

# GLASGOW DESEATED;

IN ITS

Qualifications, Manufactures, and Commerce:

WITH A

MAP OF THE CITY,

AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ITS PRINCIPAL

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

BY JAMES WILSON, ESQ.,

GLASGOW.

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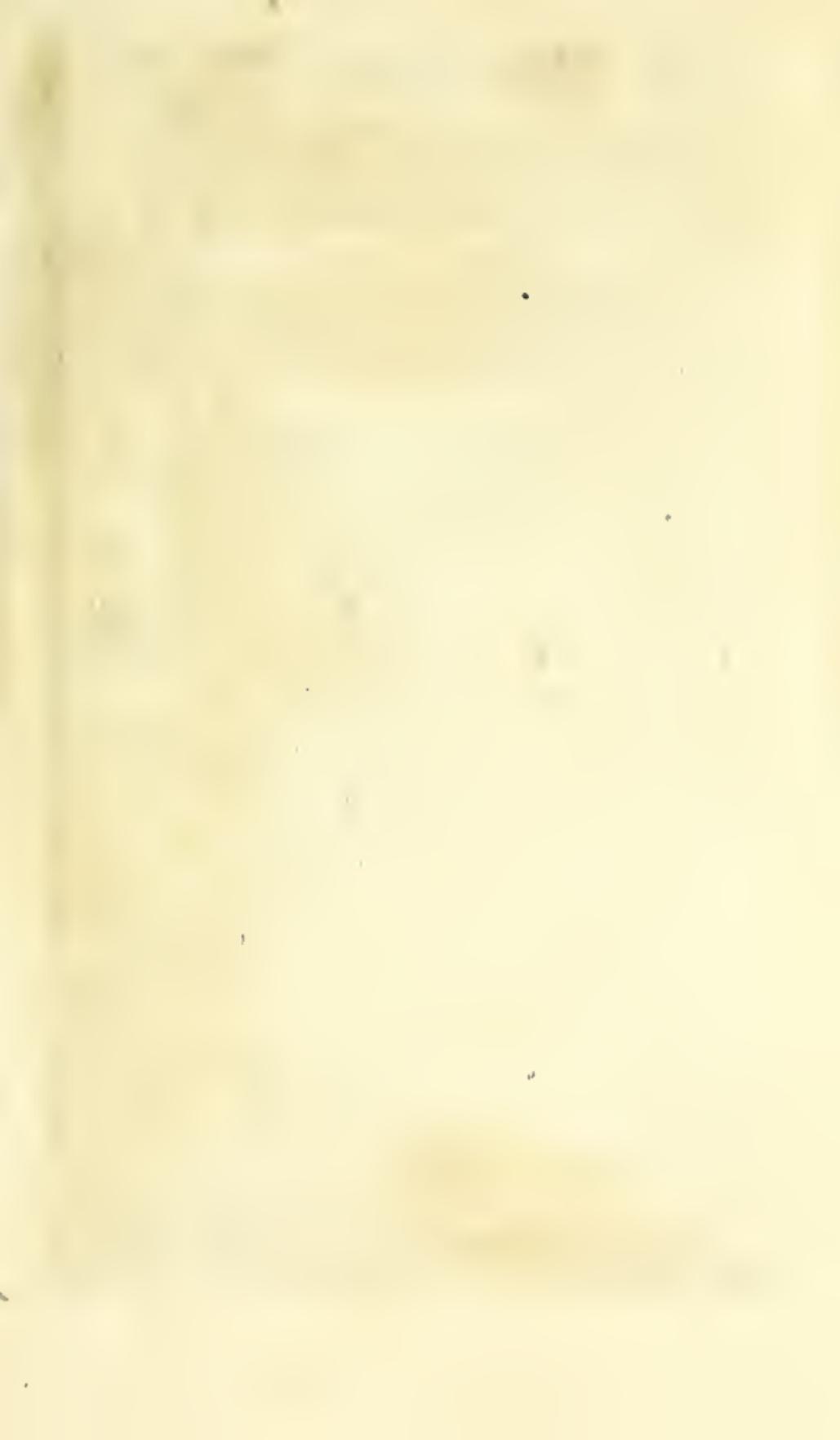
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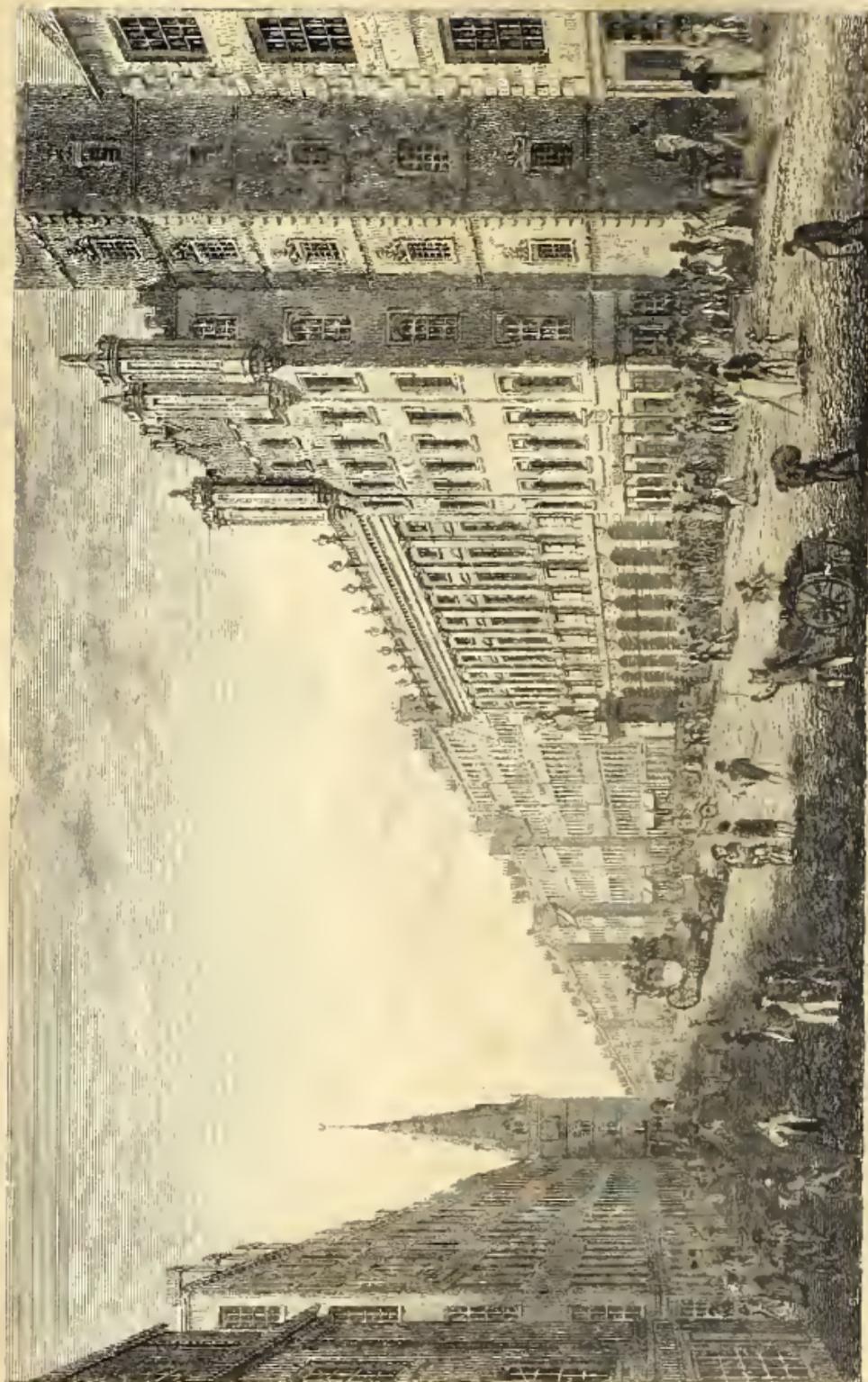
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39 views

16  
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# GLASGOW DELINEATED;

IN ITS

**Institutions, Manufactures, and Commerce :**

WITH A

**MAP OF THE CITY,**

**AND THIRTY-NINE ENGRAVINGS OF ITS PRINCIPAL**

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

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SECOND EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED.

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**GLASGOW :**

*Printed at the University Press,*

**FOR WARDLAW AND CUNNINGHAME.**

48, TRONGATE.

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1827.

Non sine causa Dii hominesque hunc urbi condendæ locum elegerunt; saluberrimos colles; flumen opportunum, quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges devehantur, quo maritimi commeatus accipiantur; mare vicinum ad commoditates, nec expositum nimia propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum; regionum *Caledoniæ* medium, ad incrementum urbis natum unice locum. Argumento est ipsa magnitudo tam novæ urbis.

TO  
JAMES EWING, ESQUIRE,  
IN TESTIMONY  
OF THE REGARD TO WHICH HE IS  
JUSTLY ENTITLED,  
FOR EMINENT SERVICES RENDERED TO  
THE CITY  
AND TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE,  
THIS EDITION OF  
GLASGOW DELINEATED  
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY  
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## PREFACE.

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THE primary design of this work was to give an outline or sketch of the City in such a compass as to make it a fit pocket companion for the Traveller.

Although this object was in a certain degree accomplished in the first edition, yet the information which it contained was on many important topics very meagre and scanty, and not at all calculated to satisfy the mind either of a citizen or of a stranger. In preparing this edition for the Press, the Publishers have judged it proper to enter more into detail, and, still keeping in view the original purpose of the Work, have endeavoured, with as much compression as possible, to give a correct and circumstantial account of every thing worthy of notice, either in the ancient or modern history of the City. In the prosecution of this design they have spared no pains in procuring accurate intelligence, and have derived material assistance from many respectable individuals, whose names they have no authority to mention, but whose patience was, in some instances, severely tried by repeated applications. For the description of that valuable ornament of the City the *Hunterian Museum*, they are indebted to the kindness and urbanity of a gentleman who holds a high offi-

cial situation. And for information on many other subjects they acknowledge the benefit they have received from the Statistical Account of Scotland; from Chalmers' Caledonia; from the various and useful works of Mr. Cleland; and from two able articles by Mr. Bannatyne, on *Glasgow* and the *Cotton Manufacture*, contained in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

If they have at all succeeded in the double object which they had in view—to make this little volume a useful and instructive guide to strangers visiting the city, and to obtain a place for it also in the library and parlour of their fellow citizens, as a book of information and reference, as well as of amusement—they will have no occasion to regret the labour they have bestowed upon it.

SEPTEMBER, 1826.

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MAP  
OF THE  
CITY OF GLASGOW  
AND  
SUBURBS.  
1826.  
Published by W & M Feat.  
Printed by Gray & Bell



Scale of Yards  
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

## Glasgow Delineated.

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THIS great City is beautifully situated on the Banks of the Clyde, in North Latitude  $55^{\circ} 51' 35''$ , and  $4^{\circ} 16' 10''$  West Longitude from Greenwich.

Like many other ancient towns, its origin is involved in obscurity, and the derivation of its name has given rise to various conjectures. *Glas-gae* or *Glas-coed*, in the ancient British, signifies a *green field* or *wood*, and might refer to what was anciently denominated the *Bishop's forest*. *Clais-ghu*, in Gaelic, means a *black* or *dark ravine*, alluding, on this supposition, to the gloomy glen which is formed by the stream at the east end of the Cathedral, the original site of the city, and of the hamlet of its illustrious founder. *Glas's dhu* means in Gaelic, *grey and black*, and may refer to those orders of Benedictine Monks who overspread all Europe in the 6th century, and of whom 40 were sent into Britain and Ireland by Gregory the Great. Other etymologists derive the name from *Eaglais*, a church, and *dhu*, black; *Eaglais-dhu*, or *Eaglaisgu*, signifying, on this hypothesis, the *black kirk*, or *kirk of black friars*, and this opinion is strengthened by the derivation of Falkirk and other places of antiquity.

The site of this ancient City lay without the wall of Severus, and formed a part of the Roman province of Valentia. It does not appear to have been distinguished as a Roman station, and though attempts have been made to trace its history beyond the age of St Mungo, they present but feeble claims to authenticity. St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, the tutelar Saint of the city, was born in 514, and founded the See of Glasgow in 560. His name is derived from three Gaelic words *ceann-tigh-tighearna*, the *chief* or *ruler of the Lord's house*. He died in 601, uttering with his last breath this emphatic and paternal benediction, "*Let Glasgow Flourish.*"

The pious wishes of this good man for the prosperity

of the City have indeed been most remarkably fulfilled. From a few straggling huts on the brink of a mean rivulet, it now extends majestically along the banks of a fine navigable river, and has become the first City of the kingdom in population, and the grand emporium of its commerce and manufactures.

The principal part of the City occupies a plain on the north bank of the river, from whence it rises by a gradual ascent till it is terminated on the north by the Cathedral. Like the Southwark of London, the suburbs extend to the opposite bank, with which they communicate by three elegant bridges, and diverge also in every direction from the city. Indeed, in respect of situation, bustle of business, crowded streets, and other points of resemblance, Glasgow may be considered as a miniature of the great metropolis of the British Empire.

The length and breadth of the City are partially ascertained by two main streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal street runs nearly east and west, acquiring at different points the names of Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle Street, and is two miles long and about 80 feet broad. The street which runs south and north bears successively the names of Saltmarket, High Street, Kirk Street, and Castle Street, and is about a mile long and 50 feet broad. The general width of the streets is about 60 feet. The Public Buildings, and Houses fronting the streets, are built wholly of stone. These are frequently four or five stories in height, and accommodate several families under the same roof, but a great part of the modern houses are in the English style, and possessed only by one family.

In passing along the principal street from the east, the attention of the stranger may be called in the first place to the Barracks, which are near the eastern extremity of the Gallowgate—next, to St. John's Church at the head of M'Farlane street, with the cathedral in the distance—to the view of Nelson's Monument in passing St. Mungo street—to the Exchange, Townhall, and Statue of King William, at the Cross—and here it may be remarked that the street on the right leads to

the University, Cathedral, and Royal Infirmary, and that on the left to the New Court Houses and public park. Here also may be seen the grand new approach to the city by London street, and it may not be out of place to observe, that the celebrated Edmund Burke while standing at the Cross of Glasgow, pronounced the Trougate to be the finest street in Europe. Proceeding onward, the eye of the stranger may be directed to the tower of the Tron Church, which projects a little upon the street, and nearly opposite to which is the house where Sir John Moore was born—next to St. David's Church at the head of Candlerigg street, in which street is also situated the Bazar—to Hutcheson's Hospital at the head of Hutcheson street—at Glassford Street, to the new Ship Bank and the Trades' Hall—at Miller Street, to the Statue of Sir John Moore, and the beautiful dome of the Lunatic Asylum—at Queen Street, to the Royal Bank and the Theatre—to St. Enoch's Church on the left, and the tower of St. George's on the right, in passing Buchanan Street,—and to the fine Bridge over the Clyde at the foot of Jamaica Street. Here the stranger may either turn to the left, and take a view of the Harbour and Bridges, and Carlton Place; or he may take to the right, and proceed by Union Place, to West St. Vincent Street and Blythswood Hill. In either case, he will find his taste and curiosity amply gratified.

To a stranger who has seen the new town of Edinburgh, that of Glasgow may appear in some respects to disadvantage. There are few of those splendid and regular masses of building which every where abound in the metropolis. The streets, from too great economy of space, are comparatively narrow, and many of them built with little or no regard to uniformity. It must be admitted, however, that a minute and studied regularity rather palls upon the sight, and that this circumstance has imparted to some of the finest streets in Edinburgh a degree of tameness and monotony, which is never felt in the capital of the west. It will be allowed also that Edinburgh owes much of its magnifi-

cence to its sublime and romantic situation, and to the singular effect of contrast which is produced by the abrupt and rugged separation between the old city and the new. Glasgow, on the other hand, is built in a form more compact and convenient. The arrangement of the streets is so simple, that a stranger becomes immediately familiar with it. The modern districts of the city are so naturally blended with the ancient, that they seem to form one unique and original design. In this respect Glasgow has a manifest advantage over the metropolis; though for the same reason it falls short of it in bold and picturesque grandeur.

There are three leading or principal streets which run parallel with Argyle Street, and are intersected as in the latter, by cross streets running north and south. These are Ingram Street, St. Vincent Street, and George Street. Ingram Street may now be reckoned the centre of the city. It is gracefully terminated at the West by the Royal Bank, and enriched in its course by the Assembly Rooms, Hutcheson's Hospital, and other public buildings. George Street runs west from the High Street, at the point where Duke Street branches off to the east, and were it not that its progress westward is interrupted by St. George's Church, this street would, from its great lineal extent, exhibit one of the finest vistas in the kingdom. St. Vincent Street commences at the south west corner of George Square, and passing St. Vincent Place, proceeds westward in a gentle acclivity over Blythswood Hill. The street architecture here is beautiful, and is finely diversified by the introduction of centre and wings in some of the principal compartments. West George Street, Regent Street, and Bath Street, run in a parallel direction, and contain some magnificent ranges of buildings. These streets have all a graceful ascent to the west, and, including the sunk areas in front, are 76 feet in width. Regent Street stretches westward from Nile Street, and it is to be regretted, that by some narrow-minded policy its extension to the east was prevented. There is a street still farther to the north called Sau-

cliehall Street, but there seems to be little in it that deserves particular notice, except three neat rows of houses with parterres in front, which are named respectively, Wellington Place, Windsor Place, and Kensington Place. On the summit of these grounds, which go by the general name of Blythswood Hill, a most elegant square has been recently built, called Garden Square. The houses on each side are in exact uniformity, and from their high elevation command a most extensive and varied prospect. To the east and south, a panoramic view of the city, with all its pinnacles and towers, and the hills of Cathkin, Dychmont, and Tinto; to the west, the vale of Clyde, the town of Paisley, and the distant mountains beyond; and to the north, Benlomond and the Campsie Hills. Mr. Harley, the original feuar of the grounds, has great merit in having projected this square, for certainly a nobler situation can hardly be imagined. To this enchanting spot every stranger is invited, who wishes to have any adequate conception of the extent and magnificence of Glasgow. Besides the square now referred to, the city contains three others, St. Andrew's, St. Enoch's, and St. George's. The latter is the most spacious, and has, on the south side, a statue in bronze of the late General Sir John Moore, to which we shall afterwards more particularly allude. The centre was long set apart for a statue of George III., but the time has been allowed to go by, and there is now little prospect of it. The north side of the square, has of late fallen a sacrifice to what may be termed the besetting sin of the city—the erection of some new buildings, on a plan at utter variance with the adjoining compartment. The latter is on a beautiful elevation by the late Mr. Robert Smith, and the deviation referred to is highly injurious, but might be partly obviated by the addition of a corresponding balustrade and pediment. The interior has been for some time in a state of rather unseemly dishabille, owing to a disagreement amongst the surrounding proprietors in regard to the ways and means for improving it. The corporation having proffered its assistance, it is to

be hoped this will not be long a matter of reproach. In a large place like Glasgow, which threatens to be soon afflicted with an overgrowth, squares and other open areas are of great benefit, as contributing not only to the beauty of the city, but to the health of its inhabitants. For this reason, it is gratifying to learn that in the laying out of the building grounds to the west of Garden Square, it is the intention of Mr. Garden to prefer this mode of arrangement, and that several crescents and squares are in contemplation. For these indeed the varied surface of the grounds presents peculiar natural advantages. The crescent on the brow of the hill at Woodside, will be one of the finest things that any city has to boast of; and the square on the eminence to the north, will be no less commanding and beautiful. The extended plans for building go as far as the banks of the Kelvin, and seem to hold out the possibility of an ancient prophecy being accomplished, that the cross of Glasgow, shall on one day be at the village of Partick. While the city is thus rapidly extending to the west, London Street, Monteith Row, and other streets in contemplation, are giving it a powerful pull to the east; and, on the south side of the river, the increase of building exceeds all former precedent. In fact if the city continue to enjoy a moderate degree of prosperity, its future progress and extent are beyond all calculation or conjecture. Public edifices, both civil and sacred, have kept full pace with the growth and advancement of the city. These throw a pleasing light over the taste and liberality of the inhabitants. Many of them exhibit a degree of splendour, which is seldom excelled; and it is satisfactory to state that they have all been erected by the single and unassisted efforts of the community. The great boast of Glasgow, however, is *the ingenuity of her artizans, her scientific institutions, and her operative and mechanical establishments.* The latter are chiefly situated in the suburbs, where at some points, a forest of lofty chimney stalks will attract the notice of a stranger. Although such erections add nothing to the external

beauty of the city, yet, what is of at least equal importance, they contribute largely to her wealth, and her resources.

The position of this City has many advantages, especially for commerce and manufactures. The soil of the surrounding district, though very various, yet, being abundantly supplied with manure, produces heavy crops of every description. The climate is in general healthy, though somewhat moist and rainy, and the face of the sky is frequently obscured by the clouds which float along from the Atlantic. The weather in every season is more wet and variable than on the east coast of the island; but the frosts of winter are usually less intense, and of shorter duration. The south-west winds blow about two-thirds of the year; and the next in frequency is the north-east, which is usually accompanied with fair weather.—Glasgow stands on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in Scotland, and communicates with it by the Monkland Canal; while, for carrying off the produce of its industry, and receiving returns, it has ready access to the Atlantic by the river Clyde, and to the German and North Sea, by the Forth and Clyde Canal and the Frith of Forth. One of the chief defects of this City, till within a few years past, was the small supply of water, great part of which was also of inferior quality. There were many public wells, but in dry weather they afforded no adequate supply; and, in consequence of the variety of mineral strata in the district, most of the springs contain a degree of mineral impregnation. Pure water is, however, now abundantly supplied from the river, by means of pipes, and has contributed much to the health, comfort, and cleanliness of the inhabitants.

The City is well supplied also with provisions, of which vast quantities, of all kinds, are brought into the market. The consumption of animal food is considerable, but has not increased at an equal ratio with the population. In 1793 when the population was 67,000, the slaughter of cattle, including the smaller animals, was 89,713. In 1822, when the population was, by the

returns of the preceding year, 147,043, it was 155,819, of which the value, including the tallow and hides, is computed at about £304,000.

The supply of fish is plentifully derived from the Frith and inlets of the river, and from the adjacent Scotch and Irish coasts; and occasionally also from the east coast, through the canal. A great quantity of salmon has of late years been imported from Coleraine, in the north of Ireland.

The Regent Murray, in 1568, made a gift to the corporation of bakers, of the Mills at Partick, and in 1771 they purchased from the Magistrates and Council, the adjoining Mills of Clayslap. To these, large additions have been made; and it is presumed that in their now improved state, the Clayslap Mills are not inferior to any in the kingdom, either in respect of situation, management, or internal arrangement. The machinery is moved by two steam engines of 42 and 32 horse power; and a regular supply of flour is secured throughout the whole year. There are four large granaries, calculated to contain from 30,000 to 35,000 bolls of grain; and the Mills are capable of grinding 3000 bolls per week, or 156,000 per annum. The gross supply from these Mills, and from other sources, is calculated to be equal to 64,855 sacks of flour; and supposing the whole to be baked into quartern loaves, at the average rate of 82 loaves to a sack, the quantity of loaves will be 5,318,110, which at the present price of 11d, amounts to about £244,000.

The quantity of Milk consumed in one year, may be deduced from the number of cows, kept within the royalty. These have been estimated some years ago by Mr. Cleland at 586, and supposing the suburbs to have at least an equal number, and that one tenth of the whole should be added for milk brought into the city from the neighbouring parishes; the total quantity may be assumed as equal to the produce of about 1,230 cows, which at an average of 6 pints each per day, is 2,693,700 pints per annum, amounting, at 6d each pint, to £67,342 : 10s.

The various Market Places are situated in convenient parts of the city, and are noticed in another part of this volume. There are five principal Fairs throughout the year, which are held on the second Wednesday of January; the Thursday before Easter; the 26th of May, being a Monday, or first Monday after it; the second Monday of July, which continues the whole week; and the first Wednesday after Martinmas.

Glasgow is the seat of a Presbytery, consisting of the city clergy, and those of the neighbouring parishes of the Barony, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Calder, Campsie, Govan, Kirkintilloch, Kilsyth, Cathcart, and Eaglesham. The transactions of the Presbytery are recorded in a number of folio volumes, nine of which were amissing for about a hundred years. Many of them were much damaged, and the whole narrowly escaped entire destruction in 1793, by the fire which consumed the Tron Church, in the Session House of which they were deposited.

The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, comprises the Presbyteries of Hamilton, Irvine, Paisley, Ayr, Glasgow, Lanark, and Dumbarton. It meets in Spring and Autumn, and sits twice at Glasgow for once at Ayr or Irvine.

The meetings of these Reverend Courts are held in the Tron Church Session House, which is from its situation very airless and confined, and is so limited in regard to space, that when there is any interesting or important discussion, it is crammed to suffocation. These venerable Bodies ought surely to be more amply and respectably accommodated.

The patronage of the City Churches belongs to the Magistrates and Town Council, except that of the inner High Church<sup>1</sup> and Barony, which pertains to the crown. The patronage of the Gorbals Church belongs to the heritors or feuars, who purchased it from the college. The magistrates exercise this right with a great degree of mildness and discretion, and with a general leaning to the wishes and expectations of the parties, while at the same time they show a laudable

desire to promote the best interests of the Established Church, and of the community at large. The stipend of the City Clergy is £400 per annum. The Inner High Church and Barony are exceptions, the stipends of these being derived from the parish tiends, and varying according to the price of grain, or what is called the striking of the Fiars. The average, however, may be upwards of £500. The stipends attached to the Chapels and Dissenting Churches are from £120 to £400.—It were to be wished that the Corporation Funds would admit of the City Clergy being placed on a level, in regard to emolument, with those of the Metropolis. Their station in society requires it, and it would give the City a more equal chance of procuring and retaining men of superior talents and acquirements. This would be the most effectual means of clipping the aspiring wings of dissent, and of the consequent growth and increase of the Establishment.

The Rental of Property, within the Royalty, as taken from the Government surveys, was in 1824-5, £279,600. In 1712, soon after the Union, it was only £7840 : 2 : 6.

The assessed taxes were formerly about £30,000 per annum, but in consequence of the late reductions, they amount only at present to about £20,000.

The Stent or Land Tax payable by Scotland, in conformity with the Articles of Union, is £48,000. This is allocated on the 66 Royal Burghs, and the proportion payable by Glasgow, is £2,125 : 10s., of which sum one fourth is laid upon trade, and three fourths upon rental, which is payable by the proprietors.

The total amount of stamp duties collected in Glasgow, may be estimated at considerably above £100,000.

The value of Heritable Property within the Royalty, taking it at twenty years purchase of the government rental, which as it is always below the real rent, may be assumed as a fair criterion, is £5,592,000.

The property tax when last exacted, which was in 1815, was £82,000 ; of which £24,000 was raised from property, and £58,000 from business.

The Revenue of the Borough is derived chiefly from what is called the *Common good*; which consists of an impost of two pennies Scots, on the Scotch pint of ale or beer sold within the borough—ladles and multures, which are certain dues on grain, meal, fruit, &c. brought into it—dues from the public washing house—rents of markets, church seats, houses, mills, and lands annexed—feus of lands, feudal casualties, and ground annuals—fees from burgess' entries, &c. &c. The expenditure is incurred by borough assessments—criminal prosecutions, alimending criminal prisoners, and expense of the prison—contribution to the police establishment—expense of the ecclesiastical and civil establishment—of the Grammar School—repairs of heritable property—interest of money—and general improvements. The revenue usually exceeds the expenditure, but in the ecclesiastical department, it falls considerably short. In addition to the above, the magistrates are intrusted, wholly or in part, with the administration of the funds derived from the navigation of the Clyde, the assessment for the maintenance of the poor, statute labour, conversion fund, pontage of bridges, &c. Since the year 1817, the magistrates of Glasgow have set a laudable example to the other towns in Scotland, which has hitherto been but sparingly imitated, in regularly publishing an annual statement of the revenue and expenditure, accurately arranged under a variety of heads, together with a view of the debts and assets, and general property of the city. From these statements we present our readers with the following abstract.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

REVENUE FROM 1817 TO 1824.

	Church Seat Rents.			Fees Duties and Casualties.			Rents of Lands, Houses, Mills, Quarries, Salmon fishing, &c.			Dues of Markets, Slaught-house, Washing-house, Ladies, and Maltures.			Pasturage, &c. in Green, and Show Stations.			Impost on Ale and Beer.			Burgess' Entries.			Dividends on shares in Canal, Gas, and Water Companies.			Total Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1817	3205	18	3	4343	17	12	1968	15	0	3469	0	0	348	6	8	921	2	6	539	18	1	315	0	0	15111	18	5
1818	3227	5	10	4453	13	0	1974	15	11	3582	10	0	442	12	0	1149	6	4	188	4	0	340	0	0	15358	7	1
1819	3916	16	6	5193	5	0	1986	14	3	3452	0	0	389	4	0	1104	17	3	109	7	10	340	0	0	16482	4	10
1820	3929	4	6	5141	16	3	1973	16	9	2977	0	0	372	3	11	851	16	10	75	10	7	368	0	0	15689	8	10
1821	4426	11	9	5400	19	0	1955	6	6	2927	10	0	359	13	10	974	11	2	81	19	10	301	10	0	16428	2	1
*1822	4348	19	1	2927	8	2	1316	1	1	347	18	11	448	11	6	544	10	9	152	14	6	200	0	0	10286	4	0
1823	4303	12	0	5253	1	1	2038	8	4	2755	9	4	494	13	6	931	2	9	323	10	9	360	0	0	16459	17	9
1824	3880	19	3	4799	16	4	1986	6	2	2970	5	0	452	8	8	1197	13	2	383	4	2	315	0	0	15985	12	9

\* The City Books were regularly balanced on 31st December, annually, till 1822, when an Act of Parliament was passed, requiring that in future the Accounts of every Royal Burgh in Scotland, shall be made up each year to the day preceding the annual election of Magistrates. The statement for 1822, therefore, exhibits an incomplete view of the receipts and expenditure for that year. The accounts are now balanced on 30th September, annually.

## EXPENDITURE FROM 1817 TO 1824.

	Ecclesiastical Department.			Civil Department.			Education Department.			Military Department.			Police Department.			Criminal Department.			Bridewell Department.†			Finance Department.			Total Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1817	4173	2	6	4067	17	8	765	11	2	109	1	7	819	7	6	1969	1	10	688	2	0	2226	11	9	14818	16	0
1818	3603	1	8	4784	3	6	385	18	0	91	2	2	1009	4	10	1635	16	11	576	17	8	2806	9	7	14892	14	4
1819	4581	12	4	4174	9	4	389	2	11	229	19	10	926	16	5	3051	16	11	231	10	3	2761	6	2	16346	14	2
1820	4477	8	4	5886	8	3	347	3	4	305	17	0	870	7	6	3552	19	3	241	7	1	2480	1	10	18161	12	7
1821	4962	1	4	5582	13	10	496	13	0	94	14	1	808	0	0	2302	18	5	255	4	1	3555	18	4	18058	3	1
*1822	2578	15	6	4210	7	1	348	17	0	30	16	0	409	0	0	1588	10	5	206	9	9	1204	4	5	10577	0	2
1823	4639	13	0	4221	2	5	526	18	7	40	17	11	800	0	0	1630	4	0	236	16	5	3267	7	8	15393	0	0
1824	4708	15	0	5253	2	10	489	3	11	37	3	8	800	0	0	1546	2	0	271	0	0	2500	11	3	15605	18	9

\* See Note, page 12.

† Since Whitsunday, 1824, the City has been freed from the expense of Bridewell, the Act of Parliament lately passed, ordaining it to be supported by an assessment on the inhabitants of the city and county.

At Michaelmas 1824, the Heritable Property, consisting of Lands in Barony of Gorbals, Mills and Mill-lands, Feu duties and Ground annuals, Building ground, Houses, Shops, and Warehouses, Burial grounds, Quarries, and Salmon fishing, was . . . . . £166,906 7 3

And the Moveable Property, consisting of Shares in the Glasgow Water Company, Forth and Clyde Navigation, Union Canal, and Gas Company; debts owing by sundry trusts and individuals; cash in the Bank, &c. . . . . 72,918 8 3

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239,824 15 6

From which deduct debts due by the City, . . . . . 117,069 4 4

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Leaving the Net Stock, . . . . 122,755 11 2

This amount of Stock is exclusive of the Public Green, and of the Markets, Bridges, City Churches, New Court Houses, Grammar School, and other public buildings, which, though of great value, are not taken into the estimate of the Public Property.

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## POPULATION.

There are no authentic records of the population before the year 1610, but at the time when the College was founded by King James II., it was supposed to be only about 1500 persons. At the period of the Reformation in 1560, it had got up to 4500, and in 1610 to 7644. From that time, for about a century and a

half, it advanced in a slow and regular progression, and it was not till the city turned its attention to the cotton manufacture, that the population began to make such rapid and gigantic strides. This was about the year 1785.

The population amounted then to 45,889.

In 1791, it was 66,578.

1801, . . . 83,769.

1811, . . . 110,460.

1821, . . . 147,043.

From a minute calculation by Mr. Cleland, whose accuracy on such occasions is universally admitted, it appears to have increased in 1824, at the rate of fully 15 per cent., and to have stood then at 170,000.

The bills of births, and of mortality, are made up under the direction of the same gentleman, whose system of classification into ages and sexes, has obtained for him much and well-merited praise. This plan was begun in 1822, and when seven years' lists are completed, the most correct data will be obtained for calculations of Life Assurances, in large towns, and other questions of political economy.

The number of baptisms in

1822 was 5342 and of burials 3960.

1823 .. 5321 . . . . 4627.

1824 .. 5472 . . . . 4670.

There are lists also kept of proclamations of marriages, but as these lists do not comprehend such as are irregular, of which the number is considerable, no accurate inferences can be drawn from them, and therefore they are not inserted.

Glasgow is 42 miles west from Edinburgh; 22 east from Greenock; 34 north from Ayr; 29 south from Stirling; 144 from Aberdeen; 293 from John o'Groat's house; 95 from Carlisle; 213 from Manchester; 214 from Liverpool; 397 from London, and 196 from Dublin.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CITY.

St. Kentigern founded a bishopric at Glasgow in the year 560, before which period, the place seems scarcely to have ranked as a town; but the establishment of the cathedral, naturally rendered the situation of some importance, and, with the sanctity attached to St. Kentigern's character, would induce many to fix their abode here. Houses were first built in the vicinity of the cathedral, and their number increased towards the river as the inhabitants turned their attention to commerce. The town, however, remained for many hundred years in a state of comparative insignificance.

It was in the year 1165, created a Royal Borough by William the Lion, king of Scotland; who in 1190, granted another charter, appointing a fair to be held at Glasgow every year for ever, commencing on the second Monday of July, and to continue the whole week. King William granted also in 1176, the privilege of holding weekly markets on Thursdays. These were afterwards changed to Mondays; and then, in 1642, to Wednesdays.

In 1242, the *Burgesses and men of the Bishop*, were allowed to trade in Lennox, Argyle, and other parts of Scotland, as freely as the men of Dumbarton.

In 1268, the town first began to be governed by a Provost and Bailies, who held courts and transferred property, and were possessed of a common seal, distinct from the one made use of by the bishop and chapter.

In 1345, Stockwell Street bridge was built by Bishop Rae, the pious Lady Lochow at her own particular request paying the expense of one of the arches.

Previous to this period, the principal street of the city was the Drygate; near the head of which, on the south, stands the old town lodging of the noble family of Montrose, commanding an extensive prospect. This house belonged formerly to the Rector of Eaglesham, and came into the Montrose family in 1586, by whom

it was afterwards disposed of, and is now converted into small dwelling houses, and weavers' shops. The Rottenrow was also a principal street at that time, and still retains some vestiges of its ancient importance. The name has been erroneously ascribed to the mean appearance of the houses, or to the vermin, by which they were said to be infested. It signifies, *the row or street of processions*, and may be either traced to the French word *routine*, or to a synonymous German word *rottengasse*, which is the name of a street in Ratisbon, and has precisely the same signification. *Rottmeister*, is a name given to the canon who walks first in a procession.\*

The country residence of the Bishop, was a house which is now called Silvercraig's Land, near the foot of the Saltmarket, and is remarkable for having been the residence of Cromwell in 1650, during the winter subsequent to the battle of Dunbar.

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\* We have been favoured by a literary gentleman with another derivation of the name, which, if less probable than those referred to, has at all events the charm of novelty. "The name Rottenrow has frequently been supposed, by the moderns, to have arisen from the looseness, or rottenness, of the lives and morals of the Popish clergy, who principally resided in this street, and many of whose houses still remain, and afford specimens of the ancient architecture of the city not unworthy of attention. This, however, is contradicted by a curious old charter which is registered in the chartulary of Glasgow so far back as the year 1458, or 100 years before the Reformation, granting or conveying a house and garden, "jacentes in Vico Rattonum, vulgariter vocato the Rattonraw," thus sanctioning, in barbarous Latin, another and more vulgar derivation of the name, from the hordes of that description of reptiles, with which it may possibly have been infested. The name, however, may be also traced to a very remote and classic origin, although we are not aware that it has hitherto been condescended on. In ancient Rome was what was called the *Ratumena Porta*, "a nomine ejus appellata," says the laborious and learned Gesnerus in his Thesaurus, "qui, ludicro certamine, quadrigis victor juvenis Veii consternatis equis excussus, Romæ periit; qui equi feruntur non ante constitisse quam pervenirent in Capitolium." The same story is related by Pliny, from whom, and other authors, it appears that the word *Ratumena* was then as proverbially applied to Jockies, as that of *Jehu* in our own days. From the circumstance of the Rottenrow Port having stood at the west end of this street, and the Stablegreen Port near the east end, which also led to the bishop's castle, it is probable that it was not only the street through which processions would generally proceed, but that the Port alluded to, and after it the street in question, were dignified by the more learned of our ancestors with the Roman name, of which, or of the Latin *Rota*, the present appears a very natural corruption."

In the time of Edward I. the Castle was garrisoned by the English, and the See of Glasgow possessed by a creature of that prince. To rescue the City from this degradation, the patriot Wallace, accompanied by a devoted band of friends, crossed the river, opposite to the site of the Town Hospital, and attacked and defeated the English. The battle took place in the High Street, near the present site of the College; Wallace is said to have cleft the head of the Earl Percy, with one stroke of his sword. This was called the *Battle of Glasgow*, which the Scottish bards and historians record with rapture.

According to the bishops' chartulary, the plague raged in Glasgow, with great severity, during the years 1350, 1380, and 1381.

In 1364, by order of Bishop Rae, who, as already mentioned, built the Stockwell Bridge, king Robert II. made a considerable grant to the church of Glasgow, in consideration of his obtaining a dispensation for marrying Lady Elizabeth Mure.

His successor, Bishop Walter Wardlaw, whose arms are still on the roof of the south aisle of the choir, or Inner Church, was plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace with England, in September 1384. He was created a Cardinal by Pope Urban VI., in consequence of his good conduct in renewing the ancient league between Scotland and France.

In the year 1387 the great wooden spire of the Cathedral was destroyed by lightning. Bishop Lauder in 1408, built the great tower with stone, as far as the first battlement.

In 1392, in the time of John Stuart, earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III. a *Mint House* was built in the Drygate. On one side of the coins struck here was represented the king's crest crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto, *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scottorum*, and on the other, on the inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*, and on the outer circle, *Dominus Protector*.

The Bishop's Palace, or Castle, erected in 1430, was situated a little south-west of the Cathedral. Arch-

bishop Beaton, in 1508, enclosed it with a strong wall of hewn stone.

Bishop Camron enjoined his prebends, in 1435, to erect houses for themselves in the vicinity of the Cathedral, and always to reside in the city, a circumstance that must have tended to augment its population. This prelate built the chief part of the Episcopal Palace. The court of this spiritual prince was so splendid, as to vie with royalty itself; and his processions and grand entries to the Cathedral, were conducted with unprecedented pomp and magnificence. One of these is described in very lofty terms by M<sup>r</sup>Ure.

In 1450, James II. erected the City and Barony of Glasgow into a regality, in favour of the Bishop, who, after this had the nomination of the civil authorities, and, on the eve of the Reformation, in order to secure the obedience of his tenants, vassals, and other inhabitants, appointed powerful nobles to be their bailies of regality. James II. also gave to Bishop Turnbull 20 acres of ground for the behoof of the community, which now forms a part of the low green, and was the commencement of that beautiful park. The population of the town was at this time about 1500 persons.

In the year 1451, Pope Nicholas V. issued a bull from Rome, dated 13th January, constituting a University in the city of Glasgow, on the plan of that of Bononia. At first, the College was on the north side of the Rottenrow, and remained there till 1459, when James Lord Hamilton bequeathed 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 of all those from whom he had received benefit, and to whom he had not made a proper return.

The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, or Tron Church, was built in 1484.

In 1491, Bishop Blackadder procured Glasgow to be

first erected into an Archbishopric, by Pope Innocent VIII. His suffragans were the bishops of Dunkeld, Dumblanc, Galloway, and Argyle. This prelate did a great deal towards the beautifying of the Cathedral, and laid the foundation of the great south aisle or transept, which goes by the name of Blackadder's aisle, and is now used as a burying place for the clergymen of the city. He died while on a journey to the Holy Land, in 1508.

The temporalities and privileges of the church were afterwards confirmed by a charter from James VI. The Archbishop of Glasgow had under his jurisdiction the bishoprics of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles. His authority extended over two hundred and forty parishes, and included the whole counties of Dumbar-ton, Renfrew, Ayr, and Lanark, and a great part of Roxburgh and Dumfries, and of six other counties where he had large possessions.

The Castle of Glasgow was besieged and taken by Mure of Caldwell and his followers, in the year 1516, but restitution was afterwards made by him of all the furniture and moveables, agreeably to an appraisement which is still extant, and which presents a curious inventory of the plenishing of a Bishop's Palace in those times.

In 1517, Archbishop Bethune was one of the Lords of the Regency, and the city and neighbourhood were indebted to him for various acts of munificence and public spirit.

In 1527, Jeremiah Russell and John Kennedy were burned alive, for adhering to the principles of the Reformation. Kennedy was only 18 years of age.

It appears that in the year 1546, there were some shipping belonging 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.

When the Earl of Arran was Regent, in 1556, a powerful party invited the Earl of Lennox from France

to oppose him. Lennox got possession of the Castle of Glasgow, which he fortified. It was, soon after, stormed by the Regent, who, on obtaining possession, massacred the whole garrison except two persons, notwithstanding he had promised them quarter and indemnity. Glencairn, the friend of Lennox, having mustered about 800 men, composed of his vassals and some of the citizens of Glasgow, furiously attacked the Regent at the Butts, now the site of the Barracks, but was repulsed with loss. The Regent immediately entered the City, and gave it up to his army to plunder. The Castle was again besieged by the Hamiltons and their partisans, in 1570, who, assisted by the English, took it by storm, and completely demolished it.

Henry Darnley, immediately after the solemnities of his marriage with Mary Queen of Scotland, retired to Glasgow, where his father lived, and dwelt some time in the house of Mr. Erskine, of the family of Mar, who was Priest of Campsie, and Chancellor of the chapter of the Cathedral. This house stood on the north side of the Drygate, and formed part of the east range of buildings called *Limmerfield*.

The Town Council in 1559, for the first time nominated the bailies, who had hitherto been appointed by the bishops. This power, however, they did not freely exercise, till it was confirmed to them by the charter of William and Mary, in 1690.

In 1560 Bishop Beaton, on the eve of the Reformation, in order to secure them from the fury of the Reformers, who had begun to demolish the churches, carried off all the records of the Archbishopric, including the celebrated Chartulary of Glasgow, which he deposited in the Scotch College at Paris. He carried with him also a number of valuable relics. The University of Glasgow obtained in 1766, a certified copy of the Chartulary, under the hands of the Principal Gordon, of the Scotch College, which is now deposited in the University Library; but we regret to add, that by late information from the present Principal of the College at Paris, the original and the other records

have, it is feared, been irretrievably lost, during the troubles of the French Revolution. After the Reformation, this Prelate was appointed ambassador at the court of France, and was restored by James VI. to the temporalities of the See of Glasgow, in 1588. He died at Paris in 1603.

In the year 1568, when Queen Mary effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, the Regent, Murray, was in Glasgow. She was speedily joined by those who sought his destruction; but, though taken by surprise, he resolved instantly to meet them. When joined by a number of lords, and their followers, with many of the citizens of Glasgow, he encamped on the lands of Barrowfield, now included in the Calton. He afterwards crossed the river, and took up a good position near the village of Langside, about two miles south of the City, to which he returned after his victory. To express his obligations to the citizens, he desired to confer on them some favour. The deacon of the Bakers seized this opportunity to procure *Partick Mill*, which is two miles west of the city. It had formerly belonged to the crown, and the tacksman exacted exorbitant multures, by which the price of bread was raised to the community. The corporation not only obtained the mill, but also the lands annexed to it.

The High Church was first opened as a presbyterian place of worship in 1572, Mr. David Wemyss, Minister. In the same year the Magistrates conveyed to the College the whole property which had belonged to the Dominican Friars, and which the city had acquired a few years before, by a charter of Queen Mary. Amongst other things, this grant included the Blackfriars Church, which was built about the year 840, and thirteen acres of land, which, with the four acres gifted to it in 1459, by Lord Hamilton, form what is commonly called the College garden. The Magistrates, at the same time, exempted the College from the payment of all city taxes or impositions.

The Earl of Lennox was entered as a burghess of the city, and elected Lord Provost in 1578.

In 1581, the King having appointed Robert Montgomery to be Archbishop, the people considering him erroneous in doctrine, opposed his entry, by getting Mr. Howie to go up to the pulpit to preach, at the time when he was to be inducted. Sir Matthew Stuart of Minto, then Lord Provost, being desirous to execute the King's order, went to the church, and desired Mr. Howie to break off his sermon, which he refusing to do, was pulled out of the pulpit. In the struggle some hair was pulled out of Mr. Howie's beard, some of his teeth knocked out, and his blood shed. On this Mr. Howie denounced the judgment of God on Sir Matthew and his family. M'Ure says, that in less than 70 years, the heir of that opulent family was reduced to poverty, and subsisted by the charity of his friends. The confession of faith, which had been subscribed by the king and his nobles, and persons of all ranks in the kingdom, was this year subscribed by about 2250 persons in Glasgow. Subscription papers were carried from house to house by the elders. Witchcraft seems to have been thought prevalent in the town about this time, as it is mentioned in a letter from King James to the Commissioner for the Presbytery, as one of the evils to be remedied.

As a specimen of the Church accommodation of those days, it may be noticed, that in 1586, the Kirk Session ordained the pulpit stones to be removed and laid in ranks, for the women to sit on. Two years after, some ash trees in the "Hie Kirk Yard," were ordered to be cut down to make *forms*, and in 1589 the session ordained "that no women sit upon, or occupy, the forms men should sit on; but either sit *laigh*, or bring stools with them." A few years after, the Session prohibited women from coming to the Kirk with their plaids about their heads, or from lying down on their faces in time of prayer, which seems to have been a custom they had got into, with certification that their plaids should be drawn down, and themselves raised by the *beddal*.

From the number of prohibitions against Pipers, it appears that the bagpipe must have been at this time

a favourite instrument, and that, strange as it may now seem, it was played in the streets even on Sundays. Contravenors were ordered to appear at the old pillar in the kirk, to be publicly rebuked. As a curious instance of the severity of the times, it may be mentioned, that persons convicted of fornication, were fined or imprisoned for eight days, and fed on bread and water, and were occasionally put in the joughs at the cross, or ducked in the river. At other times, they were carted through the streets, and obliged to appear at the pillar for six successive Sundays, barefooted and barelegged, and clothed in sackcloth.

The stipends of the Ministers, were at this time £16 : 13 : 4*d.* sterling, for the second charge, and £27 : 15 : 6*d.* for the first. There were then no church galleries, and the session in 1591, gave permission to such as chose, to big lafts in the Quire of the Kirk. With a view to promote education, which was then at a very low ebb, parties were required before marriage, to recite the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and Belief. People were fined for not attending church, and the bailies, town officers, and deacons of the crafts, were desired to note the absentees. There is an instance on record of a marriage being stopped, till the man had learned the Ten Commandments.

In 1594, the parish of Glasgow was divided into two, and that part of it which was landward or farthest from the town, was called the Barony parish of Glasgow. The tiends were made chargeable in future with the support of two ministers in place of one. Four acres of ground in Parson's Croft were allotted in 1665, as a glebe to the Minister of the parish.

In 1603, the Steeple of Blackfriars' Church was fitted up as a sort of prison, or place of confinement, for ecclesiastical offenders; persons were *steepled* for eight days at a time, and allowed nothing but bread and water. The old Jail at the Cross was built this year. It had a much finer appearance than the building now erected in its place. Archbishop Spottiswood began to put a leaden roof on the Cathedral, which was car-

ried on, and finished, by his successor. The plague seems at this time to have raged in the city with great severity.

In 1621, the hours of service at the Kirk were fixed at from five in the morning, till nine in the evening, for the summer half year; and from seven to five for the winter. Regular church attendance was at this time no sinecure.

In 1633, Glasgow was confirmed by Parliament as a Royal free Borough, and Charles I. granted to it additional privileges, confirming its power of electing a baillie on the river Clyde, who, within his district, was empowered to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction. This charge was ratified by parliament in 1661, and, after the revolution, confirmed, with further privileges, by an act in 1690; which conferred on the Council the power of nominating and choosing their own magistrates and other officers of the borough as fully and freely as any other royal borough of the kingdom.

The College and the City came to an agreement in 1635, by which the former redispomed to the latter the Church of Blackfriars, which had gone into disrepair. The College was to retain a certain proportion of the seats, and the City to pay the minister's stipend. This contract was confirmed by a charter of Charles I. in 1636, which also conveys to the magistrates, the patronage of the Churches of Blackfriars and St. Mary's.

In 1637, St. Mary's Church Steeple was built. The tron or public weights, were kept in the under part of this Steeple, for a great number of years. M'Ure refers to them as being still kept there in his time, which was a century after. From this circumstance the name of Tron was first applied to the steeple, and then to the Church.

The Magistrates began in 1638, to purchase ground for the high green, which was completed by subsequent purchases, in 1699, 1773, and 1792. In the same year that memorable Assembly was held, which abjured

Episcopacy, and restored Presbytery, and continued its sittings, in defiance of the King's authority. This Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended the institution of a Divinity Chair in the University, which had been hitherto held by the Principal. The measure was adopted a few years after. Persons refusing to sign the covenant, were debarred from the ordinances of the Church.

In 1641, in consequence of some previous abuses, Marriages were prohibited by the Kirk Session from taking place on Sundays in all time coming. This prohibition is still adhered to.

The Outer High Church was repaired in 1648, and Mr. Patrick Gillespie was appointed the first Minister. The communion was celebrated in this Church for the first time in June 1649. In this year the Plague revisited the City, accompanied with famine. This was a distressing period on other accounts, for civil wars committed dreadful ravages over the whole kingdom.

The effects of these disastrous events had scarcely disappeared, when, in 1652, an alarming fire nearly ruined the City. The loss was estimated at £100,000, a sum which it was not able to bear, and was forced to apply to other towns for relief. The calamity, however, was ultimately advantageous, for the new streets were more regularly planned, and the houses, hitherto formed chiefly of wood, were now built of stone. A second conflagration, on the 3d Nov. 1677, destroyed 130 houses and shops. Happening near the Jail, which was filled with persons accused on account of their religion, the citizens, under the pretext of saving lives, broke open the prison, and set all the prisoners at liberty.

In 1651, the Merchants' Hall and Steeple were built from designs by Sir William Bruce, and in the following year the City acquired the lands of Provan, over which it still holds the right of Bailiary, though the lands were again disposed of in 1729.

In 1662, the town purchased thirteen acres of land from Sir Robert Maxwell, for the purpose of forming

a harbour nearer the mouth of the Clyde. This was done in consequence of the town of Dumbarton having refused an application made to it, to allow an extensive harbour to be built in the neighbourhood of that place, on the ground that the great influx of mariners, would raise the price of provisions. Harbours and dry docks were in consequence erected at Newark, and a thriving town started up, under the name of New-Port-Glasgow.

At the period of the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, the citizens of Glasgow were chiefly Covenanters; on which account, they suffered severe persecution. In 1666, and some years following, several persons were hanged at the Cross for not conforming to Episcopacy. Nine of these sufferers were interred on the North side of the Cathedral, where a monumental tablet is placed to their memory. This is still called the tomb of the martyrs, though it was lately transferred to an eccentric character of the name of Reekie, who bought it for his own use, and where his ashes have now the honour to be deposited. A subscription has been commenced with a view to recover the property, and to "garnish the sepulchres" of these martyrs to the cause of civil and religious liberty. In April, 1676, a King's Council sat at Glasgow, who summoned before them, and severely fined and imprisoned, many of the most respectable citizens and neighbouring gentry, "for hearing *outed* Presbyterian ministers, and keeping Conventicles," and an instance is on record, of a citizen being put to the torture on this account.

The Magistrates, in 1678, entered into a contract with William Hume, a coach proprietor in Edinburgh, for the establishment of "ane sufficient strong coach to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Edinburgh ilk Monday morning, and return again (God willing) ilk Saturday night, the passengers to have the liberty of taking a cloak-bag, to receive their clothes, linens and sick like, the Burgeses of Glasgow always to have a preference to the coach. The fare to be £4: 16s. (or 8s. sterling) in sum-

mer, and £5 : 8s. (or 9s. sterling) in winter ; and the said William Hume to have a premium of 200 marks a year for five years."

In 1681, Mr. Donald Cargill, Minister of the Barony Parish, was executed at Edinburgh, on a charge of being concerned in the battle of Bothwell Bridge.

In 1684, James Nisbet, James Lawson, and Alexander Wood, suffered Martyrdom, for their adherence to the covenants. A monumental stone is erected to their memory, a little north from the Infirmary. These bloody persecutions terminated soon after, at the glorious revolution of 1688.

The citizens entered deeply into the *Darien scheme*, in the year 1699, and many of the most respectable of them were ruined by the unfortunate failure of that enterprise. The union of Scotland and England, in 1707, was, at first, far from being acceptable to the former kingdom. And, on information of the event reaching Glasgow, a riot was so much dreaded, that the Magistrates and Council made an Act, prohibiting more than three persons being seen together in the streets after sunset. The population then only amounted to 13,000.

Parliament was applied to, in 1709, for a riding post between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

In 1712, the Clyde rose to a height never before recollected of. The perpendicular rise, above the ordinary tide, was  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The lower part of the town suffered severely from this inundation.

When the standard of rebellion was raised in 1715, Glasgow sent, at its own expense, 600 men to join the royal army ; and the citizens, for their protection, formed a ditch round the town, 12 feet broad, and 6 feet deep, which however was never completed.

The City had at this time five of the original ports *viz.* the Gallowgate Port, near St. Mungo Street ; the West Port, near the Black Bull Inn ; the Water Port, near the Old Bridge ; the Stable Green Port, near the Infirmary ; and the Rottenrow Port, at the western

extremity. The Gallowgate Port, and West Port, seem to have been taken down in 1749.

In 1718, street lamps, of a globular form, were first used in this city. In 1720, the Ramshorn Church was built. In 1722, that ancient, natural, and long established connexion between the barbers and surgeons was dissolved, and the corporation broken up, the barbers retaining the right of deaconry.

On June 23d, 1725, a riot was caused by the extension of the malt-tax, a measure reprobated in every part of Scotland. A mob sacked the house of Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, the Member of Parliament for the City, and expelled the king's troops. This gave government great offence; and an army was sent against the City, who took possession of it, apprehended the Magistrates, and a number of the rioters. Some of the latter were punished with public whipping, or transportation; the former were brought before the Commissioners of Justiciary, in Edinburgh, and honourably acquitted. Mr. Campbell was indemnified out of the City's funds. Mr. Campbell's house was the one afterwards possessed by Mr. Glassford, and had a very imposing effect, from the curious figures placed on the wall which inclosed it. It was removed in 1792, for the purpose of opening up Glassford Street.

At this period, the City in conjunction with the Trades' House, became proprietors of Barrowfield, and it remained in their hands till 1731, when they conveyed it to Mr. John Orr, who was successful in disposing of it as building ground, and it is now a thriving and populous suburb.

The inhabitants of this City were among the most steady and efficient supporters of the government against the claims of the Stuart family, and, on this account, suffered considerable loss in 1745. The Pretender, when he seized Edinburgh, sent a requisition to the Magistrates of Glasgow, demanding £15,000. After pleading inability, they were compelled to give £5000 in cash and £500 in goods. The Highlanders entered the town, on their return from England, when

the Magistrates were compelled to clothe the whole of them. From the contemptuous neglect shown to Prince Charles at the same time, the town narrowly escaped ruin, by the generous spirit of Cameron of Lochiel, who threatened to withdraw his clan, if the other chiefs attempted to injure the place. In 1749, the City was partly indemnified by Government for the loss it had sustained during the rebellion.

The first four wheeled gentleman's carriage was introduced in 1752, by Mr. Allan Dreghorn, Wood Merchant. It was made by his own workmen. The first Theatre was erected this year, against the wall of the Episcopal palace. It was destroyed in 1754, by a mob who had just been hearing Mr. Whitefield preach, in the High Church yard, and who is said to have pointed to it as the habitation of the devil.

In 1755, in consequence of some dispute about patronage, a free Presbyterian Meeting house, now called the Chapel of ease, was erected in Canon Street.

In 1756, the upper part of the steeple of the Cathedral was destroyed by lightning. It was repaired in a very ingenious manner by Mungo Nasmiith, mason, although a correct eye will perceive a slight deviation from the perpendicular.

In 1758, a heavy coach began to run between Glasgow and Edinburgh. It was drawn by four horses, and took twelve hours to perform the journey.

In 1763, Mr. James Watt made his first model of a Steam Engine in a private room near the Broomielaw, where he shut himself up with a single assistant, and commenced his glorious career of experiments.

The patronage of the City Churches, and even of the two to which the City had acquired a right by charter of Charles I., had for a long period been vested in the ministers and elders of the City, or what is called the General Session, subject to the concurrence of the Magistrates and Council. The privilege of nomination was afterwards, under the same concurrence, permitted to the particular session where the vacancy took place. These arrangements, however, were mat-

ter of frequent dispute and altercation, and in 1766, the Magistrates and Council were, on a reference to the Court of Session, authorized to appoint a Minister to the Wynd Church themselves, on the footing of their having built and endowed it. Since that time, they have enjoyed the exclusive and undisputed patronage of the City Churches.

In 1768, there was a severe frost, the thermometer stood at  $34^{\circ}$  below the freezing point. In the same year Jamaica Street Bridge was built, and the Great Canal begun, which was completed from sea to sea, in 1790. About this period the principal Merchants, particularly those trading to Virginia, were equipped in long scarlet cloaks and bushy wigs, and maintained a haughty superiority over their fellow citizens. The breaking out of the war with America, in 1775, gave a great shock, however, to the prosperity of the City, and put an end to these arrogant pretensions.

The City, in 1775, raised a battalion of 1000 men, which cost the citizens about £10,000. On this occasion, the enthusiasm in support of the American war was so great, that gentlemen of the first respectability paraded the streets as recruiting sergeants, and one of them played the bagpipe.

In 1777, the first foot pavement in the City was laid, between the Trongate and Bell Street. These are now so common, that we do not fully appreciate their value. Our forefathers were obliged to walk in the middle of the street, or what was then called the crown of the causeway. The Arns Well, in the green, was opened this year, and was so named from the arn or alder trees which surround it.

In 1779, Charlotte Street was opened, previous to which there were no new streets of any consequence, excepting Jamaica Street, Dunlop Street, and Miller Street.

A bill, under discussion in Parliament, for the repeal of certain penal statutes against the Catholics, in 1779, excited great discontent in Scotland, and particularly in Glasgow, where a mob assembled, and destroyed the

whole property of Mr. Bagnal, a Catholic. His loss was quickly compensated from the City funds.

On the 14th of January, 1780, the cold was so intense, that the thermometer stood at  $46^{\circ}$  below the freezing point, or  $14^{\circ}$  below zero. The Duke of Montrose, then Marquis of Graham, was this year elected Lord Chancellor of the University, which respectable office he still retains.

The Tontine buildings, and the Coffee Room were built in 1781, and next year St. Enoch's Church was built, and the Square begun.

On the 12th of March, 1782, the Clyde rose 20 feet higher than in ordinary tides. Boats were plying in the Bridgegate, and the lower parts of the city. The height to which it rose, is still to be seen on a house, near the foot of the Saltmarket. It presented a most terrific, and at the same time magnificent, appearance. The village of Gorbals is said to have appeared as an island in the midst of an estuary. There was also a great scarcity this year, occasioned by an early and severe frost. Amongst other exertions that were made on this occasion, Mr. Dale with his usual benevolence imported a quantity of grain, and retailed it at a low price to the poor.

A meteor was seen to fly over Britain, nearly at the same instant, on Monday, August 18th, 1783. At nine o'clock in the evening, it was seen at Glasgow, where it caused general alarm. It resembled a fiery ball, with a conical tail, and moved, from north-east to south-west, with inconceivable velocity. Its light was so strong and brilliant, that a pin might have been picked up on the street.

In the same year the Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by Royal Charter, under the auspices of the late Patrick Colquhoun, then Lord Provost of the City.

In the winter of 1784, there was a great frost. The river was covered with ice four months, during which time, booths and dram shops, with fires in them, were erected on it.

In 1785, the inhabitants were favoured, for the first time, with the sight of an air balloon. Lunardi, an Italian, made two several ascents from St. Andrew's Square, descending on the one occasion at Hawick, and on the other at Campsie. The novelty of the occurrence made the adventurer exceedingly popular. His praises were sung in the streets, and the ladies conferred his name on some articles of dress.

On the 11th of August, 1786, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the city, and in other parts of the kingdom. On the 21st of December the cold was so intense that the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below the freezing point.

A riot took place amongst the weavers, in 1787, in consequence of some new adjustment of their wages. Three of the rioters lost their lives on this occasion, and three were wounded, it having been found necessary to call out the military for the support of the civil authorities. During this year, George's Square, and a great many of the streets in the new town were opened. A building Company was formed, to which the City is indebted for the regularity of some of the principal streets; though it is to be regretted, that more attention was not paid to their crossing at right angles. This Company introduced, in 1790, the practice so indispensable in a large town, of laying common sewers in the streets. On the 7th of July, this year, the first Mail Coach from London by Carlisle, arrived in Glasgow.

The 5th of November, 1788, being the centenary of the glorious Revolution, was held as a day of public thanksgiving, by appointment of the General Assembly. The Clergy delivered appropriate historical discourses, and on the previous evening there was a splendid illumination, on which occasion the statue of King William was newly painted and decorated with foliage.

In 1791 and 1792, several public buildings were erected, such as the Infirmary, Trades' Hall, and Surgeons' Hall, and the City began to assume a degree of splendour, which it had not hitherto arrived at. In 1793,

the Tron Church was destroyed by fire, together with a great part of the records of the General Session. An Act of Parliament was passed this year, authorizing the Magistrates of Royal Boroughs to admit Roman Catholics as burgesses, on their making oath to a certain form of allegiance. On this subject, a late French writer makes the following remark, "Will it be credited that in Glasgow, the Catholics had not the rights of burgesses till 1793!—so tardy is the fanaticism of presbyterians in its concessions." In consequence, however, of the late abolition of the burgess oath, Catholics are now placed on the same liberal footing with their fellow subjects.

At the commencement of the war with France, in 1794, the city raised a fine body of young men as volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Corbett. As the war advanced, the spirit was more extensively diffused, and, in a few years after, there were no less than nine of these voluntary associations. The Green, at this time, assumed the appearance of a great military encampment.

In 1795, some workmen found, in the ruins of an old house in the south end of Taylor Street, where some of the popish clergy resided, an earthen pot containing nearly a Scotch pint, full of coins of different sizes, and about 900 in number, none of them bearing date later than the time of Mary Queen of Scotland. The greater part of them were Scottish, of the reigns of James III., IV., V., and Queen Mary; the remainder English coins, of the reigns of Henry IV. and VIII.; and French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Imperial, and Popish. On the 18th of November there was an alarming inundation of the river, which rose nearly to the same height as in 1782. Hutcheson's Bridge, nearly finished at the foot of the Saltmarket, was overthrown by the torrent.

The Andersonian Institution was established in 1796. Professor Anderson, the founder, died on the 13th of January, leaving his apparatus and effects to the Institution. An addition of 360 feet was made in 1797, to the Broomielaw Quay.

In 1798, the citizens raised by voluntary contribution, £13,938 : 14 : 6*d.* which they remitted to Government to assist in carrying on the war. In consequence of a general failure of crops throughout Scotland, in 1799, and 1800, the chief articles of food became so scarce as to be procured with difficulty, even at triple the ordinary prices. This occasioned the greatest distress to the labouring classes, for the relief of whom a subscription was raised by the Corporation and some benevolent individuals, and a committee appointed for its management. They procured grain from various places, at home and abroad, to the amount of £117,000 which was sold at a loss of nearly 15 per cent.

A system of Police was established in 1800, which has proved a source of much comfort and security to the inhabitants. In 1801, two additional bailies were added to the magistracy.

In 1803, Hutcheson's Hospital was rebuilt, and in the year following, the Theatre, and the Hunterian Museum. The City having for many years been ill supplied with water, on account of the public wells being inadequate to the demand, Mr. Harley, in 1804, erected a reservoir in Upper Nile Street, and sent a supply through the town in carts, from springs in the lands of Willowbank.

The foundation stone of Nelson's Monument was laid, with great masonic pomp, on the 1st of August, 1806, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir. A Company was established this year, with the view of supplying the City with filtered water from the river, and another, two years after, for the same purpose.

In 1807, a spirited attempt was made to introduce instrumental music into one of the City Churches. The venerable Dr. Ritchie, now Professor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh, was at that time Minister of St. Andrew's Church here, and with a noble liberality of mind, for which he deserves high commendation, permitted an organ to be used in public worship, on Sunday the 23d of August. The Presbytery, however, considered it a most dangerous innovation, and the far-

ther use of it was discontinued. In the same month, the City was the scene of a violent storm. The streets were inundated, by the torrents of rain and hail, and many sky-lights and cupolas were dashed in pieces. A fortnight after, the Clyde was swelled to a greater height than it had attained, since the flood of 1795. Much grain, and several cattle, were swept down the river from the low grounds. One of these interesting and mysterious strangers called comets, honoured this country with a visit, and was seen at Glasgow in October. St. George's Church was built this year.

In 1808, the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia. The Volunteers were in consequence disbanded, and six corps of Local Militia were raised in their place. These amounted to 4060 rank and file.

A great sensation was produced in February, 1809, by the arrival of intelligence from Spain, of the death of Sir John Moore, who was a native of Glasgow, and fell in the battle of Corunna on the 16th of January, during a charge at the head of his army. A subscription was opened for raising a monument to the memory of that illustrious General, which in a few days amounted to above £4000. In commemoration of the above event, an oratorio was performed on the 17th of July in the choir of the Cathedral. Mrs. Dickons, Mr. Bellamy, and other celebrated singers assisted as choristers, and the concertos and accompaniments on the fine organ belonging to the sacred music institution, were admirably executed by Mr. Donaldson. The several instrumental parts were well sustained, and the effect of some of the choruses was peculiarly solemnizing and impressive. A Jubilee was observed on the 25th of October, in honour of George III., who entered on the 50th year of his reign. There was a splendid display of fire works in the evening, and the public buildings were illuminated.

In 1810, the Jail and Public Offices, the Observatory, and the Lunatic Asylum, were built. Lord Nelson's Monument was struck with lightning, on the 5th of August, a great part of the shaft rent, and some of the

stones thrown down. Lancasterian Schools were erected this year, at an expense of £6000, but this system of education did not meet with sufficient encouragement, and the buildings were disposed of, some time after, at a considerable loss.

In 1811, the Quay at the Broomielaw was extended 900 lineal feet to the west, and a magnificent range of buildings was erected in the east quadrangle of the College.

The year 1812 was a remarkable era in the history of Glasgow, for it gave rise to navigation by steam, which, though discovered many years before, was first practically applied upon the Clyde, and was soon after extended to England and Ireland, and to almost every port in Europe. A statue of Mr. Pitt was this year erected in the Town Hall. The City was occasionally enlivened by rejoicings on account of Lord Wellington's successes in Spain, though these were to some the messengers of private calamity. A destructive fire occurred in Virginia Street, which consumed property to the value of £20,000.

In 1813, there was a combination among the weavers to procure an increase of their wages. The citizens subscribed £5,204, towards the relief of the sufferers by the campaign of Napoleon in Russia, where a noble stand had been made to his ambition, and to which a death blow was given, in October, by the battle of Leipsic. In September of this year, while Kirkman Finlay, Esq., was Lord Provost of the City, and Member of Parliament for the Boroughs, the Magistrates proposed to bring a bill into Parliament, for the building and endowing of additional Churches, keeping the City Churches in repair, and augmenting the stipends of the Clergy. The funds were to be raised by a tax on the rental of property, or on spirituous liquors consumed within the Royalty, and to be kept separate and distinct from the ordinary funds and revenues of the Community. In all the circumstances of the case, a moderate assessment for these important purposes seems reasonable. The City churches must be built in a

manner corresponding with the advanced state of the arts and of society, and suited to the civil as well as the religious accommodation of the inhabitants. Their number is quite inadequate to the increased population, and the corporation funds are insufficient either for the building of new churches, or for the proper endowment of the Clergy. The bill, however, met with considerable opposition, and the Magistrates, yielding to the wishes of the citizens, withdrew it.

There was an illumination in April, 1814, for the successes of the Allies in France, and their triumphal entry into Paris. At this time, the sum of £4,554 : 7 : 8d. was contributed, to assist the sufferers in Germany, a country which has been so repeatedly the theatre of war and desolation.

The year 1815, gave permanent peace to Europe by the battle of Waterloo. On this occasion also the citizens of Glasgow came forward with their usual beneficence, and remitted £7,558 : 13 : 4d. to the fund instituted in London, for the relief of the widows and children of such as fell in that memorable engagement. The Roman Catholic Chapel was built this year; and a Provident Bank established. The City was honoured by a visit of the Archdukes John and Louis, of Austria, who made a very careful inspection of all the manufactories, and scientific establishments. They pronounced Glasgow to be "the focus of industry." They visited also the University, and were entertained by the Professors in the Faculty Hall, and by the Magistrates in the Assembly Rooms. The River, in December, rose to the height of 17 feet above its ordinary level, and inundated as usual the lower parts of the City. This year was remarkable also for the opening of the trade with India, of which privilege some of the principal merchants soon availed themselves. A beautiful aurora borealis was seen this year in September; and in October, the inhabitants were amused with an ascent in a balloon by Mr. Sadler, who lately lost his life in one of these aerial excursions.

In 1816, the Botanic Garden was instituted and in-

corporated, and Dr. Hooker appointed to the Professorship. A tremendous storm, on Sunday, July 21st, threw the whole city into consternation. Rain and hail fell in torrents, while thunder and lightning added to the alarm. Some of the streets were inundated, two or three feet high, and many houses were injured by the flood. The perorations of some of the clergy were suspended, and multitudes fled from the churches to the streets in a state of great agitation. This year the labouring classes had, for a considerable time, suffered much from extreme poverty. The wages of those at work were insufficient for their subsistence, and many could find no employment whatever. Their unhappy situation was taken advantage of by a number of unprincipled persons, who endeavoured, by every possible means, to provoke their resentment against the civil government of the country, to which they ascribed all the prevalent evils under which they suffered. The consequence was, that discontent became universal, and the worst consequences were apprehended. In October, an immense assemblage was collected at Thrushgrove, about a mile north of the city, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a redress of their grievances. After the passing of a few resolutions, and the delivery of some vapouring orations, the meeting quietly dispersed.

The year 1817 was most unpropitious for commerce; but, as in all cases of general or local distress, the noblest efforts were made to assist the destitute. A fund of £12,871 : 1 : 7*d.* was formed by subscription, to give temporary relief to the unemployed, and premiums for the procuring of work. The Archduke Nicholas of Russia, who was here in December, gave £100 to this fund. Numbers were engaged in improving the adjacent roads, and others were employed in levelling and returfing the upper part of the High Green. From the fund referred to, also, about 5,000 families or 23,130 persons were relieved. St. John's Church was built this year, and the Bazar.

In January, 1818, the city was visited by a tremendous storm of wind. It blew down a tenement in

Renfield Street, overthrew a number of chimney stalks, and tore up some trees in the green by the roots. There was a great swell in the river, and business was for a while suspended. A Company was formed for lighting the city with gas, and the subscription was filled up to the amount of £30,000. Typhus fever prevailed to a great extent this year and the following, chiefly amongst the lower classes. A temporary fever hospital was erected to the north of the Royal Infirmary, and upwards of 5000 apartments in the city were fumigated. A committee of citizens was appointed to take the management, and £6626 : 14 : 1d. was raised by voluntary contribution.

In March, 1819, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, with a view to raise a subscription for a Monument to Sir William Wallace. The Earl of Buchan was present, and the meeting was attended also by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and by a numerous body of the inhabitants. Many fine speeches were delivered. A committee of 54 persons, consisting of noblemen and gentlemen of the city and county, was appointed to take the charge of collecting the needful, and £800 were actually subscribed. Notwithstanding this auspicious commencement, the undertaking, from some hidden and mysterious cause, fell into neglect, and has not since been resumed.

In August of the same year, the Operative Weavers assembled, and passed several resolutions, with a view of asserting their rights, and of disseminating their principles of opposition to government. The meeting, consisting of about 2000, happily dispersed peaceably. On the 13th of September, about dusk, a number of persons collected, became riotous, and seemed resolved on mischief. Some injury was done, and it was found necessary to read the riot act, and call out the military, by whom the multitude was scattered, and peace restored about midnight.

Towards the middle of December, matters seemed fast approaching to a crisis. Various rumours, of the most serious nature, were afloat. All the manufactur-

ing districts of England and Scotland were in a state of the greatest fermentation. This was particularly the case in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, where great numbers of the military were concentrated. The City, for several days, was in a state of great agitation, and under the most fearful apprehension of a general rising of the lower orders. Treasonable proclamations were posted up. Every one became suspicious of his neighbour, and the respectable part of the community considered their persons and property in immediate danger. The whole, however, passed over without any great mischief being done. A number, suspected of sedition, were secured, and afterwards tried for high treason, when one individual was condemned to death, and a few to transportation. The principal ringleaders, it is supposed, escaped. At this critical period, the temper, and moderation, and conciliatory conduct of Mr. Monteith of Carstairs, then Lord Provost of the City, were highly judicious and commendable.

An alarming affray took place, on June 28th, 1820, between a party of the 13th Regiment, stationed in the City, and the inhabitants. The soldiers were intoxicated, they drew their bayonets, and a number of the police and of the citizens were wounded. About 16 of the soldiers were secured, and order restored.—The regiment was immediately removed from the City. In the month of July, while the foundation was digging of a new Secession Chapel in Albion Street, a number of human skulls and skeletons were found at the depth of several feet below the surface, and scattered over a considerable extent of ground. The bodies seemed to have been properly and decently interred, as the skeletons were found deposited in regular layers or strata, in the usual mode of sepulture, with the feet toward the east. Various conjectures arose from this interesting discovery. Some persons imagined that this must have been the scene of the battle between the English under Percy, and the Scotch under Wallace, in the reign of Edward I., and that these were the ashes of the "mighty dead" who perished in the conflict. The general ap-

pearance, however, gave no countenance to the idea of the bodies having been inhumed amidst the attendant tumults of a battle; and historical facts and records leave no doubt upon the mind, that this formed part of a burying ground attached to a convent of gray friars, which stood a little eastward from the spot, and was founded in the year 1476. It was remarked that no vestiges of coffins were discovered, but at that time, and for long after, the bodies of the dead were buried with nothing but a shroud; being carried to the place of interment upon wooden chests or biers, so constructed as to open from beneath, and permit the body to be dropt into the sepulchre.

This year the New Grammar School was built. The improvements which had been commenced in the green were continued. The distresses of the working classes still existed to a considerable extent, and their independent spirit may be partly illustrated by the fact that, rather than submit to accept of charitable assistance, they raised money on their furniture and their clothing. It appears that upwards of 2000 heads of families resorted to this means of obtaining partial relief.

The spirit of discontent having got in amongst the operatives, gave rise to frequent symptoms of riot and combination. In 1821, it was judged necessary, for the better preserving of the peace, to erect barracks for a regiment of cavalry. With this view an area of about four acres of ground was feued from the trades' house on the south side of the river, and buildings erected by government at an expense of £15,000. The horologe of the Tron steeple was this winter illuminated with gas. Reflectors are projected from the east and west sides of the tower a little above the dial plates, to which large spread eagles are so adapted that they seem to throw out the light from behind. The hour is seen after dark at a quarter of a mile distance. In December a Musical Festival was held in the Theatre Royal, which was respectably attended, and some eminent vocal performers were engaged in it. Amongst others were Madame Catalani, and Signors Placci and Spagnoletti, so

that it may be supposed there was, at least, a full complement of *Duetto*s, *Terzettos*, and *Recitativos*; but these were occasionally intermixed with others better adapted to a plain Scottish ear and understanding.

The Quay at the Broomielaw was extended, in 1822, 482 feet, chiefly for the accommodation of the steam-boats. There was a violent storm in March which overthrew some vents, and committed other ravages in the city. A subscription to a considerable amount was raised for the relief of the inhabitants in the southern districts of Ireland. A quack oculist paid a visit to the city, under the imposing character of giving sight to the blind. Some persons who had not seen their friends for thirty or forty years, were favoured with a hasty glimpse of them, but it was short lived and smartly paid for. This was a remarkable season for fruit. The orchards on the banks of the Clyde, from the river Avon to Lanark, produced the large sum of £13,657. In August of this year the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and a deputation from the Town Council and from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, went in state carriages to the metropolis, to welcome his Majesty to Scotland, and to present loyal addresses. On Saturday the 17th they had the honour of being introduced by Mr. Peel in the Palace of Holyrood, and of kissing his Majesty's hand.

In February, 1823, there was an unusual fall of snow. The London Mail was in some instances two days over due. On Sunday, the 16th of this month, Gibson's Land in the Saltmarket fell with a tremendous crash. The inhabitants had just been ordered to quit it on the day before. One man only who remained in the house was killed while in the act of unscrewing a bed. As the accident occurred on a Sunday morning, and before the usual time of going to church, the streets were fortunately empty, and no other lives were lost. On Saturday the 21st of June there was some disturbance at Westthorn, about three miles up the river, in consequence of the proprietor having deprived the public of a foot thoroughfare along the banks, a privilege which they had for time immemorial enjoyed. Having

with this view constructed a very strong wall, projecting into the river, and defended at the extremity by a chevaux de frize, the populace, jealous of their rights, assembled rather tumultuously, and with the aid of pick axes and gunpowder proceeded to demolish it. They carried on their operations in a steady and scientific manner, every great tumble being announced by a shot from a gun. It was found necessary at length to call out the military for the protection of the adjoining properties; and the more regular means were resorted to for ascertaining the public rights, by a reference to the supreme court, a subscription having been raised to defray the expense. The levelling of the Green was completed on the 9th of August. It is calculated that about five millions of cubic feet of rubbish have been put down in it. On the 9th November this year Dr. Chalmers preached his last sermon in St. John's Church, previous to his removing to the University of St. Andrews. The crowd assembled was so great that the Police, assisted by a party of the 73d Regiment, were stationed at the doors and in the passages to preserve order. At a public dinner given to that gentleman on the Tuesday following, Professor M'Gill took occasion to propose the erection of a Monument in Glasgow to the memory of John Knox, the great Scottish Reformer. The proposal was followed up by the calling of a public meeting a few months after in the Town Hall, and, subscriptions having been raised, the monument is now erecting on the summit of the Fir Park, where the Merchants' House have for this purpose gratuitously assigned a piece of ground. About this time the Salt-market presented a most striking and singular appearance. Since the fall of Gibson's Land, in February, a suspicion had arisen with regard to the sufficiency of many other ancient tenements in that street. A committee of tradesmen was officially appointed to inspect them and give in a report. Land after land was condemned, each in its turn being supported by immense wooden props from the street, while at the same time scaffoldings were piled up in front of others that were

undergoing partial repair. The street presented one mass of ruin and desolation. King William III., who had sat firm and unmoved amidst all the tumults of a century, alarmed by these threatening appearances, and anxious for the safety of his subjects, crept forward on his saddle, and seemed inclined to dismount. Prompt measures were called for to prevent this catastrophe. His Majesty was immediately surrounded with a scaffolding, and by means of block and tackle was hoisted up several feet from his horse, till some necessary operations were completed. This year was remarkable for the commencement of the Mechanic's Institution, by which the city has acquired so much foreign and domestic celebrity.

Early in 1824, subscriptions were raised for the sufferers in Spain and at the Cape of Good Hope. The statues of the 'Hutchesoni fratres,' which had for many years been immured in the lobby of the hospital, were permitted once more to see the light of day, and, in April of this year, were placed in two niches in the front of the building, to which they are no inconsiderable ornament. On the 30th of the same month the foundation-stone was laid of the first tenement in London Street. There was a grand masonic procession, of which some of the characters, particularly that of St. Mungo, were well represented. After a sermon by Principal M'Farlane in the Cathedral, the procession moved towards the cross, passing through George Street and Buchanan Street; and, on arriving at its destination, the stone, containing a plate with a suitable inscription, was deposited by the Lord Provost as Substitute Grand Master. It was supposed there might be 50,000 persons in the streets. A public dinner was given on the 5th of May, as a well merited tribute of respect on the part of his former pupils, to the venerable Professor Jardine of the Logic class. Lord Glenorchy took the chair, and the Professor delivered a long and interesting speech, which he closed by an apt quotation from Gray's address to the College of Eton. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos passed through the city in

July, on a scientific tour to the Western Isles. His Grace accompanied the magistrates in their annual aquatic excursion for the inspecting of the Light-houses, and was on that occasion made a freeman of the city, an honour very rarely conferred except on illustrious foreigners. The noble family of Chandos are referred to in some of the city records as benefactors to the Glasgow University. The new Police buildings were commenced this month. The foundation stone of St. David's Church was laid on the 3d September. It is an extremely elegant building. The magnificence of the tower will soon, it is to be feared, obliterate all remembrance of its plain and homely predecessor, which is described as having 'with its timber top set all the orders of architecture at defiance.' On the 24th November a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, with the view of raising a subscription for a monument to the memory of the late James Watt. Monuments had already been proposed in London and other places, and the want of such a public testimonial in the city where he had been educated and brought up, was held up even by foreigners as a matter of reproach. An eminent foreign traveller, who writes a work on the Commercial power of Great Britain, after expressing his astonishment at this apparent neglect, designates Dr. Watt as 'one of England's best benefactors and brightest ornaments.' The subscriptions for the above laudable design amount at present to upwards of £3000. The river Clyde, on the 25th and 26th December, overflowed its banks, and rose to a greater height than it had attained since the year 1782. Boats were plying in the Bridgegate, and Mr. Cleland, Mr. Rodger, and others, were active in supplying the insulated inhabitants with provisions. By the system now pursued of raising the level of any new buildings that are erected within the compass of these inundations, the evil will be gradually removed, and the inhabitants relieved from much inconvenience and danger, and loss of property.

In the beginning of 1825, there was a good deal of stir and discussion about a scheme by a Joint Stock Com-

pany for the upper navigation of the Clyde. The great object in rendering the river navigable above the bridges is to facilitate the conveyance of coals from the upper districts of the county, so as to introduce a plentiful supply, and to cheapen the price to the inhabitants. There was a doubt, however, whether the Joint Stock Company, which consisted chiefly of some great landed proprietors, would realize these expectations, and at the same time an apprehension that the banks of the river which run along the green, might be disfigured by the tracking of the vessels, and by wears and wharfs, and deposits for coal. On these grounds the scheme met with strong opposition, and the bill which the company had brought into Parliament was refused. The magistrates, as guardians of the public property, are, by a late act, invested in the entire control and management of the river navigation, so far as that property extends, to the exclusion of Joint Stock Companies and all others. This is a sufficient guarantee to the public against any damage being done to the green, or any other infringement of their rights and privileges. In the beginning of July, while some workmen were digging a sewer in London Street, near the Cross, they found their progress, at the depth of nine feet below the surface, impeded by some hard substance. This obstruction turned out to be a boat, lying in a vertical position, with the prow uppermost. Its length was computed to be about 18 feet, and it was imbedded in a body of stiff clay, while its inside was filled with sand and shells. It was very substantially built of oak, which from age had become as black as ebony. No ribs were used in its construction, and wool in place of hemp was used in the composition of its oakum. A relic of this kind found in the very centre of the city, so far below the surface of the ground, has given rise to various conjectures, and furnished a wide field for antiquarian research. On the 22d of September the foundation-stone was laid of the Monument to the memory of John Knox. After an appropriate sermon in St. George's Church, by the Rev. Professor Chalmers of St. Au-

draws, the subscribers and committee of management walked in procession to the Merchants' Park, preceded by the office bearers of St. John's Lodge, who had offered their services on this occasion. On arriving at the ground, the venerable Dr. Burns of the Barony offered up an impressive prayer. The stone was then laid, with the usual solemnities, by Professor MacGill, who afterwards gave a suitable address to the surrounding subscribers. Mr. Ewing, in their behalf, and in that of the committee, made an eloquent reply. A numerous party of the subscribers, including some of the magistrates and clergy of the city, dined subsequently in the Black Bull Inn, Henry Monteith of Carstairs, M. P. in the chair. Some excellent and highly interesting speeches were delivered, in which the character and principles of the illustrious Reformer were ably elucidated. By means of the dinner and the sermon, about £105 were added to the funds. In the foundation-stone two glass bottles were deposited containing specimens of the coins of the present reign, with some newspapers and other official documents. A metal plate was also deposited, which contained the following inscription:—

To testify Gratitude for inestimable Services  
 In the cause of Religion, Education, and Civil Liberty :  
 To awaken admiration

Of that Integrity, Disinterestedness, and Courage,  
 Which stood unshaken in the midst of trials,  
 And in the maintenance of the highest objects :

FINALLY,

To cherish unceasing Reverence for the Principles and  
 Blessings of that Great Reformation,

By the influence of which, our Country, through the  
 Midst of Difficulties,

Has arisen to Honour, Prosperity, and Happiness :  
 This Monument is Erected by Voluntary Contribution,  
 To the Memory of

JOHN KNOX,

The Chief Instrument, under God,  
 Of the Reformation of Scotland.

By the favour of Almighty God,  
 The Foundation Stone was laid by

STEVENSON MACGILL, D. D.

Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow,

On the 22d day of September, MCCCCXXV.

And Sixth year of the Reign of our Most Gracious Sovereign,

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

## CITY ARMS.

THE armorial bearing of the City exhibits an oak-tree, with a bird on an upper branch; at the foot a salmon, with a gold ring in its mouth; and on one of the lower branches, a bell: the motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish." Many and various have been the attempts to unravel the mystery in which this device is enveloped. The only one worthy of notice refers to the ring in the fish's mouth, of which Archbishop Spottiswoode relates the following anecdote:—"In the days of St. Kentigern a lady having lost her wedding ring, it stirred up her husband's jealousy, to allay which she applied to St. Kentigern, imploring his help for the safety of her honour. Not long after, as St. Kentigern walked by the river, he desired a person that was fishing to bring him the first fish he could catch, which was accordingly done, and from its mouth was taken the lady's ring, which he immediately sent to her to remove her husband's suspicion."

Bishop Wishart's official seal, as appears from the chartulary of Glasgow, in 1279, had in one compartment a figure of the bishop seated, and before him a person kneeling, and holding in his hand a small fish with a ring in its mouth. In the middle compartment was the king, standing with a drawn sword in his right hand, and on his left the queen, crowned, and holding in her right hand a ring. In the lower compartment was the bishop in his robes kneeling, and praying; and on the circumference was the legend, "Rex furit, hæc plorat—patet aurum dum sacer orat."

This illustrates or confirms the popular tradition with respect to the origin of the City Arms. The following explanation or paraphrase was composed by Dr. Mayne, formerly Professor of Physic in the University.

Salmo maris, terræque arbor, avis aeris, urbi  
 Promittunt quicquid trina elementa ferunt:  
 Et campana frequens celebret quæ numinis aras,  
 Urbs superesse Polo non peritura docet:  
 Neve quis dubitet sociari eterna caducis,  
 Annulus id pignus conjugiale notat.

## SUBURBS.

THE Suburbs of Glasgow are very extensive, and comprehend about one half of the population. They consist of several thriving villages or townships, which are so intimately connected with the city, that they may be considered as an integral part of it. From the view of a stranger, however, some populous districts are almost wholly concealed, and he is frequently at a loss to imagine where the great increase of population, so much talked of, is distributed. The growth of the metropolis meets the eye with so much pomp and splendour, that it tells at once upon the senses; but here a single Factory or Cotton Mill, built in some remote or obscure situation, draws around it, hidden and unseen, a population of a thousand persons. One grand division of the suburbs is situated on the south side of the river, and communicates with the city by two handsome stone bridges and a wooden one.

## STOCKWELL STREET BRIDGE

is the oldest of these, and communicates with the suburb of Gorbals. It was erected by Bishop Rae in the year 1345, in lieu of a wooden one, which had gone to decay. Two of its original arches, at the north end, were shut up when it was found necessary to narrow the river, and to protect the adjoining houses from the effects of floods. The southmost arch fell in 1671, at noon, on the 7th of July, the day on which Glasgow fair was held: no person seems to have received injury by the accident, which is almost miraculous, considering the time it took place. This arch was speedily rebuilt. The bridge was strengthened in 1777, and the passage for carriages rendered more commodious, by an addition of 10 feet to its breadth. Till the late alteration, it was 415 feet long by 22 broad within the parapets. Being a great thoroughfare, it was found too narrow for the crowds of foot-passengers and vehicles continually passing over it. This occasioned much inconvenience, and by the widening of it, which has been ef-





Public Offices & Jail .



Stockwell Street Bridge .



Jamaica Street Bridge .

Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Gunningham Glasgow 9<sup>th</sup> June .1826

R. Scott Sc. & Del.

fectured in a very ingenious manner, a material service has been rendered to the public. The whole former breadth of the bridge is now allotted for carriages; and the parapets having been extended, a new series of arches, composed of cast-iron, is added to each side, for the convenience of foot-passengers. These arches support a hewn stone pavement of five feet in breadth, and the whole has a very light and elegant appearance. This fine improvement was finished in 1821.

### JAMAICA STREET BRIDGE

was constructed in 1768, and leads to the suburb of Tradestown on the south, opening a communication with the principal roads to the west coast. It consists of seven arches, and is 500 feet long and 30 broad within the parapets. Its general appearance is such as to combine strength with elegant simplicity. The plan was given by Mr. Mylne, who designed Blackfriars' Bridge, London; and affords a very respectable specimen of that architect's professional eminence. From the greatly increased thoroughfare, this bridge might, with much advantage be provided with the same elegant addition as the former.

### THE WOODEN BRIDGE

crosses the Clyde at the foot of Saltmarket Street. It is designed for foot-passengers; and is justly admired for the simplicity of its construction and its light appearance. It was built in 1803, from a design by Mr. Nicholson, and has one arch, 340 feet in span, with eight supports and breakwaters. Its breadth within the parapets, which are formed of upright spars with diagonal braces, is seven feet four inches. A small tax is levied on each passenger on one day of the week, which goes to discharge the debt and keep the bridge in repair. As this bridge is now going fast to decay, it is high time it were giving place to one of more durable materials, and better suited to the additional accommodation now required by the public. Besides the three bridges now referred to, there is a stone bridge of five

well proportioned arches at the south end of Bridgeton, and communicating with the ancient town of Rutherglen. It was erected in 1777. There is also a handsome wooden bridge a little farther up the river, at Dalmarnock.

### THE BARONY OF GORBALS

occupies about 400 acres, and runs along the south bank of the Clyde, nearly a mile parallel with Glasgow. The whole property was feued from Archbishop Porterfield, in 1571, by George Elphinston, merchant in the City, who procured it to be erected into a borough of barony and regality. In 1647, it was purchased from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, by the united funds of Hutcheson's Hospital, the City, and the Trades' House, who for many years received and divided the *cumulo* rents in *pro indiviso* proportions, the Hospital having a half, and the City and the Trades' House a fourth each. The property being divided by lot in 1790, the jurisdiction, and a portion of the lands, were obtained by the Town Council. The government of the barony is vested in a principal and four resident Bailies, and four birleymen; and extends over the old village of Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingston. The Magistrates and Town Council, appoint one of their number to be the senior or principal Bailie. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 26,000, who emulate the citizens of Glasgow in their public spirit, the elegance of their buildings, and the prudence and liberality which characterize their local institutions. In 1807, the Barony obtained the benefit of a Police Establishment. The Act was renewed and amended in 1823. The Board of Police comprehends the principal and resident magistrates, and 17 commissioners chosen by the inhabitants, who appoint a superintendant and other officers, and otherwise manage the affairs of the Barony. The Barony have begun to erect a new set of public offices, containing a Court Hall, Police Office, and Apartments for other public purposes. The building is situated in Portland Street,

and is upon a very elegant plan by Mr. Reid. It will cost when finished about £4,000.

### HUTCHESONTOWN

was begun in 1794, on a regular plan, and now contains many spacious streets. It stands on the level tract of the Barony of Gorbals, in the division of the land which belongs to Hutcheson's Hospital. One of the principal streets is a kind of terrae, called Adelphi Street, which fronts the river, and has a number of fine buildings. A compartment called Millfield contains an immense number of public works, some of them very large and extensive. The wages paid to workmen out of this compartment amount to above £2000 per week.

### LAURIESTON

is situated between the old village of Gorbals and the New Bridge, and is so named from Messrs. Laurie the conjunct feuars of the ground. This must undoubtedly appear to a stranger one of the finest parts of the city. The view all around is of the most splendid description. The river Clyde with the handsome row of buildings on each side of it, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Gorbals Church with its lofty spire, the old steeple of the Merchants' House, and in the distance Nelson's Monument, successively fill the eye of the spectator, and cannot fail to command his admiration. The principal street is Carlton-Place, which is a magnificent range of buildings, commenced in 1802, and finished in 1818. Portland Street contains also a number of handsome houses, and, from its great width and extent, has a noble appearance. The Steeples of St. George's and St. Enoch's Churches are fortunately so situated as to form a fine distant termination to it.

### TRADESTON

is situated west of Laurieston, on ground feued in 1790,

from [the Trades' House and incorporations of the City. The principal street faces the river, and is named *Clyde-Buildings*. Another fine street runs south from the Bridge, which contains in its course the Basin of the Ardrossan Canal, and at its extremity the Cavalry Barracks.

### KINGSTON

is immediately to the west of Tradeston. It contains an elegant row of buildings called Maxwelton Place, which have a commanding view of the river and the harbour. The proposed new Quay will be partly erected here on a plot of ground belonging to the City.

### ANDERSTON

is built on the same side of the river as the City, and is about a mile west from the Cross. It was projected in 1725, and is now large and populous. Of the many public works which it contains, the most remarkable is a large cotton-mill, in the building of which, the joists and floorings are constructed of cast-iron. Some large power loom factories have been lately erected here. To the west is *Finnieston*, which was laid out in 1770, and which contains an extensive Glass Work, and a very large and handsome Cotton Mill lately erected. Anderston was erected into a borough of Barony in 1824. It contains, with the district attached to it, above 7000 inhabitants.

### CALTON

is situated east of the City, of which it is now one of the principal suburbs. It was begun in 1705, and now contains above 16,000 inhabitants, who are mostly weavers, or employed in the cotton factories. By a charter from the crown, it was, in 1817, erected into a borough of Barony, and is governed by its own Magistrates.

## BRIDGETON

extends, in a south-east direction, from the Calton to the Clyde, and is nearly half a mile in length, and was originally feued or laid out for building by John Orr, Esq. of Barrowfield. The governors of Millar's Charity are the principal superiors. It receives its name from the bridge in its vicinity, which was thrown over the river in 1777, and leads to the Borough of Rutherglen. The population exceeds 14,000.

## CAMLACHIE

is a suburb, one half of which is within the Royalty and the other half in the Barony, being situated on each side of a burn which here forms the boundary between them. It is mentioned in the chartulary of Glasgow prior to the year 1300. General Wolfe, when at Glasgow College, lived at Camlachie, and the room which he occupied is still pointed out. There is here a very ingenious chemical manufactory, conducted by one of the first manufacturing chemists in the kingdom. To the east of Camlachie are the villages of Parkhead, Westmuir, Tolcross, Shettleston, Mid-Quarter, and Sandyhills. In the neighbourhood of these villages there are numerous coaleries, brickworks, breweries, tanworks and iron-foundries. The staple commodity is coal, of which there is an abundant and regular supply, but the price has of late been materially increased by the mischievous effects of combination.

## GOVAN

is a long narrow village, three miles west from the Cross, on the south bank of the Clyde. It gives name to a parish five miles long, and about four broad, under the patronage of the University of Glasgow, to which it was conveyed by a grant of James VI. in 1577. The Principal officiated as clergyman till the year 1621. Population of the parish and village, in 1821, 4,325.

A handsome Church has been recently erected for the better accommodation of the parish. The College are the patrons, and on the great window are to be their Arms in stained glass, with those of Hutcheson's Hospital and the City as principal heritors. This Church is beautifully situated, and has a fine appearance from the river. On the north bank of the river is

### PARTICK,

and the ruins of the ancient retreat of the bishops of Glasgow, on whom the lands were bestowed by king David I. Partick was anciently called *Perdyc*, from two Celtic words signifying *fair fruit*. It is supposed to have been the site of the bishop's orchard. The village is increasing rapidly in population. A building company has been lately formed with a view to erect houses for the working classes, and there are two well finished Chapels, belonging to the Secession and the Relief. The flour mills and granaries have been already referred to.

### PORT-DUNDAS

is a suburb to the north, so named from Sir Lawrence Dundas, the first Governor of the Forth and Clyde Canal, of which this is the western harbour. It is a thriving and populous village, and contains in its neighbourhood some extensive granaries, distilleries, and other public works. The population of this district, which includes the village of Cowcaddens, is about 8000.

### PORT-GLASGOW,

although not a suburb, is dependent on Glasgow, and derived its origin from the refusal of an application made by it to the town of Dumbarton, for liberty to erect harbours and dry docks in that neighbourhood. In consequence of this refusal the city of Glasgow purchased, in 1662, thirteen acres of land from Sir Pa-

trick Maxwell of Newark, on the opposite bank of the river, where operations were commenced, and the first dry or graving docks constructed that were in Scotland. The lands formed part of the parish of Kilmacolm, from which, however, they were disjoined in 1714, and erected into a separate parish, of which the city of Glasgow, by an arrangement with the Earl of Glencairn, was vested in the right of patronage. It appoints also the principal Bailie and Town Clerk. A parish church was built in 1718, one half of the expense being sustained by the feuars, and the other half by the city of Glasgow. A large chapel of ease was built in 1774; and a new parish church in 1823, on a handsome plan by Mr. Baird. It is surmounted with a belfry, and is otherwise exceedingly neat and commodious. There is also a chapel belonging to the secession. An elegant Town-house was erected a few years since, with a well proportioned spire, which has a good appearance from the river, and confers on the town some degree of dignity and importance. The ancient castle of Newark, which belongs now to the family of Belhaven, is in the immediate vicinity, and the village of that name was conjoined to Port-Glasgow in 1775, when they were erected into a borough of barony. The harbours are capable of receiving the largest vessels without discharging any part of their cargoes; and the larger class of West Indiamen, for this reason, give it a preference to Greenock. The town is well built, and the streets are on a regular and uniform plan, in which respect it bears some resemblance to its *alma mater*. To the west there are some beautiful seats and villas, and there is an abundant supply of spring water from the high grounds. The population in 1825, is computed at 6,500 persons. The following is a statement of its trade and shipping for the year 1824.

	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Registered vessels, . . . .	79	10,656	620
Vessels employed } Inwards	70	21,630	1,072
in foreign trade, } Outwards	76	23,519	1,298

		No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Vessels employed in coasting trade, }	Inwards	117	8,574	500
	Outwards	308	23,045	1,296
Receipt of Customs,	. . . . .			£162,125
Excise,	. . . . .			£140,000
Value of Imports,	. . . . .			£750,000
Exports,	. . . . .			£296,000

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### CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

THE See of Glasgow was founded by St. Kentigern in 560, but there are few authentic documents of its history till the year 1115, when John Achaius was promoted to the bishopric by St. David, Prince of Cumberland, afterwards King of Scotland, and one of the most pious Princes that ever sat upon the Scottish throne. From that time to the Reformation in 1560, the See was governed in succession by twenty-six Roman Catholic Bishops and four Archbishops, many of whom were great benefactors to the city, and devoted their lives to its temporal as well as spiritual advancement. From the Reformation to the Revolution, the church was under the government of fourteen Protestant Archbishops. During this period there was a violent, and sometimes a bloody, struggle between Episcopacy and Presbytery, each in its turn becoming predominant and acquiring the ascendancy. The latter was fixed at the Reformation, and continued till the year 1572, when it gave way to Episcopacy, which prevailed for twenty years thereafter. From 1592 to 1610, the Church Government was strictly Presbyterian, when it was again forced to submit to Episcopacy, which continued till it was overturned in 1638, by the memorable Assembly of Glasgow. This Assembly deposed and excommunicated the Bishops, and declared all the proceedings of former Assemblies during the reign of Episcopacy null and void. The latter, however,

again resumed the precedency in 1661, but the presbyterian form of church government was finally established at the Revolution in 1688. In 1733, there was a secession from the established church, in consequence of some alleged corruptions and abuses, particularly in the mode of exercising the rights of patronage. This body, after a temporary separation into two parties, which arose from a dispute about the burgess oath, has been lately rejoined, with a few straggling exceptions, under the name of the United Secession Church. Another division from the Establishment took place in 1752, under the designation of the Relief, which differs nothing from the establishment except in the popular election of its clergy. To these two principal leading bodies of secession, a great proportion of the churches in the city are attached.\* The churches and chapels of the Establishment are still, however, the greatest in number, although in this respect the sectarians have the advantage as a whole. Notwithstanding these petty differences in religious opinion, the greatest cordiality prevails in all classes of society. The magistracy and other civil authorities are selected from all sects and parties, and in no city perhaps in the kingdom is there so much enlightened liberality of sentiment. The City and the Barony of Glasgow were originally one Parish, but the Barony was disjoined from it in 1595. It is surely a singularity, if not an anomaly, in ecclesiastical statistics, that although the population of the Barony parish is now upwards of 50,000 persons, or probably ten

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\* Were the law of patronage abrogated, or rather were it subjected to some judicious modifications, the time might not be far distant when all classes of presbyterians might become one in church fellowship, as they are one in government and discipline. This inference is strengthened by the following passage extracted from the writings of an eminent clergyman of the secession, who speaks the language and sentiments of the fathers of that church. "Without entering on the question of civil establishments of religion, which might be shown to be consonant with the soundest principles of policy and christianity, I shall only remark that when the sanction of civil authority is given to a church properly organized and duly reformed, it may prove one of the greatest national blessings, and be no less beneficial to the power which confers it than to the society on which it is conferred." (*M<sup>C</sup>CRIE'S Life of Melville.*)

times more than it consisted of at the period referred to, yet at this day, after a long interval of 230 years, it still contains only one solitary parish church. The chapels of ease, which are only five in number, have not supplied the deficiency, and the natural consequence has been, that a great part of the population have become dissenters not from choice but from necessity. The parish of Glasgow has been successively divided into ten separate parishes, and as the Barony and Gorbals are included in the population, there are in all, independent of Chapels, twelve Churches belonging to the Establishment. The following is a correct list of

## CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

### PARISH CHURCHES.

Inner High Church, . . .	PRINCIPAL M'FARLAN.
Outer High Church, . . .	MR. MARSHALL.
Barony, . . . . .	DR. BURNS.
Blackfriars, or College, . . .	DR. LOCKHART.
St. Mary's, or Tron, . . .	DR. DEWAR.
St. David's, (late Ramshorn,) . . .	DR. RANKEN.
St. Andrew's, . . . . .	DR. GIBB.
St. Enoch's, . . . . .	MR. M'FARLAN.
St. George's, . . . . .	MR. SMYTH.
St. John's, . . . . .	
St. James', . . . . .	MR. MUIR.
Gorbals, . . . . .	DR. M'LEAN.

### CHAPELS OF EASE.

Albion Street, . . . . .	MESSRS. M'LEOD & NISBET.
St. John's, . . . . .	MR. SOMMERVILLE.
St. George's in the Fields, . . .	MR. NAPIER.
College Chapel, . . . . .	MESSRS. FLEMING & FERRIE.
Calton, . . . . .	MR. GRAHAM.
Anderston, . . . . .	DR. LOVE.
Shettleston, . . . . .	MR. M'FARLANE.

Kelvin Dock.

Gælic Chapel, Ingram Str. MR. M'LAREN.  
 Do. Duke Str. MR. CLARK.  
 Do. Gorbals, . MR. M'KENZIE.  
 Do. Hope Str. MR. BEITH.

#### REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Great Hamilton Street, MR. ARMSTRONG.

#### UNITED SECESSION.

Greyfriars' Chapel, . . DR. DICK.  
 Duke Street, . . . MR. MUTER.  
 Campbell Street, . . . MESSRS. KIDSTON & BRASH.  
 Regent Place, . . . MR. HEUGH.  
 Melville Street, . . . MR. BEATTIE.  
 Anderston, . . . DR. MITCHELL.  
 Nicholson Street, . . MR. CAMPBELL.  
 Eglinton Street, . . MR. JOHNSTON.  
 Partick, . . . . .

#### RELIEF.

Dovehill, . . . . MR. BARR.  
 Campbell Street, . . MR. BRODIE.  
 John Street, . . . MR. ANDERSON.  
 Anderston, . . . MR. STRUTHERS.  
 Hutchesontown, . . MR. THOMSON.  
 Calton, . . . . MR. TURNBULL.  
 Bridgetown, . . . MR. M'FARLANE.  
 Tollcross, . . . . MR. NEY.  
 Partick, . . . . MR. EWING.

#### ORIGINAL BURGHER.

Campbell Street, . . . MR. TURNBULL.  
 Renfield Street, . . . MR. WILLIS.

#### QUAKER.

Portland Street.

## INDEPENDENT.

Grammar School Wynd,	MESSRS. GRAY, KELLY, COR-
	BETT, PETERKIN, & BEITH.
Nile Street, . . . .	DR. EWING.
George Street Chapel, .	DR. WARDLAW.

## EPISCOPALIAN.

St. Andrew Square, . .	MR. ROUTLEDGE.
Renfield Str., (St. Mary's)	MR. ALMOND.

## BAPTIST.

George Street, . . . .	MESSRS. DUNCAN & SMITH.
Portland Street, . . .	MESSRS. M'LAREN & WAL-
	LACE.
Albion Street, . . . .	MR. SHERRIFF.
Old Grammar School, .	MR. M'LEOD.
Portland Street, . . .	MR. PERRY.

## METHODIST.

John Street, . . . .	MR. NEAL.
Bridge Street, . . . .	MR. NOWELL.
Calton, . . . . .	MR. HOBSON.
Clyde Street, (New Con-	
nection) . . . . .	MR. SEATON.
St. Andrew Square, (Inde-	
pendent) . . . . .	MR. DENOVAN.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Clyde Street, . . . .	MESSRS. SCOTT & MURDOCH.
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## GLASSITE.

George Street, . . . .	MESSRS. THORBURN, WAR-
	DEN, & LANG.

## UNIVERSALIST.

John Street, . . . . MR. WORRALL.

## BEREAN.

Nelson Street, . . . MR. THOMSON.

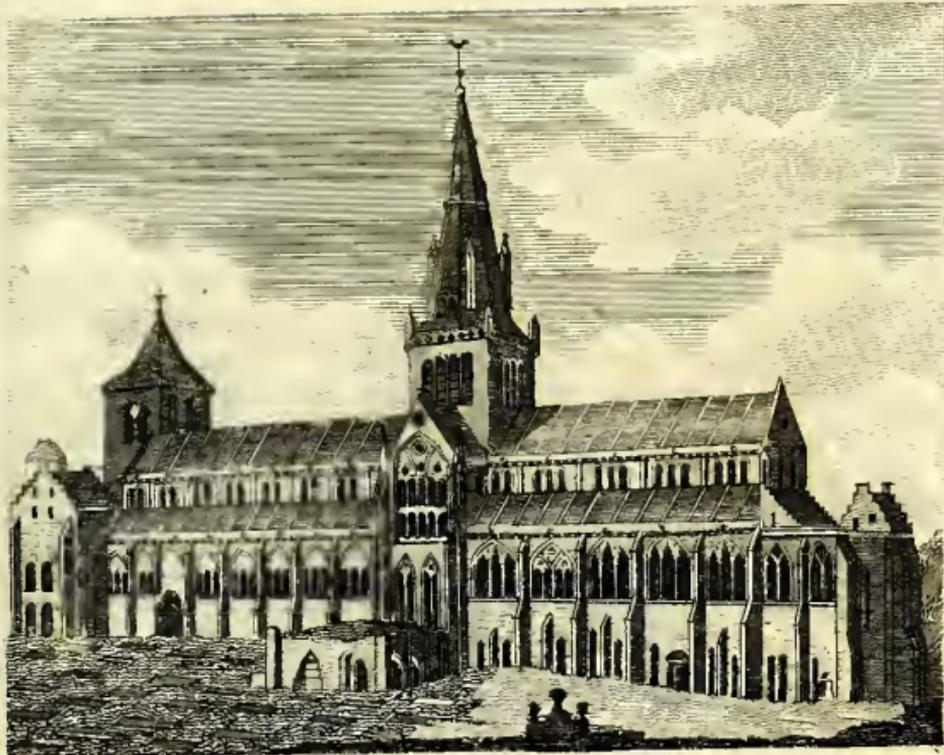
## UNITARIAN.

Union Place, . . . . MR. HARRIS.

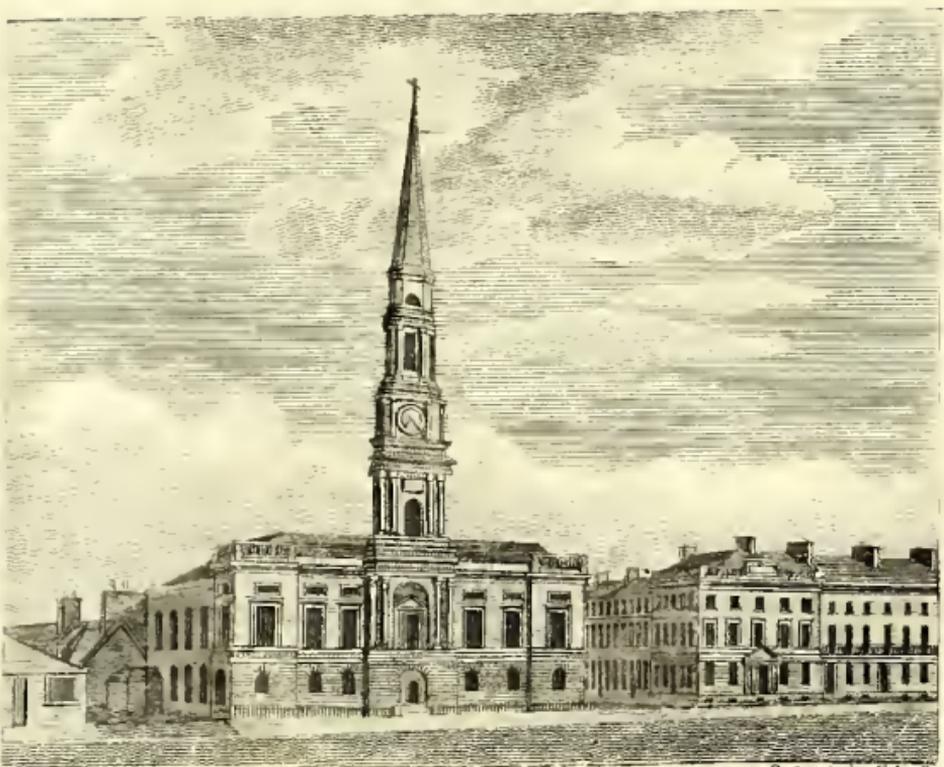
The places of worship now enumerated contain church accommodation, according to an accurate estimate by Mr. Cleland, for 73,000 persons, of whom 30,000 are comprehended in the churches and chapels of the establishment, and 43,000 in those belonging to dissenters. The citizens of Glasgow have been long distinguished for their regular attendance on public worship. Indeed it may be safely asserted that there is not a more church-going population in any city in the empire; but the accommodation afforded by the parish churches would be far from enabling it to support this exalted character. The law of Scotland requires that in every parish in the kingdom, there shall be church accommodation for two thirds of what it considers *examinable persons*, or those exceeding twelve years of age. It appears that in this city the population of this description is 101,588, two thirds of which amounts to 67,725, so that there is not legal church accommodation for one half of the requisite amount. In this respect, however, the parishes of Barony and Gorbals, taken separately, are much more deficient than those more immediately pertaining to the city; but we are happy to understand, that it is in contemplation to erect a splendid church, with two grand Gothic towers, in Campbell Street, near Garden Square, by which the deficiency referred to will in part be obviated. We shall now take a brief external survey of such of these places of worship as seem to deserve it, either from their antiquity, their importance, or the style of their architecture.

THE CATHEDRAL *continued*

is not only the principal of the Sacred Structures, but also of the many magnificent public buildings of Glasgow. This is a most splendid edifice; and perhaps the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture remaining in the kingdom. It stands on an elevated part of the north quarter of the city, on the west bank of the Molendinar Burn, and is seen at a great distance, in almost every direction. The church, which occupied its site prior to the year 1123, seems to have been a mean building, constructed chiefly of timber, and in a state of decay. In 1115, John Achaius, preceptor and chaplain of David I. king of Scotland, was promoted to the See of Glasgow. He commenced the present edifice in 1123, and in 1136, on the 5th of July, it was consecrated in presence of the king, who bestowed upon it the lands of Partick and other properties. In 1176, Bishop Jocelyn enlarged the Cathedral, and rebuilt part of it in a more magnificent form than it had been formerly. It was again consecrated in 1197. Bishop Bondington, in 1233, took down the old part of the Cathedral, which had been left unfinished by Jocelyn, and rebuilt it in the manner in which it now is. The wealth of the bishopric was found insufficient for rearing and completing so great a building: recourse was, therefore, had to all the Scottish churches for assistance; and indulgences were liberally granted to those who assisted in this pious work. This appears from the following passage, contained in the 48th canon of the provincial councils of the Church of Scotland, held at Perth in 1242 and 1269. "Moreover, we strictly enact, that the business of the building of the church of Glasgow be, upon all Lord's days and festivals, faithfully and diligently explained in all churches after saying of the mass, from the beginning of Lent till the eight day after Easter; and that the indulgences granted to those assisting at the said building, which we have ordered to be written in every church, may be distinctly explained in the vulgar language to the parishioners;



// High Church, from the South East. //



Gorbals Church.

*R. Scott Sc. Edin.*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham, Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June 1826.*



and that their alms, the effects of persons dying intestate, and pious legacies, may be faithfully collected according to usage hitherto approved, and delivered to the deacons of places in the nearest chapter, without any deduction; and that, during the said space of time, no sermon for any other business be admitted in the parochial churches." In the year 1277, the laird of Luss, as appears from the bishop's chartulary, commonly called the chartulary of Glasgow, granted a perpetual servitude to God and St. Kentigern, of "whatever wood was required for the support of the fabric of this Church," to be cut out of any of his forests in Dumbartonshire.

There is no record or inscription on the building to ascertain who was the architect; but, from an inscription in Melrose Abbey, dated 1146, his name seems to have been John Murdo. He appears to have intended the Cathedral to assume the form of a cross, although the original transepts are extremely short. A large addition was made to the south transept by Bishop Blackadder, about 350 years after, but this part of the edifice has been carried no higher than the first tier of arches, and is now used as a cemetery for the city clergy. The greatest length of the building is from east to west, being 319 feet, the breadth 63, the height of the choir 90, and of the nave, 85 feet. It is 1090 feet in circumference, supported by 147 pillars, and lighted by 157 windows, of various dimensions, many of which are of exquisite workmanship. The elevation of the floor of the choir above the level of the Clyde, at the foot of Saltmarket Street, is 104 feet.

The south and north fronts are divided into compartments by projecting piers or buttresses, between which are placed the principal windows, with various tracery and decoration. After the first range of windows, the wall terminates in a battlement, from which the lower roof springs to meet the receding wall, which contains a second range of windows, and then terminates in a manner similar to the under one, and receives the main roof, which is 85 feet in height, and

covered with lead. About the centre of the building is the great square tower, rising 30 feet above the roof, supported by four pillars, each more than 29 feet in circumference: from this tower rises a tapering octangular spire, with diminishing battlements. The spaces between the battlements are enlivened by pointed windows, and relieved by mouldings and pinnacles, the whole terminating in a ball and vane, 225 feet above the floor of the choir. On the west end of the Cathedral is another square tower, less ornamented than the former, and of which it rises only to a level with the first battlement. It is surmounted with lead, and is terminated by a ball and vane. The first stone roof is supported by very rich groined arches, with a large circular opening in the centre, admitting a stair to pass through it to the upper compartment. The tower contains a bell and clock. The bell is nearly twelve feet in circumference, and on the outside is the following quaint inscription,

In the Year of Grace,  
 MDXCIV,  
 MARCUS KNOX,  
 A Merchant in Glasgow,  
 Zealous for the Interest of the Reformed Religion,  
 Caused me to be fabricated in Holland,  
 For the Use of his Fellow-citizens  
 Of GLASGOW,  
 And placed me with solemnity  
 In the Tower of their CATHEDRAL.  
 My Function  
 Was announced by the Impress on my bosom,  
*Me audito venias doctrinam sanctam ut discas.*  
 And  
 I was taught to proclaim the Hours of unheeded Time.  
 CXC Years  
 Had I sounded these awful Warnings,  
 When I was broken  
 By the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful Men,  
 In the Year MDCCXC,  
 I was cast into the Furnace,  
 Refounded at London,  
 And returned to my sacred vocation.  
 Reader,  
 Thou also shalt know a Resurrection,  
 May it be unto Eternal Life.  
 Thomas Mears, Fecit, London, MDCCXC.

Previous to the reformation, the west end of the edifice was the grand entrance, and it were to be wished

that amongst other improvements which the Cathedral is at present undergoing, this ancient entrance were restored. One good effect would arise from it, by the lowering of the church yard to the *west*, where the earth has been accumulated to such a degree as to subject the outer church to repeated attacks of the dry rot. The usual entries are now on the south, and the whole building is arranged into four divisions, the Choir, Outer Church, Inner Church, and the Vaulted Cemetery.

The *Choir* is  $74\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 63 wide, and 90 high, with pillars 75 feet, and windows 40 feet high. The organ gallery projects into the Choir, and is ornamented with some curious figures, which are said to represent the twelve apostles. This gallery was fitted up in 1809, for the reception of an organ belonging to the Sacred Music Institution, but that institution having soon after dissolved, the organ was withdrawn.

The *South Transept* has been long used as a burying place for the city clergymen and their families. The spandrils, and upper lead of the arches of this transept, were filled with earth, which, for many years, was used as a flower garden. This being found to injure the arches and walls, was removed in 1812, and a stone pavement, concealed by a parapet, was substituted in its place. The *North Transept* was formerly the vestry, but is now occupied as a private burying-place.

The *Nave* was anciently fitted up with stalls for the dignified clergy, and is at present the Inner Church. Closely connected with the nave was the *Chancel*, or space behind the east partition of the church. This contained the altar, and its grand roof is supported by massive pillars. The terrace walk, on the roof, being considered too heavy for the arches, was removed in 1797, and a flat roof introduced. The space beneath the chancel is said to have been a repository for relics, and a cemetery for the bishops: here the effigy of St. Mungo, who died in 601, is exhibited in a mutilated state. The *Chapter House* was at the north end of the chancel, and has been long used as a vestry and session-house.

The *Consistory House* projects from the south-west corner of the Cathedral. It is 25 feet long, and 23 wide, and is fitted up with an ancient bench of seats. The bishops held here their ecclesiastical courts; and the room was, till lately, occasionally used by the Commissary of the district.

Immediately underneath the nave, is the great *Cemetery*, which is entered by a flight of steps at the east end of the choir. Its roof is supported by 65 pillars, with capitals of curious workmanship. It was opened as a church for the Barony parish in 1595; but in 1801, the seats were removed, and it was converted to its original use, as a depository for the dead. Here the monuments of art, and those erected to the memory of departed worth, are only visible by the glimmering light of some small apertures retained from the former windows, which gives to the place a peculiar and appalling solemnity.

#### THE INNER CHURCH.

This part of the Cathedral underwent a thorough repair, in the year 1811, under the direction of Mr. Stark, Architect. The entrance is now on the west; new galleries have been constructed; and the east window has been opened, and filled with painted glass. The work on the capitals has been executed so much in the manner of the old carving, that the difference can scarcely be perceived; in the small vestibule, and the fronts of the galleries, the pulpit, and, indeed, all the modern additions, the Gothic style is perfectly preserved. In all these arrangements Mr. Stark has as usual shown an exquisite taste.

#### THE OUTER CHURCH.

The whole interior of this place of worship was also renewed in 1811, in a manner suited to the magnificence of the building. The pulpit was removed from the south side to the west end; and in 1812, the great

western window, immediately over the original grand entrance, was opened at the expense of upwards of £500.

The Cathedral of Glasgow is the only church of ancient Scotland, cathedral, collegiate, or monastic, which has survived the desolations of time, neglect, or misguided zeal, with the exception, perhaps, of St. Magnus, the Cathedral of Kirkwall, in Orkney. Its destruction is said to have been determined about the year 1579, by some furious Reformers, who engaged a numerous band of persons to pull it down. The design was frustrated by the timely interference of the deacons and craftsmen of the city, who assembled and threatened death to the person who should dare to remove the first stone. It is related also that the magistrates concurred in this sacrilegious attempt, and that the celebrated Andrew Melville, who was at that time Principal of the College, instigated the mob to proceed. There seems, however, to be no rational ground for believing either the one story or the other. It is equally inconsistent with the character of Melville, and with the contemporary records of the city, from which it appears that the magistrates were particularly anxious to preserve the building, and had voted several sums to keep it in repair. Some time after the Reformation, the Cathedral was divided so as to contain three places of worship, of which one has been since converted into a cemetery, but the external appearance of the building has undergone no material alteration.

The exterior of this ancient and interesting pile is at present undergoing a thorough repair, under the inspection of the king's architect for Scotland, government having for this purpose allotted the sum of £3000 out of a grassum paid by the heritors of the Barony parish for a renewal of a lease of their tiends. Soon after the repairs had commenced, it became obvious that this sum would be quite inadequate for the purpose, but to preserve so noble a building, it is presumed that a farther grant will be cheerfully awarded.

In consequence of the elevated situation of the Ca-

thedral, its battlements, which are much too difficult of access, command an extensive, and greatly diversified prospect. The survey embraces, towards the east, the beautiful vale of Clyde—the lofty towers of Bothwell—the modern palace of Hamilton—the town of Lanark, and Tinto hill;—towards the south and west, Paisley—the castles of Mearns and Cruikstone, noted for the temporary residence of Queen Mary—the mountains of Argyle, and the ancient fortress of Dumbarton;—while the view towards the north is bounded by the Campsie hills.\*

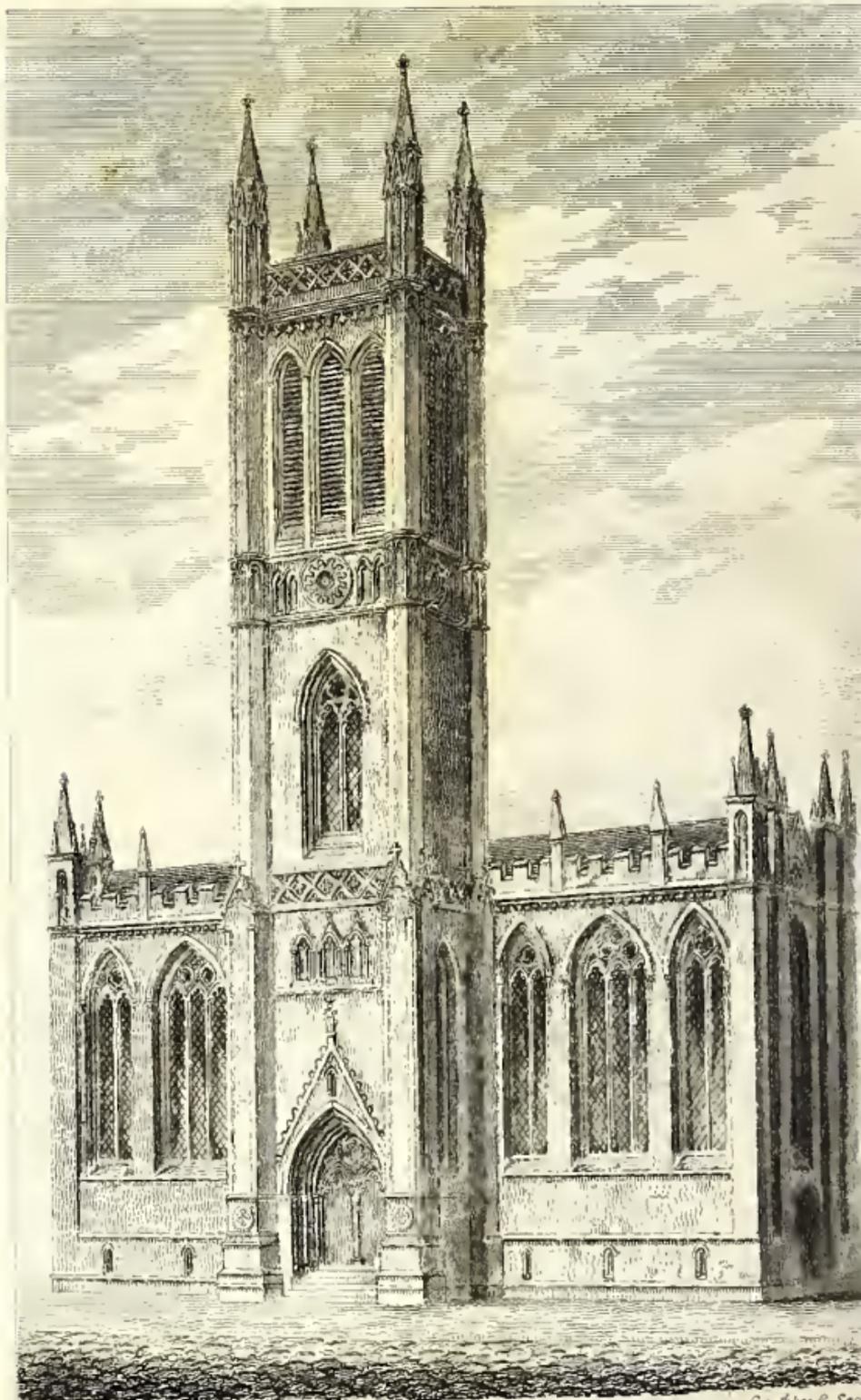
### BLACKFRIARS', OR COLLEGE CHURCH

is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, in which is situated the vestry. The

\* In a new architectural work by Mr. Rickman of Birmingham, who designed St. David's Church, there is the following description of the Cathedral. It must be premised that the terms are applied in their proper acceptation, the Inner Church being the *Choir*, the Outer Church the *Nave*, and the central projections the *Transepts*.

“Glasgow Cathedral is a large and fine Cross Church, with remarkably short transepts. It has a towering spire at the intersection, and another tower at the west end of the north aisle. The nave and aisles form one church, the choir and aisles another, the transepts and a part of the nave are open as a vestibule for access to each church. The general character of the church is early English, very excellently designed and executed, and although some part of the work is evidently of later execution, the same style is well kept up; at the end of each transept are additions now in ruins. On the north side of the east end of the choir is the chapter house, and, beneath it and the choir, a crypt. The composition of the nave and choir is different, but each very good. In the choir the capitals of the piers are flowered, in the nave plain. Those in the choir very much resemble some capitals in the transepts at York Minster, and are equally well executed. The west door, now stopped, is one of great richness and beauty, and bears a strong resemblance to the doors of the continental churches, being a double door with a square head to each aperture, and the space above filled with good niches. The general design of the door way is French, but the mouldings and details English. There is a late screen at the entrance into the choir, and one or two ancient monuments. The crypt under the choir and chapter house is *not equalled by any in the kingdom*. It is, from the fall of the ground, well lighted, and is an uncommonly rich specimen of early English. The piers and groining are of the most intricate character, the most beautiful design and excellent execution; it is now cleaned and carefully kept from injury. The groins have rich bosses, and the doors are much enriched with foliage and other ornaments; the piers have fine flowered capitals much like those in York. This church, like many others in Scotland, is not known or studied so much as it deserves to be.”





*Richardson & Hutchison Arch<sup>ts</sup>*

*Engr<sup>d</sup> by R. Scott*

St David's Church .

*Published by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow 9<sup>th</sup> June 1825*

latter has a direct communication with the pulpit by an entry from behind, and the effect upon the audience is such as to induce the belief that the minister, previous to his *debut*, has been acting the part of the bellman. It was built in 1699, on the site of the ancient Gothic church belonging to the Black Friars, after the abolition of whose order it was granted to the College. This is said to have been one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, but it was unfortunately destroyed by a thunder storm, as stated in Law's Memorials, at seven in the morning of the 20th October, 1670. The principal and professors, at a subsequent period, conveyed it to the community, under certain reservations. It stands on the east side of the High Street, a little below the college.

### ST. MARY'S, OR TRON CHURCH

is also a plain modern structure, with a spacious cupola in the centre of the roof. It is situated on the south side of the Trongate, a little east of King Street, and occupies the site of a church, built in honour of the Virgin Mary, in 1484, and destroyed by fire in 1793. The steeple, which was lately much improved in its exterior, projects into the Trongate, of which street it forms a commanding feature. It was erected in 1637, and is 126 feet in height, containing a clock and two bells.

### ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

The North-west, or Ramshorn Church, which was a plain building with a tower 140 feet in height, erected in 1720, had become insufficient, and was taken down in 1824, to make way for the present magnificent edifice.

This Church is admitted by universal concurrence to be one of the greatest ornaments of the city. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, from designs by Messrs. Rickman & Hutchinson of Birmingham, who have displayed a most correct taste and judgment in all its parts and proportions. The church is in the form of a cross,

it having been found necessary from local circumstances to retain the precise shape and dimensions of the former building. The tower, which is constructed so as to contain a complete ring of bells, is 120 feet in height, and has a grand and impressive appearance. The front of the church is adorned with embrasures and pinnacles, and the munnions and tracery of the windows are peculiarly light and graceful. Indeed there is a degree of beauty and symmetry stamped in every feature of this building which is very rarely to be met with. There is a vaulted cemetery below, which is one of the most complete, for its size, of any in the kingdom. It is constructed with groined arches, which are supported by pillars of cast iron; and light and air are introduced by means of small Gothic apertures in the basement of the building.

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

is situated in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, and is nearly a copy of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster. It was commenced in 1739, but was not finished till 1756. Its architecture is a complete specimen of the Composite order; it has an elegant portico of six columns in front, supporting a handsome pediment, with the City Arms well executed in the tympan, and the interior is very elegantly fitted up. It is surmounted by a lofty spire, which has been rather smartly criticised by an eminent tourist, and subjected to some rather degrading comparisons.

### ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH,

standing on the south side of the square of the same name, was founded in 1780, and is decorated on the north front with a portico of the Doric order. Its steeple is finely proportioned. It is intended soon to rebuild this church on a scale better adapted to the increased population of the city.



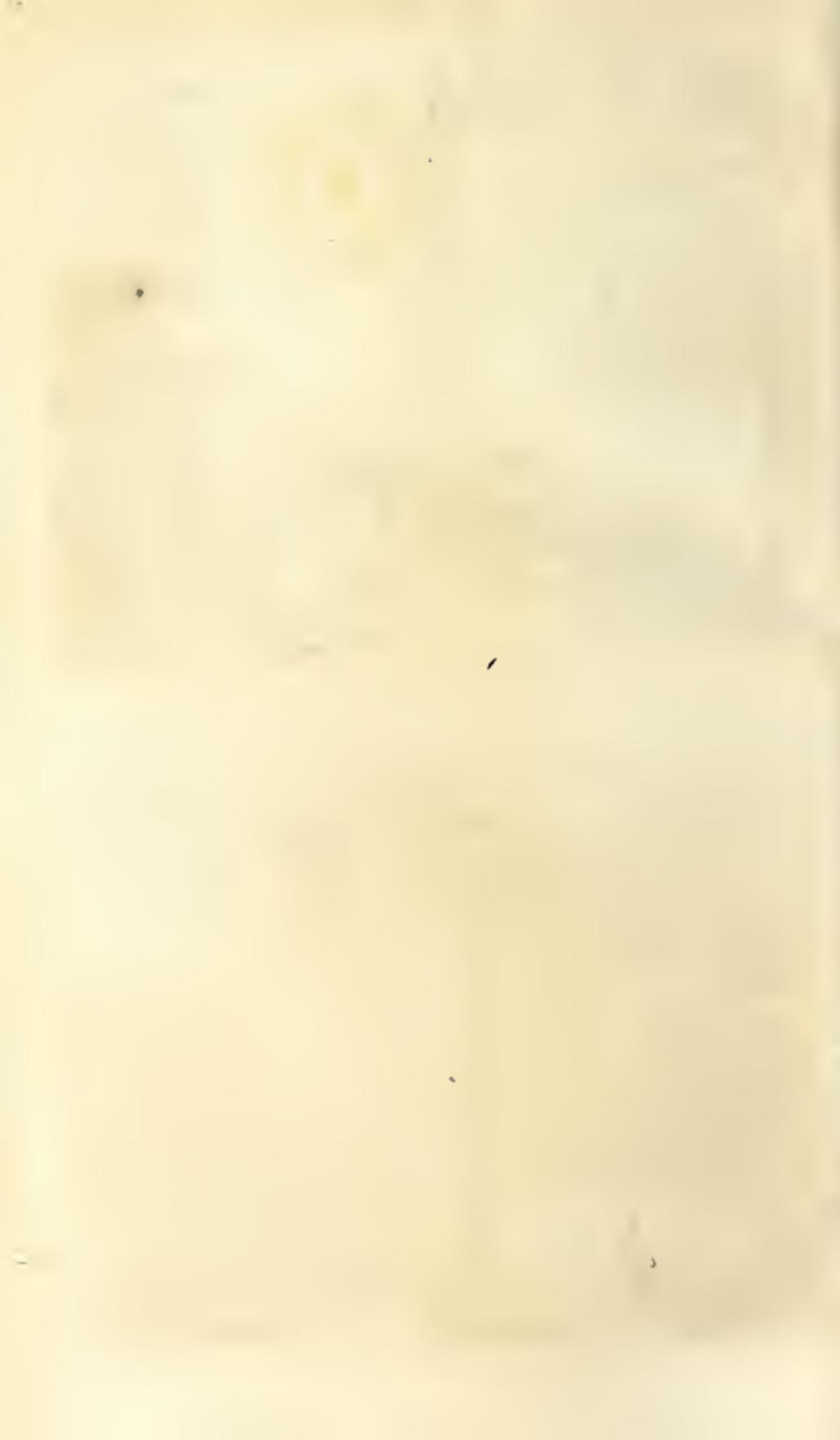
St. Andrew's Church.



St. Enoch's Church.

R. Scott Sc. Edin.

Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunninghame Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June. 1826





*R. Scott Sc. & Engr.*

## ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

*Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1825.*

## ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

is situated on the west side of Buchanan Street, where it is intersected by George Street. This is an elegant modern building, constructed after designs by Mr. Stark, but with considerable and rather unfortunate deviations. The principal object is the steeple, which is in the Roman style of architecture, and, from the variety and richness of its mouldings and decorations, produces a grand and impressive effect. The height is 162 feet. Its general aspect is that of a square tower faced at the angles with pilasters, which are formed at the summit into octagonal turrets. On the four upper extremities the architect meant to place statues of the four evangelists, instead of which, slender and ill-proportioned obelisks have been substituted, which do not well accord with the beautiful little peristyle which rises from the centre. Every person of taste must regret that the design of the ingenious architect has not, in this as well as in other respects, been more rigidly adhered to. The tower ought to have projected from the façade of the building, instead of which it seems to rest on the top of it, which has injured its proportion and its graceful appearance. It has of late become a great desideratum to have this church removed, with a view to the opening up of George Street, and to have it rebuilt in a more convenient situation. When this shall take place, it is to be hoped that the building will be re-erected in conformity with the original design, and that justice may thus be done to the posthumous fame of an accomplished and very promising genius, who was cut off in the prime of life, and to whom the city is indebted for some of its proudest ornaments.

## THE BARONY CHURCH,

erected in 1798, from a design of Mr. John Robertson, nephew of the celebrated Messrs. Adam, stands near the Cathedral and Infirmary. Its architecture is of a mixed style, and the outline of the west front has an

imposing effect; but the execution of the exterior, which is done chiefly in rubble work, renders it a mean counterpart to the adjoining edifice, and has destroyed the effect intended by the artist.

### THE GORBALS CHURCH

is beautifully situated at the east end of Carlton Place, facing towards the river. The principal front, and projections on the west and east ends, with the spire, 174 feet high, are chaste and harmonious; and the architect, Mr. David Hamilton, has successfully united the light and picturesque beauty of the modern style to the dignified solidity of the Grecian.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

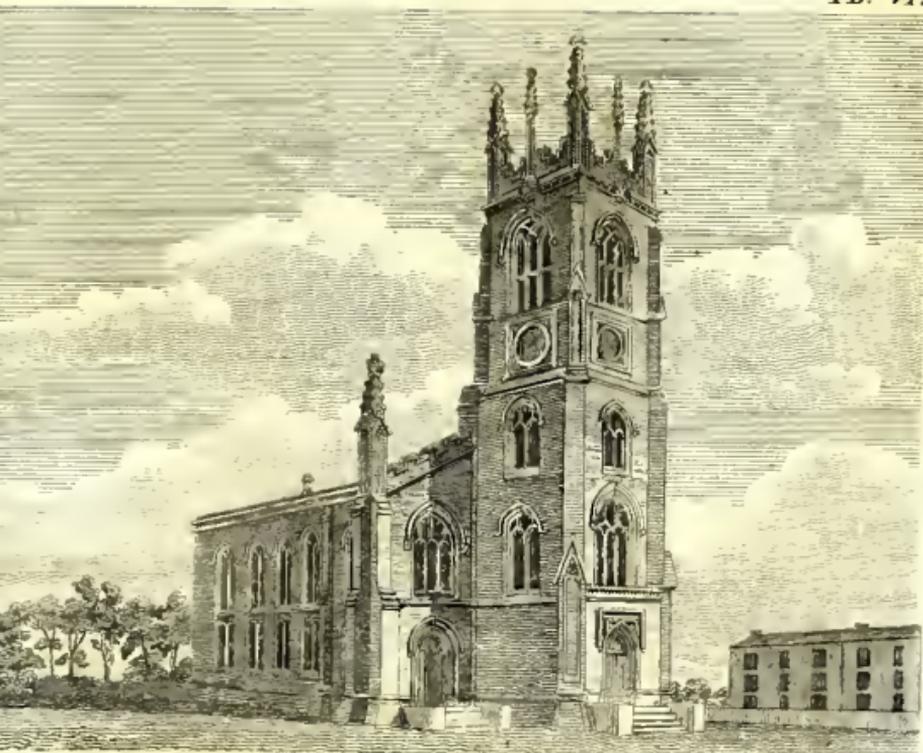
stands at the termination of Macfarlane Street, fronting the Gallowgate. The exterior is of chaste Gothic, with a magnificent tower, 138 feet in height. This is a very elegant building, and forms a prominent feature among the public structures of the city. It is from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The bell in the tower of this church, was cast by an eminent founder in the city, and is remarkable for the richness and euphony of its tone.

### ST. JAMES' CHURCH

is a neat, plain, and commodious building. It was erected by the Methodists, but was lately purchased by the magistrates, and fitted up for a parish church, although its external appearance bespeaks a character less dignified.

### THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL,

situated immediately behind St. Andrew's Square, to the north of the public Green, is a handsome building, erected in 1751. The window over the altar, at the



St. John's Church .



Regent Street Chapel .

R Scott Sc. Edin.

Pub.<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow. 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1825.







Barony Church .



Roman Catholic Chapel .

*R. Scott Sc. Edin'*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> by Warrlow & Cunningham Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June 1825 .*

east end, is beautifully ornamented with scriptural devices, and the whole interior is fitted up with great taste. The organ was built by Mr. Donaldson of York, and formerly belonged to the Sacred Music Institution.

### ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

A new Episcopal place of worship under this name has just been erected in Renfield Street. The style is what has been termed the light or pointed Gothic, such as prevailed in the 14th or 15th century. The front extends about 96 feet, and the most prominent features are two octagonal towers, one on each side of the principal entrance, which rise about 30 feet above the roof. These are terminated by pinnacles in the form of mitres, with a cornice showing a band of roses, and decorated with crockets and finials. There are two lower towers at the angles, in which are placed the stairs leading to the galleries, in one of which there is a fine toned organ. The outline is taken from St. George's Chapel at Windsor which is admired for the chasteness of its style and character. The architect is Mr. Robert Scott.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

is one of the most magnificent edifices of Glasgow. It is built on the north side of West Clyde Street, in chaste Gothic, from designs by Mr. James Gillespie of Edinburgh. The towers and pinnacles; the embrasures; the grand entrance; and the magnificent window, surmounted by a colossal statue of St. Andrew, on the principal front, are admirably executed. The other fronts are finished with equal taste. The nave and aisles are finished with Gothic arches in conformity with the style of the exterior. At the south end of the gallery there is an excellent organ. This building, opened in 1816, cost above £14,000. It is the largest place of worship in the city, being seated for 2,200 persons, and in the morning service, when the open areas

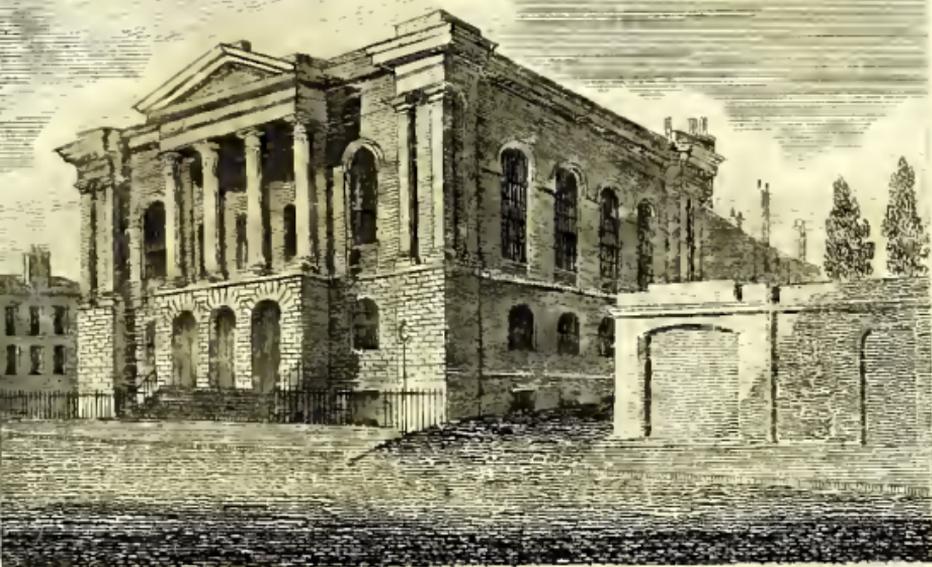
are filled, it is said to contain nearly 3,000. The situation is well chosen, and the building is in a high degree ornamental to the city.

### GEORGE STREET CHAPEL

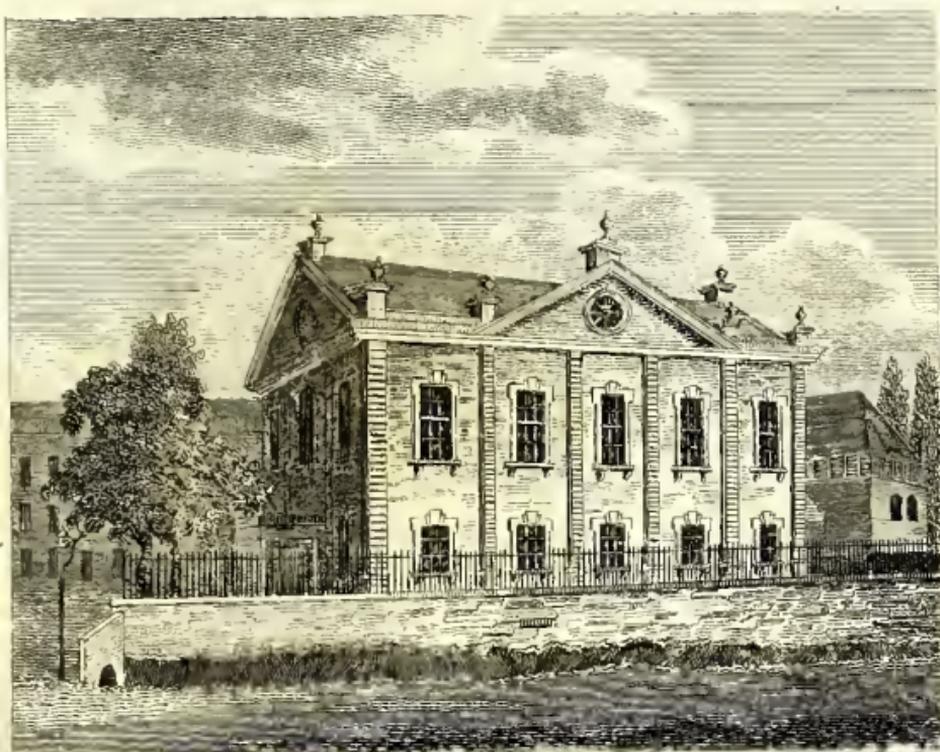
is an Independent place of worship, erected in 1819. It is constructed in the Grecian style, and is greatly admired for its chaste grandeur. The basement story is rusticated, and the central projection contains three spacious arched entries into the vestibule, at each end of which are stairs leading to the galleries. This compartment is surmounted by four handsome fluted Doric columns and a pediment, and the angles of the building are faced with a pair of fluted pilasters. The interior is fitted up with a corresponding degree of elegance, particularly the roof, which is formed into a magnificent groined arch, with an elliptical opening in the centre which acts as a ventilator. This beautiful edifice was designed by Mr. Gillespie of Edinburgh, and cost about £10,000. The situation is well chosen at the corner of West George and Dundas Streets, and the building in all its parts reflects credit on the taste and ability of the architect.

### GRAY FRIARS' CHAPEL

occupies a less favourable situation in North Albion Street, but in architectural grandeur is not inferior to the former, and is one of the greatest ornaments of that part of the city. It is partly built on an area of ground which belonged to a convent of Gray Friars, from which circumstance this name has been conferred on the adjoining property. It is attached to the secession, and was built by the oldest congregation in that connection, in 1821. The portico in front is one of the finest in the city. It is composed of four fluted Roman Doric columns, with corresponding pilasters, supporting a massive entablature and pediment. The internal arrangements are plain and judicious, and at the extremity



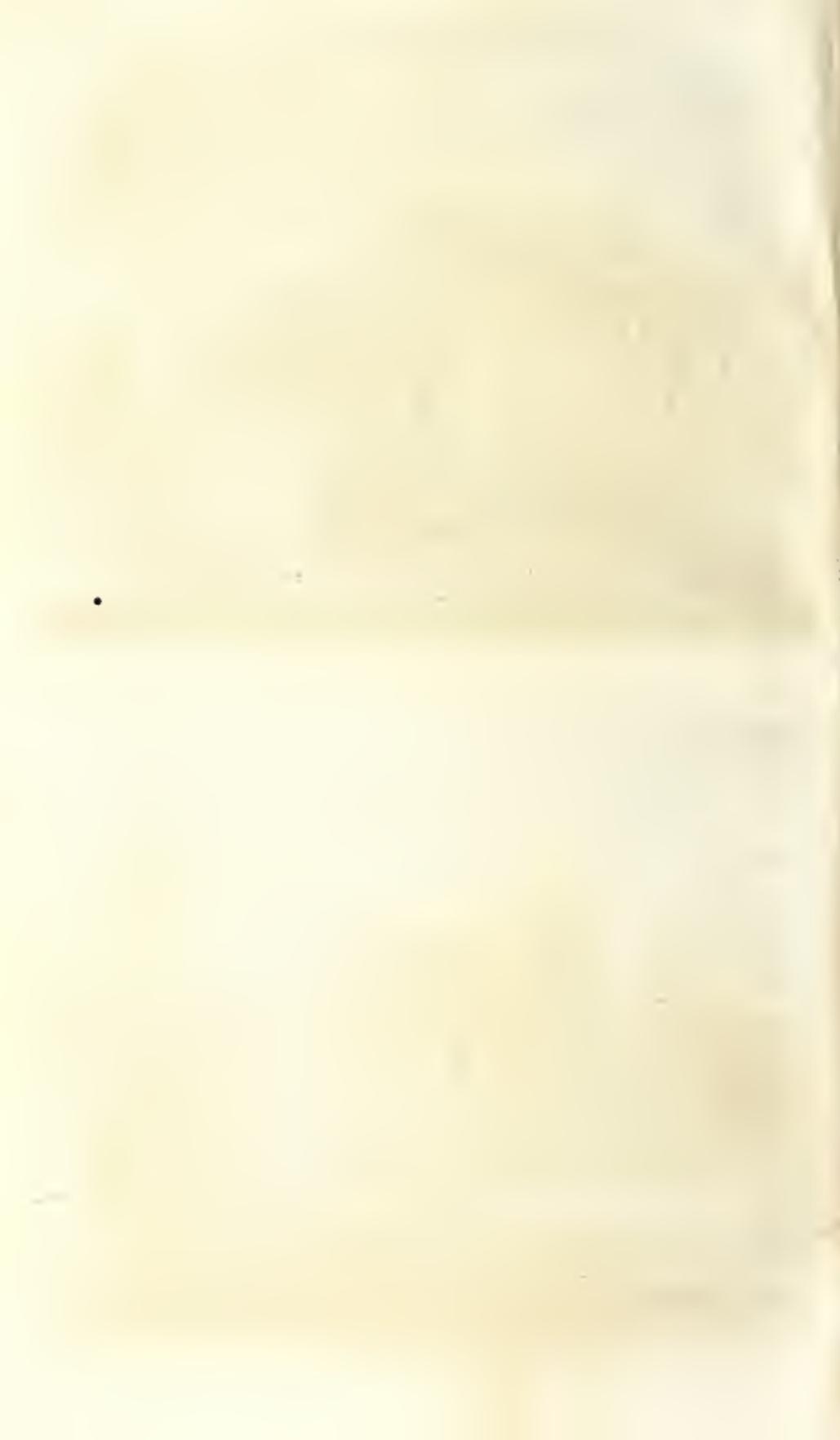
George Street Chapel .



*R. Scott Sc. Edin.*

Episcopal Chapel .

*Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June 1821*



of the west gallery there is a central recess, which is presently occupied as a Library, but seems peculiarly well adapted for an organ. At the east end of the building there is a lofty and well proportioned session house, which is used also as a hall for the students of theology in connection with the secession church. In this hall there is a full length portrait of the late Professor Lawson, and it will soon be adorned also with a portrait of the present respectable incumbent Dr. Dick. The whole building is of polished ashlar, and is in every respect finished in a handsome and substantial manner. It is from designs by Mr. John Baird, and with the ground cost about £9,000.

A neat Secession Chapel has been recently erected in Regent Place, ornamented with a tetrastyle Doric portico and presenting a chaste front to the College Garden.

Chapels in the same connection have also been lately built in Melville Street and Eglinton Street, both in a chaste style of architecture, particularly the latter, which has a handsome front composed of Grecian pilasters and pediment.

One of equal elegance has been built likewise in Renfield Street, the interior of which is adorned with a magnificent gas chandelier in the centre, which lights the whole church.

A Chapel of Ease for the parish of St. John's was erected during the incumbency of Dr. Chalmers, a little east from the Gallowgate toll. It is a neat plain building surmounted in front by a small belfry and cupola.

Another in a similar style, but more homely in its details, has been built for the parish of St. George's, which stood much in need of it from its great extent and population. Being situated in the landward division of the parish, it has been denominated "St George's in the Fields."

The new Gaelic Chapel in Hope Street is an elegant building, but the appearance of the front is injured by its oblique and somewhat awkward position.

The other places of worship are sufficiently neat and commodious, but few of them remarkable for their architecture. One of the most interesting is a chapel in Brown Street, which is exclusively appropriated to seamen.

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## Public Buildings.

IN addition to the Sacred Edifices, which have been now described, Glasgow contains numerous Public Structures for Civil, Commercial, and Literary purposes, and for Charitable Endowments. Of these, the most interesting, both on account of their antiquity, extent, and magnificence, are, perhaps the

### COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

These are situated on the east side of the High Street, about half way between the Cross and the Cathedral. The College stood originally on the north side of the Rottenrow, but in the year 1459, soon after its institution by Bishop Turnbull, Lord Hamilton bequeathed to it, under certain reservations, a tenement with four acres of land near the Black Friars' Church, in consequence of which it was transferred to its present situation. Another tenement adjoining was bequeathed to it in 1486; and in 1572, the city of Glasgow conveyed to it the whole property of the Dominicans or Black Friars, consisting of the church, together with various adjacent houses and thirteen acres of ground. The present buildings were chiefly erected in 1593 and 1658, and still form the finest set appropriated to education in Scotland, excepting perhaps those of the new College of Edinburgh. These indeed have a more splendid exterior, and all the benefits of modern improvement, but they are subjected from their position to the noise and bustle of the surrounding streets; whereas the College of Glasgow, with more antique and venerable



Inner Square of the College .



Hutcheson's Hospital .

Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Ginnisham Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June 1825 .

R Scott Sc. E. del<sup>r</sup>



grandeur, has the advantage also of privacy and retirement, and is richly endowed with airing grounds and academic groves. Including the houses for the accommodation of the professors, the buildings are very extensive, having a front to the High Street of 305 feet, with 282 feet from east to west. There are four quadrangular courts, and the whole occupy a space equal to about 10,000 square yards. The front is of polished stone, three stories in height, with three lofty entrances or gates; the centre one has the royal arms placed over it in low relief; and massive consols, or brackets, supporting a balcony of considerable depth, are formed on each side. The steeple, which is 135 feet in height, has nothing very attractive in its appearance, but derives some interest from a thunder rod which was erected on it under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Franklin in 1772. On the site of the east division of the buildings, a magnificent range was erected in 1811, extending 160 feet in length, and 50 in breadth. This range contains the Common Hall, the Anatomical Theatre, and halls for the Humanity, Greek, Chemical, Medical, and Mathematical Classes. To the south-east stands the old Library, an insulated handsome building, the north end of which is ornamented with an enriched pediment, Corinthian pilasters, and two spacious niches. The new Library, at the south end of the Anatomical Theatre, is a plain edifice. Fronting the High Street, are the Faculty and Divinity Halls, which are wainscotted, and ornamented with coved ceilings, pilasters, and entablatures. On the walls are hung some valuable historical pictures, and portraits of eminent literary characters, amongst which are those of Martin Luther, John Knox, George Buchanan, Napier of Merchiston, and Dr. Smollett. The Chapel or Common Hall, in which divine service is performed during the session, is finished with taste, and can accommodate nearly 1000 persons. The Garden is enclosed by a high stone wall, and is laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies, for the use of the professors and students. Near the east end of this park stands the Macfarlane Observatory; and

at the western extremity, where it forms the east boundary of the College buildings, stands

### THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

This edifice is justly admired as exhibiting one of the happiest and most pleasing specimens of classical building in Great Britain.

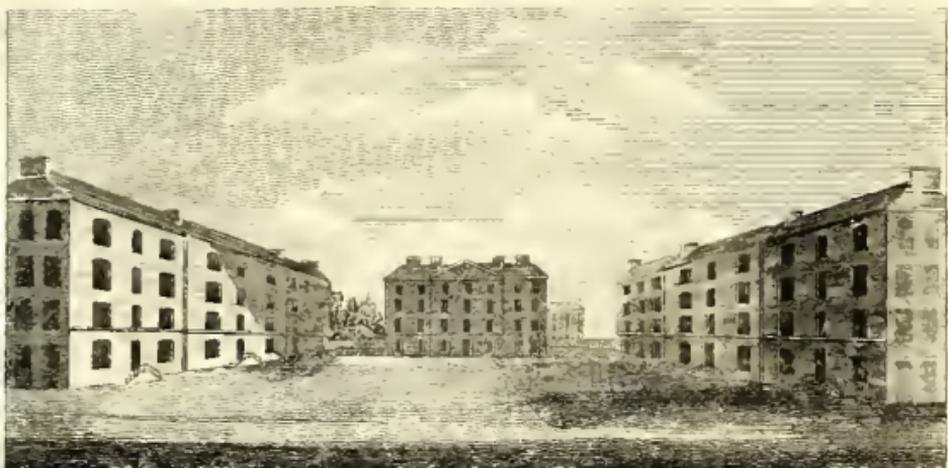
It was erected in 1804, from designs by Mr. Stark. The principal front forms a Roman Doric portico of six columns; and behind the portico is formed a recess, separated from it by a second row of columns like the pronaos of an ancient temple. The beauty of this structure is not confined to the portico. Its general proportion, the simplicity of its parts, and the elegance of its form, render several views of it from the College Garden not, perhaps, inferior to that of the principal front;—and in simplicity and elegance, the interior deserves equal admiration. The gallery for paintings is particularly beautiful in its forms, proportions, and decorations. It is partly comprehended within the dome of the building, which is constructed of free stone, and confers on it an unusual degree of dignity and stability. The contents of this splendid edifice will be referred to under the head of “Literary Institutions.”

### THE TOWN HALL

is situated at the east end of Trongate Street, immediately adjoining the Exchange. It was erected in 1636, and greatly improved in 1740. The front of the basement is formed into an arched arcade, with colossal faces on the keystones; and the upper part of the elevation displays a complete range of Ionic pilasters. The Hall is finished in an elegant manner with a coved ceiling; and its walls are decorated with trophies and full length portraits of the British sovereigns, from James I. to George III., and a very masterly one, by Ramsay, of Archibald Duke of Argyle. A fine bust of George III. in bronze, is placed over the mantlepiece.



≡ Hunterian Museum ≡

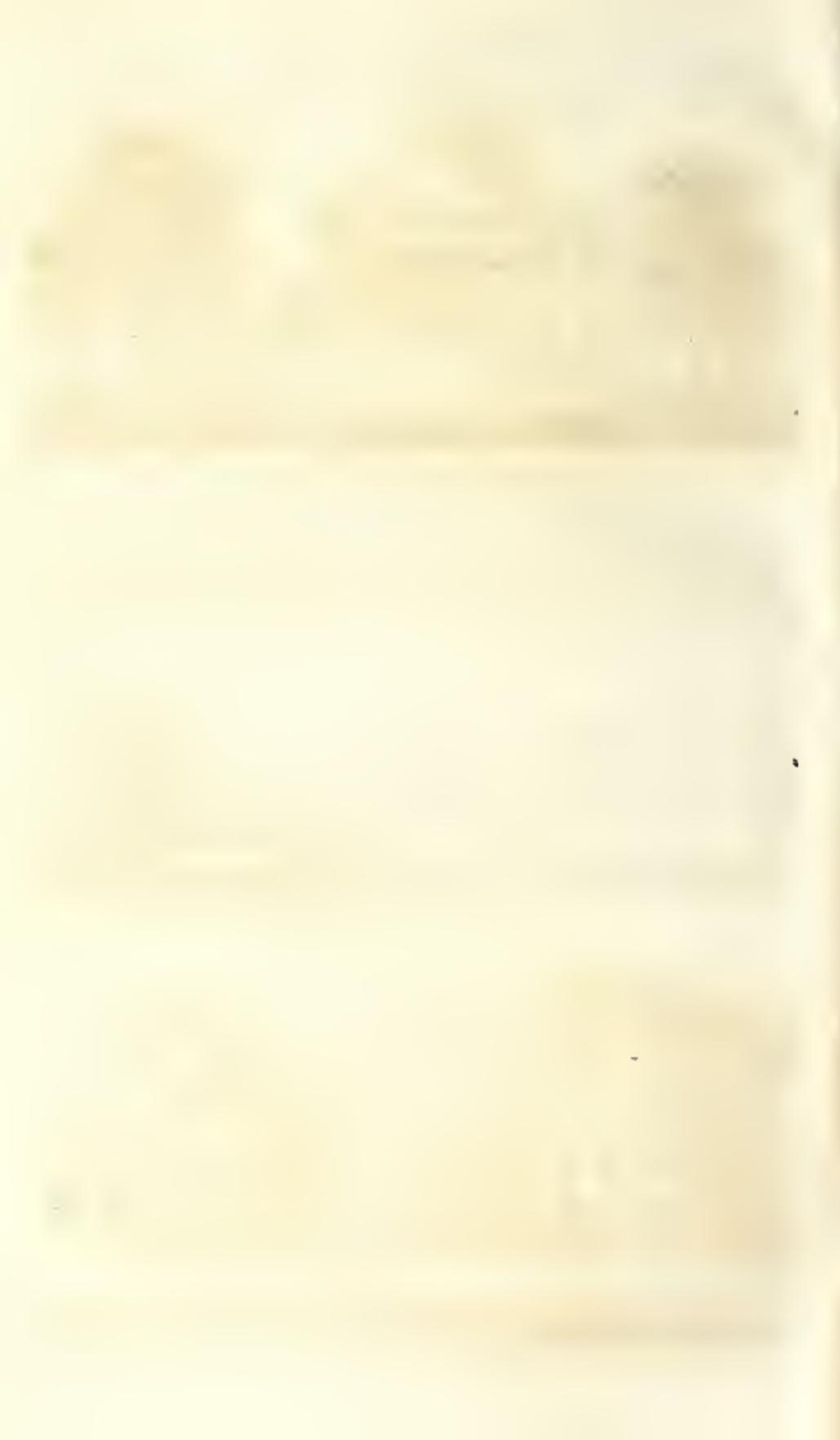


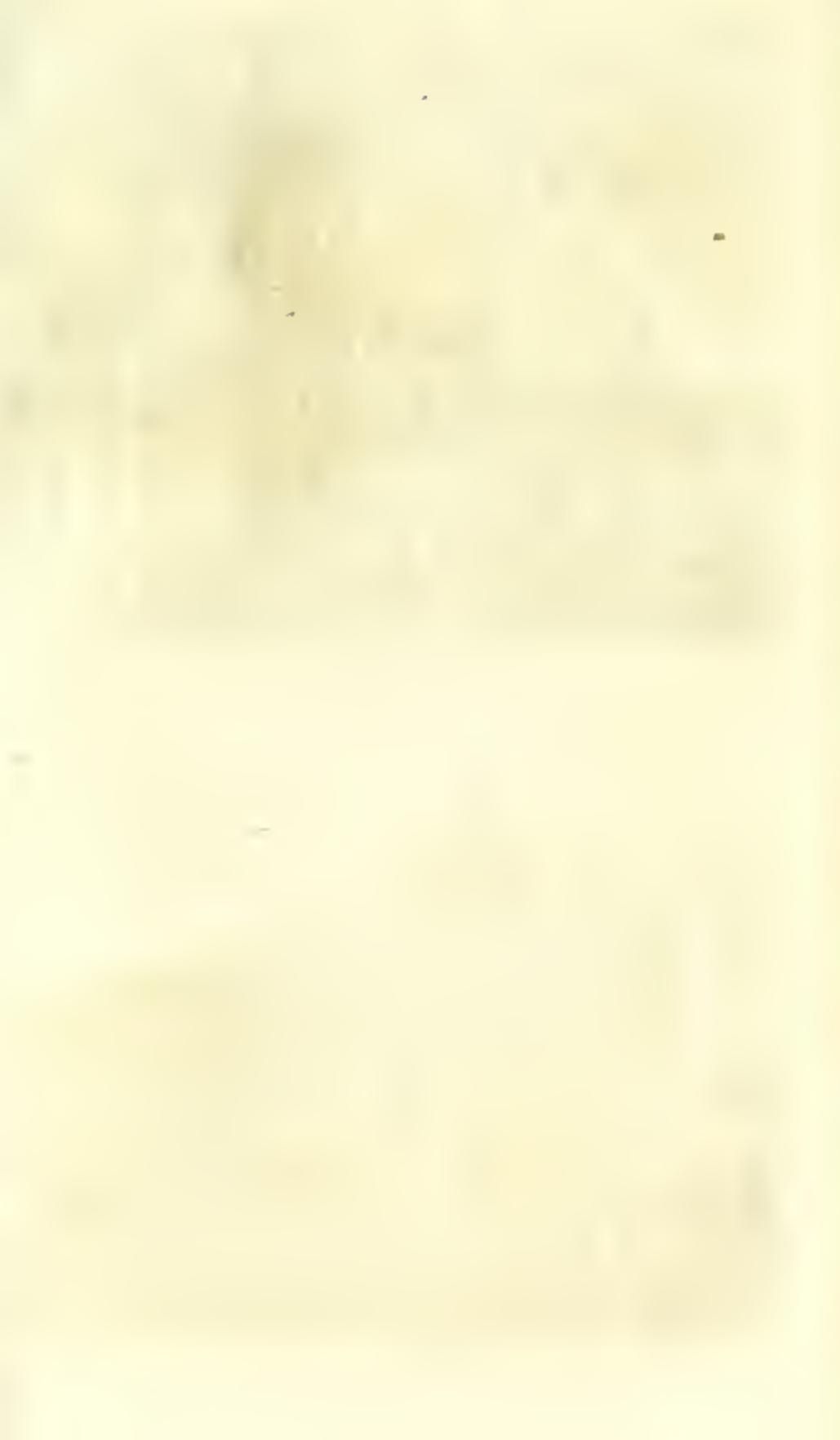
Barracks for Infantry .

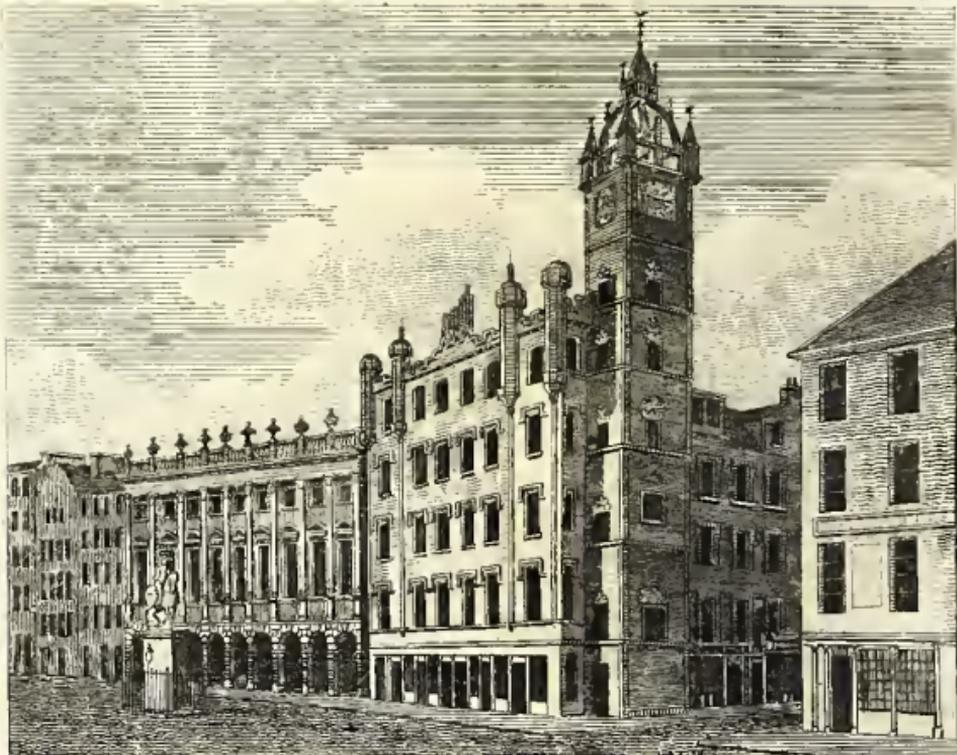


Town's Hospital .

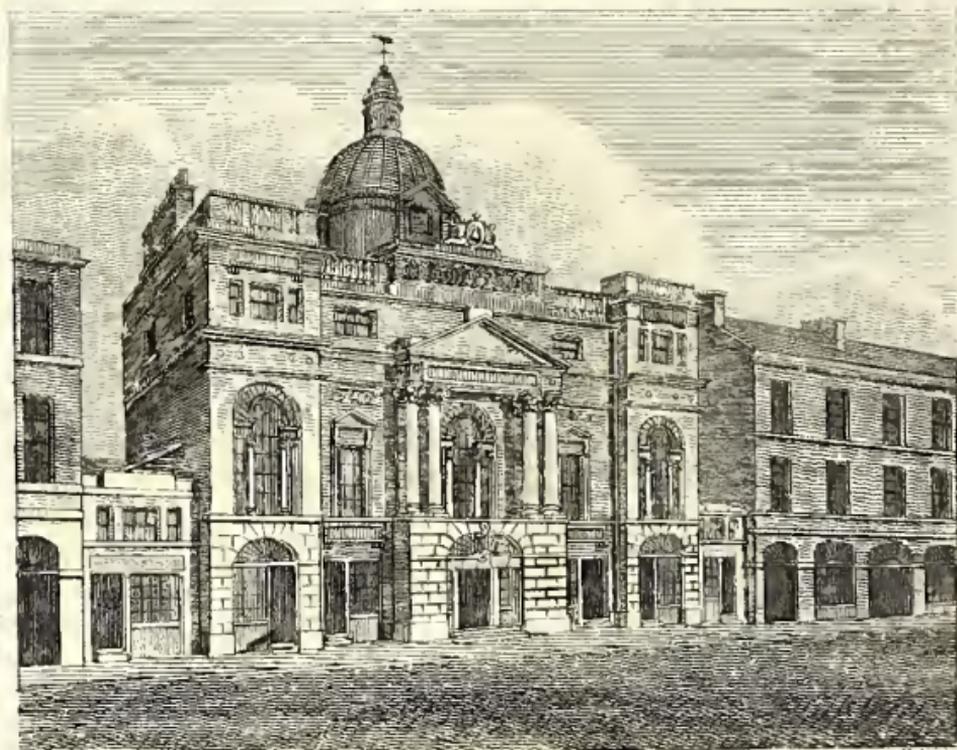
*H. Scott Sculpit*







// Town Hall & Tontine Buildings. //



Trades Hall .

Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow. 9<sup>th</sup> June. 1824.

A. Scott sc. Edin.

A sum was voted by the magistrates some years ago for a portrait of his present Majesty, but it has not yet made its appearance. Between two columns, in imitation of porphyry, at the east end of the Hall, is a statue, by Flaxman, of the Immortal William Pitt.

Adjoining the Town Hall stands a modern building, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton, ornamented with turrets and embrasures, so as to harmonize with the tower of the Old Jail, which is still preserved, and projects into the High Street. This tower is 126 feet high, and terminates in the form of an imperial crown. It is furnished with a clock and bell, and a set of musical chimes, so arranged as to play a tune every two hours, changing daily at ten o'clock forenoon. They are also played by a musician between the hours of 2 and 3, when the "concord of sweet sounds" is perhaps fully more perceptible.

#### TONTINE BUILDINGS.

The name signifies a loan for life annuities, with benefit of survivorship. They were erected in 1781, by subscription of 107 shares, at £50 each. Of the original nominees 52 are still living, and as many of these are of the female class, and what are usually termed *good lives*, it may be long before the fate of this property shall be decided. The plans were by Mr. William Hamilton, who displayed great skill in throwing the arcade of the Town Hall into an extensive piazza, retaining the upper part of the cross walls of the superior structure. The Coffee-Room, occupying the ground floor, is one of the most elegant of the kind. It is 74 feet long, of proportional width and height, and is handsomely fitted up. Annual subscribers, of whom there are about 1250, pay £1:12s. each;—they are sufficiently supplied with British, Irish, and French Newspapers, Reviews, and other periodical publications. Strangers are freely admitted for a limited time, without any formal introduction.

## - THE BRIDGEGATE STEEPLE.

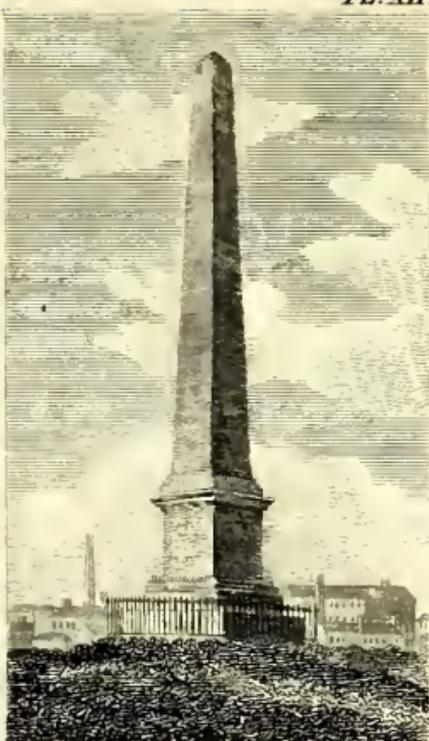
On the south side of the Bridgagate, formerly stood the Merchants' Hall, which has given place to an extensive range of buildings, called Guildry Court. The steeple, perhaps the finest in the city, is preserved, and stands at the north end of the Court. It is 164 feet in height, and was gifted to the city by the Merchants at the period referred to. After rising 85 feet in the form of a square tower, it is surmounted by a balustrade, within which rises a tower of smaller dimensions, terminating as before. This arrangement being repeated, a pyramidal spire is crowned by a globe, from which springs a vane in the form of a gilded ship. A new Merchants' Hall has been for some time in contemplation, and an accumulating fund is set apart towards the expense of erecting it. The meetings of the Merchants are in the mean time held in the Town Hall.

## THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

Glasgow was the first place in Scotland where an hospital for the poor was erected, and it was opened for their reception in 1733. The buildings form a quadrangle; the area in the centre being used as an airing ground for the paupers. The principal range fronts Clyde Street, and contains the great hall where public worship is daily performed, the committee-room, and some other apartments. The other sides of the quadrangle are fitted up for the accommodation of the sick, fatuous persons, and the incurable insane. Although the aspect of this building presents nothing peculiarly attractive, yet it seems to have been much admired at the time of its erection. M'Ure, whose partiality for the *object* of the building seems to have led him into a blind admiration of its exterior, describes it as excelling in magnificence every building of the kind in London, Rome, or Venice, and resembling more a palace than a habitation for the poor, although he admits that "Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh is more embellished over the windows thereof."



Merchant Hall Steeple,  
*Bridgegate.*



Nelson's Monument



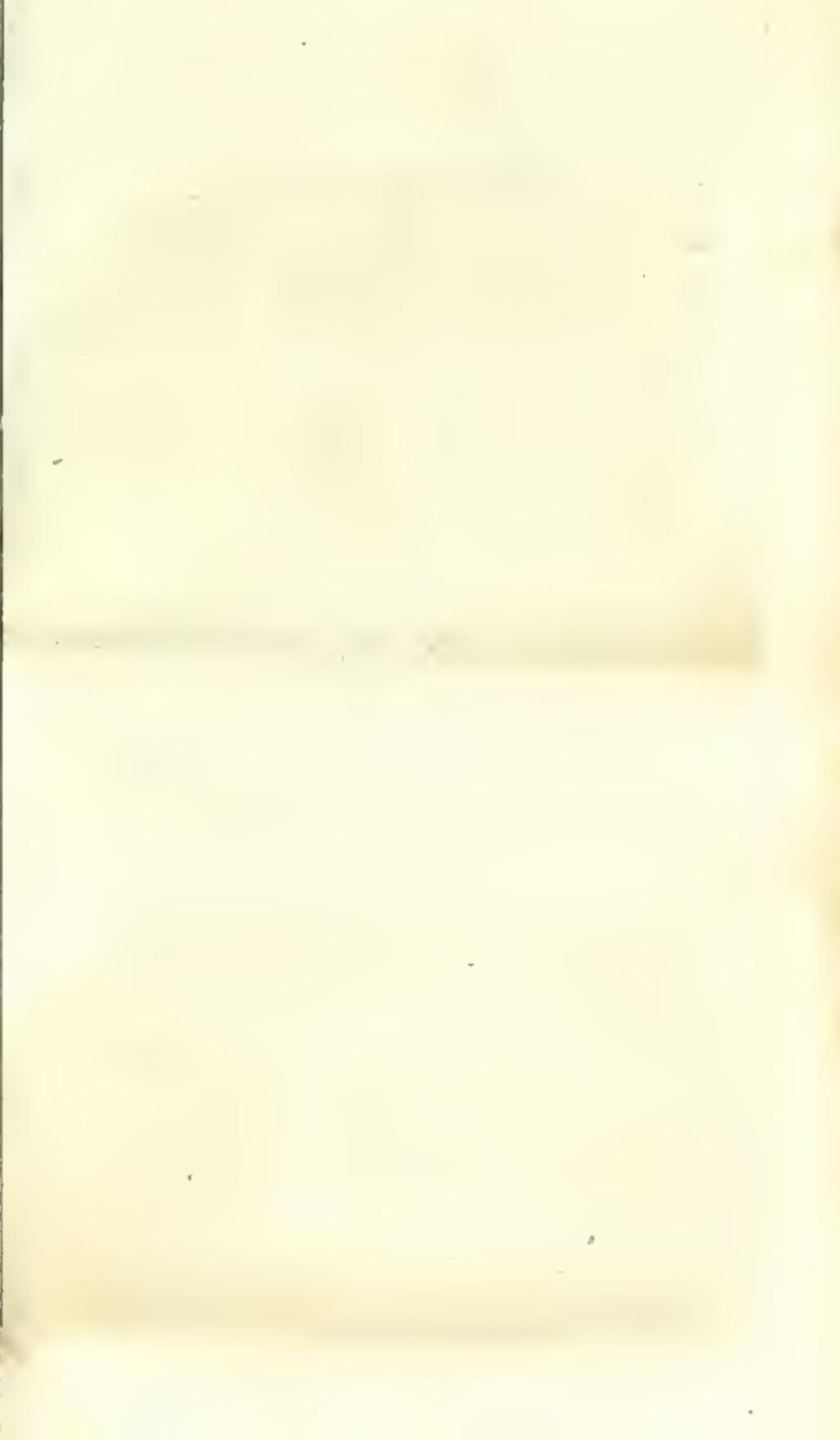
North West Church,  
*Removed in 1825.*

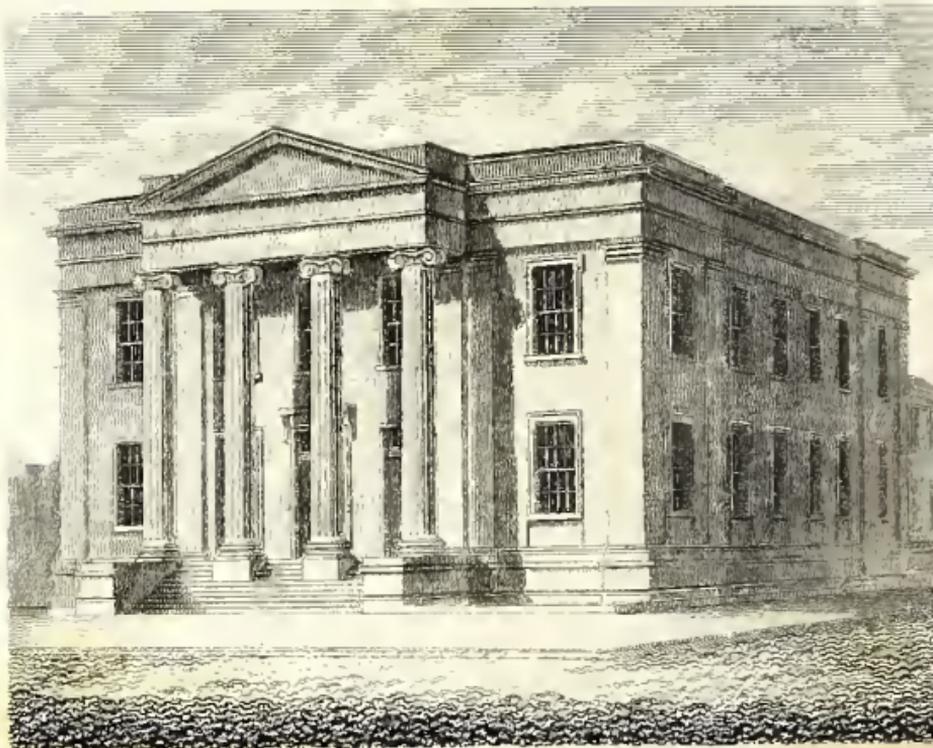


Front of the College,  
*From College Street.*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June 1821.*







Wellington Street Church.



Ship Bank Buildings.

## THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

is a beautiful structure, from a design of Messrs. R. & J. Adam, erected in 1792, in the vicinity of the Cathedral, on the site of the ancient palace or castle of the Archbishop, the last ruins of which were removed in 1789, to make way for it. It was originally built by voluntary contribution, and, from the same resources, it has been since considerably enlarged. A royal charter was obtained, creating an incorporation for its management, and containing a grant of the ground on which it stands, which was the property of the crown. Its form is that of an octagonal centre and wings, with bold projections at each end; and the principal entrance is surmounted by a pediment, on four elegant Corinthian columns. The building consists of four stories, terminating in a balustrade with the Royal Arms in front; and a magnificent dome with vertical lights, under which is the operation hall, crowns the whole building. With the late addition, which consists of a diverging wing from behind, it can accommodate 208 patients.

## THE SHIP BANK.

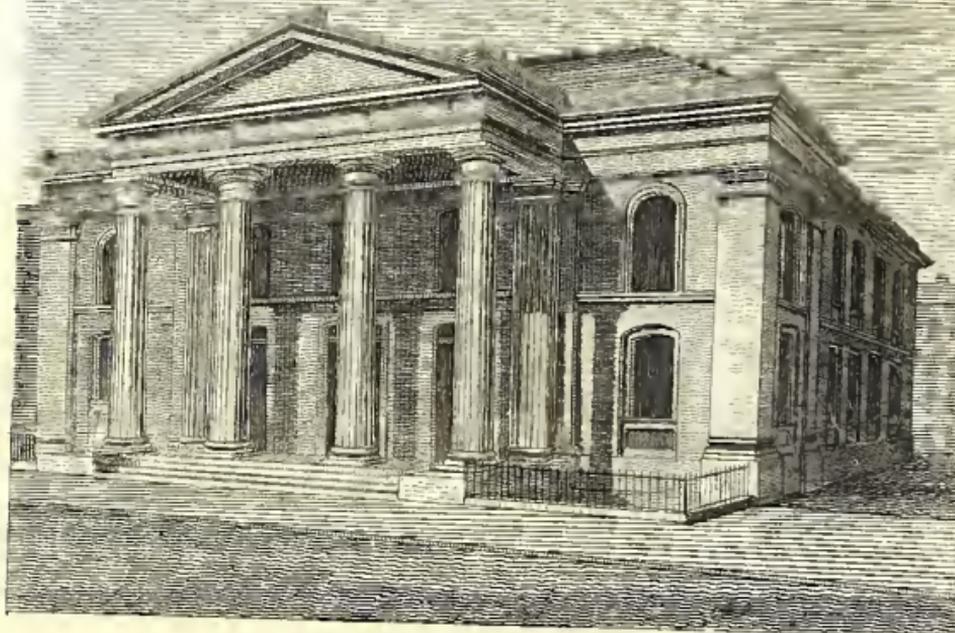
The premises formerly occupied by this bank in Argyll Street having, after having served their day and generation, become inadequate for the business of the company, a new set of elegant buildings has just been erected in Glassford Street. The design is by Mr. David Hamilton. The buildings are formed into centre and flank compartments, and extend 222 feet in front. The central division, 66 feet in length, is that which is occupied by the Bank, the flank compartments containing elegant shops and warehouses. It has a handsome principal entrance composed of a Doric portico, with flank pilasters, intermediate columns, entablature and pediment. The basement is rusticated, and over it are six pilasters with ornamented capitals and appropriate entablature, surmounted with a parapet, and pedestals finished with antique ornaments, and intermediate spaces

with fretted pannels. The windows in the five inter-pilasterations have appropriate dressings, architraves, and pediments. The ornaments and details are taken from the best Greek examples, and the whole range exhibits much simplicity and unity of design, and has contributed in no small degree to the general embellishment of the city. The banking offices upon the street floor contain a large and handsome entrance hall, and a public business room 42 feet by 24, lighted in a very commodious and somewhat new manner, with a lofty and elegant ceiling. The stone safes and other requisite apartments, with lobbies, passages, and closets, form an excellent arrangement. The sunk floor contains apartments for printing offices, strong depots for plate, and other valuable property, and a heating stove; the whole being strongly vaulted and fire proof. The two upper floors contain a commodious lodging for the cashier.

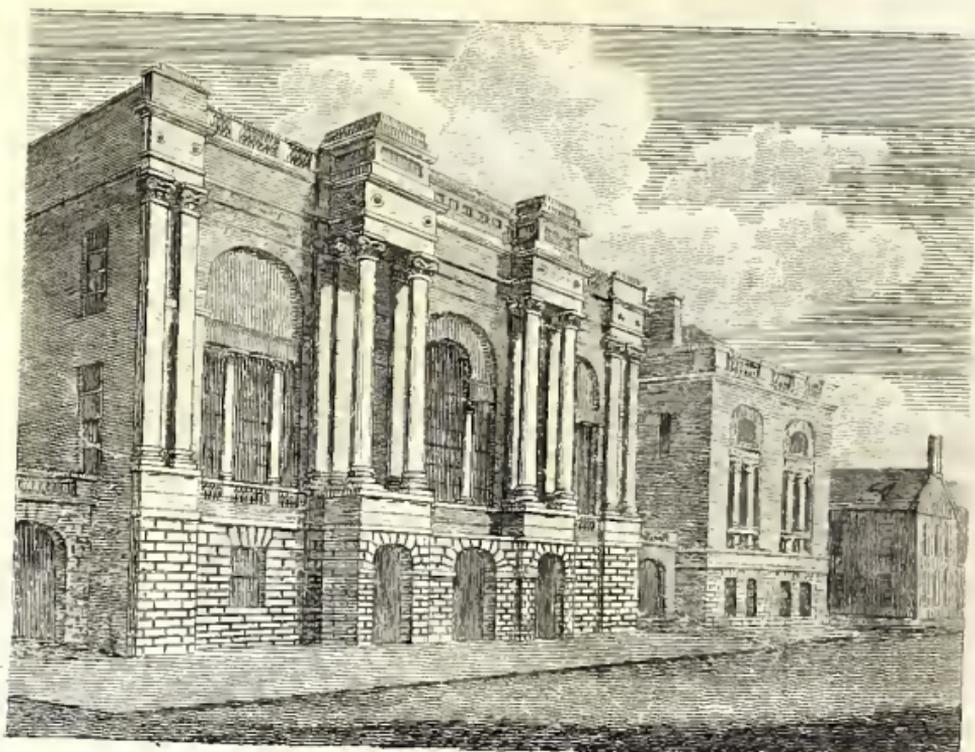
#### THE TRADES' HALL

is of modern erection, from designs by Messrs. Adam, and is situated on the west side of Glassford Street. The front consists of a centre building and two wings, supported by a rusticated basement, having a central projection, on which are placed four Doric columns, supporting an entablature. The facade, relieved by various mouldings, and decorated with handsome Venetian windows, terminates in a balustrade and pediment, which is surmounted by the city arms in *alto*, supported by two handsome female figures in a recumbent posture. From the roof rises a magnificent dome, covered with lead, and terminating in a lantern. The Hall, one of the finest rooms in the city, is 70 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 24 high, exclusive of the dome, from the centre of which an elegant gas chandelier, enriched with appropriate mottoes and devices, has been lately suspended. It is very tastefully finished; and on the walls and staircase are hung portraits of persons of the Trades' Rank, who had conferred donations to the House; tablets on which are the names and designations of the





Dr. Dick's Chapel, North Albion Street .



Assembly Rooms .

*R. Scott Sc. Edinr*

*Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow. 9<sup>th</sup> June 1825.*

Convenors of the Trades' House from the commencement in 1605 to the present time; and the arms of the fourteen incorporated bodies. The other apartments are suitably fitted up for committee-rooms, and other useful purposes. Immediately adjoining this building, is the hall of the Trades' House Free School, which is admirably adapted for the object to which it is appropriated.

### THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

were built on the north side of Ingram Street, in 1796, from designs also by Messrs. Adam. The basement story is rusticated, and in the centre of the edifice a bold projection is formed, supporting four Ionic columns, with pilasters, and a very grand and massive entablature. The principal room, accounted the finest in the city, is 80 feet long, 35 wide, and 27 high, and is finished in the most complete and elegant manner. In the original design there were oblong pannels above the large windows enriched with emblematical figures, which gave the building a more airy and characteristic appearance, but these were left out in the execution. This is said to have been a favourite elevation with the architects. The wings were added in 1807, from a design by Mr. Henry Holland. They harmonize well with the main building, with which they are connected by an ashlar screen.

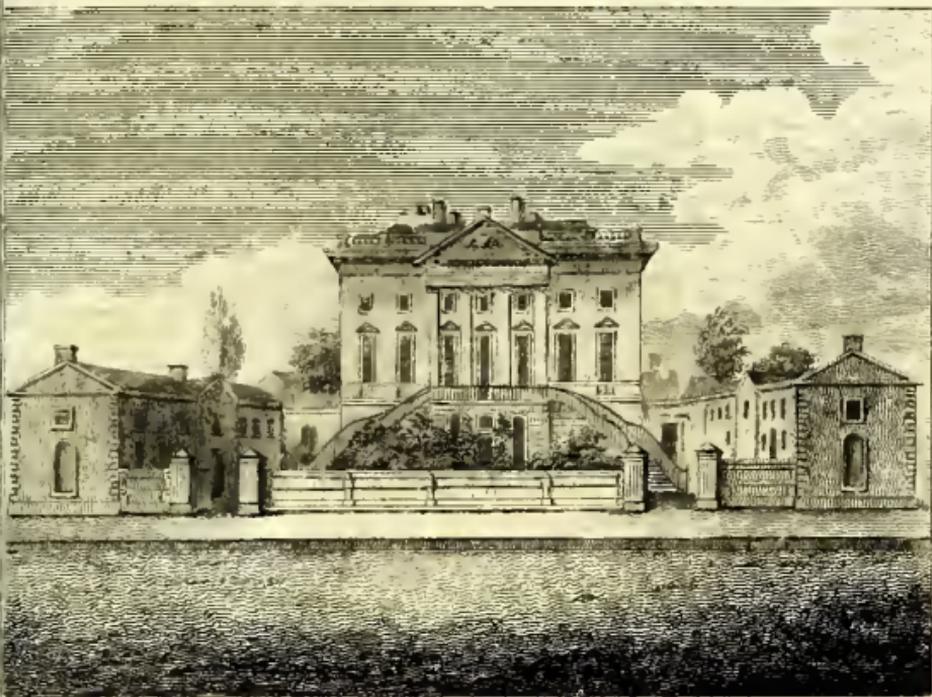
### ROYAL BANK.

This noble edifice occupies one of the finest situations in the city for a public building. It stands on the west side of Queen Street exactly opposite to Ingram Street, to which it forms a splendid termination. The principal entry is by a grand double flight of steps, and the front is ornamented with Ionic pilasters surmounted by a rich cornice, balustrade, and pediment, in the tympan of which are the Royal Arms. The area to the west is proposed as the site of the New Exchange and

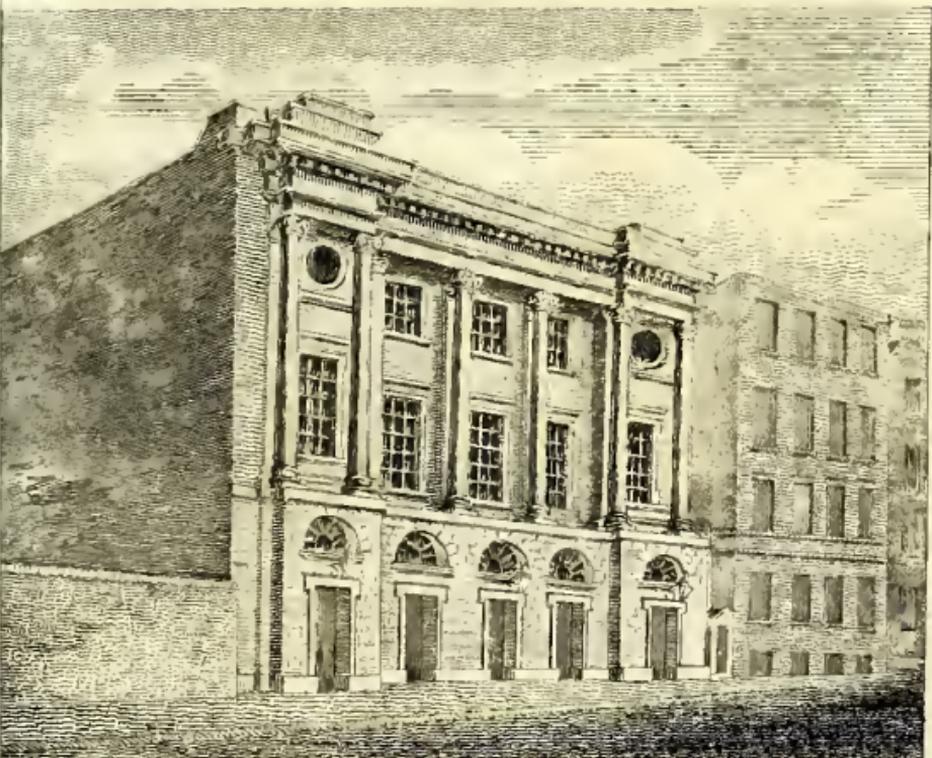
Government Offices. The interior of the building is fitted up in the most complete and elegant manner for the purposes to which it is adapted.

### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

stood anciently in the Rottenrow, from whence it was transferred to Gray Friars' Wynd, and, in 1787, to George Street. The buildings erected at the period last referred to are still preserved, and present a creditable specimen of the spirit and liberality of the time. It contained seven class rooms, and a large hall where the classes met collectively for prayer, and then diverged into their respective apartments. There was something decent and becoming in this practice, but in the gradual enlargement of the classes it became inconvenient and was abandoned. The class rooms, however, were found latterly too small, and there was an objection also to the building as being too close upon the street. A new edifice was therefore erected in 1821, from designs by Mr. Cleland, a little back from the former, and possessing the advantages of greater seclusion and retirement. The class rooms are large and airy, and the subordinate arrangements are judicious, but the want of a common hall for the general exhibition of the scholars on public occasions is an egregious defect. This is peculiarly felt at the annual distribution of prizes, when the seminary is forced to go a begging amongst the city churches for the requisite accommodation, in which cases, it has, from the scruples or objections of the clergy, been subjected at times to a very *frosty* reception. Perhaps the most eligible way of obviating this defect would be to adapt the former building to the purpose referred to, by gutting the interior, and refitting it with benches and galleries. Besides supplying the wants of the academy, the premises might be variously and usefully applied so as to yield a large annual return. An undue economy has been observed also in regard to the entries and airing grounds, which present a broken and unfinished appearance. The



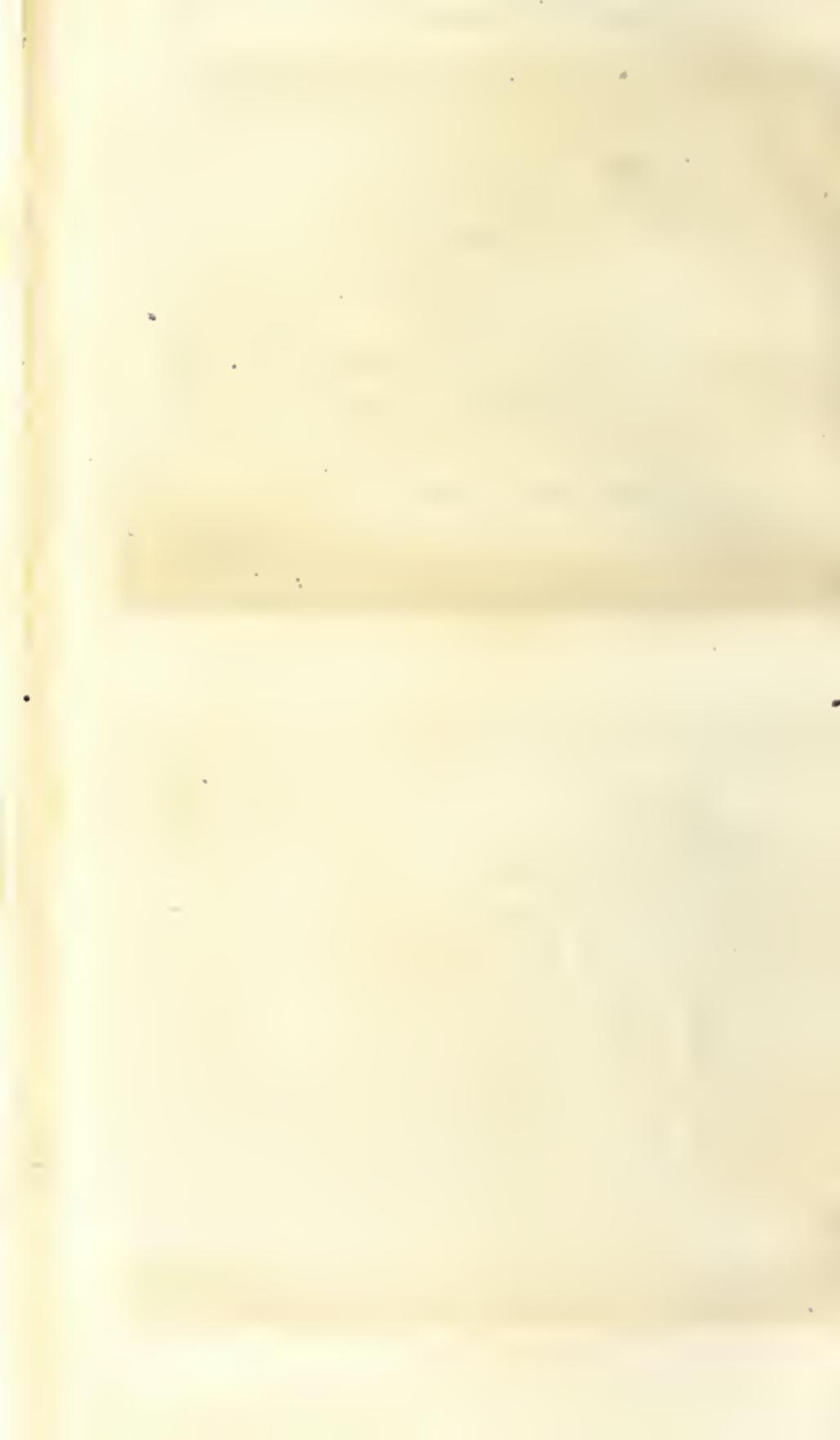
Royal Bank



Theatre Royal.

Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham, Glasgow, 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1826.

R. Scott Sc. & Del.



play-ground ought to be extended to the east, and fenced with a handsome bounding wall to Montrose Street. A seminary where five or six hundred young citizens spend a long and interesting period of their lives, cannot be too carefully protected from a bad, or even a crowded, neighbourhood; and with regard to *funds*, there is no institution in the city to which the public will lend a more cheerful and effectual support.

### THE SURGEONS' HALL.

On the east side of St. Enoch's Square stands the Surgeons' Hall, a handsome building two stories high, having a rusticated basement, supporting a range of pilasters, entablature and balustrade. It was erected in 1791, from designs by Mr. John Craig.

### THE THEATRE

is a magnificent edifice, erected in 1805, on the west side of Queen Street, by subscription shares of £25 each, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The front is composed of an arcade basement, supporting six Ionic columns, 30 feet in height, with corresponding pilasters, entablatures, and appropriate devices. The principal vestibule leads to the boxes by a double flight of stairs, and is separated from the corridors by a screen, interspersed with Corinthian columns, which have a fine effect. The spectatory is elliptic; and the proscenium is 30 feet wide, and decorated with antique ornaments. The stage balconies are tastefully executed. This is one of the largest provincial Theatres in Europe, accommodating 1500 persons, and *netting*, when full, about £260. The standing scenery, by the celebrated Naismith, is much admired; and the drop-scene, exhibiting a picturesque view of the Frith of Clyde, from Dalnotter hill, is equal to any thing of the kind in the kingdom.

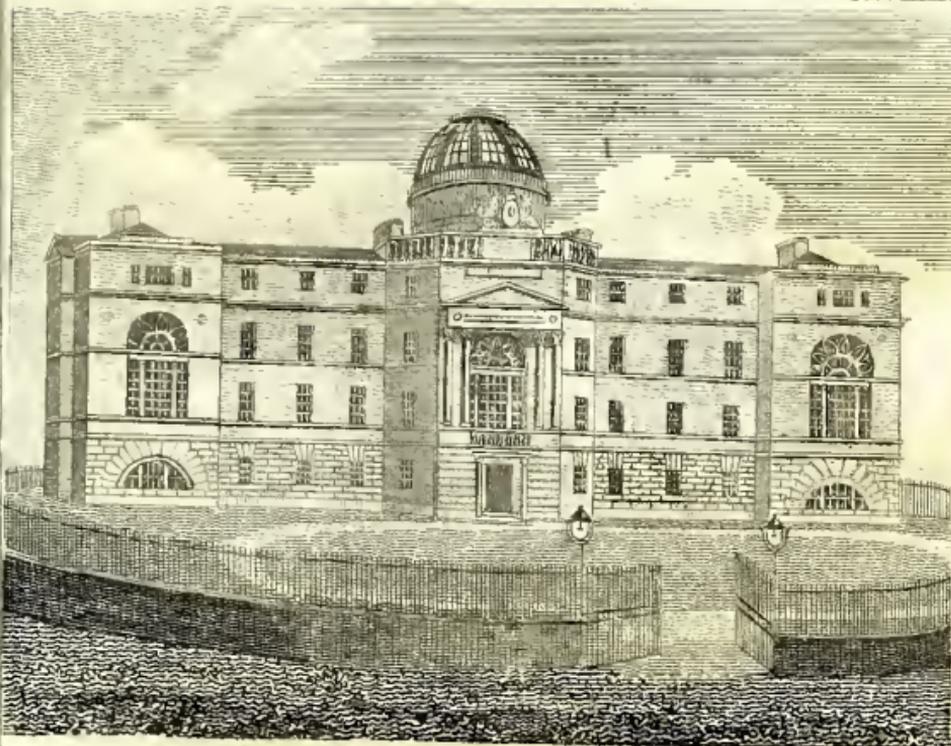
### THE BARRACKS

were erected in 1795, near the east end of the Gallow-

gate, and occupy about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, which includes an extensive parade, and is surrounded by a high wall. In the centre is a handsome ashlar building, designed for the officers; it is four stories high, having the royal arms in demi-relief in the tympan of the pediment. The side buildings contain 72 rooms, fitted for 14 men each, and 24 kitchens. Besides these, there are the Guard-house, Sutlery, Hospital, and Magazine. The Cavalry Barracks are situated in Eglinton Street on the south side of the river. They are built in a neat plain style, and include an area of from three to four acres of ground. They were erected in 1822.

### THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

was erected in 1810, from designs by Mr. Stark. It is situated to the north of the city, and, including the airing grounds, occupies about four acres. This edifice is much admired for the elegance and simplicity of its design, its beautiful proportions, and its fitness for the purposes to which it is appropriated. It consists of an octagonal centre, above which rises a circular attic and from which diverge four wings, of three stories each. The whole is crowned with a magnificent octagonal dome of a peculiarly graceful appearance, which not only gives dignity to the building, but in a distant view of the city forms one of its most prominent embellishments. One hundred and fifty apartments are appropriated for patients, who are carefully classed according to their rank, sex, and the degree of insanity by which each is distinguished. Each class has also separate entries to the subdivided airing grounds, which are laid out in gravel walks, flower-plots, and shrubberies. In each ward is a large gallery for exercise in bad weather, and two large open wards are provided for convalescents of the lower classes. All the apartments are rendered comfortable by the introduction of rarefied air, generated in the sunk story by two cockles of Sylvester's plan, and communicated through concealed flues.



≡ Royal Infirmary. ≡

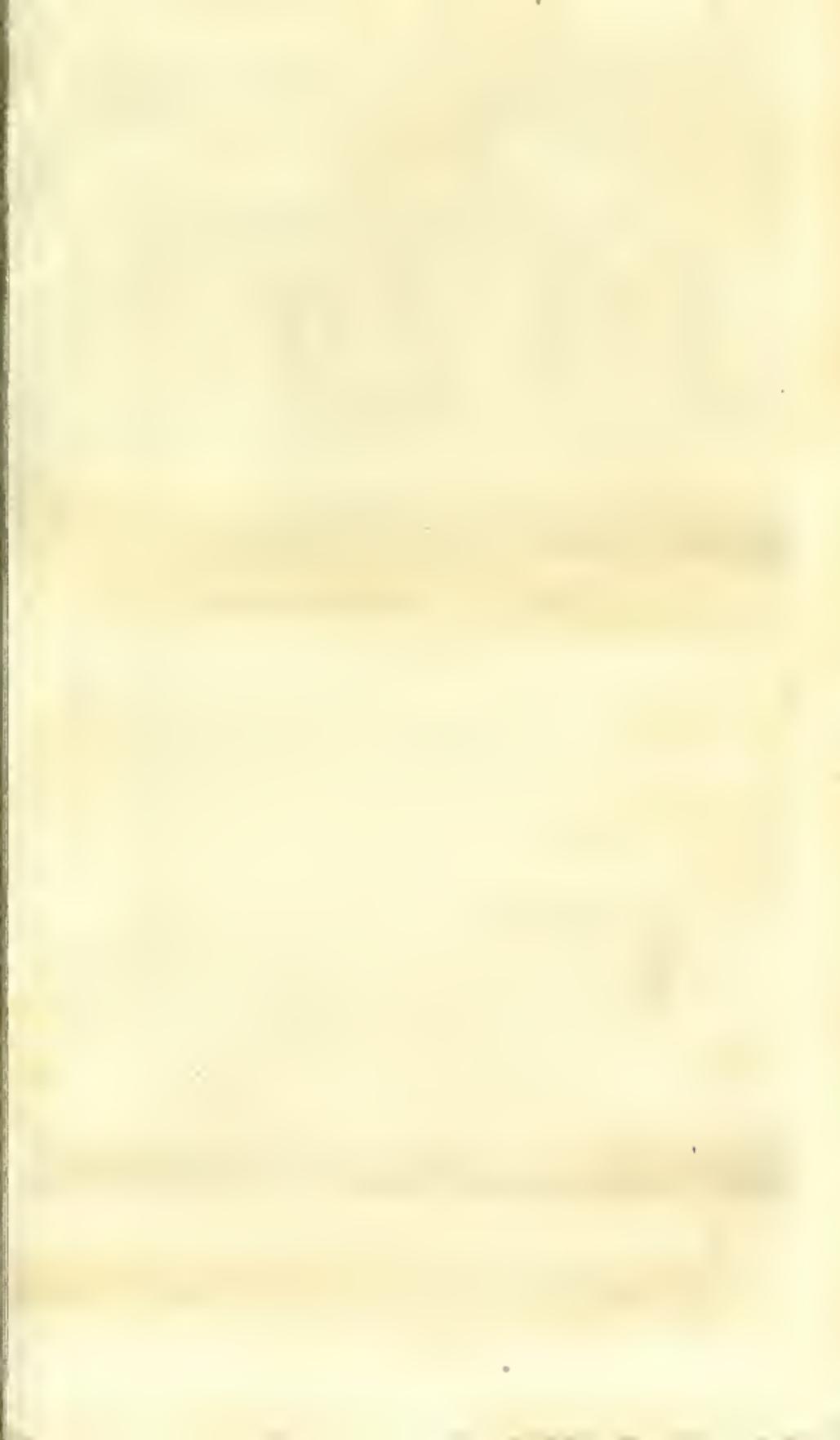


Lunatic Asylum.

R. Scott Sc. Edin.

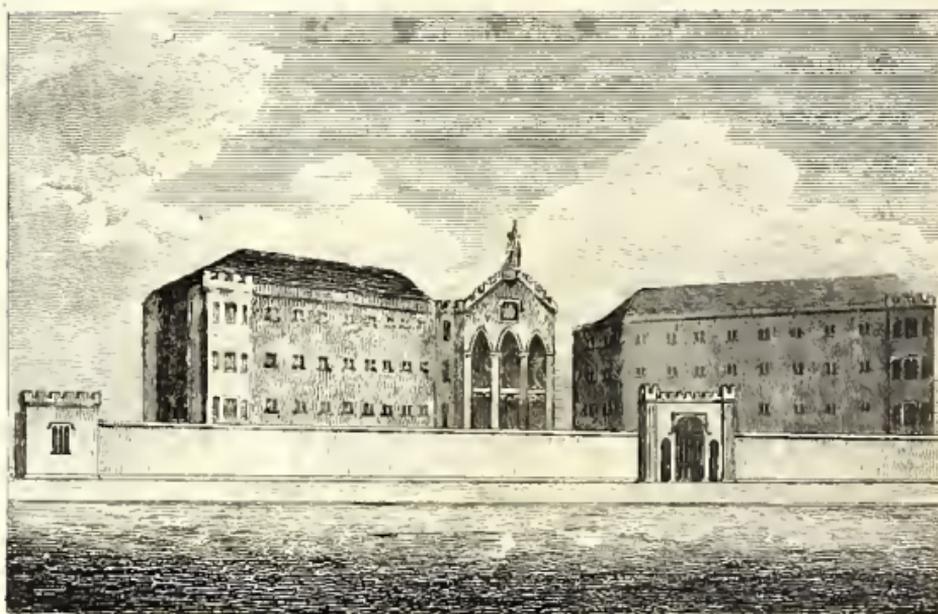
Pub<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow 9<sup>th</sup> June 1825







St. Mary's Chapel.



City & County Bridewell

*Published by Wardlaw & Cunningham Glasgow 9<sup>th</sup> June 1825.*

## JAIL AND COURT-HOUSES.

The old buildings of this description at the Cross, being found inadequate for the purposes of their erection, a new set were built in 1810, from designs by Mr. Stark, at the west end of the Green. This structure cost £35,000, and is 215 feet in length by 114 in breadth. The Jail, entered by the west front, consists of two spacious courts, which comprise a chapel, military guard-house, apartments for the Jailor's family, 74 fire-rooms, 58 cells, and two apartments for persons under sentence of death, so completely cased with iron, as to supersede the common and degrading practice of fettering. Four large cast-iron cisterns, placed on the top of the prison, supply the whole apartments with water. Prisoners are received from the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dunbarton.

The east front, which contains the Court Hall and other Public Offices, presents a most admirable specimen of the Grecian Doric. The portico consists of six fluted columns placed on colossal steps, with a screen of columns behind, and a massive and richly ornamented frieze, cornice, and pediment. It exhibits nearly the proportions of the Parthenon, of which it is a most splendid imitation. The general appearance of this noble edifice is much injured by the erection of a parapet wall and railing in front of it, since the death of the architect. The façade of the building being considerably lower than was first intended, this has the effect of still farther compressing it. It appears that if the railing is necessary, the parapet might at all events be dispensed with. The interior arrangements were also altered and cut down for the sake of economy, Mr. Stark's plan having been considered as too expensive, although it is said to have comprised a masterly contrivance for the classification of the prisoners.

## CITY AND COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

The first institution of this description in Glasgow was situated in the Drygate, in an old building which

had been the manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang. This building having become unfit for the purpose, the magistrates, in 1792, fitted up an old tenement opposite the college, which in a few years became also inadequate, and in 1798, a building for the purpose was at last erected in Duke Street. This building is six stories in height, and contains 125 cells, with a chapel in the attic, of which the expense was partly sustained by a donation of £200 from Mr. Dale. The city having since that time doubled its population, more extensive premises became necessary, and as a great proportion of the inmates are usually from parts beyond the royalty, it was resolved to erect buildings on a scale that might be adequate both for the city and the county. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, and an Act of Parliament obtained to carry the design into effect. Mr. Brebner, the present governor of the Bridewell, was sent to England for the purpose of inspecting similar establishments and acquiring information. On his return he drew up a most interesting and intelligent report, and proposed a scheme for the construction of the new buildings which met every view of the committee, and was immediately adopted. The plan, when fully carried into execution, comprehends a central building or rotunda for the governor's house, day rooms, and chapel, with four diverging wings containing cells for the prisoners. Only two of these wings are yet built. They are four stories in height, and each contains suitable working apartments on the ground floor, and in the three upper floors 120 cells so arranged as to be under the *ad libitum* view of the governor, and to afford the means of complete classification and seclusion. These indeed are the very essence of the system, and the great leading principles on which it is founded. The old building, and a portion of the new when required, is set apart for female delinquents. An apartment in each gallery is reserved for the sick. There is a permanent teacher and a chaplain who communicates religious instruction either in a public or a private manner as may be judged eligible. The boys are taught

à trade, so as to fit them for a lawful occupation. The institution is under the management of eight commissioners from the city and eight from the county, the Lord Provost and Dean of Guild, and the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of the county being commisssoners *ex officiis*. The expense of erecting the buildings, as well as the future support of the establishment, is by an assessment on the city and county. But as the work done in the house goes far to defray the expense, the annual assessments will be small. The architect, Mr. Herbertson, has great merit in following out so judiciously the wishes of the committee, and in so planning the exterior as to combine the severe character of the building with a suitable degree of grandeur and embellishment. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and the whole establishment is surrounded by a high wall which is adorned in the front with turrets and embrasures.

#### POLICE OFFICE.

Under the former Police Acts the Board of Police were not authorised to lay out money in buildings, and were accustomed to pay an annual rent for such premises as they were able to procure. This was found by experience to be attended with much inconvenience, for it was difficult to find premises that were suitable either in situation, in extent, or in proper arrangement. By the act, however, of 1821, they are authorised to borrow a certain sum of money for the purpose of erecting buildings on a scale that might be judged adequate for the various and important uses of that establishment. These buildings have just been erected, and are situated in South Albion Street. They form a quadrangle, and are 116 feet in length, 74 in breadth, and three stories in height. The principal entrance consists of a massive archway with Tuscan columns and entablature. At each end of the inner court, which is 50 feet by 28, there is a handsome entry and stair case, the one leading to the prison departments, and the

other, which is constructed of a very hard and beautiful granite, to the Commissioners' Hall, Committee Rooms, and other Public Offices. The upper or third floor contains dwelling houses for the superintendent and principal clerk, the remainder being occupied by wards for prisoners, and apartments for the superintendent of fire engines. In the first or street floor there are suitable offices for the superintendent and collector, accommodation for fire engines and water butts; and a part of it is allotted for prisoners' wards and cells. The sunk story is occupied with rooms for lamp globes, for oil cisterns, and for trimming lamps, a large hall for the watchmen, smiths' and turners' shops, heating apparatus, and various descriptions of cellarage.

The buildings are to be surmounted by a belfry, with an alarum bell to be rung in cases of fire. The architect, Mr. Robert Scott, has displayed great professional skill in the arrangements connected with this establishment, which must of course have been multifarious and complicated.

### THE POST-OFFICE

is a modern structure, erected in Nelson Street, with an ashlar front, relieved in the centre, and terminating in a pediment, from designs by Mr. James Cleland. The plan is pretty well adapted for despatch of business, but the scale is too contracted, and the exterior is mean, and quite unworthy of a great commercial city. The revenue from this office is about £30,000 a year.

### BONDING WAREHOUSES

were built in Howard Street in 1818. They are substantial and commodious; consisting of four stories, terminated with a handsome belfry.

### THE LYCEUM

is situated on the east side of South Albion Street. It

was intended for a public reading room, and the saloon, 54 feet by 33, was elegantly fitted up for this purpose, but not meeting with sufficient encouragement it is now principally used as a hall for public meetings, sales of property, and debating societies.

### THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION,

situated on the west side of John Street, has an ashlar front, terminating in a balustrade and pediment, with a roof in the form of a large dome, under which there is a spacious amphitheatre, which accommodates 500 auditors. There are also suitable apartments for the laboratory, library, apparatus, and meetings of the managers.

### HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL,

which formely stood in the Trongate, was re-erected in 1803, in Ingram Street, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The basement is rusticated, and is surmounted by Corinthian columns and entablature, over which is an ornamented attic. From the back part rises a handsome octagonal spire, 156 feet in height. The great hall and committee-rooms are elegantly fitted up. The former has been allotted for the accommodation of Stirling's public Library. Between the lateral pilasters, in two appropriate niches, are placed two antique statues of the founders of the institution. Contiguous to these, in the original building, there was the following inscription :—

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

### DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The Society for educating the Deaf and Dumb, has recently erected a neat, plain, and commodious building

for the institution, on the Barony Glebe, in the north quarter of the city. It is inclosed from the street by a parapet wall and railing, and is surrounded by an extensive play-ground.

### THE LOCK HOSPITAL

was built in 1808, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of unfortunate females. It is situated in the Rottenrow, and is a plain edifice, so completely enclosed, that the inmates cannot see beyond the courtyards. Apartments for the Committee, Surgeon, and Housekeeper, are suitably fitted up. An institution of this description, however, ought to be put down in a more retired situation, or to be attached to the Royal Infirmary.

### THE MAGDALENE ASYLUM,

supported by voluntary contribution, was erected in 1812, from designs by Mr. James Cleland, for the purpose of receiving females desirous to return to the paths of virtue. It is situated a little east of the Lunatic Asylum; and contains suitable accommodation for the Matron, Committee, and the female inmates. The Chapel, exclusive of the gallery, admits 150 persons. A high wall encloses the building and about an acre of ground, and there is an abundant supply of water for washing clothes, which forms the chief employment of the penitents.

### THE OBSERVATORY

is situated on Garnet Hill, about a mile north-west from the Cross. It was erected in 1810 by the Society for promoting the science of Astronomy. Its architecture is in the Egyptian style, from designs by Mr. Webster of London, and it is divided into three compartments. The centre forms the Scientific Observatory, crowned with a revolving cupola; the eastern division is the Popular Observatory; and the western is

fitted up for the observer and other purposes. The situation is admirably chosen; and the institution is completely supplied with all books, instruments, and apparatus, necessary to advance the science for which it is appropriated. Subscribers in the city, and within the distance of six miles, are entitled to introduce their families. The above society having lately dissolved, the property has been purchased by some individuals with a view to place it on a more popular and efficient footing than formerly.

### NEW EXCHANGE.

In consequence of the rapid and progressive extension of the city to the west, the situation of the present Exchange has become less central and convenient than formerly. It is in contemplation, therefore, to erect a new Exchange nearer the present centre of the city, and on a scale more adequate to its increased population and commerce. The greatest difficulty consists in procuring a sufficient area of central, and at the same time, unappropriated ground. The space between Queen Street and Buchanan Street, in the immediate vicinity of the Royal Bank, is still in a great measure unoccupied, and presents so many advantages that it is the situation most likely to be adopted. The plan proposed, is to form a square of splendid buildings for the Exchange and other public purposes round the Bank as a centre, with two spacious communications from Queen Street, and one from Buchanan Street. The exterior of the Bank will be so altered and improved as to harmonize with the new buildings, and the whole design when completed will produce a grand and imposing effect.

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### Markets.

THE principal Beef, Mutton, and Fish Markets are in

King Street; and are equal to any in Great Britain except those of Newcastle and Liverpool. They are sufficiently extensive, subdivided into stalls, and paved with freestone, the courts being surrounded by verandas of a light construction for the convenience of purchasers. The fronts are of ashlar work, with rusticated entries, which were at one time considered highly ornamental. The Beef Market, in Bell Street, is fitted up in a plainer style. The Green Market occupies the site of what was formerly called the Wynd Church, a place of worship built in 1687, and taken down in 1809. The benches of the Fish Market are covered with lead, and each stall has a water-pipe. A new Market has been erected at the south end of Market Lane, with an open area and other conveniences, for the sale of salt provisions and potatoes.

#### THE BAZAR

is built on a piece of ground on the east side of Candlerigg Street, which was sold by the city in 1695 to Mungo Cochran for a bowling green, under the express provision that it should be kept as such in all time coming. By a late Act of Parliament, however, the city and the assignees of the present proprietor are authorised to make such an arrangement as shall transfer it unconditionally to the former. The present erections are from designs by Mr. Cleland, and the whole area is divided into two parts. In one of these the weekly market for butter, poultry, eggs, and other articles is held, where the country people are accommodated, free of expense, under an arcade. The other is formed into 19 shops, in the Bazar style, with projecting roofs or verandas, whereby purchasers may walk under cover. The whole is well paved, and kept remarkably clean, and has an uncommonly neat appearance. Each shop lets at from £6 to £15 per annum, and three shops fronting the street at £40 to £50. A paved alley of twelve feet in width has been lately opened from the east side of the Bazar, forming a communication with the Police Office and South Albion Street.

## LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

A market for the sale of live cattle had long been wanting in Glasgow. In 1818, a plot of ground, formerly called Graham Square, at the east end of the Gallowgate, was purchased by the magistrates for this purpose, and fitted up with sheds and other necessary accommodations for cattle. A commodious inn was also erected for the convenience of persons who frequent the market. An additional piece of ground has lately been acquired, and the market will now be the most extensive in the kingdom with the exception of Smithfield, to which indeed it will in respect of arrangement be superior. Stockwell Street and other parts of the city where cattle fairs were wont formerly to be held, will hereafter be relieved from that noisy and tumultuous incumbrance.

## THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

is one of the largest and most commodious in the empire. It was erected in 1810, and contains 77 killing rooms, two cattle yards, two alleys, with other accommodations. The areas are well paved, and water pipes are placed along all the killing rooms, every thing offensive being carried off by large sewers. It would be desirable to have the shambles farther removed from the centre of the city, but many difficulties arise in procuring a proper situation.

## CORN EXCHANGE.

This is brought in rather as a thing to be desired than a thing in actual existence. The grain dealers and farmers have been hitherto accustomed to transact their business on the area in front of the Exchange at the Cross, to the great annoyance of peaceable passengers, who, in a crowded market, find some difficulty in establishing a thoroughfare. It is to be hoped that the arrangements connected with the proposed new Exchange

will comprehend a suitable and convenient place of resort for the gentlemen referred to.

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## The Green,

or Public Park, consists of a beautiful area of ground on the south east border of the city. Its superficial extent is about 108 acres. It is bounded on the west by the new Court Houses; on the north by a range of buildings called Monteith Row; on the east it is skirted by some fine belts of planting; while the Clyde forms the boundary to the south. There are numerous and convenient approaches to it. Those from the Cross, or Exchange, are by London Street and the Saltmarket. It is surrounded and intersected by gravel walks, which are in some parts overshadowed by lofty trees. On a gentle eminence to the west it is adorned with a lofty and well proportioned obelisk to the memory of Nelson, which at present is the only monumental decoration, but the centre of Monteith Row is in reserve for some future companion to it.

This park is deservedly the pride of the citizens, who look upon it as the great ornament and privilege of the city, and guard it with a jealous eye against every injury or encroachment. In fine weather it is a delightful promenade, and is then thronged by citizens of every rank, in search of pleasure, or amusement, or relaxation from business. The military belonging to the garrison are here occasionally drawn out and exercised. Many are seen playing at the games of cricket and golf. Numbers of the softer sex are seen employed in washing clothes, an operation which is sometimes performed in a manner that must be rather novel and amusing to a stranger, and of which the *minutiæ* are well portrayed in Peter's Letters to his kinsfolk. In summer the river is resorted to for bathing, and in winter for skating and other healthful recreations. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. To the south-east

ises the beautiful hill of Dychmont, beyond which in a clear day, may be seen, blue in the distant horizon, the towering top of Tinto. A little more to the south, and embosomed in the woods, appears Cathkin House, the seat of Mr. Ewing Maclae; and, lower down, the ancient house of Castlemilk, where the unfortunate Queen Mary spent the night before the fatal battle of Langside. To the west and north the eye is cheered with the view of numerous villas, gardens, and cultivated fields; the river Clyde and the bridges; the city with her towers and tapering spires; and, in the distance, the Renfrew and Kilpatrick hills.

The Green not only possesses a fair and beautiful exterior, but derives additional value and importance from its *internal resources*. These are supposed to consist of some extensive and valuable strata of *Coal*, and an attempt was made some years ago, by boring, to ascertain the fact. The experiment was not altogether satisfactory, but the idea is still fondly indulged, and the city is flattered with the pleasing hope that at some future but indefinite period this hidden treasure shall be brought to light.

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## Approaches to the City.

THE east approach to the city by the Gallowgate having been long complained of as inconvenient and narrow, a new street 65 feet wide called London Street has lately been opened by a Joint Stock Company incorporated by Act of Parliament. Their operations already evince that this will form by far the most splendid approach to the city, and prove of great advantage to the health and comfort of the community. By means of it a beautiful and ready access will be procured from the centre of the city to the *Green*; which has long been an object of desire, but with little hope of its actual accomplishment.

The buildings are on an elegant and uniform plan

from designs by Mr. John Weir, and from the specimens already exhibited there can be no doubt that London Street when completed will rival some of the finest streets in the metropolis. An Act has also been obtained for extending it in a straight line by Monteith Row to Woodend on the Edinburgh road; and, by a lateral branch, to Hamilton, by means of a new bridge across the Clyde at Carmyle.

The north approach to the city has also been much improved, by the lowering and widening of the High Street at that part of it called the *Bell o' the Brae*, where the passage was so steep and contracted that the access was both difficult and dangerous. An improvement on one of the southern approaches is also in contemplation by an extension of Crown Street till it form a junction with the Ayr and Kilmarnock road.

It has been also proposed to carry a street from the Barrack yard to the Cross on the same line with the Trongate, and to the north of the present line of the Gallowgate. The effect of such an opening would be truly magnificent, and if the approach by London Street turn out well to the public spirited individuals who have embarked in it, as every good citizen must desire, it may operate as a well grounded stimulus to similar meritorious undertakings.

There is to be another approach to the western parts of the city from the north, by means of a street commencing near the basin of the Monkland Canal and stretching westward towards the head of Buchanan Street. It is to be hoped that this approach will be made of sufficient *breadth*. No principal approach to the city, to answer all the purposes of its growing population, should be less than 80 feet wide; and this can be easily effected where the ground, as in the present instance, is unoccupied.

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## Improvements.

UNDER this head we shall take notice of some new

streets and openings in the old part of the city which are not comprehended in the preceding article. A paved alley of 17 feet in width to be called *Miller's Place* is at present in progress from Saltmarket Street to King Street. A new street of 40 feet wide to be named *Market Street* is to be carried, by means of a Joint Stock Company, from King Street to Stockwell Street, and from thence to be continued to Howard Street. An Act of Parliament has been obtained for the widening of Ingram Street, and continuing it in a direct line to the High Street; and for the widening of North Albion Street, and carrying a street through from thence to College Street. For the first of these undertakings the city is indebted to the corporation of Fleshers, and for the extension of Ingram Street to the active exertions of Mr. Cleland, who happily succeeded in removing the serious and important obstacles which stood in the way of it. Besides the advantage in respect of thoroughfare, the widening and extending of Ingram Street will serve to throw more into view that magnificent structure St. David's Church, which is undoubtedly one of the greatest ornaments of the city.

A 12 feet lane called *St. Margaret's Place* has been opened from Bridgegate Street southward to the New Court Houses, and has led to great external reformation in that quarter. A street is also in progress from the east end of Bridgegate towards the English Chapel by the removal of an ancient building called Silvercraig's Land.

Amidst all these improvements it is surprising that some attempt has not been made to form a *better approach to the Cathedral*. This magnificent structure, from its lofty and commanding situation, is well seen from a distance, but as a grand internal ornament no view can be obtained of it except a partial glimpse through some paltry lane or avenue. The best way to accomplish this object, as well as the most convenient and useful, would be to form a 70 or 80 feet street stretching westward from Castle Street, on the line of Stirling's Road. This could be effected without much

difficulty at present, but every successive year presents new obstacles to its practicability. The area in front of the Royal Infirmary is on too high a level, and has the effect of screening and curtailing the finest view of the Cathedral from the west. This area ought to be reduced to the level of Castle Street, reserving merely an embankment in front, to protect the sunk story of the building. If this improvement were effected, it would hold out a more tangible prospect of the exhumation of the west entry of the Cathedral, which is at present so far sunk under the adjacent levels that it is not very likely to be attempted. The approach to the Infirmary would of course be by a flight of steps, which however would do no injury to the building, but would rather add to its magnificence.

It seems rather singular that this ancient part of the city should have no marked *designation*. When a stranger enquires for the Cathedral, no person, without circumlocution or reference to the adjacent buildings, can tell him where it stands. Were the proposed arrangements adopted, and the Infirmary Lodge transferred to the west angle of the building, a square of peculiar interest and grandeur would be formed, to which might with propriety be assigned the name of the venerable St. Mungo,—the father of the city.

Perhaps there is no internal improvement more loudly called for than a *concentration of the Government Offices*. These are at present scattered over various and distant parts of the city;—are transferred like birds of passage from one quarter to another;—and, being mere *tenants at will*, have no permanent domicile. The inconveniences arising out of such a system are multifarious, and none of the least is that strangers and even long residents are frequently at a loss where to find them. In the arrangements connected with the New Exchange Buildings, suitable premises for the Custom House, Excise Office, Cess Office, Stamp Office, and others, are proposed to be comprehended. These require to be got up on a scale somewhat adequate to the extent and importance of the city; and as they are for

the immediate and express use of government, an application has been made to it for a sum equivalent to the expense of their erection.

With regard to other streets which have been projected in the ancient districts of the city, it would answer little purpose to take notice of them. Besides the splendid new opening at the Cross, there is no doubt sufficient scope still left for sumptuous plans and speculations; and a person taking a map in his hand, and possessed of a lively imagination and a moderate degree of taste, might with the utmost facility chalk off lines of street-thoroughfare which would make Glasgow the first city in the world; but to stamp these with any portion of public interest, there must be some rational prospect of their being carried into execution;—they must either come within the sphere of plausible inducement to the operations of a Joint Stock Company, or have the chance of being backed and supported by a legal assessment on the inhabitants. To accomplish, indeed, any judicious and well digested plan of improvement, such a measure might with great propriety be resorted to. It might be opposed by those who make a point of resisting every scheme, however laudable, that takes a farthing from their pockets, but would meet with all due encouragement from the more liberal and intelligent part of the community.

A thing much wanted in the municipal arrangements of this city, is a *Committee of Taste and Improvement*. Were a committee of six persons, of whom two from the Town Council, two from the Merchants' House, and two from the Trades' House, appointed to act conjointly with the Superintendent of Public Works in all matters of taste and improvement, the most beneficial effects might arise from it. Independent of other advantages, many unseemly irregularities—capricious deviations from plan,—offensive encroachments,—and other acts of deformity, in the principal streets and squares, might, by the well-timed interference of such a committee, be either modified or prevented. From the want of such interference the evils now referred to have

frequently sprung up and made too great progress before the discerning part of the public are aware of their existence, and when regrets and remonstrances have become vain and unavailing.

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## Municipal Institutions.

THE Civil, as well as Ecclesiastical, government of the City was long vested exclusively in the Bishop and his deputies, in whose favour the whole of the charters were granted. Of these, one of the earliest and most important was that granted by James II, in 1450, to Bishop Turnbull, a most excellent and pious prelate, who procured the establishment of the University, and many other acts of royal favour to the City. By the charter referred to, the City and Barony of Glasgow, and the lands called Bishop's Forest, were erected into a Regality, to be held, possessed, and enjoyed, by the Bishop and his heirs in all time coming, on the payment of a red rose, if asked, on the feast of St. John, and the assistance of their prayers. By a charter of confirmation in 1476, full power is given to the bishop and his successors of "constituting and appointing provost, bailies, sergeants, and other officers within the said city, for the management and government of the same, as often as it shall seem good unto him, and of putting in, and removing from their offices, whatever persons he shall think proper." An instrument taken at the election on the 3d day of October, 1553, points out the form which was used on such occasions. The provost and members of the council waited on the bishop with a paper, which contained the names of eight of the most respectable and substantial men of the City, "desiring the most Reverend that he would admit two of them to be consuls or bailies of the city for the ensuing year. The most Reverend accordingly nominated two, who were duly invested with the said office." This arrangement continued with little interruption till the

abolition of Episcopacy, when the right of election fell to the Bailie or Lord of Regality, who came in place of the Archbishop and assumed that privilege. The power of nomination was subjected to some partial restrictions in 1641, but the Archbishop recovered it in all its plenitude at the restoration of Episcopacy in 1662, and enjoyed it, with occasional interference on the part of the crown, till the Revolution. In 1690, a charter was obtained from William and Mary, conveying to the Magistrates and Council, the power of electing their successors, but during a sort of interregnum which occurred the year before from the effects of the Revolution, they were elected in 1689 by a poll vote of the inhabitants,—a system of which no lover of peace and good order would wish to see the revival. We have had occasion already to observe, that the Bishops usually appointed powerful nobles to hold the office of their Bailies of Regality. This office was long held by the Dukes of Lennox, one of whom dying without issue, it devolved upon the King, who continued to appoint a Bailie or Lord of Regality till about the middle of the last century. The last who enjoyed this honour was the Duke of Montrose.

Since the first erection of Glasgow into a royal borough, the Set, or constitution, has undergone several alterations. That which is at present in force was adopted in 1748, by the Town Council, Merchants' House and Trades' House, and confirmed by the convention of royal boroughs. Some additional amendments were made to it in 1801. The affairs of the borough are managed by a Provost, three Bailies, and twelve Counsellors of the Merchant rank, and two Bailies and eleven Counsellors of the Trades' rank. A Master of Works of the Merchant rank, and a Treasurer of the Merchant and Trades' rank alternately, are Counsellors *ex officiis*. The Dean of Guild and Convenor of the Trades House are Counsellors, *ex officiis*, during their first year in office, after which, they must be elected ordinary Counsellors. The Gorbals Bailie, and the Bailie and Depute-bailie of the river, are chosen from

the Merchant and Trades' rank alternately. The election of the Magistrates takes place on the first Tuesday after Michaelmas (the 29th of September), by the whole Council; and, on the succeeding Friday, the newly elected Magistrates and those for the two preceding years, meet to complete the Council, by choosing four new Counsellors to supply the place of the two senior Merchants' and Trades' Counsellors, who become disqualified and retire from office. The Dean of Guild and Deacon Convenor are elected on the Wednesday following.

It seems to have been the usage in former times to elect the Magistrates before mid-day or 12 o'clock, but there is nothing in the Set of the Borough that gives countenance to any such limitation. The notion, however, has been fostered and encouraged by an absurd practice which has for some time prevailed of stopping the principal town clock a few minutes before 12, and interdicting the motion of the hands till the election was decided. The power of a Glasgow Magistrate no doubt is great, but to stop the wheels of time, or arrest the progress of the sun, requires a much higher authority. If the Set of the Borough had really stipulated that the election should take place before 12 o'clock, such a childish subterfuge as that now referred to could never for a moment be considered as a legal fulfilment of its terms. As an opinion, however, was entertained by some, that upon this trifling ceremonial depended the validity of the election, the practice was, at that of October 1825, very wisely abandoned, and the clocks permitted to go their usual rounds without any official interruption.

The Lord Provost receives no salary. He first began to wear a velvet court-dress, for which the sum of £40 is annually allowed him, in 1720; and gold chains were first used by him, the Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Convenor, in 1767; by the Bailie of the river in 1810; and the Bailie of the Gorbals in 1812. The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Convenor, are, *ex officio*, Justices of Peace for the County.

The executive is committed to the Lord Provost and the five Bailies; the conducting of the other affairs of the public belongs to the Magistrates and Council; which body enjoys the privilege of joining the boroughs of Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, in returning a Member to the Imperial Parliament. By the addition to the charter in 1801, any person elected Provost, Bailie, Dean of Guild, or Con-venor, who refuses to accept the office, is liable to a fine of £80 sterling; and upon any one so declining to officiate as a Counsellor, a fine is imposed of £40. The fines thus levied are assigned to the poor of the Merchants' or Trades' Houses respectively, according to the rank to which the person refusing the office belongs.

The Magistrates and Council constitute the principal part of the civil establishment of the city, and may be considered the representatives of the two great divisions of which it consists, namely, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses.

The *Merchants' House* was incorporated in 1605, and comprehends all the Merchant-burgesses who have paid the matriculation fee of ten guineas to the funds of the House. This respectable body consists of foreign and home traders; of whom twelve nominated by the Dean, and twenty-four elected by the qualified members, together with the Provost, Merchant Bailies and the Collector, manage the whole affairs of the House. The Dean, styled by way of courtesy the Lord Dean of Guild, is president of the House, and takes precedence of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, at all its public meetings and sederunts.

An able historical account of the Merchants' House was written some years ago by Mr. Ewing, who, while Dean of Guild in 1819, procured the abolition of the burgess oath, and thus paved the way for a re-union of the two great bodies of the Secession Church, to whom some religious scruples with regard to the imposition of it had been the ground-work of a seventy years separation.

The expenses attending the entries of burghesses with the city are as follows:—

Fine for a Merchant Burgess <i>at far hand</i> , .	£8	·	8
Fine for a Tradesman Burgess do. . . . .	5	·	8

Besides a stamp duty of £3 for each ticket, and 3s. for the vellum.

Fine for the eldest son of a burghess, his father dead, whether Merchant or Tradesman, . . . . .	1	·	1
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Fine for the eldest son, father living, . . . . .	1	·	9
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Fine for each younger son, whether Merchant or Tradesman, or whether his father is living or dead, . . . . .	1	·	12
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Fine for the son-in-law of a burghess, whether Merchant or Tradesman, . . . . .	1	·	15
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Fine for an apprentice, having served a regular apprenticeship with a burghess, whether Merchant or Tradesman, in terms of the Regulations, . . . . .	1	·	16
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Besides a stamp duty of £1 upon every such ticket and 3s. for the vellum. One half of the fine goes to the city, and the other to the Merchants' and Trades' Houses respectively.

The *Trades' House*, consists of the Deacon Convenor; the Trades' Bailies; the Collector; the present and late Deacons of the fourteen Incorporations; and twenty-six assistants; who, with the late Convenor and late Collector, regulate all the affairs of the House. The Incorporations are the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Masons, Fleshers, Gardeners, Barbers, and Dyers. The most ancient of these Incorporations seems to be that of the Hammermen, who have a charter dated in the year 1536.

#### POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The want of an efficient system of police was long felt by the inhabitants, and several unsuccessful at-

tempts were made to accomplish so desirable an object ; but, in consequence of jealous and mistaken opposition, it was not fully enjoyed till the year 1800. By the Act of Parliament then passed, altered and amended in 1807, and subsequently in 1821, the executive power, and the administration of all the other affairs, is vested in the Magistrates and 24 general Commissioners, or one for each of the 24 wards into which the city is divided. Besides these, there are for each ward two resident Commissioners, who have a general superintendence of their respective districts, and possess all the powers of special constables to preserve peace and good order, but are not members of the executive board. Of the 24 general Commissioners eight go out annually by rotation, who may be either re-elected or others chosen in their place, and the senior resident Commissioner of each ward retires also annually from office. All inhabitants who possess a dwelling-house or place of business at £10, or upwards, of yearly rent, have a right to vote for the commissioners. The establishment is supported by an assessment on dwelling-houses, shops, or warehouses, at a rate not exceeding *d.* to *1s. 3d.*  $\text{p}$  £, according to the rental. The sum of £800 is also paid annually from the city funds. The establishment consists of a Superintendent, Collector, Treasurer, Clerk, and Surveyor ; 3 Constables, 28 Officers, 100 Watchmen, and 12 Patrolmen. There are also Superintendents of Lamps, of Weighing Machines, and of Fire Engines. The latter has 50 Firemen under him with a suitable equipment of engines and water butts. There are 152 frost-proof fire plugs distributed over the city, and so constructed that the leathern pipes can be almost instantly attached to them. This is effected by means of what is termed a *bayonet joint* from a similarity in the mode of application. These were first used in Glasgow, and have been lately introduced into London and other cities. The leathern pipes are less liable to burst by being sewed with copper wire, an invention of Mr. James Black, who had for some time the charge of this department, and to

whom the city is said to be also indebted for an ingenious contrivance for the watering of the streets. In no city perhaps in the empire are fires in general so promptly extinguished; but inconveniences have at times arisen from the Water Companies withdrawing the supply of water during certain hours of the night.

One of the magistrates sits every forenoon in the Police Office to try cases that may have occurred on the preceding day or during the night. The conducting of the criminal department in so great a city is a matter of primary importance, and must, from the immense increase of population, and consequently of vice and immorality, be attended with peculiar labour and difficulty. The number of cases brought before the Police Court in 1822, was 8760, involving 17,170 persons, including beggars and prostitutes. Since that time the number has considerably increased.

The receipts of the Police Establishment for the year ending 13th June,

1825, were, . . . . .	£14,069	17	7
And the disbursements, . . . . .	£12,884	2	2

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## Courts of Justice.

THE Courts of Justice which properly belong to the city as a Royal Borough, are the Courts held by the Magistrates, by the Dean of Guild, and by the Bailie on the River and Frith of Clyde.

### THE BAILIE COURTS.

I.—*The Principal Civil Court.* In this court the magistrates officiate in rotation as judges, and the procedure is conducted in writing by procurators of court, and under the superintendence of legal assessors. The procedure is either of an ordinary or a summary nature. For the decision of ordinary civil cases above

40s. the court is held at regular intervals, and for urgent cases it is open every lawful day.

In criminal cases the court is likewise held daily for the purpose of granting warrants of arrest and commitment; of examining parties accused; of precognosing witnesses; and of trying persons accused of offences of which it is competent for the court to take cognizance. The punishment is limited to imprisonment, pillory, public whipping, or hard labour in Bridewell.

II.—*The weekly Small Debt Court.* In this court instituted for the determination of small civil claims, not below 5s. nor exceeding 40s., the Bailies officiate in rotation as judges, and the clerks attend to give their legal advice, and to minute the procedure. The court is held every week on Monday at eleven forenoon, when the parties state their cases verbally, without the intervention of procurators. It is a very useful and cheap court to the citizens.

### THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT

is held once a fortnight, on Thursday at eleven o'clock, unless when called oftener for the occasional despatch of urgent cases. The Dean of Guild is Judge, assisted by a council of eight, and by a legal assessor when it is considered necessary. The court decides all affairs of neighbourhood and lining, and which regard buildings, streets, weights and measures, and all disputes and questions which arise between conterminous proprietors. It is to be regretted that while this court is possessed of power for the removal of obstructions in the streets, it has not also an ample fund for the purposes of compensation and indemnity—whereby the streets might be widened in places where, either from inadvertency or ancient misconstruction, they have been unduly narrowed and contracted. An example of this nature occurred lately in Argyle Street, where the erection of some new buildings in an angular and ungraceful position has materially injured its appearance.

## THE WATER BAILIE COURT

decides questions of a maritime nature which arise from affairs and transactions connected with furnishings to vessels and their crews, seamen's wages, freight and demurrage, damage done to goods, or by one vessel to another; and crimes committed on the river; in short, all maritime cases, except such as are only competent to be decided in the High Court of Admiralty. The jurisdiction of the water bailie extends from the Old Bridge of Glasgow to the Clough Stone, near the Clough Light House, at the mouth of the Clyde. The bailie, and in his absence his depute, is judge, and the business proceeds every lawful day under the superintendence of the town clerks as legal assessors.

## SHERIFF COURT.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Sheriff extends to the punishment of all crimes except the five pleas of the crown, or where the punishment shall amount only to banishment from the county, or whipping, though in some instances it may even extend to capital punishment, as in the case of theft. The sheriff cannot proceed without the assistance of a jury, except in lesser delinquencies, when the punishment is only fine and imprisonment. The sheriff is also competent for the pre-cognosing of witnesses, securing the persons of offenders, and preparing cases for the Justiciary and Circuit Courts. The sheriff has power, in regard to questions of civil debt, to decide to any amount; and his jurisdiction also extends to all cases relative to real or heritable property, such as questions of possession and the like, but he is incompetent where there are declaratory conclusions in the summons. The powers of the sheriff take in all that range of jurisdiction which properly belongs to a judge ordinary of a county, he being the chief civil and criminal officer within his bounds. The court is held every Wednesday and Thursday during its sitting, which is nearly the same as term-time in the court of session. By a late Act the sheriff is entitled

to decide summarily, or by verbal hearing, all causes or complaints that may be competently brought before him, where the debt or demand shall not exceed the value of £8. This law is important to traders and others interested in the recovery of small debts, as the fees are moderate, and no procurators are employed without leave from the court.

### THE JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT

meets every Monday at 10 o'clock, forenoon. The judges of this court are those gentlemen who hold the office of justice of peace for the county. Claims of debts under £5 sterling are here decided; as also fines or penalties to any amount, incurred by illegal traffic, or by offences against the revenue, disputes between master and servant, and other cases of a like nature. By a late Act the justices are entitled, on verbal complaint, to fine in any sum under £5, and, in default of payment, to commit to Bridewell for any term not exceeding sixty days.

It is proper here to take notice of a new regulation with regard to imprisonment for debt, which is likely to be very important in its practical results. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1825, and which is applicable to all the courts in Scotland having power to give decreets containing warrants of imprisonment for the recovery of civil debts, a provision is introduced into the law, that, before any jailor shall be entitled to receive the person of a debtor into custody, there must be lodged in his hands the sum of 10s. sterling, to defray the expense of his aliment. The object of this salutary enactment is to discourage imprisonment for debt, particularly for debts of small amount, by placing a considerable barrier in the way of the execution of legal diligence. This object it has been found to have promoted to a great degree since it came into operation, there having been very few cases where the amount of the debt was less than £5, in which, within the last few months, commitments have taken place. The total number of imprisonments

for debt subsequent to the passing of this law has, as relative to Glasgow Jail, diminished *considerably more than one half*. The former practice disallowed all applications for aliment on the part of the debtor till after the lapse of ten days from the date of his imprisonment, and this period was often farther prolonged by resistance on the part of the creditor, during all which period the poor man was forced to trust for his subsistence to precarious supplies from his friends, or to casual charity and benevolence.

### THE CIRCUIT COURT

meets here twice a year, in April and September; and is competent to try all crimes except that of high treason, and all appeals in civil matters from inferior courts, when the sum does not exceed £25 sterling; and the law provides that its judgment shall in all cases be final and conclusive between the parties. The criminal business before this court is now so great that the seditious are sometimes very long and laborious. In 1798, there was only one criminal case came before it, while in the spring circuit of 1825, there were 73 indictments against 107 criminals, and upwards of 1000 witnesses regularly summoned to give evidence.

### COMMISSARY COURT.

The Commissariat of Glasgow was formerly of great extent, but by the Act of 4th George IV. cap. 97. it was dissolved, and each sheriffdom is now a separate commissariat. Of course the Commissary Court held here extends over the county of Lanark only, the sheriff being commissary *ex officio*. All actions for debt, and indeed every action formerly competent to the sheriff, are now incompetent before the Commissary Court. Its jurisdiction is entirely confined to cases of a consistorial nature, and to the recording of inventories and settlements under the Stamp Acts. The Commissary Court meets at Glasgow on Wednesdays, after the rising of the Sheriff Court.

## The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons

were erected into an incorporated body in 1599, by a charter of King James VI., in favour of Mr. Peter Low, Surgeon, and Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine, conferring the power on them and their successors to exercise jurisdiction over all practitioners in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, in the city and suburbs, as well as in the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew and Dumbarton, comprehending nearly a fourth part of the population of Scotland. Mr. Low was chief surgeon to the Prince, and was a man of considerable eminence in his profession, and of very lively and facetious manners, as appears from the inscription on his monument in the High Church-yard, dated 1612, where it is said that

—“ when his physick's force oft failed,  
His pleasant purpose then prevailed ;  
For of his God he got the grace  
To live in mirth and die in peace.”

The charter was ratified by a Scottish Act of Parliament in 1672, and in consequence of the great evils arising from the increase of irregular practitioners in the beginning of the present century, it was farther strengthened and enforced by a decision of the Court of Session in 1812. The charter, besides the power of granting diplomas to students in medicine and surgery, confers upon the incorporation many civil privileges and exemptions, of which none, however, are now claimed excepting those of exemption from the Militia ballots, from the billeting of soldiers, and from passing upon assize. A few years after the date of the Charter, or in the year 1605, the profession of barber being then considered a *pendicle* of surgery, a union was formed between these two bodies, and they were constituted into a joint borough corporation by a Seal of Cause and Letter of Deaconry from the Magistrates. Such a connection appears at this time of day rather strange and incongruous, but it was then common in

most countries of Europe,\* and seems to have had its origin in Popish times, when monks and other ecclesiastics, from their frequent attendance on the sick, who were generally immured in cloisters and nunneries, and denied the access of other visitors, became naturally their medical as well as spiritual advisers, and ministered to the diseases of the body as well as the maladies of the soul. The subordinate operations of surgery, however, they were wont to entrust to their servants, who were at the same time employed in giving that tonsure to their masters' heads which the superstition of the times had appended to the clerical profession. An alliance was thus formed between two sciences very opposite in their nature, and the professions of Barbery and Surgery were combined in the same doubly-skilled individuals. It is not to be supposed that a union so discordant could admit of any thing like a pure amalgamation. By many members of the corporation the *Surgical* department was still exclusively professed, while others were literally and bona fide *Barbers*, though they might at times act the part of Sangrado, and perform other simple and menial operations;—to which indeed in their bond of union with the Surgeons they were expressly restricted. The connection continued to subsist till the year 1722, when the Surgeons resigned into the hands of the Magistrates their share in the borough rights—renounced to their former associates the splendid honours of *Deaconry*; and Surgery and Shaving were for ever disunited.

The funds of the Faculty consist of heritable property, and of the admission fees of members or licentiates. These are appropriated to defray the general expenses, and the purchasing of books for their library, which now comprehends above 6000 volumes, and is nearly complete in all languages both ancient and modern. From the same fund decayed members are supplied, and liberal allowances are made to the families of those who died previous to the establishment, in 1792, of their *widows' fund*.

\* Corderii Coll. 26th, Lib. III.

The free stock of this fund, to which, at its commencement, £1,300 were appropriated from the general fund, has accumulated to £21,164. Of the admission money into the faculty two-thirds go to this fund and the remaining third to the general stock. The terms of admission are £150 to persons at or below 25 years of age, with an additional sum for every year above that age, conformably to an equitable scale. The widows of members receive an annuity of £33 : 15s., but if any member besides his entry money pays £2 : 5s. per annum, his widow is entitled to an annuity of £45. When a member dies leaving no widow but children, they receive six years of the annuity which would have been drawn by a widow, or the balance of that sum if she dies or is married before the six years have been completed. Town licentiates pay £21, and are entitled to an equal liberty of practising within the city as members. Country licentiates pay £5 : 5s., and are authorized to practice in the country but not in the city. The number of the members is at present 93, and the Hall of the Faculty is in St. Enoch's Square.

*Vaccine Institution.*—This Institution was established about the beginning of this century. Two members of Faculty are appointed to attend the Surgeons' Hall every Monday at 12 o'clock, to vaccinate the children of the poor gratis, of whom a great many thousands have been vaccinated since the period of its commencement. From this institution as a focus, vaccine matter is procured and sent to all parts in the west of Scotland, so as to communicate as widely as possible the benefits of that important discovery.

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## The Faculty of Procurators,

after having existed as a Society for more than three centuries, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1796. The applicant, previous to admission, must have served five years as an apprentice, from the age of 15 or upwards, with a member of the faculty, at a fee of not

less than £30, and one year as a clerk; and must have studied Scottish law for at least one session in a University. On these facts being ascertained, he undergoes private and public examinations by a committee of the faculty, regarding his knowledge of law, and the practice of the courts; and, if found qualified, is admitted a member on paying an admission fee of £100. The funds of the incorporation arise partly from this source, and partly from interest of money and from small fees for every cause brought before the Borough, Sheriff, and Commissary Courts. They are appropriated for the relief of decayed members, as well as for the support of their *Widows' Fund*, which was erected in 1812, and to which is transferred the whole stock of the faculty so far as it exceeds £1000. From the admission money of each member a sum, the minimum of which is £20, and from the faculty funds £1:10s. yearly, are paid to the Widows' Fund; which, with £1:10s. yearly, or 20 guineas in full, paid also by the member, entitles his widow to £18:2:6d. per annum while she remains unmarried, or his children, when he leaves no widow, to an annuity of that amount for five years. The fund, however, is not yet in full operation, and the annuities are expected to increase in amount.

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## Hospitals and Mortifications.

### ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL

is the only Roman Catholic foundation which has descended to the present times. It was endowed by Bishop Muirhead in the reign of James III. for the support of 12 old men and a priest, and in 1677, Archbishop Leighton mortified £150 to its funds. The Hospital, which was an ancient Gothic building, stood in Castle Street, but was removed in 1805, for the opening of St. Nicholas' Street. The funds of the institution have, from unknown causes, been so re-

duccd, that not more than 12 persons receive from it small pensions of £3 each per annum.

#### MERCHANTS' HOUSE. (see page 107.)

The funds of the Merchants' House are derived from rents, interest of money, ground annuals, fees from entrants, burgess' fines, donations and mortifications. They are under the management and control of the Dean of Guild and his council, who distribute annually to decayed members or their widows, or to other charitable purposes, about £1200. The free stock of the house at Candlemas, 1825, was £26,000. The admission fee is ten guineas.

#### TRADES' HOUSE. (see page 108.)

The funds of the Trades' House, arise from resources similar to those of the Merchants' House, and above £800 are applied annually to similar objects. Besides this, a free school was established in 1808, which is supported by certain rates of contribution from each of the fourteen incorporations. At this seminary 108 boys, sons of Trades' Burgesses, are instructed for four years in reading, writing, book-keeping, geography and church music. A pretty extensive library is attached to it. The individual incorporations give also annually from £2000 to £3000 to their poor.

#### HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL. (See page 93.)

This institution was founded and endowed by George and Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, writers in Glasgow, in 1639 and 1641. The former amassed a large fortune by his profession, although his charges are said to have been so moderate that it appears scarcely possible. M'Ure states it as a credible report, "that he would never take above sixteen pennies *Scots* (three halfpence sterling) for the writing of a common ordinary bond, be the sum ever so great." The original endowment was for the support of 12 old men and 12 boys, and the sums severally bequeathed were 68,700 merks, or £3,816 : 13 : 4d. sterling, with a tenement of

land, barn and yard, containing ground whereon to build the Hospital. In 1647, the executors of the will purchased, in conjunction with the City and the Trades' House, the lands and Barony of Gorbals, of which one half *pro indiviso* was for account of the Hospital, and, on this share being disjoined, at the division of the property by lot in 1790, it was feued out to great advantage for building. The Hospital became proprietors also in 1695, of the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, which had formerly belonged to the Founders, at the price of 20,300 merks, or £1127 : 15 : 6d. Mr. James Blair mortified in 1713, 10,000 merks, or £555 : 11 : 1d. sterling, to the funds of the Hospital for the support of three old men and four boys. The funds, however, had for some time increased very slowly, for it appears that in 1736 there were only 15 old men and 15 boys on the list, or six more than the original foundation. In 1737, the trustees judged it expedient to admit females to an interest in the charity. Between 1741 and 1767, they continued to make additions to their heritable property, and to make occasional transfers. In the year last mentioned they feued to the town 2 acres of ground for the new Ramshorn Churchyard, in addition to one and a half roods feued for the church and former burying ground in 1718. In 1784, Mr. Daniel Baxter mortified the sum of £2,700 sterling, and there was another large bequest by Mr. John Snow in 1798. All these bequests are now applied, with some trivial reservations, to the general purposes of the charity. The objects of it are decayed men of fifty years and upwards who are burgesses; and daughters and widows of burgesses of the same standing; or at forty, if they have two children under ten years to support. A part of the funds is set apart to educate and maintain a certain number of boys, sons of burgesses, above seven and not exceeding eight years of age, but those on Baxter's foundation are admitted at from eight to ten. Applicants must have attended an English school for a half year, and must produce a surgeon's certificate of their health. About 200 men and

women receive annual pensions of £5 to £25, and there are at present about 80 boys who are educated for four years, and who attend public worship on Sundays in St. Enoch's Church. They also receive small pensions of £3 per annum, and a suit of clothes. The patrons of the institution are the Magistrates and Council, the Preceptor of the Hospital, and the City Clergy. The total annual distribution is about £3000.

#### THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL (see page 82.)

is supported by an assessment on the inhabitants, and by certain fixed contributions from the Town Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and the General Session. The institution commenced its operations in 1733. The assessors are annually appointed by the Magistrates and Council, and are sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge of their office. Every person within the borough who is presumed from his property or business to be worth £300, and upwards, is assessed in conformity with a ratio which varies according to the supply required for the Hospital. This fluctuates of course with the prices of provisions, the pressure of the times, and the number of persons on the funds. The general affairs of the institution are managed by a preceptor, vice-preceptor, treasurer, and 48 persons chosen annually, of whom the magistrates, and four of the city clergy form always a part, the remainder being taken from the corporate bodies and the general session. A committee of eight persons, with the preceptor and vice-preceptor, form a weekly quorum, whose duty it is to conduct and inspect the particular arrangements of the Hospital, and to give in a report at the quarterly meetings of the managers. The number of persons on the funds may be calculated at nearly 1300; of whom about 400 are in the Hospital, about the same number are out-pensioners who receive moncy, besides nearly 500 who receive a supply of meal. The average cost of each inmate of the hospital varies according to circumstances. In 1824, it was £5 : 13 : 10*d*. Every person in the hospital capable of work is employed.

The young get such employment as their other avocations will admit of; and the aged spin, weave, make clothes, shoes, and other articles used in the house. The children are taught reading, writing, and church music, and on Sundays attend religious worship in the College Church. The chaplain, in addition to his official duties through the week, gives regular public worship on the Sunday forenoon and evening, for the benefit of such as remain in the house. The total amount of the funds in 1824, comprehending the general assessment and the contributions from corporate bodies was £9,265.

### SCOTSTARVET'S MORTIFICATION

consists of the lands of Pucky and Pucky Mill in Fifeshire, which were conveyed in 1653 by Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, to the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, the rental of which was to be applied to the putting of four boys to apprenticeships within the city. The rental was originally only £20 per annum, but the present lease, which is at 19 years from 1818, is at a rental of £150. The number of boys is of course greatly increased, and they are now incorporated and educated with those of Wilson's Charity, and receive clothing instead of apprentice fees. The patronage is vested jointly in the Magistrates and Council, and in the Duchess of Portland, formerly Miss Scott, daughter of General Scott of Balcomie in the county of Fife.

### SNELL'S MORTIFICATION

is one of a very liberal description and well worthy of commendation. Mr. Snell bequeathed in 1688, a considerable estate in Warwickshire for the support of ten Scottish students at Baliol College, Oxford, who shall have studied some years at the Glasgow University. The proceeds of this estate afforded about twenty years ago only £70 per annum for ten years to each of the ten exhibitioners, but by means of recent improvements on it, and the great rise in the value of landed property, the amount is now £120. Another mortification of £20 per annum, under a different patronage, to

four Scottish students, is generally assigned to the Glasgow exhibitors, so that four of the ten have each the handsome allowance of £140 per annum for ten years. The University has the nomination to these exhibitions.

### COLLEGE BURSARIES.

Besides the munificent donation just referred to, various sums have, from time to time, been granted by the crown, or bequeathed by individuals, or set apart by corporate bodies or societies, for the support and education of students in the University. Of these there are in all about sixty, yielding each from £4 : 3 : 4*d.* to £50 per annum. Nine are in the gift of the city and six in that of the crown; the remainder are in the gift of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and of other societies and individuals.

### MITCHELL'S MORTIFICATION

consists of the sum of £2000 mortified in 1729, by Mr. William Mitchell, Merchant in London, who was a native of this city; the interest to be appropriated by his heirs to the relief of decayed burgesses or their families.

### TENNENT'S MORTIFICATION.

In 1741, Mr. Robert Tennent, 'Tobacconist in Glasgow, bequeathed, besides plate and napery to the six city churches, 21,000 merks Scots, or £1,166 : 13 : 4*d.* sterling, part of which to be lent out in small sums free of interest, and the income arising from the remainder to be laid out in the maintenance of poor widows and the education of children. The first of these objects having been found inexpedient, the funds, which are about £50 per annum, are now devoted by the managers to the two latter.

### WILSON'S CHARITY

originated in a mortification of £3000, in 1778, by Mr. George Wilson, a native of Glasgow, but at that time Merchant in London, for clothing and educating a cer-

tain number of boys. The funds are augmented by subsequent donations, and by the proceeds of the annual collection at the sermon preached at the procession of the Charity Schools. The patrons are the Magistrates and Ministers of the City, and other inhabitants, to the number of 30 in all. Scotstarvet's Mortification is incorporated with this Charity, and the present number of boys is about 80, who attend divine service on Sundays in St. Andrew's Church. They are admitted between the ages of seven and eight, and must produce a certificate of their health. The governors have lately erected a handsome school-house near the head of Montrose Street. It is in a very airy situation and has an extensive open area in front.

#### JOHNSTON'S MORTIFICATION.

Mr. James Johnston, Merchant in Glasgow, bequeathed in 1781, the sum of £1000, the interest whereof to be applied to the relief of five indigent journeymen stockingmakers, giving a preference in the first instance to such as had been in his own employment. Messrs. Dugald Bannatyne and John Thomson were appointed joint patrons, and have the nomination of applicants on the funds. These gentlemen have vested the management, after their own decease, in the hands of the Trades' House. Mr. Johnston was for some time the partner of an eminent Banker in this city, lately deceased, whose means of posthumous charity were much more ample and extensive; and of whom it would have been gratifying to have been able to record a similar act of generosity.

#### BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION

consists of the sum of £2,700, bequeathed, under certain limitations, in 1784, by Mr. Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in Glasgow, in favour of Hutcheson's Hospital; which sum is now incorporated with the funds of that excellent institution.

#### COULTER'S MORTIFICATION

comprehends objects both of science and benevolence.

Mr. James Coulter, Merchant in this city, by his will dated 22d November, 1787, left in trust to the Magistrates and Council the sum of £200, as a fund for an annual premium to any person within ten miles of the city, who shall have invented or improved any machine beneficial to trade, or any method of working a valuable manufacture; the premium to be awarded by the Lord Provost and Dean of Guild together with six competent judges. In a great manufacturing city any stimulus to mechanical discovery is of the highest importance, and it is surprizing that bequests of this nature are so rare. Mr. Coulter mortified also the sum of £1200 as a charitable foundation, of which the interest to be paid in life pensions to persons in indigent circumstances and of good character, giving a preference to the names of Coulter and Peadie, and to such as may stand related to the founder. In addition to these mortifications, the same gentleman contributed £400 towards the erection of a Bridewell, and, in conjunction with his brother Lawrence, £500 to the formation of what is called a Humane Society, or one instituted for the purpose of using means for the recovery of the drowned.

#### MILLAR'S CHARITY.

Mr. Andrew Millar, Merchant in this city, mortified in 1790, his whole estate, amounting to above £7000, for the purpose of clothing and educating a certain number of indigent girls. The trustees are the Principal of the College, the Professor of Divinity, the Ministers of the City, and one elder from each of the Kirk Sessions. The girls must be eight years of age complete on the first of March following their application, and must produce certificates of their health, and of their having been six months at a school. At present there are sixty girls on the funds, which are now above £400 per annum, the capital stock having considerably increased. The governors of this charity are the principal superiors of the lands of Barrowfield. They have a hall and extensive premises in George Street where

the school is kept and the schoolmistress resides. The hall affords accommodation also to the Glasgow Public Library.

#### THE ROYAL INFIRMARY. (see page 83.)

This noble institution was established in 1794, the building having been opened for the reception of patients on the 8th of December. It is supported by voluntary contribution, and is perhaps the most important charitable establishment in the city. It is under the management of 25 directors chosen from the Town Council, the University, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the Clergy, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and the general contributors. The medical department is under the superintendence of two Physicians and four surgeons, who, after two years gratuitous service, receive a small remuneration for their subsequent labours. Contributors of £10, or of a guinea annually, are entitled to recommend one patient; those of £20, or two guineas annually, two patients; of £50, or three guineas annually, four patients; and those of £100, or five guineas annually, six patients. If the patient die, the recommender pays the funeral charges. The permanent fund or capital amounted on the 31st December 1824, to £16,147 : 12 : 3d. The income for that year was £3,320 : 0 : 4d., and the expenditure £4,417 : 6 : 10d., leaving a deficit of £1,097 : 6 : 6d., which was, however, made up by donations and legacies to the amount of £1,330 : 8 : 2d. But as these are only an incidental source of revenue, and not at all to be depended on, it were to be wished that the annual subscriptions could be stretched to an amount that would cover the annual expenditure. Besides, a further addition to the buildings must be looked forward to, as by the last report it appears that the house then contained 220 patients, or 12 more than its full complement.

#### MACALPINE'S MORTIFICATION

was founded in 1811, by Mrs. Helen Macalpinc, spouse

of Mr. Archibald Broadley, Tailor in Glasgow. It is designed to confer pensions as far as it will go of £10 per annum on indigent old men, and £5 on poor women above forty years of age. The former must have been burgesses for ten years, and must have resided in the city for three years, and the women for twenty years, previous to application, and a preference is given to the names of Macalpine, Brown and Buchanan. The funds amount to £125 per annum, and there are at present 8 men and 12 women on the list. The trustees are the Convénor of the Trades, the Trades' Bailies, and the Ministers of eight of the City Churches for the time being.

#### THE LUNATIC ASYLUM (see page 88.)

admits patients of every rank, who are provided with accommodation corresponding to their station in society, and to their previous habits and circumstances. The lower orders pay from 7s. to 10s. 6d. weekly board; the middle and higher from 15s. to 63s. The institution is conducted on the most approved and liberal principles, and is supported by the different rates of board received from the patients, and by occasional donations and contributions. The most disinterested and assiduous attention is paid to the comfort of the unfortunate inmates; and to an occasional visitor or stranger nothing can impart greater pleasure than to see the neatness, cleanliness, and good order, which pervade the whole establishment. It is under the management of 23 directors, of whom the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the chief Magistrate of Paisley, the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine in the University, and the Physician to the Asylum for the time being, are directors *ex officio*; the others are returned by the city corporate bodies, and by the general annual meeting of the subscribers. The average number of patients is about 120, but, with the additions lately made to the buildings, the Asylum will contain about 160. The disbursements in 1824, including £633 : 9 : 7d. for the new buildings, were £5305 : 10s. and the receipts for the same year were £4,603 : 12 : 9d.

of which £3,697 : 17 : 4*d.* arose from the board of the patients.

#### THE LOCK HOSPITAL (see page 94.)

is supported by voluntary contribution, and is chiefly designed as a house of recovery for unfortunate females. During their residence in the hospital they are employed at hand-sewing or other kinds of work, and are entitled to one half of their earnings on leaving it. From this regulation the most beneficial effects have been produced. When restored to health they are dismissed, or at their own request recommended to

#### THE MAGDALENE ASYLUM, (see page 94.)

an institution adapted for the reception and moral restoration of female penitents. It is maintained by voluntary subscription, by collections on summer evenings at the chapel, and by the produce of work done in the house. This last item yielded in 1824, £284 : 17 : 5*d.* By the last report it appears that since the commencement of the institution in 1815, about 300 females have applied for admission, of whom 224 had been received, and 19 were then remaining in the house. The chief employment of the inmates is laundry and needle-work, and great attention is paid to their religious instruction and their moral improvement.

#### STIRLING'S MORTIFICATION

consists of the sum of £200 bequeathed to the General Session, the interest whereof to be applied in the purchase of Bibles for the poor.

#### LOCKHART'S MORTIFICATION.

The late Mr. James Lockhart, hardware merchant in this city, left £500 under the charge of the General Session, and appointed the interest of it to be expended in the purchase of religious books for the poor.

#### GARDNER'S SCHOOL

was instituted in 1817. A sum of £3000 was bequeath-

ed by Mr. Moses Gardner, Manufacturer, the interest of which was to be laid out in educating 70 children, the names of Gardner and Maclae to be preferred. The course is three years, and comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic. The patrons are the Magistrates, the oldest city Clergyman, and certain others.

#### MISS HOOD'S MORTIFICATION.

The late Miss Mary Hood of this city, by a will dated 26th December, 1817, after making suitable provision for her relations, vested the residue of her property in the hands of certain trustees, to be applied at their discretion to the use of the public charities then existing, or thereafter to be established, in Glasgow. The trustees, accordingly, in the execution of the trust committed to them, paid, in different proportions, to the various charitable institutions; about £6000; and have resolved, in further fulfilment of their trust, to establish an institution for the relief of unmarried females, under the name of "Hood's Charitable Institution." For this purpose they have appropriated the sum of £10,000. Its object is the relief, under certain restrictions, of unmarried females of 50 years old and upwards, by annual pensions of from £5 to £20. Miss Hood's relations, however, have made an attempt to invalidate the settlement, and the matter is now at issue before the House of Lords.

#### MACLACHLAN'S FREE SCHOOL.

The late Mr. John Maclachlan of Calcutta, by his will dated the 20th August, 1819, mortified the reversion of his property and effects to the formation and endowment of a school for the education of the children, male and female, of poor Highlanders. The trustees are the Magistrates, Ministers, and other members of the General Session, and the Ministers and Managers of the Gaelic chapels in the city. The funds already realized amount to about £6,000.

#### THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION (see p. 93.)

was established in 1819, for the instruction of young

persons born deaf, or who have been deprived of hearing in early life. A plain but neat and substantial building has been erected in an airy part of the city, with an extensive garden attached to it for recreation and exercise. The institution is governed by a Patron, President, eight Vice-Presidents, twenty Directors, Treasurer and Secretary. Every thing that can contribute to the health and comfort of the helpless inmates has been attended to. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and due regard is paid to the diet of the children as well as to their personal and moral habits. The present teacher, Mr. Watson, is the son, and was for some time the assistant, of the celebrated Dr. Watson of London. Mrs. Watson instructs the female children in household matters and needle-work in addition to their ordinary education. The institution has already succeeded beyond expectation, in proving how much knowledge can be imparted to the minds of those who are debarred from hearing the voice of instruction, and how their minds can be elevated from a state of moral darkness to comprehend the truths of reason and revelation. The house is capable of receiving about 60 night boarders, and any additional number as day scholars. Accommodation is provided for children of the higher ranks as well as of the lower, according to the rate of board and education. The number of boarders and pupils is at present 36, and as the want of hearing occurs much more frequently in the lower than in the higher ranks of society, it were to be wished that by means of bequests, or an augmented annual subscription, the benefits of this interesting institution were more widely extended.

#### MAXWELL'S MORTIFICATION.

The late Mr. Maxwell of this city who died some time ago in Lisbon, mortified the sum of £2,000, the interest whereof, after the death of his widow, to be applied to the education of 40 or 50 boys, not sons of burgesses.

## LENNOX'S MORTIFICATION

consists of £400 bequeathed by a person of that name towards the endowment of a free school for the education of 40 girls belonging to the north quarter of the city, each girl to be provided also in winter with some articles of clothing. The original foundation has been considerably increased by subsequent contributions, and the trustees have lately erected an airy and commodious school-house at the back of the Barony Church, the teacher being permitted to take in as many additional girls and boys as the school-room will easily accommodate, at a small quarterly payment. The present number is about 120.

## GLASGOW INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The late Mr. John Leitch, Merchant in this city, bequeathed the sum of £5,000 towards the endowment of an institution for the blind, to be connected with the Royal Infirmary, the managers of that institution being appointed the trustees. It has, however, been judged that the benevolent wishes of the testator might be carried more fully into effect by erecting a separate building for the purpose, and that the institution might be placed on a broader and more efficient footing by a general appeal to the public in its behalf. An Act of Parliament has accordingly been obtained conferring the necessary powers on the trustees, and a piece of ground has been purchased in a most eligible situation to the north of the Royal Infirmary, where suitable premises will be erected.

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## Benevolent Institutions.

### THE GENERAL SESSION.

The Kirk Session of Glasgow, although it commenced its operations in 1572, was first regularly constituted

on the 7th November, 1583, when it comprised one Minister, thirty-five Elders and twenty-six Deacons. In 1592, when St. Mary's Church was opened as a second presbyterian place of worship, it obtained the name of the *Great Session*, the members of which were not chosen for life, as at present, but were elected from year to year, and it appears that in 1599, the Session ordained that the Provost and Magistrates should be enrolled as elders *ex officiis* for the year to come. Parochial Sessions were first instituted in 1649. The Great Session, however, continued its weekly sederunts till 1690, when it was resolved that the Parochial Sessions should meet every week, and the Great Session on the first Thursday of every month. The Great or General Session, as it is now called, has of late years met only once a quarter, and takes the management of all funds arising from proclamations of marriages, funeral fees, and legacies and donations to the poor. Out of these funds £400 are allotted annually for the support of the parochial schools. The General Session formerly took charge of all the collections at the doors of the city churches, which, being thus gathered into one common fund, were afterwards distributed or allocated according to the requirements of the poor in each individual parish. This plan having, from the great extent of the city, become very inconvenient and laborious, an arrangement has been lately made by which each parish takes the exclusive management of its own receipts and disbursements.

### THE BUCHANAN SOCIETY

was formed in 1725, for the relief of persons of the name of Buchanan, and of other names connected with their clan, such as Macaslan, Risk, and Leney. The funds arise from £5 paid by each member at entrance, and as the society made an early and judicious investment in heritable property, its means are now very considerable. The managers agreed in 1815, to devote a part of their funds to the support of a Student of Phi-

osophy connected with their clan, by presenting him to a bursary of £25 per annum for four years in the Glasgow University.

#### THE GLASGOW HIGHLAND SOCIETY

was instituted in 1727. The funds are derived from the rents of houses and shops, and from the entry money of two guineas from new members. It has under its protection about 300 boys, sons of indigent parents, natives of the Highlands or of Highland descent. These are educated, clothed, and taught a trade, at the expense of the society. They attend religious worship in the Gaelic Chapel, Ingram Street. The society gives education also to 60 girls. Its annual income has of late been greatly augmented by a rise in the value of its heritable property. The expenditure in 1824, was £879.

#### THE CLYDE MARINE SOCIETY

founded in 1758, for the relief of indigent sailors and their families belonging to sea-ports on the Clyde, originally derived its funds from a levy of 4*d.* per ton on all vessels sailing from the river, and 4*d.* per month from the seamen's wages. This system continued till 1786, when the society was incorporated by Act of Parliament, which authorized the funds to be raised by the admission of members at two guineas of entry money, and by certain monthly payments from seamen employed in foreign or coasting vessels, or in the fisheries. These duties were levied till 1810, when another Act was passed authorizing, in lieu of them, the levying of a duty of 3*d.*  $\text{p}^r$  £ on the wages of all seamen belonging to vessels employed as aforesaid. The funds have from the low rate of interest and other causes very much diminished since 1814. The allowance to the widows of seamen are from 10*s.* to 40*s.* yearly according to their rank. The amount distributed in 1804, was £513:16:6*d.* in 1814, £1,269:8:6*d.* and in 1824, £772:10*s.* In the latter period there were 1,300 pensioners on the funds of the society.

## THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY

was established in 1790, and incorporated by a seal of cause from the Magistrates, for the purpose of rendering pecuniary aid to the families of clergymen of the Church of Scotland who may be in indigent circumstances. The funds arise from five guineas of entry money paid by the members, and are augmented by occasional donations, and by a collection made at the annual sermon preached for the behoof of the society. The annual meeting of the society is on the last Thursday of March, before which time applications for relief must be lodged with the secretary.

## THE HUMANE SOCIETY

was instituted in 1790, for the recovery of the drowned, or those whose lives have been endangered by submersion. The utility of such an institution in a large city, built on the banks of a navigable river, requires no illustration. The frequency of accidents, and the variety of forms under which they occur, is very great, and the efforts of the society in restoring suspended animation have been eminently successful. Since its establishment 545 lives have been saved, and of late years the average number amounts to about 55 per annum, of whom the greater part are children. Besides the house on the north side of the river in the Green, where a complete apparatus and every requisite to accomplish the object of the society are kept, there are three other establishments of a similar nature at Port-Dundas, Broomielaw and Govan. The funds consist of legacies from the late James and Lawrence Coulter, Miss Hood, Robert Blair, and William Monteith, with other occasional donations and subscriptions. The society is governed by a Preses, Treasurer, Secretary, and six Directors chosen annually, together with the office-bearers of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

## THE GLASGOW FEMALE SOCIETY

was instituted in 1799, by some pious and charitable

ladies, for the purpose of relieving the wants and distresses of indigent females. The peculiar and characteristic feature of this society is, that a committee of ladies visit the poor in their habitations, and administer to their relief after a personal inspection of their necessities. The society is under excellent management, and has been long a favourite with the public.

#### THE LADIES' CLOTHING SOCIETY

was formed as an auxiliary to the above in 1812. It is managed by a committee of 16 Ladies, a Treasurer, and Secretary. The committee assemble in the Quaker Meeting House one day in each week during winter, where they employ themselves in making cloths for the poor. Their labours of love are not altogether restricted to the female sex, but are extended, though on a secondary scale, to the other, and many hundreds of children also are clothed by this excellent institution. The expenditure in 1824, was £180.

#### THE AGED WOMEN'S SOCIETY

consists also of ladies. It was formed in 1811, and its efforts are more especially directed to such females as are more advanced in years. The Board of Trustees in Edinburgh presented it at its commencement with a number of spinning wheels, and the managers provide the old women with suitable work, and occasionally also with clothing and pecuniary aid. The ladies contribute *2s. 6d.* per quarter to the support of the institution, and an annual sermon is preached for the farther assistance of its funds.

#### THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY

has been in operation since 1803. Many thousands of sick and destitute strangers have been visited and relieved by this highly useful institution, which is chiefly managed by those of the Methodist persuasion.

#### THE OLD MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

instituted in 1811, meets with well merited support and

encouragement. Its object is to afford assistance to poor men labouring under the infirmities of old age and who cannot maintain themselves. The subscriptions and donations were in 1824, £281 : 2s., and the number of pensioners on the roll 162; of whom 20 were from 60 to 70 years of age; 71 from 70 to 80; 57 from 80 to 90; and 14 from 90 to 100.

#### LADIES' SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

This institution is intended exclusively for orphans and fatherless children, or such as have parents who cannot afford to put them to school. Its design is to keep girls of this description off the street till they are fit for service, and by training them to habits of cleanliness, regularity and industry, be the means of preserving them from the evils attendant on ignorance and idleness. It is supported by voluntary subscription, and is managed by a committee of 12 ladies.

#### LADIES' SOCIETY FOR VISITING THE JAIL AND BRIDEWELL.

This society was formed in 1818, when the celebrated Mrs. Fry was on a visit to this city, and has been continued since with various success. It is under the management of a Committee of Ladies who pay their '*angel visits*' two or three times a week, and endeavour, by their advice and other good offices, to instruct and reform the female inmates, and as far as lies in their power to excite them to habits of industry and cleanliness. The society has met with every encouragement from the civil authorities and other respectable inhabitants.

#### THE GLASGOW WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY

was formed in 1805, for the purpose of providing an annuity for the widows, and an allowance to the children, of the members. The entry money was originally £6, besides a quarterly payment of 6s. It is now £18, and at the end of five years a farther payment of £18, in full of quarterly contributions. Widows of persons who have been five years members of the soci-

ety are entitled to an annuity of £10, and £1 annually for each child till fourteen years of age. The amount of these distributions in the year ending 15th May, 1825, was £587 : 19s.

### THE GLASGOW ANNUITY SOCIETY

is the first of the kind in Scotland, and its object is to secure a fund for the support of its members in advanced age. It was instituted in 1808. The scale of annuities is determined on the most approved and equitable principles, and they may be calculated so as to commence at 50, 55, and 60 years of age at the option of the entrant. The income of the society from its capital and quarterly payments is about £600, of which it distributes about £400 to annuitants.

### LOCAL SCHOOLS.

These are attached to the different parishes of the city, and are chiefly supported from the funds of the General Session. The scholars are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, either gratuitously or at a small quarterly fee according to circumstances. There are more or fewer schools in each parish according to the number of the poor, which is much greater in some parishes than in others. These schools have excited much of the public attention, and great care has been taken to place them on a respectable and efficient foundation.

### CATHOLIC SCHOOLS' SOCIETY.

This society is under the joint management of Protestants and Roman Catholics, and has for its object the education of the children of poor persons of the latter persuasion. The teachers are Roman Catholics, but the only books used in the schools are the Protestant version of the Bible and the approved elementary treatises used in schools in this country. On its institution in 1817, the society established three schools, in which 1025 persons, partly adults, but chiefly children of indigent parents, are taught reading, writing and

arithmetic, and two other schools have been lately added to the establishment, making the aggregate number 1391.

#### BALFOUR SCHOOL.

This seminary was erected by subscription as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Balfour, Minister of the Outer Church, who died on the 13th October, 1818. It is now occupied as the local school for that parish.

#### FEMALE SCHOOLS.

A school for the instruction of female children was founded in 1822, in the parish of St. George's. It is supported in a great measure by charitable donations. The children pay a small fee of 2*d.* per week. The same plan has since been extended to other parishes.

#### SMALL DEBT RELIEF SOCIETY.

This society was instituted in 1823, for the relief of destitute imprisoned debtors. The society in no case pays or guarantees payment of a debt, but appoints a committee to visit such of those unfortunate persons as make application to it for relief—to ascertain the nature of the case—and, if it be found a proper one for interference, to endeavour by a conciliatory mediation between the parties or their relatives, to effect the liberation of the debtor. Every contributor of 5*s.* annually becomes a member of the society. In 1824, there were 900 commitments for debt. Of these, 160 cases came under the consideration of the society, by whose judicious interference 90 liberations were effected. A late regulation, however, which obliges every creditor, on the commitment of a debtor, to lodge 10*s.* with the jailor for his aliment, has materially abridged the labours of this well meant institution.

#### GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY.

This institution was established in 1824. Its object is to give gratuitous medical advice and assistance to

poor persons who are afflicted with diseases of the eye. Patients are supplied with medicines, and operations, when necessary, are performed either at their own houses or at the Infirmary. Any person is admitted on presenting a recommendation from a Magistrate, Minister, Elder, or Contributor. From the commencement of the Institution on the 7th June, up to the 31st of December, 209 patients were admitted, of whom 105 were cured, 44 dismissed with advice, and 60 remained on the list. It is supported by public contribution.

#### THE FLESHERS' FREE SCHOOL.

In this city nothing is lost that can be converted to the purposes of education. Even the dung of the Slaughter House is called into the service, and from this humble and pestiferous material the most salubrious effects are produced. From the proceeds of the article referred to about 60 children of Fleshers are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and geography.

#### GRAHAMS' SOCIETY

was instituted for the benefit of indigent persons of the name of Graham, and the funds arise from the entry money of five guineas paid by each member on his admission. On similar principles are formed the *Browns' Society*—the *Clan Gregor*—the *Farmers*—the *Bakers' Protecting*—the *Teachers*—the *Stirlingshire*—the *Ayrshire*—the *Thistle and Rose*—the *Grocers'*—the *Stationers'*—the *Badge of Merit*—the *Watsons'*—the *Tweed-side*, besides others which it would be tedious to enumerate.

#### FRIENDLY OR BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

Of these, which have chiefly for their object the support or aliment of their members when in distress, the number in this city is about a hundred and fifty. The members of these societies contribute small weekly or monthly payments, amounting to a few shillings only per annum, with a view to create a fund out of which their wants may be supplied when, by sickness or the

infirmities of age, they are disabled from attending to their ordinary occupations.

### THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

is composed of Licentiates of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and of surgeons belonging to the army and navy, who associated themselves in October 1824, for the purpose of forming a library, and of creating a fund for the support of their wives and families.

*A Cowpock Dispensary* is conducted by the members of this institution, of whom a quorum meet every Friday in their hall in St. Andrew Street to vaccinate the children of the poor.

### AN INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING FEMALE SERVANTS

is at present in a state of forwardness, and is expected to be in operation by Whitsunday, 1826. It is to be on a plan somewhat similar to that established by Lady Carnegie in Edinburgh, [and the one] in Tunstall in Lancashire. Its object is to train young girls to habits of industry, accuracy, and arrangement; and to fit them for being active and useful members of society, by qualifying them for the various departments of domestic service. For this purpose a house is hired containing a number of apartments which are suitably furnished, and to which are attached a laundry and wash-house; a dairy, bleaching green, and garden. The girls are taught reading, needle-work, washing, knitting, spinning, and dress-making. They are employed for a week at a time, by turns, in every kind of domestic work—one week in the kitchen, another week in the laundry, and another in house-maid work. An expert laundress is kept to instruct and assist them in that department; washing being taken in from respectable families and the profits applied to the support of the institution. The terms are, for lodging, board, and education, three shillings a week or £1 :.19s. per quarter, besides seven shillings of entry money, which is laid out in purchasing a chest for the girl's clothes, and which she takes with

ner on leaving the institution. It is supported chiefly by voluntary contribution, and its affairs are regulated by a Patroness, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of management.

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## Religious Institutions.

OF such as may with propriety be classed under this designation, besides places of public worship, the number in this city is very considerable. They comprehend all those societies which are instituted for the propagation of Christianity in this and in foreign countries; for the distribution of Bibles and religious Tracts; and for the diffusion of religious knowledge. The meetings of the managers of these various institutions are chiefly held in a building which is devoted to the purpose under the name of the *Religious Institution House*. This establishment was formed in May, 1821, and is intended as a place of business for all religious societies. The management is vested in a committee selected from the various associations that are connected with it, and the general superintendence is committed to a *Secretary*, whose office it is to record the transactions of each society—to issue notices of meetings—to circulate reports and intelligence—and to furnish information on all matters connected with the different societies. There is a reading room attached to the establishment where all the most recent religious periodicals and an appropriate library are to be found, and which is open to the public at an annual subscription of 5s. The following is a list of Institutions joined with this Establishment, arranged according to the order of their becoming connected with it.

1. Auxiliary Tract Society for Ireland. *Instituted 24th April, 1821.*—2. Branch of the Scottish Missionary Society. *Instituted 12th October, 1820.*—3. Auxiliary Bible Society. *Instituted 30th January, 1812.* This society has distributed, since its commencement,

upwards of 24,000 Bibles and Testaments. The collections for it in 1824, including those of the Presbytery and the contributions from other associations in the city, amounted to £2,500.—4. Youths' Auxiliary Missionary Society. *Instituted 7th December, 1814.*—5. Nile Street and George Street Chapels' Sabbath School Society. *Instituted in 1808.* This society has 58 schools and about 2000 children under its charge, and a very extensive library.—6. The Glasgow Missionary Society. *Instituted 9th February, 1796.*—7. Auxiliary Moravian Society. *Instituted 5th February, 1818.*—8. Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. *Instituted 3d July, 1818.*—9. Auxiliary Hibernian School Society. *Instituted 23d December, 1813.*—10. Seamen's Friend Society. *Instituted 13th May, 1822.*—11. Auxiliary Continental Society. *Instituted 13th March, 1821.*—12. Auxiliary Baptist Society. *Instituted 5th October, 1815.*—13. Auxiliary London Missionary Society. *Instituted 1st August, 1823.*—14. Auxiliary Irish Evangelical Society. *Instituted 5th June, 1823.*—15. Young Men's Religious Tract Society. *Instituted in 1820.*—16. Foreign Religious Tract Society. *Instituted 27th February, 1824.*—17. Youths' Auxiliary Society for the support of Schools in the Highlands. *Instituted 18th September, 1817.*—18. Youths' Bible Association. *Instituted in June, 1813.*—19. Youths' Association in aid of the Glasgow Missionary Society. *Instituted 24th July, 1821.*—20. Society for promoting the Religious Interests of Scottish Settlers in British America. *Instituted 15th April, 1825.*—21. The Religious Tract Society for Glasgow and the West of Scotland. *Instituted 8th April, 1823.*

#### LADIES' ASSOCIATIONS

for aiding some of the foregoing societies, and for other benevolent objects, are numerous in this city. The limits of this work will admit of nothing more than a mere list of them.

1. The Ladies' Branch Bible Society. This society

in the first fifteen months of its existence up to March, 1825, raised the sum of £1,446:16:4d., and issued 3,700 copies of the Sacred Scriptures.—2. Ladies' Association in aid of the Glasgow Missionary Society.—3. Ladies' Association in aid of the Auxiliary Moravian Society.—4. Ladies' Association in aid of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.—5. Ladies' Association in aid of the Hibernian Society.—6. Ladies' Association in aid of the Continental Society.—7. Ladies' Association in aid of the Irish Evangelical Society.—8. Ladies' Association in aid of the Foreign Religious Tract Society.—9. Ladies' Association for promoting Oriental Translations of the Scriptures.—10. Ladies' Association for promoting Female Education in India.

#### SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS.

Of these there are about twenty in the city, having nearly 250 schools under their charge, which are attended by about 12,000 children. The greater part of these schools have religious libraries attached to them.

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### Domestic Institutions.

#### THE GLASGOW WATER WORKS' COMPANY

was established by Act of Parliament in 1806, in consequence of the scarcity and inferiority of the water with which the city had been previously supplied. The original plan was by Mr. Telford, civil engineer. The Works were constructed at Dalmarnock, on the north bank of the Clyde, to which the water was raised, and then artificially filtered. The filters, however, not answering the purpose, the committee of management purchased a piece of ground on the south bank of the river, opposite to their original works, which they found to consist *naturally* of the very best strata for filtration. In this they dug pits or wells, and connect-

ed them together by means of tunnels into which the waters percolate, and from whence, being connected with the steam engines on the opposite bank by means of jointed pipes laid in the bed of the river, and most ingeniously constructed by the late Mr. Watt, they are sent into the city in a state of the greatest purity.

### THE CRANSTONHILL WATER WORKS' COMPANY

obtained an Act of Parliament in 1808, to supply the city and suburbs with water, and the powers granted to them at that time were afterwards enlarged by two subsequent Acts. Their works were first erected at Cranstonhill, where the water, after being lifted from the river by two steam engines into a large reservoir, was passed through artificial filters and thrown into a smaller reservoir, from whence it was conveyed by pipes through the city and suburbs. On these works the Company expended £45,000. Partly from want of space, and partly on account of a prejudice which existed against the water, from its being lifted below the city, the company removed their works to Dalmarnock at an expense of above £60,000, making in all £105,000. The water, after being filtered, is forced along large conduit pipes into the city by three steam engines. The surplus water is thrown into the reservoir at Cranstonhill, from whence it returns into the city to supply any extra consumpt or deficiency. The Company's engines work night and day, and throw into the city upon an average 1000 gallons per minute.

### MR. GARDEN'S RESERVOIR

is situated on the summit of Blythswood-hill. Mr. Garden has here erected a tower, of which the walls are 52 feet high, having at the top a cast-iron reservoir 24 feet square by 6 feet deep, and capable of containing 32,000 gallons. To this the spring water in the lower grounds is raised by the force of steam, and conveyed by means of pipes to the surrounding districts. As the supply

from the Willowbank Springs is less abundant than formerly, the vast accumulation of buildings presenting obstacles to its concentration, the privilege is of necessity circumscribed, and is chiefly limited in its range to the favoured property of Blythswood. The tower commands a most extensive view from the battlements, and including the roof, is about 72 feet in height. It is to be surmounted by a statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health.

#### GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

One of the most brilliant inventions of the present age, is the application of inflammable air to the purposes of domestic economy. Glasgow was the next city to London in adopting this beautiful discovery. A company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1817, with a capital of £40,000; and this has since been extended to £100,000, which is now nearly exhausted. The Works are situated in Kirk Street, near the High Church, and are now the largest in the empire, with the exception of London. There are two large gas-holders at the works, and four equally large at the different extremities of the city, to regulate the supply to the consumers. There are upwards of 60 miles of pipes, of different sizes, laid down for conducting the gas to the various public works, shops, warehouses, and street lamps, which are now almost entirely lighted in this manner. The Company's offices are in Virginia Street.

#### PUBLIC BATHS.

The first Establishment of this description was set on foot by Mr. Harley in 1804. He erected some buildings in Upper Nile Street, with various accommodation for Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, to which he added separate Baths for boys and girls, and Swimming Baths for gentlemen and ladies. These are still carried on, though under different management, and are, properly speaking, the only public baths in the city. Many of the most respectable inns, however, have now this salubrious appendage, and it is becoming frequent also in modern dwelling-houses. A scheme was suggested some years ago by

Mr. Cleland, for erecting floating baths in the Clyde, on a similar principle with those at London and Paris, but it has not yet been carried into effect. Baths on this principle might be of considerable advantage, by affording a safe retreat to the timid, the infirm, or the fastidious; but it is to be hoped that no squeamish regard to delicacy will ever deprive the public of their natural privilege of open bathing in the river, a privilege so indispensable to the comfort and cleanliness of the working classes of the community.

#### PUBLIC WASHING-HOUSES.

Of these the principal one is situated in the Green, and stood formerly between Charlotte Street and Nelson's Monument. In 1822 it was transferred to the south extremity of William Street, where buildings were erected on an improved plan, and with superior advantages. There are two others in the North Quarter of the City, on the banks of the Molendinar burn.

#### THE APOTHECARIES' HALL.

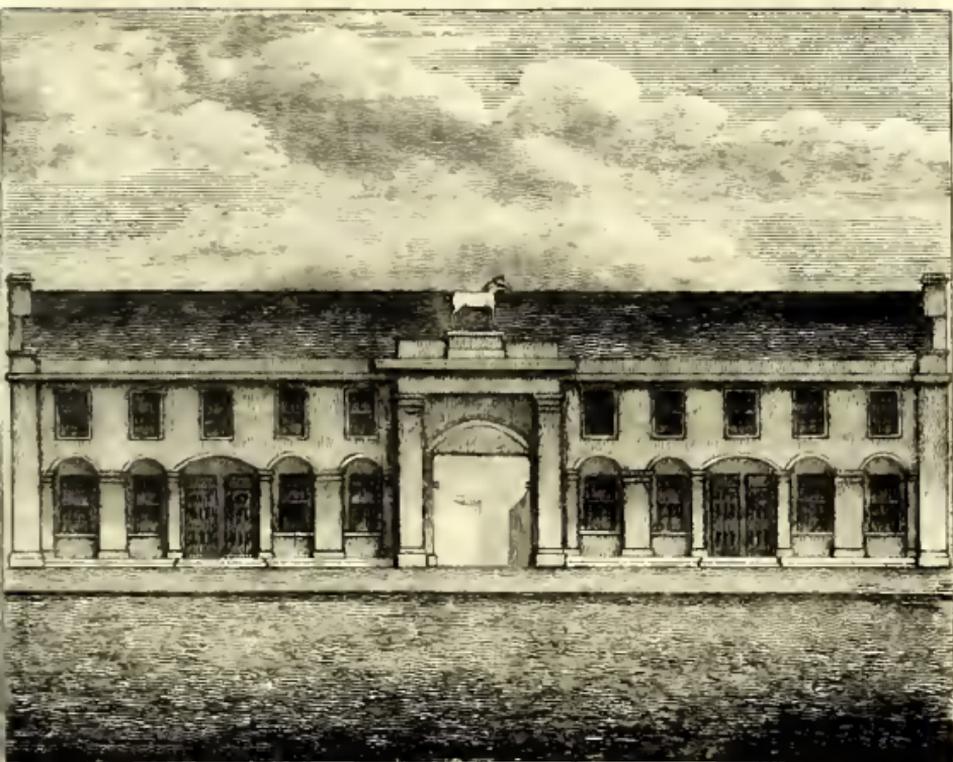
A large Hall, under the above designation, for the sale of Medicines, was fitted up some years ago in Virginia Street, by some respectable gentlemen of the Faculty. The scheme having succeeded, gave rise to another on similar principles in Glassford Street, and a third has been lately established in Queen Street; so that if the citizens of Glasgow do not enjoy perfect and uninterrupted health, it is not from the want of tonics, stimulants, and restoratives.

#### THE GLASGOW HORSE BAZAR.

The above establishment, the property of Messrs. Burn, Scott and Company, is situated in Union Street, at the west end of the city, and is intended for the sale and livery of horses. The front of the building is in a neat style of architecture, with a handsome arched gateway in the centre, over which is placed the figure of a horse looking toward the south, which has a striking effect when viewed from Argyle Street. The yard is very spacious, and is roofed over in a superior style, and



Canal Office, Port Dundas .



Glasgow Horse Bazar.

*Pub.<sup>d</sup> by Wardlaw & Cunninghame Glasgow 9<sup>th</sup> June 1825.*



lighted from the top. The stables are finished with a more than ordinary attention to neatness and comfort, and are capable of containing 100 horses. There are also sheds and a gallery for the reception and sale of private carriages. The economy of the whole establishment is very much admired, and it is believed to be the most complete thing of the kind hitherto attempted in Scotland.

### WESTERN CLUB ROOMS.

These are situated in Buchanan Street, fronting St. Vincent Place. The buildings are very elegant, and comprehend a complete suite of public rooms, dining rooms, and bed rooms; together with billiard tables, hot and cold baths, livery and female servants, and suitable accommodation for horses and carriages. The members are admitted by ballot, and each member contributes £20 of entry money, which gives him an interest in the property, and five guineas annually towards the expenses of the Institution. All the comforts and luxuries of social life are here enjoyed in an eminent degree. The members have free ingress and egress at all times, order entertainments when they choose, spend their evenings in a manner either literary or convivial, and as they lay in their own stock of liquors and other articles, the charges are very moderate. To bachelors especially this Institution holds out peculiar and very obvious advantages, and the principal defect that can be ascribed to it, seems to be the danger to which married men may be exposed of having their affections partially withdrawn from their own firesides, and of "home, sweet home" being less relished and enjoyed. The number of the members is limited to 300, and a considerable proportion of these are country gentlemen, to whom the buildings afford all the conveniences of a place of domicile, and of occasional town residence.

There are many other social clubs in the city, but few of them require particular attention. One of the most ancient and respectable is the *Hotch-potch*, which has existed since about 1752.

## Literary and Scientific Institutions.

### THE UNIVERSITY (See page 78)

is undoubtedly entitled to the first place in this department, as being the great literary ornament of the City, one of the principal causes of its first emergence from obscurity, as well as of its future growth and prosperity. It was founded during the reign of King James II., by authority of a Bull from Pope Nicholas V. dated the 13th January, 1451, and constituting Bishop Turnbull and his Successors in the see of Glasgow, Chancellors of the University, with the same authority over the Doctors, Masters, and Scholars, as was exercised in the College of Bononia. This appears to have amounted to a power little short of complete civil and criminal jurisdiction, as well as of ecclesiastical censure, and there is an instance on record of a capital trial in the year 1670, when Robert Bartoune, a student, was indicted for murder before Sir William Fleming, Rector, but was acquitted by the Jury. The office of Chancellor, with the exception of a few years when it was filled by the Marquis of Hamilton, was vested almost exclusively in the Bishops till the Revolution. After that period, in 1691, the Earl of Hyndford was appointed to it, and in 1715, James Duke of Montrose, in whose family it has continued ever since. The present Duke was elected in 1780, and has been most exemplary in his attentions to the best interests of the University. The Rectors were all of the clerical rank till the Reformation, after which the office passed occasionally into the hands of the laity, with whom it has remained since the Revolution. The Institution, at its original establishment, consisted of a Chancellor, Rector, Deans and Masters of the four Faculties, or the four great branches into which human learning was divided by the See of Rome. These were Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts. The

Principal of the college was also primarius Professor of Theology, and the first person who enjoyed this dignity seems to have been a Mr. Duncan Bunch, a name not very auspicious to science, and more familiar perhaps in nurseries than in schools of learning. The first Rector was David Cadzow, to whom the University is partly indebted for the silver Mace which is borne before the Faculty in its public processions. There were three teachers or Regents in the Arts, whose office it was to teach logic, physics, and morals. They lived in one house with the Students, which was called the *Pædagogium*, or College of Arts. The University, strictly speaking, had no property, and no permanent funds were appropriated for its support. Its principal meetings were held in the Cathedral, and the prelections of the Masters were delivered in the Convent of the Black Friars. In the year 1459, Lord Hamilton bequeathed to the College of Arts, a tenement and four acres of land to the north of the above Convent, and in 1486, another tenement adjoining was bequeathed to it by Mr. Thomas Arthurlie. These were the origin of the present buildings. The College of Arts stood previously on the south side of the Rottenrow. During the troubles of the Reformation the University was nearly annihilated. Its members being chiefly ecclesiastics, fled from the fury of the populace, and the Chancellor escaped to France, carrying with him the plate of the Cathedral, with the Bulls, Charter, and Rights, both of the See and the University. These he deposited in the Scotch College at Paris, and a Notorial copy of the Chartulary of Glasgow was, in 1766, presented to the University by the late Principal Gordon, but the original has been lost during the French Revolution. Soon after the Reformation, the University began to rise from this state of depression, and spirited exertions were made, both on the part of the Crown and of individuals, to place it on a respectable foundation. The Charter of Queen Mary in 1560 founded five Bursaries within the College, and bestowed upon it the Manse and Kirk of the Black Friars, and 13 acres of ground in the vicinity, with several other rents and

annuities which had belonged to them. The Burgh Charter, in 1572, conferred upon the College of Arts all the Church lands, tithes, and ground annuals, which the City had acquired by a Charter of Queen Mary in 1566, and absolved it from all ordinary jurisdiction, and from the payment of all city taxes and impositions. The College has accordingly always maintained its exemption from all jurisdiction of the City Magistrates but not of the Sheriff or Court of Session. In 1577, King James VI. bestowed upon it the teinds and vicarage of the parish of Govan, and at the same time granted it a new Charter of foundation, which is commonly called the *Nova Erectio*. The persons founded by this Charter are a Principal, three Regents, four Bursars, a Steward, Cook, Porter, and a servant to the Principal. By this Charter also all former donations and immunities were confirmed. The Principal was to teach Theology, Hebrew, and Syriac; and to officiate in the church of Govan every Sunday, which he continued to do till the year 1621, when he was absolved from this duty, but the College retained the patronage of the Church. The whole property and revenue of the Institution were vested in the College, all that remained of the University being a Chancellor, Rector, and Dean of Faculty.

As the funds of the College increased, various additions were made to the number of its Professors. In 1581 a fourth Regent was added, who was to teach Greck. The first Regent was Professor of Natural Philosophy, the second of Moral Philosophy, and the third of Logic and Rhetoric. In 1637 a Professorship of Medicine was founded, and another of Humanity. That of Medicine was farther endowed at an after period by Queen Anne. The College was, in 1617, vested by Act of Parliament in the teinds of Renfrew and Kilbride, burdened with the payment of stipends to the Ministers. A separate Chair of Divinity was recommended by the famous Assembly of Glasgow in 1638 and it was instituted accordingly in 1640.

Charles I., in 1641, granted to the College the tem-

porality of the Bishopric of Galloway, which it lost however at the Restoration, when its prosperity suffered a severe check by the re-establishment of Episcopacy. It remained for a considerable time in a very languid and impoverished state, with a large fabric unfinished, a dilapidated revenue, and sunk in debt. In 1670 Charles II. granted to it, by advice of Parliament, the teinds of the parishes of Calder and Monkland, but it was not till after the Revolution that its prosperity began effectually to revive. One of the happiest wind-falls that accrued to it was in 1693, when it received, in common with the other Scottish Universities, a gift of £300 a year out of the Bishops' rents in Scotland; and, soon after, it obtained a lease of the whole rental of the Archbishopric of Glasgow for 19 years, which has been hitherto periodically renewed by the Crown. A new arrangement, however, is at present in contemplation. Queen Anne, in 1708, granted £210 per annum from the Exchequer, to go partly to the support of a Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and one of Oriental Languages; and George I. assigned £170 yearly from the rents of the Archbishopric for the endowment of a Chair for Church History, and partly, as in the former grant, for the augmenting the salaries of the other Professors. George II. founded a Professorship of Astronomy, with a view to make effectual the donation of a valuable Astronomical Apparatus which the College had acquired by the bequest of Alexander Macfarlane Esq. of Jamaica, and which is now lodged in the Macfarlane Observatory. In the subsequent Reign, Regius Professorships were instituted of Natural History, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, and Botany. The University, out of its own funds, makes provision for a Lecturer in Materia Medica. The Crown presents to eleven of the Chairs, the other eight are appointed by the College. With regard to other bequests and donations by individuals, we can do no more than enumerate some of the principal donors; amongst whom are Ann, Duchess of Hamilton; Rabina, Countess of Forfar; Zacharias Boyd; Lord Dundonald; the Duke of Chandos; the Duke of Mon

trose; Bishop Leighton; Bishop Boulter; Mr. Snell; Dr. Williams; Dr. Walton; Mr. Orr of Barrowfield; Miss Brisbane; and Dr. William Hunter.

There are fourteen Professors who are members of the *College*, and who manage its business in the *Faculty*. The other five Professors, lately instituted by the Crown, have no seat in the Faculty, but they vote in the *Senate* at the election of the Dean, and in other *University* business, and in the *Comitia*, in common with the matriculated members. The Chancellor is elected by the Senate; but the Rector is chosen by the *Comitia*, which is a court consisting of all the office-bearers and Professors, and all the matriculated students. These are divided into what is denominated the *Four Nations*, which are distinguished, in reference to the place of their nativity, by the names of Glottiana, Transforthana, Loudoniana, and Rothseiana. A majority of each nation constitutes one vote, and the late Rector has the casting vote in cases of equality. The propriety of such an arrangement, however, seems questionable, as a power is thus given to the junior students, who, from their extreme youth and inexperience, may be presumed to be guided frequently by caprice, to thwart and counteract the wishes of the Professors. The matriculated students wear scarlet gowns, and are called *Togati*, in distinction from the others who are named *non-Togati*. A part of the students were formerly domiciled within the walls of the *College*, but this practice has been long discontinued. Some curious inventories are still extant of the furniture of their apartments.

The discipline which is observed, is of a moderate and lenient description, and the behaviour of the students is regulated more by a regard to their own interest and reputation than by authority. In former times corporal punishment was sometimes resorted to, and *caligæ laxatæ* are referred to, as one of the species. Lesser delinquencies are now punished by the imposition of small pecuniary fines; those of a more aggravated and contumacious sort, are followed up, though very rarely, by expulsion. The *curriculum*, or ordinary course of

education, comprehends five branches ; the Latin and Greek languages, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy. These are understood to occupy the study of five separate sessions, but students are absolved from whatever part of this course they may have passed in another University. Degrees in Medicine are conferred, on candidates of 21 years of age, after a proper course of study and examination ; those in Theology and Law are bestowed, in an honorary manner, on men eminent in the walks of literature or of science. We understand that some new rules regarding the qualifications of candidates for the degrees of Doctors in Medicine and Masters in Surgery, have been enacted by the senate, which, however, are not yet published.

The Annual Session begins in most of the Classes, on the first of November, and terminates on the first of May. On that day there is a general annual meeting of all the Classes in the Chapel or Common Hall, when prizes, or rewards of literary merit, are distributed, and these are in most cases awarded by the suffrages of the students. During the session there is public worship every Sunday in the Chapel. This has been the practice since the year 1763. Previous to that period seats were appropriated for the Professors and Students, more anciently in the Cathedral, and afterwards in the Church of the Blackfriars.

The Library of the University was founded about two centuries ago, and consists of an extensive and valuable collection of books, many of which are early editions, and have become very scarce. The funds for its support are considerable, and are applied chiefly in the purchase of Foreign Journals, and the most approved works in Foreign Literature, as, by the late Act of Parliament, it is entitled to receive a copy of every new work printed in the United Kingdom. It has been enriched also by many private donations, and the Duke of Montrose presented to it very recently a splendid copy of the Alexandrian version of the Bible. It contains some beautiful editions of the classics, by the celebrated Messrs. Foulis, the printers of the immaculate

Horace ; and, amongst other rarities, a metrical version of certain portions of the Bible by Zacharias Boyd, of which, as he was a large benefactor to the University, it may not be improper to give a specimen ; consisting, as our readers will perceive, of the soliloquy of Jonah :

What house is this ? here's neither coal nor candle,  
 Where I do nought but guts of fishes handle ;  
 I and my table are both here within,  
 Where day ne'er dawn'd, where sun did never shine ;  
 The like of this on earth man never saw,  
 A living man within a monster's maw !  
 Buried under mountains which are high and steep,  
 Plunged under waters hundred fathoms deep !  
 Not so was Noah in his house of tree,  
 For through a window he the light did see ;  
 He sail'd above the highest waves—a wonder !  
 I and my boat are all the waters under !  
 He and his ark might go and also come,  
 But I sit still in such a straitened room  
 As is most uncouth—head and feet together,  
 Amongst such grease as might a thousand smother !

Of the nobility and learned men, who have been educated at this University, a short notice will be given elsewhere. Amongst the eminent men who have taught in it, may be mentioned, Andrew Melville, the great Reformer ; Boyd, of Trochrigg ; Dr. Cameron ; James and Alexander Wodrow, a name distinguished by the Wodrow manuscripts ; Dr. Adam Smith ; Dr. Reid ; Dr. Simson, the mathematician ; Dr. Black ; Dr. Findlay, the antagonist of Voltaire ; and Young, the first Greek philologist of his age. Of the present most respectable incumbents delicacy forbids us to speak, except in very general terms ; but the offence will surely be considered venial if we make a more special reference to the venerable Jardine, the friend and contemporary of Young, under whose paternal tuition the Logic class has acquired unexampled celebrity, and has drawn towards it students from every quarter of the kingdom. The Medical department also, has long stood in high reputation ; and upon the whole it may be safely affirmed, that the University of Glasgow never held a more exalted rank as a seminary of learning than it does at the present time.

The following is a correct list of its present office bearers and Professors :

DUKE OF MONTROSE, LL. D. *Chancellor.*

HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ. M. P. *Rector.*—SIR JOHN CONNELL, *Dean of Faculty.*—DUNCAN MACFARLAN, D.D. *Principal.* CROWN.

Divinity . . .	Stevenson Macgill, D.D.	} COLLEGE.
Logic . . .	{ George Jardine, A.M. Robert Buchanan, A.M. A.&S.	
Anatomy . . .	James Jeffray, M.D.	CROWN.
Mathematics . . .	James Millar, A.M.	COLLEGE.
Theory and Practice of Physic . . .	{ Robert Freer, M.D.	{ CROWN.
Moral Philosophy . . .	James Mylne, A.M.	} COLLEGE.
Natural Philosophy . . .	William Meikleham, LL.D.	
Civil Law . . .	Robert Davidson	} CROWN.
Practical Astronomy . . .	James Couper, D.D.	
Church History . . .	William Macturk D. D.	
Natural History . . .	Lockhart Muirhead, LL.D.	} COLLEGE.
Humanity . . .	Josiah Walker, A.M.	
Surgery . . .	John Burns, C.M.	} CROWN.
Chemistry . . .	Thomas Thomson, M.D.	
Botany . . .	William Jackson Hooker, LL.D.	
Oriental Languages . . .	Gavin Gibb, D.D.	COLLEGE.
Midwifery . . .	John Towers, C.M.	CROWN.
Greek . . .	Daniel K. Sandford, A.M. Oxon.	} COLLEGE.
Materia Medica . . .	Richard Millar, M.D. (Lecturer.)	

### THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

This princely Donation was, in 1781, by the last Will and Testament of the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, Physician in London, bequeathed to the then Principal and Faculty of the College of Glasgow, and their Successors in Office; to be kept by them and their successors for ever, to and for the use of the said Principal and Faculty, in such sort, way, manner and form, as to them and their successors, for the time being, should seem most fit, and most conducive to the improvement of the Students of the University.

Dr. Hunter, the Donor of this magnificent collection, was born in the Parish of East Kilbride, near Glasgow, in 1710,—commenced his studies in the University of Glasgow in 1731, and during a full course of Academical Education in that Seminary, laid the foundation of his future eminence in literature and science. Soon after leaving the University he went to London, where he commenced a course of Lectures on Anato-

my ; by which he, in a short time, not only attracted notice, but became successful and eminent as a Medical Practitioner.

Being highly respected by the Professors of Glasgow University, as an alumnus of uncommon talents and promise, they conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1750.—He rose rapidly to great reputation as a Physician, and continued to practise with distinguished celebrity till his death in 1783.

The collection of his Museum is said to have cost him about a hundred thousand pounds, being the greater part of the money accumulated by him, during a successful practice of about half a century. He began first by collecting rare and valuable Books, and ended by a collection of Medals, far superior to any thing of the kind in Britain, and surpassed by very few Cabinets in the world. The Greek and Roman Coins are remarkable for their number, rarity, and high state of preservation. This rich Medallie treasure has been valued at Forty Thousand Pounds. The Library consists of from 10 to 12 thousand volumes, many of them first, rare, early, and splendid editions of the Classics, and of other authors. It has been estimated to be worth about the same sum as the medals. The inspection of any of the books is never refused to men of literature, by the keeper of the Museum. There is also a considerable collection of Manuscripts, some of which are beautifully illuminated. The Anatomical Preparations are very numerous, and in a good state of preservation. The Pictures mostly by eminent masters. The collection of Minerals is very extensive, and contains many specimens of great beauty and rarity.

The Shells are very numerous, and many of them very rare and beautiful. The same praise may be bestowed on the Corals. The Zoological collection of Quadrapeds and Birds has been much improved during the last three years. The collection of Insects is also very extensive, and the more interesting, that they are arranged, and their names written, by the celebrated Naturalist Fabricius. There is also a collection of Extra-

neous Fossils, Antiquities, Warlike and other Instruments used by Savage and Barbarous Nations, with many other curious productions both of Nature and Art.

Besides this magnificent collection, Dr. Hunter left £8,000 which, (together with the accumulation of a moiety of the interest,) he destined to be applied for purchasing ground near the College, for erecting thereon a fit and commodious building, for the reception of the collection ; for defraying the expense of this building, and of bringing the collection from London, and fitting it up ; for establishing such Lectures and Lecturers as might be thought proper ; for the necessary repairs ; and for keeping the collection, and making additions to it. But owing to the depreciation of money, and the increase of the expense of building, between the date of Dr. Hunter's Will, and that of the erection of the House, which could not by him be foreseen, the sum left was inadequate for the purposes he had in contemplation, and was in a great measure exhausted by the expense of erecting the building, transporting the collection to Glasgow, and fitting it up. In consequence of this, though the funds were managed with the utmost possible economy, the trustees were under a necessity of making such considerable encroachments on the small residue of the capital which was left by Dr. Hunter, as threatened inability to prevent the dilapidation of the beautiful structure so lately erected, and a rapid decay of the whole collection. In these circumstances they thought themselves justified, in requiring from such persons as, by Dr. Hunter's Will, had no title to visit the Museum, the small charge of a shilling for an admission Ticket, to be furnished at the house of the College Janitor. By this small contribution from the Public, they have been enabled to preserve the house and its contents in good condition, and even to make some valuable additions to the collection ; and they cannot doubt that it is paid without a grudge by all those liberal minded persons, who have the curiosity to visit the Museum, especially when they consider and duly appreciate the advantages of so splendid

a collection, placed, and maintained in good condition, in the great and flourishing city of Glasgow. Its beneficial influence on the minds of youth has already become apparent; and in a few years more it may be expected to have produced the same happy effect on all ages and ranks of the citizens, amongst whom, (the Mechanics in particular,) we hail the approach of a new and better era, when the grosser pleasures will be despised in comparison with the more elevated enjoyments, which spring from the improvement of the intellectual and moral powers.

Before erecting the building, plans were obtained from three eminent architects, and transmitted to London, to be submitted to the judgment of Dr. Baillie and his friends. He approved most of the plan offered by the late Mr. Stark, who, though young, was already ripe in taste, and in the knowledge of his profession. That plan, therefore, was adopted by the College, and the building is pronounced by Connoisseurs to be one of the most chaste and classical in this part of the kingdom.

The following short account of the distribution of this great and various collection, will, we hope, be acceptable as a useful guide to strangers who may visit the Museum.

1st. *In the Side-Room.* A Fac-simile of the Rosetta stone taken from the French by the British Army, and now deposited in the British Museum. Three engravings, and a description of this curious remain of antiquity. A Marble Bust of Gavin Hamilton the Painter, by the Sculptor Christopher Hewetson, 1784. A Plaster of Paris Bust of a Person unknown. A Cast of the face of Sir Isaac Newton, which was the property of Mr. Roubiliac the Sculptor, of which he availed himself, in executing the admired Marble Statue of Sir Isaac, in Trinity College, Cambridge. After Mr. Roubiliac's death, this Cast passed into the hands of the father of Mr. John Flaxman, R. A. P. S. and was, by this last mentioned gentleman, presented to the Hunterian Museum 16th July 1819. A Holograph Letter of the late Queen Charlotte. Alcoran in the Original

Arabic, beautifully written and ornamented, on a fillet of paper about 10 feet long, presented by the late Rev. Dr. Smith of Galston, Ayrshire. An Antique Marble Head of a Faun.

2d. *Zoology-Room.* In the Saloon, or middle division, (besides some vases, &c. from Herculaneum) are contained Foreign Birds, and some Quadrupeds. In the two wings, a collection of British Birds and Quadrupeds; also some Foreign Birds and Quadrupeds. In the left wing a selection from the Extraneous Fossils. In the right wing, some dry preparations of Reptiles, Snakes, &c. Here a Boa-Constrictor, 24 feet long, in the act of killing a Roe-buck, attracts particular notice. On one side of the table occupying the middle of this wing, is a selection from the Greek and Roman Coins. Also miscellaneous Coins, a number of which have been presented to the Museum since it came to Glasgow. On the other side, a rich collection of beautiful polished specimens of Agates and other precious stones.

3d. *Anatomy-Room.* Dr. Hunter's extensive and splendid collection of Anatomical preparations, preserved in spirits, arranged in presses, and in a fine state of preservation. In the drawers of a large table, of the form of a cross, in the middle of this room, a number of Anatomical preparations in spirits. Also Skeletons and detached bones, natural, diseased, and deformed, with a number of dry preparations, and other articles connected with Anatomy, Surgery, &c.—Upon this table are placed under glass jars, corroded preparations of the Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, and diseased Skulls.—Also 3 Cases containing a number of valuable curiosities collected by the great Traveller, William Rae Wilson, Esq. of Kelvin Bank, in Europe, Asia and Africa, and presented by him to the Museum.—Another Case containing a number of valuable Donations from different benefactors to the Museum; amongst which are a numerous collection of Coins of the Swiss Cantons, collected and presented by Dr. Hooker, Professor of Botany.—Gold and Silver Coins, presented by Kirk-

man Finlay, Esq. of Toward Castle.—A Key found about ten years ago, in the River Clyde, between the Old and New Bridges, supposed to be the Key of the Gate of the City, heretofore at the Old Bridge, presented by Mr. Murray.—A Stereotype Copy of Sallust, printed at Edinburgh, by William Ged, the Inventor of Stereotype Printing, in the year 1744.—Also one of the Stereotype Plates used in printing the said book, presented by the late Dr. Cumin, Professor of Hebrew in the Glasgow University. In this room is a good Portrait of Dr. Hunter by Sir Joshua Reynolds, also an original Portrait of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the Blood.

4th. In *the Stair-Case*, leading down to the Lower Hall, are placed, in symmetrical arrangement,—Warlike Weapons, and Instruments used for various purposes, by the natives of the South Sea Islands, and other savage and barbarous nations in different parts of the world. Great part of these were procured by Dr. Hunter from Captain Cook, or his fellow circum-navigators ;—to which have been made very valuable additions, by Mr. Allan, of Glasgow, and other donors to the Museum. On this stair-case, a Map of China, executed by natives of that empire, deserves the attention of the curious.

5th. *The Lower Hall*. On the floor is a young Elephant stuffed,—a large and a small Mummy,—Skeletons, parts of Skeletons, and horns of various foreign and rare Animals.—In glass cases on one side of the Hall, is a large and beautiful collection of Corals ; Cloths and Ornaments made of the bark of trees, of grass and other materials, showing the state of arts and manufactures in rude nations ; figures showing the costumes of Hottentots, Bushmen, Esquimaux, &c. ; under these cases, as also on the opposite side and ends of the Hall, are cabinets, containing a great collection of beautiful specimens of Minerals.

6th. *The Antique-Room* contains a valuable collection of Stones, with inscriptions upon them, of Roman workmanship, about the time of the Emperor Ha-



4	Virgin and Child,*	Corregio.
5	St. Appollonia,	Domenichino.
6	Salutation,	Guido.
7	Dr. Charlton,	Sir G. Kneller.
8	Tobit and the Angel,	Francesco Grimaldi.
9	Dr. Radcliffe,	Sir G. Kneller.
10	Landscape,	Van Elden.
11	Portrait,	Unknown.
12	Hunting the Stag,	Wouwerman.
13	The Elk,	Stubbs.
14	Old Woman selling fruit, and Cattle Watering,	La Nain.
15	Dead Game and Fruit, &c.	Snyders.
16	The Entombing of Lazarus, a Sketch (very valuable),	Rembrandt.
17	Animal,	Stubbs.
18	Diana and Actæon,	Zuccarelli.
19	Student showing his drawings,	Jan Steen.
20	Head of St. Peter,†	Rubens.
21	Countess of Harcourt,	Rostin, of Paris.
22	Landscape,	Weeninx.
23	An aged king resigning his Crown,	Francesco Grimaldi.
24	Head of St. Francis, (very fine,)	Domenicho Fetti.
25	Cavern scene, fire light,	Smith.
26	Sir Isaac Newton,	Sir G. Kneller.
27	Entombing Christ,	Schidone.
28	Birth of John the Baptist,	Paolo Veronese.
29	James Watt, LL.D.	Graham.
30	Virgin and Angels,	Guido.
31	Good Shepherd, †	Murillo.
32	Female Head,	Luca Giordano.
33	Dwarf,	Unknown.
34	Professor Baillie,	Pine.
35	Tomb of Phaeton,	Francesco Millé.
36	Female Head, with turban,	Rembrandt.
37	Landscape,	Swaneveldt.
38	Mrs. Professor Baillie, sister of Dr. Hunter,	Pine.
39	Holy Family, on Marble,	Stella.
40	Man making Wine,	Chardin.
41	Dutch Lady at tea,	Do.
42	Boy Singing,	Andrea Sacchi.
43	Old Man,	Rembrandt.
44	Landscape in Holland,	Do.
45	Lady at her toilet,	Guido.
46	Head of a Boy,	Murillo.
47	Flight of the Holy Family,	Nicholas Poussin.
48	Woman cleaning a fryingpan,	Chardin.
49	Hereules and Dejanira,	Zuccarelli.
50	St. Catherine,	Domenichino.
51	Bothwell Castle,	Unknown.
52	Fruit piece,	G. Gray, of Newcastle.
53	The detection of Laomedon,	Salvator Rosa.
54	Dr. Hunter,	Pine.
55	View in Venice,	Canaletto.
56	Anatomist,	Holbein.
57	Veselius the great Anatomist,	Titian.
58	Flight of the Holy Family,	Pietro da Cortona.
59	Virgin watching over our Saviour asleep,	Guido.

\* A painting on the same subject and by the same Artist was lately purchased by the National Gallery at L.3500.

† This picture has been valued at L.1500.

‡ L.2000 was offered for this picture before the Museum left London.

|| This picture has been valued by an eminent Artist at 2,000 Guineas.

11th. *The Library*, adjoining to the Gallery, is contained in a middle compartment, and two wings; in one of which it is proposed to place a full length Statue, in marble, of the late James Watt, LL.D. the great improver of the Steam Engine. This Statue is now preparing by the celebrated Sculptor Mr. Chantry, to be presented to the University by Mr. Watt, the son of that eminent man, who turned his great talents to so good account for promoting the prosperity of his country, by which, it is hoped, he will ever be remembered with due gratitude and admiration.

### THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN

is situated about a mile westward from the city, and consists of nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, surrounded with a stone wall, and having an entrance on the south and north. It was instituted in 1817, and the funds were raised by subscription in transferable shares of ten guineas each. The total expense of the ground and the necessary erections, was about £8,000. Of this sum the Faculty of the College contributed £2,000, in consequence of which donation, the Botanic Professor has the exclusive right of lecturing at the Garden, and the College the right of returning three of their number as Directors of the Institution. A sum of £2,000 has been also granted by Government out of a grassum paid by the Heritors of the Barony for a renewal of a lease of their teinds, to be invested in the Public Funds or in heritable property, and the annual proceeds to go to the support of the Establishment. The management is vested in a President, Vice-president, and nine Directors.

The Garden is subdivided by gravel walks into several irregular compartments, which contain a general assortment of herbaceous plants; collections of British, American, and other foreign medicinal and esculent plants; of those used in agriculture and the arts; and two collections for the use of students, one arranged after the system of Linnaeus, and the other after that of Jussieu. The trees and shrubs are scattered, or grouped,

in various parts of the garden. In the centre there is a large and commodious Green-house, with two stoves, one of which contains a cistern for aquatic plants, and for these there is also a pond in the garden, for the reception of such as are of more common descriptions. At the west end of the Green-house there is a circular conservatory. A neat Lodge with a veranda stands at the principal entry to the north: the under flat being occupied by the Garden-curator, and the upper one as a Lecture room. Another large Green-house has lately been added on the south side of the Lodge.

This Garden owes its origin in a great degree to the exertions of a few scientific gentlemen, and chiefly to those of Mr. Hopkirk, junior, of Dalbeth, by whom it was enriched at its commencement with the *Dalbeth collection*, consisting of above 7,000 plants, many of them rare and valuable. It owes much also to the deep interest which many gentlemen, natives of Glasgow, resident in foreign countries, have taken in its prosperity; and to the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Chelsea, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, for many species of plants which no money could have purchased, and which are now the ornament and pride of the Establishment.

During the year 1825 above 3,000 strangers have visited the garden, and large additions have been made to the collections, comprehending many new and splendid specimens from South America, New Holland, Persia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

From a Catalogue just now published by the Directors, under the superintendence of Dr. Hooker, the number of distinct named species in the Garden appears to be 9,000.

There are, besides, above 3,000 un-named, including varieties.

The Plants in pots amount to 60,000. General collection of Hardy Plants, 2,600. Jussieu's Collection, 1,300. British Collection, 700. Grasses, 500. Hardy Medical Plants, 200. The collection of Bulbous Plants is perhaps the first in the kingdom, there being upwards of 900 distinct species and varieties.

Proprietors, and annual subscribers of a guinea, have free admission for themselves and their families, and the former have a right also to admit strangers. Single tickets are also issued for the season at a half guinea each. In summer there are occasional public promenades, which are enlivened by a liberal attendance of the fair sex, and by a band of music from the garrison.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (See page 86.)

The institution of a public Latin School in this city, is of very remote antiquity, and has been supposed to be coeval with the erection of the Cathedral. There is little known of its history previous to the Reformation, but soon after that period it seems to have acquired some degree of respectability, for the Master of the School is referred to in some ancient records, as a member *ex-officio* of the Presbytery of Glasgow, and, in 1592 and 1594, the then incumbent, Mr. Blackburn, is enrolled as Lord Rector of the University. From a document dated about 1660, it appears that the school had even then begun to be taught on a plan very assiduous and methodical, for it contains a regular system to be pursued for each day in the week; and the hours of meeting were, with little intermission, from six in the morning till six in the evening; the boys were assembled also on Sundays, proceeded to the Cathedral to hear sermon, and returned to the school to be catechized and examined. In 1685 these regulations were revised and amended, under the inspection of the Clergy and the Professors of the College, who have all along taken an active interest in the welfare of this Seminary. The head Master, or Rector, was accustomed to receive a fourth part of the fees *in cumulo*, besides those of his own class, but this practice was relinquished in 1743, when his salary was augmented by the Magistrates. The office of Rector was discontinued in 1782, at which time the school underwent a complete renovation, and many judicious regulations were introduced, corresponding to the change in the times, and the improvements which had taken place in the general system of education.

It was again revived, however, in 1815, and established on a more respectable basis. His salary was fixed at £100 per annum besides the fees of his class, and the boys under his charge were, in addition to the higher branches of Latin, to be instructed also in Greek, and in ancient and modern Geography. With this view, he was provided with a complete set of Globes and Maps. The Rector has no control over the other Teachers, each of these having the exclusive superintendence of his own Class, and commencing successively a four-years course of instruction. Their Salary is £25 per annum, with an addition of £10 in the fourth year. In 1816 a Class was instituted for teaching Writing and Arithmetic. Formerly there was a small Library attached to each Class, but a general Library for the use of all the Classes has been lately established by Mr. Ewing, while Convenor of the Committee, who contributed twenty guineas to its formation. It is now supported and augmented by voluntary subscriptions, and by a small assessment on the scholars. The same gentleman vested also a sum of money in the hands of the City, to provide an annual gold medal to the boy who shall produce the most correct paradigm of the Greek verb. In pursuance of this example, the Convenor of the Committee *pro tempore* gives a medal also to the Dux of the Rector's Class, and one is given by the Magistrates for the best specimen of penmanship. The Seminary is examined eight times in the year by a Committee of the Town Council, Clergy, and Professors; and, at three separate intervals, the places of the boys are interchanged by lot. By this means, each boy acquiring a new *locum standi* in his Class, acquires also a new stimulus to exertion; the boy who has made a favourable change exerting himself to retain it, and he who has changed to the worse, to regain his former ascendancy. Prizes in Books to the value of about £100 are distributed by the Magistrates at the end of the session. The present teachers are all men of respectable talents, some of them well known in the literary world as authors of various elementary treatises, and of valuable illustrations of the

**Classics.** The fees of the Rector's Class were, till lately, 15*s.* per quarter, and of the others 10*s.* 6*d.* These were exclusive of a voluntary offering at Candlemas, but this being found liable to many well grounded objections, has been very properly abandoned, and, by a recent regulation, the fees are now equalized at 19*s.* and 13*s.* 6*d.* besides 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum for coal-money, and a small allowance to the Janitor.

WM. CHRYSAL, LL. D. Rector.

JOHN DYMCK,

WM. LORRAIN, LL. D.

ROBERT DOUIE,

WM. COWAN,

ADAM STEVENSON, Teacher of Writing and Arithmetic.

### THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION

(See page 93)

was founded by the late John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, who, by his Will, dated the 7th May 1795, bequeathed his valuable philosophical apparatus, and nearly the whole of his property, towards the endowment of an Institution in this City "for giving Lectures in Natural Philosophy, and in every branch of knowledge." His plan embraced four Colleges, one of Arts, one of Medicine, one of Law, and one of Theology. It has been hitherto, however, chiefly restricted to Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mechanics, although other departments, as those of Anatomy, Mathematics, and Botany, have occasionally been introduced. The Institution was incorporated by a Charter from the Magistrates on the 9th June 1796. The general superintendence is vested in 81 Trustees, appointed by name in the Will of the Founder, and continuing in office for life. These are selected out of nine different classes of citizens; and vacancies by death, or resignation, are filled up by ballot. Nine are chosen annually as a Committee to regulate the affairs of the Institution, who, out of their own number, elect a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convenor, President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators, Moderator of the Synod of Glas-

gow and Ayr, and of the Presbyteries of Glasgow and Dumbarton, are Visitors. The Professors are elected by the 81 Trustees.

Professor Anderson was born in the Parish of Roseneath, in 1726. He received the early part of his education at Stirling, and the more advanced part of it in the University of Glasgow. He was appointed to the Chair of Oriental Languages in 1756, and translated four years afterwards to that of Natural Philosophy, which he filled with much honour and celebrity during the remainder of his life. He died on the 13th January 1796. During the greater part of his incumbency he gave a popular course of experiments in Natural Philosophy, for the benefit not only of students in the College, but of the Public in general, and especially of such as were engaged in arts and manufactures. His attention is said to have been directed to this object by his favourite practice of visiting the factories and workshops of Mechanics and Artisans, whereby the advantages of such a Class had been thus strongly impressed upon his mind. The encouragement which this Class received from the public, led him to embark in it with a degree of unlimited enthusiasm. His whole soul seemed to be engaged in it. So much was this the case, that in the last year of his Professorship, when he was encumbered with age and infirmity, he expressed his determination to die in his Class-Room, and was actually for some time borne to and from it by assistance; nor would he abandon his post, till nature compelled him to resign it. His Lectures were delivered in a manner peculiarly graceful and animated, dignified yet familiar, abounding with anecdote, and rivetting the attention of his audience. His favourite prelections were in Gunnery and Electricity. To the former science he is said to have acquired a predilection from his early residence in Stirling Castle,\* and while he was in the

\* The Professor is said to have assisted in the defence of this fortress when it was besieged by the army of Prince Charles in 1745. Mr. John Burn, a late respectable teacher in this City, used to relate, that he and the Professor were on guard on the night on which a furious attack was threatened by the rebels. General Blackney, during the night, entered the

course of illustrating it to his Class, he was wont at times to appear in the Lecture-room in full military costume. He spared no personal expense in making additions to his apparatus, and devoted a considerable part of his time and fortune to important improvements in Gunnery and Fortification. Some of these he submitted in 1790 to the Duke of Richmond, who was then Master general of the Ordnance ; but not meeting from him with the encouragement he had expected, he went over to France, where he found inventions, similar in effect to his own, already organized, and which were employed with success during the Revolutionary war. He met with a very flattering reception, however, from the French Government, who assigned him a plot of ground in the neighbourhood of Paris, where, accompanied by the celebrated Paul Jones, he displayed his experiments in presence of a numerous assemblage of the army and the nobility.

His zeal for the advancement of scientific knowledge led him to wish that the *fair sex* also might be allowed to participate in its benefits ; and a prophetic hope is expressed in his Will, that, by means of a course of Physical Lectures, adapted principally for Ladies, but which Gentlemen might also be permitted to attend, the Ladies of Glasgow would become the most accomplished Ladies in Europe. That this benignant prophecy is in progress of fulfilment, every lover of the fair sex will be willing to allow. The scheme could not be carried into effect in the College, although even there a few Ladies were admitted occasionally to a private gallery, but it forms now a striking and important feature in the Institution of which he was the founder.

The late Dr. Thomas Garnet was the first Professor. In the winter of 1796, he delivered his first course of lectures to a crowded audience of both sexes in the

guardroom, where, to his surprise, he saw also, fully accoutred amongst the guard, the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. The General said he might well be excused this service, for his prayers might on such an occasion be more effectual than his musket. The Rev. Gentleman replied, there was a time for both, and to use the musket he considered as his present duty, for this was a crisis which required the arms as well as the prayers of all good subjects.

Trades' Hall. The Lecture room was afterwards transferred to John Street, where a commodious Rotundo was fitted up, which is now the property of the Institution. Dr. Garnet continued his lectures for four successive sessions. The Andersonian Institution having by this time excited great interest in London, gave rise to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, which was formed nearly on the same principles. To the Chair of Natural Philosophy in this Establishment, Dr. Garnet was appointed in 1800. He was succeeded by Dr. George Birkbeck, who, in addition to the regular lectures, opened a gratuitous weekly class for persons engaged in mechanical and chemical arts. Although manufacturers and artificers are referred to in the Will of the Founder, it does not appear that he contemplated a class composed of *operative mechanics*, on the plan now adopted. Dr. Birkbeck has, therefore, the merit of having given the first impulse to a scheme which has been eminently successful in Glasgow, and has thence obtained the notice and imitation of all Europe. The Mechanics' Class having thus been commenced, has progressively advanced in reputation. The chief alteration in its arrangements was the charge of a small fee, which has been exacted since the second course of Lectures, to support the necessary expenditure. The present Professor Dr. Ure, who succeeded Dr. Birkbeck in 1804, has made the most strenuous and unremitting exertions for the general prosperity of the Institution, and particularly of the Mechanics' Class. Under his auspices, and with considerable personal sacrifices, the apparatus has received many splendid additions, while the Museum has been considerably enriched and extended. Independent of the valuable Library left to the Institution by the Founder, another was formed in 1808, under the direction of Dr. Ure, which is solely dedicated to the use of the Mechanics, and conducted by a committee of their own number.

A new class was opened in the Session of 1825, which, in the true spirit of the Founder, permits the wives and daughters of the Mechanics to accompany

them to the Lectures on two evenings every week, whereby an opportunity is afforded them of learning such principles of Philosophy as relate to domestic economy and the Arts. There are thus two distinct Mechanics' courses of 50 Lectures each.

During the same session Ladies in the higher ranks of life have been also gratified for the first time, with a popular course of Lectures on Chemistry, which was most numerous and respectably attended.

In consequence of circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail, a party of the Mechanics separated in 1823 from their *Alma Mater*, and formed themselves into a different Establishment, under the name of the

### MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

This Institution is entirely under the management of the Mechanics themselves, and has been successful beyond all expectation. It commenced in July 1823. A large Hall in North Albion Street, formerly the upper part of a Church, has been taken and fitted up at a considerable expense, where Lectures are delivered to about 800 Students, on Mechanics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Astronomy and Geography, Natural History, Popular Anatomy, and Political Economy. The Institution has been lately incorporated by the Magistrates, and is at present in a very flourishing condition. The Museum attached to it is daily increasing, and the Library is very extensive. In the Institution Hall there is a fine painting by Bewick of Dr. Birkbeck, who is now President of the Mechanics' Institution in London. This was formed in November 1823, on the plan of that of Glasgow, and the system is now rapidly extending to the chief towns and cities of the Empire, and to the Continents of Europe and America.

### GAS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTION.

This may be said to have derived its origin from the former, and is conducted nearly on the same principles, but restricted to an individual manufactory. An able

account of it has been written by Mr. Dugald Bannatyne. The Workmen have formed themselves into an association with a view to create funds for a Library, and to acquire a stock of scientific knowledge, by giving each a weekly Lecture in rotation to his fellow operatives. A similar Institution has been formed by the Workmen of the University Printing Office. It was commenced on the 19th March 1825, by an elegant introductory Lecture from James M'Conochy A. M., and the scheme is now diffusing itself to other large Works and Manufactories.

#### THE COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY

was instituted in 1752. It consisted of such of the Professors as chose to become members of it, and of other literary gentlemen. The Established Clergy in the City and vicinity were admitted, on expressing a desire to that effect. Its meetings were held once a week during the Session, in the Faculty Hall, when an Essay was delivered on some literary or scientific subject, which was submitted to the criticism of the Society. Amongst its former distinguished members, may be ranked Professors Leechman, Adam Smith, Trail, Reid, Millar, Richardson, and Young. From the increased business of the College, and the augmented labours of the Professors, the meetings of this Society have for some years been discontinued.

#### THE LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY

was founded in 1791 by some young men who were then students of the Logie Class. It had at that time a different appellation, but the same society has existed ever since, under various forms and renovations. In 1805 an arrangement was made by which commercial subjects were introduced, and it then assumed its present designation. For several years some of the most eminent merchants in the city were members of it, and it still holds a respectable rank amongst similar Institutions.

## THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

was established in 1802, with a view to promote the knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, by the reading of appropriate essays, discussing the merits of new suggestions in Mechanics, illustrating these by the exhibition of models, and otherwise encouraging philosophical pursuits. It is composed of Resident, Honorary, and Corresponding members, and the management is vested in a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and other office bearers, with twelve Directors. Resident Members pay half a guinea annually for the support of the Library, and the purchase of periodical publications, which are lent out to each member in rotation.

## STIRLING'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

derives its origin from the late Walter Stirling, Merchant, who, in 1791, bequeathed his Library, his house in Millar Street, his share in the Tontine Buildings, and a thousand pounds in money, to establish a Public Library for the use of the citizens. The management is vested in deputations of three persons each from the Town Council, the Merchants' House, the Presbytery of Glasgow, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; the Lord Provost being also a Director *ex officio*. They are incorporated by a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates. In his Will he recommends that the books to be purchased "should be rather of the rare and the curious, than of the common or ordinary kinds." The Subscriptions are for life, and the charge at the commencement was three guineas, which was in 1793 raised to five guineas, and in 1816 to ten guineas. It has since however been reduced to seven guineas. The Library consists at present of above 7000 Volumes, and will soon receive an addition of about 500 Volumes by the bequest of Mr. William Jamieson, Junior. It is kept in the Hall of Hutcheson's Hospital, and is open every lawful day, except Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

## THE GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY

was established in 1804 by a number of gentlemen who

associated themselves for the purpose of forming a Library on popular principles, and on such moderate terms of admission as might secure its general utility. The management is vested in nine Curators, and a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian. The Entry money is at present 20s. and the annual subscription 10s. 6d. The shares are transferable. The Library consists of about 6000 Volumes, and the number of Subscribers exceeds 500. The Library is kept in Millar's Charity, and is open every lawful day from 11 to 1 o'clock, and, excepting Saturday, from 7 till 9 in the evening.

Other public Libraries might be noticed, such as the *North Quarter* and the *Bridgetown*, both of which are on a respectable scale. The latter was liberally assisted at its formation, by Mr. Monteith of Carstairs.

#### THE GLASGOW FOREIGN LIBRARY

was instituted in 1820. Its object is to form a collection of foreign periodical works, transactions of foreign Societies, and books of general literature, in the principal European languages. Terms of admission 21s. the first year, and 12s. every subsequent year. Seven guineas on entry, or six guineas paid at any time afterwards, constitutes a subscriber for life.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This Seminary is established in Glasgow, by the Synod of the United Secession Church, for the purpose of training and educating young men under its authority, for the Ministry. It is conducted by two Professors, one of whom delivers lectures in *Biblical Literature*, and the other in *Systematic Theology*. The attendance of the students is required for five sessions. Those of the first and second years, are under the charge of the Professor of Biblical Literature, and those of the third, fourth, and fifth years, under that of the Professor of Theology. The number of the students has for several years past exceeded a hundred and fifty. The Session commences annually on the first Wednesday of August.

To this Seminary is attached a Library for the use of the students, to which has been lately added the large and valuable collection of Books, chiefly in Divinity, which formed the Library of the late Rev. James Robertson of Kilmarnock. When, in consequence of his demise in 1814, this Library came to be offered for sale, some gentlemen in connection with the Religious Society to which he belonged, and who knew its established character, resolved to make a purchase of it, with a view to lay it open on certain conditions to the Public. Share holders were admitted at Five Pounds each, and annual Subscribers at half a guinea. It existed as a Public Library for about ten years, during which period large additions were made to it in every department of science and of general literature. In September 1824 the Synod of the Secession Church came to the noble and spirited determination to purchase it, for the use of the Professors and Students of their Theological Seminary. It has been accordingly transferred to that highly respectable Body, to whom it is certainly a splendid and most important acquisition.

Rev. JOHN DICK, D. D. Professor of Theology.

Rev. JOHN MITCHELL, D. D. Professor of Biblical Literature.

### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

was instituted in 1812, by some medical gentlemen, principally members of the Faculty, with a view to promote their mutual professional improvement, by reading essays on subjects connected with medical science, and discussing any important cases that may have come before them in the course of their practice. Their meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month from October to May inclusive, in the Hall of the Faculty.

*The Medico-chirurgical Society* is one formed nearly on the same principles.

### THE LITERARY FORUM

was first projected in 1821, by the late Mr. Ryley, formerly of the Theatre Royal, and well known in this

city by his philo-literary pursuits. It is an Institution in which any question in Religion, Politics, or Literature, is brought forward, and made the subject of public discussion. Its meetings are held weekly, during the winter, in the Lyceum. The topic for each night's debate is announced at the previous meeting, and every person present has a right to take a part in it, by giving his opinion on the merits or demerits of the question. It is an excellent school for acquiring various and useful information, as well as a moderate degree of self-possession or modest assurance.

### THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY

is one of a similar description with the Forum, and meets once a fortnight in one of the Lecture rooms of the College. No essays are read; the members deliver their sentiments *viva voce*, and the matter of debate for the evening is laid open to free and extemporaneous disquisition. Religious subjects are very properly excluded.

### THE DILETTANTI SOCIETY

was instituted in 1823, by a few scientific gentlemen, with a view to encourage and promote the study of the Fine Arts, particularly Painting, Architecture, and Engraving. Its members chiefly belong to one or other of these departments. The meetings of the society are held once a month, when an appropriate essay is delivered, and made the subject of conversation. The proper business of the Society being concluded, its meetings assume a convivial form, and matters of taste are introduced for discussion, of a more exhilarating tendency, when the members proceed to talk of Sciences and Arts, with increased spirit, and more flowing animation.

### INSTITUTION FOR THE FINE ARTS.

It had long been a matter of reproach to the city of Glasgow, that with all the skill and ingenuity of its

Mechanics, the taste displayed in its manufactures, its general public spirit, and its boasted educational societies, it contained no Institution appropriated to the *Fine Arts*, or any receptacle where the works of British Artists could be exhibited. A spirited attempt had indeed been made sixty years ago by the Messrs. Foulis, but it had failed of success, and had not since been renewed. A building was at length erected in 1819 in Maxwell Street, containing a large Hall 50 feet by 30, illuminated in the manner of West's Exhibition Room in London, by a square or lantern light in the roof. This Hall is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose, and besides general exhibitions of the works of British Artists, it has been the occasional means of introducing to public notice paintings by individual Artists of the first rank and celebrity. It must be acknowledged, however, that in this City little encouragement is given to Institutions of this sort, and that, at one of the last general Exhibitions, there was so much private jealousy and rivalry, as hitherto to have checked any desire for their repetition. Yet it is to be hoped that a taste for the Fine Arts is upon the whole gaining ground; and there are some private collections of paintings, particularly that of Mr. Ewing in Queen Street, which do honour to the City as well as to the individual proprietors.

In *Landscape Painting* the City can boast of an Artist whose works have largely contributed to illustrate the wild and romantic scenery of his native country; and who has occasionally, and with much success, turned his attention to subjects which excite a more peculiar degree of interest in this city from their *locality*. We refer especially to one painting which gives a lively representation of the Glasgow Fair, and to another which gives a splendid and fascinating view of the Trongate. In *Portrait Painting* there are some respectable Artists, who have pursued this elegant Art with growing success and reputation, and in this department there are also young native Artists, who have arrived at great eminence, and promise soon to be at the

very head of their profession. One of these, Mr. John Graham, has already, on two several occasions, been honoured by a Medal from the Royal Academy. The first was in December 1819, when he was a mere youth, for the best drawing from an Antique Statue, and the second, which he received two years after, was the Gold Medal for the best Historical Painting. The subject of the former was the Dying Gladiator, and the latter was the Prodigal Son. In *Drawing*, both in colours and in perspective, there are some excellent Artists, of which a pleasing evidence has been lately given to the Public, in a series of interesting views of the Cathedral. In the Art of *Engraving*, the City is by no means deficient, and the progress of late years has been very considerable. Designs for Mercantile and Ornamental purposes are executed in a high degree of neatness and excellence, and attempts have lately been made in higher and more important departments.

#### SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

The number of English Seminaries within the Royalty is about 150. The wages are from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per quarter, and a guinea for Grammar and Composition. It seems rather singular that the Lancasterian or British new system of Education, which has been so successful in other parts of the Kingdom, has completely failed in this City. It was attempted some years ago on a large scale, and three several buildings were erected for it, each of which in its turn became deserted, and was applied to another purpose. There are several respectable teachers of Elocution, one of whom, a native of the sister Isle, has, by his eminent abilities, and his well earned fame and popularity, done much to bring this science into repute, and to render it now an almost indispensable branch of fashionable Education. The private Academies for polite Literature and the Languages are very numerous, as well as for every department of useful and ornamental knowledge. In Winter there are several private Lecturers in Anatomy and Physiology.

## PUBLIC READING ROOMS.

The principal of these is the *Tontine Coffee Room*, which has been already referred to. The *Athenæum* was established in 1821, for the convenience of the western districts of the City. It is situated in South Hanover Street. There is another called the *Argyle Reading Room*, a little west from Buchanan Street; and in Hutcheson Street, one of a more retired description has long been established by Messrs. Smith and Son. These Rooms are all well supplied with the various public Journals, Magazines, and Reviews. Literary Loungers are also occasionally to be found in some of the Booksellers' back shops, where newspapers and other periodicals are provided for them.

## CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

This useful mode of disseminating information was first introduced here in 1753, by Mr. John Smith, who then established a Circulating Library, which continues to be carried on by his successors. It contains now above 20,000 Volumes. There are several others on the same principles, conducted by Griffin and Co.; M'Callum; M'Feat; Potter; and Wyllie. There are also various Book Societies in the City and Suburbs, which in their plan somewhat resemble Circulating Libraries, with this difference, that the books belong to the readers themselves, and form a common and permanent fund of knowledge, to which they can at all times spontaneously resort.

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

It seems rather to imply a censure on the literary character of the City that any attempt to establish in it a *Local Periodical*, has almost invariably failed of success. To enumerate the many fruitless efforts which have been made with this view, on various times and occasions, would occupy too much space, and would merely serve the purpose of confirming the fact. Most of them have either perished in the birth, or in early infancy; and

few indeed have seen the age of maturity. There are however a few honourable exceptions. Amongst the most respectable, of late years, have been the *Attic Stories*, the *Wanderer*, the *Enquirer*, and the *Emmet*. One of a Theological cast, under the title of the *Protestant*, had an extensive circulation, and was ably conducted. Since its completion, in 1822, it has become one of the best standard works on the subject of the Popish Controversy. The *Mechanics' Magazine*, which began in January 1824, is still successfully carried on, and is a work exceedingly well calculated to diffuse knowledge and intelligence amongst the operative classes of Society. One edited by a few ingenious Students of the University, under the name of the *Academic*, has been conducted, during the session of 1825, with considerable energy and reputation. Another has lately appeared under the title of the *Northern Looking Glass*, which holds the mirror up to nature by means of humorous pictorial illustrations. It contains very little letter press, but, through the medium of clever and well executed etchings, portrays, with much point and vivacity, the passing events of the day.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The first Newspaper published here was the *Courant*, or *West Country Intelligence*, in 1715. A volume of it, which belonged to a late respectable citizen, is still extant. It is a thick square Octavo, and contains some interesting particulars of the Rebellion. The *Journal* commenced in 1729. The *Chronicle*, in 1775, and continued till 1779. The *Mercury* began in 1779, and was dropt in 1796. The *Advertiser*, in 1783,—changed to the *Herald* in 1803. The *Courier* commenced in 1791. The *Clyde Commercial Advertiser*, in 1805, and continued till 1810. The *Chronicle* began in 1811; the *Free Press* in 1823; and the *Scotch Times* in 1825. A few others were so short lived that they are unworthy of notice.

Those in present circulation are the *Journal*, published every Friday; the *Herald*, on Monday and Fri-

day; the *Courier*, and the *Chronicle*, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the *Free Press*, on Tuesday, and Saturday; and the *Scotch Times* every Saturday. The *Courier* and the *Herald* are *Tory* Papers; the others are what is denominated *Independent*.

#### PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Art of Printing was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century. It was introduced into England in 1464 by William Caxton who had been sent over to the Continent on an Embassy by King Edward the 4th, and returned with this invaluable discovery. By him, and his successor Wynkin de Worde, the earliest works were printed in this country. Some fine specimens of these works are in the Library of the Hunterian Museum. The first person who commenced the Art in this City, was George Anderson, in the year 1630. Robert Saunders succeeded him in 1661, by whom, and by his Son, it was successively carried on till about 1730, when Robert Urie took it up, and in accuracy and neatness greatly surpassed his predecessors. In 1740, Robert Foulis, and, soon after, his brother Andrew, were appointed Printers to the University. These men of taste, and genius, and literary enterprise, carried on for thirty years a brilliant career of typography, during which period they printed a series of Classics in a style of beauty and elegance that had been hitherto unrivalled. One of these was a 12mo edition of Horace, of the accuracy of which they were so confident, that the sheets as they emanated from the press, were triumphantly suspended in the College, and a premium offered to the Student who should point out an erratum. Pride was not made for man;—*three* errors were, soon after, discovered in it by Duke Gordon, librarian of the Edinburgh University. At present there are various respectable Printing Establishments in the City. The most extensive is the *University Printing Office*, which is the largest in Scotland, with the exception of that of the King's Printers in Edinburgh. Messrs. Duncan

have held the honourable appointment of Printers to the University since 1811, and have not only maintained the high character which had been formerly associated with it, but in all the elegancies of the Art, as well as in the extent of their operations, have acquired an undisputed claim to pre-eminence. To this, the many beautiful Editions which they have put forth of the Ancient and Modern Classics bear an ample and splendid testimony. A Stereotype Foundry is attached to this Establishment.

### LITHOGRAPHY,

This ingenious Art was discovered, like many others, by mere accident. Alois Senefelder, the Son of a Performer at the Theatre Royal in Munich, a young man of literary acquirements, in order to save the expense of publishing some pieces he had composed, set his wits at work to find some substitute for Letter Press, that he might thus become his own Printer. He tried various schemes with eopperplates, and compositions for writing on them, but his chief difficulty consisted in writing backwards on the plates. With a view to acquire this facility he procured some pieces of Kilheim Stone, as a cheap material on which, after polishing its surface, he might practise, before attempting it on copper. On one occasion, when he had just succeeded in polishing a stone plate, which he intended to cover with etching ground in order to continue his exercise in writing backwards, his mother hastily entered the room, and desired him to write her a bill for the washerwoman who was waiting for the linens. As the matter could admit of no delay, he wrote the bill with his prepared ink, composed of soap, wax, and lamp black, on the stone which he had just polished. When he was afterwards about to efface his writing, it occurred to him that impressions might be taken from it. He hastened to put this idea in execution, and as his ink resisted aquafortis, he found, after eating away the stone with the acid for about the hundredth part of an inch, that he could easily procure successive impressions.

He soon ascertained that to have the letters raised above the stone was not at all necessary, and the difficulty he still felt in writing backwards led him to think of the process of *transfer*, which gave a finishing stroke to the discovery. The first Essays to print for publication, were some pieces of music, executed in 1796. In 1799, after having made many improvements, Senefelder took out Patents at London, Paris, and Vienna. He came over to London for the purpose of establishing some presses, but the Art being then little understood, was successively abandoned by such artists as had attempted it, and it was little practised or thought of till it came to be revived in 1817. Since then, it has been more generally attended to, and having been taken up by men of science and education, it has arrived at a great degree of perfection. There are numerous Lithographic Establishments in this City, and the Art presents so many facilities both of a literary, scientific, and commercial description, that most of them meet with sufficient employment.

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## Commercial Institutions.

### BANKS.

Those properly belonging to the City are the *Ship Bank*, established in 1749; the *Thistle*, in 1761; and the *Glasgow*, in 1809. There are numerous branches, however, of the Metropolitan and Provincial Banks, some of which carry on business to a great extent, particularly the *Royal Bank*, which has, since the period of its commencement in 1783, been one of the principal supports of the City, more especially in trying and critical times. The following is a List of the Banks and Banking Offices, and of their agents or correspondents in London:

Ship Bank	draws on	Smith, Payne & Co.
Thistle do.	do.	do.
Royal do.	do.	Coutts & Co., and Bank of England.

Glasgow Bank	draws on	Ransom & Co. and Sir R. C. Glynn & Co.
Bank of Scotland	do.	Coutts & Co.
Paisley Bank	do.	Smith, Payne & Co.
Paisley Union do.	do.	Sir R. C. Glynn & Co.
British Linen Co. do.	do.	Smith, Payne & Co.
Renfrewshire do.	do.	Sir Wm. Kay, Baronet, Price & Co.
Commercial do.	do.	Jones, Lloyo' & Co.
Aberdeen do.	do.	Coutts & Co.
Falkirk do.	do.	Remington & Co.
J. & R. Watson, Private Bankers		Smith, Payne & Co.
Exchange & Deposit Bank		Maberly & Co.
Greenock Bank		
Stirling do.	}	J. & R. Watson, Agents in Glasgow.
Dundee Union do.		
Ayr do.		
Leith do.	}	Glasgow Bank do.
Dundee New do.		
Perth do.		
— Union do.		

### THE PROVIDENT BANK

may be considered, as in some respects, a *benevolent* Institution, yet this seems to be the fittest place for introducing it. It is intended as a place of deposit for the savings of Operatives, Male and Female Servants, and other labouring and industrious classes of Society. Since its commencement in 1815, the good which it has been the means of imparting is very great; and there is perhaps no institution in the City more deserving of the public patronage. Deposits of one shilling and upwards are received, and the usual Bank Interest is allowed when they have accumulated to twelve shillings and sixpence, and have lain a month in the Bank. The amount of the deposits is at present above £25,000. The affairs of the Bank are managed by a Cashier, under the control of a Governor, Deputy Governor, and seven ordinary Directors.

### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

was instituted by Royal Charter in 1783, chiefly through the exertions of the late Patrick Colquhoun, at that time Lord Provost of the City, and an active promoter of its welfare. Its object is to watch over the interests of Trade and Manufactures; to deliberate on any plans that may be suggested for their improvement; to observe the progress of any proceedings in Parliament which

may affect their prosperity; to co-operate with the Merchants and Manufacturers in applications for relief or redress; and, as the great public organ of these Bodies, to interpose its weight and influence in all public negotiations, for the general interests of Commerce. The ordinary business of the Chamber is managed by thirty Directors, of whom six go out annually by rotation; a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Secretary. Terms of admission, five guineas, besides an annual payment of half a guinea for ten years. The present Secretary, Mr. Bannatyne, has been a member of the Chamber since its commencement, and is one of the 30 gentlemen named in the original Charter.

#### THE POST OFFICE (See page 92)

is under excellent management, and considering the narrow limits within which its operations are conducted, admits of considerable facilities to business. The Letters are delivered with great punctuality and despatch, and to such merchants as prefer them, *Letter slips* are provided at the Bar of the Office, on the payment of a small annual premium. For the better accommodation of the inhabitants, *receiving boxes* are erected in the more distant parts of the City and suburbs. The first Mail for the provincial towns of England is made up at five afternoon, and the second, which includes the Metropolis, at ten. The Post Office is open from 8 in the morning till 10 in the evening; and, on Sundays, from 8 to 11, forenoon, and from 1 to 2, and 7 to 8, afternoon. Paid Letters are received till 8 in the evening; unpaid Letters till 10. At the time of the Union the whole Revenue of this Department, in Scotland, was £1194. In 1793 it was £40,000. The Revenue from Glasgow was in 1781, £4,341. At present it is about £36,000; and in some years of the late War it was considerably greater.

#### INSURANCE OFFICES.

The only Institution of this kind which can be termed indigenous, or as properly pertaining to the City, is the

West of Scotland Life and Fire Office. Two formerly existing, the *Friendly*, and the *Glasgow*, were dissolved, the one in 1815, and the other in 1811. There are, however, about forty branches of the London, Edinburgh, and Provincial Offices. *Marine Insurances* are chiefly transacted in the Tontine Coffee Room, where, or in the immediate neighbourhood, Insurance Brokers are usually to be found; and in no commercial city in the Empire is there a body of more liberal and respectable Underwriters.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In a great commercial empire, no political arrangement can be of greater importance than a uniformity of those standards by which the sale and transfer of merchandise are carried on. The evils arising from the want of such uniformity have been long felt and acknowledged; and the subject has been more or less under the eye of the legislature for half a century. Indeed, so far back as the reign of King David the 1st in Scotland, and that of King John in England, it began to be a National concern.

In 1617 it occupied in a more special manner the attention of the Scottish Parliament, and it forms the 17th Article of the Treaty of Union with England. The House of Commons resumed it in 1756; and again in 1789, when the Merchants' House of this City was requested to give its advice upon it. Nothing effectual however was done till 1819, when the Prince Regent appointed Sir Joseph Banks and others Commissioners, for considering and reporting how far a general uniformity of Weights and Measures might be practicable and advisable. After a great deal of minute and laborious research by the first scientific men in the kingdom, a system, upon which the standards of Measure and Weight shall be equalized over the British Empire, has been at last finally fixed and determined, and a Legislative Act for this purpose has been passed in both Houses of Parliament. The system condescended on for adoption is now carrying into effect, and it has been

officially imparted, for consideration, to the United States of America. The advantages which will by this means accrue to the Trade and Agriculture of the British Empire, and to the general Commercial intercourse among nations, may be conceived, when by the same standards of appeal, the relative prices of commodities shall be at once ascertained and compared over a fourth of the habitable globe.

## Commerce and Manufactures.

GLASGOW is peculiarly well situated for commerce. Placed on the banks of a fine navigable stream, which has an easy flow to the Atlantic, and communicating with the North sea by the Forth and Clyde Navigation, her ships have a free and ready access to the Ports of Europe and America, while her inland trade derives additional facilities from the Monkland, the Union, and the Ardrossan Canals. Her manufactures also are, from these and other local circumstances, carried on under many obvious advantages. To enter largely into the discussion of these important subjects would occupy more space than the plan of this work will admit of. A very brief delineation is all that is here contemplated.

The earliest branch of commerce to which the citizens seem to have turned their attention was the *curing and exportation of Fish*. About the year 1420, when the City contained only 1500 Inhabitants, it appears that they began to cure and pickle salmon and herrings for the French Market. For two centuries after this period, little reference is made in any historical records to the trade of the City, except that some shipping belonged to it in the reign of Queen Mary. To make up this deficiency, an early historian of Glasgow goes back to the ages of antiquity, and gives an elaborate digression on the trade of Gilead, and Tarshish, and Tyre; and on Solomon's triennial importations of Ivory, and Apes, and Peacocks. It does not appear, however, that the City, during that long interval, was worthy of such magnifi-

cent comparisons. The probability is that it was little more than a small fishing station, and that the produce of the River constituted the chief source of any traffic that pertained to it. The year 1567 is referred to as a remarkable era in the Clyde fishery. Seventeen hundred Lasts of Herrings, consisting each of twelve barrels, were in that year exported from Clyde to Rochelle. During the reign of Charles II. the fishing trade seems to have been carried on to a great extent, and the principal markets were France and Holland. In 1665 a privateer was fitted out by some merchants, of whom the then Provost Anderson was one, to cruise against the Dutch. Her name was the *George*, M'Allan, carrying 5 guns and 60 men, and she brought in several prizes to Port-Glasgow. At this time one of the most enterprising merchants was Walter Gibson, who exported large cargoes of herrings to France, and got returns in brandy and salt. With a part of the produce of his industry he reared an immense fabric in the Saltmarket, which, at the time of its erection, was perhaps the finest pile of buildings in the city, and of which the fall, in the Spring of 1823, has been already referred to. He is said to have been the first who imported *Iron* into Clyde from Stockholm. In 1667 a *Soap Work Company* was established, by nine respectable partners, who embarked in it a large capital, and erected an extensive square of buildings for their works, at the head of the Candleriggs. From this circumstance the Street has probably derived its name, the approach to the works being at that time through the *Riggs*, or corn fields.\* The same partners commenced also a *Whale fishing Concern*, each of them advancing for this purpose the sum of £1500. The Company obtained a Royal Charter, with certain exclusive privileges, and it is said that king Charles II. was induced to take a share in it. They

\* This is said also to have been, in ancient times, the road to the *Cracklin House*, where the Candlemakers sent their tallow to be boiled and cleared of its offal. This house stood a little to the North of George Street Chapel, or nearly opposite the west end of Bath Street. The *Cracklins*, or refuse of the tallow, were used in feeding dogs. The ground in that neighbourhood is still known by the name of the *Cracklin House Brae*.

built five ships, one of them so large as seven hundred tons and carrying 40 pieces of ordnance; and they also erected a range of buildings in Greenock, called the Royal Closs, for the purpose of curing and packing their fish. The project, however, was unsuccessful, and the Capital entirely lost. About the same period several *Sugar Works*, and *Tan Works*, were erected in various parts of the City, and a large *Rope Manufactory* on the west side of Stockwell Street.

The art of *Paper-Making* was introduced in 1679 by Nicholas de Champ, a Norman, who built a paper-mill on the banks of the Cart, of which some-vestiges still remain. His apprentice, John Hall, who married his daughter, erected one on a larger scale at Milnholm. Manufactories of *Coarse Linens*, *Woollens*, and *Plaids*, were soon after established, and a general spirit of industry began to manifest itself. The City, in 1699, sustained a severe loss by the unfortunate issue of its adventures to the Scottish Colony of Darien. The last reinforcement to that devoted colony, which fell a sacrifice to the ill advised policy of king William, left Rothsay for New Caledonia on the 14th September. It consisted of four ships, with about 1200 people on board, amongst whom was Sir John Stuart, the last of the family of Minto. Soon after the Union with England in 1707, the city began to recover from this calamity, and the opening of the English colonies to the Scotch gave new life and energy to the Commerce of Glasgow. The citizens embarked eagerly and extensively in the *Tobacco Trade* ;\* and having at first no fit vessels of

\* Tobacco was first introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, the discoverer of Virginia. He usually smoked it privately, and it is said that on one of these occasions, having called for a tankard of ale, his servant came suddenly into the room with it, and, seeing the smoke issuing from his mouth and nose, threw the contents in his face, and cried out for help, supposing his master was on fire. The cultivation of this plant in his European dominions, was prohibited by an Act of king James I. who had conceived a strong aversion to it, and published a sort of Royal Manifesto against the use of it, in a tract which he entitled a *counterblast to tobacco*. In this tract he sets forth the dishonour of imitating the beastly Indians in so vile and stinking a custom, and the mischievous consequences which flow from the use or filthy abuse of it. He stigmatizes it as a branch of the sin of drunkenness; as enervating the body and ruining the estate; as a stimulant to base appetites and passions; and sums up all his arguments

their own, they chartered vessels from Whitehaven, and other English ports, which they despatched with cargoes of goods to Virginia and Maryland, and received back Tobacco in return. The first vessel properly belonging to the Clyde, crossed the Atlantic in 1718. The trade after this increased so rapidly, that Glasgow soon became the principal Mart for Tobacco. The Merchants of Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven, got alarmed, and their envy and jealousy excited them to adopt every means in their power, by complaints and remonstrances to Government, to fetter and undermine the Commerce of Glasgow. By determined perseverance in these measures of hostility, they so far succeeded, that the trade was subjected to severe and galling restrictions, in consequence of which it languished for several years, and it was not till about 1735 that it regained its former activity. At this period the whole shipping of the Clyde consisted only of 67 vessels.

The intercourse with the American Colonies gave a stimulus to the introduction of various Manufactures. In 1725 commenced the Weaving of *Lawns*, *Cambrics*, and *Gauzes*, chiefly made from home-spun yarns, but afterwards of French and Dutch, of which the late Mr. Dale was one of the first and most extensive importers. Striped Lawns went by the name of *Glasgows*. The manufactory of *Saddlery* and *Shoes* for exportation, commenced also at this time, and was carried on to a great extent. A *Glass Bottle* manufactory was established in 1730, to which was added that of *Crown glass* in 1752, and of *Flint glass* in 1777. The latter was the first crystal work in Scotland, and is still conducted at Verreville with success and reputation. The first *Incle Looms* in the kingdom were established in Glasgow in

by ordaining, that from and after the 26th October 1604, the proper officers should take of all who import Tobacco the sum of *six shillings and eightpence* upon every pound weight, over and above the custom of *two pence* per pound usually paid heretofore. Notwithstanding this Royal Anathema, the use of Tobacco increased both in this and in other Countries. It was extolled by poets and philosophers, and spiritualized by some eminent Divines. During the American War it was cultivated on the banks of the Tweed with every appearance of success, but after some years it was interdicted as injurious to the revenue, and a final stop put to the rearing of Tobacco in this Kingdom.

1732. At that time Alexander Harvie of this city went over to Haarlem, and, in spite of all the vigilant jealousy of the Dutch, succeeded in bringing over with him, at the risk of his life, two large Inkle Looms and a workman. About the same time the manufactory of Thread was introduced, but this branch has been chiefly limited to Paisley.

The trade with the *West India Islands* began, about the year 1732, to be carried on under a footing somewhat different than formerly, and on a larger scale. Instead of sending out a ship occasionally with herrings and a few bale goods, and bringing back a return of sugar and rum, the Merchants formed an arrangement, by which they supplied the estates of the Planters with necessaries, and received their crops on consignment. This branch of the business is still continued, and has all along been chiefly in the hands of the higher class of Merchants. The art of *Calico Printing* was introduced by Messrs. Ingram and Company, in 1742, who then established an extensive Printfield at Pollockshaws. In the infancy of the art the goods printed were chiefly linens, or linens webbed with cotton. The printing was rather clumsily executed by means of wooden blocks on which the figures were left in relief; copperplates not having been in use for nearly thirty years after. The Art of *Letter Founding* was introduced about the same time by Mr. Alexander Wilson, afterwards Professor of Astronomy, who then established a Type-Foundry, which is still carried on by his descendants, and has become highly celebrated all over Europe. A *Stocking Manufactory* was established in 1740, by a company of Merchants, who brought machinery and workmen from England. The great export of this article to the Colonies, and the prevailing fashion of wearing stocking breeches, soon made it a valuable branch of manufacture. Previous to the year 1745, the *Brewing of ale* was chiefly confined to private families, and was little followed as a trade. About that time a *Brewery* was erected by John Crawford of Milton, on the grounds of Blythswood, without the royalty; and, soon after,

various other Breweries and *Distilleries* were established. The brewing of porter seems to have commenced about 1762. In 1748 a partnership was formed under the designation of the *Delftfield Company*, who began a manufacture of *Delft Ware*, on a piece of ground which they acquired on the Broomielaw Croft. This business was carried on, on the same spot, for a long period of years. About the same time *Copper and Tin-plate* Manufactories were first established for export. Manufactories of *Carpets, Hats, Gloves, and Silks*, commenced a few years after.

The gradual advancement of Commerce opened up to the citizens new markets for their commodities, and new stimulants to their industry. The trade with the West India Islands rapidly increased, while a communication was formed with all the chief ports of the European Continent. The *Home or Country* Trade became also an important branch, and a profitable intercourse was established with London, Bristol, and other principal towns of England. The grand staple of the City, however, was the trade with the American Colonies, and more especially with Virginia. Glasgow was now the principal depot for *Tobacco*, and engrossed more than a half of the whole quantity imported into the kingdom. Indeed the supplying of that Colony with European goods, and receiving in return the produce of its soil, employed a great proportion of the Capital and commercial enterprise of the City. To so great an extent was this trade carried on, that it amounted to little less than a monopoly. Of 90,000 hogsheads of *Tobacco* imported in 1772, 49,000 belonged to Glasgow, of which by far the greater part was re-exported to the Continent, the quantity used for home consumpt being comparatively trifling. The imports of the same article into the Clyde in 1775, when the war with America commenced, were 57,143 hogsheads. Those of West India produce for the same year were, of Sugars, 4621 hogsheads, 691 tierces, 462 barrels; of Rum, 1154 puncheons, 193 barrels; and of Cotton, 503 bags.

The unfortunate and long protracted contest with

America, which terminated in the separation of the Colonies from the mother Country, gave a dreadful shock to the prosperity of Glasgow. During its continuance all commercial intercourse was suspended, and at its conclusion the commerce of the United States being laid open to the other nations of Europe, those countries which had been hitherto supplied with Tobacco from the Clyde, now imported it for themselves. The former channels of trade being thus changed and overturned, a general gloom and stagnation ensued, and many of the Virginia merchants were ruined. The commercial spirit, however, which had been so powerfully excited, although discouraged for a time, was yet far from being extinguished. The citizens began to turn their attention more than ever to manufactures, some of which, indeed, had been receiving important accessions during the war. A manufactory of *Wool and Flax Cards*, which had been long supplied from the Netherlands, was attempted in 1775, but it failed from want of capital. It was, at an after period, followed up more successfully by Mr. David Fleming, whose card factory was one of the first buildings erected in the New Town. Mr. George Macintosh established, in 1777, a manufactory of *Cudbear*, an article much used in the process of dyeing; and a few years after, manufactories of *Iron Liquor* were commenced, and of other chemical preparations. The Cotton Manufacture had been hitherto chiefly confined to goods of a coarse description, or to a sort of handkerchiefs which went by the name of *Blunks*, which were made of linen warps and cotton wefts.

About the year 1784, goods of a finer and lighter texture, under the name of *Muslins*, began to be made, and, from that time forward, this has been the staple manufacture of Glasgow. The transition from the Lawns and Gauzes, hitherto in use, was easy and natural from the similarity of fabric, and the manufacture of Muslins soon became very general, but it was with difficulty that some of the old houses in the Lawn trade were induced at first to embark in it. It was consider-

ed by many of them as a very hazardous adventure and not to be entered upon but with due caution and circumspection. Meantime others of a more enterprising spirit had taken it up, and were very successful. Amongst the first adventurers in it were two young men who succeeded to the business of Messrs. Tait, a great house in the Linen and Lawn Trade, and who, forming an acquaintance with their London customers, pursued the muslin manufacture with so much success that one of them left, at his death in 1819, a fortune of above £300,000. The first person in Glasgow who warped a muslin web is said to have been Mr. David Mutrie. This honour has been also assigned to Mr. James Monteith.

Previous to the period referred to, the Cotton Trade had, in consequence, also, of the discoveries of Hargreaves and Arkwright, taken deep root in Lancashire. The *Spinning Jenny* had been invented by the former in 1767; and the latter, in 1769, contrived that wonderful piece of mechanism the *Spinning Frame*, which, when put in motion, performs of itself the whole process of spinning, leaving to man the office only of supplying the material. Mr. Arkwright was born of poor parents, at Preston, in 1732. He was bred to the humble occupation of a barber, a profession which he was following at the very time when he was raising an imperishable monument to himself and his country by his ingenious discoveries. Having got men of capital to become his partners, he erected his first Cotton Mill at Nottingham, and another, soon after, at Cromford, in Derbyshire. The first was moved by horse power, and the second by water, which he found to be more convenient and less expensive. The yarn spun was at first of a coarse texture, and chiefly used by himself in the manufacture of thick Cottons and Dimities, but he soon began to spin finer qualities. The honour of knighthood was conferred on Mr. Arkwright in 1786. In 1775, Mr. Samuel Crompton of Bolton invented the *Mule Jenny*, which derived its name from its being, in its structure and operation, a compound of the common Jenny and the

Spinning Frame. The first Mule Jenny of Crompton's was brought to Glasgow by Mr. Todd, and worked by Mr. John Bartholomew. An important improvement was made by Mr. Kelly of Glasgow in 1792, who then contrived a process for moving it by machinery, in place of, as formerly, by the hand. The first Cotton Mill in Scotland was erected at Pennycuick, and the next at Rothsay, in Bute, about the year 1779. Soon after this, Cotton Mills were erected at Barhead, Johnston, and Woodside, and, in 1785, Mr. Dale began to build the extensive Mills at New Lanark. These were put down in a situation selected by himself and Mr. Arkwright, and no less beautiful and romantic, than admirably adapted for the purpose by its unlimited command of water. With a view to discourage emigration, Mr. Dale invited hither industrious families from the Highlands,\* whom he brought down free of expense, and, on some occasions, lodged them *in transitu* at his own house. Having laid down excellent regulations for the future conduct of such as came under his charge, both in regard to education, morals, and good government, he soon reared, as it were by enchantment, in a remote and sequestered glen, a handsome and thriving village, occupied by a sober, active, and intelligent population. About the same time Mr. Dale, in connection with Mr. George Macintosh, commenced the dyeing of *Turkey red*, for which purpose they engaged Mr. Papillon, an eminent dyer from Normandy, and erected a dyework at Dalmarnock. This beautiful colour is still known by the name of *Dale's red*.

The discoveries of Mr. Arkwright were in 1785 laid open to the public by the termination of his patent, and to these a stupendous addition was now made by the great engineer Mr. Watt, who had adapted his admirable improvements on the Steam Engine to the

\* Mr. Gillespie of Woodside co-operated with Mr. Dale in this patriotic undertaking. On one occasion a number of families, comprising 230 individuals, arrived under their joint patronage from the island of Barra. These they provided with suitable accommodation till they were fully employed at their own Mills. Their descendants are still resident at New Lanark, and Woodside, of the third and fourth generations.

motion of all descriptions of mill-work and machinery. The first instance in Glasgow of the application of steam power to the purpose of spinning Cotton, was in 1792, by Mr. Todd, at the Springfield Cotton Works, where the original Steam engine is still employed. The general effect of this magnificent discovery was, by its rendering the movement of mill-work independent of water-power, to give facilities, hitherto unknown, to the erection of cotton mills in large towns, and to give at the same time a great additional impulse to the extension of the Cotton Manufacture.

Muslins began to be made nearly at the same period in Lancashire, Glasgow, and Paisley. Those of the thicker fabrics, as Cambrics, Shirtings, and Calicoes, were chiefly manufactured in Bolton and its neighbourhood; those of a lighter and finer description, at Glasgow; and figured or fancy goods at Paisley. Each of these places still retains a superiority in the production of the articles it originally set out with. It may be remarked, however, that Glasgow has also been all along the principal mart for Pullicate handkerchiefs, and for that description of cambric made in imitation of the French linen cambric. In fancy and figured muslins also it has of late, perhaps, acquired the precedence, in consequence of many of the Paisley manufacturers having moved their establishments to this city as a more convenient and ready market for the disposal of their goods. This may also be partly attributed to the introduction, in 1808, of *Muslin Commission Warehouses*, which formed a sort of new era in the manufacturing business, and gave rise to a total change in the manner of conducting it. Many of the manufacturers, both of Glasgow and Paisley, instead of disposing of their goods as heretofore in their own warehouses, placed samples of them, and frequently a great part of their stock, under the charge of the Commission Agents, who thus became the medium through which a great part of their sales were effected. These Commission Warehouses present both to the buyer and the seller peculiar and important advantages. Being the general depositories of manufactured goods, and exhibiting

at one view the style and manner of various makers of the article he is in quest of, as well as the precise state of the market in regard to it, a buyer is enabled to compare one maker's goods with another's—to determine their relative qualities and value—to select and refuse out of large aggregate lots—and to complete his purchases on the spot, without going the round of the manufacturers, and making them up by detail. For these reasons in favour of the purchaser, as well as for others which are on the side of the manufacturer, such as the opportunity afforded him of getting an occasional advance upon his stock—of procuring prompt information as to goods in demand—of declining a transaction when it is offered to him—or throwing the risk of it upon his agent ;—a great deal of business has been, and continues to be, carried on in this channel.

The first Commission House in London for account of the manufacturers here, was established by Messrs. Stirling in 1787. Two years after, by the exertions of Mr. Patrick Colquhoun of this city, a house of sale was established there under the appellation of the *British Hall*, for the purpose of supplying the merchants of London with Lancashire and Glasgow manufactures by *public sale* or *vendue*. The public sales were periodical, and the scheme of intermediate private sales was afterwards resorted to. An arrangement was at the same time formed with a House at Ostend, (Theodore Van Moorsel and Co.,) with a view to introduce muslin goods into the Continent. A voluminous correspondence with a friend in Glasgow, who was then Chairman of the Associated Manufacturers, is still extant, and exhibits the indefatigable industry with which Mr. Colquhoun pursued these favourite projects, as well as the numerous and almost insuperable difficulties which he had invariably to contend with. His exertions had an undisputed effect in bringing the then infant manufactures of Glasgow into repute, and in paving the way for their future progress and extension. Commission Houses in connection with Glasgow are now spread over all the Continent of Europe; are

established in the United States and Canada ; in every island of the West Indies ; in Brazil and the Independent States of South America ; in the East Indies and Australasia ; and perhaps in every foreign market where a piece of British goods can be sold. It is said to be a privilege peculiar to a Botanist, that, in visiting a foreign country, he is surrounded by his friends and acquaintances. The same advantage is enjoyed by a citizen of Glasgow ; for in whatever part of the habitable Globe to which business or curiosity may attract him, he will discover either in the pockets of the gentlemen, or in the head-dress and drapery of the ladies, some article which he can immediately pronounce to be *homespun*, and to which he can claim a sort of kindred affinity as an indigenous production of his native city. The principal objection which can attach to the prevailing mode of doing business through the medium of Commission Houses, is the facilities which they present to *over-trading*. But this is an evil which must work its own cure, and against which no effectual restrictions can be laid.

*Calicoes* and *Shirtings*, being manufactured with greater advantage in Lancashire than in Glasgow, were procured chiefly from thence, both for printing and for export, till within the last ten years. The introduction of *power weaving*, however, has effected a complete change in regard to these goods. The system of *weaving by the power of water or of steam*, is a most ingenious invention, and seems to have been first suggested by a Mr. Cartwright, a clergyman in Kent, about the year 1785. The model on which his first patent was granted, was a very imperfect one, but when he took out his second patent in 1787, he had considerably improved it. It would probably however have fallen to the ground as a thing of little use, had it not been for subsequent improvements, and especially for the beautiful process invented by Mr. Ratcliffe of Stockport, for dressing the web before it is put into the room. The first power weaving Factory, of any magnitude, in this neighbourhood, was erected by Mr. John Monteith in 1801, and contained

200 looms. A few years after, two large factories were erected by Messrs. James Finlay and Co., the one at Cathrine, and the other at Downe. For some time the success was not very encouraging, but the system gradually found its way; the number of factories began rapidly to increase; and some on a large scale, to be worked by steam, were erected in the suburbs. Some idea may be formed of the increase of this business from the fact, that, in 1816, there were, in the city or belonging to it, 18 Power Loom Factories, containing 2800 looms, and producing weekly about 8,400 pieces of cloth. In the summer of 1825, previous to the time of the present stagnation, there were 50 Factories in all, of which 30 were in full operation, and 20 partially filled with machinery. The average number of looms in each, is 185, although some of them contain nearly 500. The gross number of looms then working amounted to 7400, producing about 37,000 pieces weekly; or 1,924,000 pieces, containing 48,100,000 yards, per annum. Each of these looms yields as much cloth, on an average, as three looms worked by the hand, so that the aggregate produce is equal to that which could be supplied in the usual way by the labour of 22,000 hand weavers. A girl can manage two looms, and for every 20 looms one dressing machine is necessary. The greater part of the looms are occupied in the manufacture of what are technically called 11<sup>00</sup> yard wide Cambrics, or Tweels, but in some of the Factories, as those of Mr. Charles Todd, Mr. Miller, and others, goods as fine as 14<sup>00</sup> are produced.

The number of *hand looms* employed in the different branches of the Cotton Manufacture in the city and neighbouring villages, was calculated in 1818 at 32,000.

A manufacture of *Bandana Handkerchiefs* was introduced by Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co. in 1802. In this beautiful manufacture the cloth is first dyed a fine Turkey red, and a pattern or figure in *white* is produced by discharging the colour from that part of it by a solution of *chlorine*. For this purpose a piece of cloth is folded up at the size of a handkerchief, and placed be-

tween two leaden plates, which are each perforated with the pattern or figure intended to be produced, the upper plate corresponding, at every part of the figure, with the one beneath. By the action of a hydrostatic engine or otherwise, a great pressure is applied, in order to prevent the liquor from spreading over other parts of the cloth. The chlorine is then diffused over the upper lead plate, from whence it percolates through the figure or pattern, extracting in its passage the Turkey red dye. The operation may be aided or accelerated by forming a vacuum beneath the under plate. By this process, however, only coarse patterns could be produced, such as spots, squares, or thick lines, the nature of it rendering very minute objects impracticable. But in 1813 a patent was obtained by an English Calico printer, for producing the same discharge in the ordinary way of printing with the block. Here the chlorine is not at once applied to the cloth, but a vegetable acid is stamped upon it in the ordinary way of calico printing; and by passing the cloth thus printed through a solution of the chloride of lime, the chlorine is evolved only on those parts where the acid had been applied. By this means any pattern whatever can be produced.

An important modification of this process was discovered in 1820, when an ore of *chrome* was found in abundance in North America, and a beautiful salt formed from it by Messrs. Turnbull and Ramsay of this city. By mixing a salt of lead with the vegetable acid already mentioned; applying this mixture to the Turkey red cloth; passing it through the solution of chloride of lime, and afterwards through a solution of the bi-chromate of potash;—a *chrome yellow* is produced in the place of the white, and the Turkey red on other parts retains all its original brilliancy. *Green*, also, by another alteration of the process, may be substituted for yellow. The Manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs is, we believe, peculiar to Glasgow. There are various Establishments of this description, but the one we have referred to is the first and the most extensive.

There are at present in Glasgow and its vicinity 38 *Calico Printing Establishments*, which employ about 1000 journeymen block printers, and 600 apprentices. To provide patterns and prints for these, there are 300 pattern drawers and block cutters; and the number of bleachers, dyers, starchers, and other labourers, may amount to about 2000. So that including the boys called *tierers*, of whom one is employed by every printer, the number of persons immediately engaged in this business may be estimated at 5500. By far the greatest part of the goods printed here are handkerchiefs and shawls. A considerable quantity of garments, however, is also produced for exportation, and one printfield is now wholly occupied in that department for the home market. What may be considered as the staple articles are yard wide *Britannias*, which still form a large proportion of the printing trade; *black and purple shawls*, of various widths, for the English and American markets; *7-8th Pocket handkerchiefs* on light grounds; *pale blue ground handkerchiefs*, yard wide, with white objects, and *dark blue grounds* with yellow objects; besides a variety of other styles which taste or genius may occasionally suggest, but which, having novelty for their chief recommendation, do not become permanent articles of trade. The circumstance of Glasgow having become the great market for printed handkerchiefs and shawls, may arise from its having acquired a name also for pullicates, and other handkerchiefs wrought in the loom. The first Handkerchiefs printed here were made by Messrs. John Todd and Co. in 1754, at Gilmourholm, on the banks of the Kelvin. The quantity of printed goods on which the Excise duties have been paid for the Year ending

	Square yards.	Amt. of Duties.
5th July 1824, is	23,706,253	£345,716 3 10½
5th July 1825, is	26,086,014	380,421 0 10
5th July 1826, is	21,004,704	306,318 12 10

In 1785 the value of the whole Manufactures of Glasgow was estimated at £800,000. The value of the Cotton Manufacture alone was lately calculated at £6,964,486.

The number of Cotton Mills in 1818 was 54, containing nearly 600,000 spindles. Many of these are situated in distant parts of the country, but they all strictly belong to Glasgow, where the business is managed, and the whole product is concentrated. There have been several new erections, since that time, some of which are partly occupied in spinning, and partly in power loom weaving. The increase may be assumed as equal to 137,500 spindles.

In the early stage of the Cotton Manufacture the raw material was chiefly obtained from the West Indies, and a small part from India and the Levant. Cotton was not grown in the United States in any quantity till 1790. In 1784, indeed, an American Vessel brought 8 bags into Liverpool, which were seized by the Custom house officers on suspicion of being contraband. American Cotton began to be used in this country in 1792. The whole imports of that year were 138,318lbs. At present they are above 100,000,000. The total crop of the United States for the year 1825 amounted to 569,249 bales, of which 424,988 bales, or three-fourths of the whole growth, were imported into Great Britain, leaving only one-fourth for their own consumpt and their exports to other countries. A considerable quantity of Cotton has of late been imported from Egypt, where it has begun to be cultivated with every prospect of success. Although not so clean, or so well got up, the quality is in other respects equal to the finest Carolina. The importations from the East Indies are also on the increase, and it furnishes a striking proof of our superiority in mechanical skill, that we can convey from such a distance, the raw material, and after having spun it, and manufactured it into every variety of cloth, can re-export it, and not only rival, but greatly undersell the native manufactures of that country. The first vessel despatched from the Clyde to the East Indies after the partial removal of the restrictions, was in 1816, by Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Since then the intercourse has gradually increased, our products have acquired a firm and permanent foundation, and it promises soon to be

one of the greatest vents for our manufactures, and one of the greatest springs to our industry which we have hitherto possessed.

In consequence of the increased demand for all kinds of machinery; the construction of rail roads and other works of national utility; and the infinite variety of purposes to which, in the now advanced state of the Arts, the material is applied;—the *Iron trade* has risen to a degree of magnitude and importance hitherto unknown in this part of the kingdom. The first Iron Works in Scotland were erected on the banks of the Carron, in 1764. Those of Wilsontown were established in 1780; of Muirkirk in 1786; and of the Clyde in 1790. As all the Iron Works in Scotland are either wholly or in part connected with Glasgow, we shall here subjoin a list of them, with the number of furnaces in each, and the estimated amount of produce.

	Total.	In Blast.	Out of Blast.	Tons per Week.	Yearly Average.
Clyde, . . .	3	2	1	90	4500
Calder, . . .	4	2	2	80	4000
Muirkirk, . .	3	3	0	120	5000
Shotts, . . .	2	1	1	40	2000
Devon, . . .	3	2	1	75	3700
Wilsontown,	2	2	0	80	3500
Carron, . . .	5	4	1	120	5000
Omoa, . . .	2	1	1	40	1500
Monkland,	1	0	1	30	1500
	25	17	8	675	30,700

They are all fully occupied in the *smelting* or *casting* trade, except the works at Muirkirk, where a considerable quantity also of *bar* Iron is prepared.

The Carron Company make use of all their pig iron in Castings, for the reception and sale of which they have extensive Warehouses at Port Dundas and in Buchanan Street. Large quantities also of pig and bar iron are imported hither from the Iron Counties of England

and Wales, and some of the Iron Works in these counties have regular establishments in Glasgow.

There are in the city and suburbs 22 *Iron Foundries*, besides several large establishments for the manufacture of *Steam Engines*, and of *Cotton, Flax, and Wool, machinery*. The manufacture of steam engines has become very extensive and important from the number now employed in Manufactures and in steam navigation. In this department there is a considerable demand also from other parts of the kingdom. From a calculation made by Mr. Cleland in April 1825, there were then of

		Aggregate Horse Power.
Steam Engines employed in Manufactures,	176	2970
————— Collieries, . .	58	1411
————— Stone Quarries,	7	39
————— Steam Boats, .	68	1926
————— Clyde Iron Work,	1	60
	310	6406

In the Steam Boat department there has since then been a considerable increase.

The number of *Brass Foundries* is about 16, in one of which, that of Messrs. Stephen Miller and Co. the casting of *Tower or Turret Bells* has for several years been carried on;—with what skill and success, is loudly and melodiously proclaimed by some of the finest toned Bells in the city. These were formerly procured from England, and more anciently from the Continent, but it is satisfactory to state that this ingenious art, to the honour of the *city arms*, can now be respectably achieved within our own borders.

*Japanned Goods*, particularly the flat sorts, are still chiefly imported from England, but there are now in the city six large Establishments of this description.

For the dressing, up-making, and finishing of Cotton Goods, there are 12 *Calender houses*, containing 32 calenders moved by steam, and 20 *Lapping houses*, which

have no calenders, but usually get the same designation. These, when fully employed, are able, on a moderate computation, to calender 296,000 yards in a day, and to dress 530,000. The packing of bales and boxes, which is performed also by these houses, is immense, but admits of no tangible calculation. The first calender in the city is said to have been built by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell, while his army was quartered here in 1650. It stood at the back of the *Cross well* in the High Street.

This city is remarkable also for the extent and ingenuity of its *Chemical Manufactures*. The Works of Messrs. Charles Tennant and Co. at St. Rollox on the banks of the Canal, are understood to be the greatest of the kind in the world, covering many acres of ground. About 1000 large carboys of concentrated sulphuric acid, or *oil of vitriol*, are said to be manufactured weekly, besides a corresponding quantity of *bleaching powder* or oxymuriate of lime, *crystals of soda*, and *soaps*. Similar establishments are carried on at Shawfield by Messrs. White; at Camlachie by Mr. Smith; and at Dalmuir by Mr. Todd; forming an aggregate of chemical products, adequate not only to the bleaching and dyeing manufactories of Scotland, but capable of supplying the paper manufactories of London, and many of the calico printers in Lancashire. Mr. Macintosh's works are celebrated for *Cudbear* of the finest quality, made from lichens gathered in immense quantities in Sardinia, Sweden, and Norway. His *crystals* and *prussiate of potash* are supposed to be unrivalled for their beauty and purity, and his *prussian blue* cannot be excelled. Of late years he has commenced, under the protection of a patent, a manufacture of *Water proof cloth*, rendered absolutely impervious to moisture by a peculiar application of *caoutchouc* or India Rubber. The chemical works of Messrs. Turnbull and Ramsay at Camlachie are famous for the manufacture of *pyroligneous acid*, and a *purified wood vinegar* of the finest quality, which they furnish to every part of the kingdom; and for superb crystals of *bichromate of potash*, used in dyeing the brilliant *chrome*

*yellow* on Calicoes; besides many other articles which our limits do not permit us to enumerate. At a little distance from the city are several large chemical manufactories, particularly those belonging to Mr. Macintosh at Hurlet and at Campsie, where *Alum* and *Copperas* are prepared on a very extensive scale. There is also a similar manufactory carried on near Hurlet by Messrs. Wilson.

Many other chemical manufactories of lesser note are necessarily passed over, as it would exceed our limits to specify them. For the same reason we are prevented from making any particular reference to the *Bleaching* and *Dyeing* Establishments.

We may here take notice of a most ingenious process invented by Mr. Hall, of Nottingham, for the *singeing* of silk or cotton goods by the application of *lighted gas*. This operation is intended to remove any loose fibres or asperities from the cloth, and is usually performed by passing it quickly over a red hot cylinder. By Mr. Hall's invention, for which he has obtained a patent, the cloth is made to pass over two horizontal perforated tubes, from each of which ascends a brilliant and continuous flame of gas, dispensed from an appropriate gasometer. The flame is heightened and drawn upward by the formation of a vacuum above it, the exhaustion being created and kept up by the constant alternate action of four pneumatic cylinders.

There are 12 large *Distilleries* in the city and suburbs, besides others on a smaller scale.

The *Coal trade* is carried on to a very great extent. The internal consumption is immense, and, from the numerous coal mines in the vicinity, vast quantities are exported to the West Indies and other parts of the world.

Having so many natural advantages for carrying on extensive manufactures, and being at the same time largely engaged in foreign trade with every quarter of the globe, Glasgow bids fair not only to maintain the rank she has acquired as a commercial city, but to rise to still higher degrees of greatness and prosperity. Occa-

sional reverses and fluctuations may in the natural course of things be expected ; but to such as are apt from these vicissitudes to form gloomy or desponding apprehensions, let us quote the cheering and intelligent remarks of an eminent merchant of this city, in his late judicial examination before a Committee of the House of Commons on the commercial state of the country ;—" It does not appear to me," says Mr. Finlay, " that there is any mode of preventing these sudden and extensive fluctuations. I have known every fluctuation since the year 1788. I believe it to be a natural consequence of the *previous prosperity*, and that it is perfectly impossible to do any thing to prevent it. There is no restraining those who will go occasionally farther than prudence dictates ;—this of course leads to overtrading, and overtrading to all the distress. I believe I have seen the rise and progress of the Cotton Manufacture. I have attended to it as it went on in Lancashire and in Scotland, and at certain periods I have seen a great distress come upon it ; but after every one of these distresses I have seen it rise to a *much greater extent* and *more prosperity* than before."

So much of the trade of this city is transacted through the medium of other ports, especially that of Liverpool, that it is difficult to give a very accurate account of it. Its intercourse with that port is increased by the great number of Scotch Houses established there, many of which are connected with Glasgow ; and by the facilities which are now presented by steam navigation. We shall however give a few statements which will throw some light on this important subject.

The general progress of the Cotton Trade from its commencement, may be inferred from the imports of Cotton Wool, which were in 1775, 508 bags.

1790, 6,509 do.

1810, 38,614 do.

1815, 31,431 do.

1820, 37,955 do.

1825, 60,058 do.

The following List exhibits a statement of the imports of Colonial and other Produce for the three preceding years :

Articles.	Packages.	1823.	1824.	1825.
Sugar, . . . B. P. . . . Cuba, . . . E. I. . . .	<i>hhds.</i> . . .	25282	24024	24969
	<i>tierces</i> . . .	1168	1168	1078
	<i>barrels</i> . . .	2590	2660	2052
	<i>casks</i> . . .	—	—	—
	<i>boxes</i> . . .	15	—	—
Molasses, . .	<i>bags</i> . . .	1476	2100	—
	<i>casks</i> . . .	—	—	—
Coffee, . . .	<i>puns</i> . . .	6804	8260	10474
	<i>tierces</i> . . .	1226	1125	964
Cocoa, . . .	<i>barrels, &amp;c.</i>	2793	2725	2796
	<i>ditto</i> . . .	10	164	1016
Pimento, . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	1370	1343	117
Ginger, . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	10	64	158
Pepper, . . .	<i>bags</i> . . .	102	224	95
Rum, <i>Jam.</i>	<i>puns</i> . . .	2300	2147	1377
	<i>hhds.</i> . . .	325	401	416
	<i>Lceward, puns</i> . . .	1112	779	866
Wine, . . .	<i>hhds.</i> . . .	72	140	195
	<i>pipes, &amp;c.</i>	789	1514	3422
Brandy, . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	241	553	633
Geneva, . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	74	257	166
Limejuice, . .	<i>casks</i> . . .	130	76	53
Logwood, . .	<i>tons</i> . . .	929	941	921
Fustic, . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	250	366	395
Nicar. wood, .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	108	100	77
Lignumvitæ, .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	6	2	6
Mahogany, . .	<i>logs</i> . . .	1268	2349	1253
Indigo, . . .	<i>chests</i> . . .	124	56	72
	<i>seroons</i> . . .	441	69	163
Saltpetre, . .	<i>bags</i> . . .	3483	4333	4119
Tobacco, . . .	<i>hhds.</i> . . .	836	1072	930
Ashes, . . .	<i>barrels</i> . . .	6070	11825	9308
Ricc, . . .	<i>tierces</i> . . .	932	748	123

Articles.	Packages.	1823.	1824.	1825.
Rice, <i>E. I.</i>	<i>bags</i> .	282	251	333
Flour, . .	<i>barrels</i> .	2014	2295	7454
Tar, . .	<i>ditto</i> .	4062	5302	5249
Turpentine,	<i>ditto</i> .	252	299	34
Bark, <i>Quer.</i>	<i>casks</i> .	297	815	400
Hides, . .	<i>num.</i> . .	30828	31231	36179
Mad. Roots,	<i>bales</i> . .	4131	10330	3469
Brimstone,	<i>tons</i> . .	1254	1492	2093
Oil, Whale,	<i>casks</i> .	4749	2811	3735
Cod & Seal,	<i>ditto</i> .	1297	2710	1964
Tallow, . .	<i>casks</i> .	586	2080	1606
	<i>seroons</i> .	160	—	—
Shumac, . .	<i>bags</i> .	2172	4616	6331
Seal Skins,	<i>num.</i> .	29876	53094	16887
Wheat, . .	<i>barrels</i> .	34709	9661	8315
Barley, <i>do.</i> .	<i>ditto</i> .	11002	36048	157594
Oats, <i>do.</i> .	<i>ditto</i> .	299106	467101	493518

The harbour of Glasgow has been of late years considerably improved, and effectual means have been employed for the deepening of the river, but the navigation has not yet attained sufficient power to carry up the larger vessels in ordinary tides. The shipping trade of the city has been therefore chiefly conducted hitherto by means of *lighters* and *coasters*, but the period is perhaps not far distant when the river shall be made navigable for ships of ordinary burden. Some idea of its extent and of its increase may be collected from the following List of arrivals at the *Broomielaw*. It will be remarked that for the years 1824 and 1825 the List is incomplete. This arises from the want of the requisite information, the Trustees having farmed the dues, and the tacksmen for these two years having peremptorily withheld it, although repeatedly and respectfully applied to by the Publishers. The Trustees have very properly provided against such unreasonable concealment in future.

## ARRIVALS AT THE BROOMIELAW.

For Year ending 8th July.	40 Tons & under.	40 to 60	60 to 80	80 to 100	100 & upwards.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage	Revenue from Steam Boats.	Total Revenue.
1796	479	730	117	8		1326	55,980	..	2872
1806	532	696	394	49	7	1673	80,863	..	4299
1816	1335	659	672	176	19	2861	115,008	..	5843
1820	1363	1075	921	208	76	3543	158,869	1345	6328
1821	1612	1357	1016	264	103	4352	199,482	1498	8070
1822	1388	1114	899	264	167	3822	181,310	1854	7984
1823	1424	1424	873	204	252	3937	190,507	2306	8380
1824*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8555
1825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8523
1826	181	1557	710	194	234	4508	213,158	..	15698

\* Since 8th July 1824 the Tonnage dues have been *farmed*; they were formerly collected by the Trustees.

The trade with London and with the Continent is chiefly carried on by the port of Leith, and partly by the Great Canal, of which the eastern harbour is Grangemouth, and the Glasgow, or western, is Port Dundas. Besides the regular intercourse between these two ports, there is a great deal of what is called *intermediate* trade with places in the line of the Canal, and a constant communication by passage boats. Without taking either of these into view, the number of arrivals

At Port Dundas from Grangemouth in 1825 was	1897
At Do. from Port Hopeton by the Union Canal	895
At Do. from Bowling Bay	622

The *Home* or *Inland* trade of Glasgow, from the great variety of its manufactures, is of immense extent, and although it is partly transacted by means of coasting vessels and inland navigations, is carried on also very extensively by land. This may be partially estimated by the sums at which the toll bars at the various outlets from the city were farmed for the year 1825 :

Gallowgate and Carntyne,	£6230
Gorbals and Muirhouses,	4300
Paisley and Renfrew,	2290
Sandiford,	1455
Garscube,	1610
Port Dundas,	1455
Inchbelly,	1965
Garngad,	280
Drygate,	1355
Barrowfield and Rutherglen,	4050
Old and New Bridges,	3210

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£28,200

The following is a List of the Vessels cleared outwards and inwards at the Custom House of Greenock

for the year ending 5th April 1825. The Port-Glasgow List is given at page 57.

### COASTING VESSELS.

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Irish Coasters	232	24,045	1428	163	16,555	972
Other Coasters	551	32,228	2520	489	28,805	2251
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>56,273</b>	<b>3948</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>45,360</b>	<b>3223</b>

### FOREIGN TRADERS.

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
British Vessels	181	46,494	2664	195	49,359	3145
Foreign Vessels	19	5,190	229	21	5,846	272
	<b>200</b>	<b>51,684</b>	<b>2893</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>55,205</b>	<b>3417</b>

Custom House Duties for the same period £318,757  
 Excise do. for do. 220,000

## Inland Navigations.

### THE CLYDE.

This noble River, the *Cluyd* of the ancient Britons, the *Glotta* of Tacitus, and the *winding Clutha* of Ossian, takes its rise in the hilly grounds of the parish of Crawford, at the south extremity of Lanarkshire. In the course of its windings, which comprise, ere it reach Glasgow, a lineal extent of about 60 miles, it receives several tributary streams, of which the principal are the Daer, the Elvan, the Medwin, the Douglas, the Mouse, the Nethan, the Avon, and the South and North Calder. A little below Glasgow it receives the Kelvin, and the Cart. The chief seats on its banks are Carstairs, Hyndford, Bonnington, Braxfield, Stonebyres, Milton, Mauldslie, Dalsersf, Cambusnethan, Dal

ziel, Hamilton, Bothwell, Calderbank, Daldouie, Westburn, Morriston, Rosebank, Hamilton Farm, Easterhill, Dalbeth, and Dalmarnock. During its progress it gives motion to a great deal of machinery, particularly the extensive cotton mills of New Lanark and Blantyre, and it is celebrated for its cataracts and falls. It might be rendered navigable for many miles above Glasgow, and with this view ingenious plans have been proposed by Mr. Boaz, Mr. Herbertson, and others, but this has not yet been attempted, and it is not till it reaches this city that it has been made available for the purposes of navigation. In the beginning of the 16th century it was so encumbered with Fords and Shallows for several miles below the city, that vessels of the smallest burden could with difficulty ascend it. In the reign of Queen Mary some feeble attempts were made to deepen it, but a great part of the Commerce of the city was at that time, and till the middle of the following century, carried on by means of the harbours or sea-ports of Ayrshire, in Kyle, Carrick, and Cunninghame. In 1658 an ineffectual application was made to the Town of Dumbarton for liberty to erect harbours in its vicinity; and in 1662 the city purchased ground and constructed harbours at Port-glasgow. The Harbour at the Broomielaw was commenced at the Revolution in 1688, when the first Quay was erected at an expense of 30,000 merks. Its extent at this period is not specified, but M'Ure describes it, in 1736, as "so large, and strangely fenced with beams of oak fastened with iron bolts within the wall thereof, that a regiment of Horse may be exercised thereupon." An addition of 360 feet was made to it in 1792; a similar addition in 1797; a farther extension of 900 feet in 1811; of 482 feet in 1822; and of 774 feet in 1826. The lineal extent of the breast-work from the bridge westward is now 3336 feet. All these operations, however, would have been of little avail, if measures had not likewise been adopted for the deepening of the river. With this view Mr. Smeaton, an eminent engineer, was employed by the Magistrates, in 1755, to draw up a Report, in consequence of which an Act of Parliament was

obtained in 1759, for deepening the river by means of *Locks*, but the scheme was given up as impracticable. In 1769 Mr. Golbourne of Chester proposed to deepen it by the erection of *jettees* or *dykes*, at certain distances along its banks, which, by confining the channel of the river, might have the effect of scouring the bottom, by increasing the rapidity of the eurrent. At that time the depth of water in ordinary tides was only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and there was a shallow a little below the harbour, called the *Hirst*, where the depth was only 15 inches at low water. There was another shallow at Dumbuck, where the depth was only two feet. A survey was made in the same year by the celebrated Mr. Watt, and in the year following, another Act of Parliament was obtained, in virtue of which the Magistrates and Council, as trustees on the river, entered into a contract with Mr. Golbourne to deepen it so far as to carry up vessels drawing 6 feet water, which he accomplished in January 1775. Important improvements were subsequently effected by the ingenuity and exertions of the late Mr. Spreull, who long held the office of city chamberlain. The measures which were suggested, in the employing of *dredging machines*, and in the constructing of *parallel dykes* between the inner extremities of the jettees, were so far successful, that in 1806, a vessel of 150 tons came direct from Lisbon and discharged her cargo at the Broomielaw. The novelty of this spectacle attracted general attention, and operated as a powerful inducement to vigorous exertion and perseverance. The public expectation was elevated and encouraged; and the growing importance of the river to the commereial interests of the city became a general theme of conversation. The operations for the further deepening of it were continued with spirit and with advantage, and the Trustees made repeated and important enlargements of the Quay. These were rendered more needful by the introduction in 1812 of *navigation by steam*, which gave rise to vessels of a novel and peeculiar construction, requiring more *water-way*, and more ample accommodation in harbour. The increase of the shipping kept full

pace with the progressive improvement of the navigation, and every successive year the river brought up vessels of a larger tonnage. In 1816 vessels drawing  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water were able to reach Glasgow in an ordinary springtide. A dredging machine somewhat similar to those employed on the Thames, and the Caledonian Canal, was put into action in 1824. It was constructed by Messrs. Girdwood, and instead of merely loosening or disengaging the soil, lifts it up by means of a chain of revolving buckets, which are kept in motion by the force of steam. The power of this machine was so great, and its effects so remarkable, that it acquired the name, not perhaps without reason, of the *Terror of Greenock*. Another of these machines, of still larger powers, has been lately set to work. In 1825 an Act of Parliament was obtained for constructing Quays on the south side of the river, immediately west from the bridge, and for various other operations connected with the navigation, conferring also the power of extending it as far east as the extreme boundary of the Green. In terms of this Act the Trustees are at present lengthening the quay still farther on the north bank, and constructing a new breast work on the south, which will reach from the new bridge to West Street in Tradeston, or about 1236 feet. The river, for some distance below the present quay, will be considerably widened, and when the operations are completed, the harbour will be much more commodious than heretofore, more dignified in appearance, and more in unison with the advanced commercial eminence of the city

The breadth of the South Wharf will be (including the Street,)	276 feet.
Do. at Windmill Croft	189
Do. at Mr. Todd's property	116

The depth of the river is now about 11 feet and a half, and during the last year 14 vessels of above 200 tons have got up without difficulty, and discharged their cargoes, one of them so large as 270 tons. The depth to which it is at present intended to be carried is at least 13 feet at neap tides, which will bring up vessels of 400

tons. From the Bridge to the extremity of the New Quay on the South Bank, the average width of the new harbour is 270 feet, or about double its former breadth. The greatest breadth is nearly opposite to Brown Street, where it is

	.	.	.	.	.	300 feet.
At West Street	.	.	.	.	.	286
At the Light House	.	.	.	.	.	200
At the Kinning House burn	.	.	.	.	.	170

To the point last mentioned, which is 3252 feet west from the bridge, it is contemplated, under the present Act of Parliament, to extend the South Quay. In the meantime a new embankment of stone has been constructed, which will in many respects answer the purpose of a breast-work. Below the Kinning House the breadth of the river is about 150 feet, at which it continues for about two miles below the city, whence, for a few miles down, it increases about 20 feet per mile, and afterwards more rapidly. At Dumbarton it is two miles broad, and at Greenock five miles. The fall from Glasgow to Port-Glasgow, a distance of 22 miles by water, is 8 feet 6 inches. The tides flow about 4 hours and 20 minutes, and are perceptible above Rutherglen. They are earlier at Port-Glasgow by 2 hours and 3 quarters. Vessels belonging to Dumbarton are by an ancient compact exempted from harbour dues, and this privilege is reciprocal. The dues were formerly 1*s.* per ton. By the Act of 1825 they are raised to 1*s.* 4*d.* Certain articles, which we have not room to specify, are exempted. The Revenue is kept quite distinct from the corporation funds, and 34 Commissioners, not connected with the Town Council, are appointed annually to inspect and docquet the Accompts. The Trustees on the river are justly entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the citizens, for the able, judicious, and disinterested manner, in which they have discharged the trust reposed in them. From the experience of the past it may without hesitation be affirmed that the interest of the city, in every thing connected with the River Navigation, could not be placed in better hands or under more skilful management. The following statement exhibits the Revenue and Expenditure on the Clyde for the last 7 years.

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE TRUSTEES ON THE RIVER CLYDE.

For Year ending 8th July.		REVENUE.										EXPENDITURE.																
		Tonnage Dues.		Quay Dues.		Crane Dues.		Shed Rents.		Total.		Broomielaw Harbour.		River.		Interest on Debt.		Total.										
		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.									
1819	5369	2	8	1891	19	11	0	67	13	0	0	56	17	3	2	7386	2	10	5	3074	10	0	2507	1	3	6300	2	8
1820	4402	11	0	1790	6	1	3	71	7	3	10	64	14	6	10	6328	18	10	0	3434	1	5	2427	13	9	7076	12	2
1821	5874	8	6	2078	14	0	2	52	17	2	2	64	2	6	6	8070	2	2	4	3408	4	2	2481	0	6	7516	2	0
1822	5910	1	8	2005	19	1	1	68	2	11	8	..	..	..	..	7984	3	8	7	3259	6	10	2401	11	1	6909	7	6
1823	5916	8	6	2352	4	9	..	42	3	1	4	70	0	0	..	8380	16	4	5	2978	8	0	2314	16	11	7989	7	4
1824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	105	0	*	0	8555	0	0	7	5004	16	3	2102	0	7	15194	4	3
1825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	53	0	4	..	8314	11	3	0	6907	5	5	2112	0	4	9774	6	4

\* In 1823 the Trustees resolved to let the Tonnage, Quay, and Crane dues by Public Roup. They were let for one year, from 8th July 1823 for

do. 1824	£8450	0	0
do. 1825	8470	0	0
do. 1826	15000	0	0
do. 1826	12300	0	0
Amount of Debt 8th July 1825	55757	12	6

## FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL.

This Canal was begun on the 10th June 1768, on which day Sir Laurence Dundas dug out the first spadeful of earth. It was navigable from the Forth as far as Kirkintilloch on the 3d September 1773; to Stockingfield on the 10th November 1775, from whence a side branch was cut to Hamilton hill and a basin formed, in 1777; and it was opened from sea to sea on the 28th July 1790. The basin at Hamilton hill being found too distant, and otherwise inconvenient, an additional cut was made, and the harbour transferred to Port Dundas, in 1790. The extreme length of the Canal is 35 miles, and its summit-height above the level of the sea 156 feet, the rise from the East requiring 20 locks, and the descent to the West 19. Its medium width at the surface is 56 feet, and at the bottom 27; depth throughout the whole, 8 feet. It is supplied with water from six large reservoirs. The Canal runs nearly in the line of the Roman Wall, with which at many points it comes into contact. About three miles from Glasgow it crosses the Kelvin, where a stupendous bridge of four arches is erected. The Canal Stock is divided into 1297 shares, which were originally £100 each. They afterwards fell to about half that sum, but in progress of time the trade on the Canal increased so much that in 1799 their value was £325. At present it is £590. Passage boats leave Port Dundas at 8 and 11 forenoon, and 4 afternoon. Passengers for Edinburgh require to go by the first, and those for Stirling by the second.

## THE MONKLAND CANAL

communicates with the great coal districts in the Parishes of Old and New Monkland, and was undertaken with a view to secure to the citizens of Glasgow a cheap and abundant supply of coal. It was first suggested to the Magistrates in 1769, when James Watt, Engineer, was appointed to survey the ground, but it was not completed till 1791. The length of the Canal is 12 miles; its breadth at the surface 35 feet, and at the bot-

tom 24; and it is nearly 5 feet in depth. The shares were at first £25 each. The present price is £1550. A passage boat leaves the basin at the Town head every day, at 4 afternoon.

#### PAISLEY AND ARDROSSAN CANAL.

This Canal was projected by the late Earl of Eglinton in 1805. It was intended to extend from Glasgow, by Paisley and Johnston, to Ardrossan on the Ayrshire Coast, where a noble harbour was formed in anticipation, at an expense of £40,000. It has not yet however been carried farther than the village of Johnston, 11 miles from Glasgow. The operations commenced in May 1807, and the Canal was completed thus far on the 4th October 1811. The harbour at Glasgow is named *Port Eglinton*, in honour of the noble projector. The cost of the Canal was £110,000, part of which is borrowed, and the remainder vested in 884 shares of £50 each. It is nearly of the same dimensions with the Monkland Canal. The intercourse between Glasgow and Paisley is so great, that, notwithstanding its present unfinished state, it is beginning to pay a fair dividend to the proprietors. A boat for passengers leaves Port Eglinton at 10 forenoon, and at 4 and 6 afternoon in summer; the two former only during the winter. There is an extra boat on Wednesdays, at 6 afternoon in summer, and 5 in winter.

#### THE UNION CANAL.

A water communication between Glasgow and Edinburgh had been long a matter of desire, and three plans were proposed for its accomplishment. One of these was to construct an entire new canal between these two great cities, on *one level*; the next to connect it with the Monkland Canal at Drumpellier; and the third to form a junction with the Forth and Clyde Canal in the vicinity of Falkirk. The latter plan was adopted, and in 1817 an Act of Parliament was obtained for its execution. It was commenced on the 4th March 1818, and the Canal was opened in 1822. The

Capital is £245,000, and is appropriated in shares of £50 each. It proceeds from the Lothian road near Edinburgh, at Port Hopeton, and joins the Forth and Clyde Navigation at Lock No. 16. In the line of this Canal, besides a great deal of interesting scenery, there are three splendid aqueducts over the Avon, the Almond, and the water of Leith. The latter is near the village of Stateford, and consists of nine arches, presenting a scene of the most sublime and magnificent description. The bridge over the Avon is still more extensive. The Canal passes through a tunnel, near Falkirk, of nearly half a mile in length, a great part of which is cut through the solid rock. Passage boats leave Port Dundas daily at 11 forenoon.

#### NAVIGATION BY STEAM.

In the great march of discovery of which the present age has been the witness, there is none by which science is more ennobled, or which may lead to more important results, than the application of *Steam Power* to the purposes of *Navigation*. For this immortal discovery the World is indebted to a citizen of Glasgow, the late Patrick Miller of Dalswinton. Mr. Miller was the third son of William Miller of Glenlee in the stewartry of Kircudbright, and brother to Sir Thomas Miller of Barskimming, who was for some time principal city clerk of Glasgow, and afterwards President of the Court of Session. He was born here on the 27th June 1731. His daughter was married to the present Earl of Mar. Mr. Miller was by profession a Banker, and after his purchase of Dalswinton, became an extensive farmer, but he devoted a great part of his time to mechanical pursuits. He was the inventor and improver of the *carronade gun*, and expended large sums on experiments in naval and military science. Amongst these the construction of double and triple vessels to be moved by *wheels* or *rotatory paddles*, had appeared to him as likely to prove of great national benefit. He accordingly built and equipped several vessels on this principle, and to work them with greater advantage he conceived the

idea, after much labour and expense, of applying the power of the steam engine. He published an account of his experiments both in the English and French languages. The idea could not indeed, correctly speaking, be called altogether new, for it had been suggested, and even attempted, on a trifling scale, by a person of the name of Jonathan Hulls, in 1736; but Mr. Miller is certainly the first who brought the scheme into any thing like a beneficial or practical application. His first experiment was performed on the lake of Dalswinton in the spring of 1788. The vessel was 25 feet long and 7 feet broad. It was driven by two wheels, or paddles, and he employed a young man of the name of Symington in the construction of the engine, which was executed by George Watt, Brass founder in Edinburgh. The experiment was completely successful, and was witnessed by many respectable persons, amongst whom was Mr. Archibald Lawson of Glasgow, a relation of Mr. Miller's. An account of it is given in the Scotch Magazine for November 1788. In the following year he repeated the experiment on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In this instance he ordered one of his double vessels, about 60 feet in length, to be sent to Carron, and to be there fitted up as a *Steam Boat*, with revolving paddles and an appropriate engine. This was constructed as formerly under the direction of Mr. Symington. The experiment was equally successful with the former, and the vessel was propelled along the Canal, at the rate of about 7 miles an hour, in presence of a vast multitude of spectators. It may appear somewhat strange that Mr. Miller did not subsequently follow up his experiments on steam navigation, after these prosperous and decisive trials of its efficacy. This was a matter of great regret to himself in the latter years of his life. But having expended in the prosecution of schemes of a public nature, without any hope of reimbursement, a sum little short of £30,000, and being at the same time deeply engaged in agricultural and other important pursuits, he seems to have contented himself with having fully established the practicability of propelling

vessels of any size by means of *wheels* or *revolving paddles*, and of adapting to these the illimitable *power of steam*. This astonishing discovery remained in a dormant state for nearly 20 years, when it was revived in America by Fulton, and, a few years after, on the Clyde by Bell; both of whom, however, derived their first lights from the experiments of Mr. Miller, at Dalswinton and at Carron. It is the twofold glory of this city, first, that it gave birth to the inventor of this gigantic discovery, and next, that the Clyde was the first river in Europe where it was brought into practical commercial utility. The *Comet* was launched by Henry Bell on the 2nd of August, 1812. In the mode of constructing this vessel, Mr. Bell, it is said, derived his chief information from an engineer of the name of Thomson from Glasgow, who had been residing at Helensburgh for his health. Thomson had conceived some plan of working a vessel by steam, which he communicated to Bell, and in the course of the year 1811, previous to the appearance of any Steam Boat on the Clyde, he paid a visit to Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, with whom he conferred upon his plans, and from whom he received every encouragement to proceed with them, as he had no doubt of his success. In the year following he fitted up the *Elizabeth*, which, being of a superior construction to the *Comet*, gave rise to the building of several others, and soon after this the Clyde began to be literally covered with Steam Boats. The numerous advantages which they present became daily more apparent, and the number now plying on the river is 62. Some of these are of very elegant construction: a very large one, lately built by Messrs. John Scott and Sons, for the Leith and London station, called the *United Kingdom*, is fitted up with an unusual degree of taste and splendour. Steam vessels sail from Glasgow, at almost every hour of the day for Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Gourock, Helensburgh, Dunoon, Rothsay, Largs, and other places in the Frith of Clyde and the Western Islands; and there are regular steam packets for Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, and other commercial towns. They have been the means of rendering the communication

of this city with the watering places, and with the picturesque scenery of the North, more intimate and frequent, and have given rise to the erection of splendid marine residences by some of the principal merchants.

## LIST OF STEAM VESSELS NOW BELONGING TO THE CLYDE.

Benlomond, . . . . .	}	Dumbarton.
Dumbarton, . . . . .		
Leven, . . . . .		
Post Boy, . . . . .	}	Greenock.
Rosencath Castle, . . . . .		
Active, . . . . .	}	Greenock (Goods.)
Dispatch, . . . . .		
Industry, . . . . .		
Trusty, . . . . .		
Favourite, . . . . .		
Commerce, . . . . .		
Greenock, . . . . .		
Ardencaple, . . . . .	}	Greenock and Helensburgh.
Caledonia, . . . . .		
Helensburgh, . . . . .		
Port-Glasgow, . . . . .		
Robert Bruce, . . . . .		
Sovereign, . . . . .	}	Greenock and Gourock.
Clydesdale, . . . . .		
George IV. . . . .	}	Rothsay and Dunoon.
Highland Lad, . . . . .		
Bangor Castle, . . . . .	}	Dunoon, Rothsay, and Inverary,
James Ewing, . . . . .		
Sir John Moore, . . . . .		
Dunoon Castle, . . . . .		
George Cauning, . . . . .		
Inverary Castle, . . . . .	}	Largs, Milport, and Ayr.
Rothsay Castle, . . . . .		
Toward Do. . . . .		
Albion, . . . . .		
Ayr, . . . . .	}	East Tarbet, and Staffa.
Countess of Glasgow, . . . . .		
Glasgow, . . . . .		
Largs, . . . . .	}	East Tarbet, and Staffa.
Maid of Islay, 1st . . . . .		
Maid of Islay, 2nd . . . . .	}	East Tarbet, and Staffa.

Highlander, . . . . .	{ Easdale, Oban, Tobermory, and Staffa.
St. Catharine, . . . . .	{ Lochgoilhead, and Arrochar.
St. George, . . . . .	
Oscar, . . . . .	
Ben Nevis, . . . . .	{ Fort William.
Highland Chieftain, . . . . .	
Stirling, . . . . .	Inverness.
Dumbarton Castle, . . . . .	Stranraer.
Argyle, . . . . .	{ Campbelton, & Londonderry.
Britannia, . . . . .	
Londonderry, . . . . .	
Ailsa Craig, . . . . .	{ Belfast.
Eclipse, . . . . .	
St. Andrew, . . . . .	
Aimwell, . . . . .	
Belfast, . . . . .	
Fingal, . . . . .	{ Dublin.
Erin, . . . . .	
Majestic, . . . . .	{ Liverpool, (Passengers only.)
City of Glasgow, . . . . .	
William Huskinson, . . . . .	{ Liverpool, (Goods and Passengers.)
James Watt, . . . . .	
Henry Bell, . . . . .	
Samson, . . . . .	{ Towing Boats.
Hercules, . . . . .	

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## Amusements.

*Theatrical Amusements*, as being the most rational and intellectual, are entitled to the first notice. It has been remarked as a singularity, that the city of Glasgow, with all its increased and enlightened population, makes no adequate exertion to support Dramatic entertainments. The earliest attempts to introduce them were inauspicious, and subsequent endeavours to give them a local habitation and a name, had a tragical result. Some notice is taken of a party of comedians visiting the city in

1624, when they were stigmatized as jugglers and conjurers, and the inhabitants were warned against lodging or *resetting* them. There is no symptom of any regular establishment till the year 1750, when a company of players performed in *Burrel's Hall* in the High Street. Two years after, a *wooden booth* was erected for their accommodation in the Castle yard, against the wall of the Bishop's Palace, but the popular aversion to such performances was at that time so strong, that, to escape insult and abuse, ladies and dress parties had to be escorted to it by a military guard. Shortly after its erection, the famous George Whitfield, who happened to be preaching a sermon in the High Church-yard, pointed to it with his finger, and in the heat of his fanatical declamation, denounced it as the residence of the devil, which was no sooner said than the building fell a victim to the zeal and vengeance of the mob. A more substantial edifice was begun in Grahamston in 1762. On the night of its opening in the spring of 1764, it was set fire to, and the scenery and wardrobe were destroyed. The same building was again burned to the ground in 1780. In 1782 Mr. Jackson built the late Theatre in Dunlop Street. Having generally brought forward a set of respectable performers, of whom the names of Miss Duncan, and Miss Walstein, and of Messrs. Woods, Rock, Young, Grant, Turpin, and Scriven, will long be remembered, he enjoyed a tolerable run of success. The popular prejudice had now wholly subsided, and the above Theatre being found too small for the accommodation of the public, a magnificent building was erected in Queen Street, which is one of the largest provincial theatres in the Empire. This edifice was opened in 1804. The scale however was by far too expensive, and the original share-holders, as well as the lessees, sustained a heavy loss. For these and other reasons it has come more than once into the market, and fallen into the hands of different proprietors, and of different managers, each of whom overturning the arrangements of his predecessor. It has now become the property of a few respectable individuals, who, instead of letting it, as formerly, *on lease*,

which was attended with many disadvantages, let it only from year to year, and on such equitable terms as are likely to ensure to the lessee a fair and reasonable return.

The old building in Dunlop Street is still employed under the designation of the *Minor Theatre*, where the performances are intermixed with *horsemanship*, and are usually minor in character and degree.

*Assemblies* are held weekly, during the season, in the Assembly Rooms, Ingram Street. The first assembly in these buildings was held on the 18th January 1798, in honour of Her Majesty's birth day. Mrs. Kennedy was the Directress for the evening. There are commodious *Card rooms* adjoining.

*Billiard Tables* are provided in Rooms allotted for the purpose, and in some of the principal Inns and Taverns.

*Subscription Concerts* are held at stated intervals, during the winter, in the Assembly Rooms, where, and in the Theatre Royal, *occasional* concerts also are performed. These are supported by the first musical talents in the Kingdom, and the vocal department has, for some of the last seasons, been powerfully sustained by Miss Stephens, Miss Paton, and Miss Tree. *Church Music*, which had been long in a deplorable state of neglect, has of late attracted more attention, and undergone a considerable change for the better. This may in some measure be ascribed to the establishment of a Society in 1796, by Mr. John Millar and other amateurs, under the title of the *Sacred Music Institution*. That Society subsisted for many years, and its effects were undoubtedly beneficial, but the great step to advancement in this science would be the introduction of instrumental music into the churches; for which however the public mind is not yet sufficiently matured. A laudable attempt of this nature in St. Andrew's church has been already noticed.

There are several *Bowling Greens* in the outskirts of the city. A memento of the *Bishop's Bowling Green* still exists in a venerable sycamore in the Low Green,

called the *Bowling Tree*. The Ground on which the Bazar now stands was formerly the *Candlerigg* Bowling Green, having been sold by the City to Mungo Cochran in 1696 under that express reservation. Its destination was afterwards changed by Act of Parliament.

Another ancient Bowling Green was situated in the Gallowgate, on the ground now occupied by Kent Street. It is thus *technically* described by M'Ure—"There is a beautiful Lodging and pertinents thereof, and a curious Bowling Green at the back thereof, for the diversion of Gamesters bowling thereintill, and a stately pair of Butts for accommodating the Archers of our City thereat, and other gentlemen adjacent, all well fenced and inclosed by John Orr of Barrowfield Esq., lying betwixt his village of Calton and the East Port of Glasgow."

A large Wooden Rotunda is erected in Buchanan Street for the reception and display of *Panoramic Paintings*. Some of the latest exhibited have been those of Naples, Venice, Corfu, Algiers, Waterloo, the Coronation, St. Helena, and the battle of Trafalgar.

The games of *Golf*, *Cricket*, and *Archery*, are practised in the Green, and there are respectable associations in each of these departments. The *Silver Golf Club* is one of long standing, and some of the most respectable gentlemen in the city have been members of it. The Silver Club is played for every year in the beginning of May, and the winner of it is the Captain of the Club for the year ensuing. It appears by a Jones's Directory for 1790 that the Captain for that year was Mr. Cunningham Corbet. The present Captain is Mr. Andrew Ranken. This game labours under some disadvantage, from its exercise being necessarily interdicted during the summer months, on account of the grazing of the cattle. A number of genteel young men are associated under the designation of the *Cricket Club*, and others under that of the *Royal Archers*. Their usual place of meeting is that part of the Green called the Provost-laugh.

The *Public Promenades* are the Green, and the upper and lower Banks of the River. Those of a more private nature are the College Garden, the Merchants' Park,

the Botanic Garden, and the interior of George-Square. A carriage road round the Green has been long a desideratum, and this important object will be speedily accomplished, a number of the unemployed operatives being now busily engaged in constructing it. Other pleasing improvements now in progress will make this one of the finest public Parks in the kingdom.

The *Masonic Lodges* connected with Glasgow, and holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, are the following :

Glasgow Kilwinning.	Glasgow Union & Crown.
——— St. Mungo.	——— St. David's.
——— Partick Kilwinning.	——— St. Mungo's Royal Arch.
——— Montrose.	——— Shettleston St. John's.
——— Argyle.	——— Calder Argyle.
——— Royal Arch.	——— St. Patrick's.
——— Thistle and Rose.	——— Star.
——— Thistle.	
——— St. Mark's.	

besides two others which do not hold of the Grand Lodge—

Glasgow Freemen Operative St John's.  
 ——— Journeymen Operative.

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## Antiquities.

The most interesting Antiquities of Glasgow were the Churches, Chapels, Deaneries, and other appendages of the Roman Catholic Establishment. Of these, however, little can now be recorded, but that at the ruthless era of the Reformation, they have all, with the exception of the venerable Cathedral, been either dilapidated or levelled with the ground. It may be regretted, indeed, that more regard has not been paid even to their ruins or remains, and this feeling of regret applies with peculiar force to the first object of our attention,

which is the *Bishop's Palace*, or, as it was usually called, the *Castle of Glasgow*. We have had occasion more than once to refer to this ancient building, which stood a little to the west of the Cathedral. Its original foundation is not ascertained, but the principal part of it, or the great Tower, was begun by Bishop Cameron in 1426, and finished in 1438, and the lesser Tower was built by Archbishop Beaton in the beginning of the following century, who surrounded the Castle with a stone wall, adorned with turrets, bastions, and embattlements. A noble gateway on the east was constructed by his successor Archbishop Dunbar, embellished with the Royal and the Bishop's Arms. This Castle underwent several sieges, and was greatly injured by the Hamiltons, and partisans of Queen Mary, who made a vigorous though unsuccessful assault upon it in 1570, but it long remained in a habitable condition, till at length, being neglected, it fell into decay. A stately *Ruin* however still existed, which not only preserved the interesting name of the *Castle of Glasgow*, but formed a grand and appropriate appendage to the Cathedral. To this ancient relic, little respect seems to have been paid, for at a future time, permission was granted to take materials from it for the building of an Inn in the Gallowgate, called the *Saracen's Head*; in 1778, a great part of it was taken down for the widening of the street; and in 1789, what still remained of this venerable structure was removed, in order to procure a site for the Royal Infirmary. Surely some other spot might have been obtained for that building, without having recourse to such unhallowed spoliation.

The Bishops of Glasgow had a country seat at *Lochwood*, about six miles east from the city, where they had a private chapel for their devotions. The castle was demolished by Boyd of Badenheath in 1573. The old building at the foot of Saltmarket Street, called *Silvercraig's land*, the habitation of Oliver Cromwell while in Glasgow, is said also to have been a country residence of the Bishops. This building was lately removed for the opening of a new street. They had another coun-

try seat at Partick, where a castle was built in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswoode, of which the ruins still remain. Some ground in the vicinity is called the *Arch's* (or Archbishop's) *Park*. The view from some of His Grace's windows is now most ungraciously interrupted by a steam loom factory.

Partick appears in more ancient times to have been the habitation of Royalty. Roderic the *Great*, or the *Bountiful*, one of the best Kings of the Strathclyde Britons, is said to have died at his country seat here in the year 601. Farther up the Kelvin, a little west from the property of Mr Thomson of Northwoodside, at a place called *Kirklee*, which is beautifully sheltered with wood, is a spot where the Covenanters assembled to hear sermon in the times of persecution. About a mile north from this, stood a *popish chapel*, of which the precise site is designated by a steading of farm houses called the *Chapel farm*. The Hall of Judgment, or the place where the Covenanters were tried and condemned, was in an old house in the vicinity, belonging to Mr. Kelly, which is still called the *Garroch Hall*, and is presently occupied as a *hen-house*. The place of execution was in an adjoining field, where the gallows stone is still pointed out. An old sword was dug up here about thirty years ago.

A little north from the Cross, and on the east side of the High Street, stood the *Chapel of St. Thanew*, or St. Thenna. She was the daughter of Lothus, 25th King of the Picts, and was canonized on account of her being the mother of St. Mungo.

*St. Mungo's Chapel* was situated at the south west corner of Dowhill Street, adjoining the *East*, or *Gallowgate Port*. The burying ground occupied the present site of the *old Saracen's Head Inn*, and extended southward to near the middle of the street. It was gifted by the town to a Mr. Tennent, on condition of his building a commodious Inn upon it for the convenience of strangers, and for this purpose he was allowed to take stones from the ruins of the Castle.

*St. Roque's*, or *St. Rollock's*, Chapel belonged to the

Blackfriars, and stood without the *Stable green Port*, on the north side of the city. The cemetery of this Chapel was used in 1645, and 1646, during the prevalence of the plague.

*St. Nicholas' Hospital* was a handsome Gothic building, on the east side of Kirk Street, and nearly opposite the Castle. The endowment of this Hospital has been formerly referred to. It was removed in 1805 for the opening of St. Nicholas' Street.

*St. John the Baptist's Chapel* stood at the head or west end of the Drygate. It was at the back of a house which formerly belonged to Sir George Elphinstone.

*The Blackfriars' Convent* was founded in 1270, and was situated near the College. This Order, which went by the name of the *Fratres predicatorum*, or preaching friars, was held in high estimation, and received numerous donations and benefactions. Their whole property, including the ancient Gothic Church, already noticed, was gifted by the City to the College in 1572, but the Church, by a subsequent agreement, reverted to the former proprietors.

The convent of *Franciscans*, or *Grayfriars*, stood at the foot of Bun's, or Grayfriars, Wynd, on the lands of Craignaught. It was founded about the beginning of the 13th century. In 1210 the citizens went in procession to this convent, on the last day of the Fair, to pay their respects to the Abbot of Melrose, who then resided in it, and had been instrumental in procuring this Fair for the city, which is still held annually in the month of July. It was the practice, for several centuries after, to *fence* or proclaim the Fair every year in the lands of Craignaught. Another convent of Grayfriars, of the *Observantine* order, was situated a little to the south-east, near the site of *Barr's Land*. This was founded by Bishop Laing in 1476. They were both destroyed at the Reformation, and the whole of their property and revenues granted to the city, by which they were transferred to the College in 1572. The burying ground belonging to them was at the east end of Grayfriars Church, lately built. In digging and levelling the ground at the back of this

church, a great many human skeletons were found, which were so deposited as clearly to evince its having been at one time a regular place of interment.

On the north boundary of the burying ground now referred to, stood the *Dean's House*, facing Portland Street, and back from the line of George Street. It was situated in a hollow, with a small rivulet, or water run, at the back, which crosses Albion Street, and passes now into a common sewer.

*St. Enoch's Chapel* was situated in St. Enoch-gate, without the west port. It was built in 1441, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Michael. The time of its being taken down is not ascertained, but it was probably destroyed at the Reformation. Remains of it were extant in 1736, when M'Ure wrote his history. A new church was erected on its site in 1782. A large burying ground was attached to this chapel, and human bones are occasionally found in digging foundations. The body of an ecclesiastic, with fragments of his canonicals, was taken up about 50 years ago.

The Collegiate Church built in 1484 and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, now called *St. Mary's* or the *Tron*, has been formerly noticed.

*St. Ninian's*, or the *Leper Hospital*, stood on the south side of the river, on St. Ninian's Croft. Its funds arose from rents of neighbouring lands, conferred on it in 1350 by Lady Lochow, mother of the first earl of Argyle.

There was another Hospital at *Polmadie*, (of which the former was probably the *Lazar house*,) for the maintenance of old men and women. It was dedicated to St. John, and its revenues arose from a grant of the half of Little Govan, and from the rents of properties in Strathblane, mortgaged to the Bishop of Glasgow by charter dated the 12 January 1427, and ratified by a Bull of Pope Martin the 5th in 1429. Of these Hospitals there are now no remains.

In the Rottenrow, Drygate, and Castle Street, were situated the mansions of the *Rectors*, *Prebendaries*, and other Dignitaries of the Church. Many of these are

still to be seen, and are interesting as having been the habitations of pious men, but as they present nothing remarkable in their architecture, we must pass them over. The several *Ports* or *Gates* of the City, as well as many other matters relative to its ancient history, have been referred to in the *Historical Sketch* at the beginning of this work.

In the present judicious improvements on the High Street, the building which contained the *Council Chambers* of the ancient city has just been removed. It stood at the south east corner of the Rottenrow. These chambers were at one period also in Kirk Street.

At the east end of the Gallowgate, some old buildings are situated, called the *White-houses*. They are of a quadrangular form, and surrounded with elm trees. These Houses were about a century ago the principal Inn of the City, and continued so till the *Saracen's Head* was built to supplant it.

The House where *General Wolfe* resided, while he was here with his regiment, is at the corner of the road leading to Crown-point-house. He assisted, at that time, in quelling a riot about the lifting of dead bodies.

*Gallowgate Bridge* was originally one half the breadth of the street, the north side being kept as a *ford* for the watering of horses. In digging a common sewer in this street, some years ago, there seemed to be the remains of an old *water run*, 12 feet below the surface, containing a deposit of black mud, horses' bones, cow horns, and the usual rubbish of a stagnant ditch; from whence it has been concluded that, at one period, the street was banked up on each side, and had a sort of open sewer in the centre which discharged itself into the burn.

At the back of the old Jail, fronting the High Street, behind the steeple, were placed the *spikes* where the heads of the Covenanters were stuck. These were removed in 1790.

On the left bank of the Molendinar burn, in the Spoutmouth, there was a place used as a burying ground for persons who died of the *plague*. There were three

tilled or thatched houses which were used as a sort of *Hospital*, where persons employed as *searchers*, or *cleansers*, resided; and the bodies of the dead were buried at the back of these houses.

The remains of two very ancient *Sun Dials* may be observed on the south wall of the Cathedral. On one of these is the motto "Umbra labitur et nos umbræ," and on the other "Ex hoc momento pendet eternitas."

Dr. Smollet's *Roger Potion*, whose real name was *Dr. Peter Patoun*, lived in a house which is at present No. 40 in the High Street. Dr. Smollet lodged there while at College, and it was from the attic windows of this house that the nocturnal scene took place which he refers to in the 6th chapter of his *Roderic Random*. For an aquatic exploit of that description, surely no attic storey was ever better adapted.

*John M'Ure*, to whose history of Glasgow we have had repeated occasion to refer, lived in the second storey of the old tenement in the Saltmarket which went by the name of *Gibson's Land*. Over his door was inscribed, *Joannes Maciverus—pax intrantibus*.

The house where *Sir John Moore* was born is what is named *Donald's Land*, on the north side of the Tron-gate, nearly opposite the Tron Church.

*Thomas Campbell*, the Poet, was born in a house on the west side of the High Street, which was removed for the opening of George Street. *The home of his forefathers* was at *Kernan*, in Kilmichael, Argyleshire.

In Bridgegate Street are still the remains of dwelling houses which belonged to distinguished families. Amongst these may be seen the old family mansion of *Campbell of Blythswood*, which stands on the south side of the street, and has long been a principal deposit for *cow-heel and tripe*. On the same side, farther east, is a small remnant of the house which belonged to *Douglas of Mains*. The last Duchess of Douglas, Miss Douglas of Mains, was born and married in this house. When the report of the issue of the Douglas cause reached Glasgow, a bonfire was raised in front of this house by the citizens as a mark of rejoicing. The Mansion of

*Provost Aird*, a respectable citizen, whose portrait was suspended in the old Merchants' Hall, stands on the north side of the street at the corner of Maiden Lane. Goose Dub Street, which runs along the back of this house, was then called *Aird's Wynd*, a name which it ought still to retain. The building at the south east corner of the Bridgegate was occupied at one time as the *Ship Bank*, and on the opposite side of the street a little westward, were the premises of the *Arms Bank*.

In the neighbourhood of the city, as well as in the Hunterian Muscum, and in the Library of the University, are various specimens of stones which belonged to the *Roman Wall*. One in very good preservation is built into the front of the west wing of Mr. Ewing's house in Queen Street. As this stone is accessible to every person who chooses to examine it, we select it in preference to others for the purpose of illustration. The following is a *fac simile* of the inscription.

IMP. CAES. T.  
 AELIO. HADRI.  
 ANTONINO. AUG.  
 PIO. P. P. VEXILLA.  
 LEG. VI. VIC. P. F.  
 PER. M. P. III. D. C. LXVI. S.

## TRANSLATION.

"In the reign of the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Augustus Pius, Father of his country, the companies of the Sixth Legion called the Victorious, built in the length of this Wall, a space of 3 miles, 666 paces."

Hadrian's wall extended between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. By a comparison of this stone with similar monuments preserved in the Hunterian Museum, it appears that the completion of the wall was committed to the different Legions; that a space of 3 miles, 666 paces, was assigned to each; and that the performance of the respective tasks was commemorated by an inscription inserted at the termination of the distance. Each of these Legions had some honorary appella-

tion, such as the *Minerva*, the *Augusta*, the *Fulminatrix*, &c. The above one was denominated the *Victrix*. P. F. is a contraction for *Prætenturas fecerunt*,—the substantive being a military term for a fence, and synonymous with the popular phrase *vallum* or wall. S. following the numeral letters at the conclusion, is an abbreviation of *Sextertii*, because it contained two asses and a half. The stone was dug up in Millichan farm, near Bulmulie bridge, New Kilpatrick, in 1803.

The *Tron Stone*, or the Pillar which in ancient times distinguished the Cross of Glasgow, is still in being, though in a very mutilated state. It is of an octagonal shape, about 12 feet and a half in length by 17 inches in diameter, and stood on a platform, or pedestal, surrounded by steps, and was surmounted by a top-stone in the form of a Cross. This ancient pillar might still with propriety be re-erected in some open area, such as that behind the Tontine Coffee Room. It lies at present in a state of inglorious recumbency, at the back of St. John's Church.

The name of the once limpid streamlet on which stands the venerable Cathedral, has been variously accounted for, some ascribing its origin to the Latin, and others to the Gaelic. *Muileann* signifies a Mill, and *Athair* or *Aar*, a Father, or Abbot, or Superior. Hence *Muileann-aar*, the *Mill of the Abbot*. It may refer also to the tenth or tythe paid to him as the dues of the Church, *Muileann-deichnar* signifying the *tything-Mill*. Perhaps the simplest derivation, however, is from the Latin adjective *Molendinarius*, used by Cato to signify *pertaining to a Mill*. *Molendinarium* is used to signify the house in which grain is ground. The Monks may be supposed to have known Latin to that extent, and used the expression *Molendinarius rivus*, the *Mill-burn*, and the natives may have sunk the termination of the first word in place of using the translation.

In front of the old *Merchants' House* in Bridgegate Street was placed a stone Tablet, on which were graven the figures of three old men, representing decayed members of the merchant rank; a ship in full sail; and the Arms of the City; with this inscription below—

ΑΠΟΕΜΠΙΟΡΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ hoc, civitatis Glasguanæ  
 Mereatorum, pia liberalitate et impensis fundatum,  
 Æræ vulgaris εΙΘΙΘΕΙ; denuo, ejusdem reditibus ordi-  
 nis ac munificentia, re-edificatum, auctum, et ornatum  
 est εΙΘΙΘΕΛΙΧ.

Mutat Jehovæ qui largitur pauperi  
 Et retributionem illius reddet ei.

It has been already noticed that the head quarters of *Oliver Cromwell*, during his residence in Glasgow, were at *Silverraig's Land* in the Saltmarket. Here he held his levces, and gave his public entertainments. It is said that on one occasion after hearing *Zacharias Boyd* preach before him in the Cathedral, who, with more zeal than prudence, inveighed against his character and conduct, he invited him to dine with him on the day following, when he re-paid the paraphrast *in his own coin*, by pampering his appetite with a prayer of three hours continuance. A traditional anecdote is related of *Cromwell* which strikingly displays his powerful memory and perspicacity. While standing one day at the end of *Bell Street*, he recognized in the countenance of an old cobbler, who happened to be passing, the features of a boy who had been at school with him. The man, on meeting the eye of the Protector, took to flight, being afraid of his displeasure on account of his father having been in the service of *King Charles*. *Cromwell* dispatched a sergeant after him, who took him down to *Silverraig's House* till his master's pleasure should be known. The Protector, on his being summoned before him, entered into familiar conversation with him, and reminded him of some of the scenes of his youth, particularly of his having mended his *foot-ball* while at school, and, putting a crown into his hand, he dismissed him.

At the *Howgate head*, near the *Monkland Canal Basin*, a stone is erected on the road side, to the memory of three persons who suffered martyrdom in the days of persecution. It contains the following inscription—  
 Behind this stone lies *James Nisbet*, who suffered Martyrdom at this place on the 5th June 1684; also *James Lawson*, and *Alexander Wood*, on the 24th October;

for their adherence to the Word of God, and Scotland's Covenanted Work of Reformation.

Here lye Martyrs three  
 Of Memory,  
 Who for the Covenants did die,  
 And Witness is  
 'Gainst all these nations perjury.  
 Against the Covenanted Cause  
 Of Christ their Royal King,  
 The British Rulers made such laws,  
 Declared 'twas Satan's Reign.  
 As Britain lies in guilt you see,  
 'Tis asked, O Reader, art thou free?

Near this spot was the place allotted in ancient times, and previous to the year 1784, (when it was changed to the *Castle Yard*) for *public executions*. These were then conducted in a manner peculiarly solemn and impressive. The criminal was led out from the old Prison at the Cross, arrayed in a loose dress of *white linen*, with trimmings of *black*. His arms being pinioned, he took his station at the end of a *Cart*, on which lay extended before his eyes, the *Coffin*, or *shell*, in which his body was about to be deposited. He had an open Bible in his hand, and was usually attended by one or two clergymen, who encouraged him in his devotions by the way, and aided him in his preparations for eternity. The Magistrates of the city, preceded by the Town Officers with their halberts, and accompanied by a strong Military guard, formed the procession. On its arrival at the *Bell of the Brae* it stood still, when occasionally a verse or two of a psalm were sung, the malefactor himself giving out the line, and the multitude raising their hats from their heads in token of sympathy, while every window adjacent was crowded with spectators. This affecting ceremony was sometimes performed in front of the *Alms House* in Kirk Street, where the tremulous notes of the criminal were intermingled with the plaintive intonations of the *passing bell*; and the whole catastrophe was summed up by a psalm, and a prayer, and frequently a *last speech*, at the place of execution. A man of the name of Marshall was hung in chains here in the year 1769, being the only instance on record in which this public mark of infamy was resorted to,

## Glasgow fifty years ago.

(Chiefly from *Spencer's English Traveller*, 1771.)

Glasgow is the most handsome city in Scotland, all the buildings being of fine free stone. It consists of several spacious streets, which if they were uniform would appear extremely beautiful. Many of the houses have their gables to the street, and are built over arcades, but too narrow to be walked in with any convenience. The *Guard House* is in the *Great Street*, where the inhabitants mount guard and regularly do duty. It is a very handsome building, with a projecting piazza formed by arches and Ionic columns, and over it are oval port holes ornamented with palm branches. The *Tol-booth* is large and handsome, with this apt motto on the front, like one on the town house of Delft in Holland,

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,  
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

Before the Exchange, which is inclosed from the street by stone Obelisks and Cannon, is a large equestrian statue of *King William*. *The Cathedral* is the largest and most elegant Gothic structure in the Kingdom, and is the only one of the thirteen Cathedral Churches at the Reformation that has not been damaged or destroyed. The workmanship is equal to any we ever saw, and the decorations and pillars within are both numerous and beautiful. It is divided into three places for divine service, two above, and one deep under ground, where the congregation may truly say "clamavi ex profundis." On the west of the church stands the *Bishop's Palace* in ruins. On a rising ground near the south east of the city, is the *New Church*, one of the best modern structures in Scotland, but the whole fabric is disgraced by the Steeple, which is extremely small, with a turret over it resembling a bee-hive. The inside is finished not only with neatness but with elegance, and is one of the few exceptions to the slovenly and indecent manner in

which the houses of God in Scotland are kept. There is an *old bridge* of 8 arches over the Clyde built about 400 years ago, but so narrow that a cart cannot go over it without endangering the foot passengers, and therefore at low water one may see scores of carts passing through the river. Near the bridge is the large *Alms house*. A new bridge has been lately added of 7 arches, with circular openings above the piers to carry off the superfluous waters in the great floods. There are five markets for different sorts of provisions, and officers are obliged every day to inspect the weights and measures. The markets are inclosed with stone walls with lofty fronts, in which are handsome gates, and facing the street leading to the bridge is a house with a curious carved gateway ornamented with graven images. This house was the residence of Prince Charles Edward when he was here in 1746. The air of this place is so clear that a mountain called Benlomond, 25 miles distant, may be seen from the head of King Street. Every thing in the government of the city is carried on in so regular a manner, and with so much strictness, that we seldom hear of any disturbances. The inhabitants have been remarkable for their strictness in attending to the public and private worship of God, so that in going past their doors in an evening you may hear so many singing psalms, that strangers are apt to imagine themselves in a church. The hour of dinner here is three o'clock, but it is customary also to take what is called a *meridian*, or a pint of ale and a salt herring, about *one*. A salt herring they call a *Glasgow Magistrate*. The students at the *College*, who are about 400 in number, wear scarlet gowns, and such of the nobility as have sons here always send a tutor along with them, in order to watch over their conduct, and prevent them from being guilty of any irregularities. Many of the merchants acquire vast fortunes, and they have such an inclination to business that little besides it ever engages their attention. Those that trade to Virginia are decked out in great wigs and scarlet cloaks, and strut about on the exchange like so many actors on a stage. They

carry on an extensive trade to Holland by means of the Forth, and, when the new canal is cut, the advantages will be considerable. They import upon an average 40,000 hogsheads of tobacco annually from our American colonies, of which 20,000 are afterwards sent to France, and a great quantity to Holland. They have a great share of the herring fishery, and many of them are proprietors of plantations in America. - The Linen manufactures are carried on to a more extensive degree, than in any other town or city in Scotland, and almost every thing taken in hand by them prospers. They have manufactories of woollen cloth, stockings, shalloons, and cottons. Stocking breeches are very generally worn, which adds greatly to the extent of that manufacture.\* Muslins are made here, but more of that trade is carried on in Paisley. Here are several large sugar houses and distilleries; a large manufactory of nails, and earthen ware; vast manufactories of shoes, boots, and saddles, and all sorts of horse furniture. The magazine of saddles and other works connected with that business is an amazing sight. Upon the whole Glasgow is a flourishing city, its trade is every day increasing, and will continue to do so, unless the morals of the people shall be corrupted by luxury.

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## Public Cemeteries.

Of these the most ancient is that which surrounds the cathedral. In this, as well as in some of the other burying grounds of the city, are placed many monuments to the memory of the dead, which are well deserving of attention, but as any notice of these would lead us into too wide a field, we must confine ourselves to a short notice of one erected to the memory of

\* This light and airy habilliment is still patronized by some eminent *gentle en of the Law*.

Thomas Hutcheson, a great benefactor to the city, and of another to the memory of John M'Ure, its first historian.

The monument to the former is on the south wall of the Cathedral, and contains the following inscription :—

Conditum hic Thomas Hutchesonus, quem, semper innocentia, sero opulentia beavit, cujus brevem possessionem amplis in egenos largitionibus compensavit. Humana cuncta ficta, falsa, fabula, et vanitatum vanitas. Obiit Kal. Septembris, Anno 1641. Ætatis suæ 52.

The one to the memory of JOANNES MACIVERUS seems to have been finished in a very costly manner by himself in 1730. It is the sixth on the west wall, counting from the north. The inscription is probably of his own composition, and is very much effaced ;

Our life's a vapour, our days do quickly pass,  
 Fade as the flower, and wither as the grass ;  
 Our time's uncertain, our years are full of trouble,  
 Dwyning, repyning, surround' with sorrows double ;  
 No comfort here in things sublunarie,  
 Death sums up all—mind now eternitie ;  
 That so thou may'st at length triumph and sing,  
 Grave where's thy conquest ? Death where is thy sting ?

Besides the *open* burying grounds, there are *Vaulted Cemeteries* underneath several of the Churches, where the bodies of the dead are deposited in more perfect safety and security ; and enjoy that calm and undisturbed repose which is so pleasing to their relatives and friends. With a view to extend the benefits of this security, as well as to render the area available in a double capacity to the public good, a plan has been submitted by Mr. Cleland for converting the whole of St. David's Burying Ground, consisting of above 7000 square yards, into a *grand vaulted Cemetery*. By this expedient an upper surface of similar extent would be acquired, which might be applied to the purposes of a *public market*. The noise and perturbation of a *market-place* do not indeed so well assimilate with a sanctuary of the dead as the peaceful serenity of a *place of Worship*, but if the feeling of incongruity can

be dispensed with, the object, so far as regards security, would be fully accomplished.

Another proposal, of a more exalted character, and no less accordant with every kindred and sympathetic feeling, than grand and lofty in conception, has been lately agitated, and which, if carried into effect, would, independently of its answering in the most perfect manner all the requisite purposes of a cemetery, be unquestionably the proudest architectural ornament of the city. The scheme suggested is to convert the outer high Church into its natural destination as a *depository of the dead*, to throw open the west entrance of the Cathedral, and to form the whole area of the Nave and transepts into a magnificent approach to the Choir, or Metropolitan Church. The places of interment in the city and suburbs are as follows :

High Church Burying Ground.		
Blackfriars	Do.	
Ramshorn	Do.	
Episcopal	Do.	
Calton	Do	
Bridgeton	Do.	
Gorbals	Do.	
Anderston	Do.	
Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Cheapside Str.
Do	New	Do.
Partick	Do.	(Quakers)
High Church Vaulted Cemetery.		
St. David's	Do.	
Wellington Street	Do.	

## Statues and Monuments.

The equestrian statue of KING WILLIAM III. is situated at the Exchange. It was presented to the city by James Macrae, governor of Madras, a citizen of

Glasgow, in 1734. On the pedestal is the following inscription;

OPTIMO PRINCIPI  
WILLIELMO III.<sup>o</sup> BRITANNIÆ REGI, PIO, FORTI, INVICTO,  
CUJUS VIRTUTE CONSILIO ET FELICITATE  
IN SUMMO SÆVO DISCRIMINE SPECTATIS,  
FEDERATI BELGII CIVITATIBUS TANTUM NON DELETIS,  
INSPERATA PARTA EST SALUS;  
BRITANNIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ  
RELIGIO PURIOR, JURA, LIBERTASQUE  
SUB LEGITIMO PRINCIPUM BRUNSVICENSIVM  
IMPERIO SUNT TRANSMISSA;  
INTENTATUM DENIQUE GALLO TOTI EUROPÆ  
SERVITUTIS JUGUM EST DEPULSUM;  
HOC IMMORTALIUM MERITORUM MONUMENTUM,  
LABENTE SEPTIMO POST OBITUM LUSTRO,  
SUMMO SENATUS POPULIQUE GLASGUENSIS  
PLAUSU ACCEPTUM,  
POSUIT CIVIS STRENUUS ET FIDUS  
JACOBUS MACRAE,  
COLONIÆ MADRASSIANÆ EXPRÆFECTUS,  
MDCCLXXXV.

LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT stands in the High Green. It consists of a well proportioned obelisk 143 feet high, surrounded with a massive and ornamented railing. On the four faces of the pedestal are recorded the birth and death of the Hero, and the battles of Aboukir, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S MONUMENT is within the railing on the south side of George's Square. It is a pedestrian bronze statue by Flaxman, of which the expense was defrayed by subscription, soon after the battle of Corunna. In many points of view the statue is very graceful and prepossessing, and although the attitude has been considered as rather sombre and pensive, yet it accurately delineates the general character of that great warrior, who, notwithstanding the peculiar hardships he had to contend with, first effectually resisted the French armies in Europe, and paved the way for the glorious career of his successor the Duke of Wellington.

In the Town Hall is placed a statue in marble, by the same artist, of the illustrious WILLIAM PITT. It was erected by subscription in 1812, and is a correct likeness of that great statesman. The dress is plain and simple, and equally so is the inscription :

GULIELMO PITT—*cives Glasguenses posuerunt*, 1812.

A monument has been lately erected on the summit of the *Fir Park*, near the Cathedral, to the memory of JOHN KNOX, the great Scottish Reformer. It is a colossal statue, placed on a fluted Doric column, 58 feet in height, with an appropriate inscription on the base, which has been given at page 48. The statue, including the height of the column, is 250 feet above the level of the Clyde, and is consequently seen from a great distance. The likeness is taken from a painting in the Glasgow University, and the modeller, Robert Forrest of Lanark, has very faithfully preserved it, but the attitude which has been imposed upon him, particularly in the position of the left arm, is not perhaps the best adapted for effect.

In a great manufacturing city which derives so much substantial benefit from the power of steam, it might be expected that some distinguished honour would be conferred on the mighty genius to whom the world is indebted for the effectual application of it. Although Glasgow was not the place of his birth, yet it was here the immortal WATT was nurtured and matured, and it was here he made those wonderful discoveries which have brought the Steam Engine to its present state of practical perfection. A large sum has accordingly been subscribed to erect a monument to his memory, which is to be a bronze statue by Chantry, but the site has not yet been determined.

A statue in marble of the same distinguished character is to be placed in one of the apartments of the Hunterian Museum. It is at present executing by Chantry, and is a donation, by the son of Dr. Watt, to the University.

In the *Chancel* and *Choir* of the *Cathedral*, are numerous tablets and sculptures to the memory of celebrated Individuals, of which the most remarkable are those to the memory of BISHOP LAW; the STEWARTS OF MINTO; PROVOST COEURAN; PROVOST BOWMAN; PROFESSOR HAMILTON; JOHN WILSON OF KELVIN-BANK; JOHN ORR OF BARROWFIELD; and COLONEL CADOGAN

of the 71st. or Glasgow Regiment of foot, who fell in 1813, at the battle of Vittoria. Another has been lately erected to the memory of the late PROFESSOR YOUNG, of which, from the eminence and publicity of his character, and the comparative recentness of his death, it becomes us to give a more circumstantial description. The monument was executed by Scoular of London, and consists of a tablet of white marble, with a plain border of black, supported by trusses, and surmounted by a medallion of the Professor, from a mask taken after his decease. The likeness is as good as could be procured from the materials, but it wants the peculiarly animated and characteristic expression of the original. The epitaph is by Sir William Hamilton, and though it may be objected that he has rather *mystified* the name by *latinizing* it, yet every person must admire it for the elegance of the language, and for its faithful delineation of character. The letters being all graven as capitals, and the words spaced out in the antique and monumental form, it would occupy more room than we can spare to do justice to it. We shall therefore prefer giving a literal English translation, which may be more acceptable to a great proportion of our readers :

A TO THE MEMORY OF Ω

JOHN YOUNG, NATIVE OF GLASGOW,

and the first Philologist of his age in this country ; who having completed a course of study in the Seminary of his native city, with the highest promise of future celebrity, was enrolled among its teachers, and filled the situation of Professor of Greek for more than 40 years, with distinguished benefit to his fellow-citizens. For with the profoundest subtilty he explored, and with the happiest talent laid open to the minds of his pupils, the whole structure of language ; and restored the majesty of ancient learning, which in our days has almost faded into obscurity. He was a man fitted by genius and education for almost every liberal study ; a curious observer of nature ; a poet of respectable powers ; an elo-

quent speaker; an ingenious writer; and a philosopher of profound sagacity. His learning was tempered with cheerfulness; his critical acuteness softened by the urbanity of his manners; and the dignity of his character enhanced by integrity and piety. He lived 73 years 9 months and 22 days; and died suddenly on the 18th November, anno 1820.

His surviving children, while they mourn the more recent loss of a beloved mother Jane Lamont; and of Charles their most affectionate brother;—of whom the former sunk under the influence of continued sorrow for her husband's death, and at last escaped from grief to happiness; the latter, already emulous of his father's fame, was snatched by fate from his friends, and from the republic of letters—with veneration and gratitude to the best of fathers, erected this monument, the third year after his decease.

*Si quid in his tenebris vitæ te forte latebat,  
Nunc legis in magno cuncta beate Deo.*

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## Learned and Eminent Men.

Of the learned and eminent men who have been wholly or partly educated at the University, any detailed enumeration would swell into a volume. We must therefore restrict ourselves to a very brief and imperfect selection. The most remarkable in the early period of its history, are, Alexander Stewart, brother of King James II.; George Buchanan, the Latin Poet and Historian, and Tutor of James VI.; Cardinal Beaton; John Knox, the great Reformer; Archbishops Dunbar, and Spottiswoode; the Earl of Traquair; Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Argyle; Lord Warristoun; Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles, and Commendatary of Icolmkill; the first Lord Napier of Merchiston; and Archibald, the 9th Earl of Argyle.

Descending to later times, may be noticed Dr. Smollet; General Wolfe; Dr. William Hunter; Dr. James Watt; Dr. Black; Dr. Cullen; Professor Robison, of Edinburgh; Dr. Gillies, Historiographer to His Majesty for Scotland; Mr. Wyndham, M. P.; Marshall Mortier, one of Buonaparte's Generals; the late Lord Reston; Lord Apsley; the Earl of Caernarvon; Wm. Erskine, Lord Kinnedar; Lord Lauderdale; Lord Cathcart; Lord Forbes; Mr. Ferguson of Raith; Mr. Kennedy of Dunure, M. P.; the present Lord Justice Clerk; Sir William Rae, Lord Advocate: Lord Pitmilley; Francis Jeffrey; George Cranstoun, Dean of Faculty; Charles, Lord Kinnaird; and John, Lord Glenorchy.

Of such as have been natives of the city, may be mentioned, John Cameron, Principal of the College, and well known on the Continent, for his learning, by the name of Cameron *le Grand*; Robert Simson, the great Mathematician; Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, the Inventor of Steam Navigation; Dr. Moore, the Historian and Novelist; James Grahame, author of the *Sabbath*; Professor Young; General Sir John Moore; and Thomas Campbell, author of the *Pleasures of Hope*. This beautiful poem, which he produced at the early age of 21, is one of the noblest in the English language, and although he has since given other fine poems to the world, and National songs which resound *to the fame of his name* in every province of the British Empire, contains passages which can never be surpassed, either in grandeur of imagery, or sublimity of sentiment. We need only give the concluding lines as a specimen;

“ Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime,  
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of Time,  
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade—  
When all the sister Planets have decayed,  
When rapt in fire the realms of ether glow,  
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below;  
Thou undismayed shalt o'er the ruins smile,  
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile!”

## Addenda.

Since this work was begun, various alterations and improvements have taken place, and important events have occurred, which cannot now be assigned to their proper departments. Of these we shall therefore give a very brief delincation.

In 1825 and 26, the city has been exposed to one of those commercial revulsions to which it seems to be periodically destined, and which has been unprecedentedly severe and long continued. Subscriptions have, as on former occasions, been raised to a very large amount, which have been aided by the munificent donation of a thousand pounds from the King, and large contributions from the cities of London and Edinburgh. For the unemployed weavers and other operatives, various public works and schemes of general utility have been devised. Of these the most prominent are the enlargement of the *Harbour*; the *carriage road* round the *Green*; the *Macadamizing* of some of the Streets (which we hope may be kept within reasonable bounds); the *Terrace on Blythswood hill*; the *new London road*; and the *Northern approach to the city*, which is at present undergoing one of the most judicious, as well as elegant, improvements that has yet been attempted on it. A very beneficial improvement is also in progress, under the auspices of Mr. Hardie, our present active superintendent of streets, in the lowering and levelling of the *Rottenrow*.

The interior of George Square has been planted and decorated in a very tasteful manner, and a handsome fountain placed in the centre.

Two plans are proposed for the more ready approach from London Street to the Cross; one of which is to *round* the south east corner of the Trongate, and the other to set back so much of the south side of it as will bring the south line of both streets into a *parallel*. We trust that for the ornament of the city, as well as for

the ultimate benefit of the joint stock company, the latter plan will be adopted.

It is pleasing to observe the rise in the public taste in regard to the erection of places of worship. A very handsome Church is nearly finished at the west end of Wellington Street, for the better accommodation of the people under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Mitchell of the Secession. It is a very chaste building in the Grecian style, from designs by Mr. Baird, with a beautiful portico, consisting of four fluted Ionic columns with entablature and pediment. The situation is excellent, and the church is one of the principal decorations of that part of the city. Underneath it is a spacious *Crypt*, to which we have alluded in the enumeration of *Public Cemeteries*.

A rectangular communication between Argyle Street and Buchanan Street is now forming on the property of Messrs. Reid and Brother. It is to be on the plan of Burlington Arcade in London. The breadth of the Alley is to be 17 feet, and as it will be protected from the inclemency of the weather by a roof constructed of glass, it will afford facilities to the ladies in the way of *shopping* which they have not hitherto enjoyed.

The Astronomical Observatory, has, we regret to state, been dismantled, and the buildings and apparatus disposed of, some attempts to revive and re-establish it having proved ineffectual.

The arrangements of the New Live Cattle and Horse Markets have been completed, and have met with general approbation. The benefits which may be expected to arise from this great establishment, both to the city and to the surrounding counties, are of the most important character, and we have no doubt will be fully realized.

The Street referred to at page 101, under the name of *Market Street*, has been relinquished, but a new street is at present forming westward from Stockwell Street to the Rope work Court, on the site of the old *South Sugar House*, which, though far short of what was at first intended, will be of material advantage to the public.

An Act of Parliament has been applied for, to widen and otherwise improve the bridge over the Clyde at Jamaica Street. This improvement has been long contemplated, and has now become more necessary in order to adapt it for the great increase of thorough-fare which will be created by the enlargement of the Harbour.

The Parish Church of Govan, referred to formerly, is now completed, and its picturesque Gothic tower gives additional interest and beauty to the banks of the river.

For the benefit of strangers it may be necessary to subjoin a list of the principal Inns, Hotels, and Taverns. Of these Pigot's General Directory enumerates no fewer than 638, but as a stranger might, in so ample a field, find some difficulty in making a proper selection, we shall endeavour to free him of this dilemma by pointing out a few of the most respectable ;

Tontine Inn,	.	.	<i>at the Exchange.</i>
Black Bull,	.	.	<i>Argyle Street.</i>
M'Kay's Hotel or Buck's Head,			<i>Do.</i>
Star Inn and Hotel,	.		<i>Ingram Street.</i>
George Do.	.	.	<i>George Square,</i>
Royal Hotel,	.		<i>Do.</i>
M'Farlane's Do.			<i>Buchanan Street.</i>
King's Arms Inn,	.		<i>Trongate.</i>
Caledonian Do.	.	.	<i>Argyle Street.</i>
Eagle Do.	.	.	<i>Maxwell Street.</i>
Saracen's Head Do.	.	.	<i>Gallowgate.</i>
Commercial Do.	.		<i>Do.</i>
Prince of Wales' Tavern,			<i>Brunswick Street.</i>
Claremont		Do.	<i>Hutcheson Street.</i>
Trafalgar		Do.	<i>Trongate.</i>
Waterloo		Do.	<i>Stockwell Street.</i>
Argyle		Do.	<i>Argyle Street.</i>
Britannia		Do.	<i>Do.</i>
Vine		Do.	<i>Maxwell Street.</i>
Cotton's Commercial Lodgings,			<i>Stockwell Street.</i>
Ogilvie's		Do.	<i>Glassford Street.</i>

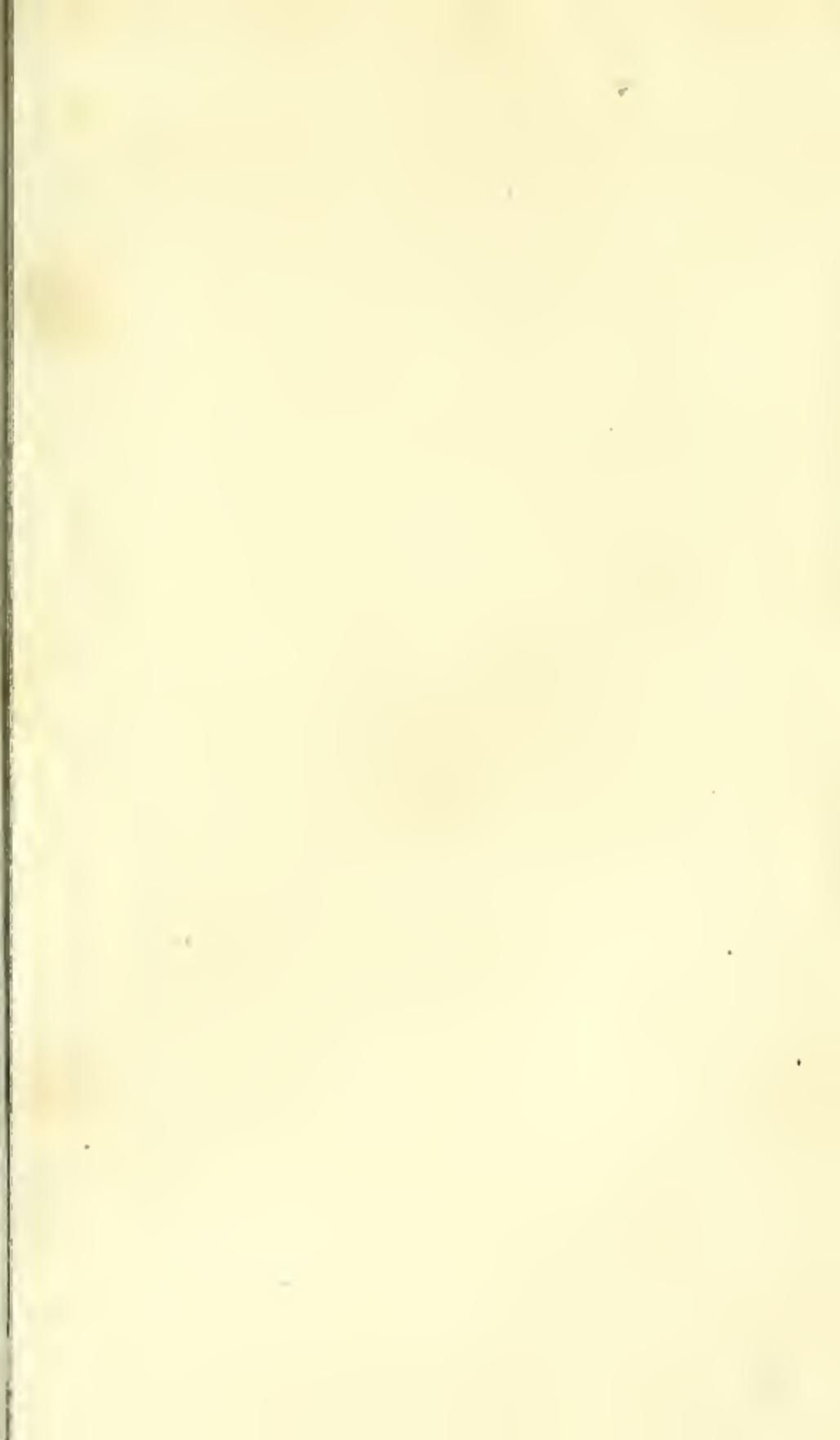
It may be proper also to point out to a stranger some of the principal objects of curiosity. Of most of these,

particularly of the Hunterian Museum, an enlarged description has been given in the preceding pages;

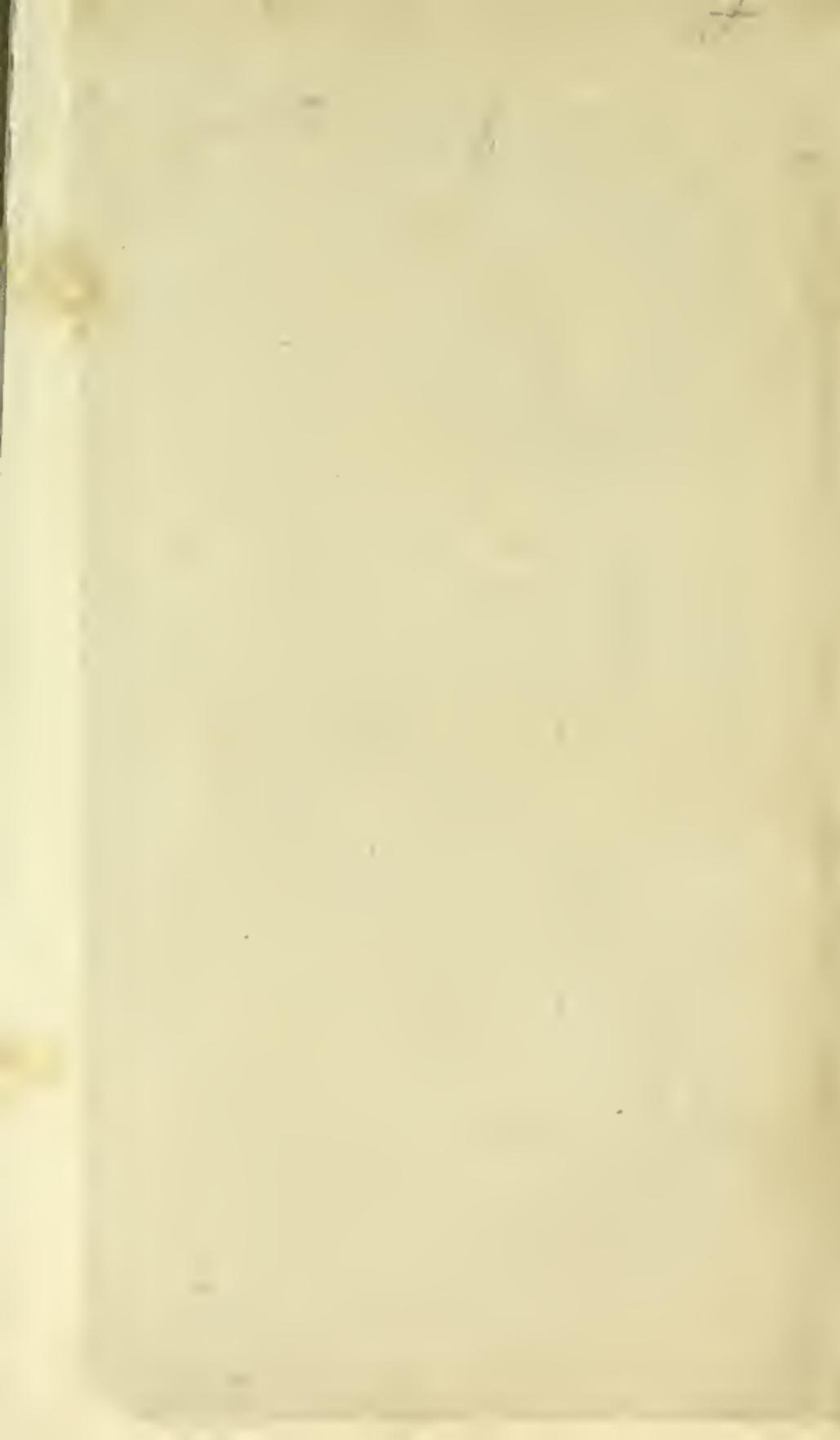
Exchange, and Tontine Coffee Room—Town Hall, and statue of Mr. Pitt—Equestrian statue of William III.—College Buildings—Hunterian Museum—New Bridewell, Duke Street—Infantry Barracks—Cathedral—Knox's Monument—View of the city from the *Fir Park*—Royal Infirmary—Deaf and Dumb Institution—Lunatic Asylum—Statue of Sir John Moore, George's Square—View of the city from the Reservoir on Blythswood hill—Royal Botanic Garden—Cavalry Barracks—The Harbour—The Bridges—Roman Catholic Chapel—New Court Houses—The public Park, or Green—Nelson's Monument.

The *Lions of Glasgow* are not, however limited in their range to the Public Buildings and Institutions, but extend also to the *Manufacturing Establishments*, many of which are well deserving the attention of a stranger. Of such as are most generally visited, may be noticed the *Wellington Cotton Mills*, and those of Messrs. Thomson and Son, the *Lancefield Spinning Co.*, and Mr. Houldsworth—the *Power Weaving Factories* of Mr. Todd, Mr. Corbet, and Mr. Miller—Buchanan's *Calender*—the *Singeing of Muslins*, and Mr. Hall's *Gas Singeing Works* in Bath Street—the *Machine Factories* of Mr. Dunn, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Girdwood—the *Dyeing and Discharging Works* of Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co. at Barrowfield, Thomas Lancaster and Co. at Dalmarnock, and Muir, Brown and Co. in Hutchesontown—*Tambouring by machinery*, at Messrs. Mitchell and Co. in Mitchell Street—the *venneering and patent Flooring Machinery* of Messrs. Muir in Hutchesontown—the *University Printing Office*—the *Glasgow Gas Establishment*—Messrs. Wilson's *Type Foundry*—the *Chemical Works* at St. Rollock's; and several other public works of lesser magnitude, but of equally intrinsic importance.

FINIS.







# BOOKS AND MAPS

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