containing nearly an equal population, have for the last ten years amounted to the following sums:—

In 1813, £	14,487	In	1818,	£15,346
1814,	13,635		1819,	14,110
1815,	13,177		1820,	15,136
1816,	11,835		1821,	14,560
1817,	17,052		1822,	11,413

QUESTION 5th. What is the general disposition of the working classes, in regard to the peace of the Country and subordination to the laws?

Answer. The disposition of the working classes in general, appears to be greatly improved; and there does not seem to be any reason to apprehend any early interruption to the internal tranquillity of the Country.

Question 6th. What is the increase of buildings with details as to the amount of the increase?

Answer. For twenty years preceding the year 1818, the increase of buildings in Glasgow and its Suburbs was very considerable. Since 1818, the buildings erected have been comparatively very few. In 1822, there were 1917 unoccupied houses, calculated to accommodate 8818 persons. And the rental of Glasgow which had hitherto regularly creased from the Union, has fallen about 15 per cent. But this year, there is a prospect of more building going on than for the last four years. And Masons, House Carpenters, Plumbers, Slaters, &c. are likely to have constant employment and adequate wages.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Although the want of uniformity in Weights and Measures over the whole Kingdom, is an evil that has long been complained of, the object of the following Treatise is not to suggest any plan by which the evil may be removed; but simply to exemplify and elucidate the Weights and Measures which statute or inveterate practice have fixed for buying and selling Commodities in Glasgow.

The following general abstract, although not connected with local exemplification, may be interesting to the general reader.

In England, from the year 1215, when King John signed Magna Charta, to the present time, there have been more than fifty Acts respecting Weights and Measures entered on the Statute Books; and in Scotland, since the assize of King David I., who reigned from the year 1124 till 1153, there have been above forty Acts of Parliament on the same subject.

It appears from the Scotch Statute Books, that there have been seven general regulations for Weights and Measures. The first is the assize of King David I., made at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, without date: the second was in the reign of Robert I., also without date, but must have been between the years 1306 and 1330, which comprehended his reign: the third was in the reign of Robert III., in 1393: the fourth is contained in the 68th, 69th, and 70th chapters of the fourth Parliament of James I., in 1426: the fifth in the 73d chapter of the fourteenth Par-

liament of James II., in 1457: the sixth in the 115th chapter of the eleventh Parliament of James VI., in 1587: and the seventh, and last assize, is the general regulation made by James VI., in 1618, after that monarch had ascended the English throne, which contains our present standards.

On the 28th June, 1617, the Scotch Parliament appointed certain Commissioners, of whom Provost Hamilton of Glasgow was one, "to consult and advise together, and to appoint and determine upon the most convenient means from which the Weights and Measures might be reduced to a conformity."

The Commissioners were vested with full powers, and having had several meetings in Edinburgh, did, on the 19th of February, 1618, enact and ordain, "that there should be only one uniform Weight throughout the kingdom, by which all kinds of merchandise should be bought and sold."

In 1688, at the Revolution, Mr. Flamstead, Dr. Halley, and others, made a report to Parliament, by which certain variations were made on particular standards. In 1696, Mr. Everard, and a Committee of the House of Commons, investigated the Weights and Measures, when certain standards were constructed.

At the Union between England and Scotland, in 1707, the Commissioners from both countries were so desirous that an equalization of Weights and Measures should take place, that the seventeenth article of the Union was framed for the express purpose of securing the desired object, viz. "That the Weights and Measures of the United Kingdom shall be the same as those in England, and that they shall be kept by those burghs in Scotland to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights and Measures does of special right belong; all which Standards

shall be sent down to such burghs from the Standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster." Soon after the Union, duplicates of the Weights and Measures were accordingly sent down to the respective burghs in Scotland.

When half a century had passed away without any thing material having been done towards equalization, the House of Commons, in the year 1756, appointed a Committee of their number, assisted by Mr. Bird and Mr. Harris, "to inquire into the original Standards of Weights and Measures in England, and to consider the laws relating thereto, and to report their observations thereupon, together with their opinion of the most effectual means for ascertaining and enforcing uniform and certain Standards of Weights and Measures to be used for the future." This Committee, having entered deeply into the merits of the remit, produced two elaborate reports, one in 1758, and the other in 1759. On these reports, which contained a minute history of the then Weights and Measures, two Bills were brought into the House of Commons in the year 1765. The first was intituled, "A bill for ascertaining and establishing uniform and certain Standards of Weights and Measures throughout the kingdom of Great Britain." The second, "A Bill for enforcing uniformity of Weights and Measures to the Standards thereof by the law to be established."

Although these Bills set forth in the preamble, "that it was necessary, for the security of commerce, and for the good of the community, that they should pass into a law," the Parliament seems to have thought otherwise, for the Bills were not passed.

From this period, the matter of Weights and Measures continued to attract the attention of several persons, eminent for scientific acquirements. Among others, the learned Lord Swinton, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who, in 1779, drew up a proposal for

the uniformity of Weights and Measures, together with a specification of the Weights and Measures used in every county in Scotland. In June 1789, Sir John Riggs Millar, M.P. having moved the House of Commons to take the matter of a general uniformity of Weights and Measures into their consideration, requested the Merchants' House of Glasgow to give him their opinion and advice; after mature consideration, the House transmitted a paper approving of the measure generally, and particularly recommending the formation of Tables by which the Aliquot proportion of the standard Weights and Measures would be The House in urging the formation of these Tables on Sir John's attention, said, "that none could object to such Tables, but those who had an interest in keeping the matter in darkness. That although the formation might be difficult, it would be overcome by industry and attention, and would be of great use to the public,"

The Board of Agriculture and the Highland Society of Scotland, having from time to time devoted much of their attention to the equalization of Weights and Measures, the matter was again brought before Parliament. In 1816, Earl Stanhope, on the 24th May, in moving "that a Committee of the House of Lords be appointed, for taking into their consideration an equalization of the Weights and Measures of the country, and to report their opinions thereon," expressed a hope "that the arrangements would not be made, as formerly, by barleycorns, acorns, and horse-chesnuts, but would be worthy of the country of Newton, Hutton, Simpson, Napier, and M'Laurin."

Soon after this, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent appointed Sir Joseph Banks, Sir George Clerk, Dr. Wollaston, and Davis Gilbert, Thomas Young, and Henry Kater, Esquires, Commissioners, for the purpose of considering how far it may be practicable and advisable to establish within his Majesty's dominions a more uniform system of Weights and Measures. These Gentlemen

after consideration commensurate to the importance of the matter submitted to them, reported their opinion in ten articles, which the House of Commons ordered to be printed, 7th July, 1819, to which reference is here made. The labours of the Commissioners terminated with the production of a Bill, of which the following is the title:

### 3d. Geo. IV. Sess. 1822.

A Bill (as amended on recommitment) for ascertaining and establishing uniformity in Weights and Measures, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 1st July, 1822, and taken into consideration during the next Session of Parliament. The preamble to the Bill will give an idea of what is intended. It is as follows:

"Whereas it is necessary for the security of Commerce and for the good of the Community, that Weights and Measures should be just and uniform; and whereas, notwithstanding, it is provided by the Great Charter that there shall be but one Measure and one Weight throughout the Realm, and by the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, that the same Weights and Measures should be used throughout Great Britain, as were then established in England, vet different Weights and Measures, some larger and some less, are still in use in various places throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the true measure of the present standards is not verily known, which is the cause of great confusion and of manifest frauds. For the remedy and prevention of these evils for the future, and to the end, that certain standards of Weights and Measures should be established throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Be it therefore enacted," &c. &c.

On 25th February, 1823, Sir George Clerk introduced the Bill again into the House of Commons; on which occasion he said that it was not intended to make any alteration on the Measures for the sale of malt liquors. The Bill has been twice read, and ordered to be committed, when this article went to press.

The Royal Burghs in Scotland, have each their particular standards for the sale of Liquors, Grain, and other articles of merchandise; so very arbitrary, however, are these Standards, that even in the same County, provisions and other articles of merchandise are often sold by Weights and Measures differing from one another; as the same thing takes place over the United Kingdom, the public are often at a loss to know the particular kind of Weights and Measures with which they should buy and sell.

Although there is now every reason to believe that the time is approaching when the Weights and Measures of the whole Kingdom will be equalized, yet as that period is still at some distance, and even after the equalization has been completed, a considerable time will elapse before the new Weights and Measures can be introduced into general practice; it has been thought proper, in the meantime, to prepare exemplifications of the Weights and Measures of this City. \* In doing which, the suggestion of the Merchants' House in 1789, has been attended to.

The City of Glasgow had all along a very complete set of the original Unit Standards, which were sent down to them by the Barons of Exchequer at Westminster, at the Union of the two Kingdoms in 1707, and from these Unit Standards, Aliquot parts have been made, and the Exemplification Tables formed.

As a work of this nature can only be valuable in pro-

<sup>\*</sup> The City of Edinburgh has been highly favoured in having the distinguished names of Professors Robison and Playfair, associated with the exemplification of their local Weights and Measures, while Sir George Clerk, another of her scientific Citizens, is now engaged in bringing about the general equalization.

portion to its accuracy, the following information as to the mode in which it has been prepared seems necessary. After some preliminary procedure, the Dean of Guild Court gave the following intimation to the Public:

"The Dean of Guild and his Brethren of Council, con"sidering that different erroneous practices in the use of
"Weights and Measures in the sale of Commodities, have
"for some time past prevailed in this City, and Royalty
"thereof, to the great detriment of the Inhabitants, have
"requested Mr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works,
"to prepare an Exemplification of all the Standard Weights,
"and of all the Standard Liquid and Dry Measures recog"nized by Law, and used in this City, and also a specifi"cation of the particular Weights and Measures by which
"the different kinds of Commodities are sold in this City,
"according to established usage."

Conformably to the above authority, the whole of the unit Standard Weights and Measures were examined, and Aliquot parts of the Liquid and Dry Measures provided; when the experiments were completed, the Dean of Guild and his Brethren of Council, assisted by their learned Assessor, witnessed a revisal of the experiments with Water and Grain, whereby nine Liquid, and forty-five Dry Measures underwent the test of experiment.

When the proof sheets of the Exemplification were thrown off, the Dean of Guild Court directed copies to be sent to the Members of the Town Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commissioners of Police, with a request that the individual Members of these Bodies would peruse them, and favour the Court with their remarks in the course of ten days. At the expiry of which, the Court enacted and ordained that the regulations therein contained, should be strictly enforced within the City and Royalty thereof.

Immediately after the publication of the first edition of the Exemplification of the Weights and Measures of Glasgow, which among other matters not herein detailed, included a minute Specification of all the Weights and Measures in the possession of the Corporation and Dean of Guild Court, and also Regulations for the Government of Dealers, Adjusters, and Beam Makers, the following expression of approbation emanated from the Court.

> " Dean of Guild Court Hall, 20th December, 1821.

"The Dean of Guild and his Brethren of Council,\* " having taken into consideration the great zeal for the " Public good, evinced by Mr. Cleland, Superintendent " of Public Works, in undertaking the laborious task of " adjusting the different Weights and Measures used in "this City according to the legal Standards, and of pre-" paring a minute and accurate Exemplification of all these " different Weights and Measures, and a Specification of "the particular Weights and Measures by which Commo-"dities are sold according to established usage, and also "the great ability, accuracy, and research, displayed by "him in the preparation of these Documents, and of an "Historical Account of the Regulations adopted in this "Country at different times for the proper adjustment and " equalization of Weights and Measures, deem it their "duty, thus to express the high sense they entertain of " Mr. Cleland's services on this occasion, and of the great " public utility of the Work before mentioned."

### \* MEMBERS OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, Dean of Guild.

BRETHREN OF COUNCIL.

John Wardrop, Esq. John M'Call, Esq. Robert D. Alston, Esq. Archibald Lawson, Esq. ROBERT HOOD, Esq.
JOHN ALSTON, Esq.
JAMES GRAHAM, Esq.
ARCHIEALD MURRAY, Esq.

#### WEIGHTS.

#### AVOIRDUPOIS, OR ENGLISH WEIGHT.

The following articles are sold by English Weight, to wit: Groceries, Drugs, Flour, Bread, Boiling Pease, Beans, and Barley, Field Turnips, Fruit, Soap, Candles, Salt, English Cheese, (English and Irish Butter in wholesale,) Minced Collops, Sausages, Seasoned Meats, and all Salt Provisions, such as Beef, Bacon, Pork, Hams, Fish, &c.: Tobacco, Snuff, Cotton Wool, Cotton Yarn, Worsted and Woollen Yarn: Paints and Metals, such as Lead, Tin, Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, and Wire: Coals, Leather for Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. Sheep and Lamb Skins are sold by number. Five pounds Avoirdupois are considered equal to, and taken for, a pint of Honey.

TABLE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Troy Grains						
27.3515625	1 Dran					
437.625	16	1 Ounc	e			
7002. *	256	16	l Po	und		
98028.	3584	224	14	1 Sto	ne	
784224.	28672	1792	112	8	1 C	wt. †
15684480.	573440	35840	2240	160	20.1	Ton

<sup>\*</sup> Prior to the year 1759, the pound Avoirdupois contained only 7000 Troy grains, but, by the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons in that year, the pound Avoirdupois, according to the medium of several Weights, accounted Standards, was found to contain 7002 Troy graius.—See Parl. Reports.

<sup>†</sup> The Hundredweight was gradually raised from 100 to 112 lbs. In the time of Edward I., in the year 1503, a Hundredweight of wax, and of many other groceries, was 108 pounds. The signification of the word hundred, as a number, has varied still more. At one and the same time, 112 articles are sold for a hundred, while others are sold at 120, and some even at 160.—See Parl. Rep. on Weights and Measures, 1819, p. 10.

#### TROY WEIGHT,\*

Bullion, Gold and Silver Plate, &c. are sold by this Weight.

#### TABLE OF TROY WEIGHT.

Grai		
24	1 Pe	nnyweight
480	20	1 Ounce
5760	240	12 1 Pound

#### APOTHECARY WEIGHT.

Medical prescriptions are made up by this Weight, which contains the same number of grains in the pound as Troy Weight.

#### TABLE OF APOTHECARY WEIGHT.

Troy Grains								
20	1 Scruple							
60	3	1	Dra	an	ı			
480	24	8	1 (	Οι	ince			
5760	288	96	12	1	Pound			

<sup>\*</sup> Plate of all kinds must be sold by Troy Weight, under a heavy penalty, Act 24th George II. 1751. In England, the Troy pound is frequently divided thus: 24 blanks make one periot, 20 periots 1 droit, 24 droits 1 mite, 20 mites 1 grain, 24 grains 1 pennyweight, 20 pennyweights 1 ounce, and 12 ounces one pound.

#### **DUTCH WEIGHT.\***

Meal † made from Oats, Pease, and Beans, is sold by this Weight; eight pounds making one peck. It is not numbered higher than the stone of 16 pounds.

#### TABLE OF DUTCH WEIGHT.

Troy Grains			
27.3515625	1 Dr	am	
437.625	16	1 Ounce	
7631 <b>.08</b> 59375	279	17 oz. 7 dr.	1 Pound
122097.375	4464	279	16 1 Stone

\* This Weight, which the Scotch Parliament imported from France in 1618, is the same as Scotch Troy, Paris Troy, or Amsterdam Troy. It contains only 17 ounces, 6 drams, and 15-16th parts of a dram, in the pound, although, in practice, 17 ounces and 7 drams are given. It is not numbered higher than the stone. The Dutch Standard Pound of Glasgow was sent to the Corporation by the Conservator of Privileges at Dort, in the Netherlands, and is of curious workmanship.

In a paper, read before the Lit. and Antiq. Soc. of Perth, Mr. Anderson demonstrated that the original weight of the Dutch Pound Troy had been 7680 grains. After stating the theoretical investigation by which he arrived at this result, Mr. Anderson remarked, that it was strongly confirmed by an examination which he entered into some time before, with the view of determining the weight of the Dutch Pound, from the various multiples and subdivisions of that Weight, in the possession of the Guildry of Perth. This set of Weights he stated to have been presented by Government to the Guildry of Perth at the time of the Union, and to be uncommonly accurate from the ounce to the stone, throughout all its denominations, never varying 1-10th of a grain from what it ought to have been, on the supposition of the pound being 7680 grains.—See Brewster's Phil. Journ. No. 8. 1821.

"The Scotch Merchants introduced what is called the Dutch Weight, from their early intercourse with the Netherlands."—Chalmers' Calcdonia, Vol. I. p. 815. "In the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Weights of the original Norway settlers are still used for grain and other articles. The instruments are called Pundlars and Bysmars, and the Weights Marks, Setteens, or Lyspunds, and Meils."—Swinton, p. 104.

† Prior to 1696, it seems to have been the practice to have sold meal by measure. Act William and Mary, Parl. I. Sess. 6. cap. 6. 1696, it is enacted, that all sorts of meal bought and sold within the kingdom shall be sold and delivered by weight, in place of the Boll of Linlithgow Measure.

#### TRON WEIGHT.\*

The Tron was the original Weight of Scotland. It is not numbered higher than the stone of 16 pounds.

The following articles are sold by Tron Weight: Fresh Fish, Scotch Cheese, and Fresh and Salt Scotch Butter. Although English and Irish Butter is sold by Avoirdupois Weight in wholesale, it is retailed by Tron. Hay and Straw, are sold by Tron, five stones making 112 lbs., 3 ounces, Avoirdupois, which are considered as a hundredweight of Hay and Straw. Sheep Wool, in retail, is also sold by Tron Weight; but in wholesale, 24 lbs. Avoirdupois is given for a stone. Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, and Fresh Pork, are sold by the Tron pound, which contains  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.† In 1681, it was directed that Butcher meat should be sold by weight, Act Charles II. Parl. 3.

#### TABLE OF TRON WEIGHT.

Troy Grains			
27.3515625	1 Dr	am	
437.625	16	1 Ounce	
9819.2109375	359	22 oz. 7 dr.	1 Pound
157107.375	5744	359	16 1 Stone

<sup>\*</sup> This Weight, though abolished by Act of Parliament, James VI., 1618, when the Dutch was introduced, has nevertheless, been in constant use in Glasgow.

<sup>†</sup> Towards the beginning of the last century, the Magistrates and the Incorporation of Fleshers entered into an agreement that all fresh butcher-meat should be sold by a pound containing 22 ounces and a half, instead of the Tron pound, which contains only 22 ounces and 7 drams; by which agreement the public receives one dram in the pound more than Tron Weight. At the time of the agreement, a particular set of Weights were prepared, which have been in use ever since.

# LIQUID MEASURES.

# GLASGOW STANDARD GALLON,

For the Sale of Wine, Oil, Spirits, Vinegar, Turpentine, &c.

### TABLE.

Contents in Cubic Inches, and Weight of Water Avoirdupois, in a Gallon and its
Aliquot Parts.

This Gallon contains 35 Gills and very near one-fourth part of a Gill-		Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperate of 52 ° Lib. Oz. Drams.				
Gallon,	231.	8	5	10.4		
Half Gallon, Fourth Gallon,	115.5 57.75	4 2	2	13.2 6.6		
Eighth Gallon, Sixteenth of a Gallon,	28.875 14.4375	0	0 8	11.3 5.65		
Thirty-second of a Gallon, Sixty-fourth of a Gallon,	7.21875 3.609375	0	4 2	2.825 1.4125		

The Wine Gallon of Excise contains 231 cubic inches, or, according to the dimensions of the 5th of Queen Anne, 230.907 cubic inches.—See Dr. Skene Keith's Observations on the Final Report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures, Nov. 1821, p. 44.

The Standard Wine Gallon, dated 1707, kept at the Exchequer, Westminster, was examined on the 22d and 24th of April, 1819, by Sir George Clerk and Dr. Wollaston, and found to contain 230.9 cubic inches. An experiment of Dr. Wollaston and Mr. Carr, in 1814, gave 230.8, the mean being 230.85, while the measurement of a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1758, made it 231.2. A duplicate of this Measure, and of the same date, is kept at Guildhall.—See Parl. Rep.

In 1800, John Robison, LL.D., the learned and Scientific Professor of Natural Philosophy, late of the University of Edinburgh, having been requested by the Dean of Guild, to make an Exemplification of the Wine Gallon of that City, in exact accordance with the Wine Gallon of Excise; after the most minute investigation, the Professor found that the Quartern, or the 32d part of a Gallon, contained exactly 1828 Troy Grains, he then directed a piece of metal to be prepared to represent the Quartern, on which he caused the following words to be inscribed "Quartern 1828 Troy Grains, compared with the Standard by Professor John "Robison." This quartern containing 1828 Grains as aforesaid, multiplied by 32, the number of Quarterns in a Gallon, makes that vessel to contain 58,496 Troy Grains.

In the first Edition of the Exemplification, a small fraction was appended to 231 Cubic Inches, because the Glasgow Standard Gallon, which is 7 inches wide at the mouth, contained that fraction, its removal, for the purpose of assimilation to the Excise Gallon, makes the Glasgow Standard 7 grains and nearly 2-5ths of a grain less than the Edinburgh one, or in other words, very near the eight thousandth part of a gallon less than the Edinburgh one; whereas, by the Exemplification alluded to, it was two Grains above it.—For elucidation see next page.

The Glasgow Standard Wine Gallon is made of a composition similar to Bellmetal. It has a handle, a crown with the initials Λ. R., and the following inscription, "Wine Gallon 1707, Anno Regni, VI."

### ELUCIDATION

Of the Contents and Weight of the Glasgow Standard Wine and Spirit Gallon,

In Cubic Inches, Pounds, Ounces, Drams, and Grains Avoirdupois.

				Weight	of Water at a temperature	of 52°,
Parts.	Cubic Inches.	lb. oz.		Drams.	Drams.	Grains.
	231.	8	5	10.4011555	2138.4011555	58488.61285478904
1/2	115.5	1	2	13.20057775	1069.20057775	29244.30642739452
1	57.75	2	I	6.600288875	534.600288875	14622.15321369726
8	28.875	1	0	11.3001444375	267.3001444375	7311.07660684863
1 6	14.4375	0	8	5.65007221875	133.65007221875	3655.538303424315
32	7.21875	0	4	2.825036109375	66.825036109375	1827.7691517121575
1 4	3.609375	0	2	1.4125180546875	33.4125180546875	913.8845758560787

# GLASGOW STANDARD PINT,

For the Retail of Wine, Oil, Spirits, Vinegar, Turpentine, Sweetmilk, &c.

It is from this Pint that all the Dry Measures are raised. Prior to December 1821, several of the Dry Measures were raised from the Ale Pint, while others emanated from the Spirit Pint, which causes a variation in the number of Pints in some of the present Standards; when compared with those formerly in use, the cubical contents, however, remain the same as formerly.

TABLE.

Contents in Gills, Cubic Inches, and Weight of Water Avoirdupois.

This Pint contains 16 gills.	Cubic Inches.	Lib.	Oz.	Drams.
Standard Pint,	105.	3	12	12
Chopin,*	52.5	1	14	6
Mutchkin,	26.25		15	3
Half Mutchkin,	13.125	_	7	9.5
Gill,	6.5625	_	3	12.75
Half Gill,	3.28125		1	14.375

<sup>\*</sup> A Chopin in Scotland is one half of a Scotch Pint, equal to 52.5 cubic inches.—See Second Parl. Rep. 1820, p. 14. This is exactly the Glasgow Standard without a fraction.

With respect to wine bottles, nothing short of legislative enactment can effectually regulate their size.

The Spirit Standard Pint is made of the same kind of metal as the Gallon, it has a handle, a rampant lion, and another quadruped on a separate shield, with the letter S engraven on it.

### GLASGOW ALE PINT.\*

For the Sale of Alc, Beer, Porter, and Buttermilk.

This Pint is also used for measuring Brewers' casks.

TABLE.

Contents in Gills, Cubic Inches, and Weight of Water Avoirdupois.

This Pint contains 17 gills	Cubic Inches.	Lib.	Oz.	Drams.
Pint,	111.562	4		8.75
Half Pint, +	55.781	2	_	4.375
Fourth Pint,	27.8905	1		2.1875
Eighth of a Pint,	13.94525		8	1.09375
Sixteenth of a Pint,	6.972625	_	4	0.546875
Thirty-second part,	3.4863125	-	2	0.273437

\* "The Ale Standard Pint used in Glasgow was fixed by Act, William and Mary, Parl. I. Sess. 6. 1696.

The Ale Standard Pint is made of a composition metal, has a handle, a D. G. and 1696, stamped on it. The city arms and the following words are engraven on it. To touch the pluke is the Measure.

† The half pint and fourth pint measures are equal to what is called pot and pint, for the sale of Draught Ale, Beer, and Porter, in Glasgow.

The local Act 59. Geo. III., cap. 40. enacts, that a barrel containing 36 English Ale Gallons shall be held and deemed to contain 97 Scotch Pints; and a barrel containing 34 English Ale Gallons shall be held and deemed to contain 92 Scotch Pints, and no more, and so in proportion for a larger or lesser quantity. A duty of two pennies Scots, or one-sixth of a penny Sterling, is exacted on every Scotch Pint of Ale, Beer, or Porter, brewed or brought into the Glasgow impost district. Although the duty is thus charged, the Brewers do not sell their liquor by the pint or barrel, but by the Scotch Gallon. A cask of two gallons should legally contain 16 of the above pints, but as sediment falls to the bottom, in Small-beer casks, the two gallon casks are made to contain 17 pints and one chopin. A four gallon cask of 32 pints, contains 35. An eight gallon cask of 64 pints, contains 70, and a 16 gallon cask of 128 pints, contains 140. As the surplus measure, above the legal proportion of 36 English Ale Gallons to a barrel, is optional with the Brewer, and given for the purpose of enabling the retailer to overcome the grounds, or sediment, in small-beer, and table-beer, it frequently happens, that the larger casks used for strong ale and porter do not contain the quantity specified.

As the dimensions of Gallon casks used by the Glasgow Brewers are generally larger than those who send their liquor here from other places, an equalization is much to be desired.

# DRY MEASURES.

In Dry Measures, four Forpets make one Peck, four Pecks one Firlot, four Firlots one Boll, and Sixteen Bolls one Chalder. In Meal, two Bolls make one Load.

### TABLE FOR WHEAT.

Contents of a Wheat Firlot, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water.

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures.	Co	ntains	Contents in Cubic water, at a te			filtered river perature of 52°.	
ideasures.	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.	
Firlot,	21	4.	2231.25	80	10	15	
Half Firlot,	10	10.	1115.625	40	5	7.5	
Peck,	5	5.	557.8125	20	2	11.75	
Half Peck,	2	10.5	278.90625	10	1	5.875	
Forpet,	. 1	5.25	139.453125	5	-	10.9375	
Half Forpet,	-	10.62	69.7265625	2	8	5.46875	

# TABLE FOR OATS, &c.

Contents of the Firlot for Oats, Barley, Bear, and Malt, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water.

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller,

Measures.	Pints.	Gills.	Contents in Cubic Inches.	water, at	of pure if a temper Ounces.	iltered river ature of 52°. Drams.
Firlot,	32	4.704	3390.87	122	9	13.768
Half Firlot,	16	2.352	1695.435	61	4	14.884
Peck,	8	1.176	847.7175	30	10	7.442
Half Peck,	4	0.588	423.85875	15	5	3.721
Forpet,	2	0.294	211.929375	7	10	9.8605
Half Forpet,	1	0.147	105.9646875	5	13	4.93025

Great care must be taken in measuring grain, not to shake it, "it is unlawful, in measuring grain, to shake the Measure so as to increase its virtual capacity; and any buyer shaking the Measure is to forfeit the grain, and pay a penalty besides." Act 22 and 23, Charles II. 1660.

# FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

Grain varies in weight according to quality. A Firlot of sound Scotch Wheat, one year old, weighed 61 pounds, 15 ounces, and 8 drams, Avoirdupois. Scotch Wheat runs from 55 to 64 pounds in the Firlot, English and Foreign Wheat in this market, and Scotch Wheat water borne, are sold by weight, 60 pounds Avoirdupois being taken for a Firlot. English and Foreign Wheat weighs often as low as 57 pounds Avoirdupois, and seldom above 64 pounds in the Firlot. Farmers in the neighbourhood, bringing in their wheat to market, sell it by the above Firlot.

### TABLE FOR PEASE AND BEANS.

Contents of the Firlot for Pease\* and Beans, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water,

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures.	Co	ntains	Contents in Cubic	Weigh water,	Weight of pure filtered river vater, at a temperature of 52 °.			
	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib.	Ounces.	Drams.		
Firlot,	22	13.5	2398.59375	86	11	12.125		
Half Firlot,	11	6.75	1199.296875	43	5	14.0625		
Peck,	5	11.375	599.6484375	21	10	15.03125		
Half Peck,	2	13.687	299.8242187	10	13	7.515625		
Forpet,	1	6.843	149.9121093	5	6	11.7578125		
Half Forpet,	-	11.421	74.9560546	2	11	5.87890625		

### TABLE FOR FLAX AND HEMP SEED.

Contents of the Linlithgow Parley Peck Measure, for the Sale of Flax and Hemp Seed, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water.

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller.

Measures,	(	Contains	Contents in Cubic	Weight of pure filtered river water, at a temperature of 52 °.			
	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib. Ounces Drams.			
Peck,	7	13.	820.3125	29	10	9.75	
Half Peck,	3	14.5	410.15625	14	13	4.875	
Forpet,	1	15.25	205.078125	7	6	10.4375	
Half Forpet,	_	15,625	102.5390625	5	11	5.21875	

### FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

A Firlot of Scotch oats, one year old, weighed 64 pounds, 5 ounces, and 9 drams, Avoirdupois. Scotch oats run from 58 to 68 pounds in the Firlot. Oats brought up the Clyde are sold by weight, 66 pounds being given for a Firlot. At Port Dundas, and other places of the district, they are sold by the above Firlot.

A Firlot of Scotch barley, one year old, weighed 77 pounds, 10 ounces, Avoirdupois. Scotch barley runs from 74 to 84 pounds per firlot. Bear and Big from 68 to 78 pounds per Firlot. Barley brought up the Clyde is sold by weight, 80 lbs. being given for a Firlot. At Port Dundas, and other places of the district, barley is sold by the above Firlot. Malt is generally sold by measure, when by weight, 56 pounds Avoirdupois is given for a Firlot.

A Firlot of Scotch field beans, one year old, weighed 69 pounds, 4 ounces, and 10 drams, Avoirdupois, and field pease, 69 pounds, 11 ounces, and 8 drams. Scotch pease and beans run from 68 to 73 pounds in the Firlot. Pease and beans brought up the Clyde are sold by weight, 70 lbs. being given for a Firlot. At Port Dundas, and other places of the district, they are sold by the Firlot.

A Peck of Riga linseed weighed 19 pounds, 12 ounces, and 6 drams. Linseed varies very little in weight. "Linseed and hemp seed, in Scotland, must be measured by the Linlithgow Barley Measure, streaked and measured by the Dean of Guild." Act 24. Geo. II. cap. 51.

# TABLE FOR POTATOES.

Potatoes, fruit, onions, and green pease, are to be heaped, not packed with the hand, but such as would lie on the Measure if thrown on with a shovel.

Contents of the Potatoe Half Firlot, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water.

Measures.	Cor	ntains	Contents in Cubic			filtered river erature of 52°.  Drams.  5. 10.5		
Measures.	Pints.	Gills.	Inches.	Lib.	Ounces.	5. 10.5 13.25		
Half Firlot,	29	12	3123.75	112	15	5.		
Peck,	14	14	1561.875	56	7	10.5		
Half Peck,	7	7	780.9375	28	3			
Forpet,	3	11.5	390.46875	14	1	14.625		
Half Forpet,	1	13.75	195.234375	7	-	15.3125		

# TABLE FOR FRUIT.

Contents of the Fruit Sleek, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water.

Measures	Pints.	ontains Gills.	Contents in Cubic Inches.	water,	at a temp	
Sleek,	21	4	2231.25	80	10	15.
Half Sleck,	10	10	1115.625	40	5	7.5
Quarter Sleek,	5	5	557.8125	20	2	11.75
Half Q. Sleek,	2	10.5	278.90625	10	1	5.875

### TABLE FOR ONIONS.

Contents of the Onion Sleek, its Aliquot Parts, and Weight of Water.

Measures.	Co Pints.	ntains Gills.	Contents in Cubic Inches.	water.	at a temp	re filtered river erature of 52°. Drams.
Sleek, Half Sleek, Quarter Sleek, Half Q. Sleek,	17 8 4 2	8 4 2	1785. 892.5 446.25 223.125	64 32 16 8	8 4 2 1	12 6 3 1.5

### FROM ACTUAL EXPERIMENT

A Peck of potatoes, direct from the field, wiped with a cloth, but not washed, weighed 59 pounds Avoirdupois; yet, in the second Parliamentary Report, 1820, p. 26. potatoes, in the Glasgow market, are said to weigh 42 pounds Avoirdupois. Although the diameter of the mouth of the Forpet and Half Forpet is now enlarged, so as to take on a larger heap than formerly, these small Measures cannot hold their just allocation when the potatoes are large; it is therefore much to be desired that potatoes, in small quantities, were sold by weight, in the same manner as fruit and onions.

Ripa fruit does not vary much in weight. A Sleek of German, English, and Scotch apples weighed each 45 pounds Avoirdupois, the difference in each being so small as not to deserve notice.

A Sleek of Onions weighed 59 pounds, 5 ounces, Avoirdupois-

## STANDARD DRY MEASURE IN ENGLAND.

Contents of the Winchester Bushel, and the Weight of Water it contains.

This Measure is to be streaked with a Roller,

	Measures.	Co Pints.	ntains Gills.	Contents in Cubic Inches.	water	at a temp	
11	Vinch. Bushel,	20	10	2165-625	78	4	15.5

This Measure takes its name from having been originally kept in the City of Winchester. By statute 13 of William III., 1701, "The Winchester Bushel is declared to be a round Vessel with a plain bottom, eighteen inches and one halfinch wide throughout, and eight inches deep. As the Winchester Bushel is now used in this City, in matters of Excise, it becomes necessary to know the exact contents of the practical Bushel now in use. An authenticated Bushel Measure, from the proper officer in London, has therefore been procured. This Measure is not made up with staves, like a cooper's vessel, its side being bent round a cyllinder, spliced at the end, and otherwise most accurately made; it is eighteen inches and nine-sixteenths of an inch diameter, and eight inches deep. It has a crown, the letter G, and St. Anthony's cross, burned on two places of the inside, and the words Corcoron, Mark Lanc, London, stamped on the outside of the bottom, the upper edge terminating in an iron rim. Having carefully filled this Measure with water. and made the necessary calculations, the above Table has been made therefrom. The cubical contents, raised from the dimensions of this Measure, without reference to water, being 2164.97964375 inches, the results in the Table may be considered sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.

Difference between two Glasgow Wheat Bolls and one English Quarter in cubic inches.

Eight Firlots, or two Bolls, in cubic inches,	17,850
Eight Bushels, or one Quarter, as above.	17325
Difference in cubic inches.	525

The following is an easy method of finding the cubical contents of a cylindrical vessel.—Example: Take the practical Winchester Bushel, which is  $18\frac{9}{16}$  or 18.5625 inches diameter and 8 inches deep.

18,5625	
18.5625	314.56610625
928125	Decimal, .7851
371250	137826562500
1113750	172283202125
928125	275653125000
1485000 185625	241199484375
	270.622455468750
Carried up, 311.56610625	Depth of vessel, 8

Contents in Cubic Inches, 2161,979613750000

# TABLE OF SUPERFICIAL MEASURE,

For ascertaining the Scotch and English fractional parts of a Scotch Acre, originally framed, in 1817, by Mr. Kyle, for the Annals of Glasgow.

7885440	1971360	788544	49284	1369	1296	144	78.8544	English Inches
100000	25000	100001	625	17.361	16.435	1.826	78.8544 1 Scotch Link	Q,
54760	13690.	5476	342.25	9.506	9	1.826   English Foot	nk	
6084.444	1521.111 1440	608.444	38.027	1.056	1 English Yard	300		
6084.444 5760 160 10 4 1 Scotch Acre	1440 402.5 1 Scotch Rood	576 161 Scotch Chain	361 Scotch Fall	1.056 1 Scotch Ell	Yard			
tch Acre	Rood	ain						

In some counties in Scotland, the chain consists of 74 feet and a fractional part, but as the Court of Session has determined, that the standard chain is 74 feet net, this Table is made upon that principle, by which the number of English yards in a Scotch acre is ascertained to be 6084 and  $\frac{441}{1000}$  parts of a yard. An easy method of finding the English yards in a Scotch acre, is to multiply the chain of 74 feet by

# TABLE OF LINEAL MEASURE.

For ascertaining the Scotch and English fractional parts of a Scotch Mile.—
Originally framed, in 1817, by Mr. Kylc, for the Annals of Glasgow.

71040	8880	888	222	37	36	12	8.88	English Inches
8000	1000	100	25	4.166	4.054	1.351	8.88 1 Scotch Link	nches
5920	740	74	18.5	3.083	ಬ	1.351 1 English Foot	Link	
1973.333 1920 32080 8 1 Scotch Mile *	246.666	24.666	6.166	1.027 1 Scotch Ell	1 English Yard	Foot		
1920	240	24	6	1 Scc	Yarc			
3208	240 40 10 1 Scotch Furlong		61 Scotch Fall	tch E	,			
30	15	1 2	tch					
8	\ \frac{\alpha}{1} = \frac{\alpha}{1}	toot	7					
S	coto	ch						
otc:	h	4 1 Scotch Chain						
h	Far	ain						
É	lon							
(D	0.3							

itself, then by 10, the number of square chains in an aere, this produces 54760 square feet, which, divided by 9, gives 6084 and 4-9th parts of a square yard in a Scotch aere. The English aere is raised from a chain of 66 lineal feet, which, multiplied and divided as above, gives 4840 square yards in an English aere.

In 1685, an Act was passed, by which the mile in Scotland is declared to be 1760 yards, the same as in England. James VII. Parl. 1. Cap. 44.

\* "It does not appear that there was any statute for miles made in Scotland before 1685."—Swinton, p. 12.

"In Nairn and Moray, in the cross roads, the old mile of 2640 English yards, nearly a mile and a half, is used."—Parl. Rep. 1820, p. 24-

TABLE.

English Measures of Length, raised from the Standard Yard of 56 Inches.

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

63360	7920	792	198	72	60	36	18	12	9	7.92	ప	Inches
21120	2640	264	66	24	20	12	6	4	ఆ	2.64	1 Palm	
8000	1000	100	25	9.091	7.575	4.545	2.272	1.515	1.136	2.64   Gunter Link		
7040	880	88.	22	8	620	4	2	1 1 3	1.136   1 Span	Link		
5280	660	66	$16\frac{1}{2}$	6	Ć1	ಬ	121	1 1 Foot				
3520	440	44	11	4	37	2	1½ 1 Cubit					
3520 1760 1056	220	22	52	2	121	1 Yard	•					
	132	$13\frac{1}{5}$	$3\frac{3}{10}$	13	1 Pace							
880	110	11		1 Fathon								
32080	4010	410	1 Pole,	thon								
32080 8 1 Mile	40 10 1 Furlong	41 Gunter Ch	23 1 Pole, or Rood							-		

# TABLE OF ENGLISH WINE MEASURE,

For Wine, Spirits, Oil, &c. raised from the Standard Wine Gallon.

Taken from Lord Swinton's Work.

Solio	Inc	hes

Dona mene								
28.875	1 Pin	nt						
57.75	2	1 Qu	art					
231.	8	4	1 Ga	llon				
4158.	144	72	18	1 R	un	dle	t	
$7276\frac{1}{2}$	252	126	3I ½	1 3/4	1 ]	Baı	rre	l
9702	336	168	42	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	1 ′	Гiе	rce
14553	504	252	63	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1 ]	Hogshead
19404	672	336	84	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	1 Puncheon
29106	1008	504	126	7	4	3	2	I Butt
58212	2016	1008	252	14	8	6	4	3 2 1 Tun

TABLE.

Raised on the principle of the Glasgow Standard Spirit Pint of 105 cubic inches, weighing 3 pounds, 12 ounces, and 12 drams Avoirdupois.

Taken from Exemplification of Weights and Measures.

	Cubic Inches.			Cubic Inches.
1 Dram	.10802	8 Ounces		13.82716
2 Drams	.21604	9 Ounces		15.55555
4 Drams	.43209	10 Ounces		17.28395
8 Drams	.86419	11 Ounces		19.01234
1 Ounce	1.72839	12 Ounces		20.74074
2 Ounces	3.45679	13 Ounces		22.46913
3 Ounces	5.18518	14 Ounces		24.19753
4 Ounces	6.91358	15 Ounces		25.92592
5 Ounces	8.64197	1 Pound	14 lb.	27.65432
6 Ounces	10.37037	1 Stone		387.16049
7 Ounces	12.09876	1 Cwt.		3098.28394

The non-continuation of the fractions account for the small discrepancy in some of the parts of the cubic inches.

The Magistrates of Glasgow having confiscated a number of deficient Weights and Measures, in January 1822, the Dealers to whom they belonged, procured an interdict from the High Court of Justiciary, sisting procedure in the inferior Court. The details of this important case, which was decided at Edinburgh on the 27th January, 1823, will be found in the Appendix.

Soon after the decision, the Magistrates and Council were pleased to express their approbation as follows:

AT GLASGOW, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE
YEARS.

"The Magistrates and Council of the said City, being in Council assembled, and having taken into consideration the earnest zeal for the good of the Community, manifested by Mr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works, in undertaking some time ago, at the request of the Dean of Guild, the laborious task of adjusting the different Weights and Measures used in this City, according to the legal Standards, and preparing a minute and accurate Exemplification of all these different Measures, and a Specification of the particular Weights and Measures by which Commodities are sold according to established usage; and also the great ability, accuracy, and research, displayed by him in the preparation of these Documents, and of an Historical Account of the regulations adopted in this Country at different times, for the proper adjustment and equalization of Weights and Measures, On the motion of the Lord Provost, seconded by Henry Monteith, Esquire of Carstairs, M.P., Unanimously voted their best thanks to Mr. Cleland; and resolved thus publicly to express the high sense they entertain of Mr. Cleland's services on this occasion, and of the great public utility of the Work before mentioned."

EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS OF COUNCIL,

# JAIL, COURT HOUSES, AND BRIDEWELL.

### JAIL AND COURT HOUSES.

The Jail and Court-Houses at the Cross, having been found insufficient for the purposes of the City and County, the Magistrates and Council in 1810, commenced the erection of a Jail and spacious Public Offices at the west end of the public Green, near the River, from designs by the late Mr. William Stark.

The east front of the Public Offices, in particular, is considered as a fine specimen of the Grecian Doric, the cornice, window dressings, and other ornaments are allowed to be of just proportions; the magnificence of the portico, however, rivets the attention and diverts the mind from the other divisions of the façade.

The portico exhibits very nearly the proportions of the Parthenon, and may serve to give some idea of that celebrated Temple, divested indeed of the magnificence it derived from the most exquisite sculpture of ancient times. As in the Parthenon, the columns are placed on collossal steps, and there is a recess divided from the portico, by a screen of columns like the pronaos of the Temple, which adds greatly to the richness and grandeur of the effect.

Although the situation on which the Jail is erected was so highly approven of by the philanthropist Neild, as to call forth the expression, "That nature herself had designated the spot," yet for the purposes of effect, it is certainly too flat; it is therefore to be regretted that greater

elevation could not be given to the building, consistent with the employment of the Grecian Doric. This defect would probably have passed unnoticed, had it not been rendered much more observable by a parapet and rail which has been found necessary for the protection of the building since Mr. Stark's death.

These buildings contain Halls for the several Courts, and ample accommodation for the Civil and Criminal Establishments. The entry to the Jail is by the west front. This department consists of two spacious Courts, 74 firerooms, 58 cells, besides day apartments, 2 rooms with anti-apartments for prisoners under sentence of death, so strong as to render the common practice of fettering, altogether unnecessary. The Prison of Glasgow is perhaps the only one in the Island, where irons, even to persons under sentence of death, are never used.

The Chapel is spacious and well adapted for the purpose, and there are four cisterns placed on the top of the Prisons, calculated to contain 14,776 gallons of water, for supplying the various apartments, water closets, &c.

The following Tables exhibit some important details respecting incarcerations for Debt in the Glasgow Jail.

DEBTORS.

Number of Persons incarcerated for Debt, in

Years.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
January,	9	42	28	41	49	59	67	55
February,	5	42	36	28	61	67	59	70
March,	11	50	65	38	63	58	69	74
April,	30	37	46	29	63	59	90	71
May,	32	43	15	25	68	77	77	57
June,	28	47	39	19	57	60	71	48
July,	48	55	36	26	76	55	76	78
August,	63	21	29	10	78	65	59	78
September,	54	27	29	26	76	65	57	83
October,	38	28	41	24	67	64	69	82
November,	38	27	30	30	58	44	62	72
December,	49	39	59	24	63	69	82	64
Total,	405	458	433	320	779	742	858	832

Table.

	I N of D					Number of Perso	ne		1
255	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	ns			170	Imprisoned.	IIIS		
83	1 Month.	Imp	P. Imp		27	1 Month.	not	ų P	De
6	3 Months.	Imprisonment, not exceeding.	Period of	Debts from	-	3 Months.	not exceeding.	Period of	bts no
24	6 Months.	nent, ding.	of nent,		0	6 Months.	nent,	of	ot exc
10	Days after Impris ment, when entitl to Aliment.		Al	$\pounds 5$ to $\pounds 20$ .	10	Days after Impri ment when entitl Aliment.		Al	Debts not exceeding £1.
1/5	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment	20.	1/3	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment.	€1.
2/	Highest Rate per	day.	•		2/	Highest Rate per			
180	Number of Person Imprisoned.	ns			219	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	ons		
71	1 Month.	not	P	U	48	1 Month.	not o	P	De
9	3 Months.	Imprisonment, not exceeding	Period of	ebts f	Ċ1	3 Months.	not exceeding	Period of	bts no
Ç1	6 Months.	nent, ding	of	rom:	Ç1	6 Months.	ling	of	ot exc
10	Days after Impris ment, when entitl to Aliment.		Aliment	Debts from £20 to 50.	10	Days after Impr ment, when enti to Aliment.		Ali	Debts not exceeding
1/5	Lowest Rate per	Lowest Rate per day.		50.	1/3	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment.	£3.
2/	Highest Rate per	day.			2/	Highest Rate pe	r day.		
241	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	ns			148	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	ons		
47	1 Month.	Imp	н		30	1 Month.	not	, P	De
-1	3 Months.	Imprisonment,	Period of	Deb	4	3 Months.	nth. not exceeding not exceeding not exceeding		bts n
6	6 Months.	ment, eding	of	ts abo	0	6 Months.	ding	Period of	ot exc
10	Days after Impris ment, when entitl to Aliment.	ed	Al	Debts above £50.	10	Days after Impri ment, when enti to Aliment.		Ali	Debts not exceeding
1/3	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment		1/3	Lowest Rate per	day.	Aliment.	£5.
2/	Highest Rate per	day.			2)	Highest Rate per	day.		
674					557				
1211	Year, 404 Total.	Average							

During these years there were a few cases where the Aliment was struck at less than 1s, 3d, and a few where it was more than 2s,

Number of Commitments in Glasgow Jail, amount of Debt, period of Confinement, and extent of Aliment, during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818.

Number of Commitments in Glasgow Jail, amount of Debt, period of Confinement, and extent of Aliment, during the year

	1_																					
			day.	Highest Rate per	70																	
	€5.	Aliment.	lay.	Lowest Rate per c	7																	
	Debts not exceeding £5.	Ali		Days after Impris ment when entitl to Aliment.	10	_			-: 1													
	t exc	J.	nent, ling	6 Months.	C1				Total.	771												
	bts no	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	6			day.	Highest Rate per	2/												
	ñ	P.	not	.dinolf. I	81		Aliment.	lay.	Lowest Rate per day.													
			su	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	92	Debts above £50.	ΙV	p	ment when entitle	10												
		ئد	day.	Highest Rate per	22	above	_		6 Months. Days after Impris	19												
	ng £3	Aliment,	lay.	Lowest Rate per o	=	)ebts	Period of	ceedi	3 Months.	25												
	eding	A		Days after Impris ment, when entitle to Aliment.	02		Per	Imprisonment, not exceeding	I Month.	85												
	Debts not exceeding £3	of		6 Months.	10			su	Number of Person Imprisoned.	129												
	bts no	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	44			day.	Highest Rate per	12												
	De	. Pe	not 6	. Month.	151	50.	Aliment,	lay.	Lowest Rate per o	-												
1819.			su	Number of Perso Imprisoned.	158	Debts from £20 to £50.	Ali		Days after Impris ment when entitle to Aliment.	10												
ĩ		ıt.		Highest Rate per	2	m £2			6 Months.	=												
	$\mathcal{E}_1$ .	liment.	liment	liment	liment	Aliment	Aliment	Aliment.	Aliment	Aliment	Alimen	Alimen	Alimen	Alimen	day.	to Aliment.	=	s fro	Period of	sonm	3 Months.	28
	Debts not exceeding £1.	V		Days after Impris	10	Deb	Per	Imprisonment, not exceeding	I Month.	84												
	t exc	Jo	nent, ling	6 Months.	0			su	Number of Perso	123												
	bts no	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	3 Months.	4			1	Highest Rate per	2/												
	Ď	-	not	I Month.	68	20.	Aliment.	ay.	Lowest Rate per o	1												
	_		su	Number of Person Imprisoned.	12	Debts from £5 to £20.	Ali		ment when entitle	10												
		ıt.		Highest Rate per	12	m £5	-	-	6 Months. Days after Impris	ro.												
	10s.	ling 10s.	to Aliment.  Lowest Rate per	1/	ts fro	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	3 Months.	21													
	eeding		Days after Impris	10	Del	Pen	1mpri not e	I Month.	154													
	t exe			6 Months.	0				Number of Perso	160												
	ots no		excee	5 Months.	-				a 0 1 1 1 1 1													
	Debts r	P.	not	.dinola i	36																	
						ñ																

Number of Persons Imprisoned.

Exclusive of 771 Persons incarcerated for Debt, there were 8 for Bastardy, where the Debt was not constituted. One Person was imprisoned above 6 months for a Debt above £50. The Debts under 10s. vary from 2s. 6d. upwards.

# Number of Commitments in Glasgow Jail, amount of Debt, period of Confinement, and extent of Aliment, during the year 1822.

			day.	Highest Rate per	1/4							
	€5.	Aliment.	day.	Lowest Rate per	1/							
	Debts not exceeding £5.	Ali		Days after Impris ment, when entitl to Aliment,	10				_:			
	ot exc	Jo	nent, ling	ethnoM 3	01				Total.	852		
	bts no	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	.sdinoM &	13			day.	Highest Rate per	1/4		
	De	Δ,	Imp	1 Month	98		Aliment.	lay.	Lowest Rate per o	1		
			st	Number of Person Imprisoned.	113	£50.	Ali	pa	ment, when entitle	10		
		day.	Highest Rate per	1/4	bove	-	-	Days after Impris	1 10			
	€3.	Aliment.	'Aeg	Lowest Rate per o	=	Debts above £50.	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	6 Months.	6 13		
	ding .		ment, when entitl to Aliment.	10	Ã	Peric	mpriso ot exc	5 Months.	52 16			
	эээх		-uc	6 Months. Days after Impris	-		-	<u> </u>	Imprisoned.	<u> </u>		
	Debts not exceeding £3.	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	3 Months.	10	-	_	1	Number of Person	18 1		
		Peri	nprise		206 1		nt.		Highest Rate per	1/4		
			Ä	Imprisoned.		£50.	Aliment.	day.	to Aliment. Lowest Rate per o	1		
				Number of Person	1 217	20 to	V		Days after Impris	10		
		ent.		Highest Rate per	1/ 1/4	€ mo	Jo	ling	.sdrnoM 8	53		
	Debts not exceeding £1.	Aliment.	Alimer	Alimer		to Aliment.  Lowest Rate per da		Debts from £20 to £50.	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	25
	eedin			Days after Impris ment, when entitl	10	De	P.	Imp not	.dinoM. 1	67		
	ot exc	Jo	nent, ding	ed Months.	0			su	Number of Person Imprisoned.	121		
	bts no	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	.thnoM &	10			1	Highest Rate per	1/4		
	De	P.	not (	Month.	69		Aliment.	ray.	Lowest Rate per c	1/		
			SU	Number of Personed,	7.9	Debts from £5 to £20.	Alin	pa	ment, when entitle to Aliment,	10		
			day.	Highest Rate per	1/4	£5 1		-uo	Days after Impris			
	0s.	ment.	day.	Lowest Rate per	1/	from	Jo p	nmen	6 Months.	13		
	Debts not exceeding 10s.	Ali		ment, when entitl	10	Debts	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	silinold &	7 57		
	xceed		-HO	Days after Impris				In	Imprisoned.	7 127		
	not e	d of	nmen	6 Months.	0	_		Sti	Number of Person	177		
	ebts	Period of	Imprisonment, not exceeding	5 Months.	-							
	Debts not ex Period of	not	I Month.	43								

Number of Persons Imprisoned.

the same as in 1819. Owing to the cheapness of provisions, the Aliment for this year has not exceeded 1s, 4d, per day, in a number of instances it is as low as 6d. 8d, and 10d, per day, but the general rate is 1s, In this year the confinement of some of the prisoners has considerably exceeded six months, and are still in Jail. The Debts under Ten Shillings are much

Mode of Committing Prisoners under the authority of the Magistrates.\*

In Royal Burghs the Magistrates have the power of granting warrant for imprisonment for debt on what is called an act of warding. This exclusive power of the Burgh Magistrate, is in virtue of an act passed in the 2d. Parliament, Robert I. whose reign commenced in 1306, by which the Mayor, &c. is empowered to apprehend the person of the Debtor, upon legal proof of the debt, wherever he can be found within the jurisdiction, and to imprison him upon his own expense, till the debt be paid.

# Act of Grace.

When a Debtor is incarcerated who has no property he immediately takes the benefit of the Act of Grace, that is, he makes oath that he is poor, and has not wherewithal to aliment himself in Jail. On this, a Magistrate grants warrant to the Officers of Court to intimate to the Incarcerator that the Debtor has taken the foresaid oath, and also that he must make such a reasonable aliment for his support as may be thought proper, and that within ten days, otherwise the prisoner will be set at liberty. This gracious Act originated as follows:—In 1696 the Convention of Royal Burghs represented to Parliament, the great hardship the Burghs lay under in maintaining poor Pri-

<sup>\*</sup> The taste for litigation in this City may be estimated from the following statement. Exclusively of the suits which were carried on in the Sheriff's Court, Justices of the Peace Court, Commissary Court, and the Police Court, 5798 Processes were instituted in the Magistrates' Courts within the Royalty in 1815, viz. Ordinary Town Court, 1658; Summary Town Court, 608; Conscience Court, 1053; Maritime Court, 109; Small Debt Court, 1560; Dean of Guild Court, 90; Criminal Cases in the Town Court, 720. Since 1815, when the above Statement was prepared for a public purpose, it is understood the Processes have considerably increased.

soners, for an indefinite time; whereon the Parliament passed an Act, which, while it relieved the Burgh funds, infused a milder spirit into the law of imprisonment; and has proved an inestimable blessing to unfortunate Prisoners.

The Act provides, 1st. That a person for a civil debt or cause, who cannot aliment himself, may apply to the Magistrates for an order upon the Creditor to give him an aliment. 2d. That this application must be intimated to the Creditor, (or Creditors, as the case may be) and must be supported by the Debtor's oath, that he has not wherewithal to aliment himself. 3d. That the Creditor shall within the space of ten days, provide the aliment and give security for it, the amount not being under Three Shillings Scots per diem. 4th. That after the lapse of ten days, this order not being complied with, the Debtor shall be set at liberty. (In computing the time, the day is to be held to run from midnight to midnight.) \* In striking the aliment, the Magistrate regulates the amount by the circumstance and quality of the Prisoner, and the character of the case. Poor Debtors even after they are liberated by the Act of Grace may be incarcerated again for the same Debt, if within one year they receive immediate aliment on incarceration; but if after that period, ten days must expire before they receive it. Prisoners who have property, and have made a full surrender to their Creditors, may after thirty days imprisonment, apply to the Court of Session for a discharge under the process of Cessio Bonorum. In this process the Debtor must summon all his Creditors, to whom he assigns his property. When this personal protection is granted, the Debtor can never again be incarcerated for the same debt by any of the Creditors to whom intimation of the Cessio had been intimated.

<sup>\*</sup> On the 11th November, 1704, Blair, against the Magistrates of Edinburgh, "The Court of Session subjected the Magistrates in the payment of the Debt, in consideration

<sup>&</sup>quot;that they liberated the Prisoner immediately after 12 o'clock of the tenth day from the "intimation."

# Bill of Health.

In 1671, the Court of Session passed an Act of Sederunt empowering Magistrates to liberate Debtors on receiving a certificate on oath from a Physician or Surgeon, stating that confinement in Prison would endanger the Prisoner's life. The Act of Sederunt states, that "The "Magistrates shall be answerable that the party escape "not, and upon his recovery return to Prison.

# Squalor · Carceris.

It is a principle in the Scotch Law that the Debtor be kept a close prisoner, so that he may be induced to pay the Debt if he can, or disclose the funds which he may have concealed. This custom which has so often shocked the humanity of English writers on imprisonment, was borrowed from the Church, who were accustomed to enforce obedience in matters of faith, by confining heretics between narrow walls, or placing them in loathsome dungeons. In former times when the Prisons partook of the nature of dungeons more than of places of safe-keeping, imprisonment became a severe punishment, but even then, the humanity of the Law in its Cessio Bonorum and Bill of Health softened the rigour of the most callous Creditor.—In our times, the Squalor-Carceris is only known by name.

The information conveyed by the following Tables will not fail to make a deep impression on the minds of those who have turned their attention to the quantity of Crime committed in large Towns.

# DELINQUENTS.

Number of Persons incarcerated for Delinquency in Glasgow Jail.

Years.	1815	1816	1817	1818*	1819	1820	1821	1822
January,	71	94	90	82	132	98	122	91
February,	65	91	120	78	70	139	110	149
March,	71	93	92	56	124	105	98	87
April,	78	103	89	69	103	143	112	94
May,	89	86	70	64	88	56	117	113
June,	77	65	68	84	117	73	125	70
July,	78	110	82	101	139	66	125	102
August,	103	108	113	105	81	98	92	80
September,	102	68	67	56	152	104	72	89
October,	83	72	71	112	100	115	54	99
November,	40	70	70	105	113	116	74	102
December,	87	83	89	104	104	108	95	74
Total,	04.4	104.9	1091	1016	1202	1221	1196	1150
10tal,	344	1043	1021	1010	1020	1221	11130	1130

On 31st December, 1822, there were 128 persons in the Jail, viz. Debtors, 61 Males and 1 Female—Delinquents, 53 Males and 13 Females. On the 14th February, 1814, when the New Jail was opened, it being then a time of War, there were only 35 Prisoners of every description removed from the Old to the New Jail.

During the year which ended on 31st December, 1822, 1984 persons had been incarcerated in the Jail, viz. 834 Debtors and 1150 Delinquents.

### \* STATE OF JAILS AND BRIDEWELLS IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Parliamentary Account for the Year 1818.)

(1 rom the 1 armamentary 2	iccount for the Tear 1010.
Number of places of confinement in Scotland,	Persons committed for debts, 420 Do. for crimes, 1152 ———————————————————————————————————
used only as lock-up houses,) 82 Bridewells or penitentiaries, 5	Of the criminals there were males, 678 Do. females, 474 1152
Number of Jails in which there were no committals in 1818,	Under 17 years of age, 217 Above 17 years of age, 935
Total number of persons committed to	Of the criminals confined at one
all the jails in 1818,	time in the five bridewells—males, 203 females, 376  579
Total number of persons committed in 1818, 8737	Under 17 years of age, 119 Above 17 years of age, 460
The greatest number of persons at one	579
time in jails,	
Total in both,	

Commitments to Bridewells in 1818.—Edinburgh, 1190; Glasgow, 1441; Greenock, 212; Roxburgh, 167; Aberdeen, 115.

In 27 Jails including Glasgow, Dumfries, Ayr, and P<sub>2</sub>isley, the aliment to criminals, in 1818, was 6d, per day. In five jails, pt. 25, Andrew's, Hadelington, Dunbar, Edinburgh, till lately, and Canongate, the aliment was 8d, per day; in Dalketth, Schlera, Jailburgh, and Dysart, 2d, per day; in Invertay, 16d, in Orneck, 4s, per week; in Nairne, 2s, 6d, per week; and in Baniff, 5d, per day. Only in a very few jails is there any allowance for clothes.

# Table.

Number of Cases brought before the Magistrates in the Police Office, from the 1st January, till 31st December, 1822, both days inclusive, specifying also the number of Tersons POLICE CASES.

The Come marked & are those that commend on Sundane sooned but not the Inform

ber.	KGCC145688000344465846846834683468468468488	1229 176 144	1549
December,	20	830	830
uber.	。	1479 177 89	1745
November.	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	696	396
ber.	2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1371 180 60	1611
October.	\$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \text{c} \text{\alpha} \alpha	<del>*</del> 68	894
September.	4. 李叶弘昭第第55年88888年12888年858年878年578年578年578年578年578年578年578年	1157 153 19	1401
Septe	8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8	728	728
August.	7 \$43552548858588623862386338658864888648886888	1200 808 84	1492
Au	S S 1888 1888 1888 1888 1888 1888 1888	250	726
July.	4 \$4\$	1169 169 179	1517
Ju	2 8828355837588888888888888888888888888888	803	805
June.	7 88188881888858888888888888888888888888	1155 252 274	1681
Ju	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	745	745
May.	7 2848186788888888988888888888888888888888888	1051 192 722	1400
W	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	710	710
April.	4 48881883444494414488334484188960488	951 182 84	1217
Ap	2	618	618
March.	₹86°≈\$\$\$48\$148888861484\$388888888	1030 133 91	1254
Ma	6	899	899
uary.	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	811 139 97	1047
February.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	503	503
tary.		1901 104 104	1956
January.	\$2	574	£15
Days.			
		Prostitutes,	Totals,

Total Prostitutes taken before the Magistrates in the Police Court, ... 2082

Total Beggars taken before the Magistrates in the Police Court, .... 1539

Total Reggars taken before the Magistrates in the Police Court, .... 1539

Fotal Persons, ..... 17,170

Total Cases, .....

The actual number of Positutus and Pegars in the City, cannot be secrationed from the above Statement, because it froquently happens that his same Person is apprehended again in a few days after dismissal from continuents. Some of the Reggers included in the above List, were apprehended more than 100 times. No regular List of Breggars apprehended for the City as kept carlier than 1807. In this very, the number amounted to 1856. In 1819, to 1475. In 1821, to 1875. In 1821, to 1775, and in 1822, to 1875. In 1821, to 1775, and in 1822, to 1875. In 1821, to 1775, and in 1822, to 1875. In 1821, to 1775, and in 1822, the City in 1822, to 1822. In 1821, to 1822, the City in 1822, to 1822. In 1821, to 1822, the City in 1822, the C

The following is an analysis of the cases brought before the Police Court in the month of January, 1822, from which some idea of the nature of the cases throughout the year may be formed.

Persons accused and brought before the Magistrates in the Police Court.

For being disorderly in houses,	185 (	
Do. do. on the streets,		7
Fighting on the streets,	77	I
Found drunk on the streets,	69	
Encumbering the streets with ar	ti-	I
cles for sale,		(
Petty thefts,	46	(
Old offenders found under susp	pi-	E
cious circumstances,	44	I
Being concerned in picking pocke	ts, 42	(
Not cleaning foot pavements,	40	
Encumbering the streets with barro		
Keeping dirty closes,		1
Molesting watchmen,	18	ł
Having chimneys on fire,		S
Publicans keeping houses open		£
one or two o'clock on Sund		1
morning,		ŀ
Offering to sell stolen goods,		S
Found lying on stairs during the		I
night,		1
Indecent conduct,		1
Obstructing the foot paths,		
For not keeping portable lamps but		
ing at materials for buildin		
lying on the streets,		1
Leaving horses and carts unattend	led, 7	
Carried over	er, 895	

Brought forward,	895
Throwing nuisance out of windows,	6
Boys found lying on the top of ba-	
kers ovens through the night,	6
For selling fish by improper weights,	6
Overloading carts with dung,	6
Carrying bundles through the night,	5
Breaking lamps wilfully,	5
Disorderly in houses of bad fame	5
Change-keepers for harbouring per-	
sons in their houses during Divine	
Service,	5
Keeping houses of bad fame,	4
Riding on carts without reins,	- 3
Stealing lead from houses, ,	3
Housebreaking and theft,	2
Acting as porters without badges	2
Keeping a biting dog	2
Swine going at large on the streets,	2
Bad pavement,	2
Watchmen insolent on duty,	1
Fighting dogs,	1
Total,	961
00.1	
Of whom were males, 686	
and females 275	

961

# ABSTRACT

Of Imprisonments and Police Cases during the Year 1822.

Imprisoned in J	ail for debt,		Persons.
Imprisoned in Ja	ail for delingue	ency,	1150
Imprisoned in B	ridewell for del	inquency,	1310
Taken before th	e Magistrates a	at the Police Court,	13564
Prostitutes,	do.	do.	2082
Beggars,	do.	do.	1524

 Table.

Circuits and number of Executions in Glasgow, with the Crimes for which the Criminals suffered, for

-									_	_	_	-		-				_	-		_	_	_		
,s	Total Execution	ī	0 -	0	_	0	0	0	01 0	0	-	0	> 0	0	0 0	_	0	0	4	63	C1	0.1	24 0	00	10
	Hamesucken.	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (	0 0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0
	Housebreaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	-	0	0	*	0	*	0		0	0
CKIMES	Коррегу.	1	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	C1	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	to.	-	_	63		0	0
°	Forgery.	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0 -	70
	Murder.	0	0	, o	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0 -	- 0
	Lords of Justiciary on the Circuits.	Auchinleck and Coalston.	i	on Justice Clerk and Kames,		:		:	-	:	:				Kames and Gardenston.	-	_	Braxfield and Henderland	ailes Kennet and Braxfield		Justice Clerk and Braxfield	Eskgrove.		_	on Hailes and Stonefield
	Lor	Spring. Auchinleck and Pitfour.		Alemoor and Coalston		_	Auchinleck and Pitfour		_	Auchinleck and Pitfour.	Justice Clerk and Kames.			-,	Hailes and Kennet.	-	Hailes.	Justice	Justice Clerk and Hailes	Hailes,		-			Hailes and Swinton
	Provosta.	John Bowman.	George Murdoch	George Murdoch	James Buchanan	Colin Dunlop.	Colin Dunlop	Arthur Connell	Arthur Connell	James Buchanan	James Buchanan	Robert Donald	Robert Donald	William French	William French.	Hugh Wylle	Patrick Colouboun.	Patrick Colquboun	John C. Campbell	John C. Campbell	John Riddell	John Riddell	John Campbell, Jun	John Campbell, Jun	James M'Dowall
	Peace or War.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace.	Peace,	Peace & War.	War.	War.	War.	war.	War.	War & Peace.	Peace,	Peace.	Peace,	Feace.	Peace,	Peace.	Peace. Peace.
	Year	1765	1766	1767	1769	1770	1771	1772	1775	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790

# Table

		Table.	
000011	00-0-0000	00000-0440	6 4 4 2 70
000000	00-0000000	000000000	000 -
0000000	0000100000	000000000	10 10 01 01
		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0
000000	0000000000	00000000000	0 1 0 9
0 0 0 1 1	0000000	0000000	000
Eskgrove and Swinton. Justice Clerk and Henderland Swinton and Dunsinnan Eskgrove Justice Clerk and Craig-f Swinton and Dunsinnan Eskgrove and Melives	Criig and Armadale.  Dunsinnan and Cullen.  Dursice Clerk and Methren.  Criig and Armadale.  Cullen.  Dunsinnan and Cullen.  Dussinnan and Cullen.  Callen.  Dussinnen and Cullen.  Criig and Armadale.  Criig and Armadale.		Justice Clerk and Hermand Gillies and Succoth Pitmilly and Meadowbank
Justice Clerk and Henderland Swinton and Dunsinnan Pskgrove and Swinton Justice Clerk and Craig Swinton and Dunsinnan Eskgrove and Methven			
Gilbert Hamilton Gilbert Hamilton John Dunlop Janus M'Dowall Janes M'Dowall	Laurence Cruigie. John Hamilton. John Hamilton. Laurence Cruigie. Jaurence Cruigie. John Hamilton. John Hamilton. John Hamilton. James Mackenzie. James Matkenzie. James Matkenzie.	James Justek. John Hamilton. John Hamilton. Kirkman Finlay, M. P. Henry Monteith. Henry Wonteith. James Black. James Black. James Mackey. James Mackey. James Mackey.	John Thomas Alston William Smith
Peace & War. War. War. War. War. War.	War & Peace. Peace. Peace & War. War. War. War. War. War.	War. War. War. War. War. War. Peace. Peace. Peace. Peace.	Peace. Peace.
1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797	1799 1800 1801 1802 1805 1805 1806 1806 1806	1810 1811 1811 1811 1811 1811 1811 1811	1820 1821 1822

† The four circuits thus marked †), were maiden. There was no eriminal hosiness in Siring, Glasgow, Ayr and Dumfries, at the autumn circuit, in 1782. In the autumn of 17ss, there was no besiness of any description on the western circuit, except the trial of a man for ricting at Invertity, which Lord Craig directed to be remitted to the Sheriff, as too During for years preceding 18%, of those who respected sentence of death, 13 presents had their punishment communic to transported to the sent who was a consequence of the consequence

If imposes from the works of Sir Stephen Theodore-Janson and Mr. Howard, that, during 40 years, from 1749 to 1788, inclusive, 1469 persons were executed, who had been reveal X wester immediate in reveal X wester in 1785, and 1785, in 1785, and the smallest, in 1785, and the smallest in the recent in the reveal of the revea

At the Spring Circuit in 1819, 60 persons were indicted for trial, who were afterwards classed into 39 cases as follows:—

	Of these Cases there were tried, 28
Theft,	Diet deserted, 4 Do. 1 do. pro loco et tempore, 2 Recommitted, 2 Outlawed, 2 Certified to High Court of Justici-
39	=

composed of the heads of the four Courts, and the remanent Lords of Justiciary. The Commission was opened at Glasgow, on 20th July, 1820, for the trial of James Wilson, by the Lord President Hope, the Lord Justice Clerk Boyle, the Lord Chief Baron Shepperd, the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, and Lord Pitmilly. Counsel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, Serjeant Hullock, Henry H. Drummond and John Hope, Esquires. Mr. Knap, Clerk of Arraigns, and Mr. James Arnot, W. S. Agent. Council for the prisoner, J. A. Murray, Alexander E. Monteith, James Grahame, E. D. Sandford, Ham. Pyper, Esquires, and Barrister Harmer, Mr. John Fleeming, Agent.

After a prolonged and important trial, the Jury found James Wilson guilty upon the fourth count of the indictment, viz. "conspiring to levy war against the King, in order to compel him to change his measures." The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Crown through James Ewing, Esquire, Merchant in Glasgow, their Chancellor.

Wilson was a hosier to trade, and a poacher by profession, simple and inconsiderate through life, and so thoughtless, that he could never be brought to see his crime nor the awful situation in which he was placed. When the Rev. Doctor Dewar had preached what is called the condemned sermon in the chapel of the prison, Wilson said to a by-stander, that he thought the Minister was very personal; on taking leave of his wife the day before his execution, he gave directions for the sale of a favourite dog, and the transplanting of some gooseberry bushes in his garden.

The culprit was drawn in a double-seated hurdle, from the prison to the scaffold, with his back to the horse; when the headsman disguised in frightful attire, and face covered with black crape, placed himself in the opposite seat in the hurdle, holding up the edge of the fatal axe to his face, every spectator was appalled but Wilson, who seemed to be quite unmoved; when the procession had gone about 100 yards, the hurdle came in contact with the parapet wall of the prison, on which Wilson very coolly said to the driver, "Haud your horse head t'ye." Having ascended the platform as if nothing particular was to happen, he coolly said to the town's executioner, "Thomas, did ye ever see sic a crowd?" After the Rev. Doctor Dewar and the Rev. Doctor Greville Ewing had prayed with him, the drop fell, and having hung about half an hour, his body was let down on a platform. At this period the disguised headsman made his appearance, and with one stroke severed the head from the body, and having held it up, exclaimed, "Behold the head of a traitor!" on this some persons in the crowd, which was unprecedentedly great, cried out "Murder! murder!"

The Commission was also opened at Dumbarton, Paisley, Ayr and Stirling. At Dumbarton, Robert Monro was acquitted. At Paisley, James Spiers, weaver in Johnston, was also acquitted. At Ayr, Thomas M'Kay pled guilty, received sentence, and was afterwards pardoned. And at Stirling, twenty-two persons were arraigned for appearing in open rebel-

The convictions short of death were as under, viz.—two to transportation for life—thirteen for 14 years—ten for 7 years; in all 25 persons, of whom two were females, sentenced to 7 years transportation—three males for 18 months imprisonment—three for 12 months—one for 9 months, and one for one month. The others not accounted for, were dismissed from the bar. At the Spring Circuit in 1820, the Court sat six days, 12 hours each day, when 72 persons, comprised in 47 cases, were tried.

The internal regulations of the prison, have constantly employed the energies of an active Magistracy. Garnish and the tap have been abolished, the Keepers' fees payable by prisoners reduced, and his salary increased from the Corporation funds. The prisoners have been classified, as far as the construction of the prison will admit; work has been found for such of the delinquents as choose to work, and every attention paid to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. The Corporation at its own expense, provides a regular chaplain, schoolmaster, precentor, and a matron who instructs the female delinquents in the principles of religion, and superintends their industry. Since 1818, when this City was honoured with a visit from the distinguished and benevolent Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, a committee of ladies visit the female delinquents twice in the week, and instructs the matron as to general management.

Public worship is performed in the prison every Sabbath by the chaplain, who tenders religious instruction to the prisoners through the week. The Rev. Mr. Muir, Minister of St. James, the parish in which the prison is situated, preaches every Friday in the prison. Although bibles and psalm-books are provided to the delinquents, the Rev. Dr. M'Gill, Professor of Theology in this University, has established a library in the prison for the use of its inmates.

lion, and engaging the King's troops at Bonnymuir. Andrew Hardy and John Baird were tried and found guilty, and afterwards hanged and headed at Stirling, twenty pled guilty, and were recommended to mercy, nearly the whole of whom were transported for life.

The unwearied exertions of this truly benevolent and philanthropic man in the cause of the wretched, and of him who has none to help him, is not confined to the pulpit and the press, nor his energies to the relief of one class of society, for his services are to be found wherever they are useful; his works on prison discipline and miscellaneous subjects, have been productive of much good.

On the incarceration of delinquents, they are provided with a comfortable bed, a clean cell and wholesome food, pottage, broth, meat, bread and potatoes. As work is optional before sentence, and in most cases even after it, the idle delinquent, and they are nearly all of that description, may be said to live at his ease in prison, enjoying more comfortable accommodation and entertainment, than he would have done at home.

The expense of keeping and supporting prisoners in the jail of this City is very great. Exclusive of the expense of the County prisoners who are usually more numerous than those belonging to the City, the Corporation expense in 1822, independent of repairs, &c. amounted to £1827, 3s. 10d.

Particulars as under:			
Criminal prosecutions before the Magistrates			
and Circuit Courts, after deducting fines			
and expenses received,	£788	1	10
Aliment at 6d. per day, for which the pri-			
soners receive their food,	419	17	2
Salaries to Jailor, Chaplain, Surgeon, Teach-			
er, Precentor, Matron, wages to Servants,			
and other current expenses of the Debtor			
and Felon side of the Prison,	403	12	4
Bedding, washing, use of furniture, &c. to			
1150 delinquents at one penny per day, on			
the supposition that the average period of			
confinement is forty-five days, -	215	12	6
T : 1000 1 : 0 : 0			
Expense in 1822, exclusive of repairs, &c.	1827	3	10

When the expense of supplying the prison with water, repairs, insurance, and other unavoidable outlay, is taken into account, the maintenance of the prison, will be little short of two thousand pounds per annum from the Corporation funds.

# Bridewell.

Till the year 1798, there was no regular building in this City for the exclusive purpose of a Bridewell. The building on the south side of the Drygate, which had been occupied as a manse by the Prebend of Cambuslang previous to the Reformation, was acquired by the Magistrates, and fitted up as a house of correction for vagrants and women of dissolute character. As this building had become unfit for the purposes of a Bridewell, the Magistrates in 1792, took a lease from the College of a part of their property adjoining the old meal market in the High-street, and fitted it up as a Bridewell, but as this was only a temporary arrangement, the Magistrates entered into a contract for erecting the present building in Duke-street on 6th October, 1795, from designs by Mr. John Paterson. The building which is six stories high, containing 105 cells, each 8 feet by 7 feet, a chapel, workrooms, and apartments for the Keeper, was opened for prisoners on the 8th of May, 1798.

The Bridewell, although of sufficient size at first, is now deficient in accommodation, and its construction unfortunately such, as to retard, if not entirely to prevent the great purposes of solitary confinement and distinct classification.

At the time when the Bridewell was built, the improvements which have since taken place in penitentiaries were not known, and even if they had been discovered, the pecuniary concerns of the Corporation would not have warranted its managers to provide court yards, and the other requisites of a reformed Prison. Of late, the rapid increase of juvenile, and the more advanced degrees of delinquency in all their appalling forms, have become so alarming, that the necessity of renovating or enlarging the building has become a matter of necessity; accordingly, an Act of Parliament has been obtained for erecting a new County Bridewell, the expense of building and maintaining to be defrayed by an assessment on the City and County. It is now expected that the building will be begun in a few months.

The following Table exhibits the number of persons who have been confined in Bridewell during 13 years, distinguishing the periods of confinement.

	Year.	30 Days and under.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	12 Months.	18 Months.	24 Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average in cach Day.
	1810	46	40	75	26	135	9	14	30	4	7	128	258	386	90
1	1811	54	43	87	30	166	8	13	34	5	6	144	302	446	98
1	1812	70	46	127	33	,196	7	14	33	6	6	170	368	538	116
1	1813	96	41	107	31	208	10	15	34	6	6	200	354	554	120
	1814	160	40	222	41	198	8	14	31	5	4	230	493	723	130
ı	1815	194	33	232	61	216	12	21	55	3	0	290	515	805	147
	1816	329	64	262	51	190	0	11	27	0	0	316	618	934	166
1	1817	543	142	318	41	138	0	9	16	4	0	489	722	1211	178
ı	1818	797	127	263	81	135	0	12	24	4	0	601	842	1443	210
	1819	630	179	258	102	160	0	17	20	5	0	598	773	1371	220
1	1820	701	201	250	86	127	1	27	23	9	0	663	762	1425	183
į	1821	546	479	189	74	87	0	19	23	6	0	493	930	1423	200
1	1822	270	636	195	76	9.3	1	17	17	5	0	457	853	1310	210
1										-					1
	Total in 13 years.	4456	2071	2585	733	2049	56	203	345	62	29	4779	7790	12569	159

On 31st December, 1822, there were 193 persons in Bridewell, viz. 64 males and 129 females, of whom there were for the

-	_	-		_	-		_	_	_	_			~~~		_		_	_					_						
١	26	1	1	1	۱	!			l	2	2	~	~	~	1-2	~	ŀ≈	~	<b> </b> ≈	~	l	L	L.	l≈	2	<b> </b> ≈	~	~	1 340
1	2.8	120	13	13	2	4	2	3	13	≊	1,	22	.≅	7	25	3	7	2	6	~	15	3	2	12	5	2	2	8	¥
I.	7 20	100	100	7	50	9	1	$\infty$	0.	-	700		-	~	-	-	-	-	-	5₹	25	24	25	25	34	24	25	25	6.0
r	0.	1	11		1	-		-	-	-	_		1	-	-	-	_	-		-	_	_	-	1-	-	_	_	_	-
1	36	12	ΗY	114	14	8	17	1 7	16	19	4	4	S	13	3	l 6	14	1 3	4	13	- 3	12	2	1	1 1	11	1	1	11
1		1	1	1	1	ŀ		1	1	ì		1									1			1 "	1	1	1	Ε.	

Table.

Shewing the number of Prisoners committed to Bridewell during 6 years, ending 31st December, 1822, distinguishing the different crimes or offences for which they were committed.

Average daily in the house.	178 210 220 183 200 210	200
Total committed.	1212 1443 1371 1425 1425 1310	8184
L'emales.	723 842 773 762 950 853	4883
.Vales.	489 601 598 663 493 457	3501
State Prisoners.	1   83   1	93
Courts Martial.	117	57
Justiciary prisoners from different Counties The other prisoners tried and convicted at the Circuit Court, belong to the Town, and are includ- ed under the different heads, accord- ing to their crimes.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	150
Jail prisoners detained for examina- tion or fines, not sentenced to work.	93 73 56 90 51 35	578
Begging and extorting charity.	49 109 95 90 128 114	585
Prostitution and disorderly.	258 343 308 293 342 364	1908
Keeping disorderly house.	9 17 11 11 11 8 8	22
Exposing children or deserting	244131	17
Assault, outrage, breach of the peace, rogues, vagabonds, disorderly, vagarants, f.c.	118 224 199 152 166 137	926
Vonont ozad gainesI	8 1 6 1 8	41
Imposition, fraud, embezzlement, swindling, breach of trust, &c.	25 25 25 25 25	197
Theft, reset, pocket-picking, street-robbery, and attempting to steal.	2773 271 2553 . 547 255 255	1825
Returning from banishment, liaving been formerly convicted of theft, & c.	2555 219 293 282 282 345	1900
Year.	1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822	

The Books being balanced to 31st December yearly, the names of those prisoners remaining at the end of the year, are carried forward to a new account, added to the next year's commitments, and form part of the above Statement, viz.

148 earried forward to 1817,-159 earried forward to 1818.-166 earried forward to 1819. 160 carried forward to 1820.-134 carried forward to 1821.-154 carried forward to 1822.

TABLE

Some of those who appear so often on this list, were inmates in Bridewell in 1792-5, when that Institution was in College-Street, their times are carried forward For 8 years, ending 31st December, 1822, shewing the number of times the Prisoners have been committed to Bridewell. on each fresh commitment, and constitute a part, of this Table.

					-					
	.InloT	805	954	1212	1445	1371	1425	1425	1210	9923
	.4185	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	-
	.4178	:	:		:	:	:	:	_	-
	.419E	_:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.1
	·4136		:	:	:	:	:	!	63	03
	.4145	:	:	:	:	:		:	0.1	01
	*pgg	. :	:	:	:	:	:	1	61	1.0
	259		:	:	:	:	:	03	F.O.	r.C.
	.1816		:	:	:	:	1	10	4	1
	·4105		:	:	:	:		r.c	57	11
	.4162	:	:	:	:	:	П	9	ro	12
	.4182		_ :_	:	_:	-		00	9	161
	.4172	:	:	:		C3	10	6	-1	22
	*419Z		_	Ç1	-	62	4	6	00	5227
	.41.82	ı	1	C.1	Ĉ1	52	4	1 10	0	52
	.41th.2	_	61	53	ro.	63	00	211	1 10	46 41
	*P2Z		C1	10	4	4	6	2 1 2	211	46
	259.	_	CS	50	4	70	10	(Percol)	_	49
	.3212	53	5.3	4	ν)	10	5 11 10 10	53	12	55
	.4102	4	10	4	10	9	Ξ	14	13	65
ZI	.4161	10	7	10	rO	91110	15	7 2 7	13	12
>	.4181	00	00	9	9	11	171		4141	37
.6	*414 I	00	6	9	1-		18	18		66
TIMES, VIZ.	161.	10	9	1-	10	22	171	21	15	108
TIL	1214.	12	00	1.3	10	61	19	61	17	42,115
7	·411-1	2	10	6	21	26	22	26	18	
	1244.	11	6	18	25	26	24	23	20	156
	*4121	Ξ	13	21	28	26	96	27	10	180 175 1
	*411	Ξ	15	25	34	27	98	18	24	180
	1014.	13	96	32	35	31	27	17	25	306
	•416	56	24	35	23	31	27	25	44	250
	*418	28	53	29	39	42	36	38	46	297
	-417	30	30	47	45	45	40	51	48	3362
	•449	31	38	68	69	63	59	61	58	4473
	•415	32	553	09	82	99	79	63	59	497 4
	.414	35	7.1	74	125	92	103	29	98	6534
	*p£	46	86	96	30	116	=======================================	13	0.4	825
	*PZ	103	118	188	1901	181 116	144 1111	188 113	172 104	848
				422 1	516 1			494 1		5586 1284
	.18.1	564	558		_	484	553		595	
		In the Year 1815, there were	1816,						1822,	Total committed in 8 years,
		e e	:	:	:	:			:	yeë
		ther		1					:	8
		, t	6,						oî.	d ir
		81	81	1817,	1818,	1819,	1820,	1821,	82	tte
		ır 1	1	-	-	1	_	1	1	imi
		Yea								no
		ė								al c
		#								Cots
		In								1

The following appears to be a note of Crimes or Offences for which prisoners have been confined in Bridewell on a daily average of 6 years, ending 31st December, 1821.

For Prostitution and disorderly,	58
Returning from banishment, having being formerly convicted,	51
Theft, reset, pocket-picking, street-robbery, and attempting to steal,	
&c	50
Assault, outrage, breach of the peace, rogues, vagabonds, disorderly,	
vagrants, pests, &c.	20
Justiciary prisoners from different Counties,	8
Imposition, fraud, embezzlement, and breach of trust, &c	4
Keeping disorderly houses,	2
Begging and extorting charity,	2
Jail prisoners not sentenced to work,	2
Issuing base money,	1
Exposing children and deserting family,	1
Courts Martial,	1
Total daily in the House,	200

State prisoners are not included, as they were only in Bridewell on one occasion.

The average age of male and female prisoners daily in Bridewell for 6 years, ending 31st December, 1822,

Viz. ONE VIEW.			ANOTHER VIEW.				
	Below 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.	Total.		17 years	Above 17 years of age.	Total.
Males, Females,		50 112		Males, Females,	24	46 122	70 130
	58	142	200		32	168	200

This, and the three preceding Tables, were constructed by Mr. William Brebner, the Governor of Bridewell, an officer who merits and receives the approbation of every succeeding Magistracy.

# Value of Labour and Expenditure.

As the recent Act of Parliament for regulating the publication of the amount of revenue and expenditure of Royal Burghs, commonly called the Lord Advocate's Act, directs the accounts to be made up to Michaelmas yearly, instead of 31st of December as formerly, 9 months only can be published in 1822. The following is the last annual account, being for the year ending 31st December, 1821:—

Expense of victualling the prisoners,	£773	5	5
Coal, candle, bedding, clothing, cooperage, tin-work, spoons, cooking utensils, &c.	292	3	10
Oil, candle, machinery utensils, dressing-flour, &c. for manu-	225	9	5
facturing department,			0
Superintendent's salary, £200; servants' wages, £187, 7s	387	7	
	1678	5	8
Received for weaving, winding, tambouring,			
sewing, twisting, cotton picking, &c£1730 18 11			
For board of prisoners, viz. from County,			
£76, 19s.; City, £18, 9s; beggars, £12, 9s.			
4d.; Prisoners from the County of Dumbar-			
ton, &c. £14, 17s 122 14 4		_	
1070.10.0			
Deduct paid to prisoners for extra work per-			
formed by them,			
formed by them,	1578	10	2
			_
Balance, viz. difference between the value of			
labour and expenditure,	99	15	6
To which add Surgeon's salary, £10; Chaplain's, £30; Teach-			
er's, £13, 15s.; Precentor's, £2, 10s.; Water, £5; Stationery,			
£6, 1s.; Smith, Mason, Wright, Glazier, Plumber, and			
Painter's work for the buildings, £88, 2s. 7d	155	8	7
Total expense paid from the Corporation funds,	£255	4	1

The annual deficiency arising between maintenance and labour, per £99, 15s. 6d. when divided among 200 persons, the average number in Bridewell in 1821, amounts nearly to ten shillings for each person per annum, and if the total

deficiency of £255, 4s. 1d. be taken into account, the expense of maintaining each prisoner in Bridewell, will amount to £1, 5s. 6d. per annum.

Although the facilities for procuring work in this City, are probably superior to many others, it is but justice to Mr. Brebner to say, that under his management, aided and assisted by a committee of Council, there is no Bridewell of any extent in the Country, where prisoners are so well and so cheaply kept.

The prisons in this country, previous to the time of Howard and Neild, were generally airless, damp, and of limited extent. Soon after the labours of these distinguished philanthropists were made known by their writings, a spirit of amelioration ran through the land, so that, in a short time every Town and County vied with each other, in an ardent desire to have the best constructed jail. So long as the prison reformers were satisfied with providing airy, healthy and sufficient accommodation for the purposes of safe-keeping and classification, their exertions were respected by every person having claim to humanity. But it has turned out in this, as it frequently does in other systems of reform, that the alterations have been carried to an extent far beyond what was originally contemplated, or what is now really found to be necessary.

In their zeal for the comforts of the outcasts of society, the benevolent theorists have run into the opposite extreme, for now nothing short of spacious habitations, congregating rooms, and comfortable subsistence, will do for the very worst of our species; and the man who would limit the comforts of him who lives by thieving, makes a trade of robbing, or whose every act renders him the bane of society, would be considered as hard-hearted, and destitute of feeling.

A careful perusal of the foregoing Tables, will satisfy the speculative philanthropist, that in this, as probably in other great Towns, crime succeeds crime in the same individuals, to a very alarming extent; and as soon as he can divest himself of former prejudices, he will find that coercion of such characters is necessary for the wellbeing of society. As a melancholy proof of the depravity of human nature, and proofs are not awanting, there are now many persons in confinement in this City, who have been frequently incarcerated, convicted and punished for delinquency, that the moment they are discharged, commit fresh depredations on the public:—These are not solitary facts, nor are the community ignorant of the failure of the plans of benevolence in this City, for providing asylums for almost every description of persons who have swerved from the paths of rectitude.

With regard to the Ladies' committee on the prison, if success depended on attention, zeal, and a kind regard for the best interests of the prisoners, success would be complete; but alas! the depravity of the human heart in the breasts of females habituated to vice and dissipation, in all their disgusting forms, is not to be removed by acts of kindness and affectionate regard. It is therefore to be feared, that little more can be expected to result from these labours of benevolence, than order, cleanliness and industry, while under the eye of the matron; instances of almost daily occurrence, show that little else is to be expected.

Juvenile delinquency in this City has increased to an amount that is truly alarming. At our circuit courts the dock is frequently crowded with youthful depredators, hardened in vice, and who care nothing for imprisonment in such a jail as Glasgow, where they can enjoy society, ease, and plenty of food. To this class, close confinement or posterior-whipping, should at least accompany every conviction for renewed crime.

There are many worthy persons who entirely disapprove of whipping adults for theft and other delinquencies, be-

cause it degrades the character, and renders the delinquent regardless of future conduct. This may be true, in a person who has but just deviated from the paths of virtue, but cannot apply to him, who, by his frequent crimes, has been thrown out of society; lenient punishment with such a person, is found to be quite unavailing. Solitary confinement, bread and water, or hard labour on a tread mill, constructed for punishment, not for profit, should be inflicted; if this or some similar punishment is not found to answer the purpose, whipping should most certainly be resorted to. Although our Magistrates have not been accustomed to convict delinquents on trial by jury, and therefore do not inflict the punishment of whipping, it may be considered as one of the benefits arising from the late appointment of a resident Sheriff in this City, that thieves and other delinquents after conviction by jury, or returning from previous banishment from the County, are whipped \* in the court-yards of the prison, in the view of the prisoners, some of whom, in all proba-

<sup>•</sup> The House of Commons, on 25th February, 1825, having directed returns to be made of the number and description of persons who have been whipped in certain prisons, the following is a copy of the return from Glasgow.

	Numbe	r of pers	ons sente	nced to			ns who ha	
	Put	olie.	Priv	ate.	Pul	olie.	Priv	ate.
In the year end- ing the 5th Jan- uary,	20 years	20 years	Under 20 years of age.	20 years	Under 20 years of age.	20 years	Under 20 years of age.	Above 20 years of age.
1817,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1818,	-1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1819,	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1820,	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1821,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1822,	0	2†	0	0	0	2	0	0
1823,	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total in 7 years,	14	2	0	0	13	2	0	0

<sup>†</sup> Two of the above were whipped through the streets, viz. one for rape, and the other for rioting in a house in Clyde-street, conformably to sentence of the Lords of Justiciary. The others were whipped in the court-yards of the prison, for theft, or for returning frem banishment, conformably to sentence of the Sheriff.

bility, were their associates in crime. Were those persons who hold a different opinion, and who shudder at the very name of whipping, to witness the good that has been already done by the determination of the Sheriff in putting his sentences in execution, they would soon get the better of their squeamish objections to this mode of punishment.

In this jail, as has been already stated, bedding and comfortable food are found to delinquents the moment they enter the prison; not so with the unfortunate debtor, who has no bed provided for him to repose on, and who must remain in prison for at least ten days before he can get even a morsel of bread to put into his mouth, except from friends, if he has any without, or from fellow-prisoners within.

It is remarkable, that in a City where so much has been done for delinquents, nothing has yet been effected for the relief of insolvent debtors for small sums, a class of persons, who, frequently from distress in their families, want of work, or some other legitimate cause, get more into debt than they are able to pay, and are thrown into prison by their creditors, who but too often give way to feelings of resentment and caprice. London, Edinburgh, and almost the whole of the large towns in the country, have societies for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts; although varying in their constitution and general management, they all agree in never paying debts, except under very peculiar circumstances. In 1810, when the philanthropist Neild, Treasurer to the London society, was in this City, he not only urged the necessity of such an institution, but gave a very handsome donation towards its formation. -If there ever had been any doubt of the propriety, or even the necessity of an institution of this kind in Glasgow, a perusal of the foregoing incarceration Tables for Debtors, it is believed, will remove that doubt. In forming their society, the citizens of Glasgow will be at once gratified and assisted by the perusal of excerpts from the reports of the valuable institution in Edinburgh, for which see Appendix.

## POOR.

# Number of the Poor and mode of supplying them in Glasgow.

As an official return of the number of the poor and the mode of supplying them in Glasgow, was made to a committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1817, and as a copy of that document will be found in the Appendix, it is unnecessary here to enter into minute detail.

The maintenance of the poor is a subject in which every one has an interest; and the manner in which they should be supplied in this City, has frequently engaged the attention of its most enlightened citizens.

Prior to the Reformation, the endowments for the poor were very munificent. Among the numerous bodies who have been associated from time to time for the relief of the poor in this City, the following are conspicuous.

The incorporated Trades are now the only body in existence who administered the poors' funds in Glasgow, prior to the Reformation in 1560. Next in order is the Kirk-Session, which was instituted in 1572. In 1605, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses were constituted and recognized as charitable institutions. In 1639–40–41, Hutchison's Hospital was endowed. In 1733, the Town's Hospital was founded, and in 1746, the first regular friendly society was instituted in Glasgow. Prior to the Union with England, there was a Tobacco Spinners association in this City, but this society had no title to the term friendly.

As the supply from the fourteen Incorporations, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, Hutchison's Hospital, &c. is not considered as charity, strictly speaking, but in some cases, received as a matter of right, and in others, as the gift of benevolent individuals to decayed citizens who have supported respectable characters, and rendered themselves useful in society, the following account is therefore confined to the management of the funds of

paupers on the Kirk-Session and Town Hospital, to the latter of which the general assessment is chiefly applicable.

Mode of supplying the Poor connected with the Kirk-Session and Town Hospital.

#### KIRK-SESSION POOR.

The administrators of the Kirk-Session funds, are the Minister and Elders of the respective parishes. The offerings received at the church doors, and part of the chapels within the City, and fees for proclamations of marriages, &c. are collected into one fund by the Kirk Treasurer, who is accountable to a general board, consisting of all the Ministers and Elders in the ten parishes in the City, known by the name of the General Session. From this board, each particular Session receives a sum in proportion to the number of its poor. When a person desires to receive public charity, he must in the first place, apply to his Elder to be admitted a pauper on the Session of the parish in which he resides; if the case is very urgent, he receives an immediate supply, and at the first meeting of the Session, the Elder reports that he has visited the case, and states the result; if the Session are satisfied that the applicant is in necessitous circumstances, and has established an industrious residence of three years, he is taken on the poors' roll, and receives from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per lunar month, by which thirteen payments are made in the year, the average rate being 2s. 9d. per month. A superintendent for the poor was appointed in 1815, whose duty it is to visit and report the state of the Sessional applicants, when required to do so by the Elders.

As the state of the parochial poor had not been investigated for the purposes of allocation; posterior to 1782, the General Session in July, 1818, directed a committee to ascertain the number of the poor, and to make a new allocation of the money under their management, when it appeared that the poor amounted to 1350, conformably to the following Table.

Ma. Arche. Newencense, Convener of the committee alluded to, than whom, there is none in this community who has bestowed more valuable time. or shown more talent in the management of public affairs, drew up the following exemplification, by which the poor are classed as to country, sex, age, and religion-widows, unmarried persons, females deserted by their husbands, number of children, &c. After 35 years service as an Elder in the Outer High Church, during which period he held various offices in the Magistracy, and conducted the affairs of many of the Public Institutions, Bible and Missionary Societies, &c. without pecuniary reward, Mr. Nawmonno was elected Session Clerk in 1825.

uŗ	Number, who were born Ireland.	015 4 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1	06
d.	Number, who were born other Parishes in Scotlan	154 109 109 106 81 777	787
	Number, who say they a natives of Glasgow,	57 444 59 59 59 59 17 12	205
oile	Number, who say they be long to the Roman Catho church.	925 9 9 9	53
ters.	Number, who say they I	119 29 29 29 29 17 17 17	186
-de	Number of poor who is they belong to the Est	178 148 141 146 1110 1110 81	196
	Number of Pemales who	288 116 117 117 117 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	128
-	Number of Widows,	121 150 152 122 115 89 71	825
ııen	Number of do, with child above 10 years,	522 651 651 722 722 722 722	344
	Number of do, who he children under 10 years.	112 112 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	78
	Number of Females describy their busbands.	011-011001014	61
	70 years old and up-	201010446	61
	Above 60 and under 70.	021074231	46
Males.	Above 50 and under 60.	2942181	25
1	Above 40 and under 50.	- :001	00
	Under 40 years old.	7::::0	9
	70 years old and up-	251 251 36 31 20 20 121	222
20	Above 60 and under 70.	27 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	388
Females	Above 50 and under 60.	12 4 4 5 4 4 5 6 1 4 4 5 6 1 4 4 5 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	282
1	Above 40 and under 50.	0 19 19 19 10 10	105
	Under 40 years old.	401-244:0	41
səjri	General number of Fem on each Parish.	181 164 151 153 153 111 87 87	1036
	General number of Ma	18 27 11 10 10 10	146
	each Parish.	199 194 182 183 195 97 56	1182
30	General number on rol		-
	PARISHES.	St. Mungo's Mary's Blackfria's St. Andrew's Outer High St. George's St. Enoch's	Totals

\* Although the poor amounted to 1350 persons, there were only 1182 who appeared before the Committee, the others were prevented from attending by sickness, or other sufficient causes.

On 13th July, 1819, after the Town had been divided into nine parishes, and a Minister appointed to St. John's church, a committee of the General Session reported the number of the poor, and the allocation to be as follows:

Parishes. Poor. Annual Sum	
Tron,£487 16	0
Blackfriars,	0
St. Enoch's,	0
St. Mungo's, 148	0
St. Andrew's, 141	0
St. John's, 125	0
Outer High,	0
St. George's,	0
Ramshorn,	0
Number of poor, 1259 Sum expended, £2266 4	0
The Session funds are as follows:	
In the year ending 31st December, 1818, the collections	
amounted to£1896	-74
Fees for proclamations of marriages,	
Legacies and donations at funerals,	$5  8\frac{1}{4}$
Interest of money lent,	0 0
Rent of a building in Greyfriars' lane, 12	0 0
Extraordinary collections through the year at the Tron	0 0
Church, &c. &c	0 0
£2518	18 11½
DEDUCT EXPENSES.	
Treasurer's salary,£50 0 0	
Presbytery and Synod Clerk's salary, 20 3 0	
Beadles' salaries,	
Expense of tolling bells at funerals,	
Expense of lighting the Tron Church at the	
Evening lecture,	
Incidental expenses,	
252	$14 11\frac{1}{2}$

Total free fund,.....£2266 4 0

# Constitution of the Town Hospital and mode of supplying the Poor.

#### CONSTITUTION, &c.

This Institution is managed by 51 Directors, viz. The Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, Treasurer and 12 Directors, chosen annually by and from the Town Council, of whom the Lord Provost and the 5 Baillies form a part; 12 by and from the Merchants' House, of whom the Dean of Guild must be one; 12 by and from the Trades' House, including the Convener; and 12 by and from the General Session, of whom four Ministers in rotation are a part.

The Hospital was opened on 15th November, 1733. The expenditure for the year ending 14th November, 1734, amounted to £468, 15s. 3d. which was met by contributions from the Corporation of the City, the Merchants and Trades' Houses, and a few benevolent individuals. The expenditure in 1735, including certain debts contracted in building and furnishing the Hospital, amounted to £820, which being a larger sum than could be obtained by contributions and subscriptions, obliged the Magistrates and Council to assess the inhabitants in the sum of £250, and this mode of assessment was continued for a considerable number of years. At length on the 15th of February, 1774, the Ministers of the City, and one Elder from each Session, certified to the Magistrates and Council that their respective funds had become quite inadequate to support the poor, and praying that something might be done for relieving them from their difficulties. The Magistrates and Council on considering the certificates and other matters therewith connected, became satisfied that a considerable sum must be raised to relieve the Sessions, and to support the out-door poor. They also thought proper to denude themselves of the very unpleasant duty of laying on the tax.

Having come to this determination, the Magistrates and Council took into their serious consideration, the alternative power vested in them to assess the inhabitants for the maintenance of the poor by two acts of the Scotch Parliament, the first passed in the year 1579, empowering Magistrates of Burghs and others, to lay an assessment on the heritable and personal property of the inhabitants, according to wealth, circumstances and ability; and the second, authorizing them to levy a rate on rental. Having made their selection in favour of assessment, the Magistrates in 1774, for the first time elected assessors\* under authority of the aforesaid Act of 1579, and directed them to assess the inhabitants in the sum of £1305, 10s.  $10\frac{1}{a}$ d. for the maintenance of the ordinary and extraordinary poor for that year. Since that period, an annual assessment has regularly been laid on by fifteen honourable men, appointed by, but not connected with the Town Council. The assessors, who are generally men of good information, are sworn to assess the inhabitants impartially, to the best of their knowledge and belief. It has been the custom for a considerable time past, to assess every person within the Burgh, who is supposed from his property or business to be worth £300. If the feudal holder neither lives nor carries on business within the Burgh, he is exempt from the tax, however great the value of his property may be.

The Directors of the Hospital formerly mentioned, hold quarterly meetings, at one of which they elect ten of their number, to whom the distribution of the funds and other important matters connected with the Hospital, are intrusted. The Committee consists of the Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, two Directors from the Corporation of the City, Merchants and Trades' Houses, and two from the

<sup>\*</sup> The following are the names of the first assessors: Messrs. Alexander Oswald, Thomas Hopkirk, John Alston, Henry Ritchie, George Crawford, jun. James M'Gregor, James Johnston, William Lang, Walter Stirling, and John Miller of Westerton, merchants; John Wilson, wright; Richard Miller, weaver; Thomas Thomson, wright; James Lockhart and Alexander Donald, merchants, all residing in Glasgow.

General Session, assisted by the senior Clerk and Superintendent of the poor.

# Mode of supplying the Poor from the Town Hospital.

When the largest sum allowed by any of the Kirk-Sessions is not sufficient for the pauper, the Minister of the parish, on receiving from the Elder of his proportion, a written statement of the pauper's case, recommends him to the weekly Committee of the Town Hospital. case is very necessitous, the Committee allows such a sum as will support the applicant till next weekly meeting; in the mean time, the superintendent of the poor visits the case, and confronts the applicant with a written report at next meeting. If the report is favourable, and the applicant be received on the funds of the Hospital, he is immediately struck off the Session fund, as he cannot receive from both. Although it is usual for paupers to come from the Session to the Hospital, there are occasional applicants to the Hospital who were never on any poors' roll. When a pauper not burdened with children, is taken on the funds of the Hospital, he is usually allowed 6 lb. of meal weekly, and if so enfeebled as not to do any thing for himself, he receives 5s. additional per quarter. A man and his wife get 8 lb. of meal weekly, and 5s. additional per quarter, if very frail. A widow with two children, get 8 lb. of meal weekly; if three children, 10 lb.; and if four children, 12 lb. and an additional sum of money according to circumstances, from 5s. 10s. 15s. to 20s. per quarter. When a single person does not receive meal, he receives in lieu thereof, 16s. 18s. or 25s. per quarter.

#### Parochial Establishments.

THE foregoing system by which the poor have been supplied through the medium of the General Session and Town Hospital for such a length of time, has lately assumed a new character. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers having been admitted to the pastoral charge of the Tron church and parish on 21st July, 1815, soon turned his thoughs to what has been called parochial establishments. learned and vigilant Divine, aware of the difficulty of moving a machine so very unwieldy and complicated as the General Session, whose multiplied apparatus seemed to him to stand in the way of an active agency and particular distribution, developed his desire for a disjunction from the general concern, so that he might be enabled to support the poor of his parish from its own resources, without the aid of assessment; and from the circumstance of the erection of a new church and parish, and the liberal offer of it made to him by the Magistrates, had it soon completely in his power to make his favourite experiment.

The Magistrates and Council having on the 3d of June, 1819, appointed Dr. Chalmers to St. John's church and parish, unanimously resolved on the 18th August of that year, that the Minister of St. John's parish, should have a "separate, independent and exclusive management and distribution of the funds which may be raised by voluntary or charitable collections at the doors of the said church, for the relief of the poor resident in the said parish." And the said church having been opened for public worship on Sabbath the 26th September, 1819,\* the new system commenced, of which the following may be taken as an outline.

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Chalmers was introduced to St. John's church and parish by his friend the Rev. Andrew Thomson, Minister of St. George's church, Edinburgh, an able and energetic Divine, who has greatly distinguished himself from the pulpit and the press.

The whole collections or voluntary gifts at the door of St. John's church, are placed at the disposal of the Minister, assisted by his numerous Elders and Deacons, who by an able and effective agency, have made themselves particularly acquainted with every poor person and pauper in the parish. One of the leading features in Dr. Chalmers's plan, is, to instill into the minds of the neighbours and friends of the applicant, the necessity of a kind and cordial co-operation, without which, the pittance allowed by the parish, will be of little avail in cases of distress. Acting on these principles, the agency of St. John's divided the parish into small lots, each taking his proportion, by which, imposition on the part of the vagrant poor is more easily detected, and the distribution of the funds to the legitimate poor, more effectually accomplished.

The parish of St. John's not only renouncess all claim to the general annual assessment and funds of the General Session, (with the exception of a proportion of the free funds arising from proclamations of marriages, &c. which go to defray the Beadles' salary, and other parochial expenses unconnected with the poor,) but have built two school-houses, where the children of the lower orders in the parish are educated at a very low rate. These schoolhouses have been built, and the schools endowed from surplus collections at the church doors, aided by voluntary contributions. Moreover, although the managers of St. John's parish have not received any part of the General Session nor Hospital funds for the maintenance of their poor, they have relieved the Hospital from all new cases, and actually pay the board of such paupers from St. John's parish as were in the Hospital prior to the date of its independence. While all this is going on, the inhabitants of St. John's parish are assessed for the maintenance of the general poor of the town, in the same manner as if the independence of the parish had not taken place.

The General Session surrender their trust and management of the Poor.

Soon after St. John's church was opened on the principle of parochial independence, the General Session resolved to give up the charge of the poor. Accordingly on the 17th October, 1819, that body "did resign and surrender their trust and management of the poor, and their funds, in terms of their motion to that effect, and appointed a copy of the minute respecting the management of the poor, and the surrender of their trust by the General Session, to be sent to the Lord Provost of the city, and another to the Preceptor of the Town Hospital, to whom the lists of the poor on their rolls will be sent, on or before the term of Candlemas ensuing. Extracted from the minutes of the Session, by (signed) Robert Strang, Session Clk."

In a matter so important as the management of the poor in a great manufacturing community like Glasgow, rendered difficult by the influx of needy strangers, who invariably increase with the trade, a diversity of opinion as to the management is very natural.

It has been urged by those who are inimical to innovation, that though the parochial plan may succeed in the hands of an eloquent and popular Divine, in the full possession of the confidence of a numerous, zealous and easy circumstanced, if not an opulent congregation, yet it cannot be expected to be so, with those who have more than an average number of poor, whose churches are small, and whose collections, from particular causes, cannot easily be extended. To this objection, (which has much the appearance of reason on its side,) it is answered, that although such parishes cannot be expected to establish schools, nor render themselves entirely independent of the funds of the Hospital, they might, by an extended agency,

render the detection of imposition on the part of the vagrant and dissolute poor more easy, and thereby make the money collected at the church doors, go much farther than at present, which would naturally lessen the assessment, and above all, in many instances, they might guide the industrious poor man through his difficulties without becoming a burthen on society, or having his name placed on the poors' roll.

As more than three years have elapsed since the Magistrates and Council resolved that the Minister of St. John's parish should have a separate and independent management of the poor's funds, Baillie Rankin, on 26th Decem. 1822, moved the Town Council, that in order to ascertain whether the plan of separate parochial management of the poors' funds in this City, has been attended with beneficial effects, the various Kirk-Sessions should be required to furnish the Magistrates and Council with certain prescribed information, on or before the 4th of February, 1823 years. The Magistrates and Council having agreed to the motion, the information required was accordingly given, from which the following Table has been framed by Baillie Rankin. The weekly Committee of the Town Hospital, having been previously requested to favour the Council with their sentiments on the subject, reported their opinion on the 1st January, 1823; -- particulars in a succeeding page. St. James' parish has been annexed since the last enumeration of the poor.

Table.

 $\begin{array}{cccc}
57 & 19 & 1\frac{2}{4} \\
39 & 43 \\
0 & 00
\end{array}$  $0 1195134\frac{1}{6}$ s, dBalances on hand, 1st Nov. 1822. 19 604 13 3 2 9 1281 295 62 00000000000 Expenditure, 1st Nov. 1821, 1st Nov. 1822. 270 19 178 2 237012 13 8 0 4 S 14914 255 236 257 137 457 341 115 a. 8 10 6 Collection, 1st Nov. 1821, 1st Nov. 1822. 10 6 6 133 4 ŝ 120 282 267 455 333 2033 181 101 Tot. 5/0 2/0 1/6 1/0 2/0 шпшіцің S 1st November, 1822. oc k- $\frac{2}{9}$  $\frac{2}{9}$  $\frac{2}{11}$  $\frac{2}{9}$  $\frac{2}{9}$  $2/10\frac{5}{9}\frac{9}{7}$  $\begin{array}{c} 2/111 \\ 2/10 \\ 3/8 \\ 3 \end{array}$  $2/10\frac{1}{2}$ voerage. 3/6 5/0 4/0 5/0 5/0 ununxpW ununini 1821. 101 February,  $2/10_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$  $\frac{3/6\frac{1}{2}}{2/10\frac{1}{2}}$  $\frac{2/10\frac{1}{2}}{3/5\frac{1}{1}}$ \*oBv.oay 3/2/3/ 3/6 3/3 44% 5/0 4/6 $\frac{2}{0}$ 4/0 unuixni 148 133 132 130 73 153 97 89 1327 1244 Session Poor, 148 126 105 187 31 Session Poor. Blackfriars, ..... Rev. Doctor Lockhart, ..... : Doctor Dewar, ..... John Muir, ..... Principal Taylor,..... Doctor Gibb, ..... Doctor Chalmers, ..... John Smyth,.... Doctor Rankin, ...... James Marshall, ..... Totals, Doctor Wm. Taylor, Ministers. St. Mungo's,...
St. Andrew's,... St. George's, ...
Ramshorn, ..... St. Mary's, ..... Outer High, ... . St. James', ..... St. John's, ..... St. Enoch's, Parishes.

Abstract Sessional Returns, made up to 1st Nov. 1822.

The balances on hand thus + marked, are accidental.

## Report of the Weekly Committee of the Hospital.

In the annual report of the weekly Committee addressed to the Town Council, on 1st January, 1823, it is stated, "that having taken into their consideration the minute of Council of the 8th of November last, requiring to be informed, whether the reduction which has taken place in the assessment, has arisen from the separate mode of parochial management, or from the great cheapness of provisions, or from any other, and what causes, reported:"

- "1st. That the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the Hospital, has arisen from the absence of many of those causes which tended to its increase during the last five years of the war, and for several years after its termination, rather more than from the mode of separate parish management lately introduced.
- "2d. During the last two years, many of the causes have ceased to operate, and the natural consequence is, that the expenses are returning to their former rate.
- " 3d. In the last years of the war, the drain from this place of recruits for the army, was large beyond all former precedent, and the wives and families of many of them were left altogether destitute and unprovided for; about the same time also, the improvements which took place in several branches of the manufactures, by which machinery was substituted for manual labour, particularly in those branches performed by females, deprived many for a time, of the usual means of obtaining a livelihood; and from these causes, numbers were thrown upon the Hospital funds for support, who would not otherwise have been burdensome. At the close of the war, and for some years afterwards, the revolutions which took place in trade, and the stagnations thereby occasioned at different periods, threw many operatives totally out of employment; and the typhus fever, which for more than a twelvemonth

raged so fatally in the Town, increased the distress; notwithstanding the public subscriptions which on these occasions were so liberally contributed for the immediate relief of these calamities, still, many families were so far sunk in poverty, that they became unavoidably a burden on the Hospital.

"So many adverse circumstances superadded to the very high prices of all sorts of provisions during the same period, produced the heavy expenditure which in these years tended to raise the assessment to an amount which has been so severely felt by the public.

"4th. Other circumstances of a more direct kind, farther contributed to the rise in the assessment. About the beginning of the period alluded to, an assessment on the Barony parish took place, and they for the first time, began to draw from the City assessment, the proportion to which they were entitled from the extended Royalty, and which has continued ever since. Arrangements also took place, in some parts of the management of the Hospital, which, although they may be attended with benefit in some points of view, have, nevertheless, affected its pecuniary concerns. Among these, may be mentioned the maintenance of the insane poor in the Lunatic Asylum, where they have cost nearly three times the sum they cost in the Hospital. The appointment of district surgeons, for the benefit of the indigent throughout the City, with a corresponding increase of medicines, also added to the expense. And the resolution not to admit boarders and adopt children in the Hospital upon the same terms as formerly, has cut off a source of revenue. In so far. therefore, as these are of a permanent nature, they will continue to form a burden on the assessment.

"Within the last two years, the state of the country, as every one knows, has been materially improved, in so far, at least, as the working classes are concerned; all these now readily find employment, and the prices of provisions

are extremely low. Hence, there has been a decrease in the number of claimants for relief, and in the general expenditure of the Hospital, though, perhaps, not corresponding to the cheapness of provisions, there being a considerable part of the expense that is not affected thereby. These circumstances will, in our apprehension, sufficiently account for the great rise which took place in the assessment from 1812 to 1820, and for its diminution in the two last years, independently of separate parochial management recently We would however observe, that under this system, those parishes whose collections are inadequate to the support of their poor, draw on the Hospital for funds to make up the deficiency, while those where the collections exceed the demands upon them, as is the case in several parishes, retain their surplus, at least, no account thereof has hitherto been rendered to the Hospital. In so far, therefore, as their surplus is retained, and not applied in aid of the assessment to that extent, there can be no doubt that the mode now in operation, has been unfavourable to the Hospital funds.

(Signed,) DAVID CRAWFURD, Preceptor."

As the article poor went to press before Baillie Rankin could possibly have time to draw results from the information contained in the foregoing Table and Report, the following are submitted for consideration.

Session Poor:—On 13th July, 1819, being one month before the independence of St. John's parish, there were 1259 Sessional poor,\* and the sum expended on them in that year amounted to £2266, 4s. being in the proportion of £1, 16s. to each pauper within the Royalty. On 1st November, 1822, being more than three years after the independence of St. John's church, there were 1244 Sessional poor; and the sum expended on them in the year ending at that period, amounted to £2370, 12s. being

Common beggars have no claim on the Session or Hospital funds, and therefore
are not included in the statement. It happens, however, that persons on the poors' roll are
sometimes to be found among the common beggars.

in the proportion of £1, 18s.  $1\frac{109}{311}$ d. to each pauper within the Royalty.

Hospital Poor:—In 1822, there were 1356 poor on the funds of the Hospital, and the assessment for that year amounted to £9213, 4s. 6d. being in the proportion of £6, 15s.  $10\frac{2}{3}$ d. to each pauper.

Session and Hospital Poor:—During the year 1822, the poor on the Session and Hospital funds, amounted to 2600, and the sum expended on them, to £11,583, 16s. 6d. viz. from the Sessions £2370, 12s. and assessment £9213, 4s. 6d. being in the proportion of £4, 9s.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to each pauper within the Royalty. From the number of poor taken in connexion with the population, it appears, that in 1822, there was rather more than one pauper for every 6 families, or one pauper for every 28 persons within the Royalty.

By reference to the Table of general assessment for the maintenance of the poor,† appended to this article, it will be seen that in 1820, the first year after the independence of St. John's parish, the assessment amounted to £13,136, 2s. 3d. which has been gradually diminishing, till it has come down in 1823, to £8464, 10s.

Having now given an outline of the constitution of the General-Session and Town Hospital, and a brief, yet faithful account of the procedure of these institutions, respecting the management of the poor, the conclusions are left to those who have an interest in the pecuniary concerns; it is proper, however, to say, and it is no more than an act

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Every human being has something in his power. If he has not money to expend in alms, he has at least a heart to condole with, and to sooth an afflicted friend; and he has a tear to shed in the habitation of sorrow. If he cannot afford substantial relief out of his own store, he can interest a more wealthy neighbour in behalf of a suitable object, and he can thus become the useful almoner of another's bounty. If he may not attract notice by the splendour of his gifts at the altar of beneficence, he may, nevertheless, do good in the private walks of life, and benefit society by the less obtrusive, but not less acceptable offices of tenderness and compassion." Burns on the Poor of Scotland, 2d edition, page 190.

of justice to Doctor Chalmers, that his plan of a separate and independent management of the poor, conducted on the principle of friendly agency, has not only had a moral and happy effect on the poor themselves, but also on the parish, and the numerous administrations of its religious, moral and pecuniary concerns.

Although the Doctor's plan in the management of the poor is to render assessment ultimately unnecessary; the great bent of his cultivated and expanded mind is not so much to save the pockets of the rich, as to improve the morals and condition of the poor, by removing from their view, every thing like permanent charity \* or even partial relief, without the co-operation of personal exertion, when that is practicable.

Many of the beneficial results arising from the parochial system in St. John's parish, may be traced to the extensive and kindly co-operation of the Elders, Deacons, and Sabbath school Teachers. The Elders in conjunction with the Minister, take a charge of the ecclesiastical affairs of the parish, while the Deacons look after the pecuniary concerns of the poor. The Sabbath school Teachers are generally young men of religious character and education, chiefly in the middle and upper ranks of life, who also give their time cheerfully and gratuitously, and communicate religious instruction on the Sabbath, to such children in the parish as choose to attend. In St. John's parish, on 30th June, 1819, there were 35 Sabbath schools, 35 Teachers and 1039 scholars, viz. boys, 480, girls, 559. To each school a library is attached. The instruction in these schools is principally moral and

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

religious, the mechanical part being obtained in schools through the week. Such is the interest taken in these schools, that when any of the children are absent, the Teacher feels it his duty, through the week, to inquire the reason of absence at the parents or guardians.

In a great manufacturing town with a mixed population like Glasgow, where there are many parents and guardians who are either not *able* or not *willing* to communicate religious instruction to the children under their charge; the question as to the utility or necessity of Sabbath schools, is simply this, Whether shall religious instruction be communicated in Sabbath schools in this great City, to children of such parents, or not at all? It is unnecessary to say, that this system of religious education has been productive of the happiest effects in society.

Since Doctor Chalmers' appointment to St. John's church and parish, the following things have taken place:

The poor of the parish have not only been liberally supplied without the aid of assessment, but there has been a considerable reversion from the ordinary collections. One public building has been erected in M'Farlane-street, and another in the Gallowgate for parochial schools, each containing halls for two schools, and dwelling-houses for two Teachers. These buildings have been erected, and a sum of money set apart for endowment by voluntary contributions. A chapel of ease has also been erected in the Gallowgate-street for the parish of St. John, on a similar principle.

Although there ever has, and probably ever will be, a diversity of opinion, as to the best mode of raising and administering the poor's funds in this City, the following very gratifying account of the Glasgow Provident Bank, taken in connexion with the labouring classes, will be highly approven of by all those who have the comfort, happiness and independence of that valuable class of society at heart.

## Glasgow Provident Bank.

James Ewing, Esquire, Governor.

Adam Crooks, Esquire, Deputy-Governor.

This valuable and prosperous institution commenced on 3d July, 1815. Regular bank interest is allowed to the depositors; the accounts are made up annually, and the interest placed to the credit of each account. Sums of One Shilling and upwards are taken from depositors, who receive interest when the deposits amount to Sixteen Shillings and Eight Pence, and have remained in the bank one month. The deposits are lodged in the Royal Bank of Scotland, whose directors, very much to their honour, allow the Provident Bank such a sum over and above the usual interest, as enables them to transact the business of the depositors without any charge whatever.

The following is a statement of the concerns of the Bank, which is open every Monday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 17 Queen-street, for the purpose of receiving deposits, and between the same hours on Wednesday, for paying out money.

Years end- ing 1st July		Receive Deposi- clusive of est all	tors, of I	ex- iter-	Repaid positors ing In	ine	lud-	ed to		
1816	1230	£7,862	19	0	£5,475	0	0	£61	11	9
1817	437	5,257	8	14	4,695	9	2폭	89	7	5½
1818	801	8,281	6	2	4,385	4	111	154	14	11
1819	837	12,271	19	7	8,055	13	1	333	17	2
1820	534	9,365	3	7	10,725	19	1	. 386	3	11
1821	622	11,119	2	9	8,065	15	4 I	448	12	10
1822	720	11,419	12	5	10,292	11	$0\frac{1}{2}$	541	19	$5\frac{1}{2}$
In 7 years	5181	65,577	11	7 1/2	51,695	12	9	2016	7	6

At the balance in 1822, the sum owing to depositors, was £15,890, 3s. 3d, and the open accounts 3929, so

that only 1252 depositors had entirely withdrawn their money during the first seven years operations.

From 1st July, 1822, to 27th February, 1823, the state of the Bank is as under: 551 new accounts opened; £7,823, 8s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. received from depositors; £6,268, 9s. repaid to depositors; and the sum in the Royal Bank at the last date, owing to depositors, about £17,450. This is truly gratifying, but not more so, than the knowledge of the fact, that during seven years, the working classes in Glasgow have so managed their savings as to entitle them to more than Two Thousand Pounds interest on their deposits, which, but for such an institution, might have been laid out for purposes quite unavailing in the hour of need.

The public are indebted to Mr. James Buchan, joint cashier of the Provident Bank, for the information contained in the foregoing Table.

Of the Numbers on the Town's Hospital, Children upon Nursing Wages, Families on Meal, with the quantities distributed Weekly, and at what price, the flate of Assessment per £100, and the total Valuation, with the Amount raised by Assessment for each year, from 9th August, 1781, to 9th August, 1822. Meal is sold in Glasgow by Dutch weight of 17 oz and 7 dr. in the lb.

Amount of Assessment,	10.00
Valuation.	6. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
Rate per £100.	4
Price of Meal per Boll.	60000000000000000000000000000000000000
Quantity of Meal given Weckly.	\$\$\text{\$\
Cost of each in the House.	######################################
Total on the Funds of the Hospital	5.57 5.57
Families on Meal	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Nursing wage	全是是是对于10000000000000000000000000000000000
Number in th Hospital	表示要主意主要与2000年2000年2000年2000年2000年2000年2000年200
4 pecks one re load, and are crefers.	178.5, 4, 178.5, 4, 178.5, 178.5, 4, 178.5, 4, 178.5, 5,
one peck; two bolls on nnexed Table	enting (tb. August, 100 do. 10
† 8 lbs. of meal make one pwek; 4 pweks one fiftor; 4 finitis one boll; two bolls one load, and If bolls one chalder.  Period to which the annexed Table refers.	for the Your Charles of the Charles
† 8 lbs. c firlot; 4 firl 16 bolls one Period to	Statement for the property of

4 In 1774, the assertment mounted to £1,905, 10s, 104d. In 1775, to £700. In 1777, to £702. In 1778, to £701, 13s, id. In 1779, to £707. In 1779, to £705.

The first before the control of determs, when work continued to make assertment of the annual assertment. The first before the control of determs as a follows: Cat Notal, 13s, 10d, do. 20 quality, 13s, 48, 45, to 48, 240, 410, 24 quality, 13s, 44. The first of Oat Notal in the Country of 73s, in

1622, was only 12s. 94d.

### RENTAL, PROPERTY, TAXES, &c.

## Rental of Houses and Places of Business within the Royalty.

The rental of dwelling houses \* and places of business in this City, has regularly increased since the Union with England, till very lately. In the year 1712, the Convention of Royal Burghs directed the Magistrates of Glasgow to take up a rental of the shops,† houses and other tenements within the Burgh, for the purpose of ascertaining the land tax payable by the City. In obedience to this order, Provost Rodger and the other Magistrates, divided the City into five districts, and appointed two qualified persons to value each District.

In 1712, the rental was certified on oath by the valuators, and attested by Provost Rodger, and Baillies Dickie, Murdoch and Hamilton, and James M'Bryde, N. P. to be	£7,840	2	6
	21,040	~	U
In 1773, the Magistrates divided the Town into 14 dis-			
tricts, and appointed two qualified persons to fix a			
rental on the property within the Royalty, which			
they did, making the whole amount to	36,706	0	0

<sup>\*</sup> A tolerable idea of the value of houses in Glasgow, in 1712, may be got from the rental of Spreull's land, then by far the most valuable in the west district, and only taken down in the year 1785. The whole tenement was rented at £674 Scots, or £56 n 15 n 4 sterling, viz. Mr. John Spreull's own house and cellars, £10 n 5 n 4; Lady Glencairn's, £9; George Stirling, £7 n 15 n 4; Lady Auchinbrock, £6 n 15 n 4; James Cleland, £6; Lady Craignish, £5 n 10; John M'Aulay, £4 n 6 n 8; William Wallace, £5; James Chapman, £2 n 6 n 8; and Mrs. Hamilton, £2.

<sup>†</sup> In 1712, there were only 202 shops in the City, and those all in the following streets; viz. in the High-street above the College, 4; between the College and the Cross, on the cast side, 19; on the west side, 20; in Bell-street, 4; on the north side of the Gallowgate, 28; on the south side, 15; on the east side of the Saltmarket, 50; on the west side, 24; on the south side of the Trongate, 20; on the north side, 10; and in the Bridgegate and Stockwell, 28. In 1712, the shops seem all to have been near the Cross; at that period there were 54 in the Saltmarket, and only 30 in the Trongate; while in 1823 there are 250 in the Trongate, and only 121 in the Saltmarket. The highest rent of a shop in 1712 was Five Pounds, and the lowest Twelve Shillings: the average a little more than Three Pounds.

In	1803-1804, from Government Surveyor's books,	€ 81,484	0	0
	1804–1805, do do	148,661	0	0
	1805–1806, do do	152,738	0	0
	1806–1807, do do	165,418	0	0
	1807–1808, do do	174,422	0	0
	1808–1809, do do	176,644	()	0
	1809–1810, do do	187,179	0	0
	1810–1811, do do	194,753	0	0
	1811–1812, do do	207,358	0	0
	1812–1813, do do	214,664	0	0
	1813 <b>–</b> 1814, do do do	222,285	0	0
	1814–1815, do do	233,256	0	0
	1815–1816, do do	240,232	0	0
	1816–1817, do do do	251,392	0	0
	1817–1818, do do	259,356	0	0
	1818–1819,* do do	270,646	0	0
	1819–1820, do do	286,340	0	0
	1820–1821, do do	271,600	0	0
	1821–1822, do do	264,120	0	0
	1822-1823, not completed, but the decrease suppos	ed to be	rath	er
	more than in the two preceding years.			

#### FROM THE BOOKS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS.

Number of Dwelling-Houses, Shops, and other Places of Business within the Royalty of Glasgow, actually rented from Whitsunday 1822, to Whitsunday 1823.

From	Rents.	plac	louses and ces of business.	Rents, From	To	llos places	uses and
£5	£10				Brought 1	ιρ,	8453
10	15		1675	£60	£70		160
15	20		1250	70	80		78
20	25		738	80	90	********	98
25	30		699	90	100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	53
30	35		526	100	150	*******	83
35	40		237	150	200		13
40	50		396	200	250	********	11
50	60		267	250	300	********	5
			0.450	300 and	upwards		9
			8453		0.		
				Total at	£5 and upw	ards,	8963

<sup>\*</sup> In 1825, in the seven streets formerly mentioned there are 1064 shops, viz. in Highstreet, from the Cross to the *Bell of the Brac* at Drygate, 211; in Bell-street, 60; in Gullowgate, from the Cross to the Toll bar, 259; in the Saltmarket, 121; in Trongate and its

Number of houses at £5 and upwards, brought over,	8,963
In 1819-1820, it appeared from the Statute Labour and Water	
Companies books, that the number of dwelling-houses and	
places of business actually rented under £5, within the	
Royalty, amounted to 8,894; as there is reason to believe	
that the occupation of this kind of property has not fallen	
off, the number of houses under £5 is continued,	8,894
Un-occupied houses of various descriptions, in 1822–1823,	1,917
_	

Total houses, shops, and other places of business, in 1822-1823, 19,774

The families of change-keepers, furniture brokers, chandlers, &c. who live in apartments adjoining to, and connected with their respective places of business, are included in the above. Shops and houses of the above descriptions being considered as one habitation.

#### PROPERTY.

Supposed value of Heritable Property within the Royalty.

The rental of dwelling-houses and places of business in 1822, amounts to £264,120. As the Government valuation is always below the real rent, the depreciation at present considerable, and unoccupied property not included, it may be fair to take the present rental at twenty years purchase, which will amount to - £5,282,400 0 0

It is a curious fact, that in 1822 the assessors for the maintenance of the poor in estimating the property of each individual liable to pay poor rates, made the aggregate valuation amount to

£5,264,700 0 0

Connected with the above fact, it must be recollected, that in charging the poor rates, the property of the assessed is considerably underated.

continuation from the Cross to Mitchell-street, 230; in Bridgegate-street, 104; and in Stockwell-street, 79; some of these shops are let as high as £200; the average rent may be taken at £40.

Taxes paid by Persons within the Royalty, viz. Property, Income, Assessed, and Land Taxes.

On 9th January, 1799, the Royal assent was given to a bill for raising part of the supplies by a tax on income, on a scale rising to 10 per cent. This tax remained till after the peace, which took place on 1st October, 1801. On the breaking out of a new war, a tax on property and income was imposed at the rate of 5 per cent. from 5th April, 1803, to 5th April, 1805; at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{7}$  per cent. from 5th April 1805, to 5th April, 1806; and at the rate of 10 per cent. from 5th April, 1806, to 18th May, 1816.\* The land tax payable by Scotland, was fixed by article IX. of the Union with England, on 22d July, 1706, at £48,000, of this sum £40,000 is paid by the Counties, and £8000 by the Burghs. The Convention of Royal Burghs has been in the habit of allocating the proportion which each Burgh should pay. In Glasgow, the tax is laid on (by 8 citizens appointed by the Town Council, but not of their number,) nearly in the proportion of one-fourth on trade, and threefourths on rental, payable by the proprietors.

## Levied within the Royalty.

													L	and Ta	x.	
Period.	Property 10 per		nt.	Income 10 per			Proper Income			Assesse	d Te	ız.	Rate per Pound of Rent.		pasd 'rown	
1806-1807	18,362	13	0	37,730	15	0	56,093	8	0	20,643	1	54	21	2125	10	()
1807-1808	18,885	9	3	38,411	7	G	57,296	16	9	20,549	15	$O_{2}^{\tilde{I}}$	2 <u>1</u>	2125	10	0
1808-1809	18,643	15	0	45,877	12	6	62,521	7	6	20,967	12	33	21	2125	10	()
1809-1810	18,924	7	6	48,323	1	1	67,247	8	7	21,608	3	4	21	2125	10	()
1810-1811	20,233	10	0	36,542	5	5	56,775	15	5	22,964	18	3	21	2125	10	0
1811-1812	21,424	9	0	54,623	3	-1	56,047	12	1	23,472	8	1	2d.	2125	10	()
1812-1813	21,477	10	6	54,931	12	0	56,409	2	6	25,918	19	4	2d.	2125	10	0
1815-1814	22,448	9	6	19,166	5	0	71,614	12	6	24,995	()	5		2125	10	0
1814-1815	23,555	18	0	58,663	17	0	82,219	15	0	27,985	5	81		2125	10	0
1815-1816	24,999	18	6	41,735	10	0	66,735	8	6	31,180	12	101		2125	10	0
1816-1817										30,811	16	11		2125	10	0
1817-1818			٠							31,609	15	-1	1 2	2125	10	0
1818-1819											13	-1	1 1/2	2125	10	()
1819-1820									٠.,	30,585	5	10%	1 %	2125	10	0
1820-1821										29,518	5	85	1.5	2125	10	()
1821-1822										28,373	1	7	15	2125	10	()
													8			_

On the 18th March, 1816, Mr. Vansittart then Chancellor of Exchequer, proposed resolutions in the House of Commons, for continuing the Property Tax for two years at the rate of 5 per cent, to enable His Majesty's Ministers to wind up the expenses of the late war, when on a division taking place, 201 members voted for the Tax, and 238 against it, leaving a majority of 37 against the Tax.

# Statistical Table,

The following is a Statement of the Arenga Library originally propared at the desire of His Majosty's Covernment.

The following is a Statement of the Arenga Library Rigge of Labour in Classop Aren bent Periods of Provision, during ten years preceding 1820.

It is proper to state, that the Average Rata of the Varges of Labour for each year, beat the front from the Books of the most revision, during ten years preceding 1820.

It is proper to state that have been simulated to Operatives—The Provisions are of that quality which are generally used by Workmen; and the Rates which are taken at Retail Pelecks, have been assertimed from the Books of extensive Paulors.

2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	Average Rate of Wages, per Day through the Year.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.
S. 9 working hours, 2.6. S. d.											
9 working hours,				s. d.	S. d.	S. cl.			s. d.	s. d.	
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9 do.  10 do.  11 do.  12 do.  13 do.  14 do.  15 do.  16 do.  17 do.  18 do.	10 do.	3	3 9	3 9	3	3 9		3 9			
10 do. 40. 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	. op 6	2 10	2 10	2 10		2 10			_		
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physical about buildings, 9 do. 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11	do.	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
12 do. 2 do.	do.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10		_				
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Calcinetes change and change and thought and cooling a	~	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	9 8	9 6	2 6	5 6	2 6	2 4

## Statistical Table.

1819.	4.000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	The wages of Cotton-Spinners have not varied during the 10 years preceding 1820. The prices quoted are all ment to the workers. The prices quoted are all The hours of about in Glasgow and its Vicinity, used to be 124, but since the restrictive Acts of Parliament 1818,194 the period has been reduced to 12 hours. The former Acts regarding white-washing, elegablines, &c., may be was stripulously attended to here.
18	800000000000000000000000000000000000000	ages of Cutton-Simures have not varied do nears preveding 1839. The prices quoted an low workers, the prices quoted as low workers, in the substance of the substance of the substance of the substance of Periodics, in the substance of Periodics regarding with exercising, elegabling,
1818.	201 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	d its V cts of to 12 z, electer.
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1817.	84 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Remarks. Spinners 1820. The In Glasgo restriction been red white-wa attended
		from-Simple IS: mg IS: ur, in the r mas be mg w isly at
1816.		of Cot precedi orkers of tabo since eriod l ogard upulou
		The wages of Cetton-Simmers have no the 10 years preceding 18-M. The prices ment to the workers, in Chagowa and it. The hours of habour, in Chagowa and it. The hours of habour, in Chagowa and it. The hours of habour and habour the 18-19, the period has been reduced to former Acts regarding white-enshing, it have been scrupthously attended to here.
1815.		The w the 10 y nett to t The h to be 123 1818-19, former
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1814.		pindle per da a-da
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1813.		Number 180 to 4 lay. In S. lay. on 28.
ci	4. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Coarse Numbers. Is from 180 to 380 nm 3s. fd. to 4s. 6d dd. per day. dd. per day. per day. mer day. mer day. mer day. mer day.
1812,	4-0-0000100001-000000000000000000000000	A. Wheels containing from 222 to 500 gph.  A. Wheels from 18 to 300 gph.  A. Wheels from 18 to 30 gph.  Earn 18, 44 per day.  Earn 18, 44 per day.  Earn 18, 44 per day.  From 19 to 48 years of age, earn 18, 44 per day.  From 19 to 48 years of age, earn 18, 44 per day.  From 10 to 48 years of age, earn 10 day per day.  From 10 to 48 years of age, earn 10 day per day.  From 10 to 48 years of age, earn 10 day per day.  From 10 to 48 years of age, earn 10 day per day.  From 10 to 48 years of age, earn 10 day per day.  From 10 to 48 years of age, earn 10 day per day.  From 10 to 48 years of age, earn 10 day per day.  From 10 to 50 years of age, earn 10 day of years
.:	3 x 0 1 0 x 0 1 x 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 4 0 1 1 0 x 0 0 x 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	At V car Earn Earn Earn Coars
1811.	6-0-0000-0000-00000-000000000000000000	spin-day.
1810.	- 8 2 1 1 8 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	a 300 4d per kd. per r day.
8	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	At Wheels containing from 222 to 500 spin- dies, varts 4: 64, levt day.  Elem 13: 44, jevt day.  From 14 to 17 years of age, earn 14: 44 per day.  From 14 to 17 years of age, earn 14: 44 per day.  From 19 to 19 years of age, earn 16, per day.
	PROVISIONS, & C.  Barley, per Preck, (sold before washed.)  Berf, Good Boiling Pieces, per lb.  Por Are per lb.  Bread, Wherlen, per quartern loaf,  Do. Chrose-Pieces, per lb.  Bread, Wherlen, per quartern loaf,  Do. Household on Brown, per do.  Bread, Milk, per Scotch pint, containing 16 gills or 2 quarts,  Do. Statt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb.  Statt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb.  Statt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb.  Scotch Cheese, per lb.  Statt, per lb.  Do. Brown, do.  Do. Brown, do.  Bown, do.  Bown, do.  Brown, sugar, Ordinary, per cz.  Brown, Statt, per dz.  Brown, St	Fine Numbers, training from 5 Gd. per day. r day. ears of age, ear ears of age, ear ba
	DROVISIONS, &c.  Barley, per Db.  Potatoes, per preck, (sold before washed.)  Boe, Good Boiling Pieces, per Bb.  Boed, Whenton, per quartern loaf,  Do. Household or Brown, per do.  Batter Milk, per Scotch pint,  Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per Bb.  Salt, per Bb.	Fine Number des containing from the search 3.6.6. per day, arm 14.4d. per day, rom 14 to 17 years of age, from 10 to 14 years of age, from 10 to 19 years of age, arm noter 10 years of age, arm.
dveruge Rate of Provisions through the Year, Sc.	Oat-meal, per peck, Barley, per Ib. Potatoes, per Peck, (sold before washed.) Beef, Good Boling, Pieces, per Ib. Pork, per Ib. Bacon, per Ib. Do. Household or Brown, per da. Do. Household or Brown, per da. Batter, Milk, per Scotch Pint, containing 16 gills or 2 quarts, alt Herrings, per Ib. Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per Ib. Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per Ib. Salt, per Ib. Sa	Fine dies, carn 4s. 6d. p. Earn 1s. 4d. per day. From 14 to 17 years From 10 to 14 years
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16 ]	s fai	Who is its to the second secon
ch tl		
ron	PROVISIONS, &c. d before washed,) res, per lb. rib. l'untern loaf, rew, per lb. larra, per lb. larra, per lb. k, per lb. c, per lb. k, per lb.	, or
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"uge	President of the control of the cont	Vork, and multiple multiple do.
Aven	i, pe er ll.  per ll.	Hork and Bages of Collon-Symmers.  Thee Work,  I bleeve and Winders,
	DROVISIONS, Barley, per peck, Barley, per lb. Potatoes, per preck, (sold before washed.) Boc, Corree Preces, per lb. Bread, Whenten, per quartern loaf, Bread, Mister Scotch Pint, containing Butter Milk, per Scotch Pint, containing Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb. Salt Ling Fish, from Barra, per lb. Salt, per lb. Fish Butter, per lb. Salt, per lb. Trish Butter, per lb. Salt, per lb. Salt, per lb. Trish Butter, per lb. Salt, per lb. Salt, per lb. Salt, per lb. Trish Butter, per lb. Salt, per lb. Salt, per lb. Salt, per lb. Salt, per lb. Trish Butter, per lb. Salt, per lb. Sal	Wen and Brages of Colone-Symers.  Nation Place Vorts,
	Oat-me Barley, Dobtson Doc C. Pork, p. Baren, D. C. Pork, p. Baren, D. Doc, p. Bread, D. Doc, D. Doc, p. Bread, D. Doc, p. Salt III, Sal	Ilen on Pi Vonen IR and and C an piecer hildren, Do.
	THE PRESENCE OF THE BEHOLD	H NA GET S

#### Remarks applicable to the foregoing Table.

Masons, Bricklayers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, work 10 hours per day, from 1st March to 1st November; and from that to 1st March, 7 hours per day, during which latter period, their wages are reduced, and the average is as given in the Table. Plasterers, Slaters, Plumbers, and Smiths' wages and other trades not specified, are not reduced during the winter months. Although Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Labourers, and others engaged in building, are thrown idle during frost, their wages through the year amount to the foregoing average, when they are employed. When a Labourer's wages are equal to the price of a peck of oatmeal, it is considered that he can fairly support his family. 4-4ths Cambric is frequently wrought by Boys or old Men, who can make 7d. per day. The prices quoted for weaving, are what the Weaver netts per day, after deducting 3d. for loom-rent, heddles, brushes, dressing, coal, and candle; and it appears, from an account taken from the books of different Manufacturers, that steady Weavers have netted these wages, through the respective years, on an average of 12 working hours per day. - Winding Weaver's Pirns: This is generally done in the Weaver's family. A Woman can wind for three Weavers. At the present prices, she can make 3d. per day for each Weaver. It is computed that there are 32,000 hand-looms in the employment of Glasgow Manufacturers. In August, 1819, there were 18,537 looms in the City and Suburbs. I obtained this important information when the Weavers were at work in the Green, and published the detail in the "Rise and Progress of the Manufactures," &c. pp. 237-8-9.—In the Glasgow Calenders, the best Workmen are engaged for a year; the others from week to week: and this circumstance accounts for the average wages being so high. The state of employment of the Calenders, is perhaps the best criterion that can be had of the state of trade at the time; all the goods sent off to the different markets, with a few exceptions, passing through the Calenders. On 5th February, 1820, 366 Calenderers were employed.—When Coals are retailed in small quantities, 1d. per cwt, is charged as the retailer's profit.—From 24th December, 1814, to 14th January, 1815, Tobacco was retailed at 81d. and Snuff at 73d. per oz. At that period, the quality of Tobacco in the Glasgow market was very bad. - Children are taught 4 hours in school during 5 days in the week, and 2 hours on Saturdays.

### Remarks applicable to the year 1822.

#### WACES

The general run of wages were nearly the same in 1822 as in 1819, except of workmen concerned with building, which advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. Workmen of almost every description are in full employment in 1823.

#### PROVISIONS.

Barley per lib. 1\(\frac{3}{2}\)d.; potatoes per peck of nearly 40 lib. 6\(\frac{7}{2}\)d.; salt, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lib., now reduced to 1d. in consequence of a reduction in the tax; coals per cart of 12 cwt. 5s; houserent of 2 apartments, 84s. Articles of provision not here enumerated, remain at the same price as in 1819, or the price quoted in some other part of the Work.

## APPENDIX.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE RESULTS WHICH WILL ARISE FROM THE FOLLOWING CASE ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC, AND TO MAGISTRATES OF BURGHS.

In January 1822, the Magistrates of Glasgow, having received information that great impositions had been practised by certain Spirit-dealers, Tavern-keepers, and Publicans within the City, in the sale and retail trade of Spirits and Malt Liquors, by the use of Measures containing quantities greatly less than the legal Standards, resolved to set on foot an investigation for the purpose of detecting and punishing the persons guilty of such practices.

The information received by the Magistrates convinced them of the necessity of a general search and inspection of the Measures in use within the Royalty, and of making that search simultaneously, so as to prevent time for the substitution of new Measures. The Magistrates, accompanied by parties of Police Officers, went to the Shops \* and Houses of all the Spirit-dealers, Tavern-keepers, and Publicans within their jurisdiction, and took possession of the Measures used by them in retailing Spirits and Malt Liquors. The several Measures were tied up and labelled, and carried to the Council Chambers or Trades' Hall, for subsequent examination. The respective owners of the Measures were then warned to attend for the purpose of seeing their Measures examined and compared with the legal and regular Standards. At the examination of the Measures, the owner, or some one on his part, was always present. Every care was taken to proceed in the

<sup>\*</sup> In the Parish of Mary-le-hone, Westminster, inspectors of Weights, Balances, and Measures, are to examine all Shops and Warehouses, at least, every month, Measures for Milk, being, in particular, specified by the Act as included; and a balance is to be kept at the Court House of the Parish, where the proper Officers are to mark such Measures as agree with the Standards.—Act 35, Geo. III. 1795.

investigation in the most cautious and satisfactory manner. The result

Number of persons whose Weights or Measures were compared with the legal Standards,	2311
Number of persons whose Weights and Measures were	
found sufficient,	1367
Number of persons whose Weights and Measures were in	
part right and in part deficient,	944
	2311
581 persons had 5136 Weights from 28lb. downwards exa	mined and
found all right.	
786 persons had 3988 Spirit and Ale Measures, from a Se	cotch Pint
to a ha!f Gill, examined and found all right.	
304 persons had 1896 sufficient Weights and 1167 deficient	•
640 persons had 6331 sufficient Measures, and 3137 defici	ent.*
Number of Weights examined,	8199

The deficient Weights and Measures were all confiscated, and the dealers obliged to supply themselves with new ones, conformable to the Standards. +

Of which were sufficient 7032, deficient 1167.

Of which were sufficient 10,319, deficient 3137

Many of these deficient Measures were 10 per cent. below the Standards, and in place of being formed of metal, some of them were made of glass. When the quantity of Ale and Spirits consumed in so great a City as Glasgow is considered, the extent of the loss sustained by the Public, and the undue profits made by the Publicans who used such Measures, will be apparent;—no one but interested Dealers could doubt the propriety, nay the necessity, of the Magistrates interfering to prevent the continuance of such illegal practices.

Having ascertained who were the parties to blame, the Procurator Fiscal proceeded in the discharge of his duty. He presented a complaint to the Magistrates, in his public capacity, against the 640 persons whose Measures were found deficient, and against the 304 persons who

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Thou shalt not have in thine house divers Measures, a great and a small. But thou shalt have a perfect and just Weight, a perfect and just Measure shalt thou have." Deut. xxv. 14, 15.

<sup>†</sup> The usual punishment for using improper Weights and Measures, is the destruction of said Weights and Measures, accompanied with a fine, and in aggravated cases, a fine and imprisonment. In cases of loaves of Bread, a pound, half pound, or quarter pound, of Butter, being of improper Weight, the article may be confiscated, in addition to a fine. Tait's Justice of Peace, p. 115.

had deficient Weights, charging them with being guilty of using false Weights and Measures; and praying the Magistrates, upon the charge being admitted or proved, to fine each of the defenders in a sum not exceeding £10, besides expenses; and to confiscate the false Measures, and ordain them to be destroyed.\* The defenders were included in one summary complaint. The case was considered one which was the proper object of summary procedure, and the Procurator Fiscal was unwilling to subject the defenders to unnecessary expense, by preferring a more formal and separate complaint against each.

When so many persons were accused of using false Weights and Measures, (many of whom were in respectable business,) it is not surprising that every exertion was made to exoner themselves in the eyes of the public. Their first attempt was to show that the Town had not proper Standard Measures, and, even if it had, that the aliquot parts were not conformable thereto.

The persons who received summonses having had a meeting, requested four respectable Gentlemen in the Wine and Spirit trade, (whose Measures were all found sufficient,) to endeavour to get the Liquid Standards adjusted, for it was never alleged that the Standard Weights were incorrect. This appointment of a Committee led to the following correspondence.

" Glasgow, 4th February, 1822.

"JAMES CLELAND, Esq.

" DEAR SIR,

"I beg to inform you, that at a meeting of the principal Spirit-dealers, held here this day, relative to the adjustment of the Standard Measures, I was desired to intimate to you, it was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting to co-operate with you for so desirable an object; and they appointed a Committee of four of their number accordingly to wait upon you for that purpose.

"As one of that Committee, I have to request that you will have the goodness to fix an early day for a meeting, and let me know when and where it will be most convenient for you. I am,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. PINKERTON."

<sup>\*</sup> It is statute and ordained, "That they that use false Weights and Measures, deciving the people, shall be indicted as falsars, and dittay taken thereof by the Justice Clerk." Act James IV. Parl. 4. Cap. 47, in 1191.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Severe penalties are to be inflicted on persons who use false Balances, or fraudulent Weights." In the case of Tobacconists, the fine is £200. Act 29 Geo. III. 1787.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Just Balances, just Weights shall ye have,"—Lev. "A false Balance is an abunination to the Lord; but a just Weight is his delight,"—Prov. xi. 1.

To this Letter Mr. Cleland returned the following Answer.

" Council Chambers, 5th February, 1822.

"GEORGE PINKERTON, Esq.

" DEAR SIR,

"I am just favoured with yours of yesterday's date, informing me that yourself, and three other Gentlemen concerned in the Spirit Trade, are desirous to meet with me, respecting the adjustment of the Standard Measures. In reply, I beg to assure you, that I will be most happy to meet you and the other Gentlemen on that business. As my time will be particularly occupied to-morrow and Thursday, I will meet you at any hour and place most convenient for you on Friday. Till such meeting takes place, no step will be taken respecting Liquid Measures. I remain,

#### DEAR SIR,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,) JAMES CLELAND."

The meeting requested, took place in Mr. Cleland's Office, on Friday the 8th day of February, the day appointed; and the several members of the Committee expressed themselves satisfied as to the necessity of an exemplification; but suggested, that, as a great number of the persons who had delegated them, were deeply interested in the question, as to the correctness of the measures, some person eminent for scientific knowledge, should be requested to examine the Measures. Doctor Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in this University, having been proposed, Mr. Cleland most readily agreed to the suggestion, and the learned Professor accepted the appointment.

The Standard Measures belonging to the Town having been sent to Doctor Meikleham's apartments in the College, that Gentleman in the presence of the Committee and Mr. Cleland, (at several meetings,) made a number of minute and very valuable experiments with distilled water and pure filtered river water, at certain temperatures and weight of atmosphere. The beam which weighed the water contained in the largest Measures, was so very correct as to be turned by a single grain.

—The result of the experiments was conveyed in the following Letter.

Glasgow College, 5th March, 1822.

" DEAR SIR,

"At your request I have examined the Aliquot parts, or small mouthed vessels, used for adjusting the Spirit and Ale Measures of retailers in this City. The parts of the Spirit Pint go down to the Gill, and the parts of the Ale Pint go down to the Mutchkin. I find that they are all perfectly correct; the one as compared with the Stirling Jug of Glasgow, and the other as compared with the Ale Standard Pint of 1696, marked with the letters D. G. and the City Arms. I am,

DEAR SIR,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM."

"JAMES CLELAND, Esq.," &c. &c.

After this letter had been communicated, the Committee, (of which Mr. Pinkerton was Convener,) gave up all opposition, but the case was very different with some of those whose measures were confiscated.

The persons accused were summoned to appear before the Magistrates at different times; at the first diet, a number of the defaulters acknowledged the deficiency of their Measures; were fined in small sums, and had their Measures confiscated, and ultimately destroyed. At this diet when the case was called against a particular defender, a Law Agent appeared, and stated, that he had been employed as Procurator for all the defenders, and craved to be allowed time to state defences in writing. All objections to the citation were dispensed with. The Magistrates, willing to give every indulgence to the persons accused, acceded to the request of the man of business, in the belief that he really was Agent for all the defenders. It turned out, however, that the Law Agent was not employed by all the defenders. An attempt had been made by some of the Publicans, probably those who were most guilty, to form a combination to oppose the proceedings of the Magistrates. It is understood that it was by a Committee of this Association, that the Law Agent was employed to go forward, and state himself as acting for the whole defenders.

Before the Law Agent had retired, nearly 200 of the defenders appeared in Court, and expressed their desire that the cause might proceed, disclaiming all connexion with the Law Agent. To these defenders

the complaint was read over. The whole of these parties then pleaded severally guilty, and were fined in trifling sums, in proportion to the deficiency of their different Measures, and the extent of the business which they carried on. The fines were extremely trifling, varying from 2s. to 60s.; the average of the fines did not exceed 7s. a head,-and only very few of the fines were so high as 60s. Among the number who disclaimed the Law Agent, pleaded guilty, and were fined, was Mr. -, landlord of one of the principal Hotels in this City. With the exception of Mr. ---, the whole of these defenders paid down their fines. Mr. \_\_\_\_, after being put into the hands of the Officer, stated that he had not so much money in his pocket as pay his fine of £3; and upon his promise to send the money, the Officer allowed him to go away. Mr. \_\_\_\_, however, thought fit neither to return nor to send the fine; and when the Officer went to his house, he stated that he had put his case into the hands of the Law Agent who had appeared for a number of the other defenders.

An advocation was then presented in name of Mr. — to the High Court of Justiciary. He did not deny the truth of the charge preferred against him by the Fiscal. Indeed he had not even the shadow of pretence for alleging that the Measures used by him were legal. The whole of his Measures that were carried away were not only deficient, but were of glass, and not one of them of metal. Mr. — grounds of advocation chiefly related to the form of procedure before the Magistrates, which he complained was of too summary a nature, and that too many persons had been included in one complaint. He also disputed the authority of the Magistrates, alleging that the Dean of Guild alone had the cognizance of such matters, and stated that the Publicans were not to blame, owing, as he said, to the want of legal Standard Measures in the City.

At the same time that Mr. — presented his bill of advocation, another bill was presented in the name of Messrs. — and —, Spirit-dealers, and several others, who had entered into the Association to oppose the Magistrates. These persons did not in their bill enter into the merits of the case, but referred to the statement in the advocation for Mr. —. In short, their plea was one of contingency, a plea never before heard of in a Criminal Court,—for what contingency could there be between the crime of one man and that of another? The complaint of these last persons was the more preposterous; for so far as regarded them, there had been no procedure, further than giving them a citation to appear before the Magistrates.

The Court of Justiciary, upon advising the Bills and answers for the Fiscal, considered the case to be of great importance, and ordered Informations for the parties to be prepared and printed. After the Informations had been lodged, and when the cause was about to be advised, an objection was taken to the title of the Procurator Fiscal.

which the complainers insisted had the effect of setting aside the whole proceedings. It was said on the part of Mr. — and his associates, that Mr. Simson the Fiscal, was not a member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, and that none but a member of that Faculty was entitled to practise before the Courts of the City. It seems the writers in Glasgow, in 1796, obtained a Royal Charter, incorporating them into a Faculty. By the terms of the Charter, none can be admitted a member but those who have served an apprenticeship with one of the body. Mr. Simson had served his apprenticeship in Greenock, and upon this, the notable objection now mentioned was started by Mr. — and his friends, who, despairing of success on the merits, wished by all possible means to get the proceedings quashed, and avoid the disgrace of a public conviction. It was also objected against Mr. Simson, that he held no commission as a Solicitor or Procurator, and had not paid the stamp duty to Government imposed upon law practitioners.

The Court of Justiciary ordered minutes of debate upon these objections. In the pleading for Mr. Simson, the right of the Magistrates to name their Fiscal was proved by reference to sundry Acts of Parliament, and to immemorial usage, long anterior to the date of the Charter of the Procurators of Glasgow; which Charter, therefore, could not interfere with the rights of the Magistrates, and which, as granting a monopoly, was struck at by the 21 James I. cap. 3., which statute expressly annuls all monopolies. As to the stamp laws again, Mr. Simson showed that he did not fall under these,—a Fiscal is an officer of Court, acting not for litigants, but as an official person, appearing on behalf of the Public.

In their opposition to the Magistrates, the Advocaters were actuated by different motives, some joined the coalition, thinking that they would retrieve their characters, others conscious of the loss they would sustain by being deprived of their unduc gains, gave way to unbridled opposition. In preparing their Information on the merits of this important case, when every thing else seemed to fail them, the Advocaters availed themselves of the willing services of a Teacher in Town, who to serve a purpose, not the most honourable, published a set of Tables which formed a part of the process, and were moreover widely circulated in the City and Suburbs, for the purpose of throwing discredit on the Exemplification of the Weights and Measures which had been approven of by the constituted authorities, so as to render that work of no avail; this young man, literally so very private as to be still unknown but by name to those whom he so gratuitously attacked, would have met a silent reproof, if the High Court of Justiciary had not directed the Fiscal to make a representation, which among other things his Counsel Mr. Solicitor General (Hope) did in the following words:

"The informant will only observe that while the present discussion relates entirely to Liquid Measures, it is certainly not a little singular to

find that the zeal of the Advocaters, and of Mr. —— employed by them, is directed to shew, not that Mr. Cleland is wrong in any of his calculations as to Liquid Measures, but that he has committed errors in his calculations for Dry Measures, viz. of grain, &c. The accuracy of Mr. Cleland's Liquid Measures is not impeached at all. But the course pursued to throw discredit on Mr. Cleland's calculations is still more remarkable, when the nature of the tables on which Mr. —— remarks are made is considered.

"Having exemplified the Weights and Measures of Glasgow in a most scientific manner in the body of his work, Mr. Cleland, in the Appendix, without any reference whatever to tables of liquid contents, gives the linear dimensions of several Dry Measures, so as to enable Coopers to make the Dry Measures used in the sale of various kinds of Grain, Fruit and Potatoes, as near the truth as possible, preparatory to their being taken to the Adjuster's office for correction. \* This arrangement became necessary, as Mr. Cleland discovered that some of the heaped Measures were so small at the mouth, that the poor and those who purchased in small quantities did not get a just proportion of the larger Measure, and for the express purpose that no ignorant person might consider the gross linear dimensions of Coopers' vessels thus given, as having any reference to liquid contents; the following words were introduced in page 3d of the first edition of the Exemplification. ' The gross dimensions of all the Dry Measures are narrated solely for the purpose of uniformity. In those which are to be heaped the diaemeter at the mouth must on no account be varied. In all cases the ' Measure is to be taken from the liquid contents specified, and not ' from the gross dimensions.' To attempt to pervert so very clear and distinct instructions, which had for their object the interest of the poorer classes who purchase their articles in small quantities, required more than ordinary boldness. Every person who knows any thing of Dry Measures made by Coopers, knows the impossibility of making them mathematically exact. This is expressed by Lord Swinton, and acknowledged by every writer on the subject. And here it may not be improper to quote the expressions of the late Professor John Robison, in his report to the Magistrates of Edinburgh on Weights and Measures in the year 1800, printed in the Appendix to Mr. Cleland's book, page 80, alluding to linear Measures, the learned Professor says: 'Now one tenth part of an inch in the diameter of a Firlot, will make 22 ' inches of solid Measure of difference; this is very nearly a Mutchkin; 'also one tenth part of an inch will make even a greater difference, ' either want of perfect roundness, or want of flatness of the bottom is ' enough to occasion disagreement of the two Firlots. At this day we

<sup>\*</sup> The Dean of Guild Court appointed Messrs. Robert Hood, and James Hood, jun. Candlerigg Street, adjusters of Liquid and Dry Measures; and Alexander Wood, Stockwell Street, adjuster of Weights.

' need not regard the error of the linear Measurements; we have the

' Stirling Jugs in several Burghs; it is therefore to the measurement by

'the Jug that I shall adhere, and accommodate every thing to the 'making use of the present English Standard of length.'"

Notwithstanding the above statement of facts, and the motives which there is reason to believe have influenced the parties; their names are here concealed in the hope that they will consider well before they again make such unprovoked and unwarrantable attacks on public characters, in the due exercise of important duties committed to their charge.

The whole cause came to be advised on Monday the 27th of January, 1823. All the Judges were on the Bench. The objection to the title of the Fiscal was first taken up. This part of the case was very speedily disposed of. The Judges unanimously repelled the objection stated to the Fiscal's title. The Court thereupon proceeded to advise the cause on the merits. Each of the Judges delivered his opinion at considerable length.

LORD HERMAND thought the objection to so many defenders being included in one complaint, ought to be sustained, and that the confession of the party ought to have been signed by him. His Lordship thought that the Dean of Guild, and not the Magistrates, had the jurisdiction in such a case, and was therefore for advocating the cause.

LORD GILLIES considered the case a very extraordinary one. The Magistrates had a good object in view; their exertions were perfectly upright and patriotic, and they had acted very properly in taking the assistance of Mr. Cleland, as, from his knowledge of that gentleman, he could say that no person more fit for the office could possibly have been selected. His Lordship was, however, of opinion that the crime charged was of so serious a nature, that the proceedings ought to have been more formal, and not so summary as those adopted by the Fiscal. He thought the proceedings precipitate. His Lordship was for quashing the whole proceedings, and giving expenses to neither party.

LORD PITMILLY next delivered his opinion. His Lordship thought the Fiscal had acted leniently in not bringing separate complaints against each defender, and that the proceedings were sufficiently regular. There was one point, which, his Lordship said, he could not get over, and that was, that Mr. —— had pleaded guilty. It was not necessary to sign his confession. His Lordship was clear for refusing the Bills of advocation.

LORD SUCCOTH expressed himself of the same opinion with Lord Pitmilly, and so did LORD MEADOWBANK. The confession of Mr. ——, Lord Meadowbank said, was proved by the record. The Magistrates of Glasgow had executed the law in a proper manner. The form of the proceedings was perfectly unexceptionable; as to their power to judge in such cases, the act 1661, cap. 38, gives to the Magistrates of Burghs, the cognizance of offences committed in using false Weights

and Measures.\* There was nothing at all in the objection of so many defenders, being included in one complaint, the same thing took place every day in the prosecution of frauds against the revenue. In these cases as many parties were often summoned as here, and the procedure was fully less formal. His Lordship was clear for refusing the Bill with costs.

LORD JUSTICE CLERK considered the question to be one of criminal police, not one of criminal process—Mr. — pleaded guilty. The use of Glass Measures was illegal, † and generally complained of. The Magistrates might have inspected the Measures on the spot, and might have inflicted the fine without any written complaint. If the present was a criminal libel, then, no doubt, such a number could not be included in it; but this was a matter of criminal Police. All these questions were however here excluded, for Mr. — pleaded guilty. His Lordship had no doubt that the Magistrates had jurisdiction both by Statute and common law. The advocation was wholly incompetent as to Mr. —, and the advocation of the other parties was, if possible, still more so.

Both Bills of Advocation were refused, whereby the sentence of the Magistrates against Mr. —— was affirmed, and the case of the other Advocators sent back to the Magistrates. The Advocators were subjected in the Fiscal's expenses.

#### INTERLOCUTOR OF COURT.

\_\_\_\_\_ against Simson.

27th January, 1823.

The Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the foregoing Bill of Advocation for ——————; with the answers thereto for Andrew Simson; informations given in for the parties, in obedience to the order of Court of the 26th May last; minutes for the parties on the point of the respondents' title to prosecute; sentence of the Magistrates complained of; and the whole proceedings: repel the objections stated to the title of the respondent, as Procurator Fiscal of the Burgh Court of Glasgow, to prosecute this action; refuse the Bill of Advocation; find the com-

<sup>\*</sup> Sheriffs, Stewards, and Magistrates of Burghs, are directed to take trial of Weights, Metes, and Measures; and the users of false Weights and Measures, are to tine their hale goods and gear, which are to be forfeited for the King's use.—Act 19, James VI. in 1607.

<sup>†</sup> The Dean of Guild Court enacted, that all Liquid and Dry Measures used in this City, must have the stamp of the Court put on them by the legal adjusters; Measures not stamped, are therefore, liable to be seized, and the owners fined, even although the Measures are conformable to the Standard.

plainer liable to the respondent in the expenses incurred in this Court; allow an account thereof to be given in, and remit to Thomas Guthrie Wright, W. S., to tax the same and report.

(Signed,) D. BOYLE, J. P. D.

#### INTERLOCUTOR OF COURT,

— and others, against Simson.

27th January, 1823.

The Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the foregoing Bill of Advocation, answers thereto; informations for the parties given in, in obedience to an order of Court, date 26th May last; and having advised the informations in case of \_\_\_\_\_\_, to which, reference is made in this case, with the minutes for the parties on the point of the Respondent's title to prosecute; repel the objections stated to the title of the Respondent, as Procurator Fiscal of the Burgh Court of Glasgow; to prosecute this action, refuse the Bill of Advocation; find the Complainers conjunctly and severally liable to the Respondent in the expenses incurred in this Court; allow an account thereof to be given in, and remit to Thomas Guthrie Wright, W. S., to tax the same and report.

(Signed,) D. BOYLE, J. P. D.

The judgment of the High Court of Justiciary, from which there is no appeal, establishes, in this case, the following important points.

1st. That Magistrates of Burghs have jurisdiction, and a right to take cognizance of Weights and Measures used within the Burgh, and to punish persons guilty of using false Weights and Measures.

2d. That such a case is of the nature of a Police, not of a criminal process, and may be prosecuted in a summary manner.

3d. That any number of delinquents may be included in one complaint. That it is not necessary to serve a copy of the complaint; and that the persons accused may be summoned by an ordinary citation to appear before the Sitting Magistrate.

4th. It is established, that the Fiscal need not belong to any society or corporation of Writers, or be admitted a Solicitor or Agent, or pay the Stamp Duty to Government exigible from Law Practitioners, either at their admission or the annual Certificate Duty. In short, as the Magistrates have the power to appoint a Fiscal, they may name any one they please.

Counsel for the Advocators—Henry Cockburn, Esq.; John Christison, Esq. Agent in Edinburgh, Mr. William Renny, W. S. Counsel for the Respondent:—The Solicitor-General; Francis Jeffrey, Esq.; Agent in Edinburgh, Mr. Daniel Fisher.

In former years when the seeds of discontent were widely sown in this part of the country, the Magistrates of this City, in grappling with radicalism in the exercise of a mild, yet firm, discharge of their duty. received the approbation of their fellow-citizens, who were evewitnesses of their praiseworthy exertions. In like manner the Magistrates of last year, have received the just tribute of approbation for their unparalleled exertions, in enforcing the use of just Weights and Measures within their jurisdiction, which has since been followed up by the local Magistrates in the County. In discharge of the arduous, and in some instances unpleasant, duty, the Magistrates showed no respect of persons, nor would they listen to any regulation short of a thorough renovation, although urged to do so from respectable quarters. The poor and those who purchase provisions or liquors in small quantities have reason to be grateful to their Magistrates, for now they have an equal proportion with those who purchase large quantities. The salutary regulations referred to, have even extended to the Stable, where the feed is increased in a due proportion to the Boll.

In a matter of this kind, the names of the Magistrates who have rendered such service to the Community should be kept in remembrance; they are as follows:

## The HON. JOHN THOMAS ALSTON, Lord Provost. BAILLIES,

LAURENCE CRAIGIE, Jung., Esq. JAMES A. BROWN, Esq. WILLIAM GRAHAM, Jung., Esq.

WILLIAM M'TYER, Esq. WILLIAM SNELL, Esq. STEWART SMITH, Esq., B. R.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQUIRE, Dean of Guild.

JAMES HUNTER, ESQUIRE, Convener of the Trades' House.

# IN CONCLUSION.

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the unwarrantable opposition which has been made to the Magistrates in the due discharge of their duty by the retailers of Malt Liquor; the Standard for the sale of that article in Glasgow, is smaller than in any of the great Towns in the United Kingdom.

In Glasgow the Beer Pot contains cubic inches,..... 55.5 In Edinburgh the Beer Pot is nearly six per cent. larger than

in Glasgow. And,

In London \* the Beer Pot contains cubic inches,..... 70.5 as appears from the following certificate.

#### CERTIFICATE.

" JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.

" The Weight and Measure Office, " Guildhall, Westminster.

" SIR.

" The Pewter Pots used in London for the Sale of "Beer, are not relative to the Wine Gallon, but of a larger dimension,

" as the Beer Gallon contains 282 cubic inches. I am,

SIR.

Your most obedient Servant, M. MARCHANT." (Signed.)

4th November, 1822.

\* A Quart or Pot is the fourth part of a Gallon, -Auth.

# Lanarkshire Jury List,

FOR THE

### CIRCUIT COURT OF GLASGOW.

The following is the Copy of a Letter addressed to the Hon. the Lord Provost.

My LORD,

My official situation giving me frequent opportunities of observing the inadequacy of the Jury List for the Circuit Court in this City, which does not for the whole County of Lanark contain more than 200 effective names, by which, persons are often called upon to serve on two or three successive Juries, while other qualified persons, who have been in business for upwards of 40 years in the City, have never been called on to take a share of that duty. Under these circumstances, I applied for leave to extend the List, without putting the public to any expense.

Some difficulties having been removed, I was at length authorized by the chief Magistrate of the County, on 21st October, 1821, to take such steps as to me appeared proper, for accomplishing the object I had in view.

As my offer for preparing the Jury List extended not only to the City and Suburbs, but to the whole of the under Ward of the County, I corresponded with the parochial Clergymen in that district, who very obligingly furnished me with the names and designations of such persons in their respective parishes, as appeared to them proper for serving on Juries; so that now there is for the under Ward a List of 2,372 effective names engrossed in a book in alphabetical order, with their designations and places of abode; if the Lists for the middle and upper Ward amount to 628, the aggregate will be 3,000, from which 30 Jurymen are to be taken twice in the year. The book which contains the names of the town residents, and the landward parochial Lists were handed to the Sheriff on 1st March, 1823. The deficiencies which will annually occur by deaths, removals, and incapacities, may now be supplied without much trouble.

Without inquiring how, or by whom the Jury Lists were originally taken up, and from time to time extended and corrected in the respective Counties connected with the Glasgow Circuit; the following will give some idea of the mode practised in Edinburgh. In that City, the Jury Lists from a remote period have been made up and extended

from time to time by the Society of High Constables, which at present consists of rather more than one hundred members. This Society is very respectable, its members being taken from the middle class of the Community, who serve without pay. Each Constable has a certain portion of the Town assigned to him, over which in these matters he presides, and from that district he selects and keeps up his proportion of Jurymen; when the number wanted over the whole Town is completed, the List is presented in the first instance to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, (the City of Edinburgh being a County within itself.) In the instructions given to the Constables, as appears from their records, 15th May, 1771, they are directed "to return no other than "Tradesmen and Merchants of good fame, to exclude Surgeons, "Butchers, Publicans, Lawyers, and Writers of every denomination."

Prior to the year 1810, the High Constables had in some solitary instances inserted the names of individual members of the College of Justice in Edinburgh in the Jury List; this was considered an infringement of rights and privileges, and tenaciously resisted by the College. Having agitated the question in the proper Court and confirmed their exemption, they thought proper to submit a case to the Attorney General of England, inquiring how far Barristers and Attorneys in England were liable to serve on Juries.

The Attorney General's Answer is in the following words:

" Lincoln's Inn, June 26, 1810.

"As far as I am acquainted with the usage upon this subject, neither "Sergeants nor Barristers at law, while they continue to practise their "profession, nor even Attorneys, are ever summoned to serve on Juries. "There is no Statute or Charter which exempts them; but as the "general practice of their profession is to a great degree inconsistent "with such service, and as they may, in many cases, from their previous professional employment, be the most unfit of any to perform the office of Jurymen, they are never called upon to do so: this exemption, whether it be matter of right, or of convenience, has in no instance been called in question.

. (Signed,) V. Gibbs."

Since 1810, no member of the College of Justice has ever been called on to serve on Juries in Edinburgh.

It has been customary for a considerable time past, to summon two members of the Faculty of Procurators, or Writers, on the Jury at the Glasgow Circuits. In preparing the Glasgow Jury List, care has been taken to omit the names of persons under age, and those above sixty-five years, or those, who, from mental or bodily infirmities, could not easily discharge the always important, and frequently difficult duty of a Juryman. The exemption also extends to Surgeons, Fleshers, Clergymen, Professors, and Teachers of every description.

The mode which has been very prevalent in this place, of designing Merchants and Tradesmen, as landed Gentlemen, merely because they are proprietors of villas or small landward properties, has been avoided for several reasons which need not be enumerated.

Till very lately, it was the practice for the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, to send a List of the names of forty-five persons to the High Court of Justiciary, from whom thirty were selected in Edinburgh, to serve on the Glasgow Circuit; this practice is now so far changed, that the Sheriff returns only the names of the thirty persons who are to serve on the Jury. The Sheriff of Renfrewshire returns the names of ten persons, and the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire five; making an aggregate of forty-five persons, which constitutes the Glasgow Jury.

Notwithstanding that it has been usual for Jurymen (many of whom came from a considerable distance) to serve at the Circuit Court of this City, without remuneration for the loss of time, and unavoidable expense, it does not seem reasonable that the practice should continue any longer, while in Edinburgh, where the ordinary Juries are chiefly taken from the City and Suburbs, (comparatively few being taken from the Counties of Haddington and Linlithgow,) each Juryman serving in the Justiciary Court since the year 1797, receives the sum of Ten Shillings and Sixpence for his services on each Trial, no matter how many take place in one day. In the Civil Jury Court in Glasgow, where the duty is generally less arduous than in the Criminal Court, each Juryman receives One Pound for his services on each Trial; there can, therefore, be no doubt, but that on a respectful application to the Honourable the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, an equal Sum will be allowed to Jurymen serving in the Criminal Court in Glasgow, as is given to those discharging a similar duty in Edinburgh.

I remain,

My Lond,

Your Lordship's very faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed,) "JAMES CLELAND."

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 4th March, 1823.

# POOR

# IN GLASGOW.

THE following document which was printed and transmitted on the 4th of September, 1817, to the very Reverend Doctor Baird, Principal in the University of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for revising the mode of managing the Poor in Scotland, will explain the principles by which the Poor are maintained in Glasgow.

Committees of both Houses of Parliament being now employed in revising the English Poor Laws, have applied to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for information as to the management of the Poor in Scotland.—The Venerable Assembly being desirous of giving every facility in their power in the prosecution of a measure so interesting to the Country, have issued Printed Queries to the whole Clergy of Scotland, requiring that they would favour the Assembly with the necessary information. In compliance with this desire, the following answers to the Queries have been drawn up for Glasgow, by the very Rev. Dr. Gavin Gibb, Minister of St. Andrew's Church in that City, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, (now Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow,) and by Mr. James Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works.

#### QUERIES.

Q. 1. What is the average annual amount of the collections at the church-doors for the last ten years?

A. The annual average for the last ten years, is £1652 6s. 10d., particulars as under: In 1807, the collections amounted to £1532 14s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; in 1808, to £1605 15s.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ; in 1809, to £1543 12s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1810, to £1574 7s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; in 1811, to £1624 10s. 2d,; in 1812, £1503 1s. 2d.: in 1813, £1675 0s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1814, to £1715 14s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1815, £1905 6s.  $3\frac{5}{4}$ d.; in 1816, £1843 6s.  $9\frac{5}{4}$ d.

Q. 2. Are there any voluntary contributions (independent of the

collections) made annually or occasionally by resident heritors or others, and to what amount, for the last ten years?

- A. None whatever.
- Q. 3. Do non-resident heritors give such voluntary contributions, and to what amount for the last ten years?
  - A. They give no voluntary contributions.
- Q. 4. What is the average annual amount, during the last ten years, of poor's funds (exclusive of the collections and voluntary contributions,) which have been under the management of the Kirk-session, and of what items are they made up?
- A. Exclusive of collections, and voluntary contributions at the Church doors, the Fees for proclamations of Marriages, and Donations at Funerals when the Church-bells are tolled, are placed under the management of the Kirk Session, for behoof of the poor. The annual average from these sources for the last 10 years is £330 1s. 2d.; particulars as follows:

	Proce	ns.		Donations.			Proclamations.					Donations.			
In	1807,	£159	13	0	£128	17	0	Brt. ford.	£704	11	0		£952	3	11
	1808,	111	- 6	0	299	5	9	In 1812,	155	8	0		145	12	G
	1809,	162	1.5	0 ~~~	251	6	0	1813,	142	16	0		149	2	6
	1810,	160	13	0	140	10	0	1814,	158	12	0		195	0	0
	1811,	130	4	0	152	5	2	1815,	164	0	6		225	9	0
								1816,	162	9	-6		1.15	7	0
		£704	11	0	£952	3	11	Total i	11						
								10 years, A	£1487	17	0	,	£1812	14	11

- Q. 5. What has been the average annual expense of managing the poor's funds under the charge of the Kirk-Session, during the last ten years?
- A. Fifty Pounds, being the Treasurer's salary, and fifteen Pounds to each of the eight Church Beadles for taking up annual lists of the population and other parochial duties; in whole, One Hundred and Seventy Pounds.
- Q. 6. Is there a regular and legal Assessment for the support of the poor?

A. There is.

What is its amount?

The amount for the year, ending 9th August, 1817, is £10,535.

By what rule or what rate is it proportioned and levied? and in particular, is it levied in proportion to personal as well as heritable property?

Levied on the Inhabitants, by valuation on heritable and on personal property, according to their wealth, circumstances, and ability.

By what authority is the amount fixed and the levying enforced?

Under the authority of the general Act of the Scotch Parliament of 1579, and of the Act of 1663, by fifteen persons annually chosen by the Magistrates and Council, but not of their number.

When did it commence?

The Hospital was opened on 15th November, 1733.

What has been its progressive annual rise, especially for the last ten years?

The progressive rise is as follows: -viz.

In 1	807,			•••	£4815	In	1812,	 	***	£ 7480
1	803,				5220		1813,	 		10273
1	809,				6000		1814,	 		10709
1	810,				5770		1815,	 		9940
1	811,	•••	•••		5740		1816,	 		9063

- Q. 7. What is the annual expense of collecting and applying the Assessment, if it is collected and applied by others than the Kirk-Session?
- A. The only expense attending the collection is £100.—being the salary of the Collector, who also assists in laying on the Assessment. The Application is conducted free of expense, by the Weekly Committee of the Town's Hospital, chosen annually, which consists of the Preceptor, Vice Preceptor, Treasurer, and eight ordinary Managers, viz. Two from the Town Council, two from the Merchants' House, two from the Trades' House, and two from the General Session.
- Q. 8. Is dependance on the Assessment lessening, in your opinion, the reluctance of the people to apply for aid from the parochial charity?
  - A. Very sensibly lessening such reluctance.
- Q. 9. Although there may not have been an annual Assessment hitherto, is it your opinion, that reluctance to apply to parochial charity, is generally diminishing among the people of late years?
  - A. Such reluctance generally diminishing.
- Q. 10. Have you reason to believe, from instances falling under your own observation, that the reluctance to apply for parochial charity has been diminished by the practice of drawing allowances under the Militia Act?
- A. There is evident reason to believe, that the reluctance has diminished from the cause alluded to.
- Q. 11. What is the number on the poor's roll of the Ordinary poor, (specifying males and females respectively) who can earn nothing for their own maintenance, but are supported wholly from the poor's funds?
- A. The inmates of the Town's Hospital in 1816, amounted to 516.

The Out-door pensioners, during the same period, deriving the greater part of their support from the Hospital, in Nursing wages, meal, or money, amounted to 1208 individual members of families.

Note, The females in the Hospital are to the males as 342 to 174: as the allowance to out-door-pensioners is frequently given to families, it would be very difficult to distinguish the males from the females.

Q. 12. What is the highest and lowest rate of regular relief allowed (where there is no charity work-house) to the Ordinary poor, described as above?

- A. The average annual expense of the whole inmates—children and adults—in the Hospital is £9 3s.  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ .\* The sums given to outdoor pensioners fluctuating with every change of circumstance, an average cannot be given with the same degree of accuracy. The sums however given to individual paupers, or their families, (or an equal value in meal) may be taken as near the truth, at from £2 10s. to £7 10s. per annum: the greater part receiving about £4 10s. per annum.
- Q. 13. What is the number of *Industrious* poor, who, during the last ten years, have received regularly partial relief from the Kirk-Session, though, in general, able to earn a proportion of maintenance for themselves or families?

A. The number for each year is as follows:

In	1808,	 	 	1075	In	1813,	 	 	1284
	1809,	 	 	1132		1814,	 	 	1291
	1810,	 	 	1097		1815,	 	 	1262
	1811,	 	 	1170		I816,	 	 	1283
	1812,	 • • •	 	1190		1817,	 	 	1372

- Q. 14. What is the *highest* and *lowest* rate of regular relief allowed to the *Industrious* poor, described as above?
- A. From 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. The average per month is 3s.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ d. and one-eighth of a farthing.
- Q. 15. Is relief given occasionally to individuals or families of the Industrious poor, from the common poor's funds, in order to prevent them coming permanently on the poor's roll? and if so, to what average amount, in each case, or of the whole, annually, during the last ten years?
- A. Occasional relief is very often given; it varies from 2s. 6d. to 10s. For this purpose the Kirk-Sessions receive part of the Assessment, varying of late years from Five to Thirteen Hundred Pounds, per annum.
- Q. 16. What is the sum total of allowances distributed by the Kirk-Session in each year, for the last ten years, to the *Ordinary* and *Industrious* Poor, who have been regularly on the Poor's roll?
- A. The sum distributed by individual Kirk-Sessions to the Poor on their respective rolls varies according to existing circumstances; the aggregate sum, however, allocated to the poor of the eight Sessions, has not varied for the last ten years; it amounts to £2437 10s. When the sums allowed by the Session have been found insufficient for a pauper's sustenance, it is usual to recommend him for the Hospital allowance.
  - Q. 17. In admitting a pauper on the Poor's Roll and fixing the

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<sup>\*</sup> The House was opened on 15th November 1733; and, on 15th November 1734, it contained one hundred and forty inmates, who were maintained at the daily expense of one penny and seven twelfths of a penny sterling each, or nineteen pennics Scots, or £2 8s. 134d, sterling per annum.

amount of his allowance, is the moral character, as good or bad, considered?

- A. Character is certainly considered; the worthless, however, have occasionally contrived to get on the Poor's Roll.
- Q. 18. Has any pauper, (and if so, how many?) who had no right from residence, to your parish Charity, been removed from your parish by the Kirk-Session to another parish, where he or they had such a right; or, has any, on similar grounds, been removed from another parish to yours?
  - A. Some few instances of both kinds have occurred.
- Q.19. If such removal has taken place, how was the expense of it paid? and what has been the sum total of such expense during the last ten years?
- A. The expense of removal is paid from the general Assessment, and has not exceeded £10 for the whole of the last ten years.
- Q. 20. Has any litigation taken place between your parish and any other, as to a pauper's residence and right to the parish charity? and what has been the expense of such litigation during the last ten years?
  - A. No litigation has taken place relative to this matter.
- Q. 21. Has your Kirk-Session paid or received allowances for such paupers as were permitted to remain in the parish where they happened to reside when they became chargeable? and to what amount during the last ten years?
- A. A few such cases have occurred; the sums were paid according to the rates of the different parishes in which the paupers were resident.
- Q. 22. Was any stipulation made between the Kirk-Sessions concerned, as to the rate of allowance to be given to such paupers? and has the Session paying the allowances ever objected, and with what result, to the rate given by the Session where the pauper happened to reside?
- A. No stipulation has been considered necessary, nor has any objection been made.
- Q. 23. Does the Kirk-Session claim a right to the effects of paupers who are on the poor's roll at their death? and does this claim seem to have any effect in disinclining the people to come on the poor's roll?
- A. The Committee on the Town's Hospital have been in the habit of claiming the effects of paupers, when they went into the House; and this has had some effect in deterring a particular class of paupers from becoming inmates. It is not usual however for the Kirk-Session to claim the effects of those who may be on the poor's roll.
- Q. 24. Has there been any instance of a pauper, or of others for his behoof, attempting to enforce by law a higher allowance than the Kirk-Session were willing to give? and what was the result?
- A. There is no instance of this kind recollected. On the 16th February 1815, a Superintendent for the Poor was appointed, with a

salary of £100 per annum; among other duties, he visits the applicants and pensioners, makes out a statement of their respective cases, assists in the distribution, and takes care that none be admitted on the Funds without having a legal domicile of three years.

Q. 25. What are the names (and the numbers, as nearly as you can compute) of the religious Sects in your parish? are there any (and if so, how many) of their poor on the poor's roll of the parish? and what is the annual sum total of relief given to them?

A. In Glasgow there are a number of religious Societies, unconnected with the establishment. It is difficult, however, to give a correct idea of their number: 210 persons of this description were partially supported from the funds of the Town's Hospital in 1816.\* The number receiving relief from the Sessions has not been ascertained.

Q. 26. What, as nearly as you know or can compute, is the number of paupers belonging to these Sects, who are not on the poor's roll of the parish, but are supported by these sects themselves respectively?

A. For obvious reasons, the first part of this Query cannot be answered accurately. With regard to the second, it will be near the truth to say that the above Societies in 1816 distributed £1200 to their own poor.

Q. 27. Are stranger poor allowed to beg in the parish? do the parish poor beg? and if so, do they wear badges?

A. Although there is no permission given to the parish or stranger poor to beg, there are a few of both classes who beg, particularly on Saturdays. Arrangements are now making, which, it is hoped, will greatly lessen public begging.

Q. 28. Are there occasionally Extraordinary collections or contributions for individual instances of misfortune or distress among the Industrious poor? what may be the amount of these? and do they ever keep a particular person or family from coming permanently on the Poor's Roll?

A. No collections for individual instances of misfortune have, it is believed, been made under the authority of the Kirk Session; but nowhere are voluntary contributions for such purposes more frequent, or

<sup>\*</sup> On the 20th August 1817, there were 1501 paupers receiving aliment from the Hospital, as out-door pensioners, who described themselves to the Superintendent of the Poor, as belonging to the following religious denominations, viz.—The Eight Established Churches, 943—Gaelic Chapel, Queen-Street, 150—Do. Duke-Street, 88—Do. Gorbals, 30—Total connected with the Establishment, 1211—Relief, 63—Episcopalians, 50—Methodists, 50—Roman Catholics, 46—Old Light Burghers, 34—Burghers, 21—Tabernacle, 6—Baptists, 6—Antiburghers, 5—Glassites, 5—Reformed Presbyterians, 4.—Total, 1501.—In January 1820, Mr. Scott, the Roman Catholic clergyman in this city, estimated, and reported to me, that, connected with his chapel, there are in all Lanarkshire, and parts of Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire, about 20,000 souls.

more liberal, although from their nature, it is not easy to specify the amount.

- Q. 29. What is the number in the parish,
- 1. Of persons Blind?
- 2. Of persons Deaf and Dumb?
- 3. Of persons Deaf and Dumb, and Blind?

If any of these three classes are poor, how are they employed and supported?

- A. In a City such as Glasgow it would require much longer time than is given, to answer this Query with any degree of precision. When the parties are poor their wants are supplied as other paupers in a similar situation in life.
- Q. 30. Can you state the sums raised in 1816—17 for the occasional relief of the industrious poor, the way in which the relief was given, and the number of those relieved?
- A. Λ very large sum was voluntarily subscribed, and £9653 6s. 2d. actually distributed to 23,130 persons, by a Committee of the Subscribers, acting gratuitously.
- Q. 31. Is there a Savings Bank in your parish? when was it established? and what is the number of depositors?
- A. A Savings Bank was established on 3d July, 1815. On the 26th of that month 157 Accounts were opened, and 773 deposites made, amounting to £1608 16s. From 3d July, 1815, till 26th June, 1816, the Deposites amounted to £7862 19s. and on 21st November, 1816, there were 1410 Accounts opened in the Bank.
- Q. 32. If there is no Savings Bank, have the poor other opportunities afforded them of accumulating their savings safely? and have they been in the practice of so accumulating them as to prevent their coming on the Poor's Roll?
- A. See the preceding answer, also the foregoing article Provident Bank.
- Q. 33. Are there difficulties in the way of establishing a Savings Bank, from local circumstances or otherwise? and how could these be obviated?
  - A. See the answer to Query 31.
- Q. 34. Are there any Friendly Societies in the parish? and if so, how many are there? and what is the number of persons belonging to them?
- A. There are 129 Friendly Societies established in the City and Suburbs, but, as the number of Members varies every day, it is difficult to ascertain the aggregate. At a moderate calculation they may be taken as averaging 120 Members to each Society, thereby making 15,480 Members in whole. As the Suburbs are completely commixed with particular districts of the Royalty, it is no easy matter to ascertain the number strictly belonging to the City. The amount of population

in the City and Suburbs being nearly the same, it may be near the truth to take the members of Friendly Societies living in the City at 8000.

Q. 35. Is there from local circumstances or otherwise, any comparative want of opportunity or means of *common* or of *religious* Education among the poor?

A. There is no want of the means of education.

Q. 36. Are there any, and if so, what, in your opinion, may be the number who have not been taught to Read?

A. There are very few indeed who have not been taught to read.

Q. 37. What are the Fees payable by the Poor for the different Branches taught in the *Parish School*? and does the Kirk-Session pay from the Parish funds the school fees of any Poor Scholars? and if so, of how many?

A. The Poor receive their education gratis: the Kirk-Session supports six Charity Schools, which contain 450 Children, educated at an annual expense of £320, £288 of which go as salary to the Teachers. Besides being taught to read and write, the children receive shoes, stockings, books, &c. In addition to these Schools, which are exclusively supported from the Session Funds, there are several others in which education is either given gratis, or at a rate within the reach of the industrious Poor.

Q. 38. Is there a Sunday School in the Parish? how many Scholars at an average attend it? and how is the expense of it defrayed?

A. Sunday Schools were first established in Glasgow in 1787. There are now 34 Schools within the Royalty, in which 3300 children are taught to read, and instructed in the principles of religion. \* Of these Schools 12 are superintended by the Session and supported from its funds, at an expense of £30 to the Teachers, exclusive of books and small premiums. The other Schools are supported by voluntary contribution, at an expense of £365 for room rents, books, coals, candles, &c. the Teachers and Monitors doing the whole duty free of expense, under the superintendence of Committees from the Subscribers.

Q. 39. Are there in the parish any families, who, to your knowledge or belief, do not possess, from their poverty, a copy of the Bible? and, speaking generally, is there, from poverty, a want of copies of the Bible among any individuals or families in the parish?

A. There are few or no families except, perhaps, the most worthless, who do not possess a copy of the Bible.

Q. 40. Are there any Mortifications, or other Charitable Institutions or Funds, which are not under the management of the Kirk-Session or Hospital?

On 30th June, 1819, there were within the Royalty 109 Sunday Schools, 161 Teachers, and 4747 Scholars, viz. boys 2260, girls 2487. The greater part of these Schools have Libraries attached to them.

- A. There are a number of such Mortifications and Charitable Institutions.\*
  - a. What is their object?
- a. Their objects are the relief of the old and indigent, and the clothing and education of youth.
- b. What is the amount of their funds, as nearly as you know, or can compute?
  - b. The amount distributed in 1816, was £21,334 13s. 9d.

\* There were within the Royalty, in 1819, 12 Mortmains, and 57 benevolent institutions, whose managers gave relief to persons fallen into narrow circumstances, for curing their diseases, or educating or clothing children, amounting in whole to £21,162 12s. 4d. The Benefit Societies for Operatives, during the same year expended £1800 in Aliments.

# Society

FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR DEBTORS.

An Account of the Nature and proceedings of the Society in Edinburgh for Relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors,

PRESIDENT,

JAMES NAIRNE, Esquire, of Claremont.

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1819.

THE amount of good accomplished by this Association in the few years which have elapsed since its institution, has induced those who are friendly to it, to lay some account of its nature and objects before the public, in the hope that similar institutions may be formed in other places.

The Edinburch Association took its rise in a very simple manner. A few friends, in the middle ranks of life, chiefly connected with the Destitute Sick Society, had observed with pain the great misery brought upon individuals and families, by the imprisonment of poor mechanics and labourers for small debts. It occurred to these friends, that many evils might be remedied, at a very small expense, by judiciously assisting objects of this description. As soon as the idea was started, they agreed to contribute annually at least five shillings each; money they did not think would be wanting. The only difficulty anticipated—not at the outset, but ultimately—was, what is indeed the main difficulty in all charitable institutions, that of procuring a sufficient number of persons who could and would give the necessary time, and take the necessary trouble.

The first Committee was appointed on the 15th of November 1813; and the whole business of the Society has since that period been conducted by a Committee named at the Annual General Meetings, consisting of from twelve to twenty members. The Committee has hitherto been divided into classes of two or three members, whose residence enables them to communicate most readily with each other; each class acting in rotation for two months, by attending the jails, investigating cases, and relieving individuals and families according to circumstances: and what is thus done is reported at the end of every two months to the General Committee. Within seven years, about five hundred cases have been investigated; and four hundred and fifteen persons have been liberated from the jails of Edinburgh and Canongate, most of whom were heads of families, varying from two to eleven in number. In a great proportion of those cases, also, some pecuniary assistance has been given to the debtors' families; yet the whole expenditure for these seven years, including the expense of printing, rooms for meetings, &c. has amounted only to the sum of £214:10:2, or £30:12:10\frac{1}{2}, per annum! Not a few of the debtors thus liberated were old, infirm, or in bad health; and all of them, it may be said, were completely destitute.

But, in order to prevent misconception, it is necessary to explain more fully the principles on which the Society have proceeded. In the first place, then, it is not the object of the Society to pay debts, and therefore it can have no tendency to encourage indolence or extravagance. The main purpose of the Association is to relieve the honest and destitute debtor, without benefiting the rigorous, or injuring the fair and well intentioned Creditor. Upon these principles, assistance is given exclusively to those who are unable to support themselves in Jail; and in no case is it afforded until an investigation has taken place. It is true, that if the debtor allege that he is on the point of starving for want, and if his story be confirmed by appearances, and the report of the Jailor, a trifle is given to procure the necessaries of life, until he receives aliment. If he should have a young or distressed family, suffering from want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of his incarceration, some temporary assistance is also given to the family, especially if they appear industrious and well behaved.

The next object, if the debtor should not have acted fraudulently or culpably, is to get him liberated from Jail; and this is generally accomplished by applying to, and reasoning with the Creditor. If the debtor be obviously poor and destitute, it is not often difficult to satisfy the Creditor, that his only chance of obtaining payment is, by giving liberty to his debtor; and, in most cases, this is done upon an arrangement, by which the latter agrees to pay the debt by such instalments as his wages, or other means, can reasonably afford. Nothing is ever done for a debtor who does not shew the utmost readiness to discharge his debt to the best of his abilities; but the instances in which any backwardness has been shewn

by these unfortunate persons, to do all that could be desired of them, have been rare indeed, not amounting to twelve out of more than four hundred. and, generally speaking, there has been most reason and fairness on the part of the debtors, the greater part of whom have honourably fulfilled the engagements come under by them while in Jail; that is to say, they have in most instances paid their debts in the manner agreed upon. The visitors of the Society do every thing in their power to bring about an understanding or reconciliation between the debtor and Creditor; and in many instances they have been successful, to the manifest advantage of both parties. But when the debtor appears to be dishonestly inclined, or unwilling to do what is in his power to discharge a just debt, he is left to himself; and, on the other hand, if the Creditor appear unreasonable or inexorable, from irritation or heart-heartedness, or from a hope that the Society will pay the debt or a part of it, and refuse to listen to a reasonable arrangement, the debtor and his family, (if he have one) are supplied with necessaries, and application is made, at the Society's expense, for the benefit of the Act of Grace. It has been found necessary to have recourse to that process in about one hundred and twelve instances out of four hundred and fifteen. As the debt is not extinguished by an Act of Grace liberation, the debtor continuing bound in law to pay as soon as his circumstances are changed for the better, there does not seem to be a possibility that mischief can arise from such interference. On the contrary, the obvious tendency of this charity is to bind man to man; and to lead the unfortunate debtors themselves to attach more consequence than ever to character and industry.

To the Creditors, on the other hand, the consequences are still more salutary. Those who set a value on reputation are made thus to reflect before they throw a poor labouring man into prison. They consider how their conduct will appear in the eyes of those neighbours who are sure to investigate the case of their debtors. This leads them to inquire into their debtors' circumstances; it ensures something like candour in the course of the inquiry; and it cannot be doubted, that the mere existence of such an association will prevent more imprisonments, than it will procure liberations. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of STIRLING. A similar Association was instituted in that Burgh; and at the time when it was formed, there were a considerable number of poor debtors in the Burgh Jail; but it was found in the course of a few months, that the mere institution of the Society had entirely removed the necessity for its continued existence. In so great a city as Edinburgh, where persons in business are less known to each other, and where there are necessarily a greater number of persons less alive to the value of a good name than in smaller communities, the same complete success is not to be looked for; but there can be no doubt that the same principle does operate in this city to a considerable extent, and will operate less or more wherever such an Association is instituted.

APPENDIX. 161

After the statement and explanations now made and given, it appears to be quite unnecessary to dilate on the evils prevented, or the good accomplished by Societies for the relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors. -They hold out, indeed, the gratifying prospects of doing away, at no distant period, perhaps, the practice of imprisonment for small debts altogether. At all events it is manifest, that if debtors generally were made sensible that they could not by allowing themselves to be thrown into Jail, get rid of a debt, which they certainly cannot do under the Act of Grace; and, if Creditors were convinced generally, that incarceration, instead of forwarding their views, is sure to defeat them in all cases where their debtors are honest men;-there would be no occasion for imprisoning any one willing to give a fair account of his circumstances, and to pay whatever his means could afford. An arrangement between the parties would thus become a substitute for imprisonment: one of the great objects of societies of this nature being to facilitate and bring about such arrangements.

Such is the plan, and such is the object of the Association for Relief of Destitute Imprisoned Debtors; the plain and simple exposition which has just been given, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the public in regard to its nature and tendency, but also, from its producing a conviction of its being calculated to prevent and alleviate much misery, without encouraging improvidence, induce other towns to follow the example of Edinburgh.

#### EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1822.

In the course of this year, the Committee have investigated one hundred and seventy-eight cases. During the same period one hundred and sixty-six individuals have been liberated from Jail; nincty, on promises to pay; fifty-six, by means of proceedings under the Act of Grace; thirteen, in consequence of the debts having been paid by friends, masters, magistrates, or others, who became interested through the inquiries set on foot, or information given by the members of Committee; three, upon security being found for the debts by the friends or masters of the parties; and four, in virtue of unconditional liberations granted by the creditors. In eight instances the debtors, after the cases had been investigated, were left to themselves on account of bad character or conduct; and in a very few of the cases the record is accidentally imperfect. In by far the greater part of these cases, aid was given to the debtors, and very often to the families also, either in money, or in provisions purchased with the funds of the Society. The

disbursements made directly in favour of debtors and their families. But there has been paid to the City, Canongate, and Jail Clerks and officers, for proceedings under the 31 Act of Grace, Together, 78 The rest of the expenditure for the year, is for printing, advertisements, &c. and amounts to

Total expenditure for the year, £. 104

In one hundred and twenty-two of these cases, the debtors had families, varying in number from three to ten individuals. In one family there were eight children; in four instances there were seven children in each family; in ten, six children; in twenty-five, five children; in sixteen, four children; in twenty-two, three children; in thirty-one, two children; and in thirteen cases only, one child in each family; so that in these families, there were five hundred and seventy individuals. exclusive of seventeen widows and widowers, and twelve other married persons. Of the principal debtors, four were 70 years of age and upwards; fifteen, sixty and upwards; twenty-seven, between fifty and sixty; forty-one, between forty and fifty; forty-three, between thirty and forty; thirty-three, between twenty and thirty; and three only, under twenty. About three-fourths of the whole debtors, were married persons; upwards of two-thirds had children in their families.

In thirty-five instances the debts on which imprisonment followed were under one pound, in one instance it amounted only to one shilling and ninepence; in another, to only four shillings; and in four instances the debts were between five and six shillings; in another instance, where the debt was only seven shillings and ninepence, there were six children in the family; in another, where the debt amounted to exactly the same sum, there was a family of five children; in another case, a widow was thrown into Jail, for not paying seven shillings; and in the one shilling and ninepenny case, there was a family of four children.

Only two or three cases have occurred of re-incarceration; and upon investigation it has been found that these have arisen either from palpable oppression on the part of the creditors, or from the debtors having engaged to pay more than their circumstances could afford. The expenditure for 1822, has been heavy; but that is to be accounted for in a great measure by the circumstance, that not a few individuals threw their debtors into Jail, in the belief that his Majesty would liberate all the poor debtors by paying off their debts.

The Society is supported by Members paying One Guinea at entrance, and five shillings yearly ;-or Two Guineas at entrance, and relieved from annual payments.

## HISTORICAL SCRAPS,

Taken from the Public Records and other authentic sources of Information, arranged in chronological order, by which a pretty accurate account of the State of Society, and other matters connected with Glasgow, at different periods of its History, may be obtained. Although this Collection has been in a state of preparation for several years past, there is no doubt but that the curious reader may be able to add to it and otherways improve it. The Ecclesiastical part of the Information has been taken from the Records of the Kirk Session, which for a considerable period after the Reformation had assumed very extensive powers. The Ecclesiastical Execepts are verbatim.

#### YEARS.

- 560 Bishopric of Glasgow Founded by St. Mungo:—St. Mungo died 13th January, 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground where the Cathedral is built, and where his Tomb is still shown.
- 1115 See of Glasgow:—David, Prince of Cumberland, refounded the See of Glasgow, and having in 1124 succeeded his brother Alexander I., to the Crown of Scotland, he promoted his Chaplain, John Achius, to the Bishopric in 1129. Achius commenced rebuilding the present Cathedral, which before had been a mean building.
- 1133 The Cathedral Consecrated:—The Cathedral was solemnly consecrated this year in presence of the king, who endowed it with the lands of Partick.
- this year in presence of the king, who endowed it with the lands of Partick.

  1165 Papal Bull:—Pope Alexander 111, issued a Bull, commanding the faithful to visit the Cathedral of Glasgow.
- 1176 Weekly Market, and Annual Fairs appointed:—In this year, William the Lyon, King of Scots, granted a Charter to the Town for holding a Market on Thursday; and in 190, his Majesty granted another charter, wherein it is said, that a Fair is to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the Sth of the Apostle Peter, (29th June,) and for the space of eight days complete. The Fair commences on the second Monday of July, and continues the whole week. A Horse Market is still held near the Cathedral, called St. Mungo's Fair, or the twenty days of Zuill fair, commencing at Christmas
- and terminating on the 13th of January, St. Mungo's day.

  1176 \*\*Cathedrat\*\*:—Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow, enlarged the Cathedral, and rebuilt a part of it in a more magnificent form than it had been formerly. Having finished all that he intended, the Cathedral was again consecrated in
- 1180 Glasgow erected into a Royal Burgh:—William the Lyon, granted a Charter, erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh.
- 1210 Grey Friars' Monastery:—This Building was at the foot of the Deanside Brae. Little more is known of it, than that the citizens of Glasgow, at this date, went in a body, on the last day of the Fair, to pay their respects to the Abbot of Melrose, who lived in the Monastery, and had been instrumental in procuring the Fair.
- 1233 Cathedral:—Bishop Bondington on being appointed to the see, took down the old part of the Cathedral, which had been left by Jocelyn, and rebuilt it in the manner in which it now is.
- 1268 Magistrates:—This is the first year where it is said that the Town was governed by a Provost, and Baillies, who held Courts, and transferred Property, &c.

\* Most of the ancient eccles assical elitics, when complete, were to it in the form of a cross, with a tower, lauthorn, or spire, erected at the interaction. It is into no space was usually thus divided:—The space westward of the cross is generally the choice; the part running north and south is called the cross or travel. It has been a generally the choice; the part running north western part of which is usually placed the organ. The algorithm is the last closes not generally extend to the extern end of the organ. The appear belon the dates one generally extend to the extern end of the hall between the parts, and does not include the sale color to be a passage to the lady though allow a page belon the algorithm and the lady though allowing the parts, and does not include the sale color, which are often separated by series for chaples. Chapels are all (1) to all rarts, an effectionally additions. The sales of the new are mostly open to it, and in each behald to generally without pews. In churchs not of begate, the cast in space all of the larts of the have are mostly ladings over the doors, cast we have a constituted in all by ladings over the doors, cast we have have sometimes vest (1), should, & ver the in The finite in a cit by weetern part of the have but in soad church less its attaction is very farmous. In low of the great doors are generally either at the west end, or near the end of the tales in the deed, cast and the colories, which are used to expect a side,—Cleland's Rise and Process of the Poblic Institutions of Green parts.

1330 - 50

1270 Convent of Black Friars: - This Convent, of which there is now no trace. said to have been near the Church. This religious Fraternity had been increased by Bishop Malvoisin, in 1201-2, and patronized by Sir Matthew Stewart of Castlemilk, who granted them an annuity on his Estate, "on condition of "their saying Mass forever, for the soul of the said Mathew, and for his Mither, and Bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian souls perpetually." This ancient family has always been respectable. In 1398, Sir Walter Stewart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stewart of Derneley, was named one of the sureties, on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace, between England and Scotland.

The Episcopal Palace taken by the English, and retaken by Sir William Wallace:—Edward I. of England, took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik 1300 to the See of Glasgow. Earl Percy at the same time usurped the military government of the western part of Scotland, and took possession of the Episcopal Palace in Glasgow. Sir William Wallace who was then at Ayr, determined on ridding his Country of the English usurpers; accompanied by Wallace of Richardtown, the Laird of Auchinleck his friend, James Cleland, and others, gave Battle to the usurpers in the High Street, near to where the College now stands, when Sir William cleft the head of the Earl Percy with one stroke of his sword, on which the route of the English became general.

See of Glasgow :- On 28th August, Edward I. of England offered obla-1301 tions at the shrine of St. Mungo, (Kentigern), in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond, Knight, (a Scot),

being taken prisoner by Sir John Seagrave.

Plague: - The Plague raged in Glasgow this year with great severity.

Cathedral :- Bishop Lindsay having contributed largely to the revenues of the church, in returning from Flanders was killed in an action at sea, and buried in the Cathedral, near the altar of the Blessed Virgin.

1345 Stockwell Street Bridge: - The Stockwell Street Bridge was built this year by Bishop Rea. The pious Lady Lochow prevailed on the Bishop to allow

her to pay the expense of one of the arches.

1350 St. Ninian's Hospital: - The above Lady Lochow, Duchess of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Mother of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, purchased the lands on both sides of the river Clyde, near where the Stockwell Street Bridge is placed, and appropriated the rents in support of an Hospital for Lepers, which she founded in St. Ninian's Croft. The Lepers' Hospital fronted the river. a little east from where the Bridge was afterwards placed; this ground was given to the town by charter, Charles I. on 1st July 1636: having remained in the town's hands for more than 150 years, it was feued for building on.

1380 - 1The Plague :- The Plague raged in Glasgow this year with great severity. Bishop of Glasgow made a Cardinal .- Bishop Wardlaw was made a Car-1381 dinal, in consequence of his good conduct in renewing the ancient league between the Crowns of Scotland and France. The Cardinal's Arms are placed near the middle of the Choir, on the right side of the high Altar; his name is written in gilded Saxon letters, "Walterus Cardinalus."

1387 Spire of Cathedral destroyed by Lightning :- When Matthew Glendinning was Bishop, the great wooden Spire of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which

was covered with lead, was destroyed by Lightning.

Mint: - A Mint House was erected this year in the Drygate Street, 1392 where Coins were struck, with the motto, "Robertus Dei Gracia Rex Scotorum Villa de Glasgow Dominus Protector.

1408 Tower of the Cathedral: - Bishop Lauder in this year commenced building

the great tower of the Cathedral with Stone.

1420 Grey Friars Convent: - This Convent is supposed to have been erected some where about the west end of the Old Grammar School Wynd. The Friars were patronized by the celebrated, but unfortunate Isobel, Dutchess of Albany, cousin to James, afterwards I. of Scotland, who, on the 18th May, 1431, at Inchmyron, mortified the Lands of Balagan to the Convent of the Grey Friars at Glasgow, for the express purpose of "the salvation of our souls, and "that of Murdoch, Dake of Albany, of worthy memory, our dear Husband, " and also for Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our Father, and of Walter, James, "and Alexander, our Sons." It is worthy of remark, that this Lady received as a present from the King, her consin, the heads of her Husband, her Father, and her Sons, Walter and Alexander, James having fled into Ireland. 1420

Salmon and Herring Trade: -Mr. Elphinston is mentioned as being engaged in the Trade of curing Salmon and Herrings for the French market;

and Principal Baillie, states that this Trade had greatly increased in Glasgow, between the years 1630, and 1666.

1424 Cathedrat:—Bishop Lander laid the foundation of the Vestry, and carried on the building of the great Steeple, where the Griffin, the Arms of Lauder, is still to be seen at the west side of the first battlement.

1426 Cathedrat:—Bishop Cameron soon after his induction, established the commissariot court, and filled up the Prebendaries to 32. In 1438, he commenced building the great Tower of his Episcopal Palace, where he placed his Arms, surmounted by a Salmon. This Bishop also carried on the building of the Vestry, which had been begun by his predecessor.\* The Bishop's Arms are to be seen on this part of the building.

1441 St. Enoch Church:—Was built in this year; it was situated within St. Enoch's Gate, (now the Trongate,) and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Michael. It had a Principal and eight Prebends; and a large burying ground. (I do not know when this Church was taken down.)

1450 Patrimonies of the Church:—Bishop Turnbull obtained a Charter from James II., erecting the Town and Patrimonies of the Bishopric into a regality.

University:—Pope Nicholas V. issued a Bull from Rome, 7th January, constituting a University in the City of Glasgow, on the plan of the University of Benonig. At first the College was on the north side of the Rotteurow, and remained in that situation till 1459, when James, Lord Hamilton, ancestor of the ancient and noble family of Hamilton, bequeathed to the College of Arts, a tenement lying on the north side of the Blackfriars' Church, together with four Acres of the lands of Dowhill, on condition that the Regents and Students, should after dinner and supper, stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James, his Spouse, the Countess of Douglas, his ancestors and successors, and all those from whom he had received benefit, and had not made a proper return. In 1486, an adjoining tenement was bequeathed to the college by Mr. Thomas Arthurlie

In 1572, Sir John Stewart of Minto, Provost, and the other Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, made a very handsome gift to the College by charter, which was ratified by Parliament in the same year. The preamble states, that whereas the College was nearly ruined at the Reformation, to the great detriment of the youth in Glasgow, the Magistrates and Council thought fit to give to the College and to the Regents and Students after named, residing within it, being fifteen persons in all, "for their honest and commodious "sustenance, all and sundry, the lands, yards, tenements, houses, biggings, "kirks, chapels, altarages, &c. which belonged to the Dominican friars within "the city, according to the gift made by Queen Mary to the Magistrates "and Council, under the Great Seal, the 26th of March 1566." Among other things this grant included the Blackfriars' Church, which was built about the year 810, and thirteen acres of land, which, with the four acres given by Lord James Hamilton, now forms what is commonly called the College garden. The Town Council likewise enacted, " That the said Col-"lege, and the 15 persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be "Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted from all "ordinary taxation, from all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and charges imposed, or to be imposed, within the city." It is understood to be in consequence of a stipulation in the charter alluded to, that the Magistrates of Glasgow occasionally inspect and audit the accounts of the old revenue of the College. An inspection took place in the year 1807, which, it is believed, was the last. I was present, and signed the doquet,

Among the many eminent persons whose names are enrolled as benefactors of this College, that of the Duke of Chandos, is prominent. The noble family of Chandos has long been distinguished as patrons of learning; and the present successor to the estates and title of Chandos uphodds the true dignity of that noble family. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos inherits extensive estates and princely demesues handed down from a long line of uncestors, and his Sovereign has raised him to ducal homours. If it be noble for a man to inherit and possesse constitutional principles in church and state, a thorough knowledge of the laws of his country, a conscientions discharge of the duties of the majstracy, urbanity, and condessention to inferiors, then his Grace of Buckingham and Chandos is noble indeed.

<sup>\*</sup> According to M'Ure, there are in the Veltry, Chapter House, and the Innot and Outer Churches in the Cathedral, 20 pillars, 418 springs, and 90 keystones, in all 668, and in the Barony Church, 185 pillars, 510 springs, 187 Leystones and apprentice knots, being in all 763, so that within the walls of the Cathedral there are 1466 pillars, spring, 4, seytones and knots.

Cathedral: -- Soon after Bishop Muirhead's induction he founded Clerical 1455 Vicars, and built Manses for them on the north of the Cathedral (now the

High Church new burying ground).

St. Nicholas' Hospital :- Was founded and endowed this year by Bishon 1456 Muirhead, for the maintenance of twelve poor Laymen and a Priest. This structure was Gothic; situated on the west side of Kirk Street, near to where the Bishop's Palace stood. Its ruins were taken down in 1808, to make way for St. Nicholas' Street. Its revenues, which are now much dilapidated, consists of ground annuals in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, and in the New Wynd, &c. The Town Council are the Patrons.

Tron Church .- The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, (Tron) dedicated to 1484

the blessed Virgin, was built this year.

Cathedral: - In this year the See was made Archiepiscopal when Bishop 1488 Blackadder was in office. The Bishop, along with the Earl of Bothwell, negotiated a marriage between King James III. of Scotland, and the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, which they brought about to the mutual satisfaction of both kingdoms; this union laid the foundation of the title of the Scotch Kings to the English throne, which in right of proximity of blood King James VI. of Scotland succeeded to on the demise of Queen Bishop Blackadder founded several Altarages in the Choir, and Elizabeth. caused his Arms to be placed immediately above them, in a small Escutcheon. containing three cinque foils on a bend, and above it in capital letters, " Robertus Archiepiscopus;" he also placed steps from the Nave to the Choir. and placed effigies of the Apostles above them, of curious workmanship. This Bishop also founded the great Aisle or transept on the south side of the Church. It is difficult now to say what was intended by this part of the building, which has not been raised above the first tier of arches. was afterwards appointed as a burying place for the Clergymen of the City, &c.

Chapel of St. Roque :- Belonged to the Black Friars. It stood without 1496 the Stable Green Port, and had an extensive burying ground, where a great number of those who died of the Plague in succeeding years were buried.

Cathedral: - Soon after Archbishop Beaton was installed, he enclosed the 1508 Episcopal Palace with an ashlar stone wall towards the east, south, and west, with bastions, towers, and embattlements. This Palace stood on the site of the Royal Infirmary, and the ground immediately to the south of it.

Martyrs Burned:-Jeremiah Russell, and John Kennedy, were burned 1527 alive in Glasgow this year, for adhering to the principles of the Reformation, Archbishop Dunbar, and the bishops of Dunkell, Brechen and Dumblane, &c. were present at the trial, and agreed to the sentence.

Communion: - The Session enacted as follows: Those that are absent from 1545 examinations shall not be admitted to the Communion, but raised if they sit down; people at home in the time of examinations, hail and fier for the 1st

absence, shall pay ten pounds, and for the 2nd, 20 pounds.

Shipping :- It appears, that at this date, there were some Shipping be-1546 longing to the Town, as the Privy Council of Scotland, issued an order that the Vessels belonging to Glasgow and other Towns, should not annoy

those belonging to Henry VIII. of England, the Queen's Uncle.

The Town given up to Pillage:—During the minority of Mary Queen 1556 of Scots, James Hamilton Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatureault, the second person in the Kingdom, and nearest heir to the Throne, after Mary, was appointed Regent. This appointment being opposed by the Earl of Lennox, and the Queen Dowager, an engagement took place at the Butts, near the place where the Foot Barracks now stand, the Regent was defeated, which so exasperated him, that having rallied his Troops, he entered the Town, and gave it up to pillage, which was so effectually done, that the very doors and windows of the houses were pulled down.

Cathedral .- At the Reformation an order was given by the Privy 1560 Council to pull down all the Images and Altars in the Churches:\* this was so faithfully executed in Glasgow, that very few of these ornaments were left.

<sup>\*</sup> In 1560, the numerous altars which had been in this Church before the Reformation, were \* In 1560, the numerous altars which had been in this Church before the Reformation, were thrown down, conformable to the following order, issued to Provast Lindsay and the Magistrates, by the Protestant Lords, Argyle, Ruthven, and Stewart, viz. "We pray you fail not to pass "incontinent to your kirks in Glasgow, and take down the hall images thereof, and bring forth to to the kirk grard, and burn them openly. And sicklyk, east down the altaris, and pure the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this et all not to day, as ye will do us singular "cuaplesur; and so committie you to the protection of God; but ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, wilndocks, nor durins be on was hurt or broken, either in elasswal kor incom wark." " the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either in glasswark or iron wark.

The Magistrates, Deacons, and other soher minded inhabitants having protected the Cathedral from destruction, the zealots were so much exasperated, that they went in bands to Paisley and Kilwinning, and destroyed the Abbey Churches there. At that period, Archbishop Beaton went to France, and carried with him all the valuables which belonged to the See; among others, the entire Records from the origin of the See, all the Vestments, an Image of our Saviour in beaten gold, the twelve Apostles in silver, gold and silver erucifixes, chalices, platters, candlesticks, maces, &c. &c.

1560 Price of Ale: - The Town Council enacted that the best Ale sold in the Town, should not exceed four pennics Scots for the Scotch pint, which is

one third of a penny sterling for two English quarts.

1560 Armorial Bearings of the City:—Since the Reformation, the armorial bearing of the City is, "Or, a field parti, p. fess, argent and gules, an oak tree surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth in base, and on a branch in the sinister side a bell languid, or, all proper;" the Motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish!" Before the Reformation, 8t. Mungo's head mitred, appeared on the shield, which had two salmon for supporters; the Motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish through the preaching of the Word."

The origin of the Arms is variously accounted for by Nisbet, Spottiswood, Monteith, and others. As a plausable compendium of the whole, the following may be taken: "The Tree is emblematical of the spreading of the gospel, its leaves being represented as for the healing of the nations. Bird is also typical of that glorious event, so beautifully described under the similitude of the winter being past, and the rain over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds being come, and the voice of the turtle heard in our land. Bells for calling the faithful to prayers were considered so important in matters of religion, that the rite of consecration was conferred on them by the dignitaries of the Romish church. As to the Salmon, it may refer to the tradition of the Lady's marriage ring being lost, and afterwards found in the mouth of a Salmon, at the prediction of St. Mungo, in the year 600; or it may have reference to the staple trade of the town, which was fishing and curing salmon from a very early period. A Society of Fishers was formed in the year 1201, when Malvoison was Bishop, being 144 years before the Stone Bridge was built. These persons lived in a row of houses fronting the river, which was called the Fishersgate till the Bridge was built, when the name was changed to Bridgegate. Salt for curing the Society's fish having been sold in the vicinity of the Fishersgate, gave name to the Saltmarket-street.

1563 Dearth:—In this year there was a general dearth in the county, approaching to a famine. In Glasgow articles of provision were mere than tripled in price. In Scotch Money, a boll of Wheat, cost Six Pounds; a boll of Meal, Four Merks, a boll of Oats, Fifteen Shillings, an Ox to draw the

Plough, Twenty Merks, and a Wedder, Thirty Shillings.

1566 King Henry Darnley:—In this year the husband of Mary Queen of Scots came to this City, on a visit to his father, who resided in a house on the east side of Limmerfield, a little south from the new Barony Church: a part of the south wall of which is still preserved. As the king was taken ill, the Queen came from Stirling to see him in this house; where she resided till he was so far recovered as to be removed to Edinburgh, this unfortunate prince was murdered near Edinburgh on 10th February, 1567, being less than two months after the splendid baptismal ceremony of his son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

Battle of Langside:—Mary Queen of Scots, having effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassilles, Rothes, and others, who marched with their forces to destroy the Regent Murray, and to resestablish the Queen in her Royal authority. The Regent at that time was holding a Justice Court in Glasgow, and was soon joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Murr, and Monteith, with the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, a great number of the citizens of Glasgow, and as strong a re-enforcement as circumstances would admit. Having taken an advantageous position on a hill near the village of Langside, about two miles south of Glasgow, the armies met on 13th May; the Queen's forces being defeated, the Regent returned to Glasgow, where he offered up public thanks for the victory, and was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and Council. Having expressed his obligations to the Deacons of Crafts, he desired to know if he could be of use to any of them. On this, Matthew Fawside, Deacon of the Bakers, informed his Highness that the Corporation which he represented, haddi berally

supplied the army with Bread; that the mill at Partick, belonged to the Crown, and that the Tacksunan exacted exorbitant multures, on this, the Regent gave a grant of the Mill and Mill lands, to the Bakers.

1569 Wine: - The Town Council enacted that Wine should not be sold dearer

than eighteen pennies scots for a scotch pint.

1572 High Church: —The High Church was first opened as a Presbyterian place of worship (strictly so called,) in this year, Mr. David Wemyss, Minister.

577 Parish of Govan:—A Crown Charter was given to the College this year, of the Parsonage and Vicarage of the Parish Church of govan, with the Tiends, &c.

1578 Earl of Lennox made Lord Provost:—On 30th September of this year, Robert Stewart Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew, the Father of Henry Darnley, husband to Mary Queen of Scots, was entered a Burgess, and in the same year elected Lord Provost of Glasgow.

1581 Confession of Faith:—The Confession of Faith was subscribed in this City by 2250 persons; the subscription papers were carried from house to house by the Elders. It would appear that the population was then chiefly confined to the High Street, Gallowgate, Trongate, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, and

Stockwell Street, as the names were all collected in these Streets.

archbedral.—The king having appointed Mr. Robert Montgomery to be archbishop, the people, considering him erroneous in doctrine, and loose in morals, opposed his entry, by getting Mr. Howie to go up to the pulpit to preach, at the time the archbishop was to have been inducted. Sir Mathew Stewart of Minto, provost of Glasgow, being desirous to execute the king's order, went to the church, and desired Mr. Howie to break off his sermon, which refusing, he was pulled out of the pulpit; in the struggle some hair was pulled out of Mr. Howie's beard, several of his teeth knocked out, and his blood shed; on this, Mr. Howie denounced the judgment of God on Sir Mathew and his family. MrUre says, that in less than 70 years, this opulent family was so reduced, that Sir Mathew's offspring subsisted by charity. There is a valuable portrait of Mr. Howie, in the possession of the Trades' house of Glasgow.

1583 Collector for the Poor: -On 30th August. -A Collector was appointed for the first time, to stand at the Laigh Kirk door to receive alms of Town's

folk that go into the said Kirk to hear preaching.

1583 Banquets: -November 14th. - Elders or Deacons present at Banquets, to

pay a fine of eighteen-pence.

1583 Respecting Banquets.—Nov. 14th. The session enacted, that there should be no superfluous gatherings at banquets or marriages, that the price of the dinner or supper should be 18d.; and persons married should find caution to that effect.

1583 Attending Sermon:—November 28th.—That the Booth doors of Merchants and Traffickers, be steaked on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of Sermon, and that Masters of Booths keep the hour of preaching, under the penalty of £20, without a lawful cause admitted by the Session. The Fleshers were censured for killing Flesh in time of the Preaching on the Week days.

1583 Christmas Keeping: — December 26th. — Five persons were appointed to make public repentance, because they kept the superstitions day called Zuil. The Baxters to be enquired at to whom they baked Zuil bread.

1583 Session Register .- The first session register began at this period.

1584-85 Celebration of the Communion. - The communion was celebrated once this year in Glasgow, and for several years after it was twice celebrated. 1617, 18 and 19, it was celebrated once a year during three Sundays running. 1620, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1621, 22, 23, 24, the communion was celebrated once a-year, during three Sundays running. 1626, and from this to 1631, it was celebrated once a-year, during four Sundays running. 1632, the communion was again celebrated twice in the year; the first time, it was given three Sundays running, and the second time, two Sundays running. 1633 to 1637, it was twice given, and two Sundays running at each time. 1638 to 1646, it was only once given, and two Sundays running. During the troubles in the latter end of the reign of Charles I. and the greater part of the reign of his successor, Charles II. the communion was but seldom administered in Glasgow; and not at all in 1646, 47, 51, 52, 53, 58, and 59. 1660 to 1676, the communion was occasionally given once in the year. From 1693 to 1705, it was regularly given once a-year.

Lepers' House.—October 20th.—The Session ordains some to visit the Leper folk's house, or hospitel, beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be

reformed; and appoints the Water Baillie to give the rental of the Lepers' House this day eight days.

1586 Adultery .- The session enacted, that the punishment for adultery, should be, to satisfy 6 Subbaths at the pillar, bare-foot and bare-legged in sackcloth,

also to be carted through the town.

1586 Excommunication .- July 14th. The session enacted, that a man excommunicated for relapse in adultery, upon tryal of his behaviour, is relaxed in manner following: he is to pass from his dwelling-house to the Hie kirk, every Sunday at six in the morning, at the first bell, conveyed by two of the elders, or deacons, or any other two honest men, and stand at the kirk door bare-footed, &c. with a white wand in his hand, bare-headed, till after the reading of the text, and then, in the same manner, to repair to the pillar till the sermon be ended, and then go out to the door again, till all pass from the kirk, and after this, be received.

Pipers Prohibited: - December 22d. - Persons are prohibited from going 1586 through the Town with Pipes on St. Thomas's Eve. Contravenors to be put in prison without meat or drink, and to appear at the old Pillar on Sunday next.

Pews in Churches : - October 20th. - Ordains the pulpit stones to be removed 1586 with all expedition, and to cause lay them in ranks for the women to sit upon. (It does not appear that there were any pews in the churches at this time.)

Divorcement :- May 13th .- Sir Bernard Peebles, Vicar of Inchinnan, di. 1586 vorced a man and a woman, by putting the man out of one Kirk door, and the woman out of another, which at that period was equal to a Bill of divorce.

Poor to be Marked :- May 5th .- Appoints all the poor to be marked with the Town's mark, that they have been within this Town remaining and lodging for five years by past. All that are marked to compear in the Laigh Kirk at 10 hours next Sunday to hear prayers, that none be suffered to beg on Sunday, but those that have license to do so.

Lepers' House: - October 20th. - Ordains some to visit the Leper folk's 1586

house, or spittal beyond the Brig, to see how the same may be reformed. 25th. - Appoints one to oversee the building of the dykes of the yards of the Leper house, and to see that none be received but Town's folks, and all Lepers banished the Town. December 9th .- The Session requests the Magistrates to put all Lepers out of Town for fear of infection like to rise by it.

1586 Montrose Lodgings: - The large suite of buildings, near the west end of the Drygate, which formerly belonged to the Rector of Eaglesham, came into the ancient and noble family of Montrose, and was used by them as a town residence for a number of years. The kitchen is so large, that at present a family of four persons live within its chimney, which serves them for bedroom, kitchen, parlour, and hall. The original kitchen is a weaver's shop.

1587 Church Clock :- May 7th .- Mention is made of a Smith in Blantyre, that must be agreed with about mending the Hie Kirk Knock.

1587 Bowing the Knee in Time of Prayer :- June 21st .- The Session enact that all persons in time of Prayer, bow their knee to the ground.

Precentor: - July 7th .- Ordains that Mr. William Struthers, Teacher of Music, shall be in the Hie Kirk, in the morning from ringing of the first Bell to the Minister's coming in, and appoints 4 men to sit beside him, beneath the Pulpit, [was this a Band?] and in the meantime, that the Chapter be read by the reader, successively to the singing.

Persons Suspected of Pupistry: - July 27th .- The Session ordains the Minister, and a Baillie, and another, to pass through the whole Town, to all that are suspected of Papistry, and certify them of their duty to come to the

Communion next Sunday.

1587 Fines to be Exacted :- August 16th, - The Session appoints that in all time coming these fines he exacted. That Servant women for single Cornication, pay 20bs. for her relief from Cross and Steeple. The man Servant 30bs. or else be put in prison 8 days on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the Jugs. As for the richer sort of Servants, to be exacted at the arbitriment of the Kirk. This act not to extend to honest men's Sons and Daughters, but they to be punished as the Kirk shall proscribe. Men Servants release to pay 10 shillings, Women 30bs, or else to be fed fifteen days with bread and Water, and to be put in a Cart on a day, and ducked in Clyde, and in the Jugs at the Cross on a Monday, Market-day), and the richer sort of Servants fined higher. The Jugs are still appended to the Steeple at the Cross, 1587

Ministers to be Grave in their Apple 1 - The Preshytery administral than Ministers to be diligent in their studies, grave in their apparell, and not yet

with long rutlles and gaudy toys in their clothing.

1587 Magistrates Chosen.—Sept. 26th. The session sent to the town council on the day of the election, to request, that in chusing the baillies, men might be chosen that were fit for the office as near as possible.

1587 Pipers.—Jarvie the piper is accused of playing in the Saltmarket, whilk his brither's sin and Martha M'Clelland were glaiking and dancing. The Baillies to take order with the Piper.—(Did the Piper belong to the family of Baillie

Nicol Jervie!!!)

Markets in High-Street.—This year the inhabitants of Gray-friars' wynd, (now Bun's wynd,) represented to James VI. that the said wynd was decayed, and the high part of the town neglected since the blessed reformation; that the magistrates had removed the markets to the Cross; and as it was only in the upper part of the town, that his majesty and the court, in case they came to Glasgow, could be accommodated, requested that the markets might be brought back to the Wynd head, (another name for the old Cross, at the junction of the High-street and Rotterrow); on this, his majesty granted commission to certain noblemen and the magistrates of Glasgow, to consider whether the foresaid markets should not be removed to the upper part of the town, as formerly. After several meetings, the representation gut the go bye.

1588 Seats in Church:—April 25th.—Appoints some Ash trees in the Hie Kirk yard to be cut down to make forms for the folk to sit on in the Kirk.

1588 Baptizing of Children:—May 22d.—Those who have Bairns to Baptize, shall tell distinctly the Commands, articles of Faith, and Lord's Prayer, or else be declared ignorant, and some other Godly person present their Child, with farther punishment as the Kirk thinks fit.

1588 Elders: —October 24th.—The whole elders and deacons sworn with uplifted hands, to reveal nothing that shall be voted in the Session, nor the voters.

appoints a Commissioner to the general Aesembly, to desire a Commission with the licence from the King's Majesty, for reparation of the Hie Kirk of Glasgow. February 29th.—Appoints some persons to value what money will repair the said Kirk. March 7th.—The Commissioners appointed by the King's Majesty anent repairing the Hie Kirk, and hail brethren of the Kirk Session thinks gude that the Laigh Steeple be taken down to repair the Mason work of the said Kirk, and that the Bell and Knock be transported to the High Steeple, and that the Kirk have a quienzie left at the Steeple aforesaid for relief thereof. April 25th.—Appoints some to go to the Laigh Kirk, beneath the Hie Kirk, (Old Barony Church,) and see what of the parement are unstolen away, which the Session thinks gude should be transported to the Laigh Kirk of Glasgow, to pavement the said Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk of Blasgow, to pavement the said Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk effections.

1588 Excommunication.—December 15th.—An act of the privy council, or letter from the king's registrar arrived, requiring the magistrates to expell forth of

the town all excommunicate persons.

1588 Ministers' Stipend.—The stipend of the minister of the second charge in the High church, was £16, 15s. 4d.; and the first charge, £27, 15s. 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>d.

1589 Reggars and solitary Women.—Jan. 23d. The session desire the magistrates to prohibit masters of families, from setting their houses to beggars or to

solitary women, keeping house together.

1589 Blackfriars' Church:—February 20th.—Some go to the Principal and Masters of the College, that they may repair the Blackfriars Kirk, and hold the same windfast and waterfast. July 10th.—The Town pays their part, and the Parish their part of a Thousand Pound Scots for repairing the Quire of the Hie Kirk. November 2d.—The Session enacted, that all money exacted from offenders, shall be employed in repairing the Kirk, and Kirk work hereafter.

1589 Scats in Church:—July 10th.—The Session ordains that no woman sit upon or occupy the forms men should sit on, but either sit laigh, or else bring

stools wi' them.

1589 Communion:—August 9th.—Walter, prior of Blantyre, taxman of the teens of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the Communion, he was spoken to provide a Hogshead of good wine. The time of convening on Sundays of the Communion, was 4 o'Clock in the morning. The Collectors assembled on these occasions in the Hie Kirk, at 3 in the morning.

1590 Laigh Steeple:—February 5th.—Appoints the Laigh Steeple of the Hie Kirk to be sighted by the Ministers, Baillies, and some others, on Sunday next after the preaching, that the decayed places therein may be repaired.

1500 Sabbath :- January 17th .- The Brethren interpret the Sabbath to be from

Sun to Sun, no work to be done between light and light in Winter, and between Sun and Sun in Summer. On 18th August, 1640, the Brethren declare the Sabbath to be from 12 on Saturday night, to 12 on Sunday night.

1591 Alms House Men: —July 15th. —The Session ordains the Crafts' Alms House Men to be present in the Kirk in the forenoon, and every day at prayers morning and evening, to be said to them by their minister, Sir Bartholomew Simpson, otherwise to want their Week's wages, following their being convict thereof.

1591 Beadles:—November 2d.—Beadles were to have staffs for keeping quietness in the Kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they get 4d., and 2d. for each baptism. All this for ringing the Bell and rowing up the Knock, and for setting the furms in the Hie Kirk and Blackfriar's Kirk, and also the new Kirk. The Kirk beadles to allow none to enter the Steeple to trouble the Knock and Bell there, but to keep the Knock going at all times, and the 5 hour Bell in the morning, and 8 hour Bell at even, and that for a long space.

1591 Galleries in Churches: —November 25th.—The Deacons of the Crafts appeared, and declared none of them were willing to big lafts in the Quire of the Kirk, and thereupon the Session protested they were at liberty to grant liberty to any who should sue for liberty to big lafts there.—(At this period)

there were no galleries in any of the churches in this City.)

1591 Grammar School Boys.—Dec. 16th. The session appoint, that the scholars in the grammar school sit in with the college; and that a commodious place be looked out in the quire of the Hie kirk, for the grammar school bairns on Sunday.

Proclamation of Banns:—December 20th.—That no proclamation of Banns be made without consent of parents, those who are to be married, declare the Ten Commandments, Articles of Faith, and Lord's Prayer, or else they shall be declared unworthy to be joined in Marriage, and further censured. 26th.

—A Marriage stopped till the man learned the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and Belief. 30th.—No proclamations till 10 Merks be consigned, that there shall be no Bridals. Because of the many inconveniences by Marriages on Sundays before noon, the Session enact that none be made till Sunday afternoon.

Church Bell:—February 3d.—The Treasurer to pay some workmen employed about casting of the Bell, and afterwards more given to the Englishman that's casting the Bell. April 27th.—And that the liberallity of the Town be sought by the Magistrates and Ministers on Monday next, for to help to get metal to cast the Bell. October 26th.—Paid 23 Punds Scots for mending the Castle Bell. The new Bell arrived at Leith 26th January, 1593, when the Parishioners were stented for the price of it.

1592 Censures: —April 26th.—Revives the act of punishing absentees from the Kirk without excuse, they pay £20, and stand 2 days at the Pillar. The Baillies and Town Officers to note the absences on the Week days.

1592 Smothering Children.—April 27. The presbytery advised, and resolved, that smoorers of children make their repentance two Sundays in sack-cloth, standing at the kirk door. On the 24th Jan. 1594, the standing place was approved to be above the pillar, near the new bigged wall; sometimes theman appeared, and was rebuked for being art and part in smooring the bairn.

1592 Commandments. - May 11th. Several persons find caution to the session, that

they shall get the commands against next communion.

1592 Tron Church repaired.—St. Mary's church (Tron,) underwent a thorough repair, when the numerous altars which had been in it prior to the reformation, were removed. This church was first opened as a presbyterian place of worship during this year, Mr. John Bell, minister.

1593 Dead Bell:—January 25th.—The Minister gives a merk to buy a Book to write the names in, of those who have departed this life. The dead Bellman is to give the Minister the names of the dead, with their age, and time of death, is discharged from ringing the dead Bell after Sunset, or before the sunrising, without a special warrant from some of the Ministers. He is desired not togo in the time of preaching or Prayers, and only twice through the Town for any person, and not at all for infants. On Feb. 7th,—The dead Bellman is ordained to omit the word faithful, and the repetition of the name of God.

1593 Chapdi.— Feb. 22. Mention is made in the session records of a chapel in the Trongate, where some images were gotten. Of a kirk called bitle St. Mungo's kirk, repaired so as to be an hospital. Mention is also made of an hospital.

pital alongst the Gallowgate bridge to be repaired. The deacons of the crafts to see to the reparation of that kirk for an hospital. St. Mungo's kirk, on the north side of the Gallowgate is mentioned, as also St. Enoch's kirk, be-

side St. Enoch's gate, (Trongate,) or in it.

1593 Church Yard:—June 6th.—Appoints the Dyke of the Hie Kirk yard to be builded, and an intimation from the Pulpit, that every man give collection for this as they can. July 3d.—The parishioners compear and grant that it bath been in use by them, to build the south Kirk yard dyke, from the Kirk style to the south-east corner, and a piece about the corner, as farther they declare. July 24th.—Appoints some to go and gather in the rest of the stent for the Kirk dyke that's yet ungathered. There is then mention of the stile builded on the north side of the yard. It afterwards appears, that these orders had not been complied with, as persons who bought particular lairs were taken bound to build the wall opposite to them.

1593 Dues of Lairs:—July 5th.—Persons who of old had lairs in the Kirk yard, shall pay forty shillings for breaking ground, and strangers who have no lair, Four Pounds at least.—(The price was higher before the Reformation.)

1593 Christmas Keeping:—December 19th.—A long Act is made against keeping
Zuil, and the keepers of it to be punished by the Magistrates and debarred
from the privilege of the Kirk, the Sacrament, and Marriage. Also that no
plays, nor gyssings, nor pipings, nor drink, nor any superstitious exercise be
used the days following, under pain of censure.

1593 College Buildings erected .- A considerable part of the college buildings were

erected at this time.

1594 Playing on Bagpipes, &c. on Sunday, probibited.—The presbytery of Glasgow, on 7th May, prohibited the playing of bagpipes on Sunday, from sun-rising to its going down, and practising other pastimes after canonical hours, under

pain of censure.

1591 Clerical Punishments:—December 19th.—The Session enact that the punishment for single Fornication, is only 8 days in the Steeple, one day on the Cockstool one day at the Pillar. A Cart to be made to cart Harlots through the Town; appoints a pulley to be made on the Bridge, whereby adulterers may be ducked in Clyde; appoints the Jugs and Branks to be fixed up in some notable place for the punishment of Flyters. (They were then put on the south side of the Tollooth steeple.)

1595 Games Forbidden on Sunday: —April 24th.—The Session directed the Drum to go through the Town, that there be no bickering nor plays on Sundays, either by old or young. Games, Golf, Alley, Bowls, &c. are forbidden on Sunday, as also that no person go to Ruglen to see vain plays on Sunday.

1595 Assessment for the Poor:—July 3d.—The Session appointed a committee to consider the roll of the people who were able in the Town to be stented for helping the poor, and that the money collected on Sunday shall be given to Poor householders, this, on the margin of the record, is called Buttock Male, for Poor householders. (This seems to have been the first assessment.) The Session appoints the Deacon of the Websters to help the poor of their own trade.

1595 Catechism:—August 27th.—Mr. Weems and Mr. Cooper, offer to teach the Catechism, and cast lots who shall begin first. At this time the Town

and the Barony were one Parish.

1595 Barony Parish:—September 10th.—The Synod appointed the Parish of Glasgow without the Town, to have a Minister of their own, and resort to a Kirk of their own. Mr. Alexander Rowat was appointed minister of the Barony parish this year.

595 Fast Day: —A Fast is to be kept for both days of the Communion, that the Lord's day be not profaned by pastimes and plays. The Magistrates gave intimation that no games nor plays were to be used in the Town for two

weeks before the Communion.

1596 Presbytery of Glasgow.—The general assembly annexed Carmunnock, Eaglesham and Carheart, to the presbytery of Glasgow, and restored Kilbride to Hamilton.

1597 Banners and Swearers.—July 27th. Appoints some noters of banners and swearers, and appoint the ministers and magistrates to note the swearers and banners at the Broomielaw.

1597 Cathedrat:—The Provost, Baillies, and Council, Deacons of Crafts, and Ministers of Glasgow, convene in the College Kirk to give their advice in udg ment, about repairing the Hie Kirk.

1598 Physicians and Surgeons, - Sept. 14th. The session thinks good, that the university, ministers, and presbytery, take cognition who are within the town that pretend to have skill in medicine, and hath not the same; that those who have skill, may be retained, and others rejected. They send some to the town council, to see what course to take with such.

1599 Physicians and Surgeons .- The physicians and surgeons of this city were incorporated this year by a royal charter from James VI. with extensive professional powers. As the charter did not include any political right, the faculty, some time after its erection, joined with the corporation of barbers, and continued to hold office with them, till 23d. Jan. 1720, when they gave in to the magistrates a renunciation of their letter of deaconry, which being accepted by the council on 22d. Sept. 1722, the connexion was then dissolved, and the letter of deaconry confirmed to the barbers. The charter was principally obtained through the influence of the facetious doctor Peter Low, who, as appears from the inscription on his monument in the High church yard, was as fond of fun as physic.

Midwives :- February 8th .- The two Midwifes in the Town, are discharged to go 1599 to any unmarried women, within, while first they signify the matter to some of the Ministers or Magistrates in the day-light, and if it be in the night-time that they take the oaths of the said women before they bear the bairn, who is the father of it, as

they will be answerable to God and his Kirk.

1599 Magistrates made Elders: - October 4th. - The Session enacts that whosoever shall be chosen Provost or Baillies after this, shall be enrolled as elders of the Kirk for

the year to come.

Plague .- April 17th. After the morning preaching, the session consulted how the infection of the glengore within this city may be removed. Some sent to the council to deplore the infection that's in this city by the glengore, and some to convene again in the Blackfriars kirk anent it, and the whole chirurgeons and professors of medicine in town to be present. So much given to a man for bigging a lodge without the Stable green port to the women that hath the glengore.

Enumeration of the Inhabitants.-July 10th. Appoints a minister and a baillie to visit the houses, to see how they are holden, especially to note solitary women, and that

they take up the names of all the persons of the city.

Week day Sermons .- Sept. 25th. For as much as the king's majesty by advice of his 1600 privy council, hath recommended, that in all burghs in this kingdom, Tuesday shall he kept in all time hereafter as the weekly sermon, and that in commendation of his majesty's preservation from the hands of his enemies that day, therefore they alter the week day's preaching unto Tuesday, as a thanksgiving day for his majesty's preservation.

1600 Absentees from Church .- Nov. 13th. The session ordains the deacons of the crafts to cause search for absents from the kirks in their craft of all the freemen, the

one half of the fine to go to the kirk, and the other to the craft.

Searchers.—Nov. 27th. The session directs searchers on the Sabbath to pass into 1600 the houses to apprehend absents from the kirk.

1600 Poor .- Dec. 11th. This is the first time the distribution of the poors' money is marked in the session book; but frequently afterwards.

Against speaking ill of the Dead .- Feb. 26th. The session discharges all speaking ill 1601 of the dead, or casting up the faults of the dead who have suffered for their demerits, to the living, under pain of standing two days at the pillar, and fined at the will of the session.

Grammar School .- March. 26th. The session mention that the grammar school is building. That none sit in the grammar school seat in the Hie kirk, but the masters and the scholars, and their pedagogues, under the pain of a merk

Great Fire .- Sept 16th. The council desired to help those that suffered by the

great fire that nearly destroyed the town.

Bridge of Partick .- Captain Crawford of Jord .nhill was provost of Glasgow, and built the bridge over the river Kelvin at Partick, this year.

Plague.—March 18th. The session make mention of the pe tilence which seems to

have been here, but partly removed, the prayers had been interrupted for some time, and mention of some that were passing to the muir.

1602 Plague.-May 13th. The session direct that a thanksgiving be made for pre erving the town from the plague. On 16th August, 1604, another public first was kept; also, on 23d December, a thanksgiving for preserving the town from pestilence, that was entering in; the last thanksgiving was on 19th September, 160°, v z. for three Sabbaths.

Pestilence .- June 18th. If any person in this city be found to have been faulters in the time of the postilence, from such a time to such a time, they shall, be de their ordinary repentance, appear the third Sabbath at the pillar, with sacke oth.

Paunders.-That whatever person shall be found a paunder or resetter of w-1602 or w-m-s in their house, shall make their repentance at the pillar in sackcloth, and on Monday, be carted through the town, with this inscription on their

forehead, "a pandrus.

Old Fail. The old jail, which was built at the Cross in 1605, was pulled down 1603 in 1814. It was a handsome gothic building, with turrets and embrasures, and of the same style of finishing as the original steeple, which still remains at the Cross. On the south side of the steeple the archbishop's arms are cut in bas relief, saint Mungo's head appears mitred on a shield, &c. with two salmon for supporters, On the north side of the steeple, crowns and other emblems of royalty are displayed, along with the letters C. R. the jail having been built during the reign of Charles I. Before the erection of this jail, principal culprits were confined in the bishop's castle. From 1603 till 1740, the town hall was on the middle floor of the west end of the jail, it had a lofty ceiling, an antique ornamented chimney piece, and the appearance of having been well finished. When the present town hall, adjoining the tontine, was opened in 1740, the old hall was fitted up into prison rooms. The justiciary court hall was originally on the first, or one pair of stairs, floor of the jail, but removed to an adjoining building in the High-street, in the year 1795.

No Street Dances at Banquets .- Jan. 7th. The session enacted that at banquets, 1604 there should be no dancing openly on the street, playing on bagpipes, beating drums,

or losing the consignation money.

Church Seats .- March 1st. The session refers the bill of the wrights to have liberty to build a seat at their own expense in the Hie kirk, entirely to the ma-

1604 gistrates. Women in Church .- May 3d. The session intimates that no woman married or unmarried, come within the kirk doors, to preachings or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither lie down in the kirk on their face in time of prayer, with certification, their plaids shall be drawn down, or, they raised by the beddal. The session considering that great disorder hath been in the kirk, by women's sitting with their heads covered in time of sermon, sleeping that way; ordains intimation to be made, that afterward none sit with their heads covered with plaids, in time of sermon.

1604 Geneva Relief .- June 28th. Intimation is made by the session that those who have not given contribution for the supply of the kirk of Geneva, compear next Sunday, after four hours, in the council house, and bring their charity for that end.

Confinement in Steeple.-July 7th. The session, on 7th September, appoints a wardhouse to be made in the Blackfriars steeple. One person was steepled for eight days, the beddal was instructed to let steeplers get nothing but bread and water, or small drink, so long as they continue in the steeple, under the pain of 40 shillings.

Plurality of Schools.-The presbytery complain of a plurality of schools; they think 1604 the school taught by John Buchanan, and the grammar school, quite sufficient.

1605 Cathedral.-April 18th. Repairs to be made on the Hie kirk, particularly on the altarages of said kirk, which had not formerly been destroyed. Consultation how the said kirk may be repaired, and that people may be induced to give voluntary contributions for that effect, to two men standing every Sunday at the kirk door, as is following forth at the kirks of Aberdeen and Leith.

Stewarts of Minto. - In the nave of the cathedral, a monument is erected to the 1605 memory of the Minto family, who, for a long period, took a great share in the management of the affairs of this city. The following is inscribed on a copperplate sunk in the plane of the monument: "Here are buried Sir Walter, Sir Thomas, Sir John, Sir Robert, Sir John and Sir Matthew, barons and knights of the house of

Minto, their bairns and brethren.

Punishment inflicted .- Dec. 5th. The session enacted that fornicators should not only pay their fine, but stand one Monday at the Cross, with a fast band of iron about their craig, and a paper on their forehead, bare headed, and without cloak or plaid. (This iron band is still on the steeple at the Cross.)

1605 Letter of Guildry .- The letter of guildry was signed on 6th Feb. in this year. The

decreet was confirmed by the king in parliament in 1612.

1606 Plague .- May 9th. Prayers made for the inhabitants of Ayr afflicted by the pestilence.

1606 Cathedral .-- Archbishop Spottiswood repaired the episcopal palace, which had been damaged at the reformation, and commenced covering the roof of the cathedral with lead, which was finished by his successor archbishop Law.

Week Day Sermons .- Deacon convener Anderson and the deacons of trades to meet 1607 with the ministers and magistrates, to take course with them that are masters of

the trade that keep not the kirk on the week day. This is the first time the convener of the trades' house is mentioned.

1607 Slanders.—May 7th. Any servant slandering an honest man or woman, to stand in the jugs on Monday, besides penalty.

1607 Market at the Gross — May 17th. The session mentions that the market has now been a long time, and still remains at the Cross in Trongate, to the great grief of the upper inhabitants.

1608 Absence from Examination.—A man who was absent from the examination and the communion for several years, is appointed to make his public repentance at the pillar. A person was committed to the steeple for this fault, and to make his public repentance for it, and not to do the like again under the pain of double censure.

1608 Keepers of the Sabbath.—March 3d. The session gives intimation, that there be no meetings of women on Sabbath in time of sermon, and that no hostler sell drink, wine or ale, in time of sermon, under pain of 20 pounds. No buying of timber on Sunday, at the water of Clyde, from sun-rising to sun-setting. This has been frequently enacted. Hostler seems to have been a name given to publicans, both before and after this time.

1608 Church Seats.—The magistrates decide on building a seat for the college, at the expense of the college: also, to change the king's seat, and the pulpit, from the places they have been so long in. The session nominates my lord bishop, provost, baillies, &c. to see the whole seats in the Hie kirk reformed.

1608 Laird of Minto a late Provost.—The session pass the laird of Minto for fornication, considering his age and the station he held in the town. He paid 20 lib.

Offenders to pay their Fines.—The session enacted, that all offenders, fornicators, adulterers, &c. shall pay their penalty personally, before they go out of session, or be put in the steeple till it be paid.

1612 Burials.—May 28th. In the session records, mention is made of holding the train of the corpse at burials; the session and magistrates discharge the bringing out of bed-straw to the street, after the carrying out of the corpse, under pain of 5 pounds; that no man, woman or child, shall be buried within the Hie kirk, or any other kirk, or the Barony kirk, except he pay 5 pounds to the session. If either magistrate or minister give leave to break ground in the kirk yards, without paying the dues, they shall pay 20 punds. The session still disposes of burial places in the Hie kirk yard, and appoints them that get lairs near the dyke, to build the dyke beside their lair, and the magistrates to determine the place where they should bury.

1613 Dyers Regulations.—Feb. 15th. The session ordains that the litsters do not big on their fires beneath their vatts, till after 4 o'clock on Sunday's night.

1613 Bills of Mortality.—Bills of mortality were appointed to be kept in Glasgow this year, for the first time. The entry is made on 22d December.

1618 Kilbride and Renfrew.—A charter of mortification is recorded in favour of the college of Glasgow of the church of Kılbride and Renfrew.

1619 Sunday, observance of.—Nov. 4th. No fleshers to slay flesh between light and light on Sundays.

1620 Fornication.—June 1st. The session pass one doctor Rosa, trilapse in fornication, having paid 100 merks to the poor; also, one being an honest young man, they take 10 merks from him for the poor, repentance and all.

1620 Church Windows.—The session now, and all along, pay the glass wright so much a year, for mending the glass windows of the kirks.

High Church Yard.—The parishioners of the Barony complain to the presbytery

that the session threatened to hinder them from burying in the Hie kirk-yard, where their predecessors were buried for time immemorial.

1621 Hours of Service — April 5th. The session appoints the new kirk door to be open-

ed at five hours in the morning, and closed at 9 at night, for the sunner half year, and for the winter, from 7 in the morning to 5 in the evening.

1621 Ministry of Govain.—Prior to this year the principal of the college not only taught divinity, church history, and oriental languages, but officiated as minister of Govain. Since this year the parish of Govain has had a separate minister.

1622 Bridge of Cathcart.—Jan. 10th. The session gave intimation, that supply is wanted for building the bridge of Cathcart.

1622 Blackfriars Church.—Blackfriars church was repaired and opened this year as a presbyterian place of worship. Mr. Rohert Wilkie, minister. Mention is made of the lord bishop's seat in the Blackfriars kirk.

1624 Comediant.—May 20th. Intimation of resetting of comedians, jugglers, &c. such resetters to be punished. The session gave intimation against drinking after 10 at night, under pain of censure.

Sabbath, observance of .- Sept. 15th. The session enacted, that no markets be held on 1625 Sabbath afternoon after the ports are opened.

Christmas Day .- Jan. 19. All the travellers in town are summoned, and accused of travelling on Sabbath, and yet not travelling on Zuill day, though a week day.

Marriages .- Feb. 23. Proclamation of marriage stopped for two persons, till they 1626 satisfy the kirk for their fornication. About this time and afterwards, they stood twice at the pillar for fornication, and once at the Cross. Women who appear at the pillar with plaids, and hold not down their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance.

Baptism of Children .- Oct. 5th. Intimation is given by the session, that no children will be baptized but on the preaching days, and that before sermon, except on point of necessity, when children are weak. And all fathers are desired to hold up their children in fornication, under pain of 4 shillings, and those that present them, other than the parents, to pay 4 pounds. The session enacted, that those who get their children baptized on the Sabbath, have no more gossips than 6, and shall sit no longer than 5, and shall consign 4 pounds, and the meaner sort 40 shillings, and lose it if they transgress.

Irregular Marriages .- Feb. 15. Intimation was given by the session, that those going to the north of England to be married, would be fined one hundred pounds, and if they have not money, they would be banished the congregation for ever.

Relapsers .- Relapsers in fornication appear four times at the pillar in white sheets, 1629 and two days at the Cross.

Glasgow was again declared a free royal burgh. 1630

Antinuptial Fornicators .- Jan. 26. It is ordinary for antinuptial fornicators to stand 1630 only once in their own clothes.

Ministers Censured .- The presbytery censure the ministers of Glasgow for dispens-1630

ing with public repentance for money.

Letter-press Printing .- Letter-press printing was introduced into Glasgow about 1630 this year by Mr. George Anderson, who, in 1661 was succeeded by Mr. Robert . Saunders. In 1740, the art was carried to great perfection by Mr. Robert Foulis, who introduced into this city, a style of printing which for beauty and correctness has never been surpassed in any country.

Marriages .- May 26. The session, with the advice of the magistrates, enacts, that 1631 parties to be proclaimed for marriage, shall come on Saturday's night after the evening prayer, to the New kirk, and there be booked, and a minister and some elders

to wait for that end.

1634 Prison in Blackfriars Church .- May 14th. The ordinary prison for kirk delinquents, for some time past, has been the back gallery of the Blackfriars kirk.

Separation .- Oct. 22. Compeared two married persons, and declare they are content 1635 to separate one from the other, till God send more love into their hearts; and the man promises to give his wife a small allowance yearly; the session consent to this.

Blackfriars Church.-This church was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to 1635 Charles I. in 1634, who declared it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that "the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it."-On 6th June, 1635, a contract was entered into between the archbishop, with consent of the chapter, on the first part, the magistrates on the second, and the college on the third part, reciting, that the Blackfriars kirk was in ruins; and that the college had redisponed it to the town, who meant to repair or build it, and who had raised a sum of money to endow a minister with the stipend of 1000 merks; the college were to receive a certain number of the second best seats in the new church. This contract was confirmed by charter, Charles I. on 1st July, 1656. The same charter conveys to the magistrates and council the patronage of the Blackfriars and St. Mary's churches, and nominates the magistrates justices of the peace within the burgh.

House of Correction .- The manse of the prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of the Drygate, was given to the earl of Glencairn, who, in this year, sold it to the magistrates of Glasgow, who converted it into a house of correction

for persons of dissolute characters.

Correction House .- The session appoints persons to be taken to the correction house, both men and women, and appoints them to be whipped every day, during the session's will.

The Meal-Market opposite the college, (now College-street) was built this year. 1636 Water Baillie .- On 1st July, 1636, Charles I. by charter, authorised the magis-1636 trates and council of Glasgow to elect a water baillie with more extensive powers

than formerly. This officer is now empowered to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction on the river, from the old bridge to the Clogh stone at the mouth of the Clyde, about 26 miles below the town.

1637 Sabbath, observance of.—Aug. 18th. The session enact, that the ports be shut on Saturday's night, and watchers set to observe travellers.

1637 The Laigh Kirk or Tron Steeple was built this year. The tron or public weights were kept in the under part of this steeple for a great number of years, hence the name of tron steeple, and ultimately, tron church.

1638 Episcopacy abjured.—The famous assembly of the church was held at Glasgow this year, when episcopacy was abjured, and churchmen declared incapable of sitting in parliament.

1638 Public Green.—The magistrates commenced purchasing ground for the high green this year. The last purchase was the Haugh, in 1792.

1639 Beadle.—Provost Cunningham informed the session that the town council presented a beddal, on this, the session did vote and choose said beddal.

1639 Subscribing the Covenant.—All persons who declined to subscribe the covenant were debarred from ordinances.

1640 Family Worthip—March 19. Intimation is made by the session, that all masters of families shall give account of those in their families who hath not the ten commandments, Lord's prayer, creed, &c. and that every family shall have prayers and psalms morning and evening; some of the fittest men shall assist the elders in promoting this work.

1640 Ports to be shut.—Aug. 18th. The session enacted, that the ports be shut on Sabbath at 12 o'clock, to observe that no traveller go out or come in the town, and watchers set where there are not ports. The masters of schools, English and Latin, cause their scholars conveen after the afternoon sermon, and instruct them in the groundsof the christian religion.

Destroying Grueifixes.—Jan. 8th. In pursuance of an act of assembly held at Aberdeen, the session enacted, that the magistrates will cause all monuments of idolatry to be taken down and destroyed, viz. all superstitions pictures, crucifixes, &c. both in private houses and in the Hie kirk. Next day it was reported, that they found only three that could be called so; viz. the five wounds of Christ, the Holy Lamb, and Quintigerne, or a pro-nobis.

1641 No Marriages on Sunday.—Dec. 50th. The session enacted, that no marriage be granted, upon any pretence whatsoever, upon Sunday, after this at any time.

1641 Hutcheon's Hospital.—The foundation stone of the hospital, which stood on the north side of the Trongate, where Hutcheson-street is now formed, was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, on the 17th August, 1641. It had an ashler front, with a steeple 100 feet high, fronting the street. The hospital had been intended to form a quadrangle, two sides, however, was only built. In 1736, the 12 old men who lived in the hospital, went to the Tron church on Sundays, in dark gray cloaks, green necks and sleeves. On the south side of the intended quadrangle, statues of George and Thomas Hutcheson, were placed in niches. The statues are now in the vestibule of the new Hospital, fronting Hutcheson-street.

1642 Searchers.—April 14th. The session directs the magistrates and ministers to go through the streets on Sabbath nights to search for persons who absent themselves

from church; the town officers to go through with the searchers.

1642 Incertuous Persons.—Dec. 22d. One incestuous person appointed by the presbytery to stand at the kirk door half a-year, &c. in sackcloth, barefooted and barelegged, without ruff or colar.

1642 Market day altered.—On 27th Sept. in this year the market day which had been some time ago changed from Thursday to Monday, was now changed to Wednesday.

some time ago changed from I hursay to Monday, was more thanged to Wetherson,

1643 Swearers.—July 13th. The session appoints some of their number to go through
the town on the market day, till the magistrates provide one for that office, to take
order with banners and revearers, &c. The council was applied to, on the 23d July,
to provide an honest man for that effect; swearers to pay 12d, and searchers to go
through and observe the transgressors. The act of parliament against swearers, &c.
to be read from the pulpit on Sunday next. Intimation was given that swearers,
blasphemers, mockers of piety, for the second fault, to be rebuked at the furm before the pulpit, for the third at the pillar, beside the fine.

1643 Church seats and Elders' Gallery.—July 20th. It is enacted, that none win into the session loft till the sessioners be placed, and also to raise out of the fore seats all

that wear hlue bonnets.

1643 Women in Church.—Aug. 3d. The session ordained, that a woman for giving the searchers ill language, and for being absent from the kirk on the fast day, shall pay 5. pounds and appear at the form and be rebuked.

1643

Adultery.—Adulterers imprisoned, and banished out of the town on a cart, with a paper on their face; to stand in the jugs three hours, and be whipped, which was presently done. 1647, Aug. 5th, two hair gowns bought for the use of the kitk.

1644 Communion.—June 20th. The session directs that the magistrates shall attend the tables at the communion in the Hie kirk, and keep order; and the dean of guild and convener, and the old magistrates in the new kirk.

644 Barony Church.—July 24th. An act of session, discharging the town's people from going to hear sermon in the barony kirk on the Sabbath day. And Mr. Zach-

ariah Boyd desired to inhibit them also.

1645 Earl of Montrose entertained by the Magistrates.—James, earl of Montrose, having, on 15th August, been successful in an engagement at Kilsyth, provost Bell sent a deputation inviting him to Glasgow; having accepted the invitation, the earl was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and principal inhabitants.

1645 Town laid under contribution—General Leslie having defeated the earl of Montrose at Philliphaugh, on 15th Sept. laid the city of Glasgow under a contribution of £20,000 Scots, which he jeeringly said was to pay the interest of the money the

town had laid out in entertaining the earl of Montrose.

1645 A Parliament summoned to be beld at Glasgow.—The earl of Montrose, as the king's lieutenant, summoned a parliament to be held at Glasgow, on 20th October. Digby and Langdale, who were to have opened the parliament, retired when they heard

that Leslie, with one half of his horse, was approaching the city.

1645 Prisoners Executed.—Sir Walter Rollock, Sir Phillip Nisbet, and Ogilvie of Inverquharity, three of the prisoners taken at Philliphaugh, were executed at Glasgow, Rollock on 28th, and the others on 29th October. On this taking place, Mr. David Dickson, professor of divinity, in this college, said, "the work goes bonnily on," which passed into a proverb.

1645 Sabbath, observance of.—Dec. 4th. That no horse meat, nor any other thing be cried through the streets on Sabbath; and that no water be brought in after the

first bell to the forenoon sermon.

1645 Discord between Man and Wife.—April 24th. Discord between man and wife first admonished in private, then rebuked before the session; if they continue, before the congregation; if they continue, to stand before the kirk door between the second and third bell with a paper on their brow, and make their repentance in sackcloth at the pillar.

646 Marriages.—Feb. 26th. The session enacted that proclamation of marriages be in all the kirks of this town in all time coming, and that none be booked privately;

parties to bring testimonials of their parents' consent.

1646 General Assembly.—May 7th. Eight dollars given to the commissioners to the general assembly, the same also next year. Provost Porterfield, of Duchal, having been nominated by the council as commissioner to the general assembly, the session approves thereof, and gives him power to vote and act therein. The provost got eight dollars.

1646 Trenches.—Aug. 4th. The session make mention of trenches that people walked beside on the Sabbath. (Additional trenches were formed around the city at the

Union and the rebellions.)

1646 Plague in Perth.—Dec. 2d. Compeared a minister and elder with a supplication from Perth, they being visited with the pestilence: a collection was ordered for them on Sunday next, forenoon and afternoon.

1647 Repentance Stocks.—May 27th. The session orders pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New kirk (Tron) and Blackfriars, and the council to be

applied to for erecting them.

1647 Ports to be shut.—The session enact, that the ports be well kept in time of sermon,

because of the highlandmen.

1648 Miniters' Burial Place.—Nov. 50th. The ministers apply for a burial place in the aisle called Blackadder's aisle, the session thinks fit the desire be granted, and recommends the same to the magistrates and council to give their consent. This is the south transept. Mr. James Durham, who was minister in the High church in 1651, and afterwards private chapiain to Charles II. seems to have been the first clergyman who was buried here; his initials are still seen on the west wall of the aisle.

648 Petilence.— Jan. 15. Next Sabbath a public thanksgiving for the Lord's removing the rod of the pestilence from this city, and a sermon for preparation on Saturday afternoon in all the kirks. Some speak of folk who are on the muir for the

pestilence.

1648 Outer High Church.—May 15th. The session earnestly desire the magistrates may cause repair the Outer Hie kirk, and put up a pulpit in it. This desire was attended to, as the church was opened this year, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, minister. The communion was celebrated in this church, for the first time, in June 1649.

1648 Lawfulness of the War.—On the 17th May the session of Glasgow declare, "that they are not satisfied as to the lawfulness, necessity, and manner, of prosecuting the

war, and desire that the levy may be stopped, and that religion, loyalty and the king, may be kept in their proper place. Mr. Baillie, professor of divinity, and Mr. Gil-lespie, minister of the Outer kirk, to draw up a remonstrance to parliament." These clergymen were highly respectable, Mr. Baillie had been minister of the Tron church, afterwards professor of divinity, principal of the University, and a member of the famous assembly which met at Westminster, when the Confession of Faith,

&c. was drawn up.

1648 Magistrates Imprisoned .- The western district of Scotland having been required to furnish quotas for the army during the troubles in Charles L's reign, the city of Glasgow refused to comply; the magistrates and council were therefore summoned to answer to parliament for their contumacy. Although their conduct was common with the great part of the nation, provost Stewart and the magistrates were imprisoned for several days, and an act passed 1st June this year depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June thereafter the town council met, when they elected Colin Campbell to be provost, and John Anderson, James Tran and William Neilson, to be baillies. The council was completely changed, and made up of those who served in 1645. The degradation of the magistrates, and the undue interference with the political concerns of the burgh, did not sum up the misery of the town, for four regiments of horse and foot were sent to Glasgow, with orders to quarter solely on the magistrates and council and the session. This order was most punctually executed, for the members of council and the session, had each to quarter and entertain with meat and drink, ten, twenty, or even thirty soldiers. The oppression was so great, that in ten days, they sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots.-Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall on 50th January, 1649.

Sabbath, observance of .- June 7th. All keeping cattle out of doors on the Sabbath,

except by the town herd, forbidden on pain of censure.

1649 Parochial Sessions first appointed .- On 15th of April this year, parochial sessions were first appointed; but as these clerical courts assumed the power of censuring the measures of government, his majesty Charles II. put them down by royal proclamation, and it was not till April, 1662, that the legal restriction was removed.

Witchcraft .- July 6th. The session intimate, that any who knows any point of witchcraft or sorcery, against any person in this burgh, shall delate the same to some

of the ministers or magistrates.

1649 Plague and civil war .- The city of Clasgow was afflicted this year with the plague,

civil war and famine.

1649 Poor .- Oct. 9. The whole poor in the several quarters combined, and allowed so much maintenance, or half or quarter maintenance. The full maintenance is 18d. weekly, and the magistrates afterward applied for settling a stent roll accordingly, which, together with the weekly collection, was given them for their allowance; and no beggars allowed on the streets or at doors, and constables appointed for that end in every quarter. Such as will not pay their monthly maintenance for the poor, to be debarred from the communion.

Schools .- Jan. 15th. The session enacted, that poor scholars were to be equally divided among the four schools that are allowed in this burgh; they are to be taught

1650 Psalms.—The paraphrase of the psalms in metre, was first used in Gl. sgow on the

15th May, in this year, by order of the presbytery.

Barony of Gorbals .- The magistrates and council of Glasgow purchased the lands of Brigend and Gorbals, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerston, in 1647, for the sum of £81,333, 16s. 8d. Scots, the one half for Hutchison's hospital, and the other half between the corporation of the city and the trades' house. The man strat s f Glasgow in 1650, received a crown charter to the lands of Gorbals, together with the heritable office of bailliery and justiciary within said bounds, formerly 1-11 by the duke of Lennox. The duke's commissioners confirmed this charter on the Sept. 1655.

Oliver Cromwell .- Oliver Cromwell having been appointed captain general of the forces, the English parliament sent him down to make war upon the S. tch. Having arrived at Dunbar, an engagement took place on 3d. Sept. which gave him immediate possession of Edinburgh; having marched to Glasgew, he took up his lodgings and held his levees in Silver Craigs' house, on the east side of the Saltmarket, rearly opposite the Bridgegate, now used as a sale-room for old furniture. Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the minister of the Outer High church, at that time had the chief way in ecclesiastical affairs; Cromwell having sent for him, gave him a long proyer, and the following Sunday, Cromwell went in state to the cathedral church Mr. Zic. Boyd, the distinguished paraphrast, took occasion to inveigh against Cr wirel, in which, Thurlow, his secretary, said he would shoot the scoundrel. "No, r.," and

the general, "we will manage him in his own way;" having asked the minister to dine with him. Oliver concluded the entertainment by prayer, which lasted three

The Enemy in Town .- April 25th. The session bewail, several times, of the ene-1651

my being in town.

1651 Session Books .- The session books that had been keeping in the castle of Dumbarton brought back.

Boys breaking the Sabbath.-April 1st. A committee was appointed, who brought 1652 boys and servants before the session for breaking the Sabbath, and other faults :they had clandestine censures, and gave money to some for that end.

Great Fire .- In this year there was a great fire in Glasgow, by which, a great 1652 part of the houses in the Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate and Bridgegate were destroyed, being nearly one-third of the city. It began on Thursday, 17th June, at I o'clock, p. m. and lasted till Friday.

Collection for Glasgow .- There was a collection through the kingdom for Glasgow, on occasion of the great fire. The session empowers a committee of council to dis-

tribute all such money, for the use of those that suffered by the fire.

Milk Sellers .- July 1st. The session appointed a clandestine committee to go about 1652 searching for persons who sell milk on the Sabbath; the committee to be four elders, and they to get two-pence a-week each of them, from the treasurer.

Enumeration of Sick .- Aug. 5th. One gets ten pounds yearly, for writing and 1652

taking up the names of the sick in town.

Poor assessment .- Dec. 27th. The whole roll of the poor is 457 lib.; the magistrates 1652 only stent the town with 300 lib. and refer the rest to the ordinary collections.

Lands of Provan .- The city acquired the lands of Provan from Sir Robert Ham-1652 ilton of Silverton hall.

Magistrates .- The magistrates and council continued in office three years. 1652

Oliver Cromwell:—Cromwell, in 1652, got his friend Mr. Gillespie promoted to the principality in the College. On his being appointed protector of the kingdom, and 1653 supreme magistrate of the commonwealth, he showed great respect to the principal, and granted several favours to the college.

Shipping Port .- At this period, the merchants of Glasgow had their shipping har-

bour at the bailliary of Cunningham, shire of Ayr.

Surgeons offer their services .- June 1. The surgeons gave in a paper to the session, 1654 offering their service in behalf of the diseased poor within this burgh. That any known distressed poor being recommended by the minister, or the committee of the poor, be sent to the visitor of the surgeons, who will nominate such of their number as may contribute their best skill for the said persons, without payment or reward, except allenarly the payment of the medicines, which will be at a rate not considerable.

Sabbath, observance of .- The session enacts that the ministers, time about, after 1654 sermon on Sabbath nights, do visit the bridge with one elder, and exhort the people

that flock there, to go home.

Suspension of Censure .- Jan. 8. The west session resolves, that so long as the Eng-1655 lish continue in town, they will put no person upon the pillar, because they mock

at them, this the other kirks have also determined.

Preaching days .- The fast is to be on the Thursday before the communion, there are to be sermons on Saturday and Monday at the three kirks, and on Sunday at the Blackfriars, to such as will repair thither. The doors will not be open on Sunday

till 6 in the morning.

Merchants' Hall .- This hall was built on the south side of the Bridgegate, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II. Dean of guild Bell laid the foundation stone in this year. The hall, from its situation, and the want of proper accommodation, having become unfit for the use of the merchants of Glasgow, dean of guild Ewing effected a beneficial sale of it and the adjoining ground in 1816, on which the buildings of Guildry court have since been erected. On this occasion, the merchants' house, in the most handsome manner, acting on principles at once liberal and disinterested, made a present to the corporation of the city of their elegant steeple. M'Ure says, the entry to the hall, was very fine and splendid; above the top thereof there were three old men resembling the decayed members of the merchants' rank, and a ship with full sails and arms of the city, all purely cut out of freestone and well illuminated. When provost Aird was dean of guild, he caused a board to be put up in the hall, on which there were scripture directions how to buy and sell with a safe conscience. The provost's dwelling-house was opposite the hall, having one front to the Bridgegate and another to the Goosedubs, formerly called Aird's wynd.

1656 Edinburgh, Collection for .- May 1. A collection made for Edinburgh for a late fire there; gotten 900 lib. and some odds.

Gallerics in Churches .- Aug. 7. The session request the magistrates to make more room in the Hie and Laigh kirk, in regard they do not contain them that come to hear Sabbath and week days. Reported, 4th Sept. that the magistrates and council had made an act that the kirks should be enlarged by lofting and otherwise, as shall be convenient.

1656 Fines of scandalous Persons .- Sept. 4. The session spoke to the magistrates anent converting the fines of scandalous persons for the use of the poor. Reported afterwards that the magistrates slighted it.

St. Andrew's Bridge .- May. 7. The session reported that 1015 lib. had been gathered for St. Andrew's bridge and the distressed people of that town.

Poor's Money .- June 10. The elders report, that when they had gathered the collection for Kirkaldie, &c. at the kirk doors, the bailies of the town, Walter Neilson, James Barns and John Walkingshaw, came and took away the collection from them by force, and disposed of it as they pleased. This was represented to the presbytery.

1658 Oliver Cromwell .- The protector Cromwell, in a letter to the lord provost, dated 30th Sept, desired that the election of the magistrates should be delayed till he had

time to make up his mind on the subject.

College .- Dec. 2. Mr. John Young and Mr. Burnet, from the college, desire in 1658 name of the masters of the college, that the session may think on a way how the regents and scholars may be the principal's ordinary hearers.

1658 Dumbarton Harbour .- The magistrates of Glasgow being desirous to make a harbour for their trade at Dumbarton, were opposed by the magistrates of that burgh, on the ground that the great influx of marines and others, would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants.

Blackfriars Church .- Jan. 27. The session directs that the magistrates be spoken 1659

to about repairing the Blackfriars kirk, which is like to be ruinous.

Outer Church .- Oct. 7. The magistrates are spoken to for making a partition wall 1659 in the Outer kirk, or lofting it above, in respect of the great prejudice comes to the minister and hearers, by cold in that kirk.

College Church accommodation .- Nov. 7. The session allow the college the wester 1659 loft in the Outer kirk, as far as they have interest in the matter. A committee sent to desire the principal to preach in the Outer kirk, to which congregation he hath still a tye, and offering any other seat, even the session loft, to the college. The principal answered, he thanked the session for their respect to him, and said it was the coldness that moved him to come down to the college to preach, and that he would think on their desire in due time. Thereafter, Mr. Gillespie the principal, represents, that in regard the magistrates had refused his scholars and the students a seat in the Inner kirk, and had set town officers to keep the seats and door, he thought good to acquaint the session, for his own exoneration and vindication, that for eschewing contention, he intended to preach to the scholars in the college hall, on the afternoons on the Sabbaths following, till the Lord should please to give him liberty, with peace, to preach to them and to the people elsewhere. The session cannot admit this expedient, in regard he continues fixed minister of the easter quarter congregation, as to preaching to them once on the Lord's day when his health permits, and was never yet altogether loosed from that charge; and a committee appointed to speak to him and to the magistrates about giving back the beddal the keys of the kirk, and suffering him to go ahout his calling. Soon after this, the principal declared his willingness to preach in the Outer kirk, as his health would permit him, and he would have the college to hear him in any of the kirks. At this time the magistrates appointed a kirk officer, and took the bason, &c. from the former officer in the Outer kirk; on this the session appointed that no baptisms be in the Outer High kirk till the plate and cloth, &c. be restored.

1660 Restoration of Charles II .- June 16. The session taking to their consideration the Lord's merciful providence in returning the king's majesty to his throne and government, do judge it their duty to set apart some time for public thanksgiving to God for the same. The restoration took place on 1st May, and on 14th Sept. in that year the privy council sent an order to the magistrates of Glasgow, to desire principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th August, when he was sent to Edinburgh jail, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass island along with a number of ministers. After a period of confinement, the principal was brought before parliament and liberated.

Candles in Churches .- Dec. 6. The session enacted that the magistrates be spoken 1660 to about candles to the morning sermons in the winter time.

Enisconacy in Scotland .- Charles 11. being determined to establish episcopacy in 1662

Scotland, the earl of Middleton and a quorum of the privy council, were sent to Glasgow to enforce obedience. The court sat in the fore hall of the College, on 26th Sept. when they were waited upon by provost Campbell and the magistrates. Archbishop Fairfoul complained that the ministers did not acknowledge his authority as bishop, on which an order was made for all the clergymen of the district to acknowledge Fairfoul as the archbishop, under the pain of ejection. In a few weeks, more than 400 ministers in Scotland were turned out and took leave of their flocks in one day; among whom there were 14 belonging to the presbytery of Glasgow, of these were principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rodgers of Glasgow, and Mr. Donald Cargill of the barony parish.

Port-Glasgow.—The magistrates of Glasgow purchased 13 acres of land from Sir 1662 Robert Maxwell, near the village of Newark, on which they built harbours, and the

first dry or graving docks in Scotland.

Calder and Monkland .- Charter in favour of the college of the patronages of the churches of Calder and Monkland.

Baronu Glebe - The presbytery ratify and approve the designation of four acres 1665 in Parson's croft to be a glebe to the Barony, but delay consideration of the manse 1666

Non-conformists. - Several persons were hanged in the streets of Glasgow, merely

because they would not conform to episcopacy.

Conventicles.- The magistrates of Glasgow were fined £100 for allowing Mr. 1667

Andrew Martin and others to keep a conventicle.

Port-Glasgow .- Charles II. granted the magistrates of Glasgow a charter for erect-1668 ing Port-Glasgow into a barony with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the following year, the magistrates received a royal charter for the lands of Provan.

Communion.—The presbytery, on 17th August, directed that the day of preparation before the communion, should be a day of fasting and humiliation. From the Union downwards, the communion seems to have been given twice in the year in this city.

1669 Sugar-house. - The wester, or Stockwell sugar-house, was built this year.

Arch of Bridge fell .- The southmost arch of the bridge at Glasgow fell on the 1671

Wednesday of the annual fair, without doing injury to any person.

Conventicles .- Feb. 20. A man referred to the presbytery for frequenting conven-1673 ticles. A woman imprisoned because she keeps not the kirk; after dealing with her, and after further imprisonment, she engages in a bond to observe the kirk, under pain of losing the benefit of Hutchison's hospital, and that she shall not go to any conventicles.

Whale Fishing and Soap manufacture.-Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. provost Anderson, and others, commenced a business for carrying on the whale fishing and manufacture of soap in this city. The company employed five ships, the premises for the manufacturing of soap, then termed the soaperie, were in the Candleriggs, where the Commercial buildings are now erected. The company had extensive premises at Greenock, for their blubber and fish-curing, known by the

name of the Royal close.

Conventicles .- Mr. James Dunlop of Househill, on the information of archbishop 1676 Burnet, was summoned before the privy council and fined 1000 merks for neglect of duty as baillie depute of the regality of Glasgow, in allowing conventicles to be held at Partick, Woodside, &c. and was declared incapable of holding his office, although he was not accused of mal-administration. In the same year, colonel Borthwick, commanding the forces at Glasgow, on the 2d May, received an order from the privy council, to place guards at the city gates on the Sabbath mornings, so as to prevent persons from going to conventicles in the fields.

Great Fire. A great fire took place in Glasgow, 150 houses and shops were de-1677 stroyed. As the jail was crowded at that time with persons who would not conform to episcopacy, it was broken open under pretence of saving the persons from the fire.

Persecution of a Citizen .- Mr. John Spreull, apothecary in Glasgow, was taken before the privy council on 14th Feb. on suspicion of being concerned with the covenanters; he was asked if the killing of archbishop Sharp was murder. Mr. Spreull having refused to answer, the preses, Lord Haltown, told him, that unless he would answer and confess his guilt, he would be put to the torture; having still refused, his foot was put in the boot, on which the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) rose up and said with a frown, "Sir, would you kill the king?" Mr. Sprcull addressing the chancellor, said, " My lord, I bless God I am no papist, I loathe and "abhor all jesuitical, bloody and murderous principles; neither my parents nor the "ministers I have heard, ever taught me such principles." Having been sent back to jail, he was, on 14th Feb. 1678, again brought before the privy council, when it

was referred to his oath, whether he did not assist the rebels; having refused to swear, he was fined in £500 sterling, and sent to the Bass, where having remained for

six years, he got the appellation of Bass-John.

Whig and Tory .- The parliament determined to check the growth of popery. In this year they excluded the duke of York from the crown of England and Ireland. They then voted the king's standing army and guards to be illegal. It was at this period that the famous statute, "The habeas corpus act" passed, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive power. At this period the country was divided into two political parties, which, for the first time, were called whig and tory, as terms of reproach. The whigs were so denominated from a cant name given to the sour presbyterian conventiclers, (whig being milk turned sour.) The tories were denominated from the Irish banditti so called, whose usual manner of bidding the people deliver, was by the Irish word "toree," or "give me."

Conventicles .- The privy council prepared a bond, obliging the subscribers, their 1678 wives, servants, tenants and cottars, to abstain from conventicles, and not to associate with what they called the vagrant ministers who had forfeited their places; this bond was subscribed at Glasgow by provost Campbell, and baillies Johnston, Campbell and Colquboun, the whole council, and several merchants and tradesmen, amounting in whole, to 153. The privy council remained ten days in Glasgow, they sat on Sunday during divine service, in the fore hall of the college, administering the bond, while the soldiers who were now termed the Highland host, were let loose for plun-

dering those who would not sign the bond.

1678 Stage Coaches .- A coach was agreed to be run this year between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. William Hume, merchant in Edinburgh, contracted with provost Campbell and the other magistrates of Glasgow, that he the said William Hume, should have in readiness, ane sufficient strong coach, to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Glasgow ilk Monday morning and return again ilk Saturday night, God willing.

1679 Magistrates continued in office .- The privy council sent an order to the provost, desiring that the magistrates and council should be continued for another year in

Conventicles .- Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards viscount Dundee, having pur-1679 sued a party who were hearing Mr. Thomas Douglass preach near Strathaven on Sunday, the parties skirmished near the Gallowgate port of Glasgow, where a number of people were slain. Claverhouse was so much exasperated on this occasion, that he would not allow the bodies to be buried, but left to be devoured by the does; when putrefaction commenced, the bodies were taken to the trades' hospital, near the High church, where they lay till an order came for interment.

Magistrates election deferred .- The election of magistrates was deferred, because 1681 James, duke of York, (afterwards James 11.) who was then in Glasgow, had not

made up his mind who should be elected.

Minister of Barony Parish Executed .- Mr. Donald Cargill, minister of the Barony 1681 parish of Glasgow, was executed at Edinburgh on 27th Feb. for being somehow

concerned with the battle of Bothwell bridge,

Martyrs Stone .- In the wall adjoining the basin of the Monkland canal, on the 1684 north of the cathedral, a stone is inserted on which there is the following inscription, "Behind this stone lyes James Nishet, who suffered martyrdom at this place, on 5th June, 1684; also, James Lawson and Alexander Wood, on 24th October, for there adherence to the word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation,"

Wynd Church.-The Wynd church was built by a party of privileged preshyterians, during the time of episcopacy. It was opened this year, Mr. John Christie, minister.

Quay at Broomiclaw .- The quay, or harbour at the Broomiclaw, was built at the Revolution, it cost 50,000 merks

Private Marriages .- Nov. 19. The session enacted, that no marriages be in private houses, being contrary to act of assembly.

Collection for Ireland .- About this time there was much given to the distressed people from Ireland. The session sent a boat from Greenock to fetch over some people from Derry, who were persecuted on account of religious opinions.

Scotch Camer mians-On the abdication of James 11. the city of Glasgow raised 1689 a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh under the command of the earl of Argyle, to guard the covenanters. This regiment then got the name of the Scotch Cameronians, and afterwards the 26th regiment of foot.

Poll Election .- The magistrates were elected by a poll vote of the burgesses.

Town declared Free .- The town was again declared free, by a charter of William 1690 and Mary. An act of parliament was then passed, giving to the magistrates and town council the power of electing themselves.

Parochial Sessions .- Feb. 6th. Hitherto the great session met every week, but now 1690 the session resolves that there be particular sessions to meet every week, and the great session on the first Thursday of every month.

Presbytery of Glasgow .- Met on the 4th June. Considering that this is the first 1690 diet after the re-establishment of the presbyterian form of church government, the presbytery directed Mr. Joseph Drew to go to Stirling and preach to the people of Glasgow who had been driven there, on account of the troubled state of the kingdom.

Sunday observation of .- April 30th. Intimation of an act, that those who wander on the Sabbath, or stand before their door, will be called before the session.

Students attend the Session .- Oct. 1st. The session allows all young students, whom Mr. Woodrow recommends, to sit in the north quarter session, so that they may witness discipline, upon their promise of secrecy.

Marriage. Dec. 5. That all marriages shall be celebrated between eight in the 1691 morning and eight at night, except where the ministers for their conveniency or pleasure shall do otherwise. If it be in any of the parties own chamber, they shall pay 10 shillings.

Gratis Baptisms .- April 21st. The session enacts that none get gratis baptisms 1692 upon elders lines, but such as are enrolled by the committee of the poor.

Deacons .- Feb. 9th. It was mentioned in the north quarter session, that it had been 1694 resolved in the great session to have deacons in this town on June 16. The session afterwards divide the new admitted deacons among the five quarters proportionally.

Town Clerk killed .- Mr. Robert Park, the town clerk, was killed in the clerk's chamber, by major Menzies running him through the body with his sword.

Sunday, observance of .- May 2d. A long act read from the pulpit, against selling things on the Sabbath, or buying; also against feeding horses in the fields on the Sabhath day. Recommendation to the magistrates to call for horse-hirers to discharge them from setting horses to any person to ride on on the Sabbath, except in cases of necessity, with which the hirers are to acquaint the magistrates.

1695 Schools,-Oct. 24th. The session enacted that hereafter the schoolmasters are to teach poor scholars for sevenpence per quarter, and shall not be obliged to teach any

gratis as heretofore.

Elders Visitation .- Dec. 5th. The ancient and laudable custom of elders visiting the 1695

families once a quarter renewed.

Merchants and Trades' Lands Built .- The town council encouraged the merchants 1695 and trades' houses to rebuild the tenements at the corner of the Saltmarket, Gallowgate and Trongate, now known by the names of the merchants and trades' lands. The westmost or merchants' land is also known by the name of the coffee-house land, from the circumstance of a coffee-house being once kept in it.

1696 Begging .- Jan. 23d Four men appear before the session and declare that they are willing to be constables to keep the begging and stranger poor off the street. They

are admitted, and desired to attend the magistrates for directions.

Bowling Green .- The town council disposed of a piece of ground in Candlerigg-1696 street for a bowling green, with the express declaration that it should remain for that purpose in all time coming. This is the ground where the bazar is erected.

1696 Tax on Carters.- The town council passed an act laying a tax on the carters for

repairing the streets.

Rope Manufactory .- Mr. William Crawford of Jordanhill, Mr. James Corbet of 1696 Kenmure, and others, entered into a copartnery for manufacturing ropes. It is probable that the premises had gone into decay, as the buildings for the rope-work company were not erected till the autumn of 1766. In 1698, an act of parliament was passed for the further encouragement of the manufacture of ropes and cordage in Glasgow, laying on a duty on all ropes imported from the Sound or elsewhere, and in return, the company were to advance a capital of £40,000 Scots, and to bring in foreigners to the work.

1696 Bank of Scotland .- This national bank was established in Edinburgh in 1695. A branch was sent to Glasgow in 1696, and withdrawn in 1697 for want of business. In 1731, a branch was re-established, and recalled in 1733 for a similar cause.

1698 Warlocks and Witches .- The magistrates of Glasgow, on 12th March, granted an allowance to the jailor for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the lords commissioners of justiciary.

Drinkers .- July 14th. The session recommended to the elders and deacons two 1698 and two to search the change-houses in their proportions, on Saturday nights at 10, and delate drinkers and houses to the magistrates.

1699 Milk Sellers .- The order of the session for searching the milk market on Sunday

put in force. Buyers noticed as well as sellers.

1699 Darien Speculation .- The city of Glasgow having entered deeply into the Darien

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speculation in south America; the Stewarts of Minto, and several others connected with this city were ruined.

Blackfriars Church.-Provost Peadie laid the foundation stone of a new church on the site of the old Blackfriars church, on 19th June, 1699. The first preaching

in the new church was on Sabbath, 18th Jan. 1702.

1699 Bishop's Castle stormed by the Mures of Caldwell .- In the records of the lords of council, vol. 50th, folio 219, there is a decree at the instance of James, archbishop of Glasgow, against John Mure of Caldwell, for damages on account of his said ancestors taking the castill of Glasgow, prior to the year 1517, and breaking down of the samyn with artalz-ry." (artillery.) It contains a long list of the Bishop's chat-tells which were destroyed. The decree is dated the 4th of March, 1517.

Flesh Market, Bell-street .- This market was built ten years before Bell-street was opened, for the exclusive accommodation of fleshers who were not members of the corporation; at first they brought in sheep and lambs in carcases and retailed them on the market days. This market was long known by the name of the Country market, and then by the Mutton market, from the circumstance of the country fleshers not being able to procure neat cattle for slaughter. For a number of years past, this market has been used by freemen fleshers, who sell all kinds of butcher meat on their stalls.

1702 Showing the Cathedral .- The beddals are all to have a share of the money for seeing the kirks up the way. They are only to drink a part of it, drinking the whole

is an auld gaw in their back.

1705 Poor to be looked after .- Feb. 4th. The session appoints elders and deacons to search their bounds every quarter of a year at least, to see what stranger poor are come in,

that the town may be freed of them by the magistrates.

Town Officers, - At this date there were 12 town officers and a piper belonging to the corporation, as appears from the town taylor's account, dated 30th June, 1703, from which the following is an excerpt. "For mackin 12 shout of claise for the towne offishers, 36 punds." "For mackin cot and wascot for highland piper, a lad 3 days at 4 shillings a day." The Dutch thread was charged at 3 pound per lib.

Poor's Box.—July 1st. The session, with consent of the magistrates, appoint that

1703 a box with a bell shall stand at the entry to the Flie kirk at burials, to receive what

used to be given to the poor at burials.

Barrowfield and Bridgetown .- The lands of Barrowfield and Bridgetown began to

be fued by Mr. John Walkinshaw; in 1724 he had only fued 19 small lots.

1707 Union with England, and City Ports. - The citizens of Glasgow were so dissatisfied with the proposed union, that the magistrates found it necessary to prohibit more than three persons from assembling together on the streets after sunset. At that period the city was bounded by the original ports, viz. on the ease by the Gallowgate port near St. Mungo's lane; on the west by the west port in Argyle-street, west side of the Stockwell-street; on the south by the water port in Clyde-street, a little west from the old bridge; on the north by the stable green port, near the bishop't. palace, and on the north-west by the Rottenrow Port. The adjoining ground without the ports, and that upon which Bell-street, Candlerigg-street, King-street, Prince's street, &c. are now formed, were partly corn fields at the union, and although at that period there were numerous streets formed within the ports, yet there were but few houses huilt in them, and those chiefly covered with thatch. Commerce and manufactures were in their infancy, and the people generally poor. (See page 2.)

Members of Parliament .- The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen 1707 who have represented the Glasgow district of burghs, in the British and imperial

parliaments, from the union downwards.

23d June, 1707 1 Sir John Johnston, knight, 8th July, 1708 2 Robert Rodger, lord provost of Glasgow, 25th Nov. 1710 3 Thomas Smith, dean of guild of Glasgow, 4 Thomas Smith, dean of guild of Glasgow, 12th Nov. 1713 5 Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, 6th Oct. 1715 10th May, 1722 6 Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, 2 th Nov. 1727 7 Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, 13th June, 1734 8 Cylonel John Campbell of Croombank, 25th June, 1741 9 Neil Buchanan, 13th Aug. 1747 10 Lieut - colonel John Campbell of Mamore, 31st May, 1754 11 Lieut.-colonel John Campbell of Mamore, 19th May, 1761 12 Lord Frederick Campbell, 10th May, 1768 13 Lord Frederick Campbell, 29th Nov. 1774 14 Lord Frederick Campbell,

ARS		
	John Crawfurd of Auchenames, 31st Oct. 17	80
	6 Ilay Campbell of Succoth, 18th May, 17	84
	7 John Crawfurd of Auchenames, 26th Feb. 17	90
	8 William M'Dowall of Garthland, 12th July, 17	90
	9 William M'Dowall of Garthland, 27th Sept. 17	96
	D Boyd Alexander of Southbar, 16th Nov. 18	02
	1 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, 15th Dec. 18	06
	2 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, 22d June, 18	07
	3 Alexander Houstoun of Clerkington, 30th June, 18	09
	4 Kirkman Finlay of Castletoward, lord provost of Glasgow,* 30th Oct. 18	12
	5 Alexander Houstoun of Clerkington, 11th July, 13	318
	6 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, 31st Mar. 1	320
09	Riding Post to EdinburghOn 7th November application was made to parlian	ent
	or a riding post between Edinburgh and Glasgow.	

1712 Flood in the River.— The perpendicular rise of the Clyde above the ordinary tide
was 18 feet 6 inches. The effects of this flood were severely felt by the inhabitants

of the lower parts of the town.

1714 Coal in Gorbals muir.—Mr. Robert Dreghorn, tacksman of the Gorbal lands, began to put out coals. On an average of 18 years from this date, he put out 19,364 loads each year. This is the Govan colliery which nearly adjoins the public Green.

1715 Rebellion.—At this period the city raised a regiment of 600 men, which was commanded by colonel Aird the late provost. The citizens at that period, the better to protect themselves from the lawless depredations of the rebels formed a ditch round the town 12 feet broad and 6 feet deep.

715 Scotch Episcopalians.—The Scotch Episcopalians met this year in Glasgow for public worship, for the first time since the revolution, Bishop Alex. Duncan, minister.

1715 Newspapers—The first newspaper published in Glasgow was the Courant; the first number is dated 11th Nov. 1715. It is a small quarto of 12 pages, price three half pence, and to a regular customer one penny. The newspapers published in Glasgow since 1715, are as follow: The Journal in 1729; the Chronicle in 1775; the Mercury in 1779; the Advertiser in 1785, in 1804 its name was changed to the Herald; the Courier in 1791; the Chyde Commercial Advertiser in 1805; the Caledonian in 1807, in the same year it merged in the Western Star, and in 1815 it merged again in the Packet; the Sentinel in 1809; the Chronicle in 1811; the Scotsman in 1812; the Sentinel in 1821; the Free Press on 1st January, 1825.

In April, 1825, there are five newspapers published in Glasgow, viz. the Journal on Friday; the Herald on Monday and Friday; the Courier and Chronicle on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and, the Free Press on Tuesday afternoon.

6 Society of Friends.—The society of friends (quakers) have had a meeting-house here since this period.

1717 Convention of Rayal Burghs.—The convention passed an act prohibiting persons from trading in Glasgow, unless they resided eight months of the year within it.

1718 Street Lamps.—This is the first year that street lamps of a globular form were used in Glasgow. It was more than 50 years after this, before globular lamps were in general use.

1720 Court Dress.—The town council enacted that provost Bowman and his successors in office should wear a velvet court dress. Candlerigg-street was opened this year.

1720 Ramshern Church opened this year. Mr. John Anderson, minister. This highly respectable man was grandfather to professor Anderson late of this university, he had been preceptor to the famous John, duke of Argyle, and lived in the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. Anne, and George I.

1722 Surgeons and Barbers.—The nation between the surgeons and barbers was dissolved this year. The barbers retaining the right of deaconry.

1722 Impost.—The British parliament continued an impost of two pennies Scots upon

1722 Impost.—The British parliament continued an impost of two pennies Scots upon each pint of beer brewed, introught or sold within the city of Glasgow. This tax had been granted by the Scotch parliament in 1695, in aid of the burgh funds.

1724 King-street and Prince's-street were opened this year.

1725 Light Women.—The session enact that the elders and deacons go through their proportions and take notice of all young women that keep chambers alone, especially

<sup>\*</sup> One hundred years having elapsed since the citizens of Glasgow were represented in Parliament by one of their own merchants, Mr. Finlay's election was attended with more than ordinary approbation. On his coming down from the town hall, he was drawn in an open carriage by his fellow citizens to his house in Queen-street. A medal was struck on the occasion with appropriate devices; on the one side, the words "Truth, honorur, industry, independence; Finlay, 1812," were inscribed; and on the other, "Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—for our king and country," &c.

them suspect of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and

advise them to get honest men, or take themselves to service.

Shawfield's Mob .- Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, member of parliament for the city, 1725 having voted for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence. On 25d June, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons paraded the streets, and began to obstruct the excisemen in the exercise of their duty; they then commenced to demolish Mr. Campbell's house, which was in Argyll-street, fronting Stockwell-street, now the site of Glassford-street, On the arrival of the military, the mob attacked them, on which Captain Bushel desired his men to fire in their own defence, when two of the citizens were killed on the spot. In an after affray, the mob was defeated, so that in the whole, there were nine men killed and seventeen wounded. When this matter was represented to the secretary of state, the lord advocate came to Glasgow, and after precognition, committed the magistrates, viz. Provost Millar, Baillies Surling, Johnston, Mitchell, Dean of Guild Stark, and Convener Armour, to their own jail, and afterwards to the common jail in Edinburgh, for neglect of duty. Nineteen other persons were also committed.

On 20th July, the lords of justiciary directed the magistrates to be liberated on bail, and on the 21st, they returned to Glasgow. When about 6 miles from the city, they were met by upwards of 200 of the inhabitants chiefly on horseback, who conducted them into the city, where they were received with open arms, ringing of bells and every demonstration of joy. Of the 19 persons sent to Edinburgh, some were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, some were banished, and others released.

Mr. Campbell having applied to parliament for indemnification for his loss, the parliament allowed him £6400 sterling out of the local tax of two pennies Scots on the pint of beer; this sum, together with other damages and expenses occasioned by the riot, amounted to about £9000, no part of which the town could advance in cash.

Anderston.—This village was formed by Mr. Anderson, out of one of his farms of Stobeross. The lands of Stobeross having became the property of Mr. David 1725 Watson, banker, remained in that family till Mr. Watson's death, when the executors of his will sold them very unadvisedly, which turned out to the great prejudice of his children.

Town's Mill .- The inhabitants of Glasgow agreed to be restricted to the town's 1725 mill, in consideration of the magistrates keeping the mill in repair, and repairing the quay at the Broomielaw.

Fire Engine.—The first fire engine was purchased for the community this year.

Profane Ballads .- Jan. 5th. The session made application to the magistrates anent discharging profane ballads from being sung on the streets.

Highland Society.- The Glasgow Highland society was instituted this year.

Dean of Guild Court .- The town council passed an act prohibiting all builders and others from building or altering houses, till they applied for and obtained authority from the dean of guild court.

Causeway .- The town council enacted, that no person should drive large stob nails into cart wheels, under the penalty of £5 Scots, as they injured the causeway.

Lands of Provan .- The magistrates and council sold the lands of Provan, consisting of 2012 acres, to Mr. Robert Lang and others, at the price of £5374, 8s. 8d. sterling, besides a feu duty of £105, 8s. sterling. The Lands of Petershill were sold to Mr. William Stobbo about the same period.

Hamiltonhill .- The town council sold the wester common, now called Hamiltonhill to Mr. James Rea.

Bottlehouse,-The first bottlehouse in Glasgow was ejected this year.

Inkles.-Inkles began to be manufactured this year, by Mr. Alexander Harvie, who brought two inkle looms and a workman from Hacrken, at the risk of his life. Glasgow was the first place in Britain where inkles were made.

Reformed Presbyterians.- The reformed presbyterians had their first meeting house in Glasgow this year. Mr. Innes, minister.

Town's Haspital .- The town's hospital in Clyde-street was land this year.

1733 Baillie of Provan .- The magistrates and council elected a bail c of Provan this 1754 year, which practice they have continued ever since.

Statue of King William .- Mr. James M Crae, governor of the pre-idency of Madras, and citizen of Glasgow, made a present to the community of an ejuctrian sta-

tue of William III. It was set up at the Cross during this year.

Town Hall and old Assembly Room.—The town purchased some old houses and 1735 vacant ground near the cross from Mr. John Graham of Dougal ton, for the purpose of building a town hall, assembly room, &c. on their site.

Bell's Park .- At this period, the town's herd drove the cows belonging to the 1735

burgesses to the north-west common, between Glasgow and Port-Dundas, since known by the name of Bell's and Blythswood's parks. For a long time after this, the narrow road where Queen-street is now formed, was bounded by two hedges, known by the name of the Cow-loan. The ground where the village of Cowcaddens stands; was the place where the burgesses cows were milked.

1756 Town Hall.—The foundation stone of the town hall at the Cross, and the old assembly room was laid this year by provost Coulter. The hall and assembly room were opened in 1740. Although deacon Corse was the master mason, his foreman, the celebrated Mungo Neasmith, carried on the work, and carved the caricature

heads on the key stones of the arches in the arcade, so justly admired.

1756 Music Bells.—28 music bells were put into the steeple at the Cross this year; they cost £516, 1s. 9d. sterling. They play different tunes every day, viz. on Sunday, Easter hymn; Monday, Gilderoy; Tucsday, Nancy's to the Greenwood gane; Wednesday, Tweedside; Thursday, The Lass o' Patic's mill; Friday, The last time I came o'er the muir; Saturday, Roslin castle. The great bell in this steeple is the only one in the city which was cast before the Reformation, and of course the only one which could have received the rite of consecration from a Roman catholic prelate.

1759 St. Andrew's Church.—The foundation stone of this elegant church was laid this year, by Provost Aiton. Deacon Corse was also the master mason to this building, which is a near copy of the church of St. Martin's in the fields, London, but the whole erection was conducted by Mungo Neasmith. The formation of the portico is allowed by professional persons to be unique. The architrave lintles over the columns have perpendicular joints without any appearance of support. This is effected by internal juggles, while an iron bar sunk into the stones, prevents the lateral strain. When this master-piece of masonry, which occupied seven years, was completed, the magistrates presented Mr. Neasmith with the freedom of the city, and gave him a burying place in the north-west burying ground near the gate. Mr. Neasmith was grandfather to Mr. Mungo Neasmith, now a mason in this city. In the portico of St. Martin's church, a beam of wood, covered with stone, represents the arch.

Dr. William Craig, father to the late Lord Craig, was the first minister in St. Andrew's church; he was admitted on 16th March, 1763. As disputes had arisen about the patronage of this church, the duty was done by probationers for several

years, before a regular minister was appointed.

59 Searchers of Hides .- The first searchers with a salary, were appointed for the city

during this year.

1740 Type-founding.—Mr. Alexander Wilson (afterwards professor of astronomy in this university,) introduced the art of type-making to Glasgow; till that period type-making was scarcely known in Scotland. Mr. Wilson lived to see his manufactory in Glasgow the most extensive and celebrated of any in Europe.

Burghers.—Their first meeting-house was built in Glasgow during this year, Mr.

James Fisher, minister.

1742 Printfield.—The first printfield which belonged to Glasgow, was fitted up at Pollockshaws, by Messrs. Ingram & Co.

44 Slaughter-House.-The first slaughter house was built this year, on the north

side of the river, a little east from the Stockwell-street bridge.

1744 Printing.—Mr. Robert Foulis brought out his celebrated immaculate 12mo. edition of Horace from the university press during this year. This work was so accurately executed, that the sheets as they were printed were hung up in the College, and a

reward officed to those who should discover an inaccuracy.

1745 Glasgow Regiments.—At the rebellion, the city of Glasgow raised two regiments
of 600 men each. One of these battalions was engaged, and behaved gallantly at

the battle of Falkirk.

1743 Deacons' Choosing.—On 18th Sept. the Trades' house enacted that in all time coming, the deacons should be elected on the Friday, betwixt the 16th and 24th of

Sept. yearly.

- 1748 \*\*Delfiwork.—The first delftwork in Scotland was erected this year near the west end of the Broomielaw. Provost Dinwiddie and his brother the general, were two of the first partners. Mr. James Watt, of Boulton and Watt, was a partner in this company for a number of years, and remained so till his death, which happened on 25th August, 1819.
- 1749 Shoe Shop.—The first shop for the sale of shoes in Glasgow was opened this year by Mr. William Colquboun.

1749 Ship Bank.—The Ship bank was opened this year; this was the first bank belonging to the city. Till lately, it used to be called the old bank.

1749 Parliamentary Grant to the Town.—The magistrates and council on the 12th April, 1749, represented to Parliament, that the funds of the corporation had been nearly

ruined by the exactions of the rehels; that the corporation had actually advanced the sum of £9056, 10s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. all of which they were under the necessity of borrowing; that with interest since the date of the bonds, their pecuniary loss amounted to £10,093; they therefore prayed that parliament would grant them relief. Lieut.col. John Campbell the member for Glasgow, presented the bill, and moved, that "A sum not exceeding £10,000 be granted to his Majesty to reimburse the magic" strates and council of Glasgow, the sum extorted from them by the rebels, upon "account of their loyalty, during the late unnatural rehellion, for the raising of which the said magistrates and council were obliged to grant their bonds."

Provost Ingram's evidence at the bar of the House of Commons was so conclusive, that it was not thought necessary to call in baillie George Murdoch, who was in attendance. After some discussion, the Commons agreed to the grant of  $\mathcal{F}10,000$ .

The bill having been sent to the Lords, was passed on the 31st of May.

1750 Literary Society.—This society was established in the College about this time, by Principal Leechman, then professor of theology; Messrs. Adam Smith, Trail, Reid, and Miller, were among its distinguished members.

1750 Haberdasher.—Mr. Andrew Lockhart was the first person in Glasgow who kept a haberdashery shop; it was at the head of the Saltmarket, the same in which his son

James kept a hardware shop for a long period, with great reputation.

1751 Court Dress.—The Trades' house on 9th Oct. enacted, that on all public occasions, in time coming, their convener should wear a black velvet dress, and that the house would make good the expense.

1751 The Episcopal Chapel was opened this year. Mr. James Reddoch, minister,

1751 Gallowgate Port .-- The Gallowgate port was taken down this year.

1752 Gentleman's Carriage.—Mr. Allan Dreghorn, timber merchant, was the first person who run a four wheeled carriage in Glasgow. This gentleman's family were tacksmen of the Gorbals or Govan colliery, when it belonged to the Town, the Trades' house, and Hutcheson's hospital. (See 1714.)

1752 Anti-Burghers.—Their first meeting-house was built in Havannah-street during this year, Mr. John Jamieson, minister. He was placed here in 1753. Mr. Jamieson was father to doctor Jamieson of Edinburgh, the celebrated antiquarian, and author of that elaborate and valuable work, the dictionary of the Scottish language.

- Theatre.—The first theatre in Glasgow was placed against the wall of the Episcopal palace; dress parties going to this unpopular place of amusement, were escorted by a military guard. In 1754, this temporary theatre was demolished by a congregation, who had been hearing Mr. George Whitefield preach in the High-church yard. In 1764, the theatre in Alston-street was opened, and at 1 o'clock in the morning of 16th April, 1782, it was burned to the ground. I was present at the fire, and recollect the firemen receiving orders to protect the adjoining property, and leave the devil's house to its fate. The theatre in Dunlop-street was opened in January, 1785; and in 1804, the theatre in Queen-street was opened. The expense of this building and the scenes exceeded £18,50). Provost Craigic land the foundation stone of this theatre, in presence of the committee. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the large sums which have been laid out in this city for building theatres, none of the tacksmen have succeeded.
- 1753 Glasgow Arms Bank.—This banking company commenced business about this year.

1754 Flesh Markets.-The markets in King-street were built this year.

1754 Silver-Smiths.—Mr. Robert Leckie was the first silver-smith that opened shap in Glasgow.

1755 Green Market .- The Green market in Candlerigg street, was of ened this year

756 Cathedral Steeple destroyed by lightness.—The steeple of the chieffel church, above the upper battlement, was destroyed by lightning this year. At the time of the storm, a party of recrnits were at drill in the nave of the cathedral, immediately under the steeple, when, unfortunately, a sericant and one of the recrnits were killed by the falling of some stones. Mr. Neasmith showed great genius in the crection of a scallold and repairing the steeple. Vir. inta-str. t was opened during this year.

1756 Hat-Shop.—Mr. John Blair was the first person who had a front Jop in this city, for the sale of hats; it was opened in the Saltmarket drawn this year.

1758 Catches between Elimbur b and Glasgow, it was drawn by four Lires, and with twentheurs on the road. After running about thirty y art, the heavy couch were acceded by differences drawn by two horres, which were generally all of the little on the road. On 10th January, 1799, Mr. John Gardier, the of the Link's head hotel, Glasgow, started the Royal Edinburgh telegraph with for Lires, which

runs through in six hours. Since 1802, stage coaches are not allowed to go out nor come into Glasgow on Sunday. The Royal mails excepted.

In 1819, there were only 15 street coaches in Glasgow, and of that number, six only plyed regularly on the streets. On 6th March, 1818, Mr. Angus M'Intosh set up a one horse coach; since that period, these vehicles have increased so much, that on 10th April, 1823, there were 38 plying on the streets. It appears from Arnot's history of Edinburgh, p. 598, that in the year 1752, there were only fourteen hackney coaches in the metropolis of Scotland, and that in 1778 the number had decreased to nine.

Glasgow Marine Society - This society was instituted this year. 1758

1759 River Clyde .- An act of parliament was procured this year for rendering the river navigable for large vessels by means of locks. In 1770, an act was procured for deepening the river, and laying on tonnage dues.

Thistle Bank - This banking company commenced business this year. Some time 1761

after this, the Merchant bank, and Messrs. Thomsons' bank were opened.

1761 Woollen Draper.-Mr. Patrick Ewing has been a woollen draper in Glasgow for upwards of 62 years; he has long been the father of the trade; and what is more remarkable, has been at the head of his profession for more than half a century.

Burying Ground.—The ground on the north side of the High church was pur-

chased for a burying ground this year.

College Chapel. - At this period, the professors and students began regularly to attend divine service in their own hall. Jamaica-street and Havannab-street were open-

ed during this year.

Steam Engine .- Mr. James Watt, during this year, made his first model of a steam engine in a private room in the delftwork near the Broomielaw, in this city. The particulars of the interesting experiments connected with the making of this model, are detailed in the Rise and Progress of the Manufactures of Glasgow, p. 97, 98.

Wynd Church.-The Wynd church was rebuilt this year. This place of worship was 1764 taken down in 1809 after the congregation had removed to St. George's church; among the many respectable families who have long been connected with this congregation, that of Mr. James Hopkirk of Dalbeth, is prominent. Mr. Hopkirk's grandfather contributed to build the Wynd church, during the time of episcopacy, previous to

the revolution. The church was then covered with thatch.

Church Patronage. - From the Reformation till this date, the ministers of this city 1766 were elected by the magistrates and council, the ministers, and the members of the particular session where the vacancy occurred, and sometimes the whole members of the general session were added, and this practice was continued, notwithstanding that the magistrates had obtained the patronage of the Blackfriars and St. Mary's by the court of session to elect Mr. Ballantine to the Wynd church themselves, in consequence of their building and endowing the church, and they have continued the patronage of the city churches ever since. The free Presbyterian meeting-house (now the Chapel of Ease in Canon-street) was built this year in consequence of the dispute about patronage. Mr. William Cruden, minister.

Burying Ground .- The North west burying ground was formed this year. 1767

Gold Chains .- The lord provost, baillies, dean of guild, and convener, first began 1767 to wear gold chains. Provost Murdoch, baillies Buchanan, Bannatyne and Clark, dean of guild Campbell and convener Jamieson were the first persons who wore the The convener's chain was made by Napier and Bain, and cost £4011011112.

Jamaica-street Bridge. The foundation stone of this bridge was laid on 29th 1768 September, by provost Murdoch, with great masonic solemnity. Prior to this date, small boats came up as far as St. Enoch's burn, where the original quay terminated.

Forth and Clyde Navigation .- Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. on 10th June, dug out 1768 the first spadeful of earth for the canal. On 3d Sept. 1773, the canal was rendered navigable to Kirkintilloch, and to Stockingfield on 10th Nov. 1775; the collateral cut to Hamiltonhill and the basin near Glasgow, were finished on 10th Nov. 1777. On 6th July, 1786, the operations commenced for extending the navigation from Stockingfield to the Clyde, which were completely finished and the canal opened from sea to sea on 28th July, 1790, and on 11th Nov. the basin at Port-Dundas was finished. The canal from the Forth to the Clyde is 35 miles long.

Monkland Canal.-Although this canal was projected in this year, it was not till 31st Dec. 1790, that the junction between the Forth and Clyde navigation and this canal was completed. The canal from Glasgow to the Monklands, is 12 miles long.

Finnieston.- The village of Finnieston was laid out this year by the proprietor of The name was given in honour of the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who was chap-Stobcross. lain in the family.

- 1770 Relief Meeting-bouse.—The first meeting-house here, connected with this body, was built at Anderston in 1770. Mr. Joseph Neil was admitted minister in 1771.

  1771 St. Andrew Sangre In this year an act of malignent was obtained for minister in 1771.
  - [71] St. Andrew Square In this year an act of parliament was obtained for making St. Andrew street and square.

1772 Dunlop Street was opened this year.

1773 Miller Street and Clyde Street, west, were opened this year; East, in 1812.

1774 Assessors for the Poor.—This was the first year that the magistrates and council appointed assessors. The names of the first assessors are inserted in the article Poor.

1775 Glasgow Regiment.—At the breaking out of the American war, the city raised a battalion of 1000 men, called the Glasgow regiment, afterwards the 83d foot. This regiment cost the citizens upwards of £10,000. The enthusiasm in support of the war was so great, that gentlemen of the first respectability in the city, paraded the streets as recruiting sergeants, while the father of a late member of parliament played the bagpipe.

1776 Rutherglen Bridge. A free bridge was built across the Clyde, near the west end

of the parish of Rutherglen. The foundation stone was laid this year.

1776 Stockwell-street Bridge.—This bridge was widened ten feet on the east side during this year.

1777

Foot Pavements.—The first foot pavement in the city was laid this year, by Mr. John Brown, master of works. It was on the east side of the Candleriggs-street, from the Trongate to Bell-street. It was not however till 1800, when the first police act was obtained, that footpaths became general, though there were instances of a single row of stones being put in front of a few houses as fir back as the year 1764. Before side pavements were made, persons walked on the middle of the street, hence

the term walking on the crown of the causeway.

1777 Arns Well.—The Arns well, in the green, was opened to the public this year, under
the auspices of provost Donald. This well took its name from the arn trees (alder)

which were planted beside it.

1777 Gaelic Chapel.—The Gaelic chapel in Ingram-street was opened this year, Mr.

Hugh M'Diarmet, minister. Queen Street was opened this year.

1777 Chrystal.—The manufacturing of chrystal was introduced to this town by Messrs. Cookson of Newcastle during this year.

777 Cudbear.—Messrs. George Maintosh & Co. established a manufactory of cudbear in this city during this year.

1778 Episcopal Palice.—The ruins of this once famous structure were removed this year; the west wall hung over Kirk-street so very considerably, that Mr. C—l—r could never be advised to go near it, from the belief in the story, that whenever the wisest man in the city came in contact with it, is would fall and smother him!!!

8 Tallow Searchers.—Tallow searchers first appointed in this city.

1779 Charlotte Street was opened this year.

1779 Methodists.—The meeting-house in Stockwell-street, opposite to Jackson-street, was opened this year by Mr. John Wesley, who first visited Glasgow in April,

1751. The first conference was held in London, on 25th June, 1744.

1780 Rev. Doctor Hamilton.—The Rev. Doctor John Hamilton, minister of the cathedral church, visitor of the college, and dean of faculty, (father to provost John Hamilton) died this year. This eminent divine was held in great respect by all classes of the community. At his funeral, in addition to the magistrates, ministers and the professors, who walked in their robes preceded by their mace, a great lody of the population turned out to do honour to the memory of a man who had so justly merited their approbation.

1780 Street Lamps.—On 16th August, the town council instructed the master of works to put up nine lamps on the south side of the Trongute-street, from the Laigh kirk steeple to the Stockwell-street, in consideration that the preprietors of houses had just

laid a foot pavement similar to that on the opposite side of the street.

1780 Buchan a Street was opened this year, worth end in 1804.)

Popush Bill.—A bill having been brought into parliament to repeal certain penal statutes against the Roman catholics, a numerous body of the citizens of Glasgow determined to oppose it. 85 secreties, consisting of 1.9. 9 persons, were formed against it. Mr. John Paterson, spirit dealer, was convener of the heads of the societies, and corresponded with Lord treorge Gordan, who had put himself forward on this occasion. At this period a mob destroyed a shop in King-street, and a pottery in Turcen-street belonging to Mr. Bagnel, merely because he was a Roman catholic. Soon after this, a b.[Il was brought into pulliment for repe hing the duty on French cambrics; when the news of this reached Glasgow, the weavers met in great numbers and burnt the minister in edity. Mr. Gorge Dempster, who had opposed the bill in parliament, having come to Glasgow, was highly applauded,

and received the honour of a weavers procession from Anderston by torch light. I recollect that the transparency in the lanthorn which was carried before Mr. Dempster, had the words, "No French cambric," painted on it. Mr. James Monteith of Anderston was supposed to have been the first manufacturer in Scotland, who warped a muslin web. Muslins of yarn from the mule jenny were made here in 1785.

1781 Ingram Street was opened, and the tontine rooms and coffee room, built this year.
1782 St. Enoch's Church.—This church was opened this year. Dr. William Taylor,

minister. St. Enoch's square was opened at the same period.

1782 Flood in the River.—On 12th March, the river Clyde rose 20 feet higher than in ordinary tides. Boats were rowed through the Bridgegate, and the under part of Stockwell-street, King-street, Saltmarket, &c.

1.783 Chamber of Commerce.—The chamber was incorporated this year by royal charter, under the auspices of provost Colquhoun. A branch of the royal bank of Scotland was established in Glasgow at the same period.

783 John Street and the Bell of the Brae .- John-street was opened, and the Bell of the

brae (High-street) lowered rather more than 4 feet this year.

1784 Gampbell Street was opened this year.

Dampiete Soreer was opened in syear.

but hitherto without effect. At this period the magistrates received the able assistance of the rev. Doctor Porteous, who devoted much of his valuable time to the cure of this evil. In preparing a treatise on the subject, the Doctor corresponded with several distinguished persons who had turned their thoughts to the cure of mendicity in other great towns, although the Doctor's suggestions meet the entire approbation of the magistrates and the respectable part of the community, the time had not arrived when the scheme could receive general support. Since that period, the magistrates and police have made frequent attempts to suppress public begging; although their exertions have been attended with considerable success, yet there is no society in this city for the exclusive purpose of suppressing public begging, as is to be found in other great towns. The mendicity societies in London and Edinburgh have produced the happiest effects on society. In the Scottish metropolis, the society, which owes its birth to Mr. Robert Johnston, late one of the magistrates, has been fostered by all that is respectable in the community, and is now productive of great public benefit. The Edinburgh society was instituted on 25th January, 1815.

public benefit. The Edinburgh society was instituted on 25th January, 1815.

1785 Great Frost.—On the 14th March, the ice on the Clyde broke up after four months frost. During the time of the ice, booths and dram shops, with fires in them,

were erected on the river.

1785 Balloon.—During this year Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, ascended in a balloon from St. Andrew's square, and in 2¼ hours descended at Hawick, a distance of about 70 miles. In a second attempt he descended in the neighbourhood of Campsie.

1786 Turkey Red - Messrs. George M'Intosh and David Dale commenced dyeing

yarn turkey red this year.

1786 Coal.—The town council resolved that coal brought into the city should be sold by weight and not by measure, in all time coming.

1786 Weight-house.—This building was removed from Candlerigg-street to Ingram-

street, south-east corner of Montrose-street. It was pulled down in 1822.

1786 Distillery.—Baillie Menzies of Gorbals, was the first person in the west of Scot-

1786 Distillery.—Baillie Menzies of Gorbals, was the first person in the west of Scoland who had an entered still, his licence in 1786 was the 4th in Scotland.

1787 Sunday Schools.—Sunday schools were established in this city during this year. The London Sunday school society was established on 7th Sept. 1785, under the auspiese of Lord Barham, Mr. Wilberforce and other respectable philanthropists.

1787 Weavers' Riot.—During this year the manufacturers intended to reduce the price of weaving, on which a number of weavers struck work; having paraded the streets they burned and destroyed a number of webs in the Calton and Drygate. Provost Riddell having called out the military, under the command of col. Kellet, three men were killed, and several wounded on the 3d Sept. The sheriff and convener Glen were also along with the military.

1787 Cochran Street, Frederick Street, Montrose Street, George Square, and St. Andrew's

Square, were opened during this year.

1788 Lining of Streets.— On the 25d April the magistrates and council remitted to the dean of guild court the lining of the streets and other matters connected with building, and recommended to the dean of guild to keep proper records thereof.

1789 Grammar School.—The grammar school fronting George-street was built this year.
1790 London Mail.—On 7th July the first mail coach from London, by the way of Car-

lisle, arrived in Glasgow.

1790 Common Sewers.—The first sewer in Glasgow was made this year by the building company, the partners of which were Messrs. Dugald Bannatyne, John Thomson and Robert Smith. On the 15th Sept. 1819, sewers had been laid in 45 streets,

extending to five miles and 26 yards. This taken in connexion with a plentiful supply of water, and the privilege of the public green, contributes greatly to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. The Humane society was instituted this year.

Brunswick Street, Hutcheson Street, and Wilson Street, were opened this year. 1790 1791

Trades' Hall was built this year, the foundation stone was laid by convener M'As ... 1791

The Surgeons' Hall built, Stirling's Library, Hamilton Street, west, opened this

1792 Royal Infirmary-The foundation stone was laid on 18th May, by provost M'D all, in presence of the public bodies. The infirmary was opened on 8th II 1794; betwixt that time and 31st Dec. 1822, there have been admitted, 28, and patients, of that number, 19,155 have been completely cured; exclusive of in-c. patients, 63,000 persons have come to the infirmary for medical advice, so that caning the time above specified, 91,562 persons have been cured, relieved, or recei d

1792 Roman Catholics.—The first place which the Roman catholics had in Glasg for public worship was the Tennis court in Mitchell-street, it opened this year. Ar. Alex. M.Donald, priest.

1792 George Street, Dempster Street, Balmanno Street and Weaver Street, were opened ti year.

1792 Steam Engines .- Mr. Robert Muir was the first person who made an engine Glasgow for moving machinery; it was put up in Messrs. Scott & Stevenson's cott mill in Springfield, exactly 10 years after Messrs. Boulton and Watt obtained the patent. The first engine made under this patent was put up at Bradly iron works in 1782. It was not, however, till 1789, that steam engines were used for spinning cotton; at that period, Messrs. Boulton and Watt erected an engine in Manchester for Mr. Drinkwater.

Tron Church burned .- This church was destroyed by accidental fire, on 8th Feb. in this year. Glassford-street and Gartbland-street were opened at the same period.

1794 Duke-street was opened this year.

1794 Inspector of Markets .- In this year an inspector of the flesh markets was appointed. The office was soon after abolished. The Tron Church was rebuilt in this year.

Hutcheson's Bridge.-The foundation stone of this bridge was laid by provost Gilbert 1794 Hamilton. After the arches were thrown, the spandrils filled up, and the parapets nearly finished, the river rose to an alarming height, and carried away a great part of the bridge, on the 18th November, 1795.

1794 Volunteers .- At this period, the revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country, that an act of parliament was passed, authorising the system of volunteering. On this occasion a regiment of Royal volunteers was raised in Glasgow. In 1797, three regiments were raised, viz. Royal volunteers; Royal volunteer light horse; and armed association. Soon after the peace of Amiens, in 1803, 9 corps of volunteers were rased here, viz. 1st regiment of Glasgow volunteers; 2d, or Trades' house regiment; 3d, or Highland regiment; 4th, Sharpshooters; 5th, Grocers corps; 6th, Anderston volunteers; 7th, Armed association; 8th. Canal volunteers; and 9th, Glasgow volunteer light horse. In 1803 the volunteer system gave place to Local Mil tia, when the Glasgow corps were all disembodied, and 6 corps of local militia embodied in their place. These corps, now disembodied, consisted of 58 companies, and 4000 rank and file.

1794 Taylor-street was opened during this year. In pulling down an old house fronting Rottenrow-street, for opening Taylor-street, (where churchmen formerly resided,) the workmen found a number of ancient coins, &c.

1795 Infantry Barracks .- The infantry barracks were built in the Gallowgate, and Barrack-street opened this year.

Anderson's Institution commenced operations this year. Dr. Wright, president. 1796

Assembly Rooms .- The assembly rooms in Ingram-street were erected in this year. the foundation stone was laid by provest Gilbert Hamilton.

Firginia-street (north) was opened this year. 1795

Quay at the Broomielaw .- An addition of 360 feet was made to the quay this year. 1797

1797 Riding School - The riding school in York street was hull this year, Capt. John Orr (town clerk) laid the foundation stone. Stirling-street was opened this year.

Barony Church .- This church which was built this year, is situated a little to the 1798 south of the cathedral.

Contributions to Government .- The citizens of Glasgow remitted £13,938, 14s. 6d. 1798 as a voluntary contribution for carrying on the war. Gaelic Chapel .- The Gaelic chapel in Duke-street was opened this year, Mr. John 1798

M'Kenzie, minister. Nelson-street was also opened this year.

Catheart-street was opened this year. Before this street was opened or the road 1798

made to Anderston, the principal road from the cathedral to the bishop's country house or castle at Partick, run parallel to, and a little south from Cathcart-street, still better known by the name of the Sauchiehall road.

Independents.-The circus in Jamaica-street was fitted up into a chapel and opened this year. Mr. Greville Ewing, minister. The Female Society was instituted this year.

Failure of Crops .- The failure of the crops in these years was so great, that provisions 1799 and could scarcely be got through the usual channels. Under these circumstances, the 1800 magistrates and council and several benevolent individuals raised a large sum of money, with which they purchased grain. The purchases amounted to £117,500. On the return of plenty, the concern sustained a loss of £15,000, a considerable part of which was defrayed from the corporation funds. On this occasion, the late Mr. Archibald Smith of Jordanhill, rendered essential service to the community. Mr. Smith, not only liberal but munificent in his subscriptions, was to be found in every work of benevolence, and his example in conscientiously discharging the duties of the magistracy in the city and county, has been followed by the members of his respected family. A bill having been brought into the House of Commons for taxing the inhabitants for a part of the loss, the magistrates were so vehemently opposed, that the bill was withdrawn.

Police .- The first police bill was procured this year. Alpin-street, Brown-street, 1800 and Carrick-street, were opened this year.

Baillies .- Two additional baillies were added to the magistracy this year, under 1801 the auspices of provost John Hamilton.

Power-Loom Mill .- Mr. John Monteith erected a power mill for 200 looms in this 1801 year. Mr. Monteith has contributed greatly to the improvement of the manufacture of cotton goods.

Bandana Manufactory .- Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle & Co. established a man-1802 ufactory for bandanas this year.

1802 Philosophical Society .- A philosophical society was established in Glasgow this year. Bath-street, Gordon-street, Portland-street, Kent-street and Suffolk-Street, were opened 1802 this year.

Hutcheson's Hospital was rebuilt in Ingram-street this year.

1803 1803 Timber Bridge.-A timber bridge was thrown across the Clyde this year at the foot of the Saltmarket, by Mr. Peter Nicholson, architect.

Glasgow Fire Insurance Company was instituted this year. It was dissolved in a 1803 few years afterwards.

Bible Society .- The London society was instituted on 7th March, 1804, and on 1804 6th July same year, Mr. David Dale, (the Thornton of Glasgow,) remitted £384. 18s. Id., to the parent society, Mr. Dale's distinguished family made a present to the society of 500 Arabic bibles, value, £375, exclusive of £50 annually.

The Hunterian Museum was built this year, and the Glasgow Public Library opened. 1804 Richmond-street, and St. Vincent-street were opened this year. 1804

Literary and Commercial Society .- This society commenced on 27th March. 1805

1805 Stirling Place and Brunsavick Place were opened this year.

Ardrossan Canal .-- An act of parliament was obtained this year for making this 1805 canal; it is not executed farther than 11 miles, viz. from Glasgow to Johnstone.

Nelson's Monument .- A monument erected in the green, to the memory of Lord 1806 Nelson. The foundation stone was laid by Sir John Stewart of Allanbank, bart, provincial grand master mason for the under ward of Lanarkshire, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1806, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir. On the 5th Aug. 1810, the top of the monument was completely shattered during a storm of thunder and lightning. Although the ashlers of the upper part were thrown out of their beds, and so suspended that a passenger could see through the obelisk, it is very remarkable that they remained in that situation for ten years, when the shattered stones were removed, and the obelisk repaired.

Supply of Water .- Prior to 1804 the supply of water for the city was from 30 1806 public wells and a few private ones. In the year 1774, the magistrates and a few public-spirited individuals, employed Mr. James Gordon to convey water into the city from Whitehill and other places; some difficulties having occurred, the scheme was given up. About the year 1794, Messrs. John Stirling, James Hopkirk, and Henry Glassford procured plans and estimates from Mr. M'Queston for bringing water into the town from certain neighbouring springs and reservoirs. As the estimate was greater than was contemplated, and as the public was not yet fully sensible of the inestimable advantages to be derived from a plentiful supply of water, the scheme was relinquished.

In 1804, Mr. Harley erected a large reservoir in Upper Nile-street, and sent a supply of water through the town in carts, from springs in the lands of Willowbank, on the Blythswood estate.

In 1806, a few gentlemen, interested in the welfare of the city, conceiving that a plentiful supply of filtered water might be got from the river Clyde, communicated their ideas to others, and in a short time, a subscription was completed, and parliamentary powers granted for bringing water into town.

APPENDIX.

In 1808, some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, obtained an act of parliament for supplying the suburbs and city with water. These companies have continued ever since their formation to give the community an ample supply of excellent water, at

a moderate charge.

In 1813, an attempt was made to unite the two companies, which there was reason to fear would act as a monopoly to the injury of the community. On the 4th of August, in that year, being then a member of the town council, and one of the original parliamentary commissioners for the Glasgow company, I published a pamphlet on the subject, addressed to the magistrates and council, and suggested, that in the event of a monoply or overcharge for the water, the corporation should avail themselves of their capability of bringing in filtered water to the town from the river at the fleshers' haugh, within a few hundred yards of the town. As there is now another attempt to form a junction of the companies, it must be satisfactory to know, that if necessary, the corporation has the power of supplying the town, particularly the lower parts of it, with pure filtered water from the inexhaustible gravel bed in the river at the haugh, at a very moderate rate, there being no ground to purchase, no unnecessary length of conducting pipes to lessen the discharge and increase the expense. It is also satisfactory to know, that the town may be supplied in this manner at any time the corporation may find it necessary for the good of the community, as the ground and streets through which the pipes would require to be laid, are under their immediate controll. While rendering a service to the community, the corporation would benefit its own funds; at least the corporations of London and Liverpool have done so, with capabilities far inferior to that of Glasgow. For a long period the water works of Edinburgh belonged to the corporation.

1807 St. George's Church.-The foundation stone of this church was laid by baillie The magistrates and council, the merchant's and trades' houses, the ministers of the city, the session of St. George, &c. proceeded frum the town hall to the site of the church in Buchanan-street, under an escort of a detachment from the 71st, or Glasgow regiment; when the foundation stone was laid with the usual formalities, and the inscription plate deposited. Provost M'Kenzie in replying to baillie Cleland, expressed his high approbation of the proceedings which had so happily led to the erection of a new church; after which, doctor Porteous, the venerable and highly respected minister of the parish, offered up a very im-

pressive and appropriate prayer.

Glasgow Observatory.—The subscribers to this institution were erected into a cor-1808 poration this year, under the name of "The Glasgow society for promoting astronomical science.'

Albion-street, South and North .- These streets were opened this year. 1808

Sir John Moore's Monument .- Upwards of £4000 was subscribed in a few days by 1809 the citizens of Glasgow, and a monument ordered to be crected to the memory of their fellow citizen Sir John Moore, who fell gloriously in the arms of victory, on the plains of Corunna, at the head of the British army. On 16th August, 1819, a bronze pedestrian statue of that great General, by Flaxman, was erected on a granite pedestal in George's square. Sir John was born in Donald's land, north side of Trongate, a little east from Candleriggs street.

Glasgow Bank .- The Glasgow banking company commenced business this year. 1809

Lock Hospital .- The Lock hospital was instituted this year, and St. Vincent-street, west, opened.

Green Market .- The gardeners were this year admitted into the market which 1809 had been erected on the site of the Wynd church.

Jail and Public Offices .- The foundation stone of the jail and public offices, at the 1810 west end of the laigh green, was laid this year by provost Black, in presence of the magistrates and council. The Slaughter Houses were rebuilt this year.

Post Office and Lyceum. - The post office and Lyceum in Nelson-street were built 1810 this year.

Lunatic Asylum .- The foundation stone of this building was laid by provost Black, 1810 in presence of the public bodies, with great masonic solemnity. Previous to the procession, a very suitable sermon was preached in St. George's church, by the Rev. Doctor M'Gill, one of the directors and eminent promoters of the institution. When the foundation stone was laid, Mr. Robert M'Nair of Belvidere, the humane projector and zealous promoter of the institution, replied to provost black, in an energetic speech; after which, the Rev. Doctor Gibb, acting grand chaplain, of-

fered up a very appropriate prayer. The procession, which consisted of more than 2000 persons, including the office-bearers of the grand lodge of Scotland, the members of twenty-seven mason lodges, and 240 musicians, was conducted in the most orderly manner, and reflected great credit on the judgment and activity of capt. John Graham of the 6th regiment, or Trades' house local militia, who acted as grand marshal. The procession, which was one of the grandest ever recollected in this place, was guarded by detachments from the 71st or Glasgow regiment, and the Argyleshire militia, consisting of 700 men.

1810 Lancastrian Schools. — A society was formed in this city for establishing Lancastrian schools, who laid out upwards of £6000, without being productive of much good. The members of the committee who pledged their names for building the schools,

were involved in very considerable expense.

1810 Gold Chains.—Mr. Joshua Heywood was the first baillie of the river who wore a gold chain. St. George's Place was opened this year.

1811 College Buildings.—The east range of the College buildings was rebuilt this year.
1811 Onay at the Broomielaw.—The quay was extended 900 lineal fect this year.

1812 Mr. Pitt.—The citizens of Glasgow erected a marble statue to the memory of Mr. Pitt, from the chisel of Flaxman; it was put up in the town hall this year.

1812 Magdalone Asylum .- The foundation stone of the asylum was laid this year by

Mr. Cleland, in presence of the directors.

Steam Boats.—The first boat successfully impelled by steam in Europe, was the Comet of Glasgow. This boat was fitted up by Mr. Henry Bell, and placed on Clyde in 1812. This ingenious self-taught individual frequently communicated his views and exhibited models to me. Although he was unsuccessful in some of his early attempts, he never lost sight of his favourite object. Since 1812, steam boats have been sent from this to England, Ireland, &c. and are now to be found on almost every riverfu Europe. On 6th April, 1825, there were 55 steam boats plying from Glasgow to Liverpool, Ireland, the Highlands and elsewhere. The mail is now carried in a steam boat to Ireland and the Highlands. Is Mr. Bell entitled to no public reward for his valuable invention?

Unitarians .- The chapel in Union-street was opened this year, Mr. James Yates

1812 Unitarians.—The chapel in Union-street wa minister. Dundas-street was opened this year.

1812 Gold Chains, .- Mr. William Rodger was the first chief magistrate of Gorbals who

wore a gold chain.

1813 Great Hamilton-street.—When this street was opened, the magistrates and council named it in honour of Mr. John Hamilton of Northpark, who had been six years Lord Provost of Glasgow, and discharged the various duties of the magistracy with much honour to himself, and great advantage to the community. Mr. Hamilton is the representative of a family, who, during four successive generations, have discharged the duties of honourable and important offices in this city.

1313 Turret Bell making.—Messrs. Stephen Miller & Co. of this city, introduced turret bell making this year. They have since cast bells for the Gorbals and St. John's

churches, and for the Bridgegate or Merchant's house steeple.

1813 Parambrokers.—The business of pawnbroking did not commence in Glasgow till this year. Mr. John Graham was the first regular pawnbroker in this city.

1814 Old Jail.—The jail at the Cross was taken down this year, the ground on which it stood was sold by public sale, along with the materials, at £8000, being at the rate of £45 per square yard. The Robertsinian Library was opened this year.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—The Roman Catholic chapel in Clyde-street was built

this year. Mr. Andrew Scott, priest.

Book Publishing Trade.—The periodical book publishing trade was not known in Scotland till the year 1796. By a report drawn up for the House of Commons, it appeared that in 1815 there were in Scotland, 414 book hawkers, technically termed canvassers, and deliverers, who, on an average of saven years, collected £44,160 per annum, in sixpences and shillings, and that five-sixteenths of the whole belonged to Glasgow. The concern of Messrs. Edward Khull & Co. alone, exclusive of compositors, printers, &c. employed 81 canvassers and deliverers, who visited every town of consideration in Scotland.

815 Methodist Chapel in Great Hamilton-street (now St. James' church) was built this year. The Provident Bank commenced business in Glasgow during this year.

Balloon.—On 22d Dec. Mr. Saddler, jun. ascended in a balloon from the grammar school grounds, and descended at Milngavie. Mr. Farlane-street was opened this year, Flood in Clyde.—On 30th Dec. the Clyde rose about 17 feet higher than in ordinary tides.

Botanic Garden .- The subscribers to the Royal Botanic garden, were erected into

a corporation by the prince regent and council; Dr. William Jackson Hooker, so

justly distinguished for scientific acquirements, is the first professor.

Distress of the Working Classes .- In the latter end of 1816, and beginning of 1817, the working classes were so distressed from the want of employment, that it was found necessary to raise a large sum of money for their relief by voluntary subscription: of this sum, the committee of management actually distributed £9653, 6s. 2d. among 23,130 persons. In times of general or local distress, this city is liberal to a proverb; among its citizens there are many to be found engaging in every work of benevolence, labouring for the public good, and the true interests of their less fortunate brethren. The names of Dalglish, Monteith, M'Gavin, Templeton, Ewing, Ellis, and many others, will long be venerated by those who have languished under disease, or felt the chilling cold of poverty.

1816 India .- The first ship that was despatched from Scotland direct to India, was

from the house of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. of this city.

St. John's Church .- The foundation stone of St. John's church was laid this year, 1817 by provost Monteith, in presence of the magistrates and council, and the ministers of the city. When the ceremony was completed, the Rev. Principal Taylor offered up an impressive prayer. The procession was guarded by a detachment of the 42d regiment, under the command of capt. James Stirling, son of major-general Stirling, our gallant and highly respected townsman.

Bazar .- The bazar was built during this year. Mr. Cleland, superintendant of public works gave the design and laid the foundation stone. Oswald-street was

opened this year.

1818 Live Cattle Market - The ground originally intended for Graham's Square has been turned into a market for the sale of live cattle: 9281 square yards of ground have been inclosed with stone walls, 150 pens made for sheep and limbs, sheds for neat cattle have been erected, and a change-house and stabling built for the accommodation of those who frequent the Market.

1818 Gas Light .- An act of parliament has been procured for supplying the city with The first public lamp in the streets lighted with gas, was put up in the Tron-

gate by the gas company, on 5th Sept. 1818.

1818 Typhus Fever .- The lower classes of this city and suburbs were severely afflicted with typhus fever. No sooner had the disease assumed a regular appearance, than a committee of citizens were appointed, when £6626, 14s. 1d. was raised by voluntary contribution. There being no room in the royal infirmary for additional fever patients, the committee built a temporary fever hospital, in which they placed 200 beds. The hospital at Spring gardens near the infirmary was opened on 30th March, 1818, and shut on 12th July, 1819; between these periods there were 1929 patients admitted. The greatest number in the hospital at one time was 212; the number of deaths in all, 171. During the period above specified, the committee caused upwards of 5000 apartments in the city and suburbs to be funigated where the disease had visited, or was likely to visit. Having appointed persons to survey upwards of 600 lodging houses, the committee caused the infected bedding to be burned, and supplied the owners with new hedding. Among the numerous benevolent individuals who tendered their services on this distressing occasion, the names of Balmanno, Leckie, Wigham, Rodger, Machen and Lawson deserve to be particularly mentioned, as having laid the community under many obligations, by their unwearied, disinterested and valuable services.

1819 Monteith Row .- The row having been laid out this year, the magistrates and council, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the community, by Mr. Henry Monteith of Carstairs, did him the honour (while in London on public business) of calling this street by his name. In addition to all other services, provost Monteith's conduct during the critical days of radicalism, was such, as to

command the respect of all who had an opportunity of witnessing it.

1819 Distress of the Working Classes .- The working classes were again thrown into great distress from want of employment. The seeds of discontent which had been widely sown and had taken deep root in this part of the country, had now begun to shoot vigorously in all the variety of radicalism. At this alarming crisi, when thousands of workers paraded the streets in organized form, demanding employment or bread, upwards of 600 persons were almost instantly employed at spade work or breaking stones for the roads. Exclusive of the exertions of the authorities and individuals in the suburbs, the magistrates of Glasgow simultaneously employed 340 persons, chiefly weavers, nearly the whole of whom remained at work for upwards of four months in the green; the entire management of these persons having been given to the superintendent of public works, he had great satisfaction in observing, that by a constant superintendence, and an earnest desire to add to the comforts and alleviate

the distresses of those placed under his charge, that he completely succeeded in preventing all and every one of them from attending political meetings, even although several were held in the immediate neighbourhood of the green, from which thousands of misguided persons were seen marching to the hustings in pompous procession, preceded by numerous radical ensigns, and well dressed females

carrying caps of liberty.

On the 2d of August, there were 324 persons at work in the green, of that number 124 were born in Glasgow of whom 36 had families, average residence of the whole, 274 years; 96 were born in other places of Scotland, of whom 39 had families, average residence 185 years; 101 belonged to Ireland, of whom 47 had families, average residence 121 years; 2 from England, average residence 21 years, and I from America of 30 years residence. Every person from the boy of ten years, representing a widowed family to the man of seventy, got one shilling every night for his day's labour; those who had one child under ten years of age, got one quart of broth additional, and those who had three children under ten years of age, two quarts. When the work was finished, the before mentioned persons were so satisfied with what the magistrates had done for them, that they unanimously voted their thanks to the superintendent of public works, as a mark of their approbation of his conduct. They afterwards published the vote of thanks in the newspapers.

Distress Continued,-Although the condition of the working classes was greatly 1820 ameliorated towards the end of 1819, yet there was a great deal of distress in the town during the spring and summer of 1820. At that period, a committee of the benevolent gentlemen before mentioned, attended at Hutcheson's hospital, and gave directions for the distribution of meal, coals, clothing, &c. to such persons as

could not get employment, or were otherwise in want.

Towards the end of 1820, it appeared that the distresses of the working classes were such, that 2043 heads of families pawned 7380 articles, on which they raised £739, 5s. 6d.; of the heads of families 1946 were Scotch, and 97 English, Irish or Foreigners, 1375 had never applied for, nor received charity of any description, 474 received occasional aid from the committee, and 194 were paupers.

The following is a list of the articles which the working classes were under the

300 pairs sheets. 162 bed covers.

36 table cloths.

48 umbrellas.

102 bibles.

204 watches.

necessity of pledging .-589 men's coats. 90 pelises. 355 vests. 654 shawls. 288 pairs breeches. 210 silk handkerchiefs. 294 shirts and shifts. 84 pairs stockings. 1980 women's gowns. 60 hats. 84 bed-ticks. 540 petticoats. 108 pillows. 132 wrappers.

216 rings. 222 spencers and frocks. 262 pairs blankets. 48 Waterloo medals.

Grammar School Buildings .- The foundation stone of the grammar school buildings 1820 erected on the elevated ground on the north side George's street, was laid this year by Mr. John Thomas Alston, convener of the committee, in presence of the magistrates, the committee on the school, the masters, and upwards of 500 scholars; when the ceremony was finished, the rev. principal Taylor gave a very appropriate prayer.

Cavalry Barracks.—The cavalry barracks were built this year in Bridge-street, Tradeston. The roofs having been made of patent iron, fell in with a crash.

Timber roofs have since been put on the buildings.

Public Green .- That part of the laigh green which king James II. gave to bishop Turnbull on 20th April, 1450, for behoof of the community, did not amount to 20 acres. Since 1664, the magistrates have been adding to the size of the green. Soon after the union in 1707, a stone wall was huilt at the north boundary. In 1730, the green contained only 594 acres, it now contains 108. In 1733, a public washing-house was built, it was nearly in a line with Charlotte-streer. In 1756, Provost Murdoch made walks in the green. Serpentine walks were afterwards made, which not answering the purpose, were soon removed.

Of late years, the green has been considerably improved in its surface.

1816, the upper part was levelled and turfed by about 200 weavers who were out of employment. In 1819, a tunnel of more than half a mile long was formed in it, so large as to contain the Camlachie burn; at that period, the green was Hevelled, and a junction made between the High green and the Calton green, by weavers out of employment. In 1822, the washing-house was removed to a suitable site near William-street. When the improvements which are still going on, are completed, it is believed that this park will be exceeded by none in the country, for beauty and usefulness. The advantages which the inhabitants derive from the

use of the green are duly appreciated.

1822 Quay at the Broomielaw.—During this year, the quay was extended 482 feet.

This part of the quay which is made of timber, is chiefly intended for the accommodation of steam boats. The quay from the west side of the bridge to the west end of the timber wharf extends to 2562 feet, or 26 yards less than half a mile. The distance from the west end of the steam boat quay to the head of the Old wynd, Trongate, is one mile. From the west end of said quay to the south end of M'Farlane-street, leading up to St. John's church, is one mile and a half.

Coal in the Green .- The magistrates having been informed that there was every reason to believe that coal in great quantity and of excellent quality would be found below the surface of the green, the town council on 15th Nov. 1821, resolved to make the experiment of boring; and having previously consulted professional coalminers, a particular spot for the bore was condescended on. The charge of conducting the bore, and drawing up a detailed journal, devolved on the superintendent of public works. That officer in the execution of the important duties assigned him, was successful in boring through various strata to the uncommon depth of 366 feet 1 in. During the progress of the bore, he found several seams of coal. Preparatory to printing a journal exhibiting the strata through which the bore passed every working day from 15th November, 1821, to 17th Sept. 1822, Mr. Robert Simpson an experienced practical coal-miner who frequently visited the bore during the operations, gave his unqualified professional opinion, that 5 seams of workable coal would be found in the green, similar to what has been found in the adjacent grounds, and that there are at least sixty acres of that park where coal would be found of very great value. Mr. Simpson's opinion of the quantity of coal in the green, is strongly corroborated by the fact that from the Govan colliery which joins the green, there was shipped at the Broomielaw, during the year which ended on 1st March, 1823, (exclusive of retail sale,) no less than into bundred and eighty-three vessels of coals; supposing each vessel to contain 50 tons, the whole would amount to 14,150 tons, which at a profit of three shillings per ton, amounts to £2122, 10s .- this profit is moderate when the present low price of coals and other circumstances are taken into account. The outlay per ton being only four shillings and sixpence, viz. coalier, for putting out, 1s. 8d. cartage and tollage, 1s. 10d. expense of sinking pits, providing engines and keeping the work in repair, 1s. In the green, where there is no toll and the cartage short, the profit will of course be increased in proportion, as the cartage, &c. is decreased.

The circumstance of coal being found in the green, taken in connexion with the capabilities for supplying the town with water, formerly alluded to, is of great importance to the community; for if ever the managers of the water companies or the coalmasters exact unreasonable profits for the supply of these necessary articles, the magistrates and council can readily put a check to overcharge, and prevent

monopoly.

1822 King's Visit to Scotland.—The magistrates of Glasgow have long been distinguished for loyalty to their Sovereign. When King George IV. visited his ancient metropolis of Scotland, the magistrates and council, and the merchants' and trades' houses of this city sent deputations of their number to welcome His Majesty to Scotland, and to present loyal addresses.

On Saturday the 17th August 1822, His Majesty held a Court in his palace of Holyrood, when the deputations, (introduced by Mr. Peel, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State,) were most graciously received, and had the honour of lightly the state of the

kissing the King's hand.

Deputation from the Magistrates and Council. The Hon. John Thomas Alston, Lord Provost,

Baillies.

Laurence Craigie, jun. Esq. James A. Brown, Esq. William Graham, jun. Esq. William M'Tyre, Esq. William Snell, Esq. Stewart Smith, Esq. B. R.

James Reddie, Esq. advocate, James Spreull, Esq. city James Browne, P. L. chamberlain.

Robert Thomson, Esq. James Cleland, Esq. super- James Lenn len, jun. Esq. town clerk.

Joseph Reid, Esq. untendent of public works \* councillor.
William Lang, Esq. chief Archd, M'Lellan, jun. Esq.

Depute town clerk. magistrate of Gorbals. councillor.

<sup>\*</sup> On this occasion the Right Hon, the Lord Chief Chain and Adam, and the politic attentions did the compiler the honour of requirements to the Karia and the Emmission and Matteriacial Tables of Glasgow. In an and trug the pet Hain the graciously present on express the appropriation of the work, and to admire the Glasgow II and the Wilson and Heiderwick, and brinding of Carse.

Deputation from the Merchants' House. William Smith, Esquire, Dean of Guild,

James Ewing, Esq. Kirkman Finlay, Esq. Robert Findlay, Esq. Charles Stirling, Esq.

Deputation from the Trades' House. James Hunter, Esquire, Convener.

Robert Hood, Esq. Laurence Phillips, Esq. Benjamin Mathie, Esq. legal adviser. The accommodation in Edinburgh for the joint deputations, state carriages and liveries, were on a scale suited to the wealth and respectability of the commercial metropolis of Scotland. Among the presentations from Glasgow, not connected with the public bodies, there were Lieut Col. D. Alston, Glasgow sharpshooters; Mungo Nutter Campbell, Andrew Ranken, Colin Campbell, William Hamilton, Charles Stirling, Jun. Esquires, &c. &c.

22 Glagow Directory.—This publication was begun by Mr. Nathaniel Jones in 1789, but was soon discontinued. It was resumed in 1799 by Mr. Walter McFeat, and has been continued annually ever since. In 1789, the names of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders and Shopkeepers published in the Glasgow directory, amounted only to 1539, while in 1822, they amounted to 6678, viz.

Manufacturers, 1 raders and shopkeepers published in the Usasgow directory, amounted only to 1559, while in 1822, they amounted to 6678, viz.

A B C D E F G H I K L M

In 1789.— 74—165—145—149—19—55—96—78—25—21—67—114

1n 1822—262—594—546—302—68—258—422—563—130—154—241—548

Mc N O P R S T U V W Y Z

In 1789.—93—22—9—65—75—135—44—7—1—79—8—1

In 1822—820—114—27—222—344—581—196—29—7—413—51—6

Horologe Lighted by Gas.—The dials on the east and west side of the Tron church

1822.—820—114—21—222—344—551—190—29—1—413—51—6
1822 Horologe Lighted by Gas.—The dials on the east and west side of the Tron church steeple were first lighted by gas during the winters of 1821–1822. It is believed that this is the only steeple in the kingdom where the hour can be seen after dark, at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The design of lighting by reflectors was

given by Mr. John Hart the ingenious and scientific pastry baker of this City.

Fall of Gibson's Land.—A half past 8 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, 16th February, 1823, the great tenement fronting the Saltmarket and Prince's street, known by the name of Gibson's Land, fell into the Saltmarket and Prince's street with a tremendous crash, carrying a part of the corner tenement in Prince's-street along with it. The following are some of the remarkable circumstances connected with the fall of this building. The day before it fell, it was officially inspected by tradesmen, and the possessors ordered to leave it immediately. One man only lost his life; he was buried in the ruins, while in the act of unscrewing a bedstead. Mary Hamilton, who was in the one pair of stairs floor when the house fell, was found in the street floor in an erect posture, in a space just large enough to contain her, the stones and timber of the four upper stories forming an immense pile over her head. She remained in this position for six hours, when she was extricated by Mr. John Love, joiner, at the risk of his life; when taken out she complained of a pain in her arm from its being fixed in betwixt two pieces of wood. She is now doing well.

This tenement was built by Mr. Walter Gibson, who was provost of Glasgow at the revolution. MrUre who wrote his History of Glasgow in 1736, in describing this tenement, says, "the great and stately tenement of land built by the deceased "Walter Gibson, merchant, and late provost of Glasgow, stands upon eighteen stately pillars or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture conform to the direction of that great architect, Sir William Bruce. The entry consists of four several arches towards the court thereof. This magnificent structure "is admired by all foreigners and strangers."

Principal Taylor's Funeral—On the 5th April, the mortal remains of principal Taylor were removed from his house in the College, to Blackadder's aisle in the Cathedral church. The funeral procession moved off in the following order:—the lord provost and magistrates, town clerks, chamberlain and superintendent of public works, in full dress mourning, preceded by the town officers with crape on their left arms, carrying halberts; professors in their gowns, preceded by the College mace covered with crape; the mace was carried by one of the college servants, in deep mourning, uncovered; rev. professor M'Gill in his gown and bands, followed by more than 100 students of theology, in deep mourning; professor Meikleham in his gown, followed by the students of natural philosophy; professor Mylne in his gown, followed by the students of logic; professor M'Turk in his gown, (for professor Sandford) followed by the students of Greek; professor Walker in his gown, followed by the students of Greek; professor Walker in his gown, followed by the students of the deceased; the clergymen of the city and

neighbourhood; the session of the Cathedral church where the principal was minis-

ter; the company.

The procession which was composed of about 1500 persons, had a very imposing effect. When it arrived at the gate of the High church yard, the before-named professors and their students filed off to the right and left, and stood uncovered while the body passed. On the return of the procession, a similar compliment was paid to the lord provost and magistrates. The gown students had crape on the left sleeve of their gowns, and every thing was conducted with the greatest order, suited to the solemnity of the occasion The superintendent and a great number of the officers of police attended the funeral.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Doctor M'Farlane, minister of the parish of Drymen, and one of the deans of the chapel royal, &c. to be principal of the College in room of the Rev. Doctor Taylor deceased; and in a few days thereafter, his majesty was also pleased to appoint the said Doctor M'Farlane to be minister of the Cathedral church of this city, notwithstanding that the magistrates as representing the heritors, had applied for the presentation, which it was usual to His grace the Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain, Sc. Sc. is chancellor of this

Respectability of the Corporation of Glasgow .- From a remote period, the corporation of Glasgow has been alike conspicuous for its independence and loyalty to the king. The corporation, like the city, has risen to eminence by its own energies, without the aid of public money, political influence, or the assistance of any great family connected with the town.

## The state of Society in Glasgow, at various periods, may be drawn from a careful perusal of the foregoing occurrences.

Prior to this time, the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood were go-From 1500 to 1550 verned by churchmen, who kept them in such a state of ignorance and superstition, as was truly deplorable. Towards the end of this period the principles of the glorious reformation began to be acknowledged, when it pleased God to raise up powerful agents in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in the persons of Knox and Melville.

During this period the reformation took place. The great body of the From 1550 to 1600 people, however, still retained their fierce and sanguinary disposition, this is strikingly marked in their being constantly armed, even their ministers were accoutered in the pulpit. The number of murders, cases of incest, and other criminal acts which were turned over to the censures of the church, but too plainly point out the depraved character of the people.

The distinguishing character of the people during this division of time, is From 1600 to 1650 marked by malignity of disposition. Their belief in, and treatment of witches, second sight, &c. afford strong symptons of superstition, grounded on

ignorance; and the profanation of the Sabbath, by working and rioting on that day, display gross profanity.

From 1650 During the beginning of this period and the latter end of the former, the to 1700 people who had become more civilized, and paid more attention to moral and religious duties, were dreadfully harrassed and persecuted by an intolerant government, who seemed determined to enforce a form of religion which was inimical to the people. The abdication of James II. and with him the exclusion of the Stuart family, brought about the happy revolution which put an end to the religious troubles.

The union with England, which took place in the beginning of this period, From 1700 to 1750 opened up a spirit for trade in this city, formerly unknown. The increase of population and trade, naturally brought wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the untoward effects of disease, famine, desolating fires and the rebellions which

took place in the years 1715 and 1745.

Towards the beginning of this period, the trade and commerce of the town From 1750 1823 was in the hands of a few enterprising individuals, who had entered deeply into the Virginia trade; these persons were looked up to by their fellow citizens, as a superior class of beings. This order of things remained till the commencement of the American war, when the trade and wealth of the place began to be more generally diffused, through the medium of the colonies. During the reign of the Virginians, the Glasgow aristocracy had a privileged walk at the Cross, which they trod in long scarlet cloaks and bushy wigs; and such

was the state of society at this time, that when a plebeian happened to quarrel with one of the chiefs, it was certain ruin, for the quarrel soon became general. At this period, when any of the most respectable master tradesmen of the city had occasion to speak to a tobacco lord, it was usual to walk to and fro on the opposite side of the street, till he was fortunate enough to meet the eye of his employer, for it would have been presumption to have interrupted him on promenade. Such was the practice of the C——g—s, the S——s, the G——fres, the D—m—s and others; and from this servility, the Langs, the Ferries the Martins, the Claytons and others, who, at that time were at the head of their professions, and had done much to improve the mechanical trade of the place, were not exempt.

During the first and middle part of this period, profane swearing was considered as a gentlemanlike qualification, and dissipation at dinner parties was dignified with the appellation of hospitality and friendship; and he who did not send his guest from his house in a state of intoxication, was considered unworthy of genteel society. In the latter part of this division of time, the state of society has undergone a thorough change; the trade and commerce of the town is now diffused over a great proportion of the enterprising inhabitants, and since the opening of the public coffee-house in 1781, the great distinction of rank has disappeared, and a rational amalgamation taken its place; wealth is not now the only criterion of respect, for persons in the middle walk of life, who conduct themselves with propriety, and render themselves useful, have a higher place assigned them in the community than at any former period of the history of the town. The mode of conducting entertainments is now greatly improven; every man drinks what he pleases, after which he usually retires to the drawing room; drunkenness and dissipation at dinner parties are now happily unknown, and profane swearing is considered as ungentlemanlike and highly reprehensible; this has been carried so far, that swearing in good society is seldom or never heard. The bible and missionary societies which have been instituted during this period, have done much to break down every thing like distinction among individuals professing different religious opinions.

The inhabitants of this city are justly characterised as charitable and humane, and on all proper occasions, the feelings of compassion and the energies of active benevolence are never awanting. Although this character is general to the population, it is not universal; for in this community there are many persons who act as if they lived only for themselves, and desire to know nothing but what may be conducive to their own particular interest or pecuniary advantage.

The members of the community whose circumstances have placed them above the rank of a labouring artizan, may be classed into three divisions,

The first in order, but last in respect, are those, who, though wealthy, or at least easy in their circumstances, lend a deaf ear to the tale of woe, and who neither contribute their time nor their means to the relief of the wretched.

The second are those who give none of their time to the public, and whose charities are in a manner extorted through the influence of respectable applicants, or the favour of public opinion; than this class, who may be considered as the drones of society, there are none more ready to find fault with the administrators of the municipal or charitable concerns of the place, and are ever ready to grasp at that patronage which so justly belongs to those who give so much of their valuable time to the general concerns of the community, without fee or reward.

The third class are those who voluntarily contribute their time and their money to the service of the community, in the various departments of usefulness. Through the providence of God, this class has, of late years, greatly increased in numbers and respectability of character and worldly estate, which, taken in connexion with other circumstances, have tended, in no small degree, to the increase of morality, religion, and active benevolence, in this great community.

As a summary of the whole,—A careful perusal of the foregoing historical scraps, embracing a period of more than five hundred years, will satisfy every unprejudiced reader, that his religious and political privileges are far superior to that of his forefathers. The laws are now equally and mildly administered; every man's house is his castle, property is protected, and liberty of conscience is such, that he may worship God according to the dictates of his own mind, no man to make him afraid: the unrestricted possession of these inestimable blessings should tend greatly to prevent discontent, and mitigate sufferings in times of distress.

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